

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. IV.—No 186.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

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

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

A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.
Latest designs also

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

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING
FORKS.

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

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

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
of every description.

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

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

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH PORTOBELLO.



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

Special arrangements can be made for Excursions. Apply,
BOUMAN, MACANDREW, & CO.,
Jetty street.

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



SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.



D. SAMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
AND MEN'S MERCER,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Despatch and punctuality guaranteed.
Noted for the sale of first-class goods.

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 J. 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. Worth and Pingat, Mesdames Lefebrier, 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 Guthrie, has also been altered and extended to accommodate our Staff of Milliners for the Summer Season.

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

Princes-street, Dunedin, Aug. 13, 1876

J. HARDIE AND CO.'S

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

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

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

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

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

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

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

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

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

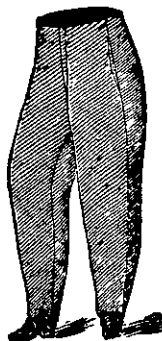
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS

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

D. J. S T O H R

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

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

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

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

SHAM MATERIALS,

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

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.

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

NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,

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

Please observe the Address:—

G. EVE,

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

[CARD.]

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

T. CHALMERS REID,

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

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.

NOTICE.

FOR durability, excellence of finish, elegance of shape,
MUIR'S HATS ARE THE BEST.

Ladies' Riding Hats of the latest shape can only be had at Muir's shop.

Note the Address—

Opposite Bank of New Zealand.



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 all 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.

JOHN VEZEY
(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS

MacLaggan Street (opposite the Quarries).

PRINCES-STREET WIDENING

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

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

JOHN HISLOP
(LATE A. BEVELEY),

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes-street.

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

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

GLOBE HOTEL,

Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

WANTED TO SELL

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

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

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
PALMERSTON-STREET, RIVERTON.

MRS. WILLIAMS ... PROPRIETRESS.

Has much pleasure in announcing to the public that the above Hotel has lately been considerably enlarged and improved. It is now furnished with every comfort and convenience. All drinks are pure, and of the very best description.

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

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. Robson, Tailor, has removed from Octagon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble, Bootmaker.

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

KEMPTON & WELLS,

PAINTERS

GLAZIERS AND PAPERHANGERS,

GREAT KING STREET,

DUNEDIN.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

MR. CHARLES RUSSELL,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Singing.

Harmony and Thorough Bass.

Residence: Lees Street, Fern Hill,

DUNEDIN.

M. C. FLEMING
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.

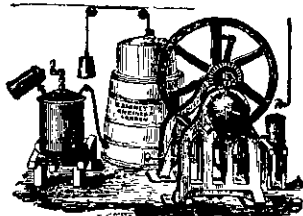
L. C. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.

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

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

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

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED
by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.
Send no more Money out of the country,
but order of BATTSON AND BROWN, Great
King street.
Kaitangata coal, 30s per ton; best Colonial,
22s per ton; Shag Point, 35s per ton; cut dry
Manuka, 25s per load; cut dry Pine, 18s per
load, Full weights.
BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

PRINCE OF WALES FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

WATERS AND RYAN

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public that the above Hotel will open on Wednesday, the 18th inst., with first-class accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, and Liquors of the choicest brands. Billiard Room fitted with Thurston's Exhibition Table. Hot, cold, and shower baths always ready.

WATERS AND RYAN, Proprietors.

CITY COMPANY HIGH STREET DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping Supplied. Families waited on for orders.

S. G. SMITH & CO., Proprietors.

£20 OFF PIANOFORTES.

£15 OFF PIANOFORTES.

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

50, 60, and 75 per cent. off Music
20, 25, and 30 per cent. off Band Instruments
30, 40, and 50 per cent. off Hemy's and Czerny's
25 and 30 per cent. off Violins, Concertinas and Accordions
30 per cent. off Musical Boxes and Music stools
40 per cent. off Canterbury 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 Brard's, Brunsmead's, and Kirkman's Pianos to select from at a reduction of £20 and £15 each.—To arrive by next vessel from London—

15 BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS at £35
20 BORD'S FRENCH PIANOS from 33
Guineas each 45,000 Pieces Music and Songs to select from.—The stock of Pianofortes now on hand is well-known to be the best in the Colony, and will be cleared off at less prices than charged for inferior trash. Music at 1/2, 1/3, and 1/4 London price. £20 and £15 OFF PIANOS.

LEWIS SOLOMON,

George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays

UNIVERSAL HOTEL MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

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

GLASGOW ARMS HOTEL, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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.

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

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 improvements in the plant and machinery, we are now in a position to execute all orders with dispatch 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 immediate 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 complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; 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 directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street London.

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

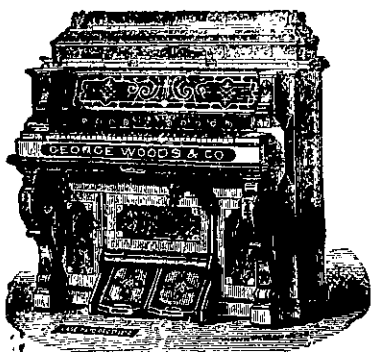
ESTABLISHED 1861.

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

ORGANS,

PIANO-

FORTES,



HAR-

MONIUMS,

MUSIC,

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

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

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.

FOR SALE,
TREES.

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

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 APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.

FOR SALE,
SEEDS.

300 Bushes Rooted Haws and Holly Berries.

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

Scotch Spruce and Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest Californian Pine Seeds.

All kinds of Garden and Agricultural Seeds.

Perennial, Cocksfoot, and Lawn Grasses.

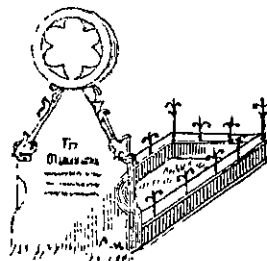
Clovers of the Finest Samples. Golden and Black Tares.

Gum and Wattle Seed.

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

KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

WALL & ANDERSON.



SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTURAL CARVERS, AND MONUMENTAL MASONS.

FONTS.

PULPITS,

ALTARS,

REREDOSSES,

MONUMENTS,

TABLETS,

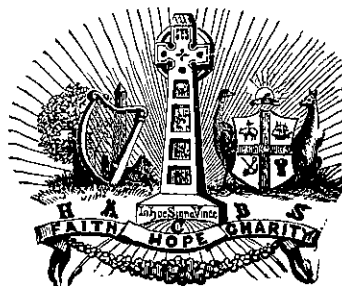
HEADSTONES,

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

H I B E R N I A N A U S T R A L A S I A N C A T H O L I C B E N E F I T
S O C I E T Y.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill
Lawrence
Dunedin
Naseby
Oamaru
Christchurch
Greymouth
Charleston
Addisons
Brighton
Greenstone
Waimaea



Hokitika]
Wellington
Reefton
Onehunga
Otahuhu
Auckland
Napier
Akaroa
Lyttelton
Grahamstown
and Nelson.

Registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, 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 compare 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 thirteen 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 medical 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 fellowship 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 application to a branch, verified by signatures of not less than thirteen persons not members, who wish to become members thereof; also the signature of the resident Priest, if available, and at the same time forward the sum of 10s. each as proposition fees.

J. A. M A C E D O,

CATHOLIC BOOK-SELLER,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Has now on hand the following WORKS just received, viz. :—
 Charles Harman, a tale of the 19th Century, 6s., by post 6s. 8d.
 Daniel O'Connell, the life and times of, by T. C. Luby; beautifully bound in cloth, new edition, 7s., by post 8s. 6d.
 Eternal Happiness of the Saints, by Card Bellarmine, 4s. 6d. by post 5s.
 Glories of Mary, by St. Ligouri, 2 vols., 4s. 6d., by post 5s. 2d.
 Heiress of Morden, a tale of Our Own Times, by Stephen Wells, 4s., by post 4s. 6d.
 Handy Andy, by Samuel Lover, 2s. 6d., by post 3s. 2d.
 Ireland under English Rule, by Abbe Parnaud, 7s. 6d. by post 9s.
 Imitation of Christ, by Thomas A' Kempis, 1s. 6d., by post 2s.
 Langard's History of England, 10 vols., beautifully bound in cloth, gilt lettered, latest edition revised and greatly enlarged, £2 5s.
 Life of Our Lord, by St. Bonaventure, 2s., by post 2s. 6d.
 Life of St. Patrick, 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 10d.
 Life of St. Francis of Assisium, 2s. 6d., by post 2s.
 Life of St. Aloysius of Gonzaga, 4s., by post 4s. 4d.
 La Salette, the Holy Mountain of, by Bishop Ullasthorpe, 3s., by post 3s. 4d.
 Legends of the Saints, 4s., by post 4s. 6d.
 Mysteries of Corpus Christi, by D. F. McCarthy, 7s. 6d., post 8s. 6d.
 Pictorial History of England, 4s. 6d., by post 5s. 6d.
 Pictorial Bible and Church History Stories, profusely illustrated with full-page engravings. Edited by the Rev. H. Formby, 3 vols., 18s.
 Poems, by T. D. Sullivan, 5s. 6d., by post 6d.
 Reeve's History of the Bible, 4s., by post 5s.
 Spouse of Christ, by St. Ligouri, 9s., by post 10s.
 Sœur Eugénie, the life and letters of a Sister of Charity; second edition, enlarged, 4s. 6d., by post 5s.
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 Story of Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan, M.P.; handsomely bound in gilt cloth, 7s. 6d., by post 8s. 6d.
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MEALS ALWAYS READY.

BOARD & LODGING, with every attendance. Charges Moderate.

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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-subscribers, and as the Edition will be limited, subscribers will please send in their names with Post-office Order made payable to

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BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
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Have the following Works now on Sale:—

History of my Religious Opinions; by Dr. Newman.
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 The Keys of the Creeds.

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By Jules Verne, translated from the French by W. H. G. Kingston.

Dropped from the Clouds.
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 Routledge's every Boys' Annual.
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The undermentioned Christmas Annuals just to hand:—

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

The BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

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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 Maitava 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

M R. P. T. F I N N,

(Late of Victoria),

S O L I C I T O R,

COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending October 18, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—A short supply of about 100 head were yarded to-day, and in consequence there was a considerable improvement in the demand, prime quality realising up to 37s 6d. We sold 60 head at yards on account of Messrs. Patrick, Gall, M'Donald, and others, and have placed 40 head privately.

Fat Sheep.—There was a moderate supply of between 1100 and 1200, and a very material improvement in the prices obtained for those. Best cross breeds realised as high as 17s each, or equal to 31 per lb.

Store Cattle.—During the week we have sold 250 head cows and bullocks, at an average of about £5 15s for former and £3 for latter.

Store Sheep.—With the exception of a few odd lots of ewes with lambs at various prices, we have no important transactions to report.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending October 18, 1876, as there is a decided improvement in all departments. Laborers, farm and station people, and female servants are short of the demand. Town trade and general business is much improved. Storemen and clerks have a better chance now, but salaries are low. Couples are beginning to move; upon the whole, the labor market is in a very good position to test, who are and who are not really anxious to stick into work. Wages—Couples, £70 to £80; shepherds, £60 and £65; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; dairy hands, 10s, 15s, and 20s; day labour, 8s and 9s; female servants range from 10s. 12s, 15s, 20s, 25s, and 30s; boys and girls, 6s to 10s; storemen, 35s to 50s; cooks, waiters, gardeners, grooms, &c., 25s to 60s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending October 18, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 3d; powdered and salt butter (new season), 1s 4d to 1s 6d. Fresh butter is now very plentiful, and prices still falling. Cheese, of the best quality, 1s 2d; side and rolled bacon, 1s; Colonial hams, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 7d. Eggs are still very plentiful, and selling well at 1s 3d per doz.

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—£1 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 18, 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.

Poet's Conquest.

A RHYTHM OF ST. HILDEBERT OF TOURS.

Borne without the gate away, buried—basting to decay—
Spite of stone and swathing band he shall rise if Thou command :
Speak!—the stone shall roll aside: Speak!—the bands shall be
untied :
Forth he comes without decay when "Come forth!" he hears Thee
say.

In this sea my vessel frail pirates many do assail,
Waters rage and tempests blow, all around is death and woe :
But come Thou, O Pilot kind, calm the waves and still the wind,
Scatter all that pirate-band, bring my vessel safe to land.

There is not a fruit, I know, on my fig tree's barren bough.
Fall and burn I know it must if Thou givest sentence just :
But this year in pity spare, dig it—dung it—tend with care ;
If it give Thee no return, woe the day!—it then must burn.

On me Satan wreaks his ire, drowns and burns with flood and fire ;
Worn and spent I come to Thee, other hope is none for me.
That this foe may quit my soul, leaving me restored and whole,
Grant to me Thy saving might how to fast and pray aright :
Thus, so Christ has pledged His word, shall this fell disease be
cured.

Make me—from its torments free—Thy true penitent to be ;
Give me fear ; for I must be lost without it endlessly ;
Faith, hope, charity impart, prudence, piety of heart ;
Earthly things may I despise, heavenly things desire and prize.

In Thee all my hopes remain, from Thee all I seek to gain ;
Thou, my God, art all my health, Thou my All—my praise—my
wealth :

Thou in toil art solace calm, Thou in sickness sweetest Balm.
Thou dost charm my griefs away, angry passions dost allay.

Thou dost loose the captive thrall, Thou dost raise me when I fall ;
When too bold, Thou bidd'st me fear, grieved for sin, with hope
dost cheer ;

Thou requitest those who hurt, threatened ills Thou dost avert,
Doubtful things Thou makest plain, veiling what should dark
remain.

Never do Thou let me dwell in the dungeons drear of hell,
Where are bitter griefs and fears, stench appalling, hopeless tears,
Where all evil things are strewn, where the wicked writhe and
groan,

Where the anguish ceaseth never, where the worm devoureth ever,
Where these tortures are eternal in that living death infernal.

May my home in Sion be, city of tranquility,
David's city, fair and bright, made by Him Who made the light,
Where for gate the Cross we see, Peter's tongue its opening key.
Gladder they than words can tell in those jewelled walls that
dwell,

Where the Guardian of the place is the King Who gives its grace.

Solemn is the light and fair spring and peace are ceaseless there,
Heavenly odors breathe around, sweetest strains for ever sound ;
There is no defect nor taint, no corruption, no complaint,
All in form and stature due are to Christ confirmed anew.

Heavenly City, blest and sure, built upon the rock secure,
Harbored safe from storm and gale, from afar I bid thee hail !
Thee I greet—I sigh for thee—Thee I seek for longingly.
Who the festal mirth can tell of the just who in thee dwell,
Who can say what lustre falls on thy jewel studded walls,
Jacinth and chalcodon fair—who but they whose home is there ?
In that City of the skies ceaseless Alleluias rise—
Moses with Elias meets—saints by thousands throng the streets :
There may I, too, sing one day with Thy saints who sing away !
—The Month.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XX.

HARRY GREENWOOD IN SEARCH OF A PROFESSION.

DOCTOR HARTLAND at first set his face like a flint against this ball of brass buttons; he did not care to be one of a half-dozen civilians among a company of autocrats. More particularly did he sneer and scoff at the invitation to Laura. But he changed his mind, and engaged a carriage for himself and Rosine, when he found the Colonel determined, and his mother making preparations for her own and Rosine's costume. He went out and purchased a set of exquisite pearl ornaments for arms, neck, and hair, ordered the most perfect bouquet he could procure, and began to feel quite proud, being sure, he said, of the youngest and handsomest lady on the ship.

The large man-of-war was made ready from stem to stern with much labor of time and taste, and with great expense, for the grand fête. All obstructions were cleared from the main and quarter decks, and the ships' sides lined with the flags of all nations, the stars and stripes everywhere prominent.

Nothing was wanting that wealth could procure to make a gorgeous display. Lights of brilliant and varied colors, with highly polished reflectors, illuminated the festive scene, and an elegant tapestry of blue and gold, looped up here and there with knots of flowers and green wreaths, formed an awning over the dancing floor. It was indeed a radiant scene, and Rosine almost believed herself transported to fairyland. In the midst of the first dance Colonel Hartland appeared with Laura and his wife on either arm. Amber beads glittered in Laura's short black curls, amber ornaments graced her neck and arms, and an amber-colored grenadine

floated about her like a sunset cloud; there were no remains of the bold, bright glance that had so nearly been her ruin; her manner was subdued, and a downcast expression had imprinted itself upon her face. Miss Greenwood and her brother came forward and greeted her upon her entrance, but Ned, who stood near by with Rosine, bowed coldly, with a countenance stern and rigid, holding Rosine back by his influence, when she would have rushed forward to her friend. She felt a sense of meanness in being held back; but too timid to carry out her purpose, she was obliged to content herself with giving Laura one of her sweet, friendly smiles. It was not long before Mrs. Lieutenant Hartland, ushered in as she had been, and looking so beautifully sad, was besieged by gentleman friends of her husband, with pressing invitations to join in the dance, all of which she steadfastly declined; she was trembling inwardly lest she should lift her eyes and behold her enemy. Miss Greenwood watched her from a recess made by some of the ship's appointments, where she was half hidden, and pitying her most profoundly, despatched her brother to bring her to her side.

"I thank you most heartily," said Laura, as she took the Lieutenant's offered arm to go to his sister.

From this retired nook the two ladies could survey the whole dancing-floor, unobserved themselves, for green wreaths hung in festoons over them, and green branches sheltered them from observation. Miss Greenwood had been drawn to Laura by Sister Agnes, who had said, "Dora, make her your friend; you will find material wasting there for the want of some one to direct." She well knew how to make advances, and with her knowledge of Aleck's boyhood she soon found matter for conversation, but through much suffering to herself, for every memory of the early days of one brother was mingled with the remembrance of another, and brought back thoughts that she had striven for years to crush; nevertheless, she did her part well, and Laura did not once guess over what burning coals her companion was stepping, while she entertained her with little anecdotes of her husband.

Lieutenant Greenwood had passed over to Rosine, who was watching the company through the intricate frolic of a Virginia reel, which had been called for in honor of the Captain, who was from Virginia, and moreover, had expressed his old-fashioned notions about the round-dances, declaring "he had never been able to understand how these young heads stood so much whirling."

"I need not ask if you dance, Miss Benton?" said young Greenwood, as he observed her unaffected, eager interest in the diversion.

"O, yes, I love it dearly," she replied, blushing under his earnest gaze, "but I could not possibly dance here."

"And why not?" he inquired, smiling.

"O, there are too many people looking on, and somehow I don't fancy dancing with strangers. But you have not danced?" she said, inquiringly.

"No; I seldom dance except as a lay figure to make up a set. My brain must be very obtuse, for I could never see the ins and outs of the figures; and when my friends get me on the floor, they are generally glad to let me slip quietly away again. It seems a strange, sad way," he added, after a pause, "to celebrate the departure of this brave ship's company to the field of carnage."

"It does, indeed," she replied, her face gathering gravity from the reflection of his; "one would think they would rather go to church in a body, and pray for protection in battle."

"Yes," he said, slowly, "if one has a right to pray for protection in such an unjustifiable, aggressive warfare as this with Mexico, provoked by our own government, as some of the best men of our country do not hesitate to say. But do look at Ned in the corner there, he has been gazing at that statue of Psyche for a half-hour; she does not seem to inspire him with any mild sentiments. Let's go to him."

Rosine took his arm, and they moved to where Dr. Hartland stood, with his back to the assembly, and his eyes still rivetted on the statue.

"Ned," said Greenwood, "I am afraid you 'wander through the festive scene with soul but ill at ease.'"

"Pshaw!" replied the Doctor, impatiently, "I'm thinking what a pack of fools they are; chameleons fed on air; kicking up their heels over the guns that shall soon bring them a rich harvest of blood. I'm thankful you are like to be out of it, Harry; I respect you for it; but what are you to do for a living; you must have bread and butter, you know?"

"I can get on without the butter, Ned, if it is necessary, but I am coming to your office as soon as I get my discharge, for your advice."

"Humph! Advice!" said the Doctor, shrugging his shoulders; "that is what everybody wants, what everybody gives, what everybody asks, but which nobody follows."

"You are in a sad temper to-night, Ned, what is it? The brass buttons? If that's it, you may have your chance even now; the news has just come, that Surgeon Welsh of Aleck's ship, the X—, is dead. Don't you want the appointment?"

"No," replied Ned, almost savagely, "but I can recommend one—Le Compté!"

"Shame!" replied Greenwood, under his breath. "Come," he added, turning toward Rosine, "let us leave this crotchety man to his own pleasant temper, and Psyche for company."

"No, Rosa," said the Doctor, laying his hand on her arm, "I want you to dance with me when the waltz commences."

"O, don't ask me, there are so many people!"

"They shan't hurt you!" he replied, drawing her arm within his.

"Excuse me, Ned, but I would a great deal rather not," she said, entreatingly; "please don't urge me."

He dropped her hand abruptly, and turned again toward the statue.

While this conversation was going on, Miss Greenwood and Laura were fast learning to know each other. Impulsive and

affectionate, Laura by a few words had convinced her companion, that whatever there might have been in the past, there was now no infidelity to her husband, in a heart that listened so eagerly and with such simple, pleased attention to stories of his youth. The company increased, but they continued their chat unobserved. In a group directly before them stood Captain Jones and two other officers of the ship, evidently much absorbed by the subject of their conversation. A rush among the dancers caused them to step back, and Miss Greenwood and her companion heard the words, "Surgeon Welsh of the X—, is dead." At the naming of Aleck's ship, Laura involuntarily caught Dora's arm.

"There are several names spoken of for the appointment," said another officer, "but I'm told that scamp, Le Compte, has the best chance."

Laura pressed her hand over her mouth to check the impulse to scream, at the sound of the name that brought so much terror to her heart.

"If he stood any chance of being shot," replied Captain Jones, "it would be the best thing that could be done with him." He finished his sentence in an aside, in which Laura only heard her husband's name. He then continued aloud, "However, he's a fine surgeon, has powerful friends, and wants the position."

Determination and strength of will alone kept Laura from fainting, as she leaned on Dora's arm till the first paroxysm was over, not answering her attempts at consolation, bearing her agony in silence; not till she reached her own room did she give herself leave to think of the probable consequences of the event proposed. Le Compte, surgeon in the same ship with Aleck, was the thought that ran backward and forward through her excitable brain like liquid fire; and the missing ring, it glittered before her wherever she turned, and the piercing eyes of her enemy glared at her through the tiny circle. Would Aleck believe she was true to him, should the knowledge of this loss ever come to him through Le Compte? Why had she foolishly concealed this loss in the letter to her husband, wherein she told him she had opened her whole heart. O, the false shame that had led her to hide the truth! it was bringing its own punishment in fearful torment of mind.

The letter from the Secretary of the Navy, accepting the resignation of Lieutenant Greenwood, was at length received, and a stormy time they had at the Commodore's. He had from the first hoped something would occur to prevent the acceptance, and now that the matter was finally accomplished, and his son no longer an officer in the navy, and a candidate for naval honors, his taunts and reproaches were most exasperating, and renewed daily; it was with difficulty that the son, a man of honor and bravery, could restrain himself under the charge of cowardice; but for Dora's imploring look out of her large earnest eyes, and the finger on her lip, he must have answered in such a way as would have broken the last remaining link between father and son.

Day by day he went through the same denunciations, arraignments and impeached before the tribunal of his father's wrath, but each day brought him renewed strength from above and beyond himself. The hour of meals was the usual choice of his father as the time when he should open the vials of his vituperation. Once only did Harry so far disrespect his parent as to leave the table in the midst of the reproaches. Rosine had been brought home by Miss Greenwood in one of her journeys into the city, and the absence of her father, as she supposed for the day, gave them promise of quiet, but during the dinner hour he returned. The presence of Rosine no doubt exasperated him, for he entered at once into a tirade, in which he vilified his son as "a poltroon, that would have been cashiered in the first fight."

This, under the circumstances, was more than Harry could bear; he left the house immediately, without a word; it was three days before he came back, and Dora feared lest the harshness had driven him finally from his home; but he returned calm and placid, with no trace of the passion that had been kindled in his dark eyes. He had sought those helps and consolations which are given so abundantly in times of trial and temptation, and sin, to the Catholic heart in the sacrament of penance; and by a short retreat in the House of the Christian Brothers, dwelling continually in the presence of his dear Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, he had prepared his spiritual armor for future warfare. In another week he called, according to promise, at Doctor Hartland's office for advice as to his future course.

THE JESUITS AND THEIR WORKS.

(Concluded.)

In America conquests gave place to missions, and missions gave birth to civilisation. The renowned "Reductions of Paraguay" were commenced in 1610 and flourished until the suppression of the Order in 1767. The difficulties they encountered from the Indians, the noble efforts they made to protect their wretched proteges from the horde of infamous Spanish and Portuguese adventurers, who overran the continent, and the triumphant success which attended their heroic devotion and self-sacrifice is unparalleled in the history of the world. The following is from the "Encyclopedia Britannica":—

"The Indians were collected into two villages; each village had its church and its curate, who was assisted by one or more priests. The curate was nominated by the Father Superior, who exercised a vigilant superintendence over the whole. The curate gave his attention to religious offices, while the assistant priests managed secular matters, directing the labor of the Indians who cultivated the ground, and training others to the crafts of the weaver, mason, carpenter, goldsmith, painter and sculptor, for the fine arts were by no means neglected. The punishments were mild, and they were always accompanied by such admonition as a parent would address to a child whom he is chastising. Crimes were in truth rare. Private property did not exist. The produce of the community was stored in magazines from which each family

was supplied according to its wants, special provision being made for widows and orphans."

From "Chambers' Encyclopedia" we extract the following passage on the same subject:—

"The legislation, the administration and the social organisation of the settlement were shaped according to the model of the primitive Christian community, or rather of many communities under one administration; and the accounts which have been preserved of its condition appear to present a realisation of the idea of a Christian utopia. Above all, their establishments in the southern continent, in Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, and upon the Pacific coast, in California, and in the Philippine Islands, were missions of civilisation as much as of religion." "Sir John Bowring recognises in the condition of the native population of the Philippine Islands in the present day the results of the sound judicious culture of which the early Jesuit Fathers laid the foundation." To the Order we are indebted for the discovery and introduction into Europe of Peruvian or "Jesuit's bark." The name of Cinchona was given to the plant because in 1638 the Countess of Cinchona, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, was cured of an intermittent fever by its use.

We have endeavored to show, however imperfectly, and confining ourselves solely to Protestant authorities, some of the benefits bestowed by the Society of Jesus on an ungrateful world—a world which rewards them, as it did their Divine Master, with calumny, persecution, and even death. "For the greater glory of God," as well as for the temporal and eternal happiness of others, "they shun delights and live laborious days; and by way of recompense there is hardly a country of Europe from which they have not at some time or another been ignominiously driven."

We will conclude with an extract from "Lecky's History of Rationalism in Europe," II., p. 162, which clearly shows why tyrants and despotic governments have such a horror of the Jesuits: "The marvellous flexibility of intellect and the profound knowledge of the world, that then, at least, characterised their Order, soon convinced them that the exigencies of the conflict were not to be met by following the old precedents of the Fathers and that it was necessary in every way to restrict the overgrown power in the sovereigns. They saw, what no others in the Catholic Church seem to have perceived, that a great future was in store for the people, and they labored with zeal that will secure them everlasting honor to hasten and direct the emancipation. By a system of the boldest casuistry, by the fearless use of their private judgment in all matters which the Church had not strictly defined, and above all, by a skilful employment and expansion of maxims of the schoolmen, they succeeded in disentangling themselves from the traditions of the past, and in giving an impulse to liberalism wherever their influence extended."

ROUGH TIMES.

(Rev. Father Garin's Lecture continued.)

At the time of the destruction of Kororareka, I was stationed amongst the Maoris at Kaipara, but as soon as I heard of the affair I started with two or three natives to go and see the Bishop. It was a journey of three or four days' walk. Perhaps it may be interesting for several of you to hear how, in those days, travelling was effected. There was then no cart road, no bridle track, no coach, no railway, no mule nor horse to be used for travelling; now a river, then a forest; then a swamp one or two miles wide; a large extent of rush or fern ground; sometimes a deep gully, a creek at the bottom; then again another deep hill to ascend. At that season of the year, and in that latitude, which is much warmer than that of Nelson, it was more convenient to travel during the night, and to sleep in the middle of the day, under some trees, behind a flax bush, or in the forest, without the fear of being disturbed by any venomous reptile or wild animal.

To be able to travel thus, each man carries with him a little Maori kit or basket, and as the ground abounds in many places with kauri gum, which he can find in lumps now and then on the path, he picks them and fills his basket. Then when the night comes on, he forms with thin manuka sticks, which he ties together, a sort of tube 3ft. long in the shape of a folded umbrella, then folding that tube with little lumps of the kauri gum, he sets the fire on the top, and so he is provided with a splendid torch, which he carries during the night, and by the light of which he travels. As to provisions for the way, my natives had to carry each in his basket, for bread, potatoes, and for meat, a large cake made with a quantity of eggs mixed with flour, and baked beforehand.

Thus provided, we made our first journey partly by water, in a canoe, on the Mangakahia River, and partly on bush land. Our second journey we began early in the morning, slept four or five hours during the heat of the day, started again at 3 in the afternoon, travelled all the night by the light of our torches till 9 o'clock of the next day; that is 18 hours' walk. Then we felt quite prepared to rest ourselves and enjoy a good sleep during the heat of the day. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we began our third day's journey, which ended at 3 o'clock the next morning—that is 12 hours' walk—and so arrived at the bay which we were going to cross.

Those long hours in travelling were of course divided by our meals, regulated by the accommodation houses. But in those days they had not the same size or shape as they now have; indeed they were very much longer, and had a more spacious roof; it was nothing else but the canopy of heaven, and by the side of a nice stream of water, shaded by some little bush. Then a Maori had soon gathered some sticks and lit a fire, whilst the other was engaged in pressing a fern stick through the half-a-dozen or so of potatoes which he laid across the fire, taking care to turn them until they were all roasted. Then taking them out of the fire, he would whip them with some fern leaves until they were all skinned

off, and offered to the hungry stomachs as clean, floury, and delicious a dish as anyone could enjoy at home. Add to this the little egg cake, as *kinaki*, and the whole moistened with a draught of clear, cold water, which you either drink in the palm of your hand, or out of the stream. Is, then, the traveller so much to be pitied, and does he not feel inclined, after such a meal, to thank Divine Providence for such a comfort?

Sometimes, if we were surprised by rain, as we had with us another kind of accommodation house consisting of an umbrella, I used to spread it, and crawling underneath, invite one or two Maoris, who were quite satisfied if they only felt their heads sheltered.

But to resume my subject. We arrive on the fourth day at Ruku's place, where I used to find a canoe or boat to cross the bay, as would be from Moutere to Nelson. But what a sad spectacle is before us! Large canoes full of sashes, doors, half-broken teacups and saucers, bags of flour with big holes, locks, hinges, iron tools which had all passed through the fire, damaged prints, candle-sticks, saucepans; women having on ladies' dresses, which from one shoulder hang down under the other, on their heads bonnets topsy-turvy. "*Haeremai!*" one cries to me with a most excitable and bold manner, "come and have a cup of tea. Here is some flour; do you want bread?" Everyone is moving about, shouting, laughing, and singing. Here stands Ruku, having on a red coat, the spoil of a soldier, a soldier's cap, and a stick in lieu of a sword in his hand, which he agitates round his head, crying loudly, "Pee off! Pee off!" to mimic the shopkeeper who used to keep the Maori away from his shop "Be off!"

My heart at this sight was so sad that I could hardly touch any food. Then when I was following him to his house, he would again boast and continue his bouncing. All the while I was thinking and saying with myself "You do not know that you are soon going to catch it." Indeed a few weeks afterwards, in an engagement with the troops, he fell dead under the first fire.

However, when we were talking together, he asked me if I wanted his boat to cross the bay? I accepted, crossed the bay, and arrived at Kororareka, where I found all the priests of the north, who had also come from their respective stations to see the Bishop. On my arriving, the Bishop asked me "How did you cross the bay?" I answered, "In the usual way." "Who lent you a boat?" I replied, "Ruku." "Is it possible?" the Bishop exclaimed. "Well, you had a narrow escape; that very man had come with all his tribe for the purpose of killing the whole of us and plundering us as a *utu* or revenge for the English who had been killed and plundered; but finding some tribes who had remained to protect us, he said, 'they had come to cry over their dead.' After the ceremony was over, they had gone home, filling their canoes with all they could find.

On the same evening we had rather a startling incident. After tea, on a clear night, when we were chatting in the sitting-room, the Bishop had gone outside and was quietly taking a walk by himself in the yard. All on a sudden, his Lordship, over whose head a Maori had raised his tomahawk, rushes in, and without saying a word, though inclined to cry out "Save your lives!" passes in the midst of us and goes behind the front door, cautiously opening it, and seeing some Maoris coming under the verandah, he says, "What do you want?" They answered, "Who was outside just now?" "It was I," the Bishop replied. "Was it?" "Yes." "All right, all right," they say; "let us go in."

The Bishop, understanding there had been a mistake, let them in. They walked in confusedly, talking loudly, armed with tomahawks, axes, guns, and spears; half naked, with blackened faces; and said that they saw somebody outside, and they thought it was a foreign spy, for all the white population had left the town. The Bishop, after having told them they were great children, and that they ought not to be so hasty in their proceedings, thanks them for their devotedness. At that moment I told my companion, if these savages mean evil, they could easily get rid of us, for we are entirely in their hands. We thank Providence, which had made use of these Maoris to protect us. The fact that I was told by the natives, when I came back from Kororareka, that it had been reported I had been killed, and my head split in two, showed me I had great reason to thank Providence.

The next day I took a walk through the burnt town, picking up by the way bullets, and saying to myself, "Perhaps these have killed somebody." I also went to the place where the flagstaff stood, laid now on the ground. I could see how cleanly the axes had cut the iron plates. I noticed holes 6ft. deep which the cannon balls had made in the clay which had been heaped at the foot of the thick planks which formed the blockade. Everything created in my mind peculiar feelings—sadness, admiration, and sympathy,—sadness at the sight of a whole town, populated before, now silenced and reduced to a heap of ashes; of so many families, fathers, mothers, and children who had lost their homes and been obliged to fly away;—admiration at the courage and bravery of men fighting for their land, and yet putting aside those savage customs of slaughtering, cooking, and eating their victims, as they not long before had been used to do.

After having paid my visit of condolence to the Bishop, I returned to my station at Kaipara.

A short time after Kororareka had been destroyed, Heke and his troop, expecting soon to have the soldiers again at his heels, retreated—first to Hoawai, where he was defeated in different engagements; and at last in the middle of a large forest, where he built at Te Ruapekapeka the strongest pah the Maoris had ever built.

Whilst the work was going on, a party of them came to see me at Maungakahia. One of them was son of Ruku. In the battle he had a bullet through his neck, cutting the sinews, disabled him for life, so that his arms were hanging loosely down, and he was not able to raise them. His mates said that it was a judgment, for he had been stealing the white men's horses, and

now it was impossible for him to steal them any more. This man, speaking of the pah or fortress Heke was erecting with large trees, said it was the strongest the Maoris had ever had, and that no power could dislodge them from it. I told him, although I was not much acquainted with that kind of work, that it was an easy matter for the pakeha to break down that stronghold. I even ventured to say, what in their ideas could appear reasonable, that the soldiers would point the big guns to one place—a first ball would make a little breach, a second would make it larger, a third larger still, and so they would keep on firing until a good breach was made, and then they would take them by storm. This indeed happened as I told them. But I was sorry to hear that this had been done on a Sunday. The natives, never dreaming that the white men would fight on a Sunday, had left their guns aside, and gone to their prayers, as they had been taught by the missionaries to do on Sundays. But, to their great surprise, it was at that very moment the battery began to play. The Maoris had no other chance but to evacuate the fortification by an opening in the back. They had wisely cleared through the bush a road about 6ft. wide, through which they retreated, crossing a swamp that I have crossed many times, and encamping on an elevation at the edge of another large forest, putting the English troops in the impossibility of following them, because these Maoris could disperse in that extensive forest in every direction, like rats.

(Concluded next week.)

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

As straws show the way the wind blows, so newspaper paragraphs demonstrate the tendency of their editors and of a large class of their readers. We have been treated within the past week to a few curious items of no small significance. Two notabilities passed away recently—Mr. "Speaker" Kerr and Miss Harriet Martineau, the English authoress. When Mr. Kerr was dying, the papers informed us, a valued friend wished to put a few religious questions to him: "Did he believe in a future state?" He bowed his head affirmatively. Then he was asked if he believed in the Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ. He shook his head to express his disbelief. The papers which narrated this event hastened at once to express their approval by declaring that this gesture indicated the advanced freedom of the dying man's opinions, his nice discrimination, and his love of truth. In a word, he receives at the hands of a leading journalist in a country which still pretends to be Christian, applause for denying Christianity. If Mr. Kerr did not believe in the Incarnation it was a sad misfortune for him. But it seems to us that even nominally Christian journalists ought to express horror at such a death rather than laud it as an instance of enlightenment worthy of admiration. That a secular journal should commend this attitude was, however, not so singular.

When Miss Martineau died it is reported that her last words were to the effect that she did not believe in a future state. "She had had enough of life in this world, and saw no reason for a perpetuation of Harriet Martineau in the next." We cannot help smiling at Miss Martineau's idea that there might, notwithstanding her expressed reluctance, by some remote chance, be a possibility of her everlasting perpetuation as she was in the flesh. Nevertheless, we cannot forbear shuddering at the hopelessness expressed in the dying speech so universally accredited to her. What makes the matter worse is the fact that whereas almost every paper throughout the land has published sketches of her life and death, and the widest circulation has been given to the last speech she is said to have made, there has been but one protest made against so awful an utterance. No one seems shocked at it. On the contrary, a kind of tacit admiration has followed its publication. Possibly these words are untruly attributed to Miss Martineau, for they rest on the testimony of that not very scrupulous person, Mr. M. D. Conway, who is strongly suspected of liking sensational tales which redound to the supposed credit of free thought and free thinkers more than he loves plain truth. But true or false, the widest possible circulation has been given them, and even the story papers and the fashion bulletins repeat them without a hint of dissent or blame.

Another instance of the incessant free thought propaganda in this community we noticed in the 'Graphic' a few days since. It published a full paged illustration representing Mr. Huxley, the English materialist, at present visiting this country, with the word "atheism" on his boot, kicking at a priest who is running away, in company with other clergymen of various denominations, rather than engage in a controversy with so formidable an antagonist. A poem flourished under the picture much to the honor of Mr. Huxley. But we could multiply examples of this kind of anti-Christian propaganda *ad infinitum*. There is no end to them. They crop up at every turn and in every kind of non-Catholic publication. And, unquestionably, they denote danger.—'Catholic Review.'

The Cleveland 'Union' says on the "Press" question:—"There are fully five hundred thousand Catholics in the State of Ohio, there are fully one hundred and twenty thousand Catholics in Cincinnati, and there are certainly from fifty to sixty thousand Catholics in the city of Cleveland, yet what is the condition of the press in the State of Ohio, and in the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland? 1st. There is but one Catholic publishing house in Cincinnati, and even that does the most of its publishing in New York. 2nd. There is not another in the whole State. 3rd. There are but three English Catholic weekly newspapers, and two of these are within the last two years, while the other—the 'Catholic Telegraph'—has had but a bare living support. 4th. The two German Catholic papers have had hardly enough support to keep them from suspending. 5th. There is not a single Catholic daily in the State—in fact there is not one in the whole country, though the Catholics number fully eight millions of the population."

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

SINGAPORE, Oct. 13.

The Czar of Russia has written a letter to the Emperor Joseph of Austria. It is reported he proposes the Russian occupation of Bulgaria, Austria to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The fleets of Russia and Austria are watching the Bosphorus.

The Russian Ambassador in Paris has stated that the Czar is in favor of peace, and that Russia will only intervene with the consent of the great Powers after a conference shall have been held.

General Ignatieff has returned to his post in Turkey.

The Porte has refused to grant the autonomy of the provinces, but promises to grant reforms while they remain portion of the Turkish Empire. The Porte also proposes to create a national Congress, composed of 110 members, Mussulmans and Christians, partly elective, for the purpose of executing reforms suggested.

A circular, officially issued by Russia, invites the other powers to join her in imposing on Turkey an assent to a further armistice between the latter power and the belligerent provinces.

(Per Arawata, at the Bluff.)

The Czar's birthday was feted at Belgrade yesterday (Sept. 11). At a banquet in the evening Prince Milan expressed his entire devotion to Russia.

The ship Windsor was abandoned on the 30th August in a sinking state. The crew have been landed at Plymouth.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in addressing a meeting at Edinburgh, denied that the Eastern policy of the Government had been hampered by the unworthy jealousy of Russia or by fear of the Mahomedan subjects of India. He went on to say that the Empire of India depended on good government, and that the Porte had sent a commission to Bulgaria armed with judicial power to enquire into the recent atrocities.

MELBOURNE, October 12.

The long wished-for rain has fallen in parts of New South Wales and South Australia. It was time, when £50 had to be paid for a drink of water for travelling cattle between the Lachlan and the Darling. We now hear of several hours' steady rain, with plenty of water and grass.

"LA PETITE MERE."

THE Paris 'Figaro,' announcing the death of Sister Martha, the senior of the Sisters of Mercy, says that by her death the poor afflicted people have lost their best friend. Sister Martha, who was seventy-eight years old at her demise, has had a very eventful career, applying all her abilities to the relief of suffering mankind. Upon her bosom could be seen, besides the humble cross of black wood, three medals, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor. She was found everywhere at home and abroad, where distress was to be relieved, plague encountered, wounds to be dressed, or where sickness was to be attended to. She was said to have come from a very grand, noble, and mighty family, and was of remarkable beauty when, at the age of eighteen, she took the veil. During her stay at Lyons as hospital sister at the memorable time when the cholera more than decimated the population of the town, she was seen day and night at the sick beds of those afflicted by the fearful plague, being so untrifling in her work of mercy that the poor sufferers, and the people of Lyons, called her *la petite mère*—the little mother. During the Crimean war she was at Constantinople, attending the wounded in the hospitals, and again a few years later in 1859, in Italy, in the war between Italy and Austria. Here she was at the head of the field-hospital for the wounded, which General Roze had directed to be established at Milan. At the outbreak of cholera she was at Amiens, and accompanied the Empress of France in her visit to the sick beds of those affected by the cholera. The Empress demanded the Cross of Honor as a reward for her unremitting care of the sick, upon which Sister Martha received the gold medal of the first-class, and later on the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. At the siege of Paris she was again found at her post, as well as during the horrors of the Commune, always indefatigable and devoted to her work of relief although at that time over seventy years of age.

THE IRISH POLICY.

(From the 'Carlow Post'.)

THE letter addressed by the member for Louth to the 'Times' will be read with no ordinary interest by the friends of the party of Home Rule. Scattering to the winds the various myths and rumours of splits and discussions, which are the mere creations of the fancy of the promulgators, Mr. Sullivan tells all whom it may concern—and what true patriot does it not concern?—that the ranks of the party are as firmly knit together and as determined to fight the battle of self-government to the end as ever they were. In powerful and scathing, yet calm and dignified terms, he denounces the efforts of the press in England and the anti-national press in Ireland to malign and belie the aim and object of the movement. Nothing could have been more seasonable, nothing more appropriate than this declaration, coming, as it does, from one who so deservedly possesses the confidence of the national party in Ireland. To have allowed misrepresentations which have been so widely and malignantly circulated within the last week or two, to remain unanswered and uncontradicted, would have been most injudicious, if not fatal. The interval of the recess will give sufficient time and afford various opportunities for maturing and discussing the future line of action to be adopted. A premature declaration of the course to be hereafter pursued, even if it had been decided upon, would be most impolitic. Many events may

take place during the next six or seven months that might give a totally different aspect to matters, and render a complete change of tactics necessary. *Festina lente* should therefore be the motto for the moment. There is one passage in Mr. Sullivan's letter in the 'Times' to which special attention should be given by every sincere lover of his country. "Drawing a pregnant lesson from the eagerness of English journals to hail so-called splits or secessions in our ranks, even these incidents only serve to awaken us to the value of union, and induce us to make still stronger demonstrations of unity of purpose and of action." In following the advice thus given, the true elements of success will be found. There is no absolute necessity for originating any new line of action; nay, the best policy may lie in inaction, or in biding the proper time, and seizing the most fitting opportunities. Such opportunities often occur when they are least expected, and it is then that their results are perhaps the most important. There is another passage in the hon. member's letter which is worthy of special notice. It is his testimony to the more favorable tenor of the great organ of English opinion towards his country. Has the Home Rule movement had no share in bringing about this change? We say it has contributed much towards it, and if, though by slow and imperceptible degrees, it continues to influence that opinion, an important step will have been taken towards the end aimed at. We think that eventually it will be recognised in England as elsewhere as a public fact that "the Irish people have set their hearts on an independent, and united, and loyally disciplined party in the House of Commons, and the man who sought to destroy it would be execrated from Donegal to Kerry." The English people admire pluck, and there is real pluck in this declaration. For the present this is our policy, the programme which will be carried out to the letter, always provided that we unite cordially and energetically in the course which it prescribes.

GREAT MEN GOOD SLEEPERS.

(From "Memoirs of Count de Segur.")

NAPOLEON at St. Helena censured what he called historical silliness (*niaserie*) on the part of historians who judged of all men and events. "It was wrong, for example, to expatiate on the calmness of Alexander, Cæsar, and others, for having slept on the eve of a battle. There are none of our soldiers, or our generals, who have not repeated this marvel twenty times, and nearly all the heroism lay in the foregoing fatigue." M. De Segur describes him passing the night before Wagram, within reach of the enemy, on the alert, the horse bridled.

"The Emperor was in the middle of his guard. A spread mantle served him for a tent. He slept under it scarcely three or four hours, but as profoundly as usual. It was necessary to wake him in the morning. This will excite no astonishment if we reflect that at these critical moments history shows us hardly any great men without sleep or appetite; not that robust health is indispensable to these great actions, but rather because they require elevated and firm characters which maintain their calm."

Conde was an excellent sleeper; so was the Duke of Wellington; so was Pitt, till his health became fatally shattered; and the power or habit quite as essential in civil as in military affairs, for without it both mind and body must prove unequal to a strain. One striking exception was Nelson, who, when everything was ready for the attack on Copenhagen, and he was only waiting for a wind, was with great difficulty persuaded to attempt an hour or two of rest. He allowed his cot to be placed on the deck and lay down on it, but never closed his eyes a moment, and at brief intervals during some hours kept anxiously inquiring about the wind. Napoleon or Wellington would have ordered himself to be called when the wind was favorable, and gone quietly to sleep. Yet Nelson was a hero in the brightest acceptance of the word.

The fiery spirit, waking out its way,
Fretted the puny body to decay.

At Wagram there was a time when the French left was routed, and the artillery of Boudet taken. Intelligence of this disaster and of the threatening advance of the Austrian right to operate on the French rear being brought by one of Massena's aides-de-camp, the Emperor remained silent, impassive, as if he had heard nothing, with looks fixed on the opposite side, on Neusiedler and Davoust. It was not till he saw the fire of Davoust and his victorious right wing pass the tower of this village, that he turned to the aide-de-camp: "Boudet's artillery is taken. Well, it was there to be taken. Go and tell Massena that the battle is won." It was then far from won; a desperate effort was required to redeem it, and he was obliged to order up his reserve, to which he never resorted except in the last emergency.

Having given this order, confident in its execution by Lauriston, Davoust, and d'Aboville, and sure of its effect—tranquillised, moreover, by the progress of Davoust, and our right wing—Napoleon alighted, and that which will astonish, but is certain, is that, calling Rustan (the Mamelouk), he caused his bearskin to be spread out, stretched himself upon it, and fell into a deep sleep. This sleep had already lasted nearly twenty minutes, and was beginning to create disquiet, when he awoke, without surprise, without eagerness to know what had come to pass during the absence of his consciousness. We could even see, by the direction of his look, and by the orders which he redoubled, that he resumed, or rather followed, his train of thought as if it had undergone no interruption.

The 'Daily News' Madeira correspondent telegraphs advices from Whydah to July 27. The King of Dahomey defies the blockade, and allows no communication with vessels. He has seized four Frenchmen who attempted to get off in cruisers. He threatened to massacre every white man at the first shot fired. The Sirius, Contest, Mallard, and the Spiteful form the blockading squadron. Commodore Hewett has gone to the Niger.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending October 12, 1876:—

£. s. d.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

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

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2000 MAGNIFICENT PICTURES!!

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

Stupendous American Scenery, and the most exquisite Statuary from the principal Galleries of Europe.

Chairs, 3s.; Body of Hall, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children Half-price to Chairs and Body of Hall. Tickets to be obtained at BEGG'S. Doors open at 7.30, commence punctually at 8 o'clock.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

THE FIRST HOLIDAY OF THE SEASON

WILL BE CELEBRATED BY

A GRAND OPEN-AIR DEMONSTRATION

UNDER THE

AUSPICES OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY

ON

THURSDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1876,

AT

BURNSIDE, GREEN ISLAND,

(The Property of ALLAN KING, Esq.)

The nett proceeds will be devoted to the Hibernian Hall Fund.

The great success that has for several years attended these FETES, has stamped them with a prestige second only in magnificence and popularity to the Grand Gatherings of the CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

Arrangements have been concluded with the Railway Department to run SPECIAL TRAINS at frequent intervals during the day. Commencing at 10 a.m.

Every precaution has been taken by the Department with a view to the complete comfort of the Fêteists!!! and the Committee feel confident that the inconvenience of travelling in company with several thousands of Excursionists will be practically reversed, and that all may visit

NATURE'S GRAND AMPHITHEATRE AT BURNSIDE

on the 9TH NOVEMBER, with all the comfort of a

PRIVATE PIC-NIC.

A Programme of SPORTS will be issued in due course, comprising all the Popular Games, Feats, and Athletic Novelties.

Prizes in money, amounting to upwards of £30 will be given.

An Efficient BAND will be in Attendance, which will play Selections of popular National Music.

REFRESHMENTS of all descriptions provided on the ground.

JOHN CANTWELL, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
J. MURRAY, }

MICHAEL CONNELLAN, Treasurer.

WANTED KNOWN, a New List of BOOKS at page 5, NEW ZEALAND TABLET. J. A. MACEDO, Catholic Bookseller, Dunedin.

WANTED Qualified CATHOLIC TEACHER for St. Patrick's School, Charleston, West Coast. For particulars, apply Rev. THOS. WALSH, Westport.

LAWRENCE ART UNION.

THE ART UNION in connection with St. PATRICK'S SCHOOLS and PRESBYTERY is unavoidably postponed till MONDAY, 30th instant, at 8 p.m., when the DRAWING will positively take place in the School-Room. Ticket holders are requested to send returns as soon as possible.

NOTICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS and lithographic portraits of the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dunedin may now be had on application to the Lady Superior, Dominican Convent, Dowling-street, Dunedin. These pictures are being disposed of to aid in the erection of the new conventual buildings, and orders for them are, therefore, solicited.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876.

THE 'OTAGO WITNESS' ON LIBEL.

In order that our readers at a distance may know the full import and value of the opinions of the 'Otago Witness,' we beg to inform them that the 'Otago Witness' is the weekly issue of the 'Otago Daily Times,' which they will remember as an old acquaintance. We had hoped we had done with the libel case *Regina v. Bell*, and we had made up our mind to say no more about it. As the road to justice had been practically closed in the case by the decision of the Grand Jury, it appeared to us useless to take any further notice of the affair. But we have been disappointed. Our contemporaries of the press are not disposed to let the matter rest. We took no notice of the offensive remarks of the 'Evening Star,' as they were only such as might be expected from that journal. Nor did we think it worth while to call attention to some of the strange expressions of that paper; such, for example, as "unwarrantable scurrility," "and forgot the gentleman," inasmuch as it was clear to us, every intelligent and educated person would himself at once say on reading these expressions, I was always under the impression scurrility is never warrantable, that the essential constituents of the gentleman are truth and justice; and that, consequently, all would easily perceive that the 'Star' in these remarks was securing its own condemnation.

But it would be a dereliction of duty on our part, to pass over in silence what the 'Otago Witness,' in its issue of last Saturday, has said in reference to us and this libel case. Our contemporary says, "The TABLET is very indignant that the Roman Catholic libel case should have been dismissed. For my part I could see no libel in it, but the TABLET appears to think that a Roman Catholic is a sacred person, and that nothing should be breathed to the discredit of one." These words are under the heading "Passing Notes," and though written in the first person are in the leading column, and express the views of the editor. According to the law of England, which, on the subject of libel, is also the law of this colony, it is a libel to publish anything, the tendency of which is to degrade a man in the opinion of his neighbors, and to make him ridiculous. This is the law. What are the facts? The 'Evening Star' published a false statement in reference to a Catholic priest of Dunedin, to the effect that he had committed a crime which, in the estimation of all the members of his own congregation, of all Catholics throughout the world, and of many honorable pure-minded men outside the Catholic Church, is sacrilege, and also equivalent to perjury. It was a report which most certainly had a tendency to degrade him in the opinion of his neighbors, and make him ridiculous; and notwithstanding this undoubted fact, and the additional fact that the report was a base and notorious falsehood, and, we will add, a deliberate falsehood on the part of its originator, a Dunedin Grand Jury ignored the Bill of Indictment. The TABLET was indignant at this decision of the Grand Jury, as most certainly it was justified in being; but, whilst it deplored a miscarriage of justice, and made no secret of its indignation, it did not charge the Grand Jury, either individually or collectively, with corrupt or unworthy motives, nor

with anything but an error of judgment on the part of, probably, not more than two or three of its members. The TABLET does not think, nor does it appear to think, as the 'Witness' says, "that the Roman Catholic is a sacred person, and that nothing should be even breathed to the discredit of one." But it certainly does think it is a false, scandalous, and malicious libel to publish a lying statement, charging a Catholic priest with perjury and sacrilege; and it certainly does think the decision of the Grand Jury has led to a miscarriage of justice; and it is indignant at both—as every intelligent and honorable journalist ought to be.

But this is not all. The next sentence from the 'Witness' is, if possible, a stranger piece of injustice. "I think the TABLET is doing a considerable amount of mischief in the community by creating ill feeling between the Catholics and other denominations which has never hitherto existed." We are not aware of the existence of this ill-feeling; it certainly does not exist on our part, nor amongst the Catholics and others of our acquaintance. And it would surprise us very much to find that any ill-feeling did exist, for we have never done anything reasonably calculated to create such a feeling. We never attack the religion of others, we never publish lies of others, we never try to bring our neighbours into contempt and to make them ridiculous. We confine ourselves almost entirely in matters appertaining to religion—to the defensive. We admit that when driven to repel calumny, to defend truth, or to uphold justice, we strike out strongly and give no quarter till our duty is done. But we do not think so meanly of our neighbours of other denominations as to suppose for one moment that such a line of conduct could create any ill feeling on their part; and we freely admit that, in such a cause, we are perfectly indifferent to feeling. Our duty to truth and justice must take precedence of all things. If our line of conduct is displeasing to some, as we perceive from the remarks of the 'Witness' it may possibly be, we cannot help it,—the fault is theirs, not ours. No man should be afraid of truth; no man should cease to love and pursue justice, and no man should have any ill-feeling against us or other Catholics because we manfully defend truth and justice.

The 'Witness' does not feel the least sympathy with a Catholic priest who has been grossly belied and grievously libelled by the newspapers, but, though glad Dunedin juries have "dropped the practice of slating the Press," this journal has a good deal of sympathy with a wholesale spirit merchant, who is also a Justice of the Peace, and who had been, not belied and slandered, but somewhat roughly treated by a newspaper. As a specimen of fair-play and good taste the following words of our contemporary are worth recording:—"The other libel, against Mr. HOOPER, was also dismissed; but I cannot help expressing my opinion that the article in the 'Liberator' was extremely unfair and vulgar." There it is—there is sympathy for the man of whom nothing was said that was not a fact and notorious; but there is no sympathy—on the contrary, only blame and sneers—for the gentlemen who have been grossly belied and grievously libelled. Why? The 'Witness' knows the reason, and so do we.

A GREAT PICTURE.

THE World of Art is ringing with the praises of a young lady who has painted a wonderful picture. For some months past allusions to her are frequent in the Home papers, and criticisms of the work produced by her abound. The subject chosen for the exercise of her powers by the artist in question was the never-to-be-forgotten "Charge of the Light Brigade" at Balaklava, and we clip from the 'London Tablet' the following description of the treatment it received at her hands:

The scene is laid on the Causeway Heights, where straggling in singly or by twos or threes, the remnants of the Light Brigade rally for a space.

Eminently natural in the grouping, with the little knot of mounted men on the left of the picture, the struggling horses, some alas riderless, breasting the hill; wounded men nursing their hurts or brooding in revenge, dead and dying around, there is one figure which by a stroke of genius alike gives an air of reality to the composition and strikes a keynote in the heart of every on-looker. On he marches tunic unbuttoned, cross-belts loose and bloody; where his horse has fallen he knows not, the red spray is before his eyes, his teeth are set, his dripping sword is firmly clenched in his red right hand as the other is stiffened in the energy of revenge. His comrades may call but his thoughts are down by the Fedioukine Heights, the man's soul has gone out into the fray and the madness of combat is on him.

Here in a few words is the picture brought before us almost as vividly as if we had seen it with our bodily eyes,

and it does not need the remainder of the fine critique from which we quote to tell us that the work is one of eminent genius. But in this description we read more than that such terms unqualified may be applied to the painting in question, for to us it is suggestive of what is indeed the truth, that the genius which inspired this work was Catholic.

The greatest works that intellect has produced in modern times, or, it may be, at any time, were fruits of the Catholic creed. DANTE, says CARLYLE, was but the "spokesman of the middle ages," and again he says of SHAKESPEARE that he was the noblest product of middle-age Catholicism; whilst to the effect of the Faith on music, painting, and sculpture, we need call on no author to testify, for it is acknowledged by the whole world.

Now and then, in the books of travellers who had visited Italy, and placed on record their impressions of the great works of art to be found in the Italian galleries, we have met with regrets that the artists had not consecrated their talents to the representation of the remarkable men of their time, instead of spending their lives in producing paintings of sacred subjects; but with these regrets we have no sympathy. The glory of the artist was not gained by the exactness with which he could copy material objects upon canvas, but rather by the capability of his mind to conceive noble ideas, and to convey them through the magic of his art to the understandings of other people. This is the true end of genius, whether the medium through which it acts be poetry, music, or painting; and the man who would sacrifice this to the mere perpetuation of the memory of some remarkable personage would be false to his high calling.

The painters whose works fill the Italian churches and galleries were Catholics; their genius nurtured by their faith penetrated the meaning of life, and saw that Heaven alone was real; and thus they consecrated their powers to the contemplation of the true, and to the conveyance of their idea of it to others, by the means that their peculiar talents had set at their disposal. They painted the Madonna and the Saints, and our Blessed Redeemer, and by doing so, exalted the hearts of multitudes above their earthly surroundings, and imparted to them that which formed the beauty of their own minds, and the glory of their genius, and made them the men they were. Other painters have tried for ages to imitate their works, but they have failed; and failed because the inspiration of these men came not from without, but from within, and to paint with their brush it would be necessary to think with their thoughts, and worship with their spirit.

But we believe, that in the description of the painting of the charge at Balaklava, as given in the 'London Tablet,' we recognise the traces of a genius essentially Catholic, for this picture seems to have been designed to convey a just idea not of an isolated event, but of an universal truth to those who look at it. There is nothing in it of the false hallow that is thrown round the horrible contest of nations, but the eye of the artist has seen deeply into the thing, and read its horrors and depicted them for the benefit of those not endowed with a like penetration. In the leading figure of the painting a great lesson is taught, that reaches the heart and plants a principle there. "On he marches tunic unbuttoned, cross-belts loose and bloody; where his horse has fallen he knows not, the red spray is before his eyes, his teeth are set, his dripping sword is firmly clenched in his right hand as the other is stiffened in the energy of revenge." The spirit of the whole thing is shown in this single figure, and a few master strokes have thrown open to our view the inmost depths of the terrible passions provoked by war, and filled us with a dread and loathing of it; and, perhaps, as well with a due appreciation of the nature that is capable of so appalling a frenzy.

This picture is the reverse of those seraphic faces and figures that grew beneath the fingers of the great Catholic artists of by-gone ages, but it has been inspired by a genius that like theirs had been nurtured by the Catholic faith, and therefore, if it does not claim the power of attracting us to holiness, it repels us at least from evil. It is Catholic art, but Catholic art diverted from its right channel, and consequently not productive of the highest results, although it has produced effects that are still most valuable. And it affords us an earnest that, when it is directed to its true object immediately, it will attain to a height as yet perhaps hardly thought of; for that it is to be directed to such an end is, we believe, already determined on, since Miss THOMPSON, the lady who painted the picture of which we write, and who is a Catholic, has—it is announced—decided on consecrating her talents to the representation of sacred subjects.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE numerous friends of Mr. John Dungan will hear with great pleasure that he has been appointed to the editorship of the Oamaru "Evening Mail," vacant through the resignation of Mr. Frederick Humphries. Mr. Dungan has long been reckoned amongst the most able of colonial journalists, and he is peculiarly fitted to conduct a newspaper whose staff is necessarily limited, as his resources are boundless, and the versatility of his genius renders him capable, in an eminent degree, of fulfilling all the duties required; from admonishing a prime minister of the error of his ways, to detecting a flaw in the trills of a prima donna. For some time his agreeable style and sharp satirical touches were evident in the columns of this journal, and the articles penned by him go far in entitling our bound volumes to an honorable place on the shelves of various libraries. During his residence in Dunedin, Mr. Dungan succeeded in gaining for himself a large circle of friends, by whom his brilliant social qualities and high sense of honor were thoroughly appreciated; and we are confident of being joined by very many in wishing him all success and happiness in his new sphere of duties.

THE Catholic Church in Barbadoes-street, Christchurch, was consecrated on the 8th inst. by the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Wellington, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Chataigner, Chareyre, and Claffy. The church is said to be extremely handsome, a credit to those who assisted in its erection, and, above all, a fitting sanctuary for the celebration of the Divine mysteries. The collections made during the day amounted to over £200.

"SELF praise is no praise," but unless we sound our own trumpet occasionally, we fear the instrument will become "out of tune and harsh." We must claim credit for a certain amount of charitable reticence. We were in possession of the paragraph relating to Messrs. Moody and Sankey, which appeared in our last issue under the heading of "General News," for more than a month before we inserted it in our columns, and we only then published it because we found that the transaction alluded to was announced in the telegrams. We do not consider that our cause is made to shine the brighter by blackening the reputation of those who are opposed to us. Nor do we, at random, give circulation to every scandalous report that reaches us concerning them. Our faith supplies us with more honorable methods of warfare.

A FEW weeks since the members of St. Joseph's Branch (H.A.C.B.S.) laid the foundation stone of a hall to meet in, by resolving that a sum of money, which was at the disposal of the members, should be constituted the nucleus of a Hall Fund. This action has been followed up by deciding to hold an open-air fête on the 9th November, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the above-named fund. The Society, which is growing very rapidly, is beginning to feel the want of some permanent place in which to hold their meetings; and we hope that the fête committee may be fortunate in their enterprise, which, judging from the great success of former undertakings of a similar nature, may be confidently anticipated, one thing only being still a desideratum—viz., a fine day. The fête is to take place at Burnside, on the property of A. King, Esq., who has kindly placed his beautiful estate at the disposal of the committee. We are informed that the most complete arrangements have been made with the officers of the railway department, who seem most anxious to do all in their power to assist in making the day a great success. Considering that the 9th is the first holiday of the season, and, as a rule, the most successful of all holidays, we may expect to see one of the largest gatherings, at what has been termed "Nature's Amphitheatre," that has taken place in Otago.

THE Internationalists, who lately held a congress at Bologna, propose to form a "new popular conscience" in Italy. The object of this party is to do away with all the decent restraints that bind society together, and reduce mankind generally to the condition of the lower animals. It will, therefore, be easily comprehensible that the state of mind they desire to propagate amongst the people, is akin to that described in a somewhat inelegant, though expressive, Irish proverb, as the "conscience of a pig in a potato garden." In the country to which we allude, the way has been duly paved for the accomplishment of the designs of the Socialists, for the corruption of morals there is spoken of as something almost incredible; but, as yet, the principal evil has been confined to the upper classes, in which the most gross depravity prevails, a necessary consequence of an immoral court and an unscrupulous government. However, it seems that measures are to be taken to extend the evil to the masses which are, as yet, comparatively pure. Do those who aided in throwing Italy open to the "gospel" feel that fresh laurels are about to be added to their wreaths?

It is very natural that the people of England should be shocked at the accounts of the Turkish atrocities, not only because of their barbarity, but also because of their having been committed by a nation of whom they had learned to think favorably. The English people have, in a manner, been educated into thinking well of the Turks. Gibbon was a warm admirer of certain Mahomedan leaders, and Carlyle, in his Hero-Worship, loudly extols Mahomet; and great writers sway the minds of those who study their works. It has also of late years been the fashion for travellers in the east to speak highly of the Turkish character, and although they who are not natives of England know that there is no more unreliable a source of information than are English travellers, the nation to which they belong is guided by their dicta. Moreover, during the Crimean war, the Turks, who had then no opportunity of showing their teeth, were favorites with the British soldiers, who bestowed upon them a kind of pet name—Bono Johnny, if we recollect aright—and all these things gained credit for them in England, and tinged the popular mind, so that it is not at all strange if their true nature was over-looked or misconceived.

CLIFFORD's Mirror of the World is well worthy of a much larger share of public patronage than has been accorded to it hitherto. The pictures shown are photographs magnified to life size, so that the impression produced by witnessing them is almost identical

with that occasioned by a visit to the places represented. And places are not the only things exhibited. A number of exquisite statues are also put forward in every detail perfect, and distinct as if the real marble were present. The Zoological Gardens, in London, are called into requisition as well, and an additional interest is added to the portraits of their denizens by the anecdotes related of them. In particular, some told of the snakes being of a nature to excite the envy of those of our Australian contemporaries, who, in the time of "big gooseberries," go in so tremendously for the serpent tribe.

THE 'Illustrated New Zealand Herald' for October is one of the best numbers of that periodical that has appeared. The illustrations give a capital idea of the vicissitudes of colonial life, from the wild occupations of the aborigines to the festivities of the fashionable residents in the cities.

PERSONS contemplating a visit to the Kumara would do well to exercise caution in the matter, as the accounts from there continue anything but uniformly encouraging. In fact, for the present, the new gold-field appears to be completely over-crowded, and there seems but little chance of a man's bettering his condition by a move in that direction.

AN opinion seems to be gaining ground that it would be advisable to confine the music performed in Catholic churches to the Gregorian chant.

THE death of the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell is announced with regret as well by the Irish Protestant papers as by their Catholic contemporaries, and the venerable ecclesiastic's long and honorable career of usefulness is commemorated respectfully by both.

MISS ABBOTT, the American prima donna, continues to make good in her native land the reputation she gained at Covent Garden during the last London season. This lady was a protégée of the celebrated Miss Kellogg, by whom she was educated for the lyric stage. She is said to have attracted the favorable notice of Madame Nilsson, whose salutation of her was strikingly business-like. "You can sing as well as I can. There are golden ducats in your voice," were the words in which the fair Swede is reported to have addressed the debutante at first sight. It is to be hoped that the latter will turn the gold produced by her vocal organ to as good account as does the lady who thus saluted her, and who is noted for her charities.

WE regret to say that we belong to that portion of the press of Dunedin that has neglected to protest against the manifest injustice of importing into New Zealand an Inspector of Prisons. Our negligence was owing not to indifference but to an inadvertence of which we confess ourselves ashamed. We have all along held with those who condemn the absurdity and gross unfairness of superseding an officer of long standing and eminent merit, such as Mr. Caldwell. A step of this kind would go far, and very naturally so, towards discouraging colonial officials generally from seeking to rise beyond mediocrity, or doing more in fulfilling the duties of their office than common honesty demanded of them.

WE hear from a private source that the news of the death of the Rev. Father Petit-jean having reached Nelson, the Rev. Father Garin, on the Sunday following, announced from the pulpit to his congregation two Masses of Requiem at which the faithful were invited to attend, and which were accordingly celebrated on Tuesday, 26th ult. In addressing the congregation, Father Garin said that as he had arrived in New Zealand twelve months after Father Petit-jean, he had the good fortune of being associated to the labors of so holy a priest, during the war of Heke, at the Bay of Islands, where he had an opportunity of appreciating his zeal and self-denial in those hard times. He might, as an instance, mention how, in his first introduction among the Maoris, he had to learn from Father Petit-jean, whom he accompanied, how to travel barefooted through rough paths for five or six days;—times were bad, they had to spare their boots. On the Sunday Father Garin delivered a most appropriate sermon adapted to the circumstance, referring principally to the virtues not only of the public ministrant but also of the private life of this truly zealous missionary, the Rev. Father Petit-jean.

THE Prince of Wales Hotel, opened in Princes-street south on Wednesday last by Messrs Waters and Ryan, is an establishment in every way creditable to its enterprising proprietors. The building is spacious and convenient, and it has been fitted up in a style that speaks for itself. Apparently all other considerations have been sacrificed to that of the comfort of those persons who may be fortunate enough to frequent the house during the long and successful career that has evidently commenced for it. In addition to the many internal advantages enjoyed by the hotel in question, the salubrity of the situation it occupies has been insured by the improvements that are now being carried out in the street where it is located; and, in short, it possesses all the excellencies elsewhere to be found, with several others peculiar to itself, to recommend it to public patronage.

THE Rev. J. Donovan has been removed to Dunedin, and the Rev. W. Coleman to Oamaru.

Contrary to general expectation, the French Senate has rejected the Government Bill for the abolition of the Free Universities. After a three days' debate—in which Monsignor Dupanloup, M. Wallon (the author of the present republican constitution), the Duc de Broglie, and M. Laboulaye (a Liberal and a Protestant), were the principal speakers in favor of free education; while M. Waddington, M. Jules Simon, M. Dufaure, and M. Challemeil Lacour (one of M. Gambetta's ablest lieutenants) took the other side—the numbers were found to be, for the Bill, 139; against it, 144. This vote vastly enraged the Radicals, whose organs in the Press at once denounced it as a declaration of war between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Hostilities, however, there have been none during the present week; and by the latest accounts it would seem that the Radicals have determined to accept their defeat with all the grace—and that is not much—which they can command.

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

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above Branch was held in the South Australian Hall on Monday evening; the President occupied the chair. A circular from the Christchurch Branch, suggesting the formation of one district for the Middle Island, was read and received. A letter was read from the Secretary of the Akaroa Branch (Bro. John Cullen), which expressed the willingness of that Branch to be included in the proposed Otago and Canterbury District. At the previous meeting letters were received from the Oamaru and Lawrence Branches agreeing to the resolutions passed by the Dunedin Branch re Districts. The C.S., on behalf of the Executive Directory, also expressed a hope that a district would be formed in Otago without delay, and giving permission to make bye-laws for the better management of the district. Bro. J. J. Connor drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that no specific time had been decided upon for the first meeting of delegates; he thought this a matter that required immediate consideration. After some discussion, it was agreed to let the matter stand over for a month or two, the Secretary remarking that the first Monday in January, 1877, would be the most suitable time for holding the first meeting. Bro. Cantwell moved—1. That, taking into consideration the geographical position of the West Coast and Nelson Branches, it is the opinion of this Branch that it is not to the interest of the Branches in Otago and Canterbury to amalgamate with the aforesaid West Coast and Nelson Branches for the purpose of forming one district for the Middle Island. 2. That this Branch adheres to its former resolutions re districts. The resolutions were seconded by P.P. Bro. Brennan, and carried unanimously without discussion. The amount of cash received during the evening was £7 12s.

NEWS BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

[FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

The 'Freeman's Journal' of August 21st, says:—"The announcement which it is our most painful duty to make to-day of the death of the Very Rev. Monsignor Dean O'Connell will be read with deep, universal, and unaffected sorrow throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. He expired yesterday at his residence, Wellington-road, after a comparatively brief illness, having attained to the patriarchal age of eighty-four years. For some time past the venerable Dean had been showing the evidences of bodily decay, but his large circle of friends, hoping almost against hope, were trustful that the sad end might be distant still, and that the good and genial old priest might be spared amongst them for a long while yet to come. But it has pleased God that it should be otherwise, and by the mournful event which we chronicle to-day a void has been made in many a circle which it will not be easy to fill up. Few names were better or more widely known than his, and even in the ranks of the devoted and cherished hierarchy of the Irish Church there was not one who was regarded with a more affectionate reverence, or held a more honored place in the popular heart. He is nearly the last of a great old race of ecclesiastics who, whilst they lived, connected the Irish Church of our happier time with the Irish Church of persecution and of sorrow, and by whom the peace and prosperity it now enjoys were all the more appreciated because of their own memories and the traditions of the somewhat gloomy if glorious past.

We gladly note that at the matriculation examination at the London University, several of our Irish Catholic colleges have been particularly successful. The examinations were held simultaneously by identical printed papers at London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Ushaw, Stoneyhurst, and the Jesuit College of St. Stanislaus near Tullamore. At the last-mentioned place, out of fourteen candidates who presented themselves from St. Stanislaus' itself, from Clongowes, from Carlow College, and from the Diocesan College of Limerick, nine passed with high honors; the success denoted by which fact becomes all the more marked when we add that of the total number examined in England—690—only 302 came up to the required standard. What, then, is that we hear about a Catholic system of education being calculated to "cramp the human mind?"

At the Belfast Police Court, August 18, highly satisfactory evidence was accorded as to the exemplary conduct of the Catholics during the disgraceful riots while subjected to the greatest provocation. It appears that there was a riot in Institution-place, and that the Catholics when called upon to desist from stone-throwing, which they had resorted to in defending themselves from the Orange party, at once complied, while the opposite party not only stoned but fired on the police.

Dr. Butcher, Protestant Bishop of Meath, died under very melancholy circumstances. He had been suffering for some time past from a very serious illness, and had just passed a restless night when a rush of blood to the head supervened, and caused a temporary loss of reason. During the continuance of the mania, he seized the opportunity afforded by the absence of his attendants to cut his throat with a razor. The loss of blood immediately restored his senses, and he gave an explanation of the deed he had done by writing on a piece of paper the single word, "Mad;" but he was too seriously wounded to recover, and he died in half an hour. He was a man of considerable abilities, was popular in his own Church, and recently distinguished himself by an able reply to Professor Tyndall's Belfast address.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of Michael Dunne, Esq., J.P., Ballymanus House, Queen's County, which sad event took place on August 18. The deceased gentleman was ever the kindly host, the cheerful companion. As a magistrate his decisions were always just. As a landlord he was kind and indulgent; and as a sporting gentleman he took a prominent part

in all the racing events of the province. In 1852 the voters made a mighty effort, and the powerful Fitzpatrick of Ossory was obliged to relinquish his position as member of Parliament, and honest Michael Dunne, of Ballymanus, was elected in his place. From that time until 1865 Mr. Dunne held his position as M.P. for the Queen's County, and although in 1857 another severe contest took place, he defeated both the Ossoronian lord and the premier baronet, Sir Charles Henry Coote. From the very foundation of the Queen's County Independent Club he was ever one of its warmest and most ardent supporters.

The great musical festival at Bayreuth was opened on the 13th August. The subject, Wagner's "Nibelungen-ring," is, in fact, an opera on the great national poem of Germany. No opera of modern times has been placed on the boards with greater "pomp and circumstance." Kaiser William, King Ludwig of Bavaria (Wagner's patron), the flower of the German nobility, with Dom Pedro and a multitude of foreigners from all countries were assembled at Bayreuth. When we reflect that the Rhein-gold or prologue occupied two and a half hours, we can form some idea of the gigantic conception of the artist who undertook to exhibit in linked music the whole historical plot of the "Nibelungen-lied." The Germans are a thorough people—wonderful in their scientific, philological and musical attainments, and the metaphysical air which everywhere invests their literature; but "Vaterland" is at the bottom of all. Their great poem owed its revival to the reaction against French supremacy in Germany during the first decades of the present century. It did good service then, and it is politic, because soothing to the national vanity of Deutschland, to reproduce it with all the attractions of a gorgeous dramatic dress and appropriate music. No wonder the Germans are wild with excitement.

Twelve Sisters of Charity whom the iniquitous ecclesiastical laws of Germany have driven from their native country, arrived in New York last week by the steamer Calland. After a days' stay for necessary repose they left for Manitowac, Wisconsin, where they are to take charge of St. Francis' Hospital. Thus is America gaining at the expense of Germany.

It is consoling to find that not only Catholic but Protestant papers see and write of things in Italy as they really are. 'Evangelical Christendom, for July says:—"The works of Strauss and Renan have done their work only too well in Italy. One and another free thinking society arose, the members of which bury their dead without the intervention of priest or pastor. Blatant irreligion, in hybrid forms, covers the land. Men in exalted positions are not slow to utter forth their impieties. Doubtless there are members of the English legislatures who have no faith in the Unseen, but the tone of surrounding society prevents its expression. It is otherwise in the Italian Parliament, there are men who are not ashamed to rise in their place and scout the very thought of the existence of a living and personal God."

Great affliction (says the 'Weekly Register') is felt at the Vatican, as, indeed in all Catholic Rome, at the application of the new law in regard to oaths; in obedience to which, from the date of the 20th July, the book of the Holy Gospels has disappeared from the courts of law as a superfluity!

That so-called and much-prated "public utility" legitimizes many an injustice now-a-days, and many a glaring sacrilege—legitimizes before the world, but not before God. It takes more than public utility to justify in His sight the destruction of His temples, and that more the Vandals in Rome cannot show for the demolition of the churches of St. Theresa, Santa Maria Maddalena de Pazzi and St. Cajus, situated along the Via Venti Settembre. The ecclesiastical authorities had taken the precaution to remove the altar stones and the relics. But the question is, what is to be done with the bones of the nuns under the Church of St. Theresa? Many of those nuns died in the odor of sanctity. The sacrilege becomes more horrible when those sacred ashes are disturbed by hands so unholy.

The Jewish race still preserves its remarkable vitality. In Austrian Galicia, where there are now 500,000 Israelites, the increase during the semi-century from 1821 to 1870, according to the tables of Joseph Hain, has been 150 per cent; while the ordinary population has only increased 25 per cent.

Vice-Consul Dupuis, in his report this year on the trade of the port of Suse, Tunis, makes remarks on the subject of the project for submerging the region of Djerid by constructing a canal at Gabes, and so creating an inland sea. He considers that the recent surveys compute the idea of there having been formerly a connection with the Mediterranean, and of the choking up of the passage for the water, an idea, perhaps, based upon the inferiority of level to that of the sea, but in his opinion the observations made seem to endorse the fact of all the region having been under water. The desert has been gradually extended in the district between Tripoli and Egypt, covering parts once fertile, and has in like manner encroached on the Tunisian southern frontier between it and Tripoli. It is presumed that the disappearance of the water is due to the encroachment of the deserts, caused by the action of the winds during the long succession of centuries, aided by absorption and by evaporation occasioned by the presence of the vast scorching desert in the south Tunis being a lake country, and recent discoveries having brought to light vast sheets of water in Africa, the vice-consul suggests that the idea of an inland sea having existed need not seem startling to us.

A Protestant lady, who has been the principal of a public graded school, and who also knows something by experience of public schools in the country districts, writes to the 'Catholic Columbian' that while she considers "that public schools are certainly better, very much better than no schools at all," she does not think them "the best schools for boys or girls." Her attention, she says, has been lately drawn to the subject of convent schools by a conversation which took place between herself and the "highly educated" wife of a Methodist minister, who, in regretting the

death of her only daughter, remarked that had her child lived she "would have been educated in a convent." "Not a Catholic convent?" I exclaimed in surprise. "Why, of course," she replied, "they make such good scholars, and then they make such perfect ladies." "To become good scholars and perfect ladies," continues the "Columbian's" correspondent, "is certainly what we send our daughter's to school for. On repeating the above conversation to a good old lady, she said that God had taken the child from the evil to come. The argument was unanswerable, but I could not help wondering why God took little girls who are not intended for convents." "Many good, conscientious Protestants," she adds, "are prejudiced against convents simply because they know nothing about them, perhaps have never been inside of one, yet they will quote such sensational writings as 'The Escaped Nun,' or 'Danger in the Dark,' and consider the matter settled." Our neighbors, that is to say, on their own testimony, are blind chiefly because they are not willing to see. It is her own intention, says the writer of this letter, to visit some of the prominent convents if time and opportunity is granted her, and lay the result of her studies before the public. There are always opportunities to visit Catholic institutions, whether of education or charity; the difficulty is that they are too seldom availed of by careful and candid observers.

It is surely very significant to learn, as we do on the unquestionable authority of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' that every mail that arrives from Fiji brings news of the continued depression which has existed in that youngest of the colonies since the islands were annexed to the great British Empire. So far from prosperity having been augmented by annexation, it has hitherto steadily declined. If we do not mistake, this happened in the Ionian Islands too, till they ceased to be under the benevolent management of England, and it is needless to say that the same thing is happening in India and in Ireland at the present day.

We noticed last week the projected destruction of the church of St. Caius and two others. Their destruction has since been completed. The church of St. Caius was one of the most ancient in Rome; it was dedicated to Pope Saint Caius who suffered martyrdom in the year 296, under the Emperor Diocletian of whom he was a relative. He was buried in the cemetery of San Callisto. After his martyrdom his house was changed into a church, as also the adjoining house of St. Susanna, niece of St. Caius, daughter of St. Gabrinius. It is believed that in this house St. Caius exercised his pontifical function, and that is was the scene of his martyrdom. St. Sylvester I. gave to the two churches a better form, and placed in both the Lenten stations of the same day. They also became a single cardinalial title. Later this title was separated, St. Caius was transferred to St. Mary of the Angels, that of St. Susanna remained. In the course of time the churches fell into ruins, and even their original site was forgotten. Under the pontificate of Urban VIII. several noble Dalmatians after a long search succeeded in finding not only the church, but also the body of the saint and that of his brother, St. Gabrinius, which had been transferred from the cemetery to the church. Their relics were placed in the altar of the church when it was rebuilt by Urban VIII., after designs by the architects Paparelli and Vincenzo della Greca. The cardinalial title was not restored since its separation. The Church of St. Teresa, which has also been destroyed, was founded by Caterina Cesi, of the noble families of Orsini and Cesi, widow of the Marquis della Rovera. In the adjoining convent she made her profession as a religious, which in one month was followed by her death. The church was built after the designs of Bartholomeo Braccioli. The first mass celebrated there was on the 25th of April, 1627. Being very near the Quirinal it was very often visited by the Sovereign Pontiffs. There Innocent XIII. while cardinal celebrated the investiture with the white veil of his two grandnieces, daughters of Prince Ruspoli, and when he became Pope invested them with the black veil. Daily the grand old monuments, the seats of piety and learning, the triumphs of art in its noblest form, are disappearing before the ruthless hands of the atheistic destroyers.—'Catholic Review.'

On July 13th, a train full of pilgrims bound for Lourdes met with an accident of so singular a nature that all the French papers speak of it as one of the most astonishing events in the history of steam locomotion. It seems that about twelve o'clock at night the pilgrim train was stopped in order to allow the passage of a train coming from Mont de Marsan. To make up for loss of time, the pilgrim train was afterwards set in rapid motion and travelled at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Suddenly this speed was stayed by a terrible catastrophe. The team had got off the rail and presently was overturned with awful violence—all the carriages were broken to pieces. Every one expected that some of the passengers would have been killed. But, thanks to the protection of our Lady, not one was hurt. The station-master, the conductor, and all the officials declare that they never had seen or heard of so wonderful an escape. Not a man, woman or child was hurt. "Assuredly, Father," said the conductor to Father Briant, "this is the most wonderful miracle yet performed by our Lady of Lourdes. All the carriages are ruined and yet not a human creature injured."

The action brought by M. Dubac, the director of the Jesuit College, and fifty-five Jesuit students, against the newspapers for libel in connection with the Ecole Polytechnique's examination papers, has been decided. The Tribunal condemned six newspapers, including the 'Republique Française' (Gambetta's paper), to a fine of 2,000f. each, and ordered the insertion of the sentence in ten journals in Paris and ten in the provinces.

Monsignor Dupanloup, who has so long and so persistently urged the cause of the beatification of Joan of Arc, has recently received an unexpected assistance in the form of a manuscript discovered in the Arsenal Library at Paris. It is of the date of 1585 and is a confutation of the twenty propositions or counts on which the Maid of Orleans was sentenced to the stake by the British. The author was Father Elie Bourdeille of the Franciscan order and afterward Bishop of Perpignan, Archbishop of Tours and Cardinal.

The discovery was made by the famous hagiograph Father Marcclino.

It is notable that the war estimates in France have steadily gone up since the close of the contest with Germany, until they now stand at 535 millions of francs for 455,000 men; the same gentleman who in the last years of the Empire used to insist that the time of standing armies had gone by, and that what the nation required to render it irresistible was liberty, now voting in favor of compulsory military service, and, in fact, of almost every demand made by the War Minister!

The 'Times,' commenting on the appointment of General Berthaut as French Minister of War, says—France is striving to resume her old military influence. Europe cannot dispense with it.

The Turkish commander, Osman Pasha, who was defeated and taken prisoner by the Montenegrins, is an Hungarian renegade. In 1848 he was implicated in the Hungarian revolution, but on the suppression of that movement fled to Turkey, where he embraced Islamism, and attained high rank.

A correspondent complains in 'the 'London Rock' bitterly on un-Protestant and unfaithful bishops, and refers thus to the Model Houses Association meeting in Willis's Rooms: "The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. Dr. Manning was on the right. The whole meeting was nothing but a mutual admiration business. 'My Lord Cardinal' was congratulated on his earnestness, &c.; and the Romish dignitary compared notes with an Anglican bishop on the subject of church building and pastoral work. To hear a Protestant bishop say 'My Lord Cardinal' to a Popish prelate in a public meeting made me indeed sorrowful and pensive. It will not be a matter of great surprise to you to hear that Dr. Elicott's engagements took him away, and that, at the request of his lordship, the scarlet dignitary aforesaid then went to the chair."

Belgium and Portugal have just been celebrating on a grand scale—the one the forty-sixth anniversary of national independence, the other the forty-third anniversary of the establishment of constitutional liberty. In the former country religious ceremonies in the Catholic churches, banquets, balls, and illuminations characterized the day; in the latter there were also balls, and banquets, and illuminations, and on Monday evening in Lisbon, writes the correspondent of the 'Daily News,' "a grand review of 7,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, 42 pieces of artillery, and six mitrailleuses was held by the king, with a brilliant staff." Home Rule has evidently done those little countries no harm.

The Antonia Palace of Malta has been taken from November next for the residence of the Duchess of Edinburgh, who will thus be not so far from her husband, at sea in the Sultan.

The loss of life and damage caused by the late floods near Dinapore, in Bengal, seem, according to Bombay papers of the 28th July, to have been much more serious than was at first reported. A correspondent at Dinapore, writing to the Agra paper, says, "A few miles beyond the railway, the Bund or canal works have given way, the consequences of which have been sad. Three villages, with about 500 men, women, and children have been swept off, and their lives sacrificed. The whole of the country for about ten miles is flooded, the water coming down through the station of Dinapore like a fierce mountain torrent." The 'Times of India' says portions of Bombay have been flooded owing to the heavy rain which fell on the 25th and 26th of July. The Ganges overflowed its banks on the 24th. Serious floods are reported from Northern India. The railways have been much damaged, and many miles of country are under water.

Lord Penzance had before him to-day at Lambeth Palace, as Dean of Arches, the second suit under the Public Worship Regulation Act, Hudson and Others v. the Rev. Arthur Tooth, for Ritualistic practices at St. James's, Hatcham. The "representations" under the Act, which had been filed and served on the defendant, set forth that on Sunday, the 19th of December last, and on Sunday, the 9th of January, he had a procession immediately before the Communion service with lighted candles and a crucifix. Mr. Tooth, in the procession, wore an alb girdle, maniple, stole, amice, and chasuble, and had a biretta on his head. Two candles were placed on a table at the side of the chancel, and on the conclusion of the service were carried out in the same manner. There were 18 charges in the articles as to illegal vestments, using incense, having a mixed chalice, adopting the eastward position, having his back to the congregation, kneeling during the prayer of consecration, using wafer bread, making the sign of the cross, having the hymn "Agnus Dei" sung, partaking of the sacrament when less than three persons were present, having a great bell tolled during the communion service, with having lighted candles held by persons in cassocks and surplices, with wearing a belt, and with images near the communion table. Evidence was given, and occupied the whole day.—'Ulster Examiner,' July 22.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' (London) says:—"At the present time there is not in the peerage a lineal male descendant of one of the many earls and barons created by the Conqueror or his immediate successors, the Norman Kings of England. There is no male descendant of a single baron who was at Runnymede either for or against King John, nor of any peer who was at Agincourt with Henry V., and only one, Wrotesley, who can claim male descent from a Founder Knight of the Garter—the Wrotesleys having reached the peerage within the last forty years. Under their existing creations the dukedoms of Norfolk and Somerset only are older than the reign of Charles II., the marquises of Winchester and Worcester only are older than the reign of George III., and only eleven earldoms, six merged in superior titles, are older than the reign of James I., the five others being Shrewsbury, Derby, Huntingdon, Pembroke, and Devon. At the death of Queen Elizabeth the peers of England numbered about sixty, and forty of the then existing peerages are now extinct."

A JOURNEY TO SAITCHAR.

SAITCHAR, August 3.

WHEN in Alexinaz the day before yesterday Colonel Becker, the late chief of General Tcherniaeff's staff, told me that he was on the point of leaving for Saitchar, where he had been posted as chief of the staff of the Army of the Timok; he added that he meant to go by the route of Paratjin, as being less liable to interruption, and he advised me to take the same road. Now the road to Saitchar from Alexinaz via Paratjin, is no doubt eminently safe, but for anything of military interest which it presents, you might as well be competing with the Great Eastern Railway by driving a donkey carriage along an Essex lane. I had heard that the Turks, having forced the Gramada Pass on the south-eastern frontier, were pressing northward towards the heart of the rich and fertile district isolated from the rest of Serbia by lofty mountains and difficult passes, and my anxiety was at once to see something of this south-eastern country, and be in the way of any interesting military operations, if such should be occurring while I was on my road through this part of Saitchar. I was singularly fortunate in both my aspirations, but it was by a hair's breadth that I succeeded in reaching my destination here. A glance at the map will show you my road. Leaving Alexinaz, it bends in a north-easterly direction to Banja, and thence strikes due east to Kujujevat; from Kujujevat it follows the line of the Timok north to Saitchar. The Paratjin route, on the contrary, strikes northward along the Morava to that place, and then goes eastward to Saitchar through the valley of the Zmarjaskerra.

I left Alexinaz yesterday morning in a post-waggon with three horses abreast. But it was not by any means the post-waggon to which I had been accustomed in my previous journeys in Serbia. That had been a vehicle on springs, with leathern cushions, and to ride in it invested one with a genial sense of respectability. But for such a vehicle the road to Saitchar, or at least to Kujujevat, is too rough. My conveyance was a common country cart, without the most rudimentary notion of springs, totally seatless, and covered with a semicircular hood of tarpaulin, which in the sunshine smelt very strongly of tar. There could be no mistake about its strength, there could be as little of the uncompromising character of its construction in the matter of jolting and imparting bumps. The seats in it had to be contrived out of luggage and hay, and further experience proved that in the paroxysm of a bump they had an unpleasant habit of disintegrating and letting people down heavily. The man who was comfortably seated on a saddle would suddenly find himself on the sharp edge of a stirrup; he who was as happy as circumstances would permit on a pile of rugs found it crumbling under him in all directions, and leaving him on the rattle-trap floor of a concern that continually quivered in every plank and joint, but that fortunately never came to grief. From Alexinaz we struck off at once from the Morava Valley into one of the glens which run at right angles to it. For a few miles the glen was not very greatly constricted, and there was cultivation on either side of the stream. But all at once we came to a bridge, on the other side of which the road appeared to end in the face of a sheer precipice. This is not the usual custom of roads, and I watched with interest for the solution of the problem. With a sudden burst right up against the precipice, the road sheered away to the right along the trough of a deep gorge that only at this moment made itself visible. There was only room in places for the road and stream; there were, indeed, places where there was not room for both, and where one infringed on the other. Take the pass of Killiecrankie, Hell's Glen in Argyleshire, Glencoe, that grim route through the rump of Penmenmaur from Bettys-y-Coed to Bethesda, the valley of the Kinsig from Hansig to Fribourg, mingle with these a *soupeon* of the Semmering, of the gorge that leads to Afghanistan as seen from the Punjab frontier beyond Peshawur, throw in the "Sensation Rock" on the road from Colombo to Kandy, flavor it with a dash of the undercliff between Ventnor and Blackwater, and you will have some conception of the aspect of the Bovan Pass. In one place there are sheer precipices, in another fantastically piled grey crags which the Titans might have flung in their war against heaven; in another, oak forests clinging against steep green slopes that kiss the margin of the tortured stream. Above everything rise the bare grey hills—

Their glens of black umbrage by cataracts riven,
But calm their blue tops in the beauty of heaven.

All at once the road emerges from this scene, and passes between, as it were, two doorposts of rock into an oasis in the desert of crag, cataract, and precipice. The glen widens, there is a little breadth of level land, and dotted about this, or perched on the lower shoulders of the hills, are the houses of the village of Bovan—a regular Black Forest village in its picturesqueness. There are broad undulating tracts of cultivation and pasture, and to right and left open up the mouths of the lateral valley, each with its pretty village climbing its slopes. The drive would have been a charming one but for its accessories. I do not refer to the jolting, for that is an evil of detail to which, after all, one soon gets accustomed. But in the Bovan Pass itself we had met not a few processions of men, women, and children, driving sheep and cattle before them, and followed by waggons containing sleeping children and household effects. These were fugitives from the country which the Turks are ravaging, or which in a day or two will lie at their mercy. Beyond the pass, all through the open country to Banja, the road was crowded with these melancholy corteges; the fields by the wayside were one continuous camp of temporarily halted fugitives. It was a veritable exodus—and one of the most woeful sights I have ever seen. Steadily, with fixed faces and no conversation, the men and women, the fathers and the mothers, trudged onwards. Most wore an aspect of passive resignation; the bitterness of death was passed when they had left the cottage in which their babes were born, and taken a last look at the crops which they had planted and nursed; and now they were plodding on

in a sort of reverie of listless recklessness—courtous always, poor wretches, ever ready with a touch of the sheepskin bonnet, ever willing to name in a curious monotone, as if they had got the word by heart, the village from out which they had come forth into the wilderness. All was not lost, it was true. For them there had been the opportunity to flee at leisure from the wrath to come. They had not to endure the spectacle of slaughtered children and outraged wives, as had some of the refugees with whom I have spoken. Some of them, indeed—those from about the Gramada Pass—had looked back as they moved away from their homes, into which the shells were falling, and through which the bullets were whistling, on their village already in a blaze. But with the great mass this had not been so. There had been time for them to gather their sheep and cattle together, to pack their waggons with their household objects, and to take their departure leisurely on their way to some refuge into which the Turks might not break. The goal with all was the Morava Valley; until that was reached and the lines of Deligrad were between them and the destroyer, there was no realisation of safety, far less could there be any assured repose.—'Daily News.'

A rather good story is told ament a late examination held at a university not a hundred miles from London. At their examination it is not always that the best men get through; for although a candidate may be quite up in his subject, sometimes through the crotchety ideas of the examiners questions are put which no one but the Wandering Jew could answer. At one of the higher examinations, a few days ago, one of the candidates was startled by having, amongst other queer queries, this one submitted to him:—"Give a critical abstract of the researches of Lawes, Gilbert and Pugh ('Philosophical Transactions, 1861') on the sources of nitrogen of vegetation." The bothered candidate, who could hardly be expected to carry in his head all the periodical literature of this century, answered something to this effect:—"I have never heard of those gentlemen, and I don't take in the 'Philosophical Transactions;' but if you want to know what I know about the sources of nitrogen of plants, here it is." The candidate, who is a man of position, and well known in the literary and scientific world then gave such a voluminous account of the nitrogen of vegetation that he startled the examiner, who literally disappeared for a fortnight, at the end of which time he reappeared and intimated that the candidate might pass.—'Overland Mail.'

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.

A PPLICATIONS 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.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

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.

TO BE LET with immediate possession, a SHOP with THREE ROOMS, YARD, &c., doing a good business in the Main-street and Centre of Timaru for five or seven years, to be let cheap per week.—Address, F.F.D., Post Office, Timaru.

V.



R.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

SEPARATE TENDERS are invited by the Colonial Government for the **ERECTION** of a Railway Passenger Station and an Engine Shed at Lawrence.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Town Clerk's Office, Lawrence.

Tenders will be received at this Office till **NOON** of **MONDAY**, the 23rd **OCTOBER**, 1876.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, October 7, 1876.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

IT is hereby notified by the Colonial Government that **LABOURERS** may obtain **EMPLOYMENT** on the Railway Works of the Waikouaiti Section of the Dunedin-Moeraki Railway.

Further information will be supplied at this office, or by Mr. Inspector Fraser, on the Works.

By command,

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 6th October, 1876.

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 **NOON** of **MONDAY**, the 30th **OCTOBER**, 1876.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 5th October, 1876.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,
High-Street.

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

JOHN D. RUMM'S

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.
Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted daily.

MEDICINAL HERBS.

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

SAMUEL PORTER'S

FAMILY HOTEL,
RATTRAY-STREET.
ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.
Only the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales kept in Stock.

LEWIS AND THOMSON,

HORSESHOERS, GENERAL JOBBING SMITHS,
AND WHEELWRIGHTS.

Railway Crossing—Kensington,
South Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

DUNEDIN SLATE YARD,

Upper Stuart-Street.

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

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY

ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

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

THOMAS ENNIS,
South Dunedin.

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.

HUGH SUTHERLAND, late Groom at the Glasgow Arms Stables, has this day taken the Stables in connection with the Imperial Hotel, and begs to solicit the patronage of his numerous friends and the public generally, for Liveries, Bait, Stands, &c.
October 4th, 1876.

V.



R.

CRAIGLEITH.

GOVERNMENT TOWNSHIP,
Adjoining Vauxhall.

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

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

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

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

ELLIOTT'S

NEW BOOT WAREHOUSE,
Wholesale and Retail,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Three doors south of Hanover street.

£1,500.

NEW GOODS.

Just opened, and now on Sale, embracing all the latest novelties in Ladies' and Girl's Period Shoes, Lasting and Glove-kid E.S. Boots.

Gent's French, German, and Northampton Goods in great variety.

Special Bargain in Ladies' Kid Morocco E.S., Gs. 9d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d. Cashmeres from 3s. 11d. Boys' strong Nailed Boots from 7s. 9d. Infants and Children's Boots at equally low prices. Own make Men's Lace-up and Water-tights, 17s. 6d. and 18s. 6d.
Must be Cleared to make room for fresh shipment expected daily.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
GEORGE STREET.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL

SCHOOL,

MILTON HALL, STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

Head Master ... **Mr. C. M. CARTHY,**
FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATED
TEACHER, FROM VICTORIA,
Assisted by a Staff of
COMPETENT ASSISTANTS AND
VISITING MASTERS.

Modern Languages, Professor E. De Montalk
TERMS:

Initiatory and Commercial
Department ... 21s per Quarter.
Classical and Higher
Mathematics ... 40s
Payable Quarterly, in Advance.

M. R. JOHN MOUNT

SOLICITOR,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
DUNEDIN.

FIRST DISPLAY OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

BY BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,
DUNEDIN.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

RATTRAY 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 & MANTELI,

(Late of George-st.) (Late assistant to Mr Beissel)

HAIR-DRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND
ARTISTS IN HAIR.

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

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

ROYAL HOTEL

WALKER STREET,
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

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

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

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

W. M. WHITE.

SHAMROCK HOTEL

BLACKS (OPHIR).

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

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

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

J. MURPHY

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

(Next Glasgow Pie House),

PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

DAVID SCOTT & CO.

(Late of Scott and Smith),

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

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

THE OCTAGON

(Next Law, Somner and Co.)

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

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

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

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on
wrapper and cork

S.S.,

V.S.,

(in circle),

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

£10 REWARD

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

SLESINGER'S

RHEUMATIC BALSAM

NOTICE.

ROBERT GREIG
Carpenter and Joiner,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

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

J. MCGREGOR, PHOTOGRAPHER,
(Late of Stuart street),
is now producing really fine Portraits, clear,
with bold relief. Specialties—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.

J. G. ROGAN,

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,

CORNER OF

MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,

DUNEDIN, N. Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

JAMES WALSH

LACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

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

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC
COMMERCIAL

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

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

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

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

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

M. MARSHALL
Importer of—

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

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

V.



R

GOURLEY AND LEWIS,
UNDERTAKERS
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.
Funerals attended to and supplied at most
reasonable prices.
Undertakers to the General and Provincial
Governments.

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

begs to inform the Colonists of New Zealand
that he has commenced the manufacture
of Hats and Caps at the above establishment.
The trade supplied with Felt Hoods, and
every description of Hats and Caps.
Pull overs in hood, cap, or complete.
Ladies' Riding Hats of every quality made
to order.

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

BASKETS BASKETS

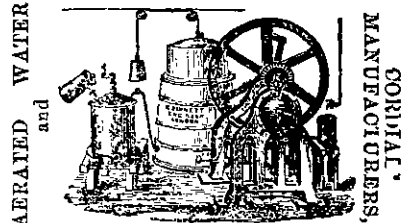
Undersigned has always on hand, Bask-
ets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

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
Balclutha	..	J. Macdonald & Co
Lawrence	..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	..	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	..	John Keen
Camaru	..	George Sumpter
Kakanui	..	James Matheson
Otakia	..	Henry Palmer
Naseby	..	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	..	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	..	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathals	..	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	..	Cameron & Garden
Mataura	..	James Pollock
Riverton	..	Peter Grant
Tapuanui	..	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. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

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

Respectable references are required.

HUGH LAMONT,

BUTCHER,

Arthur Street, Dunedin.

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

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

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.

MELBOURNE HOTEL,

DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

ANDREW M'MENAMIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,

ETTRICK, BINGER BURN.

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

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK WORKS.

MICHAEL O'HEIR,
PROPRIETOR.

A large quantity of first-class BRICKS always on hand.

Sharp and Fat Sand, in any quantity, at most reasonable prices.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEAR

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,

Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every description Lawn grass seed, Agricultural seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape, &c., &c., &c.

DUNEDIN HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTORY.

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

Note the Address—Corner Octagon and Stuart-street.

AMERICAN WASHING FLUID,

Saves more than half the soap, and nearly all the wash-board labour. Price, One Shilling per quart bottle. For sale by all Grocers.

We, the undersigned, have thoroughly tested and approve of "BROWN'S LIQUID BLUING FOR CLOTHES." We consider it cheaper, more economical, and in every way more desirable than any other bluing in the market, and are confident that it will give satisfaction to every one who gives it a trial:

Samuel Clayton (of F. N. Holland
Gibbs & Clayton) H. Wilson and Co.
W. Hunter (for W. S. G. Gibbs
and J. 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 Bluening, 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, RATTRAY STREET.

KENSINGTON WOOD AND COAL DEPOT.

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

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

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling and Loose Boxes. Buggies and Horses for Hire.

JOHN COGAN.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

Messrs MARKHAM & DOOLEY having taken the above hotel, are prepared to offer superior accommodation to Boarders & Travellers at moderate charges.

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence

M. MONAGHAN, PROPRIETOR

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

BURKE'S

OTAGO BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND 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 situate within a short distance of the Racecourse, and in close proximity to the Ocean Beach. It is built of concrete, is three storeys, commands splendid views of Dunedin harbor, and Peninsula with Larnach's Castle in the distance.

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse street, Dunedin.

ANDERSON'S BAY HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MALONEY, PROPRIETOR,

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

First-class accommodation for boarders Private rooms for families.

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

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

CORNER GEORGE ST. AND MORAY PLACE.

W. P. THORNTON (Late of Invercargill and Queenstown), Proprietor.

W. P. THORNTON wishes to inform the travelling and business Public of Dunedin and Country that the above hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now fitted up in the most comfortable manner, no reasonable expense having been spared to make it one of the best family Hotels in the city. The 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 Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen and Lady Bowen.

M. FLEMING,

DRESS BOOT MAKER,

Opposite Royal George Hotel, Dunedin.

PINK OF FASHION

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

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

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

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

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

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

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