

New Zealand Herald

VOL. IV.—No. 190.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

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

BRITANIA 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 Ham, 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.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL
Corner of

WALKER AND PRINCES STREETS, DUNEDIN.

P. O'BRIEN, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation. Single and Double Bed-rooms, and a Bath-room. Private apartments for Families. Charges moderate.

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.
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 Cape Shirts, Soft and Stiff Felt Hats, Drab Shell and Silk Hats.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

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

One Case Men's Tweed Suits, 50s	One Bale Jean Shirts, 2s 6d, 2s 9d
One Case Alpaca Coats, 12s 6d	Two Cases Alpine Felt Hats, 5s 6d
One Case Youths' Suits, 25s, 30s, 35s	Seventy dozen Cloth Caps, 1s 6d.
One Case White Shirts, 5s 6d	
Three Cases Boys' Suits, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s.	200 pairs Men's Tweed Trousers, 10s 6d
12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d.	Splendid lot of Scotch Tweeds from 2s 6d per yard upwards.

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

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

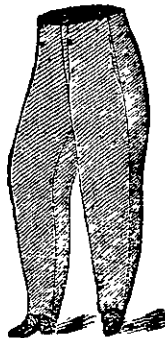
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS
Corner of Prince and Rattray Streets.—Convenient to Railway Station.

D. J. S T O H R

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

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

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



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

SHAM MATERIALS,

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

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.

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

NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,

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

Please observe the Address:—

G. EVE,

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

[CARD.]

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

T. CHALMERS REID,

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

KENSINGTON HOTEL.

TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

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

F. G. NAUMANN.

V.



R.

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

NOTICE.

FOR durability, excellence of finish, elegance of shape,
MUIR'S HATS ARE THE BEST.
Ladies' Riding Hats of the latest shape can only be had at Muir's shop.

Note the Address—

Opposite Bank of New Zealand.



TIGER BRAND

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

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

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

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

TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

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

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

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

GIBBS & CLAYTON,
DUNEDIN.

Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS
MacLaggan Street (opposite the Quarries).

J O H N H I S L O P

(LATE A. BEVELLY).

**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

G L O B E H O T E L

Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

W A N T E D K N O W N

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.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,

PALMERSTON-STREET, RIVERTON.

MRS. WILLIAMS ... PROPRIETRESS.

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

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

T O O M E B R I D G E B O A R D I N G H O U S E

(late Carrier's Arms Hotel.)

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MCCLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling attached.

W A N T E D K N O W N—Mr. Thos. Robson, Tailor, has removed from Otago to George street, next to Mr. Scoble, Bootmaker.

W A N T E D K N O W N—Tweed Suits from £3 10s; Trowsers, from 18s. Workmanship and fit guaranteed. **T. ROBSON, Tailor.**

K E M P T O N & W E L L S,

PAINTERS:

GLAZIERS AND PAPERHANGERS,
GREAT KING STREET,

DUNEDIN.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

M R. CHARLES RUSSELL,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Singing.

Harmony and Thorough Bass.

Residence: Lees Street, Fern Hill,
DUNEDIN.

M. C. F L E M I N G

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE MERCHANT,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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 it replete with every modern convenience and comfort.

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

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

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

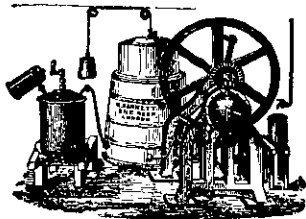
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

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



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

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

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

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED
by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.

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

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

BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

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
Czeruy'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.

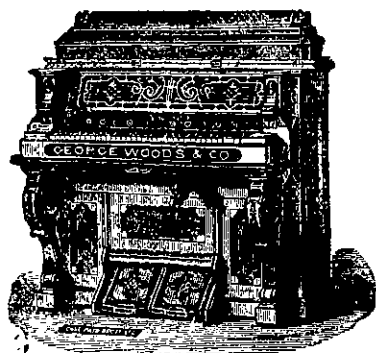
ESTABLISHED 1861.

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.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.Kuribea, 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,
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.

Kuribea

Rhubarb and As-

paragus Roots

Box for Edging

Herbs and other

Roots.

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 Gar-

den and Agri-

cultural Seeds.

Perennial, Cocks-

foot, and Lawn

Grasses.

Clovers of the

Finest Samples.

Golden and Black

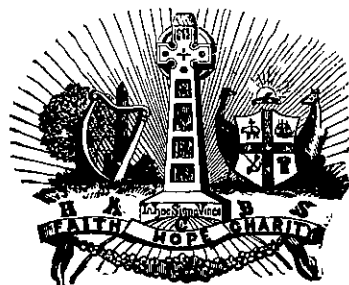
Tares.

Gum and Wattle

Seed.

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

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

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

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

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

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

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

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 Mataura 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, and
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

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 Heiress of Morden, a tale of Our Own Times, by Stephen Wells, 4s., by post 4s. 6d.
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ARTIST,

DUNDAS STREET,

NEAR THE LEITH BRIDGE,

DUNEDIN.

Mr. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending November 14, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—146 head were yarded, chiefly of good quality, and all found buyers at a little below last week's quotations. Bullocks brought £12 to £16 10s; cows, £8 10s to £14. A few pens of prime and heavy-weight bullocks realised as high as £18 to £21 each. We quote best quality beef at 35s per 100lbs. At the yards we sold 30 head, and privately 150 head.

Fat Calves.—20 were penned, really good realers, and all sold at from 30s to 75s.

Fat Sheep.—About 2000 were penned, mostly good cross-breeds, which sold, in the wool, at 14s to 18s 6d; shorn, 9s to 14s, or equal to 3½d per lb for former, and 2½d per lb for latter. We sold 300 at the yards, and 400 privately.

Fat Lambs.—Only a few forward, which found buyers at from 9s 6d to 14s 6d. We have sold, at the yards and privately, 200.

Store Cattle.—An active demand still continues for well-grown, quiet cattle of all descriptions. On Monday last we sold at Mosgiel, on account of James Wright, Esq., 200 head bullocks and cows, the former up to £8 12s 6d, and latter £6 5s; and on Tuesday, at Palmerston, we sold on account of J. F. Kitching, Esq., 400 head bullocks, up to £9 5s; cows, £6. We have also sold 150 head privately. We quote bullocks at from £6 10s to £9 5s, according to size and quality; and cows at £4 10s to £6 6s.

Store Sheep.—We have no transactions to report.

Wool.—We are still without advices respecting the London sales now in progress. First instalments of the new clip from the early shearing sheds are coming to hand. So far as we have yet been able to judge, the clip of this season will be in fine condition for length and strength of staple.

Sheepskins.—Our usual weekly auction took place this afternoon. Full rates were obtained: butchers' cross-breeds realising up to 5s 1d; dry skins, 4s to 4s 9d; merinos, 3s 10d.

Hides realised last week's rates.

Tallow.—We sold several parcels of tallow. Inferior brought 20s to 25s 6d; medium, 26s to 29s 6d. Brisk demand.

Grain.—The wheat is unchanged; supply, none. Flour prices hardening. Contrary to general expectations no grain had been shipped from San Francisco when the mail left, excepting a small shipment of 4000 bushels by that vessel for Auckland. Oats are a trifle easier, more offering. Shipping demand is good, and would be increased if supplies were steadier. Present rates, feed, 2s to 2s 2d; milling, 2s 3d. Barley—Malting samples are dull of sale. Milling and feed more enquired for at 2s 6d for the latter, and 2s 9d to 3s for good milling. Malting, 4s to 4s 6d.

MR. SKENS reports for the week ending November 15, 1876, as follows:—Affairs in the labor market are sound and health; good work is offering, but principally for outdoor work. Farm and station take all the good men they can get. Sheep shearers are settling down at 17s 6d per 100. General business in Dunedin is improving, and the near approach of the holidays makes people stick in to work. Couples are slower than usual for the season. Farmers would be consulting their own interests if they showed more anxiety to build houses for such on their properties. Storemen and clerks are a drag. Wages—Couples, £65, £70, and £80; ploughmen, £52 to £50; shepherds, £60, £65, and £70; day labor—road, rail, and bush, 8s and 9s; house girls, 10s to 15s; hotel girls, 12s, 15s, 20s, and 30s; cooks, barmen, groomers, &c., 25s to 50; boys and girls, 6s to 10s; storemen and clerks, 30s, 50s, and 60s for ordinary.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending November 15, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb punts, 1s to 1s 3d; 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 4d to 1s 6d per doz.

MESSRS. M. AND J. MEENAN, George Street, report the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £15; small do, £15 10s per ton. Oatmeal—£12 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—£1 to £4 10s per ton. Carrots—£2 10s per ton. Wheat—4s 6d to 6s per bushel, for good milling samples. Barley—2s 3d to 2s 9d per bushel. Oats—2s 1d to 2s 3d per bushel. Cheese—8d to 9½d per lb.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending November 15, 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.

Dr. Percy Badger writes to the 'Pall Mall Gazette' that 'Abdu'l-Hamid (or Hameed) means "the servant of Him who is pre-eminently worthy of praise"—that is, God. His father's name, 'Abdu'l-Majid (or Majeed) bears a similar signification; Hamid and Majid being two of the Asma'u'l-Husna, or beautiful names, applied by Muslims to the Almighty.

It was Dr. Caller who accompanied Dr. MacCormac, of Belfast, and who was sent by the latter on ambulance duty, who first described the advance of the Turks on Alexinatz. Dr. Caller was advanced to the post of major in the Servian army, and true to his trust he rode many miles to the town of Alexinatz to alarm the Servians of the approaching danger.

The day of the battle of Alexinatz—was the anniversary of the day on which MacMahon's army was finally thrown back and surrounded at Sedan.

Port's Gonnay.

GRAFFITI D'ITALIA.

(ARONA. LAGO MAGGIORE.)

The following beautiful poem appears in 'The Month,' London, for September. It is by Oscar O'F. Wilde, son of Lady Wilde, whose poetic genius he inherits. Mr. Wilde and his family are Protestants, and he is at present a student in Oxford University.

I.

The corn has turned from gray to red,
Since first my spirit wandered forth
From the drear cities of the north.
And to Italia's mountains fled.
And here I set my face towards home,
Alas! my pilgrimage is done,
Although, methinks, yon blood-red sun
Marshals the way to Holy Rome.
O Blessed Lady, who dost hold
Upon the seven hills thy reign!
O Mother, without blot or stain,
Crowned with bright crowns of triple gold!
O Roma, Roma, at thy feet
I lay this barren gift of song!
For, ah! the way is steep and long
That leads unto thy sacred street.

II.

And yet what joy it were for me
To turn my feet unto the south,
And journeying towards the Tiber mouth
To kneel again at Fiesole!
Or wandering through the tangled pines
That break the gold of Arno's stream,
To see the purple mist and gleam
Of morning on the Apennines.
By many a vineyard-hidden home,
Orchard, and olive-garden gray,
Till rise from the Campagna's way
The seven hills, the golden dome!

III.

A pilgrim from the northern seas—
What joy for me to seek alone
The wondrous Temple, and the throne
Of Him who holds the awful keys!
When, bright with purple and with gold,
Come priest and holy Cardinal,
And borne above the heads of all
The gentle Shepherd of the Fold.
O joy to see before I die
The only God-anointed King,
And hear the silver trumpets ring
A triumph as He passes by!
Or at the altar of the shrine
Holds high the mystic sacrifice,
And shows a God to human eyes
From the dead fruit of corn and wine.

IV.

For, lo, what changes time can bring!
The cycles of revolving years
May free my heart from all its fears
And teach my lips a song to sing.
Before yon troubled sea of gold
The reapers garner into sheaves,
Or e'en the autumn's scarlet leaves
Flutter as birds adown the wold,
I may have run the glistening race,
And caught the torch while yet aflame,
And called upon the holy name
Of Him who now doth hide His face.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XXII.

HORATIO LEIGHTON TAKES A STEP FORWARD.

MRS. BENTON sought no opportunity to give either the message or the gift till the solemn scene was over. Alice lived but two days after the reception of the sacraments, but the crucifix was never out of her hand; she seldom spoke, and calmly and peacefully fell asleep in her baptismal innocence. After the burial, Mrs. Benton returned the crucifix to Dr. Nelson, and reposed in him the secret intrusted to her by the dead.

"It can do me no harm now," he said sadly, repeating Mrs. Benton's words—"but I could have sympathised with her—yes, I think I could have loved her very dearly, but it would have been only the remnants, not the dear first love she gave me. Ah! she is far better with that love which is eternal and unchangeable—to go direct from her baptism to the embrace of her dear Lord, what could we ask for her!"

The mourning mother brooded over her dead daughter's journal of the past year, and a voice of gentle wailing, like a dirge, ran through every page. It was an unfathomable mystery to her even, when she came to a withered bunch of violets among its leaves,

with the initials, J. N., and the date of the last May day, when Dr. Nelson had proposed her Queen of May, and on his knee had presented her with the flowers.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE SISTERS.

Marion and her lover had settled down, after the first flush of their betrothal, "a heap like old folks," Sobriety said, as in absence came the regular letter, and when present the regular visit, and always the regular newspaper, which Marion studied with great diligence.

Rosine had heard of the engagement in her city home, and talked it over with Colonel Hartland, who pronounced Leighton as promising a young man as he had met for years. But the business-like courtship was not to be continued unbroken; late in the autumn came a pressing letter from Colonel Hartland, urging his friend to allow Marion to pass the winter at the east. He was coming to St. Louis on government business, and would bring her back with him. It was only right, he said, that she should have a few glimpses of life before taking her place among the matrons. Mr. Benton and his wife looked at each other wistfully, as if waiting for a question, when they had read the letter.

"What do you think of it, Lucy?" he said, leaning towards her, and clasping her hand in his; "it is hard, to ask your only remaining daughter."

"It is not that alone makes me hesitate, Philip; while I have you I can never be lonely. I am thinking separation and contact with the world might be the best test of her love for Mr. Leighton."

"Better now than after marriage," quickly replied Mr. Benton, "I have often doubted the depth and endurance of her love for him, but never of his."

"Perhaps it would be well to leave the decision entirely with Marion," said the wife; "such a visit might benefit her in many ways, and be a comfort to Rosine."

"Yes," replied the father, in a tone of relief; "a winter together would be wholesome for both the girls. It is really a pity that Hartland has no daughter of his own; his son's marriage does not promise much comfort; I trust the Doctor, if he ever marries, will do better."

Mrs. Benton answered only with a half-suppressed sigh changed to a smile as Marion entered, ruddy and glowing, from a sharp canter with her lover across the prairie.

"O, beautiful! glorious!" she exclaimed, as her quick thought took in the contents of the letter her mother had put into her hand, saying, "We shall leave the answer to you, my daughter."

"But can I go?" she inquired, eagerly, and then blushing crimson, as she met the earnest look of her father.

"Your mother and I think it best to leave the decision with you," said her father.

"Then I shall surely go," she cried, clapping her hands and running to the door to meet Mr. Leighton. "Think of it, Horatio! a winter in——. Isn't it enough to make me giddy?"

"And me giddier," he said, in his outspoken honest way, as she stood before him. "Why will you torture me; you know you will not go!"

"But indeed I will," she replied; "look at this," and she gave him the letter of invitation.

All that evening he plead and reasoned to no purpose with the refractory, determined spirit of Marion; she was not to be shaken; she even questioned his love for her, that was so selfish as to wish to keep her immured in Athlacc, when she had such an opportunity for improvement as well as enjoyment. She played the injured one, till the lover almost persuaded himself he had wronged his beloved, in wishing to keep her from what was so much for her good.

"Old Cap" soon heard the news, and came "pegging it over," as he said, to search out the truth of the matter.

"This beats all my first wife's relations!" he exclaimed, as he approached the door in which Marion and Horatio were seated, he teaching her to tie a sailor's knot. "Takin' track for the east! he, Miss! Well, I must say it's nigh time, since you've bejuggled half the young men in these diggings; put the Doctor in a fever that none of his truck'll cure, I'll be bound, and made an old man of this chap before his day; it's time you started. You foller, I s'pose," he added to Leighton.

"What am I to do?" She will not take me with her," replied Leighton, with an attempt to smile, while he extended one hand to Rice, and in the other held the strands of the yet untied knot.

"Can't you tie a knot as can't untie?" said Rice, looking quizzically at Marion. "You know thar's many a slip."

The young couple blushed crimson, and the words sank deep into Leighton's heart. It was evident to himself that he did not fully trust Marion; perhaps the fervor and strength of his own affection made him more doubtful of hers.

Harold was at home for a few weeks this time, a fine grown young man, nearly as tall as his father, with his mother's brown eyes, and Rosine's golden hair. He was filled with high hopes and great expectation, having chosen his profession as civil engineer, and was determined, with the strength of a powerful will, to be among the first therein. He had made warm friends in St. Louis, and he scorned Marion's desire to go east; he never cared to see any thing east but Rosine and Willie; the great growing west was his Eldorado. He turned and annoyed Marion by asking her if, when she was Mrs. Governor of Illinois, she would use her influence to give him the laying out of the railroads through the State. A little depression came over Marion a few days before she left home, and her mother was relieved by even this symptom of heart; for it had been a surprise to her how, with the chosen object to be left behind, there should be such readiness for a separation. Horatio and Harold accompanied her on her way as far as Chicago, where they were to meet Colonel Hartland, who by

some change of plan was to go to that city instead of St. Louis, as at first proposed, and therefore could not come to Athlaccra.

It was with a heavy heart Leighton returned to his now lonely life, when the last wave of the white signal disappeared with the retreating steamer. His energetic and untiring nature could only be satisfied by constant unwavering efforts for the position he was determined to occupy.

Marion was welcomed by Colonel Hartland's family, not as a stranger, but for Rosine's sake, like one belonging to themselves; and but few days passed, when with her pushing nature she had impressed even Mrs. Hartland with a sense of her energy and power: to her sister she made known the state of things at Inglewood, gave her a description of Leighton, caricatured Dr. Nelson, and talked so much of herself, as to leave such an impression of her importance upon Rosine's mind, as to lead her to wonder how she could very well be spared from Athlaccra.

"Rosa," she said, a little reproachfully, after noting for one week in silence, the pet ways and fond expressions of Doctor Hartland toward her sister, "I told you without reserve all about Horatio, our engagements and plans, and you have never even hinted to me that Dr. Hartland, or Ned, as he bids me call him, is a lover of yours, and that you are as good as engaged."

"What possibly put that into your head?" replied Rosine, with eyes dilated with surprise, and with a start and almost a scream. "He is old enough to be—not quite my father, as he once said, but he is fifteen years older than I, and never had a thought or dream of me except as a younger sister."

"Nor you of him?" inquired Marion, with a slight touch of sarcasm in her tone.

"No," replied Rosine, hurt by the tone and the implied suspicion; "never, I love him to be sure; how could I help it? he is so kind to me, but not in that way. Why, Marion it is absurd!" she added eagerly.

"By no means absurd," said the sister, laughing at her earnestness and evident confusion; "he is a splendid fellow: I don't mean handsome, though he isn't ugly; but he's so genial, funny, and sensible; and then of course he's rich, all these years in his profession, here, and high up in it too; I wonder he has not married before; if I were you—"

"O don't sister!" exclaimed Rosine, fearfully, putting both hands over her sister's mouth; "don't say any more. I don't like to have such thoughts about him, they would mar the freedom of our intercourse, and I am afraid now, I shall think of them when we meet."

"What a funny child you are," said Marion, putting her arm affectionately about her waist; "but I reckon if papa were to see you together, you might have one of his severe lectures on coquetry and flirting, such as he gave me."

"Coquetry! flirting!" exclaimed Rosine, withdrawing a little from the snug embrace; "I think they are both wicked: and I am sure this is no such thing."

Tell me about this Miss Greenwood and her brother," said Marion, seeing how deeply she had wounded her sister, and desirous of changing the subject. "I heard the Doctor joking you about him, when the note came to you to-day from her."

Rosine was glad of any change in the conversation, and though her feelings were smarting under the imputation of a flirt, she was still desirous to conciliate her sister, therefore she drew from her pocket the paper, questioning if she really had a right to read Dora's note to Marion. The sister observed the hesitation with which she moved, and said petulantly, "I wish I had staid at Inglewood; you are afraid to confide in me; new friends have taken the place of old."

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

It is not necessary to go back a hundred years to the time of that "most enlightened ruler," the "female philosopher," whom Voltaire affected to worship. She sent hordes of Cossacks and scarcely less brutal regular soldiery into Poland with express instructions to "cut to pieces, with God's help, all Poles and Jews, the betrayers of our holy religion . . . so that their name and memory shall be blotted out." The record of that first Polish campaign tells us that 200,000 men were slain under circumstances of great cruelty. In the single town of Human 16,000 perished. Gallows were erected on which were hung together a noble, a priest, a Jew, and a dog, with the inscription, "All alike." Of course it will be contended that Russia no less, but probably more, than the rest of the world, has progressed within the century. It is unfair, it will be said, to compare the Russians of to-day with the predecessors of Suvaroff, as it would be ridiculous to compare the warfare of to-day with the military methods of that famous commander. This is true to a certain extent. But the Russian Government has not cut itself loose from those Mongol traditions which own the same Asiatic birthplace as the Turkish proceedings that are now so loudly condemned.

Let us put out of sight the events of 1831, the operations which justified Paskievich's memorable despatch: "Order reigns in Warsaw." Let us come to 1863, when Russia was in a position somewhat resembling the present position of Turkey. The Poles were in revolt. They sought to shake off an intolerable yoke and resuscitate a national life, which was in existence less than three quarters of a century before. How did Russia act towards her insurgents? Things were done in the course of that conflict which fully equal, if they do not surpass, the atrocities of Bulgaria. Certainly no Pasha or Aga can claim to have signalised himself in this way more than Mouravieff, or the "hangman" Berg or Majunkin. The details were published at the time, but have probably been forgotten by most who heard of them. There was slaughter of men, women were outraged, there was bayonetting of children, burning of the wounded and other defenceless people, wholesale executions, to pass over plunder, robbery, destruction of property, &c. Besides these horrors fully 250,000 persons were sent to Siberia, or to the northern Governments of European Russia, during the three years 1863-66. Bitter complaints are now made of Turkish disregard for the "red-cross" of those who go to assist the

wounded. At that time all assistance to the wounded was sternly forbidden, and ruthlessly punished wherever discovered.

How does Russia act in time of peace towards those who violate no laws? It is well known that the Turks do not trouble themselves about the religious concerns of their Christian subjects, unless moved to do so, for interested reasons, by others. All who fulfil their civil obligations towards the State are unmolested, or rather are protected. Is this the case in Russia? By the fifth article of the treaty of partition, 1773, Russia expressly binds herself to "leave the Catholics of both rites in statu quo, that is, in the free exercise of their worship (culte) and discipline, and never to avail itself of its rights of supremacy to the prejudice of the *status in quo* of the Roman Catholic Church." Has this solemn obligation been fulfilled? From the very outset it is notorious that the imperial agents devoted themselves to suppress Catholicity, especially among the Uniates. Catharine, first, and subsequently Nicholas, forced millions into schism through horrid cruelties. Minsk is a name which will not be easily forgotten. Lately the present Tsar, who has the reputation of being a mild-mannered man, took upon himself to complete the unfinished work of forcing every Catholic of the Greek rite into the ranks of the schism. How this has been done is only too well known. The property of the unfortunate peasantry who were to be "converted" was ruined by dragonnades, the poor people were driven with whips, cudgels, musket-blows, bayonet-thrusts, into the schismatic churches, and then entered in the registers of the "Orthodox." At Drelu, Pratuliu, Polubice, places in the Government of Siedlec, occurrences happened which were, on a small scale, an anticipation of Bulgaria. Men, and even women, were killed, others were thrown into prison, and many were sent off into Siberia, not for any crime, but merely because they would not be "converted." The peasants paid the contribution charged upon them; they submitted to their cattle being taken away in discharge of fines and penalties; but into the schismatic churches they will not set their foot. When this movement of sympathy towards the Christian Slavs of Turkey began to spread, the notion seems to have occurred to some among these poor persecuted Poles that perhaps the Russian Government would relent in its treatment of themselves, who are Christians and Slavs as much as those at the other side of the Danube. Some of them began again to practise their own forms of worship. What took place? The correspondent of the 'Neue Freie Presse' of Vienna—not a Catholic paper he it remembered—writing from the scene on August 18 (only a fortnight ago, and while the flood of Russian sympathy for the Turkish Slavs threatened to break down all the barriers of international propriety), tells us that those persons were attacked by the military "for opposing themselves to the religious arrangements of the Russian Government. There were many killed and wounded. . . . Many women also were killed. . . . About one hundred peasants, twenty peasant women, and four clergymen have been taken prisoners to the fortress of Warsaw. The arrests have not yet ceased." And these persons suffered thus, not because they were insurgents, or for any offence against public order or the laws, but for practising a form of Christian worship which Russia swore to protect when first she seized upon Poland.—London Tablet.

THE FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST AT GLENVAY.

THE Fifteenth of August did not pass off so quietly as one might have expected in this now notorious little village. The bigotry and intolerance for which this place is so noted should be ventilated by the Orange rowdies on this occasion. It was well known that some of the Catholics had passed through the village in the morning for Hannahstown—the scene of the great National demonstration—and the return journey was to be marked by the "disapprobation" of these bloodthirsty scoundrels. Accordingly, on the appearance of the first contingent of Catholics in the village they were suddenly attacked; a rush was made at the car, the horse was caught hold of, and the poor animal felled to the ground by a blow from some heavy instrument; at the same time others of the mob were not idle in their attention to the occupants of the car (three of whom were females). Stones were flung with great violence. The females, shrieking and crying for mercy, leaped off the car, and were being conducted to the door of the house opposite by one of their friends for safety, named Mc Cann, who was struck a heavy blow on the head with a sharp instrument (surmised by some to be a slater's knife), which brought him to the ground, where he lay weltering in blood till he was raised from the place by a Catholic woman who was attracted to the scene by the noise and report of the blows. This woman heroically rushed forward, and with the aid of her servant succeeded in bringing the poor man into her house, had a doctor sent for, and the wounds dressed. The poor man is progressing slowly, but is not yet out of danger, as erysipelas may at any time set in. One arrest has been made, and it is to be hoped that others who participated in this brutal attack on these poor unsuspecting Catholics will be brought to justice, and be impressed with the conviction that the time has gone by when they could have perpetrated such acts with impunity. It was rather a strange thing that the police, who were on duty at this place, were not to be seen at the time the attack was made, although it was at a comparatively early hour of the evening. On the following evening (Wednesday), near the same place, a young man returning from Belfast, where he had been attending market, was attacked with stones from behind the hedge, and but for the spirited action of his horse the same fate might have befallen him as that which befell Mc Cann. If such conduct be not put a stop to speedily and effectively the consequences may be fearful to contemplate, as this is the season when the farmers of necessity must attend market with their produce, and on their journey to and from Belfast must pass through this village, and there is no guarantee that similar treatment is not in store for them. A police station is much wanted in this village, and until this want be supplied we cannot calculate in being safe from the cowardly attacks of these savage and untutored rowdies.—Ulster Examiner.

CHARACTER OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham, England, a prelate famous for learning and good works, delivered a masterly discourse on the occasion of the consecration of the Bishops of Salford and Amycla. Towards the close of the noble discourse, the Bishop defines in eloquent words the true glory, the honor and privilege appertaining to the episcopal office now-a-days. Immediately prior to this, as if affording him his key-note, Bishop Ullathorne takes occasion to remark that what was said by an eminent orator to the Revolutionary Assembly of France towards the close of the last century is everywhere exemplified in this: "Drive the bishops from their palaces, and they will find refuge in the poor man's cottage; snatch their jewelled croziers from their hands, and they will grasp a staff of wood." The Right Rev. prelate is here clearly referring to the glorious words of M. De Montlozier, whose utterance upon the occasion referred to surpassed in its effect the expressions placed in his mouth by the Bishop of Birmingham, rising, in truth, to the height of sublimity. What M. De Montlozier said was really this—"Drive the bishops from their palaces, and they will find refuge in the cottages of the poor; tear from their breasts their crosses of gold and jewels, and they will replace them with crosses of wood. *But remember—it was by a wooden cross that the world was saved!*" It was immediately after that reminiscence of a sublime apostrophe that the Bishop closed his ruly episcopal discourse thus impressively—"If ever," said his Lordship, "a Catholic bishop was strong, he is strong in this hour of the world's history. He is strong, because he is free. He is strong because he leads a simple and frugal life. He is strong, because he is a bishop, and nothing but a bishop; strong, therefore, in the vivid consciousness of his high office. Strong he is in the affections of his people; of a people who hold the faith with the loss of advantage in this world, that makes the representative of that faith all the dearer to their souls. Strong and vigorously strong is he, because more closely than ever united with the Apostolic Chair. Such is the Catholic bishop of this nineteenth century. The arduous difficulties that beset his path but plume his courage. The heat and pressure of the combat with ignorance and error bring out his light to greater radiance. On so much has he to think, against so many things has he to guard, so much must he endure in the patience of his soul, so much has he to construct, so many affairs to set in order, that every spark and atom of his sacramental energy is brought into life and action." The Bishop of Birmingham adding immediately, that "If ever the essential qualities of the perfect bishop were required, they are demanded in our day and circumstances," thus continued—"His learning is called for to withstand and confound the intellectual follies, to detect the sophistries and fallacies of writers, who constitute themselves the guides of men both for this life and the next; and to know how to steer the bark of the Church amidst the tempests of life. His virtue must be calm as it is firm, and solid as tender in compassion, as unflinching in justice; upholding the Cross, and bearing its reproaches with a martyr's spirit, a pattern to the flock in all the charity and patience of God. His wisdom must appreciate the circumstances of the times in a great spirit among the blended elements of the new and old conditions of human life and society, discerning and holding to that in which the will and providence of God is made manifest." Having said thus much in regard to the episcopal dignity now-a-days, the revered Prelate added:—"Such is the bishop whom the Church demands, and whom the world stands in need of in this latter part of the nineteenth century. And so let us all with one heart and voice pray to God that, through the grace of the Holy Ghost, such may be the Right Rev. Prelates who are this day consecrated to the saving of souls."

CIRCULAR LETTER CONCERNING THE BATHURST SEMINARY.

"A FEW words to the Catholics of the Diocese of Bathurst on the new Ecclesiastical Seminary, the foundation-stone of which is to be laid on the 19th November.

"You have of late heard much about the Ecclesiastical Seminary. But do you know what is its object? What its necessity? How it concerns you?

"In the first place, with regard to its object, it is to be an institution wherein young men are to be trained for the priesthood. Everyone knows that learning and virtue are necessary to a priest. Without learning he would not be fit to teach others (Timothy ii, 2). Without virtue he would be a wolf in sheep's clothing (Matthew vii, 15). To form her priests in these two necessary qualities, the Church has instituted ecclesiastical seminaries (Conc Trid, xxii, 19). Herein her young Levites are subjected to a long course of study and practised in the virtues essential to their state. This, then, is the object of the new Seminary; to train up such of your children, as the Holy Ghost may call, to be worthy ministers of Christ.

"But some may imagine that, though this is a very good thing in itself, yet it is not a matter of necessity. If you should think so, you are greatly mistaken. The Ecclesiastical Seminary is not a matter of mere choice or convenience. It is a necessity, a great necessity. Other institutions may also be required. What, for instance, should you do, if you had no schools to educate your children, no churches, wherein to worship God? But would not the case be a thousand times worse if you were left without the ministers of Christ? Who would teach you the way to heaven? Who would remind you of your duties to God? Who would offer for you the sacrifice of the altar? Who would relieve your conscience of the heavy weight of your sins? Who would come to you in sickness and in pestilence, to console you, to raise your hopes towards a better life, to hold the Crucifix before your eyes, to bid you trust in Jesus and Mary, and to

strengthen your departing spirit with the sacraments of the Church? Do not then say that the Seminary, in which your future priesthood is to be educated, is not necessary for you. This would be the same as saying that you have no need of Christ Himself; for who is the Catholic Priest but His representative on earth?

"But you may say: Have we not done without seminaries up to this? Why not also in the future? Now, no doubt God in His mercy has supplied you with priests in the past. But are you, therefore, to make no provision for the future? Would it not be unreasonable to expect that the home countries will always continue to supply your wants? Does not history teach us that no church can flourish without a native priesthood? Australia is growing into a great nation. Her population is daily increasing; and with it increases the demand for priests. If the glory of God is anywhere concerned, it is surely concerned in Australia. The words of our Divine Lord are especially true to this country: 'The harvest indeed is great, but the laborers are few' (Matt. xix, 27). Look around you! Do you not see vast tracts of country, with scattered population, depending on the ministrations of a few priests? Do you not see the dearest interests of religion everywhere at stake? Do you not see the spirit of indifference everywhere waxing strong? Do you not see the vast majority of those outside the true fold rapidly verging towards infidelity? Do you not see the efforts of public men, and of an infidel press, to banish the idea of God from the school, and to draw the world back again to the darkness of Paganism? And are we to stand by with folded arms, and behold the dearest interests of Christ and His Church put to the test, without making an effort? Are we to expect that those at the other end of the world will send us leaders to fight our battles, when we have it in our power to procure them from among ourselves? Would not this seem like tempting God, and provoke Him to abandon us? If, then, you have the interests of religion at heart; if you desire to see the cause of Christ triumph, strive to do your utmost to promote this great work.

"Are you a Catholic? If so, you are concerned in its welfare. Whether you are young or old, whether you are rich or poor, this Institution concerns you, and concerns you most intimately. Do you wish to show your zeal for God's glory? Do you wish to propagate His holy gospel? Do you wish to save those souls for which Christ has shed His precious blood? Come forward, then! Here is your opportunity! All those interests are concerned in this institution. Aid it in every way you can. Contribute generously towards it, according to your means. Encourage everyone over whom you have influence to take its interests to heart. Pray earnestly that God may bless it, and make it prosper. And when you are dead and gone, your posterity will feel its influence; and it will continue to spread the blessings of our holy religion over the land."

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

HIS EMINENCE has sent the following letter to the secretary of the Working Men's Committee formed for the purpose of holding a great demonstration on the subject of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria:—

"Lancaster, Sept. 4.—Sir,—No man who will attend the proposed public meeting on the Bulgarian atrocities will have a greater abhorrence of them than I have, nor will any man desire more ardently than I do to see the Christian population, not in Europe only but in the East also, liberated from the Turkish rule. But I am unable to see the benefit of holding public meetings which propose no definite policy. And I can see no policy in any movement which may convert the war in Servia into a European conflict. Heartily abhorring with you all atrocities, and having no sympathy with the Turk, nor any fear lest any should think so, I am sorry that I am unable to take part in the proposed meeting.—I remain, Sir, your faithful servant, (Signed) HENRY E., Cardinal-Archbishop."

On Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, the Mayor of Lancaster gave a banquet in honor of the Cardinal. Replying to the toast of his health, His Eminence said all Englishmen must be horrified by the recital of the Bulgarian atrocities. There was a time when the united powers of all Christian nations were unable to dislodge the Turks. But now one power might do it to-morrow if the mutual rivalries and jealousies of the European powers did not bind their hands. We were possibly upon the verge of a terrible European conflict, and we must look well to what we did. He did not hesitate to say man of peace as he was, that if the European powers would unite to liberate the Christian populations of Turkey and the East from the horrible abominations of the Turks, he would be glad to see it.—(applause). But let it be done so that the secret and burning ambition of no power should disturb that which was a high Christian duty, and not an occasion of aggrandizement. He deplored the disposition there was to make this profoundly affecting subject a political question. They must have one broad basis of argument. They had common interests, duties, and instincts; and what was needed was the union of Christian hearts and wills for one great purpose, under a sovereign to whom all ought to render loving and loyal allegiance.—Westminster Gazette.

We are in receipt of most reliable testimonials to the efficacy of Ghollah's Indian medicines. Many cases have taken place in Dundee of the complete restoration to health of persons who have made use of them. Full information respecting them will be found in our advertising columns.

In the year 1862 there were in the Prussian universities 1180 students of Protestant theology. In 1876 there are 280. In 1867 the number of students of Protestant theology in Holland was 533, in 1874 it was 232. In the University of Leyden from 188 the number has decreased to 36.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

BOMBAY, October 30.

Russia and the Porte accept the renewal of the armistice, and favourable negotiations are expected. Austria is strongly in favor of peace.

November 2.

The Turkish army routed the Servians at Djivri on 29th October by dividing the Servian army. A panic ensued at Belgrade, and Prince Milan has gone to the front.

The Czar has instructed the Russian Ambassador to demand the acceptance by the Porte, within 48 hours, of an armistice, and the immediate suspension of hostilities, otherwise the relations between Russia and Turkey will be broken off. General Ignatieff will leave Stamboul. Russia's ultimatum is due to the defeat of the Servians, and the entreaty of Prince Milan for aid from Russia, as the Turks continued to advance into Servian territory.

The German Parliament was opened by Emperor William in person. The Emperor's speech is pacific.

The French Chambers have been opened by President MacMahon.

The British Expedition has returned to Valentia, having found it impossible to reach the North Pole.

NEWS BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

[FROM OUR EXCHANGES.]

A poor woman, mother of five children, abandoned by her husband, found herself and her little ones in a starving condition. She applied for relief to the authorities of the village, a village in the neighborhood of the great city of Milan. Her application was received and refused. In her misery she wrote to Pio Nono, telling him of her wants and her distress. The heart that was never closed to the knock of mercy was opened to her cry of misery, and the next mail brought the poor woman an order for 100 francs. While the Ministers of Italy travel luxuriously through the country the people starve, and to their cry for bread they receive the response, "We give you liberty." But Pio Nono, the father of his people, knows their distress and relieves them.

On the 20th ult. the Holy Father gave an audience to a company of about twenty Capuchins, who devote themselves to attending the sick in the hospital of the Santo Spirito, where the municipality still tolerates them simply because they can find no persons to fill their place. The Very Reverend Father Francisco da Villafranca, the superior of these religious, expressed their sentiments of devotion towards the Holy See, and at the same time implored the Papal blessing, both for themselves and those under their charge. The Pope replied in words of praise to the address of the religious, and exhorted them to redouble their fervor, especially in this season when maladies are multiplied, in order that none of those who are received into the hospital of the Santo Spirito may die without the succors of religion, or leave the hospital without being purified in the crucible of sufferings. The Holy Father also recommended to them with a special affection the religious *Concettini* (of the Conception), of whom the Capuchins are the spiritual directors, and who equally devote themselves to attending the sick.

The death of Father Perrone, of the Society of Jesus, and one of the most distinguished theologians of our century, deprives the Church of a zealous son and the world of an able teacher. Father Perrone, as is well known to most of our readers, taught theology at the Roman University, which was under the direction of the Jesuits. With what success he labored his works will show. His celebrated work on dogmatic theology, which has passed through innumerable editions throughout the Catholic world, is now almost everywhere used as a text-book. The highest ecclesiastical dignities, even the cardinal's hat, have in the course of years been repeatedly offered to him by the Holy Father. But by his supplications, entreating the Holy Father to leave him to carry on his work in the University, and by the influence of the many friends and disciples he possessed among the Cardinals and other dignitaries of the Church, he always succeeded in prevailing upon the Pope to alter his mind. Until the last days of his life, as he had long since been hindered, by the action of the Government in closing the famous University, to carry on his work as Professor, he filled the office of Prefect of Studies, and was unwearied as an author in defence of the cause of God and His Holy Church against errors and enemies of every sort.

In May, 1872, Lanza officially informed the Deputies that they had the goodly number of 72,000 prisoners confined in Italian prisons, and now in 1876, four years later, Nicotera can inform the same Chamber that he has the goodlier number of 85,000.

On the 15th of August was inaugurated on the Hill of St. Vitus, near Turin, a monastery of Trappists under the name of Our Lady of Citeaux. These recluses, as is well known, follow the rule of St. Benedict, the patriarch of the Monks of the West. Divine Providence, says the 'Unita Cattolica' which furnishes us with these particulars, has purposely chosen the severe order of La Trappe to confound the designs of the Revolution against the religious orders. Besides, the Trappists are not complete strangers in Italy, where the celebrated establishments of Buonsolazzo, Casamari and Mombracco have been a long time in existence. In 1794, when 20,000 ecclesiastics emigrated from France, and sought an asylum in the different countries of Europe, the Trappists went to Turin, to the sons of St. Philip, and were well received by the Archbishop, Cardinal Costa, who presented them to the Prince and Princess of Piedmont. They then founded the celebrated monastery of Mombracco, on the 19th of August, 1794. The present Archbishop of Turin, Mgr. Gastaldi, has received the Trappists of St. Vitus as his predecessor received the Fathers of the same Order

eighty-two years ago. They cannot fail to contribute by their prayers to deliver Italy from the darkness of the Revolution, and no one can deny but that their prayers are much needed just at present.

The International Rifle Match, in which competitors from five counties took part, was fired at Creedmoor, L.I., on the 13th and 14th instant. The American team won by 22 points in 3,126; the second place being taken by the Irish team with 3,104 points. The result of the match, at the close of the second day's shooting, was hailed with deafening cheers by the immense crowd of 50,000 spectators, and the American and Irish teams, which all along were the favorites, were enthusiastically "ovated." The Irish team seemed particularly pleased, since they did not win, to stand where they do. The shooting of all is deserving of the highest commendation. It averages remarkably high. America's grand total foots up 3,126, the Irish made 3,104, the Scottish 3,063, the Australians 3,062, and the Canadians 2,923. Such, in brief, is the result.

When the Viceroy of Ireland recently made a trip down the river Lee beyond Queenstown, on the invitation of the Cork Corporation, he said, in reply to a toast, that Cork harbor now held a first-class position in connection with the American trade, and the Mayor added that the tonnage of the port had in a few years increased from 600,000 to 3,000,000 tons, and that it was prospering more rapidly than any other port in the United Kingdom.

It is a very common charge brought against the Christian Brothers that the pupils attending their schools are taught nothing but their prayers; that they leave school almost as ignorant as they entered it. No charge could well be more false than this, either with reference to France, the country by excellence of the Christian Brothers, or to this country, where they are not yet thoroughly established on a solid basis. Facts are stubborn things, and usually carry conviction to honest adversaries. But in the case of the unprincipled adversaries with whom we have very often to deal, and who hardly ever refer to a refutation of their groundless charges, facts must be repeated and sent the rounds of the papers, so that they must come under the notice of the people. At the last annual competition, which is held every year in Paris, for places in the higher schools, there were eighty vacancies to be filled. The lay schools obtained fourteen of them, while those of the Brothers secured sixty-six, of whom forty-six were among the first fifty. These figures speak for themselves. Nor has this been an exceptional case. The result is always the same, with a slight variation in the proportion. The reason why the radicals are always calling for the suppression of the Brothers' schools is evident. If they turned out less good scholars we venture to say that they would be allowed to enjoy comparative tranquility. This is the sort of progress these good radicals want.

Pilgrimages to the Holy Grotto of Lourdes continue with unabated zeal. Three more well-attested miracles afford divine testimony to the truth of the apparition of the Mother of God in the now consecrated spot.

In France the Radicals are growing fiercer and fiercer every day in their manifest hostility against the Church and against revealed religion. Every occasion is seized upon to excite the passions of the people and to pervert their understandings. A general had given at a public banquet as a toast, "That the Senate may live to restore the institutions of army chaplains abolished by the Radicals," and forthwith the Radicals kick up a great hubbub about the general's speech, and call upon the Government to cashier the gallant officer. Again, at the distribution of prizes at the Toulon public schools, the municipal councillors made speeches against religion, and uttered blasphemies, and publicly denied the doctrines of the faith in the presence of the pupils at these schools. The Bishop of Fréjus and Toulon has brought the matter before the Minister of Public Instruction in a letter in which the Bishop says:—"That on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at Toulon, people whose official character lent them a dubious authority, publicly attacked religion. Some members of the municipal council made use of their position to utter blasphemies, to give expression to revolutionary doctrines in place of wise counsels, and by the utterance of impieties to disturb the piety of mothers and children. Many of the essential doctrines of the faith were openly denied, such as the fall, providence, and future rewards and punishments, not the malice of crime and the shame of vice were described as the greatest of evils, but ignorance, and finally they abolished God Himself by declaring to the child, 'Be under no delusion; nothing exists but man and universal nature. Heaven can bring you no help!'" The Bishop in conclusion protests against this scandal, and joins in the indignation felt by the good and religious city of Toulon at this hateful language, and against this insolent attack on the reverence due to religion and guaranteed to it by the State. "I know," he adds, "that the guilty will laugh at my anathemas; after having imposed silence upon God, trampled religion and rejected its mediation, they will not pay much attention to a Bishop. But I know that my protest will be a consolation to the outraged Christian conscience, and the Government must acknowledge that a Bishop who acts within the limits of his calling defends alike Church and State. Nothing is more fatal to a Government than to declare war against God; nothing degrades it more in public estimation than its license of public impiety." This timely rebuke ought at least to induce the Government of France to stay, by the exercise of its supreme authority, the flood-gates of impiety let loose over this unhappy country.

There has been another apparition of the ever-blessed Virgin Mary, this time at Marpingen, in the diocese of Treves, to three little girls, attested this time, too, by several miracles. The quick ear of Bismarck caught the news, and he sent troops, fifteen of whom were quartered on the parish priest at Marpingen to hinder the Holy Mother of God from appearing unless she complied with the Falck laws, and to prevent the people from flocking to the place of her appearance. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the soldiers have left the spot.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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.

N O T I C E.

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.

P L O U G H I N G.

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

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

Further information on the station.

P. K. MCCAUGHAN.

N O T I C E.

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. FERRIN, Manager, New ZEALAND TABLET Office, Dunedin.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending November 16, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. D. Lundon, Greymouth, to December 3, 1876	...	1	5 0
„ Lorrigan, Napier, to December 5, 1876	...	1	15 0
„ P. Barry, Dunedin, to October 3, 1876	...	1	5 0
„ McNamara, Dunedin, to May 1, 1876	...	1	5 0
„ M. Burke, Halkiton, to September 18, 1877	...	1	0 0
„ Poff, Makikihi, to April, 10, 1876	...	1	5 0
„ T. Minogue, Hutt, September 13, 1876	...	0	12 6
„ J. Healy, Arrow, to May 8, 1877	...	0	12 6
Rev. Father Moreau, Arrow, to December 27, 1876	...	1	5 0
„ O'Reilly, Auckland, March 13, 1877	...	1	5 0

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1876.

S E P A R A T I O N.

It seems somewhat late on our part now to make any comments on the Convention held last week in Dunedin, but as we were unavoidably obliged by the occurrence of the Prince of Wales' Birthday to omit all mention of the Assembly alluded to up to the present, we feel it incumbent upon us, notwithstanding our appearing to be somewhat tardy in doing so, to offer a few remarks touching the matter. It is not necessary that we should be very diffuse upon the subject; our opinions respecting Abolition have already been plainly and very fully stated. In the columns of this journal appeared some of the earliest objections that were made to the proposed changes, and we combatted them to the last, believing with Mr. MACANDREW that it would be impossible for any Parliament so grossly to despise the wishes of the people as they have been despised by the Parliament at Wellington.

The changes deprecated have, however, taken place—or rather it is assumed that they have done so, for it seems that there are still some doubts as to the legality of the steps referred to—but it by no means follows that they are to be tamely submitted to, or that the people of Otago are quietly to look on while their interests are being made a prey of by men who have given a sure earnest of their capabilities in the disgraceful *coup d'état* they have so recklessly identified themselves with. It is extremely improbable that this Province may expect anything like fair legislation from the Assembly at Wellington at any time. One dreary session like the last may follow another *ad infinitum*, and no better results so far

as Otago is concerned be obtained than were yielded by that which has just terminated, so that the question naturally arises of what is to be done; and in reply Mr. MACANDREW states that it will be necessary to erect the Province into an independent Colony.

Now this is the opinion not of a mere wily politician, whose object it is to make everything subservient to his own interests; for, although the Superintendent defends himself from such a charge, it is evident that so grave and false an accusation could not be brought against him by any but the most shallow-pated, or those so thoroughly steeped themselves in dishonesty that it would be impossible for them to conceive of any man's acting from patriotic or disinterested motives. The opinion, then, thus given is that of a man who is eminently trustworthy, who is acting as his conscience directs him, and whose convictions are founded on a perfect knowledge of the matter with which he deals, gained by years of intimate acquaintance with the population, the needs and capabilities of Otago; and accordingly the sentiments expressed by him should exercise due weight with all.

But even apart from the fact that the proposition comes from Mr. MACANDREW, we do not see anything startling in the idea of separation; it is nothing new or unheard-of in this hemisphere. The Australian colonies, as was pointed out by the Superintendent, were far less qualified to stand alone when they separated from New South Wales, than is Otago at present, and yet they ascribe their progress and prosperity to their independence. We do not, however, say that we believe such a step would be under any circumstances the best that could be taken for this province. No doubt a better measure might have been decided on were things differently situated from what they now are; but to affirm that because a better might be imagined, though not obtained, we were therefore to be debarred from seizing the best we could lay our hands upon, would be anything but logical or prudent.

The conclusion, therefore, that we arrive at is that the proposal of Mr. MACANDREW is just and most worthy of being entertained, and that all that now remains is to see it carried into effect as speedily and effectually as possible. Great interests are at stake, and it is desirable that their safety should be secured with vigor and determination.

C L E V E R T A C T I C S.

It appears to us a most pregnant fact that the tactics of the various parties opposed to Catholicism in any part of the world are one and the same, so much so, indeed, that instead of naming them various parties as we have done, we should be fully justified in affirming them to form but a single body, united by an identity of guiding principles and a common end. A like spirit animates the staid adherents of puritanism, and the wild maniacs of the commune, and the polished Anglican goes hand in hand with the rough schismatic who inhabits the districts that lie on the verge of European civilization. All these in their different spheres are the enemies of the Church, and all have hit upon a plan eminently calculated, if it may but be carried out successfully, to rob of her children the Mother of Saints.

Scarcely had the ages of violent persecution and a propaganda acting by force come to an end in Ireland, when many so-called religious societies began to spread their emissaries throughout the land with the forlorn hope of sapping the faith of a nation, that centuries of suffering had not been able to overcome. Some of these people were actuated by foolishness only: others combined with this the more reprehensible motive of self-interest; and amongst them were found numbers of all the ranks of society, from the "Scripture reader" whose qualifications embraced only a limited ability to spell out with difficulty the corrupted text of the sacred volume, he was engaged further to mangle, to the Right Rev. Prelate, who added to the dignities of the bench of Bishops the privileges of a British Peer. Wonderful was the waste of money, time, and labor, and alike deplorable and ridiculous the results obtained. Here and there some wretched creature was induced, in fear, and trembling, to make a pretended renunciation of the creed of his fathers in order that he might partake of the "flesh-pots of Egypt," whose tempting vapors proved too strong for his empty stomach; but proselytes, properly so called, there were none. And no man, more plainly than the staff of heretical preachers themselves, came at length to realize the futility of their efforts, so far as the adult population was concerned. It remained then alone for them to direct their attention to the young, and for this pur-

pose many expedients were devised; expedients which were all of them, however, without exception based on the temporal interest of parents or the present comfort and future welfare, in a worldly point of view, of their children. But the results were fortunately no more successful, although the snares were set with greater judgment. The faith of Irish fathers and mothers triumphed over all for the salvation of their offspring, and Protestantism gained no further conquests in Ireland; with the genius of whose people, indeed, its growth is as irreconcilable as is that of the deadly upas tree of the Indian Archipelago with the wholesome soil and fresh breezes of the west.

Now to pass at once from the Irish shores to those which border on the Adriatic seems a rather sudden transition, as it further appears to be to forsake the inventions of the sects that call themselves evangelical for those of a congregation which they loudly condemn; but yet, as our present purpose is to point out the meeting of extremes in a certain matter, we find ourselves transported to Montenegro, where the same tactics pursued in Ireland are to be seen employed for a like end, the weakening of the Catholic Church, which here also it is sought to subvert by educating the children of her members in heretical doctrines and practices.—“The Bishop of Cattaro,” says the London ‘Tablet,’ “has a standing grievance in the insidious propaganda exercised from Montenegro among the poor people of his flock in the neighbouring districts of Albania and the Herzegovina, and even on Austrian soil itself. Prince Nikita is willing to be a universal godfather; and, as he always makes substantial presents to the parents of the godchild, the temptation to the needy Catholics is very great. As the children grow up he makes a point of looking after them, insisting that his sponsorship gives him a right to see to their spiritual training. It is unnecessary to say that any who find their way to the Black Mountain are likely to be lost to the Church for ever.”

We see then from these examples that in giving a direction to the minds of children appears to certain sects, that widely differ from each other on many other subjects, the surest method of undermining the Church; and as these means are looked upon as most powerful to accomplish their ends by those who profess a false religion, in like manner they are approved of by the supporters of a system which is the foe of all creeds, and the determined advocate of undisguised atheism. The designs of the parties or individuals we have been treating of are comparatively of light account; they are confined to limited localities, and have but little strength, and they sink altogether into insignificance when set beside a great plot which extends its ramifications all over the world with the like intention of destroying the faith of Catholic children. We can afford to despise the isolated efforts of the “Evangelical” or the Greek, the united attempts of the secret societies and their sympathisers or dupes, we are not at liberty to meet with contempt, but with determined and manly opposition, for this is a danger which extends from day to day.

“Free, compulsory and secular education” is the war-cry of the great army that is marshalling its hosts against Heaven, and that will not rest until it has moved the whole earth in its furious struggle to enlist our children in its ranks. The conspirators well know that there is but one power they have to dread. Protestant sects and Eastern heresies are to them as nothing; on many points they sympathise together, and the sects can be led to any length by their detestation of the Church; like the false mother of Solomon’s famous judgment, they are ready to see the nations perish in infidelity, rather than that they should be yielded up to the fostering care of Rome; and thus, whatever may be their mutual differences, they play into the hands of one another, and of those whom they profess to reprobate.

The secret societies fear the Church alone and plot only against her, and they plot wisely; the tactics employed by the proselytising Protestants of Ireland and the schismatic Prince of Montenegro have been adopted by them, and naturally, for they all in truth pursue one end. They all have determined to lay hold of the children, and with them, when they have grown up to corruption, to swell their numbers, and their method of action is likewise by means of anti-Catholic teaching, which in this case is known as secular education. What is there, then, in all the world that Catholics need dread so much, or more vigorously resist than this accursed system—for it is accursed? The term is strong but it is just; and that all may judge of its justice we append, on the authority of Archbishop VAUGHAN, the following sentiments of those who are leading advocates and promoters of the system we stigmatise:—“The teaching of Catholicism is

the greatest obstacle to the development of a child’s faculties. The intervention of a priest in education deprives the child of all moral, logical, and rational teaching.” Again: “Faith in God, takes away the dignity of man, troubles his reason, and may lead to the abandonment of morality.” Once more: “The principle of a Supernatural authority, that is to say faith in God, takes away the dignity of man, and is even likely to lead to the abandonment of all morality. . . . The respect we owe especially to the mind of a child forbids us to inculcate doctrines which might trouble his reason.” “The Sect,” explains one of its apostles, speaking in reference to its own practice, “ought to be and is only a school of morality independent of all religious dogmas. . . . I have myself,” he continues, “brought up children, but I have never lied to them. Each time they have asked me, ‘What was meant by God?’ I have answered, ‘I know nothing about it.’ It is thus I have acted with men.”

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dunedin celebrated Mass in St. Francis’s Church, Melbourne, on the 5th inst., and preached there on the evening of the same day after Vespers. At the date of the letter from which we derive our information it was his Lordship’s intention to visit Geelong and Ballarat, and thence to proceed to Bathurst, where we presume he has by this time arrived. The grand function in which his Lordship is to perform a part will take place in the last-named town on Sunday next, the 19th inst., and as it is not the Bishop’s intention to make a longer stay in New South Wales than is necessary for the fulfilment of the purpose for which his Lordship left Dunedin, he may be expected to return home in the beginning of December.

HIS HOLINESS the Pope, with the gracious and all-embracing consideration which has ever been so distinguishing and beautiful a trait in his character, has caused to be forwarded to Dunedin an exquisite work of art, which came addressed as “A Gift from Pius IX. for the Dominican Convent.” It is intended by the Sisters to offer this precious donation of the Holy Father’s as a prize in the forthcoming art-union, where it will no doubt form an attraction more powerful in itself than all the other prizes taken together, notwithstanding the high value to be borne by some of them.

WE see by the correspondence column of the Sydney ‘Freeman’s Journal’ that the high class education given by the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, and for which the Order in question is famous all over the world, is so fully appreciated by the inhabitants of Tamworth, N.S.W., that the schools are not large enough to accommodate all those children whose parents are anxious to obtain for them the benefit of the instruction imparted by the pious nuns. The improvement shown by their pupils since the Sisters undertook the management of the Catholic Schools in the locality alluded to is said to be wonderful.

AT the last annual competitive examination in Paris for places in the higher schools, out of eighty vacancies the pupils of the Christian Brothers’ obtained sixty six, while those of the lay schools secured only fourteen.

THE Wanganui ‘Weekly Herald’ accounts for the action of the Belfast ‘News Letter,’ with regard to the statements of Messrs. Grant and Scotland, by ascribing it to the desire of the journal in question to prevent Protestant emigration from Ireland, in furtherance of the ascendancy policy of which that newspaper is so doughty a champion.

REHEARSALS of the music to be performed at the opening of the organ in St. Joseph’s Church, Dunedin, have been re-commenced. Tickets for the performance will speedily be issued, and as the number will be limited, persons desirous of securing places will do well to be on the alert.

WE very much regret to learn that Mr. John Cantwell, the energetic and talented Secretary of the H.A.C.B.S., has been obliged to resign his position owing to severe illness. Mr. Cantwell is suffering from an attack in the lungs, and has been advised by his medical attendant to refrain for some time from all exertion.

MR. O. CUMMINS, our much respected travelling agent has, we perceive, been caused considerable inconvenience and annoyance from what seems to us to be at least, over-zeal and want of courtesy in the police of Lawrence. Mr. Cummins, it appears, was ignorant of the fact that besides the ordinary hawker’s license held by him it was further necessary that he should be provided with a business license, and in consequence of his very pardonable neglect to furnish himself with this requisite he has been brought into court and fined. Of itself this is not much, but when in addition a respectable man is violently ridden after and loudly inquired for on the roads by a member of the police force, to the injury of his character, and served with a summons at a time that obliges him to halt on his journey for a week at a considerable expense, while a civil warning might have saved all such proceedings, he appears to have just grounds for complaint.

WE very much regret that our limited space has prevented us from inserting in our columns, “Hidden Springs,” the lecture lately delivered in Sydney by his Grace Archbishop Vaughan. It is well worthy of perusal, and we hope that, in common with other utterances of the learned prelate in question, it will be issued in pamphlet form, so as to be accessible to all who may desire to possess it. Meantime, its exposure of Freemasonry called forth a storm of invective and vituperation intended to cover the able lecturer with confusion; but, as the said storm was raised by a pitching over again of the empty rubbish that is frequently discharged against the Church, it is needless to say that it failed to produce an effect. The Archbishop, however, thought it necessary to call upon the Freemasons to establish certain charges brought against him by one Dr. Wauzir Beg, claiming to be

their mouthpiece, and his Grace's letter has been replied to by Mr. Thos. Robertson, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, S.O., who denies the responsibility of his society for the attack of Dr. Beg, and expresses himself in very different language from that made use of by this person. In concluding his letter, Mr. Robertson writes as follows:—"Having felt constrained to say so much, I must in a spirit of candour say a word more, and that is, that I for one, at any rate, have implicit confidence in the patriotism and loyalty of Dr. Vaughan and all other Imperial and colonial Roman Catholic gentlemen, and I ask Dr. Vaughan to accept a sincere assurance that British Freemasonry has no secret or political object—its only aim and object being to promote the exercise of benevolence and brotherly love." We have no doubt that the Archbishop would gladly credit this assurance if it were possible for him to do so; but, unfortunately, this is not in his power, for he too well knows the contrary to be the truth. His Grace, however, fully believing that the gentleman who thus addresses him is ignorant of the real nature of the society to which he is so unhappy as to belong, will certainly deplore that, like too many others, so honorable a man should blindly lend the aid of his influence and example to a nefarious system.

Those good folk who, a little time ago, so warmly congratulated themselves on Spain's being "thrown open to the Gospel," as they expressed it, were they not incapable of being taught even by the universal monitor experience, might learn a lesson which would moderate their high-flown expectations, from the failure of the Protestant propaganda in Italy, where Baptists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and all the rest of them, rightly named legion, have met with ample proofs of the impotence of the systems they advocate. There are, unfortunately, many unbelievers in Italy as elsewhere at the present day; but their infidelity takes a different turn, and cannot be diverted into Protestant channels.

THE 'Illustrated New Zealand Herald,' for November, contains, as usual, several capital engravings—a view of Mount Aspiring, Westland, and a skirmish between troopers and the natives of Queensland are particularly worthy of notice.

We regret to say that the reports that reach us relating to the health of his Eminence Cardinal Antonelli continue far from reassuring. His Eminence's death would, no doubt, be a severe affliction to the Holy Father, to whom the illustrious minister has proved himself so truly faithful, and in whose fortunes he has so constantly shared.

We learn, from private sources, that the opinion put forward with such confidence by certain statesmen, respecting the peace of Europe, is by no means shared in uniformly by persons in London, who are in a position to form an accurate judgment upon the present situation; on the contrary, remarkable changes are looked forward to, and strange surmises hinted at, to which it would not be prudent to give publicity for the time being.

THE tickets for the Art Union to be held in aid of the Dunedin Conventual buildings have not yet been issued, owing to the necessity of awaiting the arrival of the pictures ordered from Europe. It is, however, expected that this difficulty will speedily be obviated; and meantime persons disposed to help on the good work by gifts of works of art, or subscriptions in money would lend valuable assistance by sending in their contributions to the Lady Superior of the Dominican Convent between the present time and Christmas.

GRAND JURIES' JUSTICE.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

ON the occasion of a certain memorable trial the presiding Judge in the perplexity of his mind asked the question—"What is truth?" After the decision of the Grand Jury in the case the Queen v. Bell, we may well ask "What is justice?" The jury law of Dunedin would appear to grant full license to the Press to circulate false and insulting reports against the Catholic clergy. That does seem a strange sort of justice. If the jury law of Dunedin do not grant this privilege to the Protestant newspapers it certainly refuses aid in restraining them in the exercise of it. People generally are of the belief that every man's character no less than his person is sacred in the eyes of the law. The Grand Jury in the above case seems to teach an opposite doctrine. They apparently declare in effect that provided the assailant be a popular newspaper and the assailed a Catholic priest, or, better still, the Catholic priesthood in general, but little respect need be shown to men's feelings and character and the most groundless and insulting stories may be propagated against them with perfect impunity. This is a doctrine very full of comfort to the enemies of the Catholic Church in this well-governed colony. No wonder that the Protestant press should endorse it with manifest feelings of triumph and exultation. But the press does not always speak the sentiment of the just and respectable portion of the people.

I doubt if the right-thinking and impartial portion of the Protestant public will approve of a decision which gives so dangerous a latitude to the press to make free with any man's feelings or character, even though that man be a Catholic and a priest. The excuse put forward for Mr. Bell is, that he did not insert the paragraph himself, nor did he sanction its insertion, and he had no motive or ill-will towards the parties insulted. He is therefore, it is said, free from any criminality in the matter. This is no sufficient justification either in law or morals. An editor must be held responsible for whatever appears in his paper. As to the motive for the insertion—was it a good motive?—could it possibly be a good one? Was it from love and affection to the Catholic clergy that such a paragraph appeared in Mr. Bell's paper. As an honest man Mr. Bell will hardly say that it was. Did he or whoever inserted the paragraph think that he was publishing something to the honor of the parties indicated. Could he possibly think it honorable in any man to break a solemn vow to God, as every Catholic priest must do who marries. Suppose the Editor of the TABLET or some one acting for him were to insert a paragraph to the effect that Mr. Bell had gone off with some other man's wife,

how would he have felt? and suppose Mr. Bell were to seek redress for this in a court of law or justice, and the case were dismissed on the plea that the Editor of the TABLET had no malice towards Mr. Bell, and his man had merely copied the false and insulting story from another paper, what would Mr. Bell and Mr. Bell's Protestant brother editors have said? What did the Judge say to the Grand Jury in reference to this case, if anything, in his charge? Could you give us that part of it? It does seem monstrous in the face of it, that editors should have a charter to do as Mr. Bell has done towards the Catholic priests, without let or hindrance from the law. The Grand Jury is a strange institution. It sits with closed doors, and its proceedings are secret and one-sided. What confidence can the public have in it, as a protection to the innocent, after a case like this, granting that the jurors were all upright men acting to the best of their judgment. The man who should scatter firebrands far and wide by night and by day, and say he is only doing so in fun for his own entertainment or that of others, and means to hurt no one, is an emblem of Mr. Bell with his 'Star.' The jury who should find "no bill" against such a reckless man, would somewhat resemble the Grand Jury who found "no bill" in Bell's case.

The editor of the 'Guardian,' I notice, gives Mr. Bell a certificate of good character, testifies to his respectability, and says that no one who knows him would believe him capable of intentionally injuring any one, even a Catholic priest. But he did injure, or try to injure, a Catholic priest, by the publication of a false and scandalous story in his paper. If he did not know what his paper contained before publication, he was morally and legally to blame for his ignorance. If he will trust the making up of his paper to others, he must be responsible for all they insert. Besides, when he came to be assured that the paragraph complained of was totally unfounded in fact, he should have lost not a moment in volunteering a contradiction of it, and expressing regret for its insertion as the 'Tuapeka Times' did. He had not the manliness nor sense of justice or honor to do this, notwithstanding the respectability of character and benevolence of disposition which the 'Guardian' claims for him. Up to this moment he has not expressed any regret for the insulting calumny he was the means of propagating, so far as we have seen. The probability is he feels no regret, or he is too proud to express it if he do feel any such sentiment. From what you say, he seems to regard it as part of the vocation of his 'Star' to excite public odium against the Catholic clergy, by raking together all the stories he can find to their prejudice, whether true or not. I will never believe that the respectable right-minded Protestants in Dunedin have any sympathy with this man in so ungracious a work, however clever and popular he may be.

Auckland.

L.A.I.C.

THE HIBERNIAN FETE.

THE Grand Hibernian Fête came off at Burnside, as advertised on the 9th instant, and a thoroughly enjoyable day was spent by all who visited it. The lightning and rain of the evening preceding had been looked upon with much anxiety by many who were in expectation of the long-promised amusements, but fortunately their forebodings proved false, and the gala day was as halcyon in its serenity as the most exacting could have desired. Trains began to run at an early hour, and by noon the picturesque grounds selected for the scene of their festivities contained a large assemblage, variously computed at from 1500 to 1800 persons. The efforts of the committee, together with their judicious choice of a locality wherein to hold their fête, were such as to render it impossible that any who availed themselves of this opportunity of wholesome recreation should return to their homes disappointed. For all there had been provided suitable amusement, and to every appearance it was thoroughly enjoyed. Numbers of those who were present found contentment in remaining in and around the arena where the sports properly so called were carried on, and where the enlivening strains of an excellent band added to the cheery tone of the gathering, others taking advantage of the dryness of the turf, which a long spell of fine weather had made it safe to take seats upon, had ascended the surrounding slopes, and thence looked down upon the merry scene beneath, while they at the same time enjoyed the retirement of a private picnic, and a number of youths availing themselves of the opportunity offered by a paddock close at hand, organised and maintained with spirit games of cricket and football. The sports commenced with the

MAIDEN PLATE, 120 yards—M'Pherson, 1; Titchener, 2. The winner who, we believe, had not hitherto been known as a competitor in any of the sports taking place in or about Dunedin proved to be a capital runner, and one who is likely to make a name for himself in this peculiar line if he chooses to persevere in it. It was not, however, until the second race that he showed his full powers.

HANDICAP RACE, 150 yards—M'Pherson, 1; G. Murdoch, 2.
HANDICAP WALKING RACE (for boys), half-mile—Sims, 1; Krull, 2; Jackman, 3. Much interest was here excited by the pluck shown by Master J. Daker, a very little fellow, who exerted himself all through with the greatest spirit, but who unfortunately transgressed the rules by breaking at one time into a run, which prevented him from being acknowledged the winner, although he actually was first in.

THROWING THE STONE—M'Cluskey, 1; M'Ilroy, 2.
IRISH JIG—Costello, 1; Sullivan, 2. This dance was admirably executed, and caused much merriment. The shades of difference between the successful and the defeated being very slight.

YOUTHS' HANDICAP RACE—Cameron, 1; Mills, 2; Drummond, 3.

BURNSIDE HANDICAP, half-mile—G. Murdoch, 1; Nightingale, 2.
THREE STANDING JUMPS—Downes, 1.

EXTRA RACE, 220 yards—M'Pherson (scratch), 1; Scanlan, 2.

This was given by the Committee as no provision had been made on the programme for a medium race.

HANDICAP WALKING RACE, one mile—M. Carr, 1; Edie, 2. **FOOT RACE** (for boys attending St. Joseph's Schools); 150 yards—Philp, 1; Woodley, 2; Scanlan, 3.

GRAND IRISH REEL (six competitors)—Sullivan, 1; Costello, 2. **CONSOLATION HANDICAP**, 120 yards—Titchener, 1; Samuels, 2; Lindsay, 3. With this latter race, as its name imports, the sports terminated, and a most successful fête was closed. Throughout the day there was no hitch, and nothing whatever occurred in any way to mar the enjoyment. Fine weather, well organised, and admirably contested sports, good music, contentment, and high spirits, and 'tho' last not least' first-class refreshments for the inner man, supplied with the utmost attention and civility by Messrs. Harris and Co., and Hall, all combined to make the hours fly happily by, and to sustain the reputation of the Hibernian sports. The committee, with thoughtful kindness, had invited the children of the Industrial School, which is situated in the neighborhood, to be present at the fête, and accordingly a large party of them were conducted by their master, Mr. Titchener, to the grounds, where their neat appearance and excellent behaviour testified highly to the character of the establishment in which they are being educated, but, unfortunately, notice of their attendance was not furnished in time to admit of preparations being made to supply them with refreshments.

A PLEA FOR HOME RULE.

"It may be said that we have not got very clean hands ourselves. . . . I do not think that we are entitled on all occasions to such uniform and peculiar credit for humanity as we sometimes claim for ourselves. I make that confession frankly. . . . There was a dreadful massacre at Glencoe. There were great atrocities perpetrated at the siege of Badajoz in the Peninsular War; or, coming down to a later period, I am bound to say I cannot defend the proceedings that were taken at Cephallonia, or more recently in Jamaica. I cannot and will not defend each and all of those proceedings." These words are taken from "the splendid and impassioned speech delivered on the historic common of Blackheath by the great orator and statesman, William Ewart Gladstone, to his constituency of Greenwich, and through them to the empire and the world, in condemnation of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria. Mr. Gladstone need not have gone to Cephallonia, or Badajoz, or Jamaica for instances of the brutality of might by Englishmen, and we believe in our hearts that while these far distant places were on his lips incidents much nearer home were in his heart and memory. Mullaghmaist and Wexford, the excesses of a hireling conquering soldiery in '98, the artificial famine of '46 and '47, the emigrant ship, the convict cell, and the gibbet, which destroyed, not 12,000 people, but half the population of a country numbering millions of people—these are more likely to have been present to Mr. Gladstone's historic mind than English cruelties on the hereditary enemy of the European continent, or Eastern black. These are not atrocities of very ancient date, and when Mr. Gladstone himself undertook the task of doing justice to Ireland he must have made himself acquainted with the horrors to which she had been subjected even in this century and in his own lifetime. As well might one expect Bulgaria to forget before 1900 the brutalities of Batak as that Ireland should cease to remember the 300 women massacred around the Market Cross of Wexford, the faithful men that swung from the disgraceful gibbet, the thousands of exiles that were driven from her shores each succeeding year, the convict cells filled with her truest sons, the hundreds of thousands that starved to death beneath a rule which called itself beneficent and paternal. These are memories which shall never die until Mr. Gladstone, or some other statesman who has the power, prescribes for Ireland what he sees to be the only salvation for the discontented provinces under the suzerainty of the Turk, and that prescription is Home Rule. It is "mild," and it would be "effectual."—*Ulster Examiner.*

BRITISH AND GERMAN IMPERTINENCE.

It appears from recent telegrams that the Spanish Government has warned Protestants in Madrid against making any public demonstration of an anti-Catholic nature. This we take to be kindness on the part of the government, for such demonstrations made in the midst of an intensely Catholic populace could only end in disturbance of a more or less grave kind. It was just such actions on the part of the Protestant preachers that brought on the recent troubles in Mexico, and in other parts of South America. Not content with being allowed to practice their religion quietly, to build their churches and schools, they must go out of their way to insult and abuse the Catholic clergy and religious, to misrepresent Catholic teaching in the grossest manner—in a word, to do everything calculated to rouse the ire of a hot-blooded, yet sincerely believing and devout people. Something of this, we take it, has recently been going on in Madrid and other parts of Spain: the Government kindly stepped in to warn indiscreet persons against bringing trouble on themselves.

This very simple and rational proceeding has, it now appears, been magnified into a national offence. A despatch has arrived from London stating that "a Reuter despatch from Berlin says the intolerant measures of the Spanish Government against Protestants are stated to have given rise to a frequent interchange of notes between the British and German Governments. It is understood that they will address remonstrances to Spain on the subject, and call upon her to act in conformity with her engagements."

This reads like a grim joke, on the part of the German government especially, one of those jokes for which Prince Bismarck is famous. The idea, in the face of present events, of a Protestant

government addressing "remonstrances" to a Catholic government for just warning Protestant proselytizers living under such Catholic governments, not to be too indiscreet in their zeal, is something almost funny. What a farce, it is to see the assumed indignation of these two virtuous governments at "the intolerant measures" of the Spanish Government against Protestants. Does it never occur to England or to Protestant Germany or to our Protestant friends on this side, many of whom we are confident will take up the hue and cry this week, that Germany within the last few years has been just a little bit intolerant of Catholics? Has England already forgotten its history—its history within this century? Within the memory of living men it also was intolerant of Catholics. Do our friends around us, who this week will hoot intolerance at Catholics from end to end of the land, close their eyes to these facts? Spanish intolerance! Where is it?

First of all, Spain is the wrong country to go to in order to find intolerance against Protestants. There are no Protestants there worth considering. But such as are there have all the liberty they desire. They desire, however, not liberty but license; and this the Spanish government very properly refuses to allow them. We might call Spain intolerant, if we saw it a country of, say, 40,000,000 souls, one-third of whom were Protestants; if we saw the Protestant churches seized by the government and given into the hands of Catholics; if we saw the Protestant bishops and clergy imprisoned or exiled, or constantly fined for teaching Protestant doctrine; if we saw Protestant schools and Protestant teaching utterly abolished; if we saw every means taken to prevent Protestant youth from studying for the ministry; if we saw Protestant houses of charity and religious communities, seminaries and such like, broken up; if we saw this thing kept up daily, year after year, and the persecution deepening in bitterness instead of softening, as time went on, we might, perhaps, then speak of Spain as intolerant towards Protestants. But even then the German government could not well remonstrate, since for the last five years or so it has been doing all this itself on the other side. Nor could those who applaud Germany in its dealings with its Catholic subjects remonstrate; for surely they could not in reason object to the measure that is meted out by them to others being meted out in turn to them. On the whole, we are inclined to disbelieve the dispatch, for even the government of Prince Bismarck could scarcely rise to such a height of foolish impertinence.—*Catholic Review.*

A PERILOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

DIRECTLY opposite the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, and one of the most conspicuous objects on the whole line of the Neva, is the citadel, or old fortress, in reality the foundation of the city—the golden spire of its church shooting toward the sky, and glittering in the sun. This spire, which rises tapering till it seems almost to fade away into nothing, is surmounted by a large globe, on which stands an angel supporting a cross. This angel, being made of perishable materials, once manifested symptoms of decay, and fears were entertained that it would soon be numbered with the fallen. Government became perplexed how to repair it; to raise a scaffolding to such a height would cost more than the angel was worth.

Among the crowd which daily assembled to gaze at it from below was a roofer of houses, who, after a long and silent examination, went to the Government, and offered to repair it without any scaffolding or assistance of any kind.

His offer was accepted, and on the day appointed for the attempt, provided with nothing but a coil of cords, he ascended inside to the highest window, and looking for a moment at the crowd below and at the spire tapering away above him, stood on the outer ledge of the window. The spire was covered with sheets of gilded copper, which, to beholders from below, presented only a smooth surface of burnished gold; but the sheets were roughly laid, and fastened with large nails which projected from the sides of the spire.

He cut two pieces of cord and tied loops at each end of both, fastened the upper loops over two projecting nails, and stood with his feet in the lower; then clenching the fingers of one hand over the rough edges of the sheets of copper, raised himself till he could hitch one of the loops on a higher nail with the other hand. He did the same for the other loop, and so he raised one leg after the other, and at length ascended, nail by nail and stirrup by stirrup, till he clasped his arms around the spire, directly under the ball.

Here it seemed impossible to go any farther, for the ball was ten or twelve feet in circumference, with a small and glittering surface, and no projecting nails; and the angel was above the ball, as completely out of sight as if it were in the habitations of its prototypes. But the daring roofer was not disheartened. Raising himself in his stirrups, he encircled the spire with a cord which he tied round his waist, and, so supported, leaned gradually, until the soles of his feet were braced against the spire, and his body fixed almost horizontally in the air. In this position he threw a cord over the top of the ball, and threw it so coolly and skillfully, that on the first attempt it fell down on the other side, just as he wanted it. Then he threw himself up to his original position, and by means of this cord climbed up the smooth sides of the globe, and in a few moments, amid thunders of applause from the crowd below—which at that great height sounded only like a faint murmur—he stood by the side of the angel. After attaching a cord to it, he descended, and the next day carried up with him a ladder of ropes, and effected the necessary repairs.

The 'Star of the East' states that there exists in the library of a convent at Serrai, a Greek MS. relating to St. Clement of Rome, dating from the eleventh century. It consists of forty sheets, and is in the form of a letter, addressed to James, the brother of our Lord, and has the title, "Life of the Holy Martyr Clement, Bishop of Rome, disciple of the Holy Apostle Peter."

ELECTION OF A COADJUTOR BISHOP OF TUAM.

An event of the highest importance and interest to the people of Connaught occurred on the 16th of August in Tuam, in the election of a Coadjutor to the most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam. The venerated Archbishop, now in his 86th year, shows no sign of either mental or physical debility. His features wear their accustomed expression of sturdiness, vigor, and benevolence, but the Supreme Head of the Church, in his paternal consideration, has acceded to the request of his Grace that some of the cares of the administration of so large a diocese, to which six episcopal sees are suffragan, should be removed from his shoulders by the appointment of a Coadjutor, and hence the election at Tuam.

At ten o'clock a solemn High Mass *de Spiritu Sancto* commenced in the Cathedral. A certain dimness filled the spacious building, throwing into high relief the richly decorated and brightly lit altar, the shining silken vestments of the sacred ministers, and the white robes of the clergy who filled the stalls and front benches. The celebrant was the Very Rev. James Canon Magee; deacon, Rev. Michael Heany; sub-deacon, Rev. Peter M'Philpin; and master of the ceremonies, Very Rev. Ulick Canon Bourke. On his throne at the Gospel side sat the central figure of all, "The great Archbishop of the West," the prelate in whose life events have been clustered that can be grasped by the memory of few other living men. His Grace's recollection embraces the landing of the French, the horrors of '98, Grattan's grand struggle against the Union, O'Connell's great religious and political efforts, the famine year, and the Young Ireland party. In fact, the record of his Grace's life is intermingled with many an event now a landmark in Irish history or a memory of the past. These were the thoughts that must have struck many as they gazed upon him in the cathedral. Scarcely had High Mass begun when blinding flashes of lightning shot through to the church, to be followed in a second by the crashing and rolling of distant thunder. A gust of wind rattled the big raindrops against the windows, then the dark masses of piled-up clouds broke, and volumes of water dashed to the earth with a roar that almost drowned the notes of the grand organ. Heard from the darkened, still interior of the cathedral, the wild fury of the elements which raged outside was most impressive, and lent an additional effect to the sublime rite being performed at the altar. And for hours this storm raged with unabated violence. High Mass concluded at 11 o'clock, when the laity and such of the clergy as had no votes retired, and the church doors were closed. His Grace Dr. MacHale ascended the seat prepared for the President of the election assembly, and the names of the representatives of canonries and parishes entitled to vote were called over. All answered with two exceptions, and there were found to be 44 electors present. Next was the appointment, by ballot, of two scrutators to examine the votes, and the clergy selected for this position were the Very Rev. James Canon Waldron and the Rev. Bartholomew Kavanagh. The Papal Rescript authorizing the election having been read, the priests present answered to their names, and each made the solemn attestation that his vote would be uninfluenced by a desire for anything but the welfare of the Church and the good of the people. Each voter then placed his vote in an urn; the total number of votes in the urn were compared with the number of voters present, and then each vote was read out aloud. The issue of the election was found to be:—*Dignissimus*, The most Rev. Dr. M'Eilly, Bishop of Galway, 16 votes. *Dignior*, Very Rev. Dr. Thomas MacHale, Professor, Irish College, Paris, 12 votes. *Dignus*, Rev. Thomas Carr, Professor, Maynooth, 9 votes; Rev. James Bonayne, P.P., 3 votes; Very Rev. Ulick Canon Bourke, President, St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, votes. Most Rev. Dr. Conway, Bishop of Killalla, 1 vote; Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, 1 vote. A formal record was made of the voting, to be transmitted to Rome, and at three o'clock the cathedral doors were opened, and the clergy separated. The result was awaited in Tuam with a great deal of interest, and of course considerable speculation was indulged in as to whom the Holy See will select.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

THE German Socialist Congress came off at Gotha, on the 20th of August, as announced. The object of the Congress was the organisation of the socialist forces for the next election. The socialists in Prussia expect to double the number of their representatives in the Reichstag, and to that end are working energetically. The spread of socialism is beginning to be a source of great disquietude to the Bismarckian government; they have sowed the wind and are reaping the whirlwind. The measures which are taken to prevent the spread of the contagion are no longer capable of concealment. And now that the public has discovered their magnitude, public opinion is excited and anxious as to what is coming. The military, in particular, are the special objects of the governmental repressive measures on the one hand and the persistent efforts of the propagandists of socialism on the other, and the latter seem to be the more successful. It has been found necessary to forbid the introduction to military quarters of all newspapers except the military journal, the 'Militär Wochenblatt.' Public places of amusement frequented by known socialists, and of these places there are in Berlin alone twelve specially named, are interdicted to the military. The singing of the Marseillaise is made a very grave offence. But not all the measures of the government can crush out the movement, not even the choice regiment of Guards has escaped the contagion, as searches made in their barracks have proved. The socialist press boasts of its success with them, and its circulation amongst them. "We rejoice," says the 'Volksbote,' "to have to report the occurrence of several socialist demonstrations in the army; these are symptoms that the spirit of socialism will soon predominate there. It is but right that it should be so, for do not the majority of our soldiers belong to the

oppressed and beggared classes?" The facility with which these wicked doctrines are spread among the military is easily explained. Generally of the working and mechanic classes, the soldiers are torn from their families who are very often dependent upon them for support, and are thus left in a state of poverty which is a continual source of grief to the soldier. Subject to an iron discipline, bad treatment and nominal pay, they soon come under the influence of socialist ideas or little by little sink into despondency and suicide. The official statistics of the Prussian army show that during the month of March, 1875, of 177 deaths occurring during that period, 21 were the result of suicide. From the same source we take the information that at Halberstadt, in a garrison of less than 1,000 men, six suicides occurred during the year 1875. Surely these figures are not the least sad of the aspects of the case.—'Catholic Review.'

"EFFETE SPAIN."

ANOTHER OF THOSE PLAYED OUT CATHOLIC NATIONS—WHAT IT IS SHOWING IN THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

THAT bitterly Protestant journal of New York, the 'Times,' is constrained by the facts to permit its correspondent in Philadelphia to bear his further testimony to the work of a Catholic nation which, according to the popular American notion, is "played out." This Centennial Exposition will teach the average American Protestant many things:—

"Colonel Francisco Lopez Fabra, the chief Spanish Commissioner, has remained at his post during all the heats of summer with remarkable singleness of purpose. The Spanish certainly teach us a lesson of pure nobility in many ways. Their departments are fitted up as museums, and offer enormous contrasts to those of almost every other nation, which are fitted up like retail stores. They came here entirely from good will, without a thought of making money by the sale of their goods, for the men who sent them, in nine-tenths of the whole Spanish display, sent no price list. When it became evident that there were many would-be purchasers, the Spanish, instead of taking advantage of the enthusiasm over their woolen fabrics and their damascened ware, placed upon them the most moderate prices. Their superb porous water-coolers—'alcazaras'—were valued at forty-five, fifty, and sixty cents apiece; their enameled tiles at two cents apiece; their lusted porcelain, and their fine specimens of glassware in proportion. The experience of those who are desirous of buying various objects is that there are not a few nations who have no fixed price, and who ask three times what they are willing to take. And among those who are more conscientious the prices are exceedingly high, and when the duties are added to them they become absolutely prohibitory. There are very few countries whose objects are as cheap, and whose methods are as honorable as the Spanish, and at the same time there is not one whose wares are so distinctly marked with the seal of nationality. Colonel Fabra is undeniably greatly pleased at the appreciative reception which the Spanish display has met in America, and he has evinced this in many ways, but in nothing more nobly than in the manner in which the most expensive etchings and volumes of photographs of Spanish cathedrals of the grand Gothic type have been surrendered to the public hands. In the Spanish government building, which the Commission fondly call the House of the King, (for they entertain a personal regard for their young Alfonso, like the English have for their Queen), these valuable books are spread out upon comfortable counters for the convenience of the public. Colonel Fabra was remonstrated with by zealous Philadelphians: 'Your beautiful books will be destroyed; put them under glass cases.' 'Not at all,' said Colonel Fabra; 'they are here to be destroyed if using them will do it. It will be sufficient recompense to us if but one man out of those who turn over the leaves gets a new thought for his art, or a new comprehension of Spain. And the more they are used the better will Spain be known. I should be ashamed to take them back to Spain clean, and new, and unused.' Now that was very noble, and was in accordance with the old idea of the Spanish hidalgo *pur sang*! Certainly all Spain's chivalry has not been laughed away by Cervantes.

"Throughout the summer Colonel Fabra and his assistants Count Donadio, Alvaro de la Gandara, and Colonel Marin, have remained, working away at the Spanish display, writing to Spain for new things, and arranging them to the best advantage. The treasures of the government building, or the House of the King, are so numerous that they demand the exclusive attention of a separate article. But, not satisfied with this display, or with the numerous things that have already been added in other quarters, Colonel Fabra wrote to Spain for photographic views of Los Palos, the port from which Columbus sailed for this land, and of the Convent of La Rabida, where he found refuge. These have just arrived and are about to be exhibited in the Main Building. They will be placed in a square frame, supported by a pedestal about five feet in height, and full descriptions in English text will be placed at the head of each photograph. The Spanish Commissioner was induced to do this because he found in America a great interest in all the things that concerned Columbus, whose life had been so pleasantly portrayed by Washington Irving as to make all the details very well known to people of education. There was a world of kindly thoughtfulness in the act which merits the heartiest appreciation at our hands, and it is entirely in keeping with the conduct of the Spanish Commission since they arrived in this country. The lovers of fine etching will be surprised at the importance and value of the works which have been surrendered to the public mercy, and will estimate at its worth the noble generosity of the Spaniards. The works on architecture, though purely of Spanish origin, have a French paraphrase side by side with the Spanish text, so that those who desire to study them can do so if they possess either of these languages. The illustrations are of the first order and show a fine mastery over chromo-lithography.

CREMATION OF AN OCTOGENARIAN PLANTER.

THE body of Mr. Henry Thomas Berry, aged eighty-two years, one of the largest and most respected planters in Marion County, South Carolina, has been subjected to a process of cremation, in accordance with a request contained in his will. The reasons assigned by the deceased planter for this strange desire are very peculiar. About twenty-four years ago two relatives of his died. After having been buried for several years the surviving relatives desired to have the remains disinterred to be removed to a spot located in an adjacent section. In accordance with this desire the bodies were disinterred, and during the removal the coffin lids became detached, and the bodies were exposed to public gaze. Having been buried a long time they were of course in a fearful state of decomposition. Mr. Berry was present on the occasion, and his nervous system received such a severe shock he there and then made a solemn declaration that his remains should not be subject to a similar fate. His two sons frequently tried to dissuade him from his intention, but argument was useless, and the old gentleman made a provision in his will that his sons should be disinherited in the event of their not carrying out his wishes. Some months before his death he entered into a contract with two of his employees, allowing them two mules and £60 each for superintending the cremation proceedings, and he selected two fir trees on his estate which were to be used for the purpose of firewood. The trees designated by the deceased were cut down, and all the necessary arrangements having been perfected, the body was laid on the platform surrounded by an enclosure about twenty feet in height. After appropriate services, held by a Baptist divine, the combustibles were ignited, and in about two hours all that remained of the deceased was ashes. The people of the district say that the process was an outrage on their sensibilities, and should have been prevented by the authorities.—'New York Herald.'

A FRENCH AMAZON.

ONE of the few surviving veterans of the First Empire (says a Paris correspondent) has just passed away in the person of M. le Com-mandant Duchemin, at the ripe age of 85. Constantly on active service throughout the campaign of Napoleon, and frequently wounded, he fought his way up from the ranks, and on the occupation of Paris by the Allies rendered himself famous as a duellist, and boasted of having killed or wounded a score of the "odious foreigners" on the field of honor. For the last twenty years he frequented the same café at the same hour daily to play his game of cards and take his absinthe. He lived almost in the past, and gave vent to his feelings in maledictions against Wellington, Blucher, Grouchy, and the rest, "qui avaient fait mourir son Empereur." His principal delight, however, was in recounting the history of his mother, Marie, whose career was a remarkable one. The daughter of an old soldier, and a vivandiere, she was from her earliest years the pet of the regiment, and at the age of fifteen married the fencing-master of the regiment of the Gardes Francaises, who, after taking part in the overthrow of the Bastille, was killed in attempting to save the life of a soldier of the Swiss Guard, leaving his young widow with her infant son. When the great Revolution war broke out, Marie felt the hereditary military instinct too strong to be resisted, and without hesitation sacrificed the locks so dear to her sex, and, disguised in male attire, was the first to enrol herself as a volunteer under the name of Joseph Duchemin, which was also that of her grandfather. Of iron constitution, and the build of a granadier, measuring nearly thirty-six inches across the shoulders, she had little difficulty in concealing her sex, although she was wounded at the siege of Toulon. Two months afterwards, when fighting in the war of La Vendée, she was engaged in the battle of Chollet. Here she received two severe wounds, but in spite of the loss of blood, her courage sustained her until the close of the day, when she fired the very last shot, and fell exhausted. Then only on dressing her wounds was it discovered by the surgeons that Corporal Duchemin (for she had gained her stripes) was a woman. She became at once the hero, or rather heroine of the day, and was personally complimented by her general, who asked permission from the War Minister to keep her name on the muster-roll of the regiment, and Marie remained inscribed as corporal in the 42nd Foot. She afterwards fought at Lodi, Arcola, and Rivoli, where she captured a flag, at the Pyram, Mount Thabor, Aboukir, and other engagements. She was then taken prisoner by the English, and sent to the hulks at Plymouth, but managed to escape, with three of her comrades, by killing the sentinel on duty, and got safely back to Paris. Five days afterwards she rejoined her regiment, and made her last campaign, for she lost her right leg by a cannon ball at Marengo. She was then admitted as a pensioner into the Invalides, and it was a proud day for herself and son when they went together in 1857 to the Palace of the Legion of Honor to receive each the St. Helena medal. General Serrurier, Governor of the Invalides, applied for the Cross of the Legion of Honor for her, but before the authorities had decided on such an awful departure from precedent, as to confer this distinction on a woman, she died in 1862. In relating this extraordinary career, the old commandant used to say, "She was only a woman, but" (with a forcible but untranslatable French expletive) "what a soldier!"

The following report of the steamer St. Louis arrived at this port from New Orleans, respecting the adventurous voyage of Mr Johnson, which has been previously alluded to, will be read with interest:—"The Centennial, small boat or dory, of Gloucester, United States manned by one man, A. Johnson, from Gloucester to Liverpool, steering E., July 14, at four p.m., in 43 N. 47 W. Left on the 15th of June. Boat sixteen feet long. A. Johnson was well and required no assistance."

THE 'SATURDAY REVIEW' ON "GROWN-UP DAUGHTERS."

NOTHING (says the 'Saturday Review') can be more intolerable than the mismanagement and discomfort to be found in countless households where there are plenty of grown-up daughters, who have really little to do but grumble at the dreariness of their lives and fret themselves into permanent ill-health. Perhaps they take sufficient interest in the housekeeping to wonder contemptuously how their mother can be troubled with such inefficient servants "creatures" who cannot even make palatable coffee or keep the silver bright. They have no patience with the shortcomings of the overworked housemaid, from whom they expect as much personal attendance as if she had only a lady's-maid's work to perform. They cannot think why the gardener does not show more taste in his arrangements of the flower-beds, and why he does not cut off the withered roses. Half the young women one meets in the country sink into a state of semi-imbecility from idleness and want of interest in their surroundings. From mere thoughtlessness and ignorance they grow up exacting and unreasonable. From want of active exercise they become the ready prey to hysteria, dyspepsia, and spine complaints. They marry any one who will have them, simply because they are so bored that any chance is welcome. They make bad wives, because they have never learnt the rudiments of domestic economy. When the unfortunate mother of such daughters allows herself to be persuaded to add a lady help to the establishment, the height of absurdity is reached. Four or five plain, commonplace, stupid girls may lounge about the house—one with a piece of soiled fancy-work, another playing snatches of dance music, and a third reading French novels on the sofa, while perhaps a pretty, graceful lady lays the fire, dusts the room, and endeavors, probably in vain, to bring order in the uncomfortable and chaotic establishment.

ST. FRANCIS.

THE Francisans were the sacred militia of the Middle Ages in the free Italian communes. Friends to the weak, foes to the oppressors, they lived on the charity of the people; they despised the rich; courageous, because they sided with right; fearless, because they numbered legion; free, because they did not possess anything, and so had nothing to lose.

There is a whole series of poets belonging to this Order, the first of whom is St. Francis himself. Fond as he was of the poor, he does not care to sing in any other language than that of the people. His first song is a hymn to the sun; but the characteristic feature of this sacred troubadour, is that his marriage with poverty is but an imitation of the chivalrous usages of the time. He was handsome and young; he had distributed his money in alms, he had learned the habits of the troubadours, the art of the courtier, the traditions of the Knights of the Round Table. He was a gay companion, the lord of banquets, the minstrel of society; he dreamed of wrongs to redress, of the innocent to save, of the weak to raise by his courage—he loved, in short, all the enterprises and adventures of knights-errant. He accompanies one of the Crusades; he bravely fights before Damietta; he conceives the formation of a new chivalry, the chivalry of Christ, and he returns to Italy to found his Order. But could there be a good chevalier without his dame? Certainly not. He had but just returned; his friends visit him, and find him, thoughtful. "What is it?" they ask; "do you think of choosing a wife?" "You have guessed," he says; "I am thinking of marrying one that is to me the noblest, the richest, and most beautiful dame. My lady is Poverty." He then sings a hymn to Poverty, which he personifies, according to the symbolism of the time, seeing in her eyes the power of detaching souls touched with her love from all terrestrial thoughts and inclinations, and raising them to the contemplation of angels. On May 26, 1219, in the smiling valley below the city of Assisi, the saint's native place, the first general review of his militia took place. They mustered five thousand men, encamped under the shade of the beautiful foliage. Their clothes were sackcloth, the earth their bed, a stone their pillow, and their recreation was prayer, and the singing of hymns and psalms. People assembled from all parts; poor and rich asked each other what it meant. "It is the camp of God—it is the holy chivalry." They were the followers of St. Francis, who had taken the oath of poverty, and were going to receive the watchword from their chief, which was—"Love of God, nature and mankind; poverty and humility." They separate. They scatter themselves to all parts of the world, they consider themselves the chevaliers of faith. In the East they take the place of the Knights Templar; in the West they preach to the Moors; in Italy they assist the lepers and teach the people poetry—popular poetry—so that they may understand and sing the praises of God. In the sublime songs of St. Francis there breathes a spirit of faith and enthusiasm which, in spite of a language still rude and imperfect, gives them a harmony quite in accordance with the subject. His poems have a graceful and touching simplicity for one who reads them with a view to the life of their author. In reading them, one must remember that he wrote them when, absorbed in contemplation after a life of labor, he gave a positive farewell to the world, to look upon it from a lofty sphere, where he felt but love to God. This love he continually sang and taught in his works, which form one of the most interesting monuments of primitive Italian life, faith, poetry, and literature.—'Macmillan's Magazine.'

As an indication of the progress ritualism is making in England, it is stated that vestments are worn in two hundred and fifty-one churches; in seven hundred and fifteen candles are placed on the altar, and in three hundred and seventy instances the candles are lighted at the celebration of the communion.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL is now fitted up with every convenience, in order that it may be made worthy of the patronage of all classes of The house has undergone a thorough renovation throughout, and a café and reading room has been instituted for the convenience of commercial gentlemen and others. Neither expense nor pains has been spared to render the "Oriental" what a first-class hotel should be.—[Advt.]

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

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

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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.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES, High-Street.

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

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VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE, Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.

J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.

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

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JAMES NEIL, HERBALIST,

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

SAMUEL PORTER'S

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RATRAY-STREET.

ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.

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

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PROVINCIAL YARDS.

WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, AND CO., will sell by auction, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock sharp,

The booths, grand stand, saddling paddock, race cards, entrance gates, and five fruit stands, for the two days' meeting.

Authorised Charges:

Saddling Paddock, 5s. Grand Stand, 5s.

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Foot passengers, 1s. Saddle horse, 2s. One-horse trap, 3s.

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Licensed traps, 2s 6d, to pay once only each day; the passengers of same, 1s each.

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MR. SYDNEY JAMES,

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NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

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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.

THAMES STREET BAKERY,

OAMARU.

B M A G E E,

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.

ELLIOTT'S

NEW BOOT WAREHOUSE

Wholesale and Retail,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Three doors south of Hanover street.

£1,500.

NEW GOODS.

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

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

Special Bargain in Ladies' Kid Morocco E.S., 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.

JOHN ELLIOTT,

GEORGE STREET.

MR JOHN MOUNT

SOLICITOR,

Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets, DUNEDIN.

Bread and Biscuit Baker.

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.

NOTICE.

THOMAS BIRCH intimates that he has resumed business as Wine and Spirit Merchant, in Jetty-street, adjoining the hotels of Messrs Couzens and Moss. Best selection of Wines and Spirits to choose from.

FIRST DISPLAY OF
N E W S P R I N G G O O D S
 BY BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

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

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

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

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

FANCY—The introduction of the new colours, Biscuit, Cream, Ecru, 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 use 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 McGEATH - - Proprietor.

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,

ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,

ROYAL ARCADE.

Established - - - 1859.

THE

LARGEST PHOTOGRAPHIC GAL-
LERIES IN THE COLONY.

Quick Pictures of Children and Family Groups taken on the shortest notice.

Our well-known Shadow Portraits taken in any weather.

Vignettes embossed; Cameo Medallions; Half-figures, Figures, Cartes de Visite and Cabinet Portraits finished with all the latest improvements, guaranteed never to change color. No extra charge for tinting. Photos. sent (post free) to all parts of the Colony. Visitors from the country will receive every attention.

Portraits of Maories and celebrities presented gratis.

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,

ROYAL ARCADE,
 DUNEDIN.

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

HAIR-DRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND ARTISTS IN HAIR.

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

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
 Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

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. G. GOGAN,

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,

CORNER OF

MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,
DUNEDIN, N.Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

JAMES WALSH

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

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

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC
COMMERCIAL

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

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

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

CALEDONIA HOTEL.

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

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

M. MARSHALL

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

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

V.  R

GOURLEY AND LEWIS

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

NEW ZEALAND HAT MANUFACTORY

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

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

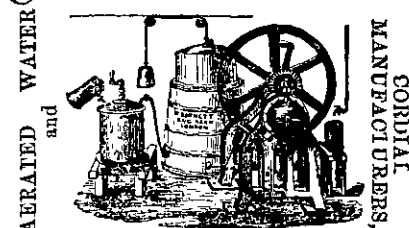
BASKETS — BASKETS

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, Maraschino,
Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

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

WEIR AND SAMSON,
Importers of
CHINA, GLASSWARE, EARTHENWARE,
STONEWARE, LAMPWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING, IRONMONGERY,
PERFUMERY, AND FANCY GOODS,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

N.B.—Large Shipments of the above Goods
are being opened up ex "James Nicol Fleming,"
including Goods for

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR
PRESENTS.**

Parties furnishing will find it to their advan-
tage to give us a trial.

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

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELIOTT,
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, situats 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, DRE-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, ETTERICK, BENGER 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 Batray 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.

DUNEDIN HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTORY.

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

Note the Address—Corner Octagon and Stuart-street.

AMERICAN WASHING FLUID,

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

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

Samuel Clayton (of F. N. Holland
Gibbs & Clayton) H. Wilson and Co.
W. Hunter (for W. S. G. Gibbs
and J. Scouler) H. R. Clark and Co.

OTAGO STEAM LAUNDRY.

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

Bottled by

J. BROWN, Brown-street, Dunedin.

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

JOHN GOLLAR, BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER, TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered all over the city and suburbs free of charge. All goods of the best quality. Prices strictly moderate.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN:

THE

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING 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 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 Brownie, and that they will henceforth be known as and trade under the name or designation of H. and B. BROWNIE, Milliners and Baby Liner Importers.

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

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

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

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

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

Princes-street, Dunedin, Aug. 18, 1876

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.

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

GOODGER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

CITY BREWERY,

DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSEERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

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,

Seyern street;

OAMARU.

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.

KENSINGTON WOOD AND COAL DEPOT.

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

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

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

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

JOHN COGAN.

OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE,

J. COGGIN, PROPRIETOR.

Excellent accommodation. Good attendance with every comfort combined, with moderate charges.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence

M. MONAGHAN, PROPRIETOR

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

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Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

WHITE HART HOTEL.

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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.

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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.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN,

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MOLONEY

PROPRIETOR.

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL.

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

W. P. THORNTON wishes to inform the travelling and business Public of Dunedin and Country that the above hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now fitted up in the most comfortable manner, no reasonable expense having been spared to make it one of the best family Hotels in the city. The bedrooms are lofty, and have good ventilation. Private sitting and sleeping apartments for families. Charges for Board much below late rates.

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

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 description. Orders left will have prompt attention Charges strictly moderate.

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

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

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