

New Zealand Herald

VOL. IV.—No. 188.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

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

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

A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also

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

**SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING
FORKS.**

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

AMERICAN ANGLO-CUT NAILS.

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

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
of every description.

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTLEPIECES.

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

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH PORTOBELLO.



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

Special arrangements can be made for Excursions. Apply,

BOUMAN, MACANDREW, & CO.,
Jetty street.

SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE

PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN

OTAGO. N.Z.



SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.



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.

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.

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 Grape 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

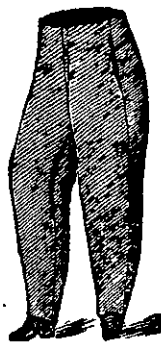
Corner of Prince and Rattray Streets.—Convenient to Railway Station.

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

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

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.

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

NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,

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

Please observe the Address:—

G. EVE.

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

[CARD.]

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

T. CHALMERS REID,

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

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.

PATERSON, 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.

J. O. H. N. V. E. Z. E. Y
(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS
MacLaggan Street (opposite the Quarries).

J. O. H. N. H. I. S. L. O. P.

(LATE A. BEVELL),
**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.
Every description of Jewellery made to order.
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 KNOWN

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley 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,** Tilaor.

KEMPTON & WELLS,

PAINTERS.

GLAZIERS AND PAPERHANGERS,
GREAT KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

M. R. CHARLES RUSSELL,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Singing.

Harmony and Thorough Bass.

Residence: Lees Street, Fern Hill,
DUNEDIN.

M. C. FLEMING

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE MERCHANT,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c., &c.

J. C. A. G. N. E. Y,

OAMARU.

Bookseller, Stationer, Importer of Fancy Goods, and Crockeryware. The best brands of fancy and other Tobaccos always on hand.

RAILWAY HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

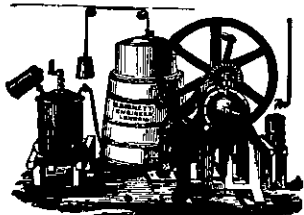
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand; beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.**



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

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

There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 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 Erard's, Brinsmead's, and Kirkman's Pianos to select from at a reduction of £20 and £15 each.—To arrive by next vessel from London—

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

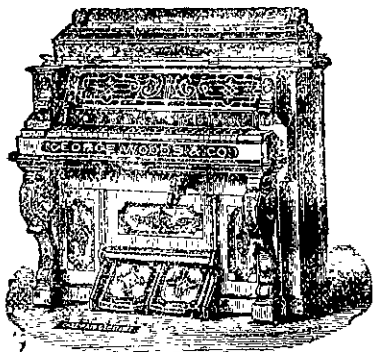
ESTABLISHED 1861.

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. Euribia. 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.

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

10,000 Walnuts; price very low per 1000.

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

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

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

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLI-
CATION.Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.FOR SALE,
SEEDS.

300 Bushes Rooted Haws and Holly Berries.

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

Scotch Spruce and Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest Californian Pine Seeds.

All kinds of Garden and Agri-cultural Seeds.

Perennial, Cocks-foot, and Lawn Grasses.

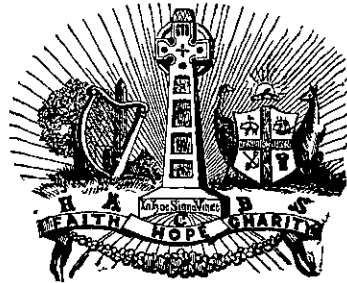
Clovers of the Finest Samples. Golden and Black Tares.

Gum and Wattle Seed.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

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



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.

T O L E T.

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

Wantwood is on the Maitaura 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

N O T I C E.

GEORGE STREET RESTAURANT.

ST. LAWRENCE WEBB, ... PROPRIETOR.

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

MEALS ALWAYS READY.

BOARD & LODGING, with every attendance. Charges Moderate.

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

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

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. O. 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 Peraud, 7s. 6d. by post 9s.

Imitation of Christ, by Thomas A' Kempis, 1s. 6d., by post 2s.

Lingard's History of England, 10 vols., beautifully bound in cloth, gilt lettered, late 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.

Speranza's Poems, 4s. 6d., by post 5s. 2d.

Story of Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan, M.P., handsomely bound in gilt cloth, 7s. 6d., by post 8s. 6d.

Two Years in the Pontifical Zouaves, by Joseph Powell, 5s. 6d., by post 6s. 6d.

Treatise on the Love of God, by St. Francis de Sales, 9s., post 10s. 2d.

Visit to the Shrine of Our Lady, by G. K. Browne, 3s., post 3s. 4d.

Wiseman's Lectures on Our Lord and the Blessed Virgin Mary, new edition, 11s. 6d., by post 12s. 10d.

Wiseman's Lectures on the Holy Eucharist, new edition, 3s., by post 3s. 4d.

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

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
DUNEDIN.

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

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Have the following Works now on Sale:—

History of my Religious Opinions; by Dr. Newman.

Loss and Gain: The Story of a Convert; by Dr. Newman.

The Keys of the Creeds.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

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

Dropped from the Clouds.

Abandoned.

The Secret of the Island.

The Wreck of the Chancellor.

Routledge's every Boys' Annual.

Cassell's Popular Recreation, &c., &c.

The undermentioned Christmas Annuals just to hand:—

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

ow Bells, Cassell's, and London News Almanacs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED,

FLOWERS OF THE FREE LANDS;

BY THOMAS BRACKEN.

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

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

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

MILLS, DICK AND CO.,

Printers and Publishers,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

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

DUNDAS STREET,

NEAR THE LEITH BRIDGE,

DUNEDIN.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending November 2, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—A moderate supply of about 100 head only were yarded, consequently late prices were fully maintained; best bullocks bringing up to £16 each; do. cows, £13, or equal to 37s 6d to 40 per 100lb. We sold 25 at yards, and 45 privately, at above rates.

Fat Sheep.—The short supply during the last two market days caused an over supply to come forward to-day. Fully 2,600 were yarded, and, being somewhat in excess of requirements, could only be sold at considerable reduction on last weeks quotations. Best cross-breeds, in the wool, brought 15s to 15s 6d, or equal to be about 3d to 3½d per lb. A prime lot of shorn cross-breeds, heavy weights, brought 12s each. At the yards, we sold 1100 on account of Messrs. Grey, Dunn, Orbell, and others, and have also placed 400 privately at current rates.

Fat Lambs.—A large supply, consisting of 300 ordinary to fair quality lambs, were penned, most of which were sold at prices ranging from 8s to 13s 6d, according to weight and quality. We sold 85 at above rates.

Store Sheep.—We have no transactions to note.

Store Cattle.—Well-bred bullocks and cows continue in good demand, and during the week we have sold 400 head on account of Hugh McIntyre, Esq. We quote best cows at from L5 5s to L6 6s each; ditto bullocks, at from L7 7s to L8 8s. We shall sell 500 head of very superior cattle at Palmerston on 14th inst.

Wool.—The Press telegrams to-day report:—"London, October 20.—Demand increased, at slight advance on closing prices August sales, which is difficult to understand, in connection with the warlike news in the same message." It is probable, owing to our shearing commencing early, our first wool sales will be held early in December this year. An accession to our number of usual buyers is expected, by purchasers from the United States, France and Belgium. It is to the interest of wool-growers that they should get up their clips, whether small or large, in the best possible manner, and bring them forward to the local sales and attract foreign buyers to trade on the spot.

Sheepskins.—We held our usual weekly auction this afternoon. Competition was active—prices being in advance of last week. Best butchers' cross-breeds 5s 5d; dry cross-breeds, 4s 9d; merinos, from 1s 3d to 4s 1d.

Hides.—The supply this week was small, and indifferent in quality. Good conditioned hides are worth quite as much money. We sold medium weights, 14s 9d to 15s 9d; light, inferior, 8s to 13s 6d each.

Tallow.—Brisk demand. Mixed parcels selling 28s 6d to 29s 6d; mutton, 32s.

Grain.—Wheat is unaltered in demand or scarcity of supply. Prime wheat must still advance, as the higher rates quoted in European markets, and Australia will cut off imports which might otherwise have come to us. Oats are in fair supply, and meet good demand at 2s 1d to 2s 2d for fair feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4d for very choice milling. Barley is quiet, no business doing.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending November 2, 1876, as follows:—The month of October has closed with a good brisk demand for laborers of most kinds. The chief want is for ploughmen, shepherds, musters, &c. Shearers are making ready for their busy time; there is no exact figure fixed; the men want 20s. per 100. Skilled trades are rather quiet in town yet; shopmen and clerks are very difficult to place. Female servants of any training are very scarce; couples still move slowly. Wages—Musters, 40s per week and upwards, according to time; shepherds, for long terms, £60 to £70 per year; day labor, 8s and 9s; dairy and odd hands, 15s to 25s; ploughmen, £52 to £60; boys and girls, 6s to 10s; storemen and shopmen, £1 10s to £3 per week; house girls, 10s to 15s; hotel girls, 12s, 15s, 20s, and up to 30s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending November 2, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s to 10½d; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s; powdered and salt butter 1s 2d. The supply of fresh butter is now very plentiful, and the fall in price will make some of the dairy farmers go to cheese making. Salt butter (new season), 1s per lb. Cheese, of the best quality, 1s 2d; side and rolled bacon, 10d to 11d; Colonial hams, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 7d. Eggs, in good demand, at 1s 3d per doz.

MESSRS. M. AND J. MEENAN, George Street, report the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £14; small do, £14 10s per ton. Oatmeal—£11 10s per ton. Pearl barley—£22 per ton. Bran—£5 15s per ton, including bags. Pollard—£6 10s per ton. Chaff—£4 per ton. Hay—£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 to 2s 6d per bushel. Oats—2s to 2s 3d per bushel. Cheese—8d to 9½d per lb.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending November 2, 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.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY

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

A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.

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

Poets' Corner.

IP S A R A.

(Free Translation from Béranger's French.)

There is no God but God! All praise to the Prophet,
All praise to the Prophet, the triumph is ours!
Our standards unfurled o'er these shores be uplifted:
Their defenders lie slain midst the wreck of their towers.
The triumph is ours. With the sabre of slaughter
Right fiercely we'll quell the revolt of the Cross.
We'll sweep from earth's surface a race e'er unconquered.
The kings of the Christians avenge not its loss.

What! Hast thou not, Chios, one child e'en delivered,
That here had recounted thy story of woe?
Then, trembling, Ipsara had crouched 'neath her masters,
Ere flooded with gore she'd, like thee, been laid low.
When the corpses, thick piled in thine isle of rebellion,
Thro' the camp of our soldiers breathed plague's dreaded breath,
Thy dying ones murmured, "In this be our help found
The kings they call Christian avenge not our death."

But of Chios the orgies shall here be repeated.
Ipsara succumbs; see her hope at our feet,
When Christendom sends to Stamboul salutation,
Its envoys our crowded seraglios shall greet.
Then pillage, and glut all your passions unbridled:
The victims of outrage are giv'n to your will.
From the stains we inflict in their blood will we cleanse them.
The kings of the Christians avenge them not still.

In the depths of her heart enslaved Europe had uttered,
"Let a people appear that no fetters restrain."
"Peace," suddenly cried, in a voice hoarse with anger,
Her chiefs that by heaven have giv'n in disdain.
A dangerous leader was seen in Lord Byron.
He died, and their smiles did their pleasure bespeak.
Advance then, and foul we the Christ's very temple.
No revenge in His cause will the Christian kings wreak.

To the rage that inspires us no obstacle's offered.
Ipsara's cast down: Heav'n hath whelmed her in night,
On her ruins the victor, from bloodshed reposing,
O'er blood still to shed doth in dreaming delight,
Come the day when Stamboul shall, half mad with rejoicing,
See the last of the Greeks from our masts hang on high.
In the tomb that long held her be Greece re-imprison'd
While the kings of the Christians unheeding pass by.

VERY SMALL.

(From the 'Saturday Advertiser'.)

Sabbath bells are tolling, tolling,
"Come and worship, come and pray,"
Ocean's mighty voice is rolling
Solemn chants from far away.
Rills and brooks and birds are singing
Nature's psalms and hymns and glees,
And the morning breeze is swinging
Censers on the orchard trees.

Little churches, little steeples,
Little souls and little hearts,
Little nations, little peoples,
Actors playing little parts.
After all we're very little,
Very little after all,
In the Temple of Creation,
Brothers, we are very small.

In the Temple of Creation,
Soaring to the speckless dome,
Seek our souls their destination,
Dreaming of a future home.
'Mongst the bright, the pure, the stainless,
In the realms of bliss and mirth,
Ah! our spirits are not chainless,
They are fettered still to earth.

Little tricks and little treasons,
Little hates and little spites,
Little months and little seasons,
Little days and little nights.
After all we're very little,
Very little after all,
In the Temple of Creation,
Brothers, we are very small.

Soul and mind, and sense and feeling,
Watch upon the mountain's brow,
Nature, in her prime, revealing
All her vernal treasures now.
From his throne, old Sol, the gilder,
Greets us with a warm caress.
Worshipping the Temple's Builder
We can feel our nothingness.

Little sorrows, little troubles,
Little griefs and little joys,
Little castles, little bubbles,
Little towers and little toys.
After all we're very little,
Very little after all,
In the Temple of Creation,
Brothers, we are very small.

THOMAS BRACKEN.

HAWTHORNEAN.

CHAPTER XXII.

HORATIO LEIGHTON TAKES A STEP FORWARD

"But Primus stumbles," persisted Leighton, "and your father has ridden away on Meg," he added, holding the bridle of the pony, and giving her his hand to mount.

"What matter if he does stumble," she said; "over these horrid flat roads there is no danger."

"But we will go through the timber, and over the bluff if you like, and get away from these flat roads." Marion pouted and held back. "I would do any thing to please you," he said in a whisper; "any thing but put you in danger." As he spoke, Dr. Nelson appeared, leading the censured horse, for at the first intimation of the young girl's wishes he had left the company for this purpose.

"Thank you, Dr. Nelson, you are very kind," she said, beaming upon him with one of her sweetest smiles; "wont you help me to mount?"

She kissed her hand to him in parting, and the two drove down the road, one quiet crest-fallen. The physician watched the path with eager interest long after they were out of sight, till recalled by Sobriety, who came flashing by the verandah where he stood. "Thar a good piece away, nigh out of sight I reckon," she remarked. He went into the house in some confusion. "Poor Doctor," soliloquized the girl, "now he's powerful took with Miss Marion, but there aint no kinder use, she'd wear the life out on him, I reckon."

The object of her solicitude did not entirely agree with her, but came suddenly to the conclusion that he would confide this matter to his friend, Mr. Benton. It could do no harm, and he was too honorable and too conscientious to take one step toward the daughter, without the sanction of the father. It was a grief to Mr. Benton to hear this manly, straightforward, humble confession of love, from the lips of a man whom he felt was worthy to be the husband of any woman; and when the Doctor regretted that he could offer nothing but an honest heart, and a desire to work at his profession with all his might, till he could make Marion a home, the father at once assured him that neither he nor Mrs. Benton would seek wealth or position for their child, and that he had their unqualified respect and esteem, but they could not urge her to accept any man as a husband, without the first requisite—affection. Of that he could not speak with certainty; as matters were, he thought a few quiet days of waiting would, in the end, spare Dr. Nelson's feelings; and with this the young man was obliged to be satisfied.

The silence with which Marion and Leighton commenced their ride, so unlike their usual gay chattering, seemed to the young man's heart ominous of evil. It was a delightful June morning, the tender verdure of the forest, the soft hazy clouds floating across the serene sky, were suggestive only of peace: but the perfection of inward peace rested not on Marion's brow, she looked and felt exceedingly unamiable. The horse on which she rode had, according to Leighton's prophecy, twice tripped, but she held the bridle rein very tight, and assured herself there was no danger.

"You are offended with me, Miss Marion?" ventured young Leighton, wearied with the short answers and unconcerned tone of his companion.

"No," she replied, carelessly; "nothing so serious as that; but you ought to know by this time that I don't like to be crossed in little matters."

"Perhaps I am foolishly careful," he said, as if to excuse himself, at the same time reining his horse to keep near her side; "but you know I would not cross you, except there were danger, and you must let me lead your horse down this steep bluff."

As he said this, he dismounted and took Primus by the bridle.

"Indeed, Mr. Leighton," she exclaimed, "I am quite competent to drive over this bluff, and *must* is a word I hear from nobody but my parents; it is quite provoking to be treated like a child." She drew herself up haughtily, while he dropped the rein at once and returned to his seat in the saddle.

The road grew rough and somewhat precipitous; deep indentures marked the whole length of its course, where the careful drivers of heavy teams had chained their wheels in descending. From the brow of the hill, far away at the base of the bluff, stretched the rich fruitful miasmatic bottom lands of the river, now covered with the vivid green of the young crops, and the rough cabins of the inhabitants, scattered without regularity over this fertile region, poisoned by its excess of vitality. The beautiful Illinois, with its clear limestone bed and its sparkling waters, now subsiding after the spring rains, rolled through these teeming plains, separated from the prairies land and oak openings where our friends resided, by the steep bluff which our travellers were slowly descending. About half way down the bluff Marion discovered, among the young green of a maple, a young honeysuckle, wreathing its golden colored flowers around the trunk and among the branches. It attracted her attention, for she wanted the flower a little, but she wanted likewise to restore a more amicable state of feeling; she was somewhat sorry for her proud speech; it would be difficult to say which motive influenced her the more, but she exclaimed, as if to herself, in a tone of disappointment, pointing to the branch, "O, how beautiful! I saw one like it last summer, and this is out of reach, as that was."

Without a reply, quick as thought Leighton was under the tree, it was still out of reach; but he stood upon his saddle at the imminent risk of his neck, and brought away a long wreath of the sunny flowers with his riding-whip. The cloud was broken up by this act of gallantry, and Marion smiled sweetly, hanging the festoon gracefully over her hat.

"Scentless, like all the prairie flowers I have seen, but quite brilliant," she said, forgetting the tight rein while arranging the wreath. Down went Primus, ploughing with his knees and neck quite a furrow in the descent, throwing Marion entirely over his head. Her foot was loosened from the stirrup, but her dress

caught by the pommel of the saddle, preventing her escape. In a moment Leighton was on the neck of the horse, pressing his weight upon the fallen animal, while he extricated her dress, and with his help she soon limped to a moss-covered log by the roadside. "I am not hurt," she said, in answer to his pleading look and anxious queries, "but essentially frightened. Aren't you sorry I did not break my neck?" she added, looking up archly through the tears that had started into her eyes after the first fright; "but you don't look a bit triumphant," she continued, laying her hand on his arm. Leighton clasped the delicate fingers within his, and bending over her, whispered words that caused her to look away, and suffused with a conscious blush the cheek which a moment before had been blanched with fear. He sat at her feet on the soft turf and urged his suit, telling her with all the vehemence of his nature what he would do for her sake. It was the first tale of love to which Marion had listened, but even then she was measuring his capabilities.

"He would win a name," he said, "a name that should be honored in the whole country, and she must help him." Her drooping eyes and softened tone betrayed the fact that her heart was not untouched, but she held back from giving the assurance of her love with her lips. "Horatio," she said, after a pause of terrible length to him, "I do not think you ought to talk of marriage, with your mother, sister and brothers dependent upon your exertions."

"Trust me, dearest," he replied, quickly; "in a few years I will show you what I can do, and my brothers will be old enough very soon to care for themselves."

"I think we had better wait," said Marion, quite decidedly; "I hate long engagements."

"But I should lose all stimulus for exertion if I could not have your smile and voice to urge me on; I cannot go forward unless I can sometimes come to you as my own, and rest my weary soul in your love and confidence. I should never try for a name for my mother or sister, they would hardly care whether I gained position or no; but for you as my own, I could move heaven and earth to win distinction."

Marion listened with a pleased ear; it charming to think that the one she really loved in her heart of hearts was ready to strive for that which to her was all, and that he would seek honor, and wealth, only because of her. She would be his tower of strength before all; and her father had often prophesied that Leighton would be a great statesman; already he was high in office, no long time would elapse before he would be in Congress, and then! Her first desire was to be somebody, and to her republican tastes, what could be a more enviable position than the lady of one of the Cabinet at Washington; perhaps—but we will not tell all the beaming visions that darted through her aspiring mind. Her lover pleaded nobly, and after many arguments and questions on her part, that would be quite disgusting to a simple, romantic girl, who was so old-fashioned as to think that love, after all, was the great desideratum in such an affair, Marion was induced to give her consent that her father should be consulted, and the matter left to him.

Many of the bright hours of that sunny day sped by before either of them remembered that they would be expected at home. The horses had quickly gone to grazing, and were found with but little delay; Leighton insisted on a change of steeds for the return, to which Marion made no objection. A few words of love, and a more tender care-taking than usual beguiled the way, to these hearts that might have been so thoroughly happy, but for the worm of ambition, that fed secretly upon their choicest flowers. Mr. Benton was not surprised by Leighton's declaration; he had marked the progress of events, and was quite correct in his impression as to the position of both hearts; this was why he had, with almost a woman's tenderness, bidden Dr. Nelson quietly wait.

Marion had an undefined sensation of fear and reluctance, when her father called her the next morning, and said, in a very grave tone, "My daughter, Mr. Leighton came to me to-day, by your permission."

Mrs. Benton arose to leave the room. "Lucy, my dear," he said, turning to his wife, "I have nothing to say to Marion that you may not hear." But the mother excused herself; she was distrustful of her daughter's motives, and she was not a little distressed by her evidently ignoring all differences of faith in one she was to take for life, but here her own example had been faulty. Mr. Benton continued: "You wish my sanction of your engagement; is it so, my child?"

Marion blushed and hesitated. "Not exactly, papa," she said at length; "I thought perhaps you would think it best not have any positive engagement at present."

A shade of doubt, mingled with a little severity, crossed the brow of the father at these words, but he did not immediately speak. "Let there be truth here," he said at last; "truth to yourself, and to one who wishes to be your nearest friend. There must be no trifling; you have known Mr. Leighton intimately for many months; you can have time, a definite time—a week a month—longer if you wish, but after that your connection with Mr. Leighton must be either an acknowledged engagement, or he must be to you simply a distant acquaintance."

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

THE 'Osservatore Romano' has published the following remarkable article which has not a little disturbed the conspirators against Christianity in Rome:—"That the Italian Revolution, promoted and supported by the followers of all the anti-Christian sects, has for its object to overthrow from its foundations the Catholic Church, is so evident that no person of good faith can now doubt it. The very sad spectacle that we have witnessed for so many years, particularly since the disastrous occupation of the Holy City, clearly demonstrates what are the crafty and insidious means used to

weaken the authority of the Church, and deprive the Holy See, centre of Catholic unity, of every prestige, by thus preparing the way for affecting other and more unworthy things. The religious orders have been suppressed, the ecclesiastical patrimony destroyed, the young seminarists forcibly compelled to bear arms, public instruction withdrawn from the authority and influence of the Church, the authority of the sacred priesthood despised—it seems that the moment has arrived for our enemies to carry out their plans, which are, as it were, the completion of the edifice designed and worked out in the secret counsels of the Sectarian Congregation. This is the reason that new programmes—in which, by invoking pretended rights of the Christian people, and by appealing to the Ministerial declarations made not long since to the Governments of Europe, declarations which reveal sufficiently to-day the precise value of certain liberties and guarantees promised to the Church—propose the institution of a new society with a more wicked object, attempting, that is, to surprise the good faith of the Catholic people, and to reduce the Roman citizens by dark artifices, by exciting them to co-operate in the destruction of those forms already sanctioned for ages by the supreme authority of the Church for the election of the sacred pastors, and particularly of that of the Roman Pontiff. Such arts will not succeed in subduing the heroic faith of a people who, having passed through very great difficulties and most seductive promises, have always, to the admiration of all, remained true to the principles of their own forefathers, and firm in their most sincere attachment to the Church and to the Apostolic seat. But precisely to prevent their own good faith from being abused, either by deceitful programmes or by forms of subscription full of pharisaical perfidy, we have thought it our duty to call the attention of all our good and honest citizens to this infernal plot, that they may not consent—sometimes, perhaps, without thinking of the evil of it—to sign acts which are directed to nothing else than to increase civil and religious discord, and to prepare in time days of strife and schism for this apostolic seat, and also for the Church of Christ, already so severely persecuted in so many other ways."

PHENOMENA OF A PENNSYLVANIAN HAILSTORM.

[Correspondence of the Reading (Pa.) Eagle].

At night we stopped at a farmhouse just at the foot of the hill, a spur of the Blue Mountains, that is near the boundary of Northern Berks. We were obliged to take quarters to escape the impending storm. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening. All day long the sun's rays beat down on the hillside with fury, and we imagined the mercury in Reading must assuredly be above a hundred. Two long, low ranges of red-black clouds hung in the heavens east and west. Strange as it may appear, both of the clouds were wafted towards each other. In the middle the sky was ashy gray, and streaks seemed to stretch out their smoky arms towards Heaven's dome. It appeared like the meeting of two great unknown nations. Long, low, rumbling sounds of distant thunder seemed to shake the hills. The lightning flashed, and finally the sky seemed to be a noisy receptacle of wild and tumultuous rockets, bursting and booming in their wild and terrible glee. At 6.15 the two great banks of black vapor clashed as if in a terrible battle; then there was silence, terrible in itself, and then there commenced to descend a perfect volley of hailstones. I cannot describe to you the wild, weird, terrible spectacle of such an icy volley. The heavens rattle and the hills echo. A terrible wind-storm arose, and great trees bent, and the leaves showed their white and silvery sides to be pierced by the bullets moulded away up in the sky. The hail descended for at least ten minutes. In that time corn and foliage were beaten down. Three lambs were killed outright. Current bushes were flattened, and oats unharvested lay flat in the field. We rushed out as soon as the storm had passed and gathered the largest stones. Then came our greatest surprise. We were astounded at the grandeur of a mountain hailstorm; but when we examined the hailstones and found some of them of a dull green color and others a blue, we were doubly mystified. The hailstones we were accustomed to see were white and transparent to a degree. These were perfectly opaque, and seemed to be glass globes filled with a dull coloring matter. They were very cold, hard, and not in melting mood. Some were as large as walnuts. I may say they averaged that size. Our host examined them and pronounced it the strangest thing he had ever heard of. We drew water from the well and emptied about three quarts of hailstones into a pail of water. The water was not discolored in the least. I never drank a glass of ice-water before as cold as that was. It had a peculiar sulphurous taste, very like the water from the hot springs. At first none of us cared to drink too much of it, but we finally concluded it could not kill us, and we partook copiously of it. The aftertaste finally got to be bitter, and as the hail melted it became stronger. We tried to preserve the hailstones by freezing a large number together, but the next morning by 10 o'clock the mass had melted and that was the last of our mysterious ice. On our travel to-day we met Dr. Kirby, and we were pleased to learn that he had seen hailstones of this same storm. He pronounced it a most wonderful freak of nature. He attributes it purely to electricity and the combination of various currents of atmosphere bearing upon the rain drops high up in the clouds. He said he was shown a specimen of dark green hail that seemed to have animal matter in it. One stone was shaped like a half-moon, and the other had a smell of phosphorus. That had a reddish cast. He tried hard to preserve it by electricity, but failed. He said ordinary hail could be preserved, but this last species or kind completely baffled him. Another strange thing about it was that the territory it fell upon hardly covers two square miles along the mountain side.

"Third Duke of Underly," a calf eight weeks old, has been sold by Lord Bective to the Duke of Manchester for £3,000.

A LONELY VOYAGE.

MYER GERSHON, who has been on a visit to London, returned by the steamer 'Greece.' He reports that in mid-ocean, the watch at the bow reported to the captain that he descried ahead what seemed to be a part of a wreck. As it neared the ship the object was discovered to be a small skiff, and in the darkness the figure of one man was descried. The captain immediately gave orders to stop the engines, and to get the ropes ready to pull the man on board. The sea was running high. The skiff came quite near to the ship, appearing and disappearing at intervals—now on the top of an immense wave level with the deck of the vessel, the next minute hidden from sight in the billows. The captain, calling to know who was in the boat, was answered in a strong German accent: "I am Jack Andrews, from Gloucester, Mass." He told further that he was bound to Liverpool; that his skiff was named 'Centennial,' and that he had been out fifteen day. He then asked the captain to compare reckonings. His was long, 46, lat. 39; the captain's was the same. Andrews informed the captain that he slept by day, and before going to sleep he took in his rudder and took down all sails; during sleep his craft drifted with the waves. He was awake at nights. The captain made a final appeal to him to come on board, stating that if he refused he would probably regret it when the vessel was out of his reach. To this Andrews emphatically answered, "No, sir; good night," and throwing his sails to the wind was soon lost to sight. Andrews sits in the centre of his boat with a lamp burning before him, exposing the dial of what seemed to be a compass. The deck afore and aft is covered with canvass, under which, besides the compass and lamp, were several barrels, containing, no doubt, provisions, water, etc. Nothing has been heard of Andrews since that night. —Troy Press.

HABITS OF AUTHORS.

We are told that Charlotte Bronte used to sit patiently and laboriously writing, day after day, with a lead pencil in little paper books made by herself, which she held close to her eyes—for she was near-sighted—all absorbed in her own imaginations, as if her characters were real men and women, whose minute history she was putting on record. And the language stood in the pencilled manuscript almost as it afterward did on the printed page, for she thought no time was so favorable for fastening upon the right word as the moment of composition; and if it did not come naturally with the idea, as in her case it usually did, she waited for it, and it suggested itself and fell into its place. Such was the fidelity of this woman, who never put her hand to a book until she was sure that she had something to say.

Edgar A. Poe used to think over his subject until it was complete in his own mind before he took a pen to write, and his manuscript was exceedingly neat and eloquent; while, on the other hand, N. P. Willis, who was to appearance the most off-hand of journalists, was in the constant practice of changing the phraseology of his articles, over and over again, even after they had gone into the hands of the printer, and the sheets were disfigured with many erasures and alterations, showing that the paragraphs, which show as if dashed off on the spur of the moment, were in reality constructed with the utmost pains.

Another of the fastidious was Lamb. He wrote very slowly, and every word was subjected to the severest criticism, and the one which expressed the nearest shade of meaning was fixed upon. Macaulay made a general plan on large sheets of paper, with lines far apart; then filled in, crowding sentence upon sentence, until the whole was a marvel to see, and when change for the better, or illustration or amplification seemed impossible, copied in a fair hand for the printer.

Sir Walter Scott said that when he began "Waverly" he had no idea what would come of it; he had no plot at all. In the morning he would think it over awhile, then rush on, and the characters took care of themselves, and it all came out right in the end. While he was engaged on his novels, he became subject to attacks of cramp in the stomach, and he lay on a sofa and dictated nearly all the "Bride of Lammermoor," and the whole of the "Legend of Montrose." When a paroxysm of pain again seized him he would stop with a groan, and then begin where he left off. He used to arrange in his own mind the portion for the day before his amanuensis came, which was ten o'clock, when he would commence and go right on, sustaining all the characters, and detailing the conversation without confusion or mistake, and so interested that sometimes he would spring to his feet and act it all out.

The same thing as to want of plan is said to have been true of "Pickwick" and some of the novels of Thackeray. The author of "Pendennis" and "Vanity Fair," was wont to dally with his subject before he set himself to work, starting with half a quire of paper, on a part of which he made comic pictures, a part he tore up, and on the remainder, after walking about in the most doleful manner, he began in earnest.

Dickens, in his earlier days of authorship, wrote only when he felt in the mood, but afterward became thoroughly systematic, and when the hour came he was at his table, allotting a certain part of the day for work, and from this rule nothing could tempt him to depart; for it was upon persevering industry, not special inspiration, that he depended. Southey was another of the methodical writers. His days were indeed all busy; for, as he said, speaking of supporting his large family, his means lay "in an inkstand."

Surroundings, circumstances and the hour have all been potential in their influences. Christopher North chose the night, and sat in his shirt sleeves, in a small study, at a table littered with papers, books and pictures around, writing rapidly with a quill pen, his thoughts kindling more and more as the hours went on. Campbell rose early and did his work before breakfast. Carlyle

takes a good vigorous English walk of several miles, far enough to get himself into a glow, and then is ready for his pen.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN ROME.

A CORRESPONDENT of the 'Daily News' writes—The other day, at Monte della Giustizia, near the central railway station—in the immediate neighbourhood, that is to say, of the baths of Diocletian, and not a thousand miles from those of Constantine—the Commission of the Archæology came upon the pipes of lead through which the water was distributed to its various destinations. Each pipe had engraved on it the name of its maker, and also the name of the proprietor to whom the water conveyed by it belonged—a species of property of peculiar value in ancient Rome, if we may judge from the laws and regulations with which it was surrounded. Near these pipes was also found a limestone *cippus*, bearing an inscription on which the source of the three waters—the Aqua Marcia, the Aqua Tepula, and the Aqua Julia—was indicated; an inscription of especial value as supplementing what we know of the subject from Frontinus, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius. Oddly enough, a private Christian oratory was found close by—one of those oratories which the Roman patricians constructed in their places when Christianity had become publicly recognised, and numbered emperors among its professors. It belonged evidently to the fourth century—the time when the teaching of Christ was being corrupted by asceticism, and that crusade against the body, or, as it was called, "the flesh," was begun, which prescribed the neglect of ablutions as a virtue, and to which may be traced the personal uncleanness characteristic of the Romish capital to this day. Among the treasure trove of the Commission is an exquisite human figure, unfortunately wanting the head; it was found imbedded in the wall, like a hamadryad in the oak. Similarly utilised, on the same spot, was a square pedestal surmounted by the bust of a bearded or Indian Bacchus—so called in contradistinction to the Infant Bacchus, the Victor Bacchus, or the Horned Bacchus. Returning to the tombs, the Commission have also alighted on some very fine Etruscan vases—dating from as distant a time as the regal or Republican period—and showing in their exquisite design and workmanship how little even at that early time the artist in pottery had to learn from his modern compeer. The excavations on the Via Nazionale have yielded a rich crop to the Commission. In unusually good preservation has been found a statuette representing a traveller as footsore and weary—he has thrown himself down by the wayside. He is asleep, and his cloak is so wrapped around his person as to shelter him alike from the sun and the dusty wind. Nothing can surpass the skill with which the folds of the garment have been rendered, or the proportions of the "loosened limbs" or the bonds of slumber in which they are held. Near this *chef d'œuvre* the Commission have also discovered a house of patrician quality, belonging (so runs the inscription) to one Avidius Quietus. "Avid the quiet" its owner must have been, to judge from the remains of the Nymphæum, with its suggestion of the monotonous splash of fountains and their sleep-inviting influence. The house had been destroyed to make room for the Baths of Constantine, one part being retained to be incorporated with the new building to which the rest formed the foundations. Such are a few of the more memorable discoveries made by the Archæological Commission of the Roman Town Council during a single month—discoveries which bring back with astonishing vividness the life of the old Mistress of the World, and at once widen and sharpen the knowledge of the classical scholar.

AN IRISH SKETCH.

One thing Ireland may well be proud of and that is the faith of her people. A person may visit Italy and France and in those countries no doubt will see many pious souls, but in Ireland he sees, as a general thing, a good, pious people. On Sundays, from early morn to noon, at which time the last mass is generally said, the churches are crowded, and not crowded by people who go to mass simply to comply with the laws, but by pious people who go to their duty, I suppose at least twice a month. The number of communicants that may be seen approaching the holy table is really edifying. And this may not only be witnessed on the first or second Sunday of the month, but on every Sunday during the year. But it is not alone in the churches that the people of Ireland are remarkable for their goodness. Enter any of the places of amusement, any of the public houses, and you hear no cursing or swearing, no obscene language so common in other countries. The only person I ever heard utter the most sacred name in Ireland, in an awful manner, was a young swell who had just arrived from the States. He was looked upon by those who heard him as being somewhat insane. In Ireland you see but very little drunkenness. The law in reference to selling liquor on the Sabbath is very strict, and even if there were no law to prohibit the sale of liquor, I think the people would use but very little of it. One thing is certain, the Irishman at home is good. If in a foreign country he proves to be anything else, his fall may be traced to the bad company with whom, on a l's des, he is likely to become acquainted. In America they, as a general thing, are looked upon as not being worthy of much notice, but if the American would take the pains to travel through Ireland, and study the manners and customs of the people, he would find them in respect to morality and religion, defying comparison with any other country in existence; whilst in appearance they are far superior to the sickly Yankee, and in intelligence and education nothing inferior, although they have not the public school system to give them high-toned knowledge, that of late has made the American and his nation the laughing-stock of the world. —Correspondent of 'Lake Shore Visitor.'

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

LONDON, October 14.

The conditions alone on which the Porte will agree to an armistice until March are the present possession by Turkey of the positions occupied by Serbia, and Serbia's evacuation of all strongholds; the Great Powers to settle details. The Porte asks that importation of arms and entry of volunteers from foreign nations into Serbia and Montenegro be prohibited, and insists that he will respect the armistice while numbers of Russians are joining the Servians.

Lord Abercorn resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. He will be succeeded by the Duke of Marlborough.

BRISBANE, October 23.

Consequent on the superabundance of labor in the Northern Territory, Government have instructed the Agent-General to reduce the number of immigrant ships sent out. A meeting of laborers at Townsville adopted a manifesto to send to the Agricultural Labourers' Union of England, holding up Queensland as a field for labor to public scorn as a gigantic imposture.

A tender for the Western Railway extension has been accepted at £2700 per mile.

BLENHEIM, October 30.

The shearers here held a large meeting on Saturday evening, and unanimously resolved to strike for 20s. per hundred. There is every probability of the runholders giving way.

LONDON, October 20.

A rumor of a prospect of war caused a panic on the Stock Exchange. Foreign stocks fell heavily, especially Russian. All Home securities suffered much. Consols have dropped $1\frac{1}{2}$, and are quoted at 94. Colonial debentures were slightly affected. The price of money is suffering. The Bank reserve of specie has been reduced to about £19,000,000.

The wool demand is on the increase at a slight advance on August closing rates. Continental inquiry is brisk.

Wheat firm. New Zealand, 44s to 51s.

New Zealand flax is firm.

The charge for the transit of the mails between New York and San Francisco has been largely increased.

November 1.

An Adelaide telegram, dated London, 20th October, was read in the Assembly yesterday from the Agent-General for South Australia, stating that war between Turkey and Russia was inevitable, and that stocks had fallen in consequence.

GENERAL NEWS.

The persecution of the Church in Armenia by the Turkish Government in favor of the schismatics has ended for the moment, and in a wonderful manner. Mgr. Hassoun, the Catholic Patriarch, whilst at Monte Casino, in Tuscany, received a letter from a friend at Constantinople, informing him of a conversation he had just had with the banker Mirambey, one of the chief men among the Armenian schismatics. The latter, after asking Mgr. Hassoun's friend if he had confidence in him, requested that gentleman to write in his name to the Patriarch, and request him to return immediately to Constantinople. "Let Mgr. Hassoun deign to reckon on me," he said. "I take the entire responsibility. I require only that no one shall know of his departure, and there be no imposing ovation at his arrival." After consultation with the Holy Father and the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, Mgr. Hassoun set out for Vienna, whence he proceeded by the Danube to Constantinople. He arrived there on the evening of Thursday, July 6, to the immense joy of the Arminian Catholics. The Turkish Government, informed of his arrival, offered no opposition; and more, the Foreign Minister, Safvet Pasha, the personal enemy of the Patriarch, told the Count de Bourgogne, the French Ambassador, that the Ottoman Government was glad to oblige France by leaving Mgr. Hassoun full liberty to retake possession of his patriarchal see.

I gave you not many weeks ago (says the London correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian') some cogent reasons for believing that the financial position of Russia would greatly tend to prevent her from undertaking any foreign war. The necessity which I mentioned of her being compelled to reserve out of her revenue a very large proportion of her specie for the payment of those debentures and dividends due to foreign countries which must eventually be redeemed in cash, and the consequent resort to paper money—and that at an enforced depreciation—for the pay of her army and a large portion of her civil employés, has since been commented upon in other journals than your own. A significant confirmation of the deplorable state of Russian finance comes to me from a well-informed quarter. If what I am told be true, the Russian Government applied not many months ago to a distinguished financial firm for the negotiation of a forthcoming loan. The financial position of Russia being then unsuspected, the capitalists applied to accepted the undertaking, and on the strength of it an advance to the amount of more than a million was requested and granted; but it seems that on subsequent inquiry and from "information received" the financial firm in question now decline to proceed any further with the loan, and are content to incur the loss of their advance rather than risk one which might prove to be of far more serious magnitude.

In 1869, when General Grant came into office, he found 54,207 civil employees on the pay rolls. In 1871 that number, under his administration, was increased to 75,605. In 1873 he still further increased the pay roll to 86,660. And in 1875 he ran it up to the enormous figure of 94,119.

One of the French Transatlantic Company's mail steamers, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, brings news of a wholesale murder of unusual ferocity at New York. Three Germans, named Thielboun, living independent of business, were incensed against witnesses who had given evidence against them on a petty charge. The brothers threatened the witnesses, and, in consequence, were ordered to be arrested. The police proceeded to their lodgings, when a terrific fight took place. One policeman was shot dead and another wounded. The three men then rushed from the house, firing with revolvers at every one they met. Several persons, including two ladies, were slightly wounded, or had narrow escapes. The men rushed to an office where two of the former witnesses against them were employed, and shot them both dead. They were pursued by an armed crowd, at whom they repeatedly fired, wounding some. At length they were chased to a spot at which they must either face the crowd or swim the river. They chose the latter, after a fight with knives with the foremost of the crowd, but when in the water they were pelted with stones and sunk. Six lives were lost, and other sufferers are in a dangerous state.

The 'Osservatore Romano' regards the present war as a conflict between Islam and Russia, and contrasts the tolerance of the Turks towards Catholicism with the intolerance of the Russian Government in Poland. This is inexplicable. We can understand a Catholic writer registering no vows for the success of the arms of a schismatical power, seeking by brute force to propagate its gross Erastianism over the trampled body of the Church. No doubt a powerful and aggressive heresy is a greater obstacle to the triumph of the faith than any avowedly infidel power can be, however hostile or however strong. But certainly the Turks do not recommend themselves to our sympathies on any account of "tolerance." For, not to mention that in proportion as a Mohammedan is true to his creed must he be intolerant even to the extermination of Christians, the behaviour of the Turkish Government in the matter of the Armenian schism has been as persecuting as that of Russia towards Poland, without the pretext of national unity which the latter may put forth as an excuse. In fact, in the support given to the schismatic patriarch Kapelian, and the sending into exile of Mgr. Hassoun, the Catholic patriarch, in the transference of the Catholic churches to schismatic priests, the Mohammedan power has rivalled the Protestant one in its persecution of the Church, to the advantage of the contemptible sect of "Old Catholics." In truth, we should be glad to be informed what single sign there is, throughout the whole treatment by the Porte of its Christian subjects, of the superior tolerance of the Church and her faith which the 'Osservatore' ascribes to it. It is true that Mgr. Hassoun has just been restored to his patriarchal see; but under what pressure it is easy to see.—N.Y. Tablet.

Reports of a very unpleasant nature have reached us from Philadelphia with reference to the corruption prevailing among the correspondents sent to the Exhibition by certain newspapers. Several of our contemporaries have established permanent offices on the grounds, and their representatives, it is alleged, carry on quite a thriving business by extorting money from the exhibitors in return for puffs given them in the columns of the papers. Many of the exhibitors, who are simple-minded enough to think that such puffs are of value to them, pay the bribes and keep their mouths shut. Those, on the other hand, who have common-sense enough to refuse to engage in such transactions are afraid of the press, and consequently are reluctant to give publicity to the proposals made to them by the representatives of certain journals. The exposure of such proposals, unless they are made in presence of witnesses or in writing—which the emissaries of venal journalism are careful to avoid—might be easily made the occasion of legal proceedings, from which the exhibitors are naturally anxious to keep aloof.—Sun.

A fresco, stated to be an important and genuine work by Perugino, the master of Raphael, has been discovered in the cathedral of Corneto. The Italian Government has directed Signor Bonpioni, the painter and expert, to make a report.

Verdi's "Aida" has at length been brought out at the Teatro Malibran in Venice, the chief characters being assigned to their late representatives in Paris. The attraction of this last opera by Italy's foremost living composer was hardly so great as was anticipated.

Intelligence was published in London to the effect that the first Chinese railway for the conveyance of passengers was opened on the 30th of June last at Shanghai. The line, it is true, is not of great length. It will extend only from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of about forty miles; and the portion completed goes nearly half way, to a place called Kangwan. A hundred and fifty invited guests belonging to the foreign community participated in the "inauguration" of the line; but on Saturday, the 1st inst., the natives were allowed to travel free—a privilege of which they appear to have availed themselves *con amore*; since it is stated that six trains started in the course of the day, and that they were all crowded with passengers. Advices down to the 5th of July mention that the cash receipts on the Monday and Tuesday succeeding a free day were highly satisfactory. Why John Chinaman should have been deemed entitled to a gratuitous pass for himself, his wife and olive-branches on Saturday may at first blush seem difficult of comprehension; but the concession was probably made with a view of conciliating the native population in the presence of that which promises to prove the most radical innovation ever introduced into the social, and perhaps into the political economy of the Chinese empire. Our surmise is strengthened by a significant remark in one of the telegrams from Shanghai: "It is thought that the railway will not be interfered with." Imperfectly civilised races are, as we all know, apt to "interfere" with modern improvements.—London Daily Telegraph, July 11.

The exhibition of the Prince's Indian presents is so popular that upwards of £300 in silver and £100 in copper is weekly "taken at the doors."

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.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

GRAND OPEN-AIR DEMONSTRATION,
In Aid of the Hibernian Hall Building Fund, on
THURSDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1876,

AT

BURNSIDE, GREEN ISLAND,
(The Property of ALLAN KING, Esq.)

SPORTS to Commence at 12 o'clock sharp.

PROGRAMME—

1. Maiden Plate, 120 yards, open to all who have never won an advertised race. Entrance, 1s. First, 20; Second, 10s.
2. Handicap Race, 150 yards. Entrance, 2s. First, 30s; Second, 15s.
3. Throwing the Stone. Entrance, 2s 6d. First, 20s; Second, 10s.
4. Boys' Handicap Walking Match, half-mile. Entrance, 1s. First, 20s; Second, 10s; Third, 5s.
5. Irish Jig. Entrance, 2s 6d. First, 20s; Second, 10s.
6. Youths' Handicap Race, 120 yards. Entrance, 1s. First, 15s; Second, 10s; Third, 5s.
7. Burnside Handicap, half-mile. Entrance, 2s 6d. First, 50s; Second, 20s.
8. Three Standing Jumps. Entrance, 2s 6d. First, 20s; Second, 10s.
9. Handicap Walking Match, one mile. Entrance, 2s 6d. First, 40s; Second, 20s.
10. Handicap Race, for Boys attending St. Joseph's Schools, 150 yards. Entrance, 6d. First, 15s; Second, 10s; Third, 5s.
11. Grand Irish Reel. Entrance, 2s 6d. First, 20s; Second, 10s.
12. Consolation Handicap, 120 yards, open to all who have run during the day and have not won a First Prize. Entrance, 1s. First, 20s; Second, 10s; Third, 5s.

COMPETITION.

Three Competitors or no first prize; four or no second; five or no third. The decision of the Judges, in all cases, to be final.

A first-class Brass Band will be in attendance, which will play Selections of popular National Music.

Trains will run at frequent intervals during the day, commencing at 10 a.m.

Refreshments of all descriptions provided on the ground.

Return Tickets (including admission to the grounds), Adults, 2s 6d; Youths, 1s; Children (under 12), 6d.

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

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.

NOTICE.

We beg to remind our Subscribers that the continued success of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET depends on the punctuality with which their subscriptions are forwarded to this office. Money Orders may be made payable to Mr. JOHN F. PERRIN, Manager, NEW ZEALAND TABLET Office, Dunedin.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending November 2, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. C. McDevitt, Taranaki, to December 27, 1876	..	0	12 6
„ J. Staunton, Invercargill, to November 1, 1876	..	0	12 6
„ R. H. Lavery, Temuka, to November 19, 1876	..	1	10 0
„ J. Haddock, Donohue's, to November 1, 1876	..	1	10 0
„ J. O'Donohue, Ross, to November 15, 1876	..	1	5 0
„ Quinn, Temuka, to October 10, 1876	..	0	12 6
„ Guarin, Temuka, to October 10, 1876	..	1	5 0
„ P. Clinton, Horndon, to December 31, 1876	..	1	5 0

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1876.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

OUR attention has been forcibly attracted to the manner in which the non-Catholic Press has received the report of the difference said to have arisen between the noted "evangelists," Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY. Whether such a difference exists or not, it is not to our purpose to inquire; nor do we care to examine into the matter, so far as to discover whether, in case of its existence, it denotes so complete a condition of hypocrisy on the part of the gentlemen alluded to, as certain editors appear to assume. We shall merely, *en passant*, observe that a falling-out on a question of business is not to us so suggestive of "picking and stealing, evil speaking, lying and slandering," as it seems to be to many of our contemporaries; and, to our mind, there is nothing cheering in the fact (if fact it be), that persons supposed to be actuated by high motives turn-out deceivers and charlatans. TARTUFE is, to us, an execrable character; nor do we rejoice to behold him — *le pauvre homme!* — multiplied upon the face of the earth. Our position as Catholics is unassailable: it is founded on the truth; and as it cannot be lowered, even by the defalcation of its adherents, so neither can it be exalted by that of those who are opposed to it. Therefore, we feel no pleasure when we hear that men, whom we always knew to be mistaken, but who, we still believed, might probably be sincere, have proved to be false to the principles they professed.

But what it concerns us now to discover is, what it is that has set so many pens a-going in exultation over the reported down-fall of two remarkable exponents of a certain creed styled, and believed by numerous persons to be, evangelical. Nor, if we mistake not, will it be necessary for us to seek far for the true cause.

In reading the works of Catholic authors, it is not uncommon to meet with passages which confidently predict the true end of the so-called Reformation to be infidelity. However positive might be the creeds that men, calling themselves reformers, should set up, and however enthusiastic the adherence given to them by those who adopted, or who were educated in them, they would certainly end in entire negation of all religious truths. The religion known as Protestantism would last a certain space, but its duration was marked, and its extension limited. It would not only never become universal—of which, in Catholic minds, at no time was there any doubt—but it would never even be very widely extended; and thus we Catholics have always been inclined merely to smile at the attempts of Protestants to pervert to their tenets the inhabitants of Catholic countries: our sorrowful forebodings having been reserved for infidelity, from which the real danger arises—that is, danger of destruction to souls, but not to the indestructible Church of God.

The time seems now to be close at hand when we shall see the foresight of the authors, to whom we allude, fully justified; day by day proofs are being multiplied that Protestantism, as a religion, has all but collapsed. Its appointed course is nearly run, and it is being rapidly merged in infidelity. The thin disguise of Christianity that at first clad its adherents is passing off; and the period is not far distant at which once more the Catholic Church will stand on one side, and they who make no profession of a belief in Christ on the other; and there will be no medium.

It has been recognised by non-Catholic writers, as well as by Catholics, that the movement they call the Reformation was but means to an end. Protestantism, says CARLYLE, has produced "German literature and the French Revolution;" and he evidently expects it still to produce effects even more transcendental, but whether these effects may be qualified by the term Christian or not, let our readers judge; and it is with the influence of the Reformation upon the world's Christianity that we have at present to do. It is certainly very evident that the movement begun by LUTHER was not, as it purported to be, a bringing back of things to an original state of purity from which it was pretended that, in some way altogether incomprehensible, they had been corrupted, but a leading of them into a path which should conduct them to a termination quite other than that to which they had before tended, and the excellence of which is differently appraised, according as the men who judge of it are followers of CHRIST or not so. That new ter-

mination is the casting off of all the obligations of Christianity, the apotheosis of the human understanding and sentiments, and an unbridled license of thought and action; and at this goal we are now arriving.

We read the indications of this in many things; in great matters and likewise in small. Such an indication, of the lesser sort, is the attitude of the Press towards this MOODY and SANKEY business, whether it be true or false. Why should writers in the newspapers conclude that their readers would be pleased by hearing that men supposed to be exemplary Christians were after all but cheats and humbugs?—We do not refer to Catholic readers, or to the Catholic press, in which we have seen no allusion to this matter.—Surely we are not at liberty to suppose that it is in itself a pleasant thing to convict men of hypocrisy, nor to believe that in the present instance the charm especially lies in this. No; the fact is, it is a relief to these people to admit that a system, with which in their hearts they have no sympathy, has failed in its much vaunted representatives. They dislike it, and the slight belief they still accord to it is involuntary—an uncomfortable effect of long habit and early training—and they are anxious to shake it off altogether. They have been afforded an opportunity of further weakening it by the defalcation of these famous preachers and they seize on it with avidity. And hence it follows that the manner in which the non-Catholic press has taken up this matter of MOODY and SANKEY, whether it be just or whether it be unjust, is a sign of the times.

RETROSPECTIVE AND FOREBODING.

CERTAIN of our contemporaries have published the details of the Bulgarian massacres as given by the correspondent of the 'London Daily News,' an able writer, and whose every word bears all too plainly the impress of truth. We abstain from inserting in our columns these dreadful descriptions; they are horrifying in the extreme, and it is impossible to read them without turning sick. It was undoubtedly right to make them known far and wide, but enough, it strikes us, has been done for this purpose, and further to report their particulars can serve to no good end.

We retain recollections of one other experience alone that resembled that of the loathing excited by the perusal of these frightful accounts; it occurred some twenty years ago when the mutiny broke out in India. There are many of us who will probably carry the remembrances of the tidings that then reached us to the grave, and some event connected with them may possibly be laid up in the storehouse of our memories as the most painful of our lives; too painful, perhaps, to be voluntarily dwelt upon.

These things came home to us terribly; the victims who met so sad a fate were of our race. It might have been even that we had been acquainted with some of them, and had seen them go away from home filled with the hope of returning to spend their declining years amongst their friends, if indeed we could say no more than this; and, therefore, we vividly realised their sufferings. But, although our interest in them was greater, their deaths were not more horrible than those of the multitudes of unhappy people who have fallen victims to the fiendish atrocity of the Bashi-Bazouks.

The life described as followed by the Bulgarians is attractive; family affection seems to be strong amongst them; they are docile and kind-hearted, and anxious to advance themselves in civilisation; they are, further, favorably spoken of by the neighboring States, to which they are well known, for it is the custom of their men—who are noted for their skill in gardening—to travel yearly along the course of the Danube, and earn by the cultivation of vegetables a sum of money, which they carry back to their families in the winter, and all these facts add to the horror with which we must regard their murderers.

Does it not seem a dreadful thing, that an amiable and industrious people should be thus treated at any time? Were it only read of in the history of the inroads of the barbarians into the western empire, or the Turkish conquest of the eastern, we should still be revolted at it. It seems almost past endurance to think that it has occurred in the Europe of the nineteenth century, and that whilst we were engaged in the peaceful avocations of our daily lives such unimaginable horrors were taking place. But yet, on reflection, we are not astonished at this. We have seen a few other examples in recent times of what human nature, uncurbed by Christian principles, is capable of. The deeds of the Commune in Paris were quite as heinous, comparatively, for men who had

been reared in the capital of civilisation, as were those of the wild Bashi-Bazouks, to be committed by wretches whose creed taught them that an enemy slain, even though he should be a child unborn, would add to the joys of their Paradise.

We tremble at the deeds of the Turkish irregulars, but we are by no means confident that we may not live to see them closely copied in far more prominent localities than Bulgaria, and by men possessing far greater advantages for the acquisition of virtues than the soldiers referred to. There is nothing to prevent this. Human nature unrestrained is capable of anything, and daily is it being sought to weaken the only hand that has power to restrain it—that of the Catholic Church. Progress, or the worship of the world, the flesh and the devil, is being advanced into the place of old occupied by Christianity, and in its wake are following Communism, and all systems that give the rein to every evil passion. We, therefore, fear that not only those who are young, but many, as well, advanced in years, may live to see the day when blood will flow very plentifully in highly civilised places, for we still hold to the opinion that Europe is on the eve of a general convulsion, and that when it comes it will be terrible indeed.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dunedin left Port Chalmers on Monday last by the Ringarooma for Melbourne *en route* for Bathurst in New South Wales, where his Lordship has promised to preach the inauguration sermon at the laying of the foundation stone of the college for ecclesiastical students about to be erected there. His Lordship is expected to return to Dunedin early in December.

THE grand Hibernian picnic to be held at Burnside on the Prince of Wales' Birthday, is being anxiously looked forward to by many persons who are desirous of spending some thoroughly enjoyable hours. The most extensive preparations have been made by the committee for the entertainment of their visitors and there is no doubt but that their efforts will be crowned by a brilliant success. The tastes of all have been considered, and the variety of amusements provided cannot fail to meet with due appreciation. The ears of the lovers of music will be delighted by the strains of an admirable brass band, engaged, amongst other items, to perform selections of choice national melodies. Those who take pleasure in seeing feats of strength will find a suitable display in the athletic games arranged for; the sociable will have ample opportunity for the enjoyment of agreeable conversation, and the sentimental will find food for their pensive thoughts amongst the beautiful scenery with which the neighborhood in question abounds. Occasion is, in short, offered for the acquisition of a stock of pleasant recollections, and the recreation of animal spirits at all times desirable, and necessary now and then to the health of body and mind. Refreshments will be provided on the ground, and that they will be of the highest class in themselves and served out with attention and goodwill, is vouched for by the fact that Mr. Harris of the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel has made the successful tender for the booth.

FROM descriptions that have reached us through private sources concerning the compositions rejected in favor of that of Mr. J. J. Woods, we conclude that this latter is extremely meritorious. It is not because the others were below the mark that they failed, but because the successful melody was of very great excellence.

A DISCOVERY of kerosene shale has been made at Cape Otway Forest in Victoria. The find is satisfactory, as the supply of oil appears to be failing, and its price is decidedly advancing.

OUR New Zealand exchanges continue to be filled with discouraging tidings of the Kumara. The reverse of the hopeful accounts at first circulated respecting this rush is now presented, and general depression seems to prevail there.

A GUILDHALL has lately been erected in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, by the members of the Holy Catholic Guild; it is constructed for the accommodation of 2000 persons, and is acknowledged to be the finest building of its kind in the city. The hall was opened on the 9th ult., by his Grace Dr. Vaughan, Coadjutor-Archbishop, with an inaugural lecture entitled "Hidden Springs," which title was explained as meaning the unseen influences by which the whole universe is moved. The lecture was magnificent, and was listened to with rapt attention by a crowded audience, who were, however, unable to repress occasional bursts of enthusiastic applause.

It will be seen from the telegrams that the war in Europe is not likely to terminate. It might have been thought that the Porte, shrinking from the odium incurred by the ferocious deeds of the Bashi-Bazouks, for which we are told the government is not responsible, would have been glad to consent to any measure proposed for the bringing about of peace; however it appears to be otherwise, and we are thereby confirmed in our belief that the powers that be at Constantinople, notwithstanding the sentiment expended on them in England, and the approbation expressed of them by Lady Strangford, are fully accountable for having cast loose a crew of fiends incarnate upon a defenceless and unoffending people.

So far as Dunedin is concerned, the acting of Mr. Dampier at the Princess Theatre needs no further criticism. He has thoroughly made good the reputation which preceded him here. He is undoubtedly an artist of the highest talent, and endowed with all the qualities requisite to advance him to the summit of his profession; but most remarkable of all, we reckon the perfection with which he identifies himself with the characters he

represents. It is never possible, to recognise the actor beneath the mask of the part assumed by him. The power of thus uniformly concealing his own personality is a very rare one, and where it exists to so great a degree, combined with the other advantages we find in Mr Dampier, it is certain to entitle its possessor to the applause of critics, and the admiration of all. Miss Marion Willis made her re-appearance on Monday last, in the rôle of Marguerite, which she sustained with her accustomed grace and ability. To-night "The Green Bushes" is announced, in which Mr. John Bryan, who takes a benefit, will appear as Jack Gong.

A CONTEMPORARY apparently nettled by certain allusions made in a San Francisco newspaper to the infamous Sullivan, who is spoken of as a resident of New Zealand, thus remarks:—"It is rather hard on Sullivan, however, to call him the bloodiest murderer of the century, when the annals of America teem with the reckless murders committed by its desperadoes." This is being patriotic and retortive with a vengeance.

A NUMBER of the boys attending the Christian Brothers' Schools are to make their first communion on Sunday next.

A VERY curious circumstance in connection with the loss of the Dandenong has been forwarded to the 'Bendigo Independent' by a correspondent writing from Melbourne. He says: "A remarkable incident in connection with the late wreck and terrible sacrifice of lives has come under my notice. One of my servants requested leave to visit a friend of hers, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the rumour was correct relative to the reported loss of her friend's husband in the ill-fated ship. Her request was acceded to, and she set out. On entering the house she was shocked to see the deep distress of her friend. It appears that her husband had important business to transact in Sydney. His immediate presence was required there, and he took a berth in the ship, not, however, without a mysterious premonition that all would not be well. He hastily placed the necessary apparel in his portmanteau, and when all was ready he bade his wife and infant an affectionate farewell. Scarcely, however, had the door closed than it was re-opened, and the husband walked in, who said that 'something was going to happen, and she (the wife) might possibly never see him again,' at the same time he handed her his watch, chain, and other valuables, and spare cash, remarking that, although only a presentiment, it had taken full hold of his mind. His last words were 'hope for the best.'"

AN accident, which fortunately was not attended with any serious consequences, occurred on Tuesday afternoon last to the Rev. Fathers Donovan and Crowley, on their return to Dunedin from a visit to the Taieri. The horse which they were driving, as they were passing along MacLaggan street, commenced to kick and finally bolted, overturning their buggy and precipitating its occupants to the ground. Beyond a few bruises, however, we are happy to say that neither of the rev. gentlemen sustained any injury.

WE have been favored, by the Postmaster-General, with a specimen copy of the neat and convenient post card issued for use in New Zealand on the 1st inst.

THE tender accepted for the erection of the conventual buildings in Dunedin is that of Mr. Small. His estimate amounts to £4,507 2s 3d.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE SECRET.

ON Sunday evening last, at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese delivered the second sermon of the series announced by him on subjects selected from ecclesiastical history. Before commencing to preach, his Lordship said that his discourses would be interrupted for a time, as he proposed to set out the following day for New South Wales, whither he was going to be present at an important ceremony, and begged that his congregation would of their charity pray for his safe arrival at his journey's end as well as for his return to his diocese. He was going to Bathurst, where there was about to be opened an ecclesiastical seminary, which would be conducted in accordance with the decree of the Council of Trent, and where youths would be educated for the office of the sacred ministry. The future welfare of the diocese in which this establishment was situated, and of other dioceses as well, would depend on the success of the undertaking, and the congregation would see the importance of it, so that their prayers might be secured in order to obtain a blessing on it.

His Lordship then proceeded with his sermon, of which the subject was what is known from ecclesiastical history concerning the discipline of the secret. In the early ages of Christianity, for the first 400 years at least, it was the custom that those who gave religious instruction should not at first place before the catechumens—as they who were being orally instructed for baptism were called—the most mysterious dogmas of our holy faith. For instance, St. Cyril of Jerusalem, in one of his lectures to those who were about to receive the sacrament of baptism, says, "Hitherto, I have not placed before you some of the more important mysteries of religion, but the time is now come, because you have long been under instruction, and you show all due dispositions for the reception of the sacrament." He then proceeds to instruct them concerning the Holy Trinity.

When the Apostles and their successors preached Christianity, their first care was to teach that there was only one God, the Lord and Creator, infinite and eternal; then they taught other truths, inculcating faith, eternal chastisements and rewards, explaining to the catechumens the doctrines of the Christian religion respecting heaven, purgatory, and hell, the incarnation of Christ, His labors and His divine nature; instructing them also in the decalogue, the more important points of discipline, the sacramental system, and especially baptism. When they were sufficiently instructed and believing, and were anxious to proceed, further information was imparted to them.

That the discipline of the secret commenced with the apostles

is testified to by Origen, Tertullian, St. Augustine, and St. Cyril of Jerusalem. This is a very important matter in controversy. It frequently happens that those persons who do not believe in the Holy Trinity or the Blessed Eucharist object that these doctrines are seldom mentioned by the earliest writers; but the discipline of the secret explains this. If they were kept concealed from Pagans, and Jews, and catechumens, it is not strange that they are seldom mentioned, but it is certain that they are mentioned by the early Fathers, and it is no objection to say that they are not often so mentioned. Some of those who wrote did not find it necessary to speak of these matters.

The reason why these mysteries were obscured by the apostles and their successors was, that when Christianity was first preached, erroneous ideas prevailed amongst the idolaters, who acknowledged a multitude of gods. If, therefore, the doctrine of the Trinity had been preached at once, it was manifest that it would have been in danger of being misunderstood, and it would have been taken as an excuse for saying that Christianity also admitted a plurality of gods; men would not have paid sufficient attention to instruction on abstruse points, so that they would not have been able to take up accurate ideas of them. Until the apostles had first made it clear that there was no such thing as the plurality of gods, it would have been dangerous to speak openly of the Trinity. It was necessary first to teach that there was one God only, and when this had been received as an obvious truth, there would be no danger in teaching that there are three personalities distinct yet constituting only one God.

There were three reasons for the introduction of the discipline of the secret. 1st. It was established on the principle that holy things should not be given to dogs, nor pearls cast before swine. It would have been imprudent to expose certain mysteries indiscriminately; it would only have given occasion for blasphemy, and placed obstacles to faith. 2nd. The great truths of religion should be treated with a respect corresponding to their dignity, and there should be a certain preparation of the mind and reason for their reception. 3rd. To withhold their explanation was calculated to excite curiosity. It was customary, contrary to the desire of the Church, for the catechumens occasionally to put off their baptism till they were on the point of death, but if the explanation of certain mysteries was deferred until the eve of baptism, they were induced to hasten the reception of the sacrament.

No one dreams of denying the existence of the discipline of the secret, the authorities for it are too strong; but it has been said that it referred only to disciplinary matters, and those who have said so, justify their opinion by quoting our blessed Lord's words, "That which you hear in the ear, preach ye upon the house-tops." Christ, they say, commanded us to preach openly. But our Divine Redeemer only speaks here of the crime of denying him. The passage alluded to only commands us openly to profess our faith, as may be seen by its termination; but it did not enjoin upon the apostles the necessity of preaching right and left indiscriminately, and exposing to blasphemy and sneers all truths indifferently. This would have been casting pearls before swine. As a matter of fact, the apostles, to whom these words were spoken, themselves established the discipline of the secret.

The doctrine of the Holy Eucharist was not explained to the catechumens so soon as that of the Blessed Trinity. The doctrine of the Trinity was explained before baptism, because the catechumens were baptised in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, but until after they had been baptised they could not receive Holy Communion. The discipline of the secret is a strong proof of the truth of the doctrine of the Church concerning the Blessed Eucharist. If Christ had not been really present in the Blessed Sacrament, what would there have been to conceal? The Pagans and Jews knew that Christ had died, that He had been a great prophet, and that His followers filled the empire 60 years after His death. What could they have found strange in a commemoration of His death being made, or in a symbol being used for this purpose? If Christ were not believed to be really present in the Blessed Eucharist, there would have been no reason for concealment.

An objection is brought against the nature of the discipline of the secret from the apology of Justin Martyr, who explains the points of doctrine said to have been hidden, but Justin Martyr did not write until more than 100 years after the establishment of the discipline referred to, and then he was obliged to transgress the rule, by the prospect of the whole force of the empire being employed to crush the Christian religion. He wrote under peculiar circumstances, and addressed the Antonines only, so that no argument can be deduced from his having done so.

Although the discipline of the secret is not now a law of the Church, it is followed by missionaries in pagan countries, whose good sense teaches them to refrain from explaining the deeper mysteries of the faith until they have prepared their converts to receive them.

A carpenter and his son were employed turning wheel-stocks in an out-house in Tipperary during the thunderstorm on Thursday last, the 27th inst. They were seated opposite each other, the boy turning the handle of the lathe, when a flash of lightning entered the house, carried the roof—a thatched one—completely away, threw down one of the gables, scattered the carpenter's tools and different pieces of work about the place, and threw the man and boy with considerable violence off their seats against the walls behind. Beyond the shock and some bruises caused by the fall they were fortunately uninjured. — Correspondent.

Liszt has just published a new orchestral work entitled "The Bells of Strasbourg Cathedral." What next are we to expect from the renowned Abbate, friend of Pío IX, and right-hand promoter of Richard Wagner?

IRISH NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

THE report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for the year ending 31st of March, 1876, has been printed. We find under the head of National monuments that fifteen most interesting groups of ruins have been taken possession of by the Board. The list includes the Rock of Cashel, the Churches and Round Towers and Crosses of Devenish, Donoughmore (Tyrone), Monasterboice, Donaghmore (Meath), Killala, Killamery, Kilkieran, Kildespeen, Glendalough, St. Columba's House, Kells, the Cathedrals of Ardmore and Ardferit, and Glarus Church.

The Board has given strict orders to its officers to carefully preserve these ruins, but not in any way to make any attempt at restoration.

We miss from the list a great number of structures of the first interest, and especially note the absence of the beautiful monastic ruins with which Ireland is so rich.

The monuments are a treasure which every Irishman should prize; and the following item of news relative to them, which came by one of the late mails, is calculated to afford pleasure:

"At a general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, the President, Dr. Stokes, delivered an inaugural address, in the course of which, after referring to several of the most interesting papers read before the Academy during the last session, he said he sincerely hoped that Sir John Lubbock's Ancient Monuments' Bill would be passed during the next session of Parliament. No effort should be spared by Irish members in support of the measure. He would strongly urge on the Academy the desirability of recommending a uniform administration and consolidation of funds for the preservation of ancient monuments in Ireland, and that the direction and administration of this work should be left in the hands of the Irish Government. He also desired to draw attention to the extremely defective character of the list of ancient Irish monuments now before the Church Temporalities Commissioners, a list which only specified twenty monuments. Of the one hundred and twenty-five Round Towers which were noticed as in existence at the close of the last century, only seventy-five were now standing. The great Crosses, which exhibited the most ancient and perfect examples of sculpture in the country, and a much larger number of the most important and ancient churches, could be included in the list. Dr. Stokes added that the work of preservation, rather than restoration, already achieved at Cashel and at Ardmore, gave the best hopes for the cause of this department of archaeology."

What Irishman, at home or abroad, but will feel grateful to Dr. Stokes for his enlightened and patriotic efforts to preserve from destruction the ancient monuments of Ireland? The statement is saddening that "of the one hundred and twenty-five Round Towers which were noted as in existence at the close of the last century, only seventy-five are now standing." It will be truly a shame if, through the neglect and carelessness of the present generation, they are allowed to perish after having for centuries so nobly resisted the wasting power of Time! The verses of Dennis Florence McCarthy on "The Pillar Towers of Ireland" contain a mute appeal for their preservation. We may be permitted to cite the first two stanzas:

The Pillar Towers of Ireland, how wondrously they stand
By the lakes and rushing rivers, through the valleys of our land;
In mystic file throughout the isle, they lift their heads sublime,
These gray old pillar temples—these conquerors of Time!

Beside these gray old pillars how perishing and weak
The Roman's arch of triumph, and the temple of the Greek;
And the gold domes of Byzantium and the pointed Gothic spires;
All are gone, one by one, but the temples of our sires.

We earnestly hope that effective measures will be taken to preserve these relics of Ireland's past greatness. The preservation of her ancient language and literature will be the surest means of keeping alive the spirit of nationality, and of transmitting from generation to generation that love of country for which her children have been remarkable.—'Boston Pilot.'

A WELL DESERVED SENTENCE.

THE learned and honorable Order of the Jesuits, which has always preserved the chivalrous spirit of its soldier founder, vindicated itself from a foul aspersion and a vile calumny in Paris towards the close of last week. About two months ago an examination was held at the Sorbonne for admissions to the Polytechnic School, and in the course of the proceedings it leaked out that some of the candidates had been informed of the questions to be put to them and their correct solution. The Radical journals, the 'Republique Francaise' (Gambetta's paper), 'Les Droits de L'homme', 'La France', the 'Tribune', the 'Peuple', and the 'Bien Public', at once accused the Jesuit Fathers of being the delinquents, and forthwith launched forth into the most violent tirades against the Jesuit school in the Rue des Postes and its Superior, Father du Lac. The Fathers protested their innocence and defended the credit of their school, and the matter excited such indignant interest on both sides that two Government Commissions were issued to inquire into it. The evidence taken by the committee proved that the disclosures were made in other educational establishments, but the newspapers named abated not a jot of their violent and libellous language against the sons of Loyola. The honor of his order, the existence of his college, at length compelled the long-patient Father de Lac to defend himself publicly, so he summoned the proprietors of the papers named before the Ninth Chamber of the Police Correctionnelle, and the result is, that after hearing the evidence and briefly consulting, the Judges returned into court with a sentence against the journalists, inflicting on each a fine of £80 sterling. The sturdy example of the Jesuit Fathers was followed by the parents of the boys maligned, and a similar fine was imposed in each case on this accusation. The liberty of the Press should be preserved with jealous care, but this is not a

case in which it was at stake. It was here the bigoted fury of a partisan that was arraigned for punishment. The calumny against the Jesuits, like many another, was spread all over the earth and into places where, perhaps, the news of its being a vile concoction may never penetrate. And these are the weapons which the godless teachers of youth would use to undermine the structure of secular and religious learning built up age after age by the true Church!—'Ulster Examiner,' August 5.

THE LABORS OF THE FRANCISCANS FOR ART.

(From 'MacMillan's Magazine'.)

To the Franciscan monks, who exercised a popular influence on Italian literature before Dante, we must also give the glory of having, in the basilica of Assisi (dedicated to the founder of their order), begun the first and most important change of Italian art, that of its emancipation from the conventionalities of Greek or Byzantine artists in church painting. Byzantine church painting had its day; excellent specimens of its merits are numerous all over Italy, more especially at Rome, Ravenna, and Venice. But its types were no longer suited to an age whose appreciation of beauty increased with wealth, luxury, and intercourse with other countries—an age, in fact, which marked the first manhood of the Italian people and the Italian mind. The Byzantine figures breathe vigor and simplicity, and sometimes a certain majesty of design; but the disposition of the groups is extravagant, the details are incorrect, the outline dry, and no knowledge of perspective is evinced. Profusion of gold everywhere, especially in the ground on which stand forth the figures of the Redeemer or of the Creator. On some crucifixes you would suppose mummies had been suspended with feet disjointed, while wounds pour out large rivulets of greenish blood; black, stern madonne, with long, stiff fingers, round eyes, and rough child; in general, long figures, vulgar heads, and want of expression are the characteristics of Byzantine art. It has imagination without grace; richness, but no purity of design; rigidity, but no power; talent, but no genius. It is, in fact, a style of transition, which soon became one of decline, when, having adopted several immutable laws, art was reduced to a mere mechanism, which any monk could copy and reproduce with little trouble or expense. It is in the basilica of Assisi that Guido da Siena and Giunta da Pisa emancipated themselves by degrees from their Greek masters. The golden ground we see first substituted by azure besprinkled with golden stars. The figures become more animated, the expression more ideal, the dryness of the outline and grouping is softened, the immobility of the attitudes gives place to a more natural disposition; in fact, art makes the first steps in its new life. Guido da Siena and Giunta da Pisa are followed by Bonamico, Parabuvi, Diotisalvi, and by that Duccio who is placed by some above Cimabue, and finally by Cimabue and Giotto, who completed the revolution. Among the many paintings inspired for the new style of art by the founder of the Franciscan order, every one who has been in Assisi must have seen Giotto's fresco representing the wedding of St. Francis with Poverty, in her ragged clothes, with a slender figure and thin face, but still preserving the features of a most beautiful woman. A dog barks at her, two children throw stones at her, and place thorns in her path; she, calm, happy, and radiant, stretches out her hand to St. Francis. While Christ Himself joins their hands, the Eternal Father, accompanied by angels, appears in the midst of clouds, as if heaven and the universe assisted at the happy wedding. There is nothing here which has the slightest association with the Greek manner. All is new, and free from school conventionalities. And if you read the hymn of Dante to St. Francis, and the songs of St. Francis himself, and of Jacopone in praise of poverty, and then look at the fresco of Assisi, you will see in the Franciscan order the same source of inspiration, the same sign of popularity.

In its issue of the 6th July, the 'New York World' (says the 'Manchester Guardian') attempts to estimate "the cost" of the storm of pyrotechnics with which the Fourth has this year been celebrated. The attempt was manifestly premature, as the New York journalist at the time he wrote could have had before him only a most imperfect record of the two days' casualties to life and property. He admits this, and contents himself with an estimate for the whole Union, which is based upon the loss suffered over a very limited area. At Philadelphia one fire, caused by an incautious use of gunpowder, involved a loss of 200,000 dollars; while a single explosion killed four men. But it is with New York itself that the 'World' specially concerns itself. During the two days covered by the celebration the casualties directly traceable to that patriotic demonstration were four killed or fatally injured, and forty-one seriously, and twenty-nine slightly, wounded. This for a city is a sufficiently formidable list, but there can be little doubt that if all the cases of injury were reported the catalogue of disasters would be found still heavier. As the figures stand, however, the calculation of our contemporary is that if these celebrations were a thing of every-day occurrence, affecting the rate of mortality like dysentery, or typhoid, or measles, then in the course of a year one New Yorker in every 1,609 would lay his life on the altar of his country, and one in every 154 would be severely injured. Or, to take the whole Union, if the glow of patriotism throughout the States is but half as vivid as it is in New York, the Centennial cannot have been done at a cost of less than 80 killed and 1,400 wounded. New York, seems to have been more fortunate than the Quaker city in the matter of fires. During the two days eighty buildings were fired through the careless use of explosive and inflammable materials; but the aggregate loss does not exceed the trifle of some £4,000. Of course, if the Americans are satisfied with this sort of thing, it is not for foreign critics to intervene with narrow-minded remarks about the lunacy of a good deal of the Centennial merry-making.

A BEAR HUNT IN GEORGIA.

THE town was made livelier for a time on Wednesday afternoon last than for many months previous by the report that a bear had been seen at Mitchell's pond. Every man who could secure a horse and started for the designated spot. The bear was first discovered by Mrs. Burnett, near their residence. Word was promptly sent to Mr. Mitchell, who repaired thither, first sending for Judge Hopkins and his dogs. Arriving, he found bruin still on hand, and with some of the workmen about the mill soon had him surrounded. This kind of reception, however, did not suit his bearship, and he decided to seek other quarters. Swimming the pond, closely followed by Mr. Mitchell on horseback, he made off in the direction of Mr. Mitchell's new ground field. Shortly afterward the Judge arrived, and put the dogs on the trail. Though their first scent of a bear, they "opened" with as much delight as if on the track of a fox, and by their continued cry and the encouraging whoops from the Judge, the course of bruin was evident to all within a mile of the chase. Passing through the fields of Messrs. Mitchell and Spears, the bear made for the branch in Mr. Stripling's field, and thence proceeded in the direction of "Adam's mill, crossing the mill road just beyond Mr. Blanton's. He was doubtless trying to reach Mr. Sanford's vineyard, where the pursuers would be more likely to slack their pace than almost anywhere else, but the yelping dogs and the din of human voices were too great, and he made for the next branch, which he had just reached when he was overtaken by the dogs and horsemen, and shot by the Judge, who had the only gun in the party. The result of the chase was heralded from one to another, and soon all found their way into the main road, falling in behind the horsemen and forming, perhaps, the largest funeral procession ever witnessed in these parts. Thus victorious and attended the Judge and his party marched into the city, where Bruin was eagerly inspected by the crowd, weighed, and finally rationed out. The bear was a young one, weighing only 96 pounds, and was black.—'Thomasville Southern Enterprise.'

THE CHURCH IN NORWAY.

A LETTER from Bergen, Norway, to the 'Missions Catholiques' furnishes some interesting details on the solemn dedication of the church of St. Paul, which was celebrated in that city on the 29th of last June. Even the Protestants rivalled the Catholics in zeal to give to the event the character of a national rejoicing. They flocked in crowds to the Catholic church, and in the evening they illuminated their houses and decorated their windows with flags and green boughs. All the consuls made it their duty and considered it an honor to attend the ceremonies in full costume. A stranger who might happen to be an eye-witness of this touching unanimity could not believe that he was in a city the vast majority of whose population are Protestants. Father Stub, a Barnabite, to whom the erection of the church is due, preached a sermon which profoundly moved the entire audience. Such an event, occurring in a country where Lutheran intolerance was carried so far that not more than a quarter of a century ago to become a Catholic was only an infallible preliminary step to the confiscation of one's property and to exile, is significant. In no part of Europe was heresy so completely triumphant as in the Scandinavian peninsula, and nowhere has the Government been more intolerant to the Church. Yet even there the Church has never completely lost her hold. The transfer of Norway from the dominion of Denmark to that of Sweden, at the readjustment of Europe after the fall of Napoleon brought no alleviation of their miseries to the Norwegian Catholics; for Sweden was even more intolerant than Denmark. The successors of Gustavus Wasa, who tarnished the glory of being the liberator of his country by becoming a tyrant and plunging that country into the depths of heresy, pretty thoroughly completed the work which he so unreasonably begun. His former oppressor soon followed him in the paths of error and revolted against the divine authority of the Church. The tyrannical rulers of both these countries rivalled each other to exterminate every trace of Catholicity and every successive monarch tried to improve upon the cruelties of his predecessor, but still a few remained who were unwavering in their attachment to the successor of Peter. It is, moreover, a well-known fact, that many, especially in Norway, who in appearance conformed with the doctrines of the Reformation, preserve to the present day Catholic traditions, and may be heard repeating the Catholic prayers as they were repeated by all the people over three centuries ago. It was only the absolute intolerance of the government that prevented them from returning to the true fold long ago. Now that priests are allowed to return and build churches, and that the people are so enthusiastic at the sight of ceremonies that have for so long a time been forbidden to them, we hope that these people will soon return to the fold from which their fathers were so violently torn.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

LOWELL, MASS, June 28, 1876.

EDITOR OF THE PILOT.—The universality of the Catholic religion, and the attraction of the sign of the cross by which its members recognize each other throughout the world, is finely illustrated in the following occurrence: "It will be recollected that a few Sundays ago some thirty-seven Polish immigrants, men, women, and children, were landed in Boston, entirely destitute, and unable to speak English or any other than their own tongue. They had been induced to leave their homes by representations of a swindling agent that they would receive farms in Brazil; but, of course, these promises were never fulfilled. Through the kindness of a fellow-countryman, Mr. Isaigi, of Boston, himself not well off in this world's goods, they were cared

for during Sunday, and next day they were removed to the State almshouse at Tewksbury. At this institution one of the Oblate fathers from this city says Mass once a month, and Rev. Father Barber, O.M.I., has at present the spiritual care of the Catholic inmates. On his first visit to the house after the arrival of the Poles, Father Barber had prepared everything for Mass, and the usual attendants were all in their places. The Poles, however, who learned the rules of the house with some difficulty, had not answered the summons of the bell, and remained in the doorway of the building where they sleep. Of course the priest was anxious to have the poor emigrants present, but was in a quandary as to how information should be conveyed to them that Mass was about to be celebrated, as there was no one who knew their language. He communicated his trouble to the sacristan, his invaluable assistant in preparing the altar, etc., and who is a witty and ingenious Irishman, and said he was afraid the sacristan must draw one in by the collar, show him the lighted altar and vestments, and let him go to his friends and tell the news. "Leave them to me, your reverence," said the sacristan, "and I'll bring them in." Stepping then into the yard, he drew himself to his full height, and made the sign of the cross upon his breast, with a wide sweep of his hand, that left no doubt of what he was doing. The effect on the Poles, who were still standing in the distant doorway, was wonderful. They instantly ran down the steps and over to the chapel, and their delight at finding Mass going on can be imagined. The superintendent of the house, and other non-Catholics who witnessed the exhibition of the sacristan's faith in the sign of the cross, were favorably impressed, and doubtless edified by its results. Father Barber found the Poles very attentive worshippers, and says their piety is truly beautiful. One woman who lost her prayer-book was almost inconsolable until it was found. It is to be hoped that some measures may be adopted for sending these emigrants to a locality in the West where their countrymen are numerous, and where, as they are competent and willing farmers, they would be sure of employment.

H.F.G.

AMONG THE CHINESE.

THE Albany 'Weekly Times' quotes from the evidence taken by the Chinese Investigating Committee of the California Senate, to prove that Protestant missionary labor among the Chinese, both in China and here, is entirely thrown away. To gain information on this point the committee examined missionaries, city officials, citizens, sailors, foreign residents of China, and even Chinamen themselves. The Rev. Otis Gibson, for ten years stationed in China as a missionary, and for ten years more among the thirty thousand Chinese in San Francisco, swore that he did not believe there were more than a hundred Christians among the number in that city. His Chinese friend, Lee Ming Hown, who teaches for Mr. Gibson, and is president of the Sam-yup company, is not so sanguine, and thinks that the number of that gentleman's converts does not exceed ten or twenty. Leung Cook, president of the Tung-Ling-Chung company, numbering 40,000 members, knew but one of his countrymen who was a Christian. Captain Joy, of the British merchant marine, who has been much in China, testified that the missionaries met with no success except such as they bought. "If you pay the Chinamen," he said, "they will believe anything you desire so long as the money lasts." Mr. J. P. M. Fraser, for fifteen years in the British consular service, six years of which were spent in Canton, replied to the question, "What is your opinion of the labor of American and English missionaries in China?" in these words: "It has been anything but successful. I do not think there are any strides being made toward the advancement of Christianity. The Chinese will take any advantage they can of the free gifts of the white race, such as medicine, &c., and pretend to do such as you want so long as they are kept supplied." That we take it is a very fair epitome of Protestant missionary history in any quarter of the globe. There was one bit of testimony supplied, however, which, says the 'Times,' was altogether exceptional. Mr. Samuel H. Cohen testified: "In travelling in the north of China I have seen a great many Catholic Chinamen. The Catholics there seem to have done more towards Christianising the Chinese than all the rest. A Catholic priest told me that their mission had converted 60,000 in two years." The latter statement, as the 'Times' observes, is based on hearsay evidence, but it is noteworthy that M. Cohen, an eye-witness to the existence of "many Catholic Chinamen," appears not to have thought it an exaggeration. What sort of Christians the priests make of these mercenary Orientals the telegrams told us the other day. Three hundred of them saw their houses burnt over their heads a few weeks ago, and many of the number lost at the same time, rather than deny their faith, not only their goods but their lives at the hands of their pagan brethren. We have settlements in China where the people have been Christians for generations, and every traveller bears testimony that they rank far above their heathen countrymen in morals and in manners. But our success in no way touches the question of the failure of "the American and English missionaries." Some day, when American dioceses begin to be more alive to the calls of the Propagation of the Faith, and a missionary spirit rewards their growing charity, there will be, please God, a better tale to tell of American missionary labor among the Chinese. At present, like most other good works on the grand scale, the Christianising of China is left to France—the country which makes Frenchmen of all nationalities which she conquers, but which fails to make colonies because of the homesickness of her children. And yet it is France that civilizes and Christianises and teaches her own speech to-day in Asia and in Africa. And doubtless none of her sons love her better than they who find courage to tear themselves from her only because they carry Him with them who is the true home of Christian souls, and whose household they live only to extend.—'Catholic Review.'

TESTING HER INNOCENCE.

THE following touching scene recently occurred in a Parisian court of justice. A poor, pale, wan seamstress was arraigned for theft. She appeared at the bar with a boy eleven or twelve months old in her arms, her child. She went to get some work one day, and it was supposed she stole three coins of 10f. each. The money was missed soon after she left her employer, and a servant was sent to her room to claim it. The servant found her about to quit the rooms with the three gold pieces in her hand. She said to the servant, "I was going to carry them back to you." Nevertheless she was carried to the Commissioner of Police, and he ordered her to be sent before the court for trial.

She was too poor to engage a lawyer, and when asked by the Judge what she had to say for herself, she answered, "The day I went to my employer's I carried my child with me. It was in my arms as it is now. I was not paying attention to it. There were several other gold pieces on the mantel-piece, and unknown to me it stretched out its little hands and seized the three pieces, which I did not observe until I got home. I at once put on my bonnet, and was going back to my employer when I was arrested. This is the solemn truth, as I hope for heaven's mercy."

The court could not believe this story. They upbraided the mother for her impudence in endeavoring to palm off such a manifest lie for the truth. They besought her, for her own sake, to retract so absurd a tale, for it would be of no effect, but oblige the court to sentence her to a much severer punishment than they were disposed to inflict upon one so young, evidently steeped so deeply in poverty.

These appeals had no effect, except in strengthening the poor mother's pertinacious adherence to her original story. As this firmness was sustained by that look of innocence which the most adroit criminal cannot counterfeit, the court was at some loss to discover what decision justice demanded. To relieve their embarrassment, one of the judges proposed to renew the scene described by the mother. The gold coins were placed on the clerk's table. The mother was requested to assume the position in which she stood at her employer's house. Then there was a breathing in the court. The baby soon discovered the bright coin, eyed them for a moment, smiled, and then stretched forth its tiny hands and clutched them in its fingers with a miser's eagerness. The mother was acquitted.

A recent decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Index having placed upon the list of prohibited books, a work known as *Pomponius Latus, or Eight Months in Rome during the Vatican Council*, written in Rome, but published in Florence, and due to the pen of Marquis Francis Vitelleschi, Senator of the Kingdom of Italy. The 'Daily Telegraph' of London, with its usual respect for truth, announced the condemnation of the work, and named as its author the late lamented Cardinal Salvatore Vitelleschi, adding its comments upon the facts, etc. The three brothers of the deceased Cardinal, including the Senator, indignantly pronounced the assertion "an infamous lie," through the columns of the public press. Whereupon the 'Daily Telegraph,' in its issue of June 24, writes: "The declaration of the brothers Vitelleschi is perfectly consistent with our own! The Cardinal did not, nor could he have written the book, if he would not court the fate of Dollinger, but he furnished all the materials. The 'Voce della Verità,' referring to this persistency in falsehood, recalls the famous discourse attributed to Mgr. Strossmayer during the Vatican Council, a composition which first saw the light in German, then in Italian, and was finally translated into English. Mgr. Strossmayer himself, in the columns of the 'Allgemeine Zeitung,' solemnly declared the entire discourse an invention, but to what purpose? Barmby, a publisher of Leeds, still advertises at the price of three half-pence, *The Papal Pretensions Exposed by a Roman Catholic Bishop*, and on the inside of the cover we read: "The following discourse is translated from the Italian version, and was pronounced in the Vatican Council by Bishop Strossmayer!"—N.Y. Freeman."

The Toledo (Ohio) 'Commercial' says:—"Saturday night witnessed the wind-up of the Adelphi variety season for the summer, and the event was signalled by an event bordering on the tragic. Harry Devonport, a tight-rope performer and juggler, whose home is in Detroit, has been playing a two weeks' engagement. Among other duties he was required to give a free exhibition of tight-rope walking in front of the theatre every evening. The rope was stretched across Summit-street from the top of the Adelphi to the top of the Speyer block, at an elevation of some sixty feet, and was sustained by guy ropes held by men on the ground. Saturday night Mr. Devonport went through his performance as usual, winding up with a performance upon a trapeze, which hung down some sixty feet from the rope. He was preparing to do his last feat, which consisted of twisting both legs around the side-ropes of the trapeze, and dropping until he could touch the bars with his bent knees. He did this in one instance, and was preparing to repeat it with one leg, when he shot like a rocket headfirst towards the pavement. The crowd surged and gave way, and then the unfortunate man, whirling just before he had reached the pavement, struck with a dull thud the hard pebble-stone pavement on his right side. He was taken, apparently dead, into the Adelphi, and surgical aid summoned. An examination showed that he had escaped with a compound comminuted fracture of the right arm above the elbow and a fracture of the right wrist. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he now lies, and his wounds were dressed."

Business is not very lively in Europe at present. In Belgium the coal and metal trades are drooping, and they affect all the other branches. In Germany the condition of affairs is even worse, and the Customs receipts of the first six months of 1876, as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year, show a deficit, and exports are diminishing daily; whilst in France accounts show that there is a slackness in affairs generally.—'Galignani.'

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A capital anecdote of the late Sultan is told. He was very fond of gossip, and sent for the banker, Abraham Beg, to learn the scandal of Pera and Stamboul. As Abraham was being conducted to the presence by the Master of the Horse, that functionary begged him, should the Sultan question him on the subject, to say that the funds were at thirty, his Majesty having been so informed by his Ministers. Poor Abraham consented. He had not been long with Abdul Aziz when he was questioned as to the funds, and replied as he had promised. To the horror of the banker, the Sultan expressed himself delighted, and handed Abraham a large bundle of bonds to sell for him. Abraham sold at twelve, and paid Abdul Aziz thirty. It is not often that a Jewish banker tumbles into such a pitfall.

The learned astronomer and philosopher, Lalande, gave himself out as an atheist, and attracted attention by eating living spiders before ladies. On one occasion he told them that his spiders had a slight flavor of nuts; upon which one of the fair spectators, who, although a lady of fashion, was not destitute of wit, remarked "Like atheism, which has a slight flavor of philosophy." Napoleon grew impatient of these follies, which were calculated to bring his Institute, of which Lalande was a member, into disrepute. Wherefore he wrote the following letter on the subject of his atheism and his spiders:—"I learn with regret that a member of the Institute, celebrated for his learning, but now fallen into second childhood, has not the prudence to hold his tongue, and is endeavoring to draw notice upon himself, sometimes by advertisements unworthy of his former reputation, sometimes by a loud profession of atheism—a principle destructive of all social organization, which robs man of all his consolations and all his hopes. My intention is that you assemble around you the presidents and the secretaries of the Institute, and that you instruct them to inform that illustrious body, to which I have the honor to belong, that it is to instruct M. Lalande, and to charge him, in the name of that body, to print nothing more, and not to sully in his old age what he has done during his years of strength to obtain the esteem of learned men; and if these fraternal invitations are insufficient, I shall be obliged myself, also, to remember that my first duty is to see to it that the morals of my people are not poisoned, for atheism is destructive of all morality, if not in individuals, at all events in nations."

The incident I am going to relate occurred over a hundred and fifty years ago, in a mountain district of France much infested with wolves and other wild animals. The little heroine was named Françoise Marie. She was left an orphan at the age of eleven years, with a little brother, four years old, to care for, and only a small cottage and a little farm to tend, but the neighbors used to work the fields for her. For three years she "kept house" with her little brother, knitting, sewing, spinning, and cooking for them both, and helping as much as she could towards tilling her little farm. One cold winter's day, when Françoise was fourteen and her brother was seven years of age, a great hungry wolf with five whelps approached the cottage. They were probably attracted by some loaves of bread which Françoise was baking. She was bending over the oven, with her little brother standing by her, when they entered the house. She turned and at once attacked them with a heavy stick. She had nearly driven the old wolf off, when she saw one of the young wolves attack her little brother. Françoise turned and struck it a severe blow, and, seizing the child, shut him up in a cupboard. But while she was thus saving him from harm she exposed her own life; the old wolf returned, and, seizing her by the throat, pushed her to the floor. The other wolves also attacked her, and in a short time had torn her to pieces. She had died, but her brother was saved. He remained locked in the cupboard for some days. There he found plenty to eat, and there he remained until released by some neighbors. He lived to be a very old man, and never failed, when occasion offered, to tell, with many tears, of the good sister who had died in saving him.

The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed put into the ground, the first shilling put in the saving bank, and the first mile travelled on a journey, are all very important things; they make a beginning, and thereby a hope, a pledge, an assurance, that you are in earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesitating outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world who might have held up his head and prospered if, instead of putting off his resolution of amendment and industry, he had only made a beginning.

The *nouvelles couches sociales* of M. Gambetta (says the London correspondent of the 'Standard') are as industrious as ever. They are getting up what they call a working man's congress, which is to be held in Paris from the 2nd to the 20th of September. The committee charged with its organisation state that the congress will take the form of private meetings; but if necessary, and if the Government will grant the authorisation, a great public meeting will be held. The Congress will be composed of delegates from all the working corporations in France. The chief questions to be studied are—the position of the workmen, the organisation of the syndical chamber, the direct representation of the proletariat in Parliament, co-operative association, and the necessity of founding a society to keep up relations between the agricultural laborers of the villages and the workmen of the town. You will remark that the programme is a curious mixture of the social and political. No discussion we are told, will be allowed; each speaker will state his ideas and proposals, and it will remain with the audience to judge and decide. Of course the *République Française* approves of this congress, and hopes that it will succeed in making clearly known the just demands and aspirations of the working classes—a hope in which most persons may join, but which, judging from the political character of the organisers of the congress, is not likely to be realised in a satisfactory way.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF MR. STANLEY.

AFTER the long and anxious silence extending from June of 1875, we are rejoiced to announce that copious despatches have reached us from the leader of the 'Daily Telegraph' and the 'New York Herald' expedition. Mr. Stanley's first letter is dated July 29, 1875, from Mahiyga Island, in the Victoria Lake, and relates his voyage from King Mtesa's territory back to the camp at Kagehyi, in the course of which his party narrowly escaped massacre by the treacherous natives of Bambireh. Escaping by the greatest skill and courage, the explorer encountered several storms on the lake, but arrived safely at his camp, after remarkable adventures. The second despatch, dated Aug. 15, 1875, from Dumbo, in Uganda, narrates a visit to the island of Ukerewe, and the voyage of the entire expedition in canoes to Uganda, with the severe punishment inflicted by Mr. Stanley upon the savages of Bambireh, for their murderous treachery. A third letter, under date of January 18, 1876, written from Kawanga, on the frontiers of Unyoro, describes how our joint commissioner marched from King Mtesa's capital across country to the Albert Nyanza at the head of his own force and 2,000 spearmen of Uganda, pitching his army on the shores at Unyampaka. The incidents recounted in the first two despatches are of unequalled interest, and all three contain particulars of the highest geographical and ethnological value. On the 18th of January Mr. Stanley arrived again at King Mtesa's, having twice made his way through the country of Kabba Rega, and visited but not navigated the Albert. Hence it was that Gessi, who sailed on that lake in the following April, heard nothing of our commissioner. But Mr. Stanley has been the first to investigate the intervening land, which he describes, including the remarkable mountain Gambaragara, and a strange tribe of pale-faced people who live on its cold uplands. Mr. Stanley has christened the large inlet of the Albert where he was camped, "Beatrice Gulf," after her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice, and he has collected much material about the lake. Yet another despatch, dated March 26, 1876, from Kafurro, in Central Africa, relates the final departure from Uganda, the exploration of the Kagera river, and of Speke's "Lake Windermere," as well as of the Hot Springs of Karagwe; and encloses a sketch-map of the only portion of the Victoria Nyanza omitted in the earlier part. Another letter, under date April 24, 1876, from Ubagwe, in Unyamwezi, recounts the further exploration of the inter-lacustrine lands, and Mr. Stanley's southward march towards Ujiji, whence he proposed to revisit the Albert by way of Tanganika; and the spot from which this last despatch comes was within

fifteen days of Ujiji, which place no doubt Mr. Stanley safely reached last month, with men and means enough to solve the great problem which he will find still left open for his undaunted courage and splendid gifts as a traveller. He speaks of his white companion Frank Pocock as well, and of his own health as unimpaired.

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinnér. "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.]

M R. P. T. F. I. N. N
(Late of Victoria),
S O L I C I T O R,
C O M M E R C I A L C H A M B E R S,
D U N E D I N.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

J O H N D R U M M ' S
V E T E R I N A R Y S H O E I N G F O R G E,
Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.
Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted daily.

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

J A M E S N E I L, H E R B A L I S T,
George-street, near St. Andrew-street.
Bega to intimate that during the past three months he has succeeded in curing and relieving a number of his suffering fellows with simple, and by some despised, herbs. Those who suffer from any complaint should give us a call. Advice free. Herbs and herb preparations sent post-free with advice and directions for use.

S A M U E L P O R T E R ' S
F A M I L Y H O T E L,
RAITRAY-STREET.
A L L D R I N K S S I X P E N C E.
Only the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales kept in Stock.

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

Railway Crossing—Kensington,
South D unedin.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

D U N E D I N S L A T E Y A R D,
Upper Stuart-Street.
Slates, all sizes; Fire Bricks, Fire Tiles,
Cement, &c., on hand.
Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.
C H A S. G R I F F I T H S.

N E W T A I L O R I N G A N D D R A P E R Y
E S T A B L I S H M E N T.
(Next Ocean View Hotel),

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

M A R T I N & W A T S O N
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
C O A L, W O O D, A N D P R O D U C E
M E R C H A N T S,
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.

T H A M E S S T R E E T B A K E R Y,
O A M A R U.

B M A G E E,
Bread and Biscuit Baker.

E L L I O T T ' S
N E W B O O T W A R E H O U S E,
Wholesale and Retail,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Three doors south of Hanover street.
£1,500.

N E W G O O D S.
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., 6s. 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.

J O H N E L L I O T T,
GEORGE STREET.

C L A S S I C A L A N D C O M M E R C I A L
S C H O O L,
MILTON HALL, STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.
Head Master ... Mr. C. M'CARTHY,
F I R S T - C L A S S C E R T I F I C A T E D
T E A C H E R, F R O M V I C T O R I A,
Assisted by a Staff of
C O M P E T E N T A S S I S T A N T S A N D
V I S I T I N G M A S T E R S.

Modern Languages, Professor E. De Montalk
T E R M S:
Initiatory and Commercial Department ... 21s per Quarter.
Classical and Higher Mathematics ... 40s
payable Quarterly, in Advance.

M R J O H N M O N A T
S O L I C I T O R,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
D U N E D I N.

FIRST DISPLAY OF

NEWSPRINGGOODS

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 Matalassie Jackets. Among the leading shapes are the Hilda, Clarendine, Laura, and Favorite.

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

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

FANCY—The introduction of the new colours, Biscuit, Cream, Fern, Begé, and Cardinal, has originated many real novelties in Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Ribbons, Laces, Ruchings, 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 & MANTILLI,

(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. Specialities—Cabinet and
large sizes. See the cases, and at Rooms.
Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes
street, Top Flat.

UNION HOTEL,
INVERCARGILL.

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

First-class Stabling.

THOMAS STEWART,

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.

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

PRINCES STREET.

J. GROGAN,

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.



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.
Full overs in hood, cap, or complete.
Ladies' Riding Hats of every quality made
to order.

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

BASKETS — BASKETS

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

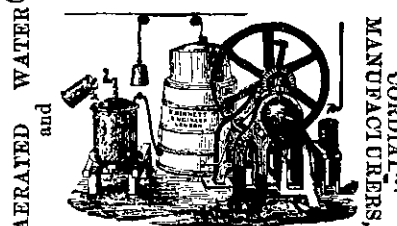
Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY,



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

MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH WINES,
CORDIALS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.,
and feel confident, from their long and prac-
tical experience in the above business, that
they will be able to offer a superior article in
every branch of their manufacture.

The undermentioned goods, which will be
found of first-class quality, can be had either
in case or bulk:—



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

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

WEIR AND SAMSON

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

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

WEIR & SAMSON,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

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

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
Tokomairi	..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	..	David Grant
Balclutha	..	J. Macdonald & Co
Lawrence	..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	..	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	..	John Keen
Oamaru	..	George Sumpter
Kakanui	..	James Matheson
Otakia	..	Henry Palmer
Nasby	..	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	..	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	..	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	..	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	..	Cameron & Garden
Mataura	..	James Pollock
Riverton	..	Peter Grant
Tapanui	..	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown	..	Wm. Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. 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, etc., etc.

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

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

Respectable references are required.

HUGH LAMONT,

BUTCHER,

Arthur Street, Dunedin.

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

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

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.**MELBOURNE HOTEL,**

DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

ANDREW M'MENAMIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,

ETTRICK, 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 Bluing, and take none other. For sale by all grocers at one shilling per bottle.

Bottled by

J. BROWN, Brown-street, Dunedin.

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

JOHN GOLLAHER,

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 & FAC-**TORY'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 very 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.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP

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

Miss B. Brownlie has just arrived from Home, after an absence of two and a-half years, during which time she was most successful in establishing agencies in London and Glasgow, inasmuch as the buyers in each of these places have had a life-long experience in buying for the Colonial trade, one of them visiting Paris once a month during the millinery season. Ladies can now depend upon a regular supply of the choicest styles of M. M. Worth and Pingat, Mesdames Leferrier, 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. 18, 1876

RISEING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Gentlemen and Families visiting this pro-
sperous mining district will find the above
house replete with every comfort. The Pro-
prietor 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.

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 ex-
cellent 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.

JOHN CAHILL,

THAMES STREET,

OAMARU,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCER]

AND

CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE SALESMAN.

VICTORIA BOARDING HOUSE,

Thames street,

OAMARU.

ANDREW COSTELLO, PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for the

WORKINGMAN.

THOMAS HANNAN,

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER,

Severn street,

OAMARU.

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
Depôt at town prices.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island
Coal always on hand. Orders punctually at-
tended to.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

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

JOHN COGAN.

OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE,

J. COGGIN, PROPRIETOR.

Excellent accommodation. Good atten-
dance with every comfort com-
bined, with moderate
charges.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence
M. MONAGHAN, PROPRIETOR

UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Com-
fort, 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 borders
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 bed-
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,
Triumphs tends the truly great;
Their soles he neatly does repair
And kindly waits upon the fair.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru,
MATHEW GRANT - PROPRIETOR.

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 descrip-
tion. 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 manufac-
turing 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. Inspec-
tion invited.

E. LOFT.



FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Li-
mited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the
Office of MILLS, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dun-
edin; and published by the said Company this
3rd day of Nov., 1876