

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. IV.—No 184.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

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

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

A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also

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

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING
FORKS.

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

AMERICAN ANGLO CUT NAILS.
Wire and "Ewbank'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 Galvanized 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, Mes Jarnes Leferrier, Aentenaer, &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 Gutrie, 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, Trowsers 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 Bale Jean Shirts, 2s 6d, 2s 9d
One Case Alpaca Coats, 12s 6d	Two Cases Alpine Felt Hats, 5s 6d
One Case Youths' Suits, 25s, 30s, 35s	Seventy dozen Cloth Caps, 1s 6d.
One Case White Shirts, 5s 6d	
Three Cases Boys' Suits, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s.	200 pairs Men's Tweed Trousers, 10s 6d
12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d.	Splendid lot of Scotch Tweeds from 2s 6d per yard upwards.

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

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS

Corner of Prince and 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 Impostures which, being of necessity sold at lower prices are in the end very much dearer than Clothing obtained of a respectable professional Tailor, seeing that the materials used in the manufacture of these slop goods are of the meanest qualities made up, so as to deceive persons who are not judges, and in which there is really no wear or durability, from the utter absence of Conscientious Workmanship in the putting together of these

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

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

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

Please observe the Address:—

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

[CARD.]

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

T. CHALMERS REID,

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

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

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

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

F. G. NAUMANN.

V.  R.

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

JAMES MUIR

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



TIGER BRAND

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

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

"GHOLLAH'S"

GREAT INDIAN CURES.

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

TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Are being continually received by the Proprietor, similar to those published in the **'OTAGO DAILY TIMES.'**

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

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

GIBBS & CLAYTON,
DUNEDIN.

Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.

J. O. H. N. V. E. Z. E. Y

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

PRINCES-STREET WIDENING

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

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

J. O. H. N. H. I. S. L. O. P
(LATE A. BEVELL),
**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.

WANTED TO SELL

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

L. A. M. B. E. R. T. 'S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

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.

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.

WANTED KNOWN—Mr. Thos. Rob-

son, 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.

M. C. F. L. E. M. I. N. G

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE MERCHANT,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

RAILWAY HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

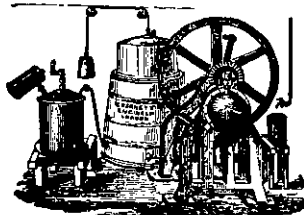
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



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

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

There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1860. Of the Medicinal and other Beverages analysed, amongst which were samples of Quinine, Champagne, Soda Water, and Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none," he says, "that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—Otago Guardian, December 4, 1874

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED
by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.

Send no more Money out of the country,
but order of **BATTSON AND BROWN**, Great
King street.

Kaitangata coal, 30s per ton; best Colonial,
22s per ton; Shag Point, 35s per ton; cut dry
Manuka, 25s per load; cut dry Pine, 18s per
load. Full weights.

BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

GENERAL STORE AND WINE AND

SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

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

CHARGES MODERATE

CITY COMPANY HIGH STREET DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping Supplied. Families waited on for
orders.

S. G. SMITH & CO., Proprietors.

£20 OFF PIANOFORTES.

£15 OFF PIANOFORTES.

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

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

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

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

LEWIS SOLOMON,
George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays

UNIVERSAL HOTEL Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

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

GLASGOW ARMS HOTEL, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MURPHY ... PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Sandhurst, Victoria.)

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

None but the best brands of Liquor kept.

First-class Stabling.

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

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

STEAM SAW MILL,
PLAINING, MOULDING, TURNERY,
PACKING-CASE AND SPOKE
MANUFACTORY,

CUMBERLAND-STREET AND MORAY PLACE.

DUNEDIN.

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

Special attention will be bestowed to the

SAWING,

PLAINING,

MOULDING,

& TURNERY

BRANCHES.

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

PACKING CASES & BOXES

Always on hand. Can be had in any
quantity.

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

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST:

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

They are prepared only by the Proprietor
Thomas Holloway, 523, Oxford street Lon-
don.

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

ESTABLISHED 1861.

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

ORGANS,

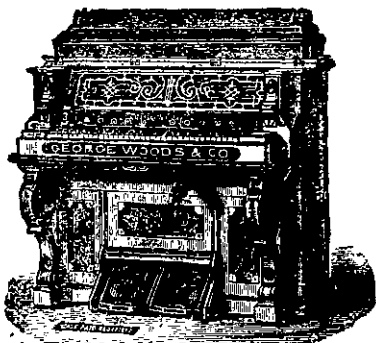
HAR-

PIANO-

MONIUMS,

FORTES,

MUSIC,

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

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

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have the following Works now on Sale:—

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

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

By Jules Verne, translated from the French by W. H. G. Kingston.
Dropped from the Clouds.
Abandoned.
The Secret of the Island.
The Wreck of the Chancellor.
Routledge's every Boys' Annual.
Cassell's Popular Recreator, &c., &c.The undermentioned Christmas Annuals just to hand:—
Tom Hood's Comic, Belgravia, Tinsley's Magazine, Routledge's,
ow Bells, Cassell's, and London News Almanacs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED,

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

BY THOMAS BRACKEN.

A Collection of Poems and Lyrics, a number of which have
appeared in the leading Colonial Newspapers during the past few
years.The Volume will be crown 8vo. size, printed on toned paper,
with lithographed portrait of the Author, and will be extra bound
in cloth, with gilt covers and title, containing about 200 pages.The price will be 7s. 6d. to subscribers, and 10s. to non-sub-
scribers, and as the Edition will be limited, subscribers will please
send in their names with Post-office Order made payable toMILLS, DICK AND CO.,
Printers and Publishers,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

MICHAEL MURPHY.

T O B E L E T with immediate possession, a SHOP with THREE
ROOMS, YARD, &c., doing a good business in the Main-street and

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

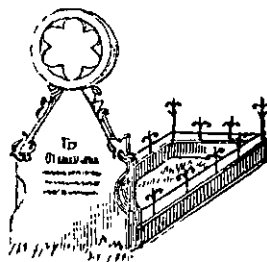
Address, F.F.D., Post Office, Timaru.

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

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

KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTURAL CARVERS, AND MONU-
MENTAL MASONS.

FONTS.

PULPITS,

ALTARS,

REREDOSSES,

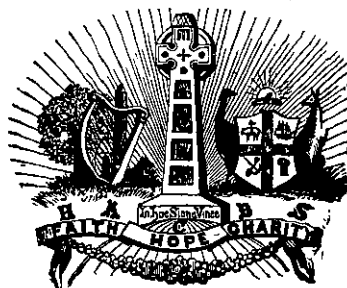
MONUMENTS,

TABLETS,

HEADSTONES.

AND ORNAMENTAL RAILINGS,
COMPOSITE AND IMPERISHABLE LETTERING, CHIMNEY
PIECES EXECUTED TO ANY DESIGN, IN MARBLE,
AND OAMARU STONE.H I B E R N I A N A U S T R A L A S I A N C A T H O L I C B E N E F I T
SOCIETY.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill
Lawrence
Dunedin
Naseby
Oamaru
Christchurch
Greymouth
Charleston
Addisons
Brighton
Greenstone
WaimeaHokitika
Wellington
Reefton
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Otahuhu
Auckland
Napier
Akaroa
Lyttelton
Grahamstown
and Nelson.Registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts of Victoria, New
South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zea-
land, and at present numbering 116 Branches and over 6,000
members.

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

The entrance fees and rates of subscription will be found to com-
pare favourably with those charged by other societies, and are as
moderate as practicable, having due regard to the benefits secured, a
synopsis of which is subjoined:—A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for
TWENTY-SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, 15s. for the next thir-
teen weeks, and 10s. for a further period of thirteen weeks; on death
of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has
medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately
on joining. If a single man with a WIDOWED MOTHER, AND
BROTHERS AND SISTERS (under 18 years of age), he has medi-
cal attendance and medicine for them. A member removing can have
a CLEARANCE which will ADMIT him to ANY branch of the
Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life
Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on the payment of a
SMALL weekly contribution, secure medical attendance.Our fellow Catholics have no longer the excuse, heretofore too
well founded, that there is no Catholic society for them to join,
offering advantages equal to those afforded by other benefit societies,
as the HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT
SOCIETY is in a position to offer benefits not to be surpassed by any
other society in New Zealand; it is therefore confidently anticipated
that in a very short time many thousands will be enrolled in its ranks
throughout this Colony, forming an institution to which it will be an
honor to belong, and of which the members may feel justly proud.As set forth in the introduction to the Rules, one of the objects of
the Society is for the members to "Cherish the memory of Ireland,"
rejoicing in the prosperity and condoling in the sufferings of their
native land, and to bind them yet closer in social chains of fraternity
and friendship in this distant land. Also, to endeavor to instil into
the minds of the Celtic-New-Zealand race a veneration for the land of
their forefathers, in order that they may imitate, if not excel, the faith
and virtues of that devoted nation; and to extend the hand of fellow-
ship to their co-religionists of every nationality, participating with
them in a brotherly spirit every benefit, social and pecuniary, the
Society affords.

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

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

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

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

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

Church Establishment in Ireland, from the 'Freeman's Journal' Church Commission, 4s 6d; by post, 5s 6d.
 Chalmers'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, 8s; 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 Igratius (Spencer) by Rev. Rev. Fr. Pius A. Sp. Sancto, 7s 6d; post, 8s 6d.
 Lily of Israel, 1s 6d; post, 1s 10d.
 Do. do., gilt sides and front, 3s; post, 3s 6d.
 Mitchell's Jail Journal, 1s 6d; post, 2s.
 Moore's Irish Melodies, gilt, 1s; post, 1s 3d.
 Do. do., with symphonies and accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson new edition, edited by Professor Glover, and set to music by him, 10s 6d.
 Malme's Irish Church History, 11s 6d; by post, 12s 6d.
 O'Hara Family's Works, new edition, by Banim, each 2s 6d; by post, 3s 2d:—
 „ Peep-o'-Day, and Crohoore of the Billhook.
 „ Croppy: A Tale of '98.

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

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
DUNEDIN.

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

ARTIST,

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!!!

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

Beg to intimate that they have now landing, direct from Brisbane, Queensland, ex brig Pakcha, 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.

V.



R.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, PORT CHALMERS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that alternative TENDERS are invited for the above, and that the time for receiving Tenders for the Contract is extended to THURSDAY, the 12th October 1876.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

W. N. BLAIR,

District Engineer.

Public Works Office,

Dunedin, September 30, 1876.

O T A G O R A I L W A Y S.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY, 2nd October, and until further notice, the following additional TRAINS will run between Dunedin and Port Chalmers, viz:—

Leave Dunedin for Port Chalmers at 6.15 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.

Leave Port Chalmers for Dunedin at 7.10 a.m. and 10.10 p.m.

The Trains at present leaving Dunedin for Port Chalmers at 7 a.m. will not leave until 7.10 a.m.

The 7.20 a.m. train, Dunedin to Ravensbourne, and 7.30 a.m. train, Ravensbourne to Dunedin, will be discontinued.

W. CONYERS,

General Manager.

N O T I C E.

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

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending October 4, 1876:—

Wool.—By private telegram, dated London, 10th September, Liverpool sales went off at better prices, thus giving a more assured character to the recovered tone of the close of the last London sales. This information is very important to wool-growers—apparently of too much importance to be noticed by the public telegrams.

Sheepskins.—At our sales this afternoon, biddings were brisk, full prices being obtained. Green cross-breeds, 5s 1 to 5s; merinos, 3s 8d to 3s 11d; dry cross-breeds, 2s 3d to 4s 3d; merinos, 2s 4d to 3s 4d.

Hides.—Small supply, no alteration in prices. Wet-salted sold at 3 1/2d; green, 16s to 18s 9d.

Tallow.—None offered.

Grain.—Wheat is very firm, and scarce at 5s to 6s. Oats have come forward more freely, but readily picked up at 2s 2d to 2s 3 1/2d for good to heavy feed. Barley, prime malting, sells at 4s 6d, whilst ordinary descriptions, which were selling at 4s, are quite neglected. Good milling is saleable at 2s 9d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending October 4, as follows:—The demand for working people has very much improved, principally for country; but even town enquiry, for skilled labor and tradesmen, has at last begun. Far too many of our late arrivals are only suited for shop and office. It cannot be too clearly shown that it is folly so many should come to Otago. Female servants were never scarcer. Couples are not wanted much yet. Station people are now in season. The building and timber trades is slowly improving. Wages—Coupler, £65, £70, £75, and £80; shepherds, £60 and £65; day labor—bush, road, and rail, 7s, 8s, and 9s; boys, 6s to 10s; dairy people, 15s to 25s; female servants vary from 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s, and 30s per week; clerks and shopmen, 30s to 60s per week; carpenters, 10s to 13s per day.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending October 4, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in prints, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 4d; powdered and salt butter 1s 6d. The supply of fresh butter is getting very plentiful, and some of the grocers are salting down, and prices must fall. New season salt butter, 1s 4d, in keg. 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. Eggs are still in good demand at 1s 3d.

MESSRS. M. and J. MERNAN, George Street, report the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £13; small do, £13 10s per ton. Oatmeal—£11 10s per ton. Pearl barley—£22 per ton. Bran—£5 15s per ton, including bags. Pollard—£6 10s per ton. Chaff—£4 per ton. Hay—£3 15s to £4 per ton. Potatoes—£3 10s 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.

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

Poets' Conquy.

THE GREEK FATHERS.

(BY THE VERY REV. JOHN HENRY NEWMAN, D.D.)

Let heathens sing thy heathen praise,
 Fallen Greece! the thought of holier days
 In my sad heart abides;
 For sons of thine in Truth's first hour
 Were tongues and weapons of His power,
 Born of the Spirit's fiery shower,
 Our fathers and our guides.
 All thine is Clement's varied page;
 And Dionysius, ruler sage
 In days of doubt and pain;
 And Origen with eagle eye;
 And saintly Basil's purpose high
 To smite Imperial heresy,
 And cleanse the Altar's stain.
 From thee the glorious preacher came,
 With soul of zeal and lips of flame,
 A court's stern martyr-guest;
 And thine, O inexhaustive race!
 Was Nazianzen's heaven-taught grace;
 And royal-hearted Athanas, e
 With Paul's own mantle blest.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XVIII. REMINISCENCES.

It was sung to a plaintive air, and when she had finished she found the Doctor resting his head against the mantel and looking forlornly into the fire.

"Did Dora ever speak of me to you?" he said, turning abruptly to Rosine as she came and stood near him.

She was confused for a moment by the suddenness of the query, but said with some hesitancy, "Yes, Ned, she has spoken of you to-day, and told me such a sweet, sad story about her dear lost brother; it is his birth-day, and I found her weeping, and wept with her."

"Well, you may weep with her, and with me too," he replied bitterly, "for never a friend lost a dearer. Why, Rosa, upon my return to life after that terrible voyage, and when I knew that he was sleeping down among the coral reefs, I begged them day and night to cast me where he was; he was dearer to me than all heaven and earth: and poor Dora weeps and prays, I'll be bound, for his precious soul!" he added with a half sneer.

"Yes," said Rosine, timidly, "but is not that better than not to care for one's soul or the soul of one's friend?"

"Did you mean that for me?" he replied, looking up into her face. "If you did, you may ease your mind on that point; I believe, but it is in a God of infinite love, yearning for our return, ready always to help us, not watching for our halting, as some good pious ones misrepresent Him. I do not believe in a God who could condemn such a soul as Earnest Greenwood to eternal damnation, simply because he was not baptised, or had not 'experienced religion,' as you good people tell of. He did nothing but experience religion all his life, if love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, meekness, temperance, go for any thing, and they are called the graces of the Spirit. He had them all; and he had trials in his bitter cup which few men knew, and yet he never let go his trust—his trust in God or man, and you and Dora condemn this noble soul—"

"Never, Ned, never," she replied earnestly, "else why should Dora pray for him? No; the Catholic Church holds that one strong earnest desire for baptis m where it cannot be had, one perfect act of contrition for sin, one perfect act of love for God, saves the soul for whom Christ has died, in the hour of death—is, in fact, the gift of faith; and we don't know how often this may come to poor souls in their dying hour; at any rate, we do know and believe that God is infinite in His mercy, and will not cast out any who come to Him; but we do feel that it is dangerous to defer our duties to that hour."

"Ah, Rosine," he said, "there was a time when I nearly lost all confidence in every thing human or divine, but it is coming back to me," he added gently, "and you have helped me wonderfully."

"O how I wish I could help you, comfort you," she added in a whisper. "I'll me how."

"Be always true, Rosita," he replied; "always transparent, free from cant and trickery, and nonsense, as you now are, and keep your faith bright, you can do wonders."

CHAPTER XIX.

HARD TO FORGIVE.

MISS GREENWOOD and her brother, on their way to accomplish a call upon Mrs. Laura Hartland, suddenly came upon Rosine, who was persuaded after some little urging, to join them. Neither Dora nor the Lieutenant had more than a passing acquaintance with Laura, and they would not have sought an interview with her, except from the benevolence of their hearts, and as the wife of their friend. Sister Agnes, to whom they were no strangers, had hinted that it would be a kindness, and she received them now with her always cordial welcome, while to Rosine she extended a little reproachful pat, reminding her how she had neglected her mother's friend. Laura met the visitors with a smile, but Rosine, who knew her so well, saw the shadow that came after it, the care-worn, anxious look, which had once been a stranger to her countenance. The bloom was returning to her cheek, and the flashing of her eye reminded Rosine of the past, but the subdued and thoughtful expression that had gathered on her face, gave her more of beauty but less of light than formerly. In parting, Laura

drew Rosine to her bosom and imprinted a kiss upon her forehead, whispering, "Don't hate me." Sis'er Agnes begged of her a visit of a whole day during the following week, that she might show her the children of the House in whom she used to be so much interested, and Rosine, though she dreaded the visit, could not well refuse. The sight of Laura had disturbed her; she felt that Dr. Hartland's influence over her here had not been good, but more than all, she realised the positive hatred that had been growing in her heart, as the kiss still burned upon her brow; the kiss that had roused in her only feelings of repugnance. She had once reproached Ned with injustice and hardness, now she had a vision of her own unholy, unforgiving spirit. She listened to the faint ticking of the clock (Laura's present), as she communed with her heart in her own chamber, upon this change in her inner feelings; there was a change even in this memento of love, the figures were not visible, the tapers were lying unlighted beside it. She almost hoped something might happen to prevent her visit, but instead there came a letter from her mother, inquiring if it was inability that kept her so entirely from her mother's friend. The day came, bright and clear, and there was no excuse, so she took her way to the House of the Infant Jesus, with only feelings of distaste. She found Laura gone for a walk, by the urgent advice of the Sister Superior; she had seldom ventured out alone, though she had been an inmate of the Home more than two months. There was no reproach to Rosine in Sister Agn's warm greeting and kindly manner, as she took her young friend over the large establishment, showing her the new nursery, where fifty infants of less than two years were tenderly cared for.

"You don't know what a help I find in Mrs. Hartland," she said; "all these quilts are of her knitting," she added, pointing to the pure white coverings of the tiny beds; "she is bound to finish them all alike, and so neat and pretty; then there is no end to the little garments she invents; she is never a moment idle, for an idle moment brings only anguish to the poor girl's heart. Tell me, Rosa dear, do they ever speak of her at Colonel Hartland's?"

"Very seldom," replied Rosine with some hesitancy, and thinking she saw a slight shade of reproach on the Sister's face, she added, "I don't think any thing I could say would make it any better."

"Perhaps not," sighed the Sister, "though I did hope the Colonel, when he knew her real penitence, would allow her to take a position in his family, for her own and husband's sake; for us, we should miss her sadly here."

"Is she cheerful?" inquired Rosine.

"Sometimes," replied the Sister; "yes, even gay when she is frolicking with the children, but every day brings its sad hours. Perhaps the Colonel thinks a longer season of probation necessary, but it seems to me as if every day would make a reconciliation more difficult. O, my dear child, how hard we frail mortals are upon our fellows, when perhaps the great God, in His infinite purity, sees on our character blots as deep as theirs!"

Rosine struggled with contending feelings. "Sister Agnes," she said at length, "the Colonel is waiting to hear from Aleck before he takes any step; but for myself, I must tell you I have had dreadfully bitter thoughts toward Laura, they seem like love turned almost to hate; her past conduct appears to me so unworthy of a pure woman, since I knew she was really married all the while. I have disliked to come in contact with her; I may as well confess it, there is something within repels me from her, when I used to love her so dearly."

"Ah, Rosa," said the Sister, taking her hand caressingly, "we should be in a sad state if our dear Lord cherished such feelings toward us—and yet I suppose they are natural feelings; but our Gospel has taught us better things, and we may abhor the sin without hating the sinner. Laura's sins are such as the world winks at in those who have friends, wealth and position, but in her comparatively friendless condition, they grow into crimes even in the eyes of those who are indulging the same folly and love of admiration. Do not think," she added, noticing an expression of surprise on the young girl's face, "that I would have you look lightly or without abhorrence upon Laura's course; unfaithfulness to the marriage vow even in thought, has God's special curse upon it; I want you only to hate the sin and pity the sinner; especially when humbled as Mrs. Hartland is. Perhaps by a gentle softening word here and there, you may open the Colonel's heart to his son's wife; she has a perfect yearning for reconciliation, and with her affectionate generous nature, kindness can do great things. Mind, Rosine, I do not mean to recommend a violent intimacy between you and Laura, a strong girl friendship; but now she is in trouble you may help her, and by your better training and knowledge of right, win her to goodness by interceding for her in the family?"

Before Rosine could reply, the street door opened and closed with a sudden crash. Laura stood alone in the hall, aghast with terror; she could not speak as Sister Agnes led her to the visitor's parlor. "What is it, dear?" she inquired, soothingly, as Laura bowed her head on her hands, and trembled all over with agitation.

"It is he!" she exclaimed, wildly rocking herself to and fro; "he will never leave me—he followed me—he is at the door—even here I am not safe!"

The Sister assured her that no one could be admitted there without her permission, but it was a long time before she was at all calmed, or traces of color came back to her cheeks and lips. Rosine's gentle heart began to melt before such evident suffering and sorrow; she came to her, as she was wringing her hands with distress, and whispered, "Laura, I have wronged you, can you forgive me?"

"O, Rosa," she replied, "if you know what I have suffered, am suffering, and must suffer, you could not hate me; you would at least pity me."

"We will be friends again," said Rosine through her tears, her warm, impulsive nature making her forget everything.

Sister Agnes was called away by the imperative duties of her vocation, and the young people were left together. Laura poured out her whole soul to her young friend; reproached herself, and no one else, for all that had befallen her; recited the long story of her illness, the many times she had longed to die, if only she could assure Aleck

of her sorrow for the past, and of her unchanging love for him through all. She convinced Rosine that she had no earthly wish but to be at peace with her husband, and rid of that terrible Le Comte, whom she sometimes thought must be the arch-fiend himself.

Rosine's heart, so cold and bitter toward Laura in the morning, was warm and glowing with love and pity when she returned at night. The trusting, confiding, unsuspecting spirit of uncorrupted youth! is it not a treasure we may carry to old age with us, if we would cherish the spirit of our dear Lord, in forgiving to the "seventy times seven?" Rosine found the family dispersed in various directions; Mrs. Hartland gone to a meeting of a charitable society, of which she was president; the Colonel not returned since a call to business in the morning; Dr. Hartland still at his office. She threw herself in the large arm-chair near the library fire without even uncloaking, and gave her mind up to reflection, as to what she could do for Laura. The story of Le Comte and his dreaded influence made her untutored soul tremble, and she could not prevent a shivering sensation of fear, when she recalled Laura's description of his appearance at her Aunt's, and the fearful proposition he had made. It was grievous that so young and fresh a mind should be tortured with the knowledge that such things are. Rosine trembled and wept alternately, starting at the least sound; now wishing somebody would come, and anon hoping they would not, till she had recovered her usual calmness. In the midst of her bewildering reverie came the Colonel; the room was indifferently lighted with one drop-light, the gas partially turned off, and he did not see Rosine till he came close upon her. She arose immediately to give him the comfortable chair.

"Where are you going, daughter?" he inquired, "or have you just come in?"

"No, father," she replied, "I have been home some time. I was only thinking." Her tone was strangely sad, and the Colonel drew her down upon his knee, and tried to look into her face.

HOW THE SULTANS ARE BURIED.

A CORRESPONDENT of the 'Pall Mall Gazette' at Constantinople, reports a conversation with one who has long been resident there, and who has an intimate acquaintance with Turkish life and manners. He says:—"And how are the Sultans buried?" I asked. "I will tell you was the reply, 'what was told me by a Turk among Turks—one who knew and would tell the truth. The dead Sultans have always been buried like dogs. The great thing is to get rid altogether of the idea of a buried Sultan; for never was there a people among whom is so literally carried out the idea that 'Le Roi ne meurt pas.' When it is quite certain that a Sultan is about to die, those round him hardly wait for the breath to leave his body. Most of them run away to be ready to do homage to the new occupant of the throne. Then follows an odd arrangement: All living homage is due to the Sovereign; nothing must interfere with that; not even the corpse of the late Sovereign. So one or two of his old servants only remain with the body, and when it is quite dead they roll it up in straw matting, and prop it up behind the door of his room, to be as much out of sight as possible, and when night falls it is carried out of the palace and buried very quietly. No train of mourning coaches here, you see—but, then, they never are used in Turkey; no elaborate preparation for the last resting-place of one all powerful a few hours before. "With us, in fact, a dead Sultan is nobody—his sacredness has descended to his successor. To him we turn our thoughts. We Osmanlis could not do as you Franks do—have a grand lying-in-state. We should bewail at the sight, and that would be incongruous with the rejoicing demanded of us on the accession of our new sovereign, and would be displeasing to him. Therefore the custom of burying the Sultans in this manner has never been interfered with; and it is best so." "But how are grandees buried in Turkey?" I continued. "Ah!" was the reply, "I myself saw the funerals of Ali Pasha, Fuad Pasha, and Djemil Pasha, so I can make you understand what the ordinary ceremony is at the burial of a person of rank. Neither Turkish ladies or Turks ever wear mourning. That they dispense with. Let me tell you about the late Fuad Pasha's funeral, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Well, he, you know, died in Italy, and his body was brought back to Stamboul for burial. They dug three different graves for him, because in preparing the first they came upon some animal (a scorpion I believe), and it was thought that Turkish ground (sacred in the eyes of Turks) would not receive the body of him who had died among unbelievers. The second grave was not completed when they found water, and again it was believed that the earth in this way refused to let the body lie there. But the third time no such impediments appeared and the grave was dug on a hill within Stamboul, in a desolate place on a site once occupied by houses, and belonging to a mosque; but this waste place had been devastated by one of the great fires so common in Constantinople, and there were the ruins standing out like pillars on the burned up ground." But about the cortege to the burial place?" asked I. "Well, this is the manner of it. First of all the body is taken to a mosque. Over the simple coffin of cypress-wood which contains the body, magnificent shawls are thrown, many sent by friends of the dead Pasha, some provided by his own household. These shawls are very costly. Several Pashas help to carry the body to the grave, and as the procession goes on every one rushes forward to help to bear the coffin for a moment, as this is thought to be holy work. Imaams wearing blue, green, or violet turbans, according to the school to which they belong, walk before and after the body. At Fuad Pasha's funeral they walked four abreast, in green turbans, to escort the body to the mosque, chanting verses from the Koran. The dead are always taken to a mosque before burial, and there, after prayers recited by the Imaams, the Pashas present spoke of the virtues of the deceased over his bier, as is the custom, and then the funeral party started for the grave. The route to it lay through the beautiful new street of Constantinople called the Yeni Sokak. There were lines of carriages filled with Turkish ladies in bright coloured

feridgees, these ladies had waited there since nine o'clock that morning to see the sight. Among that multitude I mingled, dressed as a Turk; and as I understood the Turkish language, I overheard much of the conversation and remarks of the crowd. A wooden railing only was placed at first round the grave. You see that a Pasha has the respect paid him of a ceremonious burial; but, as for the Sultans, you may depend on me when I assure you that a dead Sultan is got out of sight as speedily and quietly as possible.

THE JESUITS AND THEIR WORKS.

(Continued.)

THE libraries of Europe bear silent testimony to the learning and untiring industry of the Order. Not only have they published an enormous number of works in almost every department of literature, science, and art, but they have rescued from oblivion "many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore." We find one of those "many-sided" men—Father Lana—a professor of mathematics, publishing in 1670 a work on aerial navigation. Another, Paul de Hoste, brought out a work in quarto on "Les Evolutions Navales," in 1676, containing the first description of the celebrated manoeuvre of "breaking the line." It was translated into English in 1832 by Captain Boswall, R.N., and was commonly known among naval men as "the Jesuit's book."

He also published "Theorie de la Construction des Vaisseaux." One of the first treatises on the science of perspective was published by a Jesuit—Doubreuil—"The Jesuit's Perspective," in 1642. Father Boscovich was one of the most eminent physical philosophers of the last century. He discovered the sun's equator, and by observing the "spots;" in 1763 was employed with another Jesuit, Mayer, an Englishman, by the Papal Government to measure the arc of meridian, which he traced from Rome to Rimini; was similarly employed by the Emperor of Austria; was invited by the Royal Society of London, of which he was a member, to go out to California, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus, but was unable to do so owing to other engagements. He published many works, the principal being "Lex Continutatis," 1654, "Mathesis Universa," 1758, and a poem on the "Eclipse," which he dedicated to the Royal Society. Father Grassi, in a treatise, "De Tribus Cometis," 1619, had the honor of explaining what had baffled Galileo, and first held the comets to be planets moving in vast ellipses round the sun.—"Hallam's History of Literature in Europe," III., 18.

Father Scheiner, Professor of Mathematics at Ingoldstadt, observed the "spots" on the sun in 1611, and proved in a work published in 1610 that the retina is the organ of sight, and that the humors only serve to refract on the optic nerve. He invented photography. Father Grimaldi discovered the inflection of light described in his "Physicomathesis de Lumine Coloribus et Iride," etc., published in 1655. Sir Isaac Newton acknowledged his indebtedness to Grimaldi's work for his first notions on the subject. When it was found that the dome of St. Peter's, owing to its immense weight, threatened to crush the piers supporting it, a Jesuit was employed, in an age famous for its architects, to devise plans for strengthening the supports. Another member of the Order drained the Pontine Marshes.

The name of Father Secchi, the present Director of the Observatory at the Roman College, and probably the first astronomer in the world, is familiar not only to men of science, but to the general reader. Two of his disciples, Fathers Perry and Sidgreaves, were employed by the British Government to observe the recent transit of Venus in Kerguelen's Land. From the above it will be clear, we think, that the Jesuits are no laggards in the march of science, but advance in the front rank.

The proverb, "As is the master, so is the scholar," applies with peculiar fitness to the Jesuits, for we find the keenest intellects of the seventeenth century among their pupils. Cassini was appointed Director of the Observatory of Paris. He discovered several of Jupiter's and Saturn's satellites, determined the rotation of Jupiter, Mars and Venus, measured the meridian line of Paris, and left behind him a great number of valuable astronomical observations.

Evangelista Torricelli, who invented the barometer, and improved the construction of telescopes and microscopes, was also educated by the Jesuits, as were Descartes, Bossuet, D'Alembert, Voltaire, Corneille, Montesquieu, D'Argenson, Moliere, Fontenelle, Crebillon, and a host of others, including the famous Francis Mahoney, better known as "Father Prout."

In the interests of humanity and civilisation, as well as of Christianity, "they were," as Macaulay says, "to be found in the depths of the Peruvian mines, at the murt of the African slave caravans, on the shores of the Spice Islands, in the observatories of China. They made converts in regions where neither avarice nor curiosity tempted any of their countrymen to enter, and preached and disputed in languages of which no other native of the West understood a word."—Essay on Runko's "History of the Popes." He refers to them, also, in his "History of England" in the following terms: "Before the Order had existed a hundred years it had filled the whole world with memorials of great things done and suffered for the faith."

(To be continued.)

The Boston 'Pilot' gives the following facts on the Indian missions;—"The Catholics have 106,000 of the Christian Indian population. The Protestants, according to the Hon. Felix Brunot, have only 15,000. This gives the Catholics seven-eighths of the whole, and one-eighth for all the Protestant sects. In 1875, Congress appropriated about \$200,000 for the Indian schools, and of this sum, \$15,000 went to the Catholic, and \$185,000 to the Protestant schools. The Catholic teachers partly supported by the Government last year were 32. The Protestant sects had 61 missionaries and teachers wholly supported by the Government.

A SAD CALAMITY.

ONE of the saddest occurrences it has ever been our lot to chronicle, says the 'Roseburg Independent' of the 5th August, occurred last Tuesday on the North Umpqua, near Lorenzo's place, resulting in the death of a mother and two sons, the wife and children of Mr. W. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler had gone to Oakland to purchase some flour, and about the time his wife expected his return she, with her children (five boys), went down to the boat landing, there to await his arrival. As was natural the children began playing, chasing each other up and down the bank of the stream, and while thus engaged one of them, aged six years, slipped into the water. The child's cry of distress was answered by another brother of 16, who sprang into the river without a moment's hesitation. He caught the drowning child as it came to the surface a second time and started for the shore. At this juncture Mrs. Wheeler, who was wildly excited, started to wade out into the stream on a shelving rock, and she too slipped into the deep water and began to drown. The brave and noble boy, who first went to the rescue; now became a hero. With a love in his heart for his mother that knew no bounds, he let go his brother, and tried to save her whom he loved best. But he was already too much exhausted to be of service, and when she came up the third time he caught her by the arm, and both sank to rise no more. The other boy went to the bottom when first released, and of course was drowned. While this terrible struggle for life was going on in the water, two of the children ran up and down the bank screaming for help that never came; the third procured a boat and tried to help, but he failed to do any good. All they could do was done, and that was to wait until their father returned, and between their sobbings tell him the terrible news. Search for the bodies was commenced as soon as possible, and by the aid of grappling hooks they were found on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, not far from where they had fallen in.

CRUELTY IN GERMANY.

UNDER the caption of "Unprecedented," the 'Mainzer Journal,' June 13th, relates the following occurrence which certainly seems to be an unjustifiable outrage:—

The Nuns known as the "English ladies" have been forcibly stopped in the teaching of their schools in that city. Some of their own buildings have been seized, and strange school-mistresses brought in to teach the children whom hitherto they had taught. And all this in the most high-handed way. These Nuns first came to Mainz in 1752. Eleven years later a citizen named Casper Altenauer, bequeathed to them the charge of a girl's school which he had founded, leaving them a house for a residence, and various funds to provide a maintenance. The teaching was to be free of charge. The house was given to them, subject only to the condition, that two places in it should be set apart for the purpose of the school. The Nuns have never been disturbed during all those years in the possession of those properties. Out of their own means they purchased a house out of which has grown their present boarding school. At the request of the authorities of the City of Mainz they opened first one, and then another, and subsequently a third additional school, of a higher class of instruction than the original free schools established by Altenauer. About the middle of May the Burgomaster called on the Superior and demanded that, over and above the places already devoted to school purposes, she would give up five other commodious places, for common schools, under the direction of the municipality. He was even good enough to point out on the spot the places which he desired for this purpose.

They were two day schools, which the Nuns had for the girls of the middle class from the city, and the two large dormitories of their boarding school, and the recreation hall—these three latter having been built by the Nuns out of their own private property exclusively. The Superior explained the facts of the case, but all in vain. On the 30th of May an ordinance appeared assigning those localities for the common schools, and desiring the city architect to see that they were put into proper order. The Superior renewed her protest. On the 11th June the Burgomaster came to the place, and brought a smith to force open the locks. He ordered the Superior to quit those rooms at once; he brought laborers, who swept all the beds and bedding into one mass out of the rooms, while others set up the school. Next morning strange school-mistresses were teaching school in rooms of the boarding house. An appeal has been made to the courts of law. Meantime it is worth noting that those ladies are daughters or sisters of some of the chief citizens of Mainz.

ANOTHER MIRACLE AT LOURDES.

THE Paris 'Univers' publishes the following letter from its correspondent at Lourdes:—

LOURDES, July 3.

"I have just witnessed a wonder which I hasten to communicate to you. Many other miracles have occurred during the last two days, but I have said nothing about them, not being able to obtain reliable information concerning them. The following one I can testify to, and it was witnessed by many persons.

Madeleine Lansereau, born at Montreuil, Canton of Vouille, Diocese of Poitiers, and for the last thirty years a resident of that city, where she has charge of the clothing of the poor of the parish of St. Radegonde, has, for the last nineteen years, had her hip broken and dislocated, with a shortening and contortion of the left limb. After being confined to her bed a long time, she was enabled to walk with the aid of two crutches for fourteen years, and for the last five years she walked with one crutch and what is called a crochette. She came with the Poitiers' Pilgrims, with the intention, no doubt, that numerous witnesses might behold her re-

covery; she was radically cured at 7.45, at the moment that Mgr. the Nuncio, delegated to crown the Blessed Virgin, was saying the *Pater Noster* in the Mass he was celebrating in the Grotto. She told us that when she first went into the spring she did not experience the slightest impression; then, all of a sudden, she felt a very strong interior emotion which she could not describe. "But," she adds, "I am cured," and she came out of the spring; and, indeed, she walked, as I can testify, as if nothing had ever been the matter with her.

"Where are your crutches?" some one asked her.

"Ah!" said she, "I don't know where they are."

It would be impossible to describe her feeling, her joy, her gratitude.

"How did you spend last night?" she was again asked.

"Well," she replied, with simplicity, "I spent it praying in the grotto, where I went to Holy Communion at one o'clock. I prayed to St. Radegonde, to St. Joseph, but especially to the Blessed Virgin, and now I am healed."

None of her companions from Poitiers, who were also her neighbors, could believe their eyes. "Is it really you, Madame?" they said to her, and they shed tears of joy and of surprise. Mgr. the Bishop of Poitiers coming up at this moment said to her:

"Madeleine, give thanks to the Blessed Virgin; I am going to say Mass for this intention."

THE MAN-EATING TIGER.

[From 'Chambers's Journal.']

DR. FAYRER caused some sensation by showing that during the one year 1869, 6,219 deaths from snakebite occurred in the Bengal Presidency alone, among a population of something more than 43,000,000 of souls. He now horrifies us with accounts of the devastation caused by man-eating tigers, which occasionally cause villages, and even whole districts, to be deserted. In one instance in the Central Provinces a single tigress caused the desertion of thirteen villages, while 250 square miles of country were thrown out of cultivation before the creature was shot. Another tigress in 1869 killed 127 people, and stopped a public road for many weeks before it, too, succumbed to an English sportsman. In 1868 the magistrate of Godavery reported that part of the country overrun with tigers, no road safe, and that a tiger had recently charged a large body of villagers within a few hundred yards of the civil station. It is impossible to give accurate statistics for the whole of so vast a country as Hindustan; but Jerdon corroborates these statements by asserting that in the district east of Jubbulpore, in 1856 and previous years, on an average between 200 and 300 villagers were killed annually. Tigers apparently develop into man-eaters when they are old and sluggish, and the teeth are somewhat decayed. Preferring human flesh, they find, when once the awe natural to wild animals at the presence of man is shaken off, that he offers an easy and tempting prey. In some districts they abound; while in others, as in Oude and Rohilcund, one is only heard of about every six years. The natives are extremely superstitious respecting tigers, and in many parts dread the wrath of the slain tiger's spirit almost more than they feared the creature when alive. The small clavicles or shoulder-bones, which are deeply imbedded in muscle, are esteemed valuable charms; while every sportsman, or, indeed, every one who is familiar with tiger skins, knows how difficult it is to save the tiger's claws. The whiskers, too, are immediately plucked out by the sportsman's servants, on the tiger being shot, before their master can come up, as they are deemed a valuable love philter. Those who are most rigorously honest in all other respects cannot refrain from thus mutilating a skin. On the spot where a tiger has slain a human being, in the district round Mirzapore, the natives erect a curious conical mound of earth, which is ornamented with some colored wash for a coating, a few flowers, and one or more singularly shaped pieces of pottery. It is considered sacrilege to touch these, and once a year the inhabitants of the neighboring village visit the memorials, and worship there.

It is related that while Don Pedro was at Newport, R. I., he made a request to have Oliver Caswell—an educated deaf and blind mute, of whom he had heard—visit him. The request was complied with; and when Mr. Caswell was brought before the Emperor he exhibited a small basket made by his own hands, in proof that he was not a drone, but could do something towards gaining a support for himself. The Emperor was so touched by the incident that he ordered the basket to be filled with gold pieces. A ruler like that is sure to win respect wherever he travels. In the United States his memory will always be fondly cherished for the many excellent traits of character exhibited during his sojourn.

In 1873, the Catholic Church in England and Scotland had 1,893 clergy of all ranks, and 1,253 churches, chapels, and stations. In 1875 these numbers increased to 2,024 and 1,294, an increase of 131 priests and 41 churches in two years. The number of priests ordained for England in 1875 was 71, of whom 28 were regulars and 49 seculars. There were also 7 priests ordained at St. Joseph's College for foreign missions. The whole number of priests in Scotland is 244; in England, 1,780. Of the whole number of 2,024 priests, 611 are regulars, who have 90 houses. Of houses of Religious women there are 289, of which 270 are in England and 19 in Scotland. The whole number of Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Colonies and dependencies is 126, of whom 18 are Archbishops.

Another monster telescope, the largest yet attempted, is in course of construction at Dublin for the Austro-Hungarian Government. The object glass will have an aperture of 27in., and the total length is to be about 32ft.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

LONDON, September 19.

A meeting was held at Guildhall yesterday to protest against the alleged atrocities by the Turkish forces in Bulgaria. The Lord Mayor presided.

A large number of Russian volunteers, chiefly soldiers, are joining the Servian army.

General Tchernayeff has proclaimed Prince Milan, King of Servia.

The Sullan, on receiving the Austrian Ambassador, Count Frechy, expressed a desire to close the war so as to bring about reforms.

The English cricketers proceeding to Australia, played 18 men at Chichester, before leaving, and beat them easily.

Trickett has left London for Sydney, via America, but will not row there.

Wheat, unchanged.

SYDNEY, October 3.

The steamer Bowen arrived at Cooktown yesterday with 330 Chinese and other passengers. On the voyage between Penang and Malacca, the passengers and officers saw a sea-serpent about 250 feet long and 50 feet broad, with a square head and yellow stripes. The Bowen brings London dates to August 18.

Sir Charles Dilke, in addressing his constituents at Notting Hill, read an important letter from an official, which stated that the accounts of the Bulgarian outrages were not exaggerated.

CUTTING THE FLAGSTAFF.

(Rev. Father Garin's Lecture continued.)

At the time the treaty at Waitangi was signed there had been much hesitation on the part of some of the chiefs in accepting the proposals of the Government. They saw before them a race of men who had a great power at command, and in case of any serious dispute arising they were ready to obtain submission by law or by war. Maketu, on account of his crime, had been given up to justice, but they said afterwards that they would not give up another man of their race so readily. The English population was increasing rapidly, and would soon outnumber the Maoris, and they felt that it was time for them to put a check upon what they considered a dangerous growing evil, tending to their subjugation. Some writers attribute the cutting of the flagstaff to a private dispute that Heke had with the native wife of an Englishman, but the following will show that it might have been a mere accidental circumstance.

Hone Heke had been told by some mischievous Englishman that the Treaty of Waitangi made the Maoris slaves of the Pakeha, and that when he would see the English flag fly upon the Maiki Hill overlooking the town of Kororareka, he would understand that the Maoris had lost their land, and that they were slaves. "Kuarito te Wenua, He pononga te Maori." To this Heke answered "that he would take care not to let that flag fly, and that he would cut down the flagstaff." When, therefore, the English flag, announcing that New Zealand was now depending on the Sovereignty of England, is hoisted, Heke, according to his promise or threat, goes with some five of his men to Kororareka, after having given notice, and cuts down the flagstaff, putting another to replace it.

A month or two after, an English man-of-war with 250 men, having orders to put up again, in the same hole the same tree which had been cut down, came and executed the work.

But Heke, without losing time, is planning another attack. He prepares two trees, one of which will be put up in the place of that of the English, which he will cut down again, and the other to be put up in the front of the French Bishop's residence, as he was not mixed up with that affair, and not to give any offence to the French Government which might come also upon them.

Thus prepared, Heke reads the order that all magistrates and lawyers should leave the place and go away, and that he will not disturb the settlers. It is reported that the Governor is coming from Sydney with a second man-of-war, having on board 250 men, in order to capture Heke alive or dead.

On hearing this Heke says:—"If the Governor comes alone, I will receive him, and treat him as a friend; if he comes with two soldiers I will also have two men with me; if he comes with three, I shall have three; if ten or more, I shall have ten or more; I shall receive him in the plain, and there we shall fight."

On the 13th of January, 1845, great preparations are made. The Magistrate, Mr. Beckham, comes to ask Father Baty if, in case of an attack, he would allow the women to retire into the Catholic Chapel. Father Baty is quite willing. Every one is preparing, packing and securing the trunks, several of them carrying them into our chapel.

It is arranged that Father Baty and Father Forest will go into the chapel, and Father Leon with me will stop at Bishop Pompallier's house to receive those who will take refuge there. All the town is on the watch, and orders are given to fire upon any one who would attempt to hurt either man or property.

I go to bed at 9 o'clock, Father Leon will come at 12 to wake me, so that I may watch in my turn, but as there is no attack he lets me sleep till daylight.

The natives amongst themselves do not agree. Rewa declares that if Heke hurts in any way the white men he will shoot him. However, on the 19th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, Heke again cuts down the flagstaff. There were only 30 soldiers in town and 80 National Guards. Heke had 200 men.

At the same time other Maoris, to the number of 400, come to protect the properties of the Europeans against Heke.

On the 21st and 22nd it is rumoured that Heke is preparing

an attack upon the town, his plan being to set fire to the barracks, the Magistrate's house, and the Customs.

Bishop Pompallier, by this time, having come back from Sydney, the Magistrate comes to ask him whether in case of a fight he would allow the women and children to retire into the Catholic Church. The Bishop allows it with pleasure.

Maoris are seen on the hills, the other side of the bay, by Waitangi. Bishop Pompallier, thinking that it is Heke that is coming, goes with Father Baty to meet and pacify him; but instead of Heke it is Kepu, who comes to join Tourati Waka to oppose Heke. The Bishop then writes a letter to Heke to exhort him to peace, and returns to Kororareka, where he learns that it has been agreed that if the Government does not put up again the flagstaff there will be no war. The 400 Maoris then leave Kororareka to go home.

At this time the English sloop-of-war, the Hazard, comes to the Bay of Islands, bringing 30 soldiers of infantry and 150 sailors. They put up the flagstaff again, and the English colors fly once more on the Maiki Hill.

But now Heke gives the Magistrate notice that on the 11th March next he will come and cut down the flagstaff again.

Bishop Pompallier hires a schooner as a safe place for his papers, vestments, and sacred vessels. The Commodore of the Hazard offers the Bishop protection for his schooner.

A good many Maoris offer to the Commodore their services. The Commodore declines because they have no clothes by which they may be distinguished from those of Heke. They return into their tribes.

The Bishop writes again to Heke, to invite him to peace, but, if he persist and be stronger than the soldiers who are too few, let him at all events spare the settlers with their wives and children, who are peaceful owners of their properties.

And when the time is near at hand, Heke's men and Kawiti approach, the Bishop goes along with an Englishman as a witness of what he is going to say. He advises Kawiti to come to some agreement, let him write to the Queen. Kawiti answers, "Bishop, it is of no use, we are deceived; but I am expecting Heke's orders. You, Bishop, do not know the thoughts of the white men, they conceal them from you, but we know everything."

The Bishop comes back and tells the Magistrate that he must be prepared for an attack at any moment.

The Government fortifies the town, puts up two blockades and two batteries. They put up a much larger flagstaff which they line round with iron plates, 3in. wide by 1in. thick; they build with planks from a wreck a fortification about 10ft. square, fit to hold a few soldiers to defend the flagstaff.

Half-way down the hill they establish a battery with a cannon to fire on the Maoris who should attempt to walk up to the flagstaff. During the night of the 11th March, as he had given notice, Heke divides the troops keeping only 50 men with himself, and giving to Kawiti the remainder, that is, nearly 400, and says, "Now, you, Kawiti, go round by the Matauipi; at the break of day give the attack in that part, as for me I will with my men take care of the flagstaff. Before daylight, Heke with his men, by a long circuit in the bay, goes behind the hill of the flag-station, and through the fern and bush quietly ascends the hill, coming quite close to the blockade or flagstaff, being himself with his men in waiting for the opportune time.—(To be continued.)

OMINOUS FOR SOUTH AFRICANS.

We have always deprecated unnecessary alarm in reference to the probabilities of disturbances or uprisings amongst the natives, but we have never been blind to the possibility of such occurrences, nor have we been silent in urging upon the people and Government the necessity of making provision for such eventualities, by organising a proper system of defence. We have for some time back observed signs that make precaution doubly necessary; but we were not prepared for so serious a state of things as is disclosed in the communication below from a correspondent at Dordrecht. That the native mind is disturbed, from the borders of the Transvaal downward, there can be no question. Mr. Merriman, the other day, when objecting to an increase of the Police Force, flippantly remarked that it would be cheaper to have a Kafir war every ten years than to add another thousand men to the Police Force. Very cool this, coming from a Cabinet Minister seated comfortably six hundred miles from the scene of danger. It reminds us of the "comfortable relations" which were once announced from the same locality on the eve of the bloodiest war that ever desolated the frontier. Mr. Merriman may not have great dread of a Kafir war, but what about the people exposed to its brunt! Singularly enough the alarm and scare reported below come from the very district for which Mr. Merriman is a member.

"There is great excitement here. Alarming rumours are flying about with reference to an impending Kafir outbreak. The Kafir traders are leaving their homes and coming into town, and many more are expected to do so. The farmers are speaking of forming *layers* for the protection of themselves and families. Nothing definite seems to be known as to the cause of the panic; but I have heard it stated as a sure sign of a disturbance, that the natives are this year storing their corn in the mountains, instead of adopting the usual course of placing it in pits. It is also rumored that several servants amongst the farmers have warned their masters to quit if they would save themselves. That there is something brewing I have hardly any doubts, as there must be a little fire where there is so much smoke. The Dordrecht Volunteers, who now number about sixty men, were yesterday served out with a hundred rounds of ammunition each man, and told to hold themselves in readiness. A great public meeting was held last night to consider about defence in case of attack. About a hundred inhabitants were present, and various resolutions were adopted, and a Committee of Safety appointed. It was resolved that a request be sent to Government for 150 stand of arms and four Gatling guns."—Fort Beaufort Advocate.

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HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

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Mr. A. Toal, third subscription	...	...	...	...	£	s	d
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New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1876.

A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

IN the case, *Regina versus Bell*, a Dunedin Grand Jury has ignored the Bill of Indictment. We have nothing to say as to the gentlemen of the jury. Personally they are almost all unknown to us. Even their very names are for the most part new to us; and in addition we do not forget that, considering the unusually small number sworn on the jury, two or three dissentient voices would suffice to find "No True Bill." What we are certain of is, that they are all sound Protestants, that not even one Catholic was amongst them, and that the few with whom we are personally acquainted are honourable men. With the jury, taken either individually or collectively, we have nothing to do, and nothing further to say than that we believe them to be respectable citizens. Our business is exclusively with their decision, which, though honestly arrived at, as we are bound to believe, is a grievous mistake and a great wrong. This decision is, no doubt, the outcome of conscientious convictions—even though these should happen to have been in some instances foregone conclusions—realised under the sanction of an oath to do justice according to law and fact. But, unfortunately, conscientious convictions do not always lead to the true and just; and, in the present instance, there can be no doubt that the action of the Grand Jury, though most conscientious, has resulted in a mis-carriage of justice, in liberating a guilty newspaper from the penalty due to libel, and in severely punishing the innocent.

It is, no doubt, in the power of the Catholic clergy to apply to the Supreme Court to annul the decision of the Grand Jury, and to order a trial in the case. And were these gentlemen to do so, even though they should have no other object in view than to mark their sense of the injustice of which they are the victims through this mistaken finding of the Grand Jury, they would only do what they have a

strict right to do. But then arises the consideration, would there be any probability of their obtaining wiser and more just treatment at the hands of a Dunedin petty jury than they have experienced at the hands of a Grand Jury. Their friends, judging from their knowledge of the state of public opinion in this city, tell them there would be hardly any such probability.

The decision of the Grand Jury, though contrary to their intention, amounts, for all that, in effect to a permission to every one in the community, if so disposed, to libel the Catholic clergy in the newspapers; and to a promise of impunity for such an offence. It is to be greatly feared, that the intelligence and sense of fair play of a petty jury would not be of a higher order than those of a Grand Jury. To be sure a petty jury would do its best, as did the Grand Jury, to be just and equitable and legal, but it is hardly to be hoped its best would be any better for the reputation of Catholic clergymen than the best of a Grand Jury.

From first to last, the conduct of the 'Evening Star,' which the decision of the Grand Jury pronounces to be free from even the appearance of libel, for in the opinion of the jury, as evidenced by its finding, there was not so much as a *prima facie* case to go to a jury, has been in reality very bad. This paper published a most damning libel—we beg the Grand Jury's pardon—on its unoffending neighbors, gentlemen who reside within a few perches of its office. Then, when the original libeller published a retraction of the lie and an apology, the 'Star,' which had hastened to copy the libel, took care not to publish this retraction and apology, although it copied extracts from the very number of the 'Tuapeka Times' which contained the retraction and apology; and up even to the present moment, the 'Star' has studiously abstained from retracting the lie to which it so promptly gave a wide circulation, and from making an apology to the Catholic clergy whom it has so grievously maligned.

There is no comparison between the criminality of the 'Evening Star' and that of the 'Tuapeka Times.' The latter is a country newspaper of rather limited circulation, the former is a metropolitan journal, having a boasted circulation of several thousands. The power for mischief of a libel published in the 'Star,' is consequently vastly greater than that of the 'Times.' The metropolitan journal did not disdain to copy defamatory matter from its country cousin, which, by the way, gets its supplement printed in the 'Star' office—a rather suggestive circumstance—but whilst most willingly imitating its little country cousin's bad example and execrable taste in retailing falsehood and scandalous reports, the city paper ignored the good example of contrition and restitution of the 'Tuapeka Times'—a line of conduct which has, we fear, become contagious.

In its issue of Monday evening, the 'Star,' no doubt, expresses its regret for having annoyed the Catholics of Dunedin; but it has not one word of regret or retraction so far as the persons actually maligned are personally concerned. In fact, it still leaves uncontradicted in its pages the lie so far as it affects the clergy. It is careful to avoid all mention of the specific libel complained of, deals in general terms, and so writes as to leave people at a distance under the impression that the Catholic clergy of Dunedin have only got their due; that some one of them really did commit the crime attributed to him, and that its regret is not for having libelled these gentlemen, but for having given some annoyance to the Catholic laity, who might possibly be somewhat troublesome to it. This is our reading of what the 'Evening Star' published on Monday evening, in reference to the finding of the Grand Jury.

The 'Star' nowhere says the lie contained in the libel is untrue, but merely says, "For it must not be overlooked that in the eyes of every other class of Christians what was copied from another paper, *however untrue*, was not considered derogatory to the parties named." The 'Star' knows that the statement it copied is untrue, but it has not said so. Neither does it offer the least apology to the clergy so ruthlessly held up to the scorn and ridicule of all whose good opinion they prize, nor express the least regret for injuring their good name and fame, and wounding them most cruelly. On the contrary, it adds insult to injury by telling them in reality, that they are to have no remedy, and indeed ought not to complain, because it chooses to judge them by the standard of their enemies, and to gibe at them, when made, by itself and fellows in the Press, the victims of lies, which are matters of sport to other denominations, though they are matters of life and death to them.

The 'Star' has another curious sentence. "This explana-

tion would have been given to Bishop MORAN had he been courteous enough to communicate with us." What explanation, high and mighty 'Star'! The 'Star' then assumes to have the right to libel Catholic priests its next door neighbours, to neglect to retract its falsehoods when made aware of them, and to persevere in this course because Bishop MORAN did not go down on his knees and beg of it to be so good as to say, that what it could easily have known, from the beginning, to be a lie, was not true. This false report was so injurious, and, moreover, so improbable that it was absolutely inexcusable in the 'Star' to publish it even as an extract from another paper without inquiry. When the summons, containing Bishop MORAN's affidavit that the report was untrue and injurious, was served, why did not the 'Star' contradict its statement, as it was bound in justice and honor to do? When the 'Tuapeka Times' retracted and declared the report to be false and rashly inserted, why was not the 'Evening Star,' Dunedin, as prompt to take over to its columns these passages as it was to give a prominent place to a libel on Catholic priests? No, it is no excuse—no justification for the conduct of the 'Star' to say that had Bishop MORAN asked for explanation it would have been given to him. Why should Bishop MORAN have asked for an explanation; it was his right and his duty to demand that justice should be done. And it was the duty of the conductors of the 'Evening Star,' as men, as fellow citizens, and as Christians—if they are Christians—to have anticipated all action on his part, and made an unreserved retraction and a manly apology. Had they done this, they would have discharged an imperative duty and acted creditably.

Our contemporary the 'Guardian,' in its issue of Tuesday says, "There is no one in this city that knows Mr. BELL, who would believe him capable of wilfully maligning or hurting the feelings of members of the Roman Catholic Church." All we can say in reference to this is, that it would give us great pleasure to be able to believe as does our contemporary. Mr. BELL we do not know, but this we know, that the 'Evening Star' has been for years an habitual maligner of Catholics and their Church; and that henceforward it may, on the strength of the decision of a Dunedin Grand Jury, feel safer than ever in the indulgence of this amiable propensity!

"EX UNO DISCE OMNES."

In our last issue we inserted a letter given by the late Very Rev. Father PETIT-JEAN to two members of the Order of Sisters of Mercy, who left Wellington a short time since for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, there to labour for the advancement of their mission in New Zealand. This letter was not originally intended for publication. It was given to the Sisters in order to serve them as an introduction to the Superiors of Convents in the old country; and no one else would, probably, ever have heard of it had not accident invested it with extended interest, and led to its being published in our columns.

It is, therefore, a most clear and valuable indication of the motives by which one well qualified to judge believed that the members of a religious order would be guided, for it is impossible that any suspicion can be attached to it of having been written for the purpose of exciting public sympathy, and phrased accordingly. We must take it as an undeniable testimony to the spirit that actuates, at least, one religious order; and there will be few found amongst us who will refuse by this one order to judge of all the rest, whether founded by St. DOMINIC, St. FRANCIS, or any other saint.

Now, what are the inducements held out to Sisters of Mercy in Europe, which are supposed strong enough to persuade them to leave their native land and come to the other end of the world; and so supposed by an aged priest, himself member of an order, and who had, during a long life, had the most ample opportunities of gaining experience of the inclinations and motives of others, who, like him, were professed religious? The times are critical, he says, and there is urgent need of help. There is not a word spoken by him with regard to temporal advantages to be reaped by emigration in this instance; nothing of successful gold-digging or fertile land, or a high scale of wages. He simply says that those who are already working hard out here have need of help, which means that there is here a field for labor, that in this world can yield to the laborer no reward, but which will require an incessant round of duties, in themselves distasteful at best, and in many cases capable of being justly qualified by a much stronger adjective than that.

Do we not thus gain an insight into a life, that those

given up to worldly pursuits are incapable of realising, but which all must acknowledge to be beautiful and holy—a life devoted to the good of others, and that seeks alone an opportunity of practising this devotion in the highest degree.

And not less edifying are the obstacles that Father PETIT-JEAN thought it incumbent on him to remove from before the view of some who, but for these, would probably be disposed to emigrate. "Let none be deterred," he wrote, "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." The only thing judged likely to prevent religious from changing the scene of their labors is a fear, lest under the altered circumstances they should be hindered from persevering in their course of self-denial and devotion.

We see, then, clearly, that these people do not live for themselves. Their lives are totally given up to God, and to their neighbor for the love of God. Wherever they are settled, there is to be found a body of men or women, as the case may be, engaged in busily working for the good of the general community of that place. Those who aid in their establishment are, therefore, helping to forward the interests, not of private individuals—for monks and nuns, as we see, have no worldly interests—but of society, of themselves, of their children, and of all around them; and we can think of no undertaking more meritorious in a spiritual, or wiser in a temporal point of view, than that of co-operating with those who are endeavoring to found, maintain, or extend conventual settlements in any country whatever.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dunedin will be present at Tokomairiro on Sunday next.

A REHEARSAL of the music to be performed at the opening of the new organ gallery in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, was held on Sunday last. There was a very full attendance, as, besides the ordinary choir attached to the church, many vocalists belonging to other denominations have kindly given their services. Mr. Charles Sykes presided at the organ, and was most painstaking in exercising the singers in the different parts of the vocal scores. From the manner in which the various items were gone through with, it is augured that the performance will be a brilliant success, and, as many years will probably elapse before anything of the kind is again attempted here, no lover of music should miss the opportunity to be thus afforded him. The next rehearsal will take place at the residence of Mr. Sykes, on Sunday next.

As the organ at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, will not be available for use on Sunday next, the choir purpose to visit Port Chalmers, where a Missa Cantata will be celebrated. The vocalists, who will be under the direction of their talented conductor, Mr. Chas. Sykes, will be reinforced by the presence of some extra members of their company. Weber's Mass in G will be performed.

CLIFFORD'S Mirror of the World, at the Temperance Hall, affords an opportunity of passing a pleasant and instructive evening. The views exhibited are both curious and beautiful, and well worthy of a visit.

EXTENSIVE improvements have been completed in Krull's Family Hotel, George-street. Excellent accommodation may now be found here, and as the situation is central the establishment will be found in every respect agreeable and convenient.

We beg to draw the attention of our subscribers to the advertisement of P. K. McCaughan, Esq., of Wantwood Station, Southland, which will be found in another column.

We recommend to the particular attention of our readers the letter of our Wellington correspondent, which contains a full account of the death of the late Very Rev. Father Petit-Jean, together with a report of the oration delivered at his funeral by the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Wellington. It will be seen from this letter that our announcement, last week, of the venerable Missionary's decease was slightly inexact, in consequence of our information having been derived from telegrams, as we had not then had time to receive written particulars regarding the melancholy event.

MR. O. CUMMINS has kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions, in the districts visited by him, towards the erection of the Conventual Buildings about to be commenced in Dunedin. It is intended to make these buildings a permanent construction, and such as will serve thoroughly to carry out the object for which they are taken in hand. For the completion of the first wing, all that it is contemplated at present to undertake, a sum of £4,000 will be necessary, and measures have already been inaugurated for the purpose of raising the amount required. It is, however, hoped that the province of Otago will generally help in the good work, for it must be remembered that the Dominican Convent at Dunedin has been established—not alone for the benefit of the city in which it is located—but for the advantage as well of the whole diocese.

THE Kumara rush continues to grow in strength and hopefulness. From all parts of New Zealand people are making their way to the new El Dorado, and the Australian ports are, it is said, thronged with men awaiting the means of transit, in order to proceed there. Although the discovery of the gold-field in question must cause a temporary depression in many localities, we cannot but hope it may turn out all

that it is expected to prove, since, in that case, the good effect upon the colony in general must ultimately be very considerable.

We have received from the Government Printer several numbers of Hansard, ending with that dated September 22.

THE Union Steamship Co. have issued their time table for October. It is got up very neatly, and contains a useful sketch map of New Zealand. In our last issue, the name of the Company's s.s. Waitaki was by mistake given as the Wanaka.

MR. DAMPIER, who has attained to a high reputation as a tragedian, will make his first appearance at the Princess Theatre on Saturday evening next. His representation of Hamlet is spoken of as very fine, and it is in this character that he has chosen to make his debut on the Dunedin stage.

ON Sunday last, the feast of the most holy Rosary, which is especially observed by the members of the Dominican Order, an interesting ceremony took place in the School-room attached to the Convent in Dowling-street, Dunedin. Several children, who are attendants at the Nuns' schools, were received into the sodality of the Holy Childhood and into that of the Holy Angels, and many of them were invested with the blue scapular of the Immaculate Conception, and the brown of Mount Carmel. The school room had been erected into an oratory, and, while fifteen children of the Holy Childhood stood by holding each a banner representing a mystery of the most holy Rosary, his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese recited the great prayer taught by St. Dominic, and on its conclusion delivered an address, inculcating devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and explaining the obligations of the various associations, and more particularly the necessity of never laying aside the scapular. A number of members were also enrolled in the confraternity of the Dominican Rosary.

Schools have been erected for the Christian Brothers in Brisbane at a cost of £4,000.

THE DE MURSKA COMPANY.

We regret to say that Dunedin has seen the last of Middle. Ilma de Murska and her talented company. The concerts given this week, with which the season terminated, were quite as successful as those that had preceded them, and the tendency of the famous prima donna's visits has been to awaken to a keener appreciation of art, the intellects of those who formed her audiences, and to help in refining their tastes. A great artist, possessed of genius and the highest cultivation, has been amongst us, and those who have had the privilege of hearing her magnificent singing, or witnessing her no less wonderful acting, have acquired an experience to last them a life time, and of which they will speak to the rising generation in terms as glowing as those in which the critics of a former period described to us the powers of Malibran, or some other queen of the lyric stage, who in times past-by gained for herself undying fame. We believe that it is now the intention of the De Murska company to proceed from Invercargill to Tasmania, and, when they have spent a certain time in that island, and revisited Australia for a farewell season, to return to America, where, during her former tour, such enthusiastic applause attended on the efforts of the Hungarian Nightingale. We are happy in being able to inform our American readers, that they may look forward to welcoming back to their shores the fair vocalist in question with powers unimpaired, or, indeed, if anything, reinvigorated by the clear atmosphere of the Southern hemisphere. We may also congratulate them on the acquisition they will find in the person of Maestro Strauss Illa, who is already—*par avance*—secure of a triumphant progress through the great Republic, where the expression, polish, and brilliancy of his style will obtain due recognition from a people notably capable of distinguishing genuine art, and anxious to encourage and reward it, and where his predilection for American music cannot fail to be duly appreciated, and the sudden transitions, wherein he delights, will not jar quite so much upon the feelings of his audience, whose patriotism will support them under the infliction of "Yankee Doodle" or the "Nigger Dance," close following upon a brilliant performance by the Maestro—justly so-called—of some classic composition.

A marked feature in this series of farewell concerts in Dunedin has been the admirable performance of the band of local musicians brought together to form an orchestra, and who have proved themselves, in a high degree, capable of sustaining the musical reputation of the city. Whether in overture or accompaniment their ability was very evident all through, but, if we may particularize any of their efforts as of more than usual excellence, the manner in which they accompanied Middle de Murska in Mozart's exquisite "*Gli Angeli d'Inferno*," and their performance of the Oratorio music, on the last evening, were especially deserving of commendation.

We cannot close our last notice of the talented company, which, we regret to say, has all but taken a final farewell of New Zealand, without a tribute to the clever management of Mr. Cecil Medcalf, to which was owing in great part the comfort of the audiences, and but for which, perhaps, it would have been impossible for Dunedin to have enjoyed the rare musical treat we speak of.

ARROWTOWN.

September 28.

THE principal items of news in this locality at present is the reefs. Every man in this district is looking forward to them as a means of improvement. On the evening of the 22nd inst., some of the severest squalls experienced for a long time visited us, and, as usual, were followed by some very heavy rain, which bereft the mountain tops of their heavy covering, and opened a track for prospectors to renew their exploring expeditions. The great explorer Hall is still resident in the township, but as soon as the weather clears he is going to his mountain residence to commence anew. It is rumored that as soon as he sells some of his present reefs, he is going to take a trip to the United States. If so, I wish him every success. There is some splendid stone taking out of the Homeward Bound, and it is expected that the

All Nations and the Advance Peak will produce better. We had a very heavy flood in the Arrow river on the 23rd. It swept everything before it, causing a great deal of damage to parties having claims along the river. The Universal escaped injury through the exertions of Keeffe, Cotter, Mullins, and Baron, who worked all day under the rain to prevent the river turning on to their claim. One of the greatest novelties experienced by the people here for a long time, was given by the children attending the Catholic school on the evening of the 23rd. Some time previous it was hinted that they were to give a play in aid of the school funds, but the people, thinking that children were not capable of being trained to produce anything that would satisfy adults, thought nothing of the affair. Still, despite the inclemency of the weather, the hall was crowded to excess, and, to the great astonishment of the audience, the juveniles came forward and displayed tact and cleverness which would have reflected credit on the most experienced stage-manager. Everyone was so pleased with the entertainment, and so desirous of seeing it repeated, that I believe it will be produced again at some future time. I have been informed by good authority that they are about to give the same pieces in Queens-town in about a fortnight's time.—I am, &c., A RESIDENT.

WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

You will, I am sure, have received news of the death of Father Petit Jean before this reaches you, but you may not have received so detailed an account as the following. Father Petit Jean, after having been at confession on the evening of Thursday the 21st inst. shortly before five o'clock, was engaged in prayer at the foot of the altar in the cathedral, the church of which he was administrator, when he was observed to fall suddenly. A Mr. Frost, who happened to be in the church at the time, immediately went to his assistance, and raised him up, when he said, "I was asleep." Mr. Frost said, "Father, you are sinking fast," and he answered, "I am." These were his last words. The Bishop at that instant entered the church, and seeing his condition at once anointed him, and in a few minutes after, when Dr. Grace arrived, life was extinct. The whole time did not extend over ten minutes. He had been for a long time suffering from an advanced organic disease of the heart, and had not recovered from a severe fit of illness by which he was prostrated last winter, but as he appeared strong and still fulfilled his duties with the same zeal, attention, and fervor which characterised his whole life, no one expected his death would occur for many years to come. But so he died at the foot of the altar which he had so long adorned with his virtues, and in communion with his Maker, for whom he had labored throughout his whole life with the zeal, fervency, and ardour of the most self-denying, the most patient, the most heroic of missionary priests. Never did a man cross the equator whose virtues were more manifold. I do not think he was wanting in any of the cardinal virtues which go to adorn a human being. He was a scholar of the highest order, yet simple as a child, in humility, patience, perseverance, piety, and zeal for the spread of his religion, charity, and love of the poor, he had no superior and not many equals. And still he was so gentle, so delightful in his conversation, that even though he was reproving, it scarcely could be called reproof. It may be truly said that

"He was gentle, and the matter so mix in him,

That nature might stand up and say, this is a man."

or more applicable—a saint. His only fault was, if it could be called a fault, that he gave indiscriminately to the deserving and the unworthy. No matter who complained, his pitying, generous, noble heart was ever ready to relieve distress. Such a man was he, whom every Catholic in Wellington now mourns, mourns with a deep heartfelt sorrow that will not be soon forgotten.

On Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of his soul. The Bishop as celebrant was assisted by Fathers O'Reilly, Zardin, Kearney, and McGuinness. The altar was draped in black. The remains of the beloved deceased were laid out in a coffin in front of the altar. His hands were clasped as if in prayer, and there was a benign serenity on his features. A cross of lilies in a circle of roses was placed at his feet, and the lid of his coffin bore the following inscription:—"Of your charity, pray for the repose of the soul of John Baptist Petit Jean, priest of the Society of Mary. Born 30th March, 1811; died 21st September, 1876. Aged 65 years." After mass, the Bishop in a black velvet cope and accompanied by the other clergymen assembled around the coffin and prayed. The most touching scene then occurred. Of all who had assisted at mass, few left without going up to take a farewell look and pray beside the coffin, while their tears flowed freely. Three o'clock was the hour appointed for the funeral to leave the cathedral. The church by that time was crowded to excess, not alone with Catholics, but with many of the leading merchants of the city. At three o'clock, the Bishop, vested in cope and mitre, entered, accompanied by the other clergymen and the Marist Brothers, and the office for the dead was sung. The Bishop then ascended the pulpit and preached the following.

FUNERAL ORATION.

"My dearly-beloved brethren,—I must in the first place claim your indulgence on the present occasion. You may easily imagine that it is no easy matter for me to speak, in the presence of his dear and holy remains, of him whom we have assembled to honor. It is difficult to speak in an adequate manner of a man who has left behind him in this world a record of such a life as he has, and is now gone to pass a glorious life in another world. It is difficult to satisfy you upon his virtues. No words of mine would be adequate, and I will, therefore, content myself with a few plain remarks, leaving your sympathies to supply what is unsaid. I will, therefore, begin by saying that that great servant of God had, through his whole life, followed the instructions of St. Paul, 'Labor as a soldier of God.' You have in these words the life of the man in whose honor we are assembled. He has been a soldier of Jesus.

Christ, he has worked for Jesus Christ at all times and in all places, under all circumstances, through difficulty and trial, in adversity and prosperity, in every manner he worked strenuously and indefatigably as a true and zealous soldier of Jesus Christ. He came of a race distinguished by every virtue which adorns humanity, and of a family (many of whom I have known personally) crowned with the virtues which were so distinctively characteristic of himself. Born in a village a few miles from Lyons, in the department of the Rhone, he was educated in every virtue until he entered college, where he soon showed abilities equal to men who have since made their mark in the world, and proved their superior in the practice of virtue. After having prepared himself intellectually for the highest positions in his own country, he heard of the mission to those benighted islands of the South Seas. Renouncing his country, his friends, and every other tie which bound him, for the pure love of God, he consecrated himself to the warfare of Jesus Christ, and came to this country, where he landed at the Bay of Islands early in the year 1840. From this place he wrote a letter to his brother-in-law in France, which clearly showed the pangs of grief which he felt in parting from all he loved. 'I took your letters,' he says, 'and retired into the poor chapel of St. Francis Xavier, and wept like Joseph over his brethren.' Those words show how deeply he felt his voluntary exile, but it was all for the love of God, and though he suffered hunger and privation, and worse than all, the calumny of those who differed from him, he accepted it all with humility and patience, as was proved by his reply to his sister when asking did he suffer much. 'When I turn my eyes,' he says, 'to China, and contemplate the tortures which the missionaries have to undergo on the rack, I answer I do not; but if you would call suffering to sleep out among the ferns, and on the sea-shore with the spray sprinkling over me, then I suffer; but what is it to the suffering of others.' After years of toil and labor of this kind among the native population, when Bishop Viard was consecrated Bishop of Wellington in 1850, he accompanied him. Since then no one need tell his story. Many of you have since been baptized by him, many of you united by him in the ties of matrimony, and many of you have reaped the benefit of his instructions. After leaving the confessional late on Saturday night, he did not retire to rest until long after midnight, but prepared the discourse with which he instructed you on Sunday morning. Yet he would be at his place at early mass. He carried on his work heedless of the opinions of men, except to save their souls. He was an indefatigable student. The extent of his researches were marvellous, as an examination of his notes will show; not of useless readings, but of the highest class literature, such as would tend to enable him to fulfil his duties the more faithfully, and fit him the better for the labor of his love. What shall I say of his faith? So simple, so ardent, that it enabled him to see God and His divine mercy in all things. For instance, he once saw a Maori woman weeping and tearing her face until blood covered it, and he asked why she did so; she answered she had lost one who was dear to her, and that true love was not satisfied with tears, it required blood. He was so struck with her reply that he said, 'Jesus Christ did so love the world that He came down from Heaven to shed His blood for us.' Thus faith lifted him above the world; he was eternally in communion with his Maker, and it yielded him fruits of wisdom, for when consulted, his opinion was always wise and discreet. He was the most unselfish of men, his self-abnegation was only second to his faith. He was persevering, patient, in fact, his patience was marvellous, for when he was often needlessly disturbed in the midst of his work, he never exhibited the least impatience, and though he sometimes reproved, it was in gentle kindly tones as a father to his children.' The Bishop concluded with a most earnest exhortation to all present to bring now to his feet garlands, not of perishable flowers, but of firm resolutions, to try to imitate the life of him who had been to them so long a most glorious model, and detailed the circumstances under which he died. While speaking of the deceased's virtues, his Lordship was evidently so much moved, that it was with a great effort he was able to suppress his emotions.

At about four o'clock, the procession formed as had been already arranged. It was headed by a cross-bearer, and followed by the Artillery Band playing the "Dead March in Saul." Then came the Hibernian Society, followed by the Catholic Young Men's Society, dressed in their respective regalias in crape, and giving the procession an aspect of great prominence. The two societies numbered nearly 100 men. The carriages containing the clergy and the Bishop, on whose carriage was borne a cross, came next in order, and was followed by the coffin borne on men's shoulders. The pall-bearers being Hon. Dr. Grace, M.L.C., Dr. Doyle, Walter Johnston, Esq., M.H.R., J. O'Shea, Esq., C. O'Neil, Esq., and S. Cimen, Esq. The Mayor and a large number of the leading men of the city followed, after which came the great concourse of people who took part in the procession. It was intended that children attending the Marist Brothers' and nuns' schools should also walk in the funeral, but through the weather turning out most unfavorable, this idea had to be relinquished. The forenoon of the day was cold and showery, and at 12 o'clock rain fell in torrents. At 2.30, however, it cleared up, and very fortunately remained so until about six o'clock, with the exception of an occasional shower. At that time the procession was returning from the Roman Catholic cemetery where the body had been interred. Besides those who took part in the procession, along the whole route, which lay through the principal thoroughfares, the streets were crowded on both sides, so that no less than two-thirds of the people of Wellington could have taken part in the funeral, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Had it been a fine day, such as would enable the people in the country districts to come in, the largest concourse of people which had ever assembled in this city would have followed to the grave the remains of one of the purest, the noblest, and the best of men. He's gone, but the good he has done is not all buried with him. He has sown seeds of virtue and of truth, which still

live, and will long continue to keep his memory fresh in the recollection of the flock over which he watched with such diligence. May he rest in peace. Amen. HIBERNICO.

PIUS IX. AND THE PROTOMARTYR ST. STEPHEN.

[FROM THE 'AVE MARIA.'

MR. A. DE SEGUR, whose son had the happiness of receiving his first Communion from the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff on St. Stephen's day, gives the following graphic account of the impressions he received while assisting at a Low Mass said by the Holy Father in his private chapel. "At a little after half-past seven," he says, "the Pope entered the chapel, knelt down, and after having said some prayers in a subdued voice, he arose and vested before the altar, as is customary with bishops. He commenced Mass, assisted by a single chaplain only. He said the prayers in a clear, distinct voice, neither fast nor slow, and with a gravity and unction which nevertheless did not exclude a certain manly, almost military bearing. He pronounced the 'Kyrie' very markedly, and in an accent of profound supplication, as it befits him, the authorised intercessor of mankind. It was the Feast of St. Stephen, the Protomartyr of the New Testament, and I listened with deep emotion as Pius IX. recited these prayers, evidently from the bottom of his heart, as they were so admirably adapted to his personal situation, at the Introit: "Princes sat and spoke against me, and sinners persecuted me; help me, O Lord, my God! for Thy servant hath practised Thy Commandments." "Behold, your house shall be left to you desolate, for I say to you, you shall not see me henceforth, till you say: Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."

The Holy Father made a long interval between the "Sanctus" and the Consecration. It could be noticed that he prolonged his prayer for the universal Church, of which he is the Chief Pastor, and for all the living, of whom he is the father. During the entire Mass, from the beginning to the end, his piety was admirable; he said the "Pater Noster," with a particular majesty, and the tender devotion during his own Communion was affecting even to tears. At this moment we rose and went up to the altar; the Pope raised the sacred Host, and said three times, in a firm but respectful voice: "*Domine non sum dignus*," etc., inclined towards us, and we received the Body of Jesus Christ from the hands of his own Vicar on earth. Could we, my son and I, ever forget this hour, this moment both solemn and sacred before all others of our life! After his own Mass the Pope knelt at a *prie-dieu* before the altar and assisted at a Mass of thanksgiving immediately following.

A TERRIBLE ADVENTURE.

On Friday night, June 19, at a dance at Brunsen's Ranch, Green Springs, in the lower part of California, and, after the dancing had got well under way, two young men, named Tom Adams and Joe Russian, stepped out, intending to visit a neighboring house for the purpose of procuring cigars for a social smoke together. The night was unusually dark—nothing being discernible a foot distant. Consequently the two men proceeded slowly, trusting to their knowledge of the locality to carry them in the direction they wished to take. Suddenly, and without the least warning whatever, their feet slipped from under them, and the next instant they felt themselves plunged downwards neck deep in slum and water. They had fallen into an old shaft, dropping at least forty feet from the edge. Fortunately, both landed on their feet, and the mud at the bottom prevented them from being bruised in the fall. A new danger, however, immediately presented itself, namely, in the quicksand. Both made desperate efforts to keep their heads above the water, but in doing so nearly suffocated from immersion. Adams at last caught hold of a projection on the side of the shaft, and, although possessing but one arm, succeeded in holding on until Russian climbed over him and reached the mouth of the shaft. Russian then called for help, and the party at Brunsen's was soon on the spot. No ropes were procurable, and something had to be done immediately to save Adams from death in the bottom of the pit. Men think very rapidly in cases of imminent danger, and one of the crowd around the top of the shaft proposed that the most muscular form themselves into a chain and drop into the shaft. This was acted upon at once. The heaviest man was held by one arm by several men at the mouth of the shaft, and a second man slid into the shaft clinging to his waist. A third man did likewise, grasping the second man's waist, and each successive link in the human chain did likewise until the bottom was reached, and Adams dragged from his awful predicament. Through the mutual assistance of Adams himself and his friends he managed to reach the top, completely exhausted as were his brave rescuers. It was indeed a narrow escape for both young men from a horrible death, and a creditable action on the part of those who undertook in this novel and dangerous manner to rescue Adams.—'Sonoma Democrat.'

Relations have been resumed between the Vatican and the Sublime Porte, and Mgr. Hassoun, who arrived at Constantinople unexpectedly, announces that he has had a conference with the Grand Vizier, who is disposed to revoke all the measures taken by the Porte against the Catholics.—'Overland Mail.'

There are 72 papers at Constantinople, 16 of which are printed in Turkish, 1 in Arabic, 1 in Persian, 20 in French, 1 in German, 1 in English, 12 in Greek, 13 in Armenian, 4 in Bulgarian, 2 in Spanish, and 1 in Italian. There are 19 official journals in the provinces and as many official calendars or almanacs.

The deepest Atlantic soundings ever made were about ninety miles north of the Island of St. Thomas, in 3,875 fathoms. The pressure was so great at this immense depth that the bulbs of the thermometer, made to stand a pressure of three tons, broke.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY ON SIMPLICITY.

At the annual commencement held at the Academy of the Visitation, Frederick, Maryland, Archbishop Bayley addressed those present in the following words:

"I thank the audience for their presence here to-day; for the encouragement they have given to the good Sisters of the Academy, and for the great appreciation they have manifested for the musical entertainment given by the young ladies. I must praise also the ladies for their excellent performance. It is customary to give some advice on these occasions; but I have learned from experience to give little advice. In the writings of Bishop Brute, I find that saintly man putting down this resolution after a retreat: 'Give little advice.' Yet I must say something.

"Let this be my advice: Study simplicity in dress, in manners and in morals. Be as simple in these things as were our forefathers. Nothing shows so plainly the swift progress of our country to ruin as the marked departure from the simplicity of the past generation.

"Let me also advise you to love good reading; nothing is so good a companion as a good book; and I can say that nothing is so bad a companion as a bad book. Let your reading be select. It is not necessary that you should always read pious books, though these should be perused; read books of standard literature. Our public schools have a great name, and their admirers claim for them a great influence, but notwithstanding all their assumed superiority, we are not an educated people, because we do not read and study the right kind of books. Few ever rise above the yellow-covered trash which abounds. Avoid such books as you would the yellow fever. Unfortunately we have no quarantine against the yellow-covered novel, and it does more harm because it undermines the moral sense.

"I notice also that the Sisters give premiums for cooking. I am glad of it. Would that all our schools imitated their example. In France, the noblest families think it not beneath them to know how to cook. All young women should have this accomplishment, which in after life may prove so serviceable. A knowledge of this branch of domestic economy will make home-life much more agreeable. I again offer my thanks to the audience for their appreciation of the exhibition, and for their attention to my remarks."

IRELAND AS IT IS IN 1876.

The population of Ireland in the middle of the year 1876 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 5,317,416. The total of registered births over all Ireland on an average of five years, is 144,998 per annum. The highest birth-rate is in the County Kerry, where the annual per centage estimated from the number registered in this quarter is 45 for every 1000 of the population; the lowest is in Meath, which is only 21 per 1000. Of registered marriages, the total number throughout Ireland in the year was 24,256. Of these, 15,688 were celebrated between the Roman Catholic population; and 7,571 were between Protestants, which is at the rate of one marriage for every 162 of the Protestant population. As to deaths, the annual number in Ireland on an average of five years, is 94,751. The highest annual death rate is in the County Dublin, where it amounts to 31 out of a 1000. During the first quarter of 1876 no less than 9762 have emigrated from Ireland, of whom 5,047 were males and 5,695 females. This is 1,788 less than the number which left the country in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The tide of emigration, though not stopped, is, we infer, very considerably checked, mainly owing to the prevalence of bad times for the working population of the United States. As to the price of provisions, the Registrar-General's return records the Dublin prices. In the first quarter of 1864 the average price of oatmeal in the Dublin market was 11s per cwt.; in the first quarter of 1876 the average price was 16s 2d per cwt. Potatoes at the same time twelve years ago, sold from 5s 6d to 3s 3d per cwt.; they sold, at the same time in the present year, from 3s 4d to 4s 11d. Beef, which then sold per cwt. from 51s 6d to 64s 6d, sells now from 56s 6d to 76s 6d. The 4lb. loaf, which then sold at 6d, sells now for 7d. In speaking of the difference of the cost of living between the past and the present, facts so interesting and so accurate as these should be constantly kept in view.—*Catholic Sentinel.*

THE CONDITION OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

In all parts of the country the Catholic papers are crying for aid, "Help, help, or we perish." They are continually nudging their delinquent subscribers to pay their bills, individually small, but in the aggregate making a large sum. They are asking their friends to aid them in extending their circulation, and promise to make improvements with increased resources. Week after week these calls for aid are issued, and scarcely a single Catholic journal in the country does not join in the request. The condition of the Catholic press, unveiled by these repeated and universal appeals for support, is a shame to the Catholics of the land. For every Catholic is cognizant of this wretched state of affairs; he knows that these papers have been started in his interest, that they are fighting for his sake, for the cause of his religion, for the cause of truth, that they are defending the Church against the attacks of its enemies, that they are unveiling the sophistries and falsehoods of the sectarian press, that they are as sentinels on a watch-tower, ever on the alert, ever ready to sally forth and attack the assailants of the cause of Christ, and to defend His spouse, the Church.

The reason why Catholic papers do not receive better support must, it is true, be partly found in the hard times that for three years have overshadowed the land; but must in great measure be ascribed to the negligence and indifference of well to do Catholics. The poor are always ready to give their mite to the cause of God in whatever shape it appeals to their generosity. But the moderately rich or wealthy Catholic sees unmoved the struggle of his

religious paper to exist and do good, and never thinks of coming to the rescue. He considers the paper dry, uninteresting and behind the times, and, he says, in fact, he can't afford to take it, although several magazines and story papers find their way regularly to his fireside.

But, besides the indifference of the laity, a contemporary affirms that the struggling condition of the Catholic press for existence must be laid to the door of the clergy. He says they are ready enough to find fault should anything go wrong, that they censure this omission or that oversight, but take good care that they do nothing to prevent such missteps. He says that the majority of them take no interest in extending the circulation and influence of Catholic papers, which he declares to be their duty, and which he says he calls upon them to do, not as a favor, but as a right.

The cost of a Catholic paper varies from \$1 50 to \$3 50 a year. Now there is not a Catholic family in the country that cannot give from three to six cents a week for a Catholic paper, and there is not a Catholic family that should not subscribe. Were Catholics as ready to support their journals as the members of the sects are to maintain their organs, the Catholic press would soon cease their appeals and lamentations. Encouraged by the generosity of their supporters, they would turn their whole attention to the exposition and defence of truth, and the result would soon be evident in larger harvests of good than they now reap.—*Baltimore Mirror.*

THE ENGLISH PAINTED BY AN AMERICAN.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, an American lady now in London, contributes a descriptive article to the 'New York weekly,' whence we select the following passages:—"The best dressed women we saw in England were the shopgirls. There was a quiet elegance about them which their idler and wealthier sisters certainly lacked. They are dressed, throughout London, in black. At Swan and Edgar's and other select and high-priced establishments on Regent-street, they wore really sumptuous silks—fitted to perfection, and made up in the most artistic manner. Their hair was simply and beautifully arranged; their hands well kept, and their manners would have been lady-like but for the trace of servility, of which I will speak further on. At Whiteley's, on the Westbourne road, the girls wore dresses of cachemere or some sort of wollen stuff; but still they wore black, and they fitted to perfection, and yet the "young ladies" had that air of quiet gentility for which the London shop-girl is distinguished. Nothing can equal the servility of London shop-keepers, as a rule. It is a comfort to be ruled, not to be bullied into buying what you don't want; but the freshly-imprinted American is mildly surprised to be thanked with just as sweet a humility for saying that goods are trash, and he will have none of them, as if he had launched out in some unparalleled extravagance. He gets used to this servile civility after awhile, and receives it as his just due. 'Quite so,' is a favorable formula with the London shopkeeper; and this habit leads them sometimes into ludicrous blunders. For instance, I went one day into the shop of a London druggist or a chemist as they say there. 'I want a tooth-brush,' I said. 'Quite so, madam;—' And some smelling salts—strong!' 'Quite so!'—'Oh, and ink, have you got good black ink?'—'Quite so!' Presently my parcels were put up, and I began to count out the pay for them. My Yankee arithmetic was scarcely equal to the shillings and sixpences, not to say farthings, of this unaccustomed currency; and I said, I'm awkward with your money.'—'Quite so, madame,' came the shopman's reply, with the accustomed sweet readiness; and it was only by the smile I could not suppress that he was reminded of his quite unintentional discourtesy. There is something pitiful in the humility of the lower orders in England. They are a sad-faced and solemn set. They quite understand Carlyle's theory that half mankind are born with saddles on their backs ready to be ridden, and the other half are born booted and spurred ready to ride them. The common people have felt the saddle on their backs so long that they do not object to it now. I presume, in fact, that they scarcely feel its pressure. The whole of life in England seems to me to be arranged for the benefit of the upper classes one of whose distinguishing characteristics is a very wholesome, or rather very unwholesome, contempt for those people who are beneath them.

There are but faint signs of any mitigation of the Catholic troubles in the Canton of Berne. A French priest, the Abbé Bernasconi of Fesseyvillers (Doubs), who had been condemned by the rural Rhodamantus to a fine of fifty francs for teaching catechism to Catholic children at the Orphanage of Saignelegg, has been relieved from that sentence on appeal to the superior police-court at Berne; and the Catholic population of the Jura has succeeded, after many struggles, in getting back their own priests, who are now at liberty to resume their pastoral ministrations. But Apostasy and infidelity are still in possession of the churches and Church property. The Catholic clergy are supported by voluntary contributions, and nearly all the primary schools are at present in the hands of the enemy. The other day, M. Herzog, a Prussian, was elected "bishop" of the "Old Catholic" sect at Olten. At a subsequent meeting of the "synod" it was proposed to "reform" the Church by the abolition of Latin Mass, priestly celibacy, sacramental confession, and so forth. In some places the new clergy have given great scandal by their delinquencies, and the Bernese Government has its hands full of "cases" of this kind, which are all it has to show in return for the large sums it has disbursed for the support of the schism. Several "Old Catholic" parishes are demanding the removal of their reformed pastors; while at Courfaivre the schismatics have looked their "Old Catholic" priest out of the parish church, and will allow him to officiate there no more. In fact, in the Canton of Berne, the movement is looked upon as a failure. In Geneva the persecution goes on with malice unabated.

SUBIACO AND LYNTHURST.

(To the Editor of the 'Freemans's Journal'.)

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th instant, you gave an extract from an Irish paper relating to the purchase of a house called Claremont, which eighty years ago belonged to a certain Denis Browne, who had been in his days a persecutor of the Catholics, and the writer goes on to say that the house is about being converted into a convent, which will be no doubt very galling to the bigots of this country as well as those of Ireland. But the "miraculous change" anticipated by the conversion of the house into a convent, although a source of exultation to every one who, like myself, takes an interest in the triumphs of the true Church, is quite thrown into the shade by events of a similar character that have occurred in this country in half the time mentioned by the writer of the extract above quoted. In Ireland a well-devised plan has been prepared, but we have the work completed in a manner surpassing all human expectation—in say forty years—as I will presently show, that is if you kindly consent to give the following extract a place in your valuable journal:—Eleven years ago, after the burning of old St. Mary's, at the solicitation of some of my friends I wrote and published "Reminiscences of Catholicism in the early days of the colony," and there are many now in the country who never read these scraps (and who may not be aware of the truly wonderful change that has taken place in the social position of our people), they may find not only information, but a just cause to glorify God, who has given His people so great a victory over the enemies of His Church. The following is the extract:—Oh, what a change in one short life, to see as I have seen the Catholic disabled by statute from holding any office of trust, derided by the bigot and pitied by the well-disposed—to see him able to take his place amongst other men without any one daring to make allusion to his opinions—to see that religion, which, in the days of my boyhood was a badge of disgrace, now the proud boast of men seeking Parliamentary honours—to see it the religion of doctors, lawyers, judges, and governors, to see us allowed to educate our children as we like—this is indeed a change. This train of thinking brings me back to Parramatta. Although I have not the slightest wish to write what would offend any one, I think I would not be doing justice to posterity if I did not mention one or two facts that may serve as a beacon to others to warn them from interfering with that Church with which Christ has promised to remain until time shall be no more. Shortly after the deportation of Father O'Flynn, Hannibal McArthur, who was then the great man of Parramatta, met a poor Catholic man and asked him why his children were not at Sunday school? The man said his wife was a free woman, and that she would not allow him to interfere with the children, "Very well," said Mr. McArthur, "no odds," if your children are not at the Sunday school next Sunday you may expect my severest displeasure." The man went home and told his wife all that passed, but she was free and started off to Sydney, where she and they were out of his reach, and where she reared them all strict Catholics, which they still remain. One of these children holds now a higher situation under Government than ever Mr. McArthur filled. But this is not all. Mr. McArthur was of the public men about Parramatta the most bitter opponent of Catholicity, I hope and trust his opposition was conscientious. Well, what has been the consequence of this opposition? Why an all-wise Providence has punished him in a way that may serve as a warning to others not to interfere with His Church. By the working of an inscrutable Providence that splendid mansion, built by Mr. McArthur without care of the cost, that beautiful farm on which he bestowed so much care to render it worthy of the name he gave it, viz., the Vineyard, has turned into—what? into a stockyard or into a brewery? No, but into what is much worse, into a hotbed for Popery, into a Benedictine Convent! Yes, the great man's Vineyard is turned into Subiaco, and now Archbishop Polding, the Pope's delegate, rules the vineyard. There must be something in this! Well, so much for Parramatta. Now we will go past Subiaco on the steamer to Sydney, and as we near Sydney we see before us, a little to the right, a splendid mansion. What place is that? Oh, says a fellow-passenger, "that is what they call Lyndhurst." And well I know Lyndhurst, and the man that built it—he, too, was opposed to Catholicity; I hope it was conscientiously, but he was opposed to it without any mistake; and he, too, built a splendid mansion for himself—Dr. Bowman built it for his own private residence, and now it is converted, just like the Vineyard, into a college for making young priests, for educating the rising youth in what the doctor would call Popery. Here again at Lyndhurst Archbishop Polding rules for the Pope. There is something strange in this! Now, Mr. Editor, these are facts patent to all us old hands, for I can appeal to Dr. Lang as to the truth of these statements. But how is it to be accounted for that two gentlemen, who above all others were pre-eminent for their opposition to Catholicity, should, by some means or other, be thwarted in this extraordinary manner, in being themselves made the means for the aggrandisement of the Church they disliked? Is the finger of Providence visible here? I think it is.

I remain, your obedient servant,

C. FITZPATRICK.

Goulbourn, August 21st, 1876.

The 'Echo' states that, although it is not true that Italy is about to send a squadron to the Bosphorus, it is a fact that all officers and soldiers on leave have been summoned home, and that the men of the reserve have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiments at 24 hours' notice.

It is said that the Argentine Republic contains more of the exiled Irish race than all the other portions of South America combined. In Buenos Ayres there is an Irish pastor, Archdeacon Dillon, an Irish convent and Church, and an Irish paper, the 'Southern Cross.' In several places there are Irish Home Rule Leagues organised, and others are projected.

NEW CHURCH OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS,
TOWER HILL.

It was a happy thought to dedicate the first church erected close to the spot crimsoned by the first blood shed for the faith under the tyrannical Henry to the memory of the English martyrs, and a no less happy coincidence to choose for its solemn dedication, the feast of St. Alban, the proto-martyr of Britain, and the anniversary of the martyrdom of the venerable Cardinal Fisher, the Bishop of Rochester, who laid his head on the block rather than yield one iota of supremacy he owed to the Vicar of Christ. Three hundred and fifty-one years have passed since that period, and at last a noble church has risen up in the metropolis to proclaim and perpetuate the faith of our 260 glorious English martyrs. The church is situated in Great Prescott-street, and forms a parallelogram 104 by 60. It is erected in the early decorated or (what the lamented architect used to call) the "Victorian style." The front contains a noble window with rose in the top, with double doorways underneath, and flanked by a cross-surmounted turret 106 feet high. The interior has a grand and imposing appearance from its loftiness (47 feet) and the vaulted ceiling, is a great improvement upon the open wooden roof. The site being shallow, it was necessary to erect a triforium or gallery which rounds the church as far as the transepts. This feature has been so architecturally treated that it is far from being an eyesore, as most galleries are, and accommodation for some hundreds more worshippers is thus obtained. For the same reason, the chancel is rather shallow, but has a magnificent, lofty, seven-light window, with rose window above; the altar and fittings are temporary. On each side of the chancel are niches with figures of our Blessed Lady and St. Joseph. The chapel on the epistle side is dedicated to the Holy Ghost, and has a marvellously beautiful and delicately carved reredos. The chapel of the Blessed Virgin on the Gospel side still wants its fittings. Beyond this, over the sacristies, is the organ gallery. Though built in between houses the church is well lit by ample clerestory windows. The edifice is built of brick faced with yellow malins and box-ground stone dressing. The arcades are of Bath stone, with columns of polished Bessbrook granite, and the interior fittings are of pitch-pine polished.

GENERAL NEWS.

Among the many ways of honoring the Holy Father on the 30th anniversary of his coronation that adopted by the Unita Cattolica, was exceedingly fitting. It may indeed be said of Pius IX., that all men say good things of him; and the Unita collected a few of these sayings uttered by the most important men in Europe, and strung them, as it were into a wreath. Among them are the following: "Pope Pius IX. was humane and good," Lord Palmerston in the Commons, 1856. "He is rich in the most precious gifts of a prince: fortitude and loyalty," Massim D'Azeglio. "I see in Pius IX. only the most amiable and illuminated Sovereign," Lord John Russell. "The respectable old man who has spread over the Papacy the lustre of his virtues," M. Thiers. "Under his white hairs peace and liberty are brought to the universe," Father Lacordaire. "What ingratitude has not this generous and meek Pontiff encountered," M. Guizot. "In defending his ancient rights Pius IX. defends the public right of Europe," Villemain. The list might be greatly enlarged, but this will suffice to show the appreciation of great writers and thinkers for Pius IX.

The Catholics of Rome have been warned against signing a programme that is being circulated amongst them, which is nothing more nor less than a scheme for making the election of the next Pope by popular suffrage. Those who have signed this impious document have been declared guilty of schism.

The new constitution in Spain, including the article on religious toleration, is at last the law of the land. It passed the Senate towards the end of last week by a much larger majority than even Canovas del Castillo seems to have expected; and the same may be said of the bill for the abolition of the Basque Fueros. It is a good sign that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs should have said on Saturday last, in reference to a ministerial statement in the British House of Commons, that the country would resent as an impertinence any suggestion from outside as to the interpretation to be put upon the toleration clause. Because by a concurrence of circumstances that may not occur again, the British were able to checkmate Russia in the East, they thought, we suppose, they could dictate to Spain in a matter of purely domestic concern. They have, probably, by this time, found out their mistake.—Nation.

A correspondent of the 'China Mail' states that China is about to make another step towards civilisation. This time it partakes of an even more specific nature than arsenals, gunboats, and revenue cruisers. The coal mines some 30 miles beyond Kiukiang and two to three miles from the Yangtze, are to be worked as soon as possible by the latest foreign appliances, and the authorities have secured the services of Mr. S. J. Morriss, C.E., who has left for the scene of his labor in the steamship Fusiyama. It was this gentleman who sunk the shaft and brought to the surface the first ton of coal out of the now well-known Takasima mine in Japan. We are told that a railway from the mines to the wharves and godowns on the river side is contemplated. Mr. Morriss is a native of Dublin, and obtained his diploma from the University Engineering School. There is abundance of coal in China, but hitherto the mines have not been worked scientifically.

Pere Renard, Professor of Geology in the Jesuit College at Louvain, has recently been elected a fellow of the Microscopical Society of London. He has since been on a geological tour in Wales at the expense of the Belgian Government.

The Sisters of the poor of St. Francis, New York, are provided with potatoes free by the great-hearted farmers of Steuben county, New York. Recently two of the sisters came to the city in charge of a quantity of potatoes that took 12 double teams to draw to the train. Not only were the potatoes free, but the Erie railway transported them free right to the institution door.

Two celebrations will shortly take place in Rome. One of these will be Pius IX.'s episcopal jubilee, it being nearly 50 years since he was consecrated bishop; and the other will be the 500th anniversary of Pope Gregory's XI.'s return from Avignon to Rome.

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.]

PLOUGHING.

APPPLICATIONS are invited to 20th NOVEMBER, for Ploughing about 3000 Acres of River-Flat Land (in lots to suit applicants), on the Wantwood Estate.

Horse feed, farrier work, and stores supplied on the ground.

Further information on the station.

P. K. M'CAUGHAN.

T O L E T.

18,000 ACRES River Flat Land on the Wantwood Estate, for a term of years, in lots of not less than 300 acres.

Wantwood is on the Matura River, and is within 10 miles of the Main Trunk Railway at Gore on the one side, and an equal distance from the Invercargill and Kingston Railway on the other, and to each Station there is a good road.

The Land is of exceptionally superior quality; cleared, well drained, and especially suited for growing wheat and root crops.

There are extensive deposits of coal on the property, to which Lessees will have free access.

The Lessor will let the above either in its natural state, or ploughed, fenced, and seed supplied—at the option of applicants.

A fixed rent will be received, or a percentage of the yield per acre of grain.

All further information on the station.

P. K. M'CAUGHAN

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.

J O H N D R U M M '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.

M E D I C I N A L H E R B S.

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.

S A M U E L P O R T E R 'S
FAMILY HOTEL,
RATTRA-STREET.

ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.

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

L E W I S A N D T H O M S O N,
HORSESHOERS, GENERAL JOBBING SMITHS,
AND WHEELWRIGHTS.

Railway Crossing—Kensington,
South Dunedin.

W I L L I A M R E I D,

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.

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 APPLI-
CATION.

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, Cock-foot, and Lawn Grasses.

Clovers of the Finest Samples.

Golden and Black Tares.

Gum and Wattle Seed.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

DUNEDIN SLATE YARD,
Upper Stuart-Street.

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

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

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

THOMAS ENNIS,
South Dunedin.

FIRST DISPLAY OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

BY BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,
DUNEDIN.

SHAMROCK HOTEL, BATHURST STREET, DUNEDIN.

W. L. PHILP ... PROPRIETOR.

MR. W. L. PHILP (late of Tokomairiro) begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known HOTEL, and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

Under his supervision, the SHAMROCK is being entirely refitted and renovated.

Breakfast laid specially to accommodate travellers by Train arriving at 11 a.m.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.
Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.
The Shamrock Livery and Bait Stables.
Saddle Horses and Buggies.
Carriages for Hire.

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE (Near the Octagon) George-street.

J. G. GREEN is now opening upwards of 2,500 pairs of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, just landed, ex Norval. Owing to the market being at present CONSIDERABLY OVERSTOCKED, he intends sacrificing the above, regardless of cost. Attention invited to the following lines:—

A NOVELTY—Ladies' Lace-up Walking Shoes at 6s 6d

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE—Ladies' Kid Elastic Sides from 7s 6d

SPECIAL PURCHASE—Ladies' High-legged Balmorals at 10s 6d

A BARGAIN—Ladies' Best Kid Alpines at 9s 6d

BONA FIDE Good Value in Children's Boots of every description

MEN'S BOOTS twenty per cent. under any house in town

THE QUALITY & STYLE of our own manufacture in Men's and Youths' Boots, give general satisfaction

PURCHASERS are earnestly requested not to lose this opportunity of obtaining a good article considerably under the regular value.

Note the Address—

J. G. GREEN'S
LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
George-street (next to Durie, White & Co.),
DUNEDIN.

KRULL'S FAMILY HOTEL, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

MR. KRULL begs to inform his friends from Town and Country that he has now completed the enlargement of above HOTEL, and that he is prepared to afford them every possible ACCOMMODATION.

Best attention and civility as hitherto.

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

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

COLOR PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING

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

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

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL, Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Private rooms for Families.

Observe the Address:—
PRINCES STREET CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

RAILWAY HOTEL, STIRLING.

FRANK O'KANE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

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

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

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

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

W. M. WHITE.

SHAMROCK HOTEL BLACKS (OPHIR).

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

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

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

J. MURPHY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

(Next Glasgow Pie House),
PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.
Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice. Perfect fit guaranteed.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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

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

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

THE OCTAGON
(Next Law, Somner and Co.)

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

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

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

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on
wrapper and cork

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

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

£10 REWARD

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

SLESINGER'S
RHEUMATIC BALSAM
NOTICE.

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

Jobbing work done in all its branches.
Estimates given.

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

NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!! NEW
LIGHT!!!

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

UNION HOTEL,
INVERCARGILL.

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

First-class Stabling.

THOMAS STEWART,
BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.
(Over Messrs. H. Wise & Co.'s),
PRINCES STREET.

JAMES WALSH

LACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Res: 376.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

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

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC
COMMERCIAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

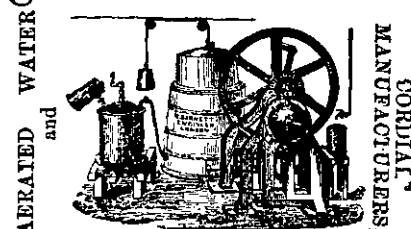
Undersigned has always on hand, Bask-
ets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

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.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION
MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ..	William Elder
Green Island ..	William Gray
Tokomairiro ..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ..	David Grant
Balnclutha ..	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. McConochie
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 James Hastie, situates as above, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded to Mr. Hastie.

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

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.

**MELBOURNE HOTEL,
DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.**

ANDREW M'MENAMIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

**NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,
ETTRICK, BENDER BURN.**

The above Hotel has been newly erected, at great expense, and is now one of the most commodious and comfortably furnished wayside 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.

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.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN.

—
THE

**NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY'S
RETAIL BRANCH**

IS

NOW OPEN.

—
ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

—
A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

—
F. LAURENSEN,
Manager.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND
DINING ROOMS,**

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

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS"

Printed by

FERGUSON AND MITCHELL

During the Fete in aid of the Benevolent Asylum, on the Premises of Messrs.

Guthrie and Larnach,
May 24, 1876.

OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

MESSRS. HALLENSTEIN BROS.,

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

SOUTHERN HOTEL

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

PATRICK FAGAN - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and pad dock accommodation.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.
Good Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

CITY BREWERY,

DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSEERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RAITHEAT 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 A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.
M. HANLEY PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL FORBURY.

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

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

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 rooms 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 Fergusson Bowen and Lady Bowen.

M. FLEMING,

DRESS BOOT MAKER,

Opposite Royal George Hotel, Dunedin.

PINK OF FASHION

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

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

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

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

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

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

E. LOFT.

FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

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