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PRICE 6D.

DUBLIN.



EW cities in the world are more favorably reported of than is the Irish capital, one of whose leading streets forms the subject of our illustration this week. Art has contributed much to render the town attractive, for its public buildings are remarkable for their beauty, and those quarters in which are situated the residences of the more wealthy citizens are generally handsome and well designed. But much as art has done towards the enrichment of the metropolis in question Nature has accomplished still

distant ranges of Wicklow, the whole terminating in the bold promontory of Bray. But hardly might the brush of the painter, much less the pen of the writer, depict the chief charm of the landscape—its wondrous coloring; especially if it be at the season when the heather blooms and the mountains are dyed in crimson from summit to base.

Where else shall be found a city from whence such charming scenes may be gained, not only by a drive but even by a walk of no exceeding length? An hour by rail and sea-side cliffs are reached, where the denizen of the crowded streets may be reinvigorated by fresh breezes odorous with the scent of the gorse blossom and innumerable wild hill flowers, while he watches the waves dashing against the rocks hundreds of feet below where he



more, for she has embellished the country surrounding with a thousand beauties, and spread out in the immediate vicinity a noble bay.

What traveller who has visited Ireland has failed to be delighted with the entrancing prospect that unfolds itself before his gaze as he approaches the shores of the Emerald Isle, arriving from Holyhead or Liverpool? On his right the Hill of Howth raises its rugged brown mass from the sea, and while the city with its swarming domes and spires lies in front, to the left are seen the island and lesser heights of Dalkey and Killiney with the sweep of country, highly cultivated and studded with villas, that slopes away to the Dublin mountains, behind which rise the more

stands; or else he may be carried out by horse or steam to wander amongst picturesque mountain glens, or on the bank of some stream noted for its beauty; beneath the fragrant hawthorn branches of the Park, or through shady lanes and retired meadows; or, if the study of antiquity delight him, he may find at no great distance from the bustling haunts of business remnants of the past that will serve to recal to him memories of generations long gone by. Nor is it necessary to depend upon a conveyance for the enjoyment of such pleasures; they who are of more robust habits may without over-fatigue requite themselves for working hours spent amidst the turmoil of the town by an evening passed in the tranquility of rural surroundings that have been gained on foot.

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

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

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING
FORKS.

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

AMERICAN ANGLO-CUT NAILS.

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

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
of every description.

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTLEPIECES.

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

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
Machines.

SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE
PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN
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SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

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.

SPECIAL

The Undersigned beg to notify that they have removed into their re-erected PREMISES PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, and are now offering a Choice Assortment of Goods at a small advance on Prime Cost, and consisting of—
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
BRUSHWARE, PAPERHANGINGS,
IRONMONGERY, &c.

Also, Invoices of GENERAL MERCHANDISE continually arriving from the Manufacturers.

SCANLAN BROS. & CO.



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

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

A. H. ROSS,
OPTICIAN AND GENERAL
IMPORTER.

WILL in a few days open extensive Premises in the Octagon, Princes-street, with a varied stock of superior INSTRUMENTS and other Goods, selected by him personally in the Home markets.

Goods now being landed ex Calypso; more to follow by the Avona, May Queen, and Clan McLeod.

Particulars in future advertisements.

NEW BOOT WAREHOUSE,
GEORGE STREET,
(Near Hanover Street.)

JOHN ELLIOTT begs to inform his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has imported for the present season a magnificent assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

Embracing all the latest Novelties in Ladies' Embroidered, Polish, Buttoned and Plain, French Lastings. No person need be without a pair of Boots when they can be had at the following prices:—

Ladies' Cashmere	...	from	3 6
" " high heels	...	"	4 11
" French Lastings, military	...	"	5 9
" " " military sewn	...	"	7 6
" " " embroidered alpine	...	"	8 6
" " " polish buttoned	...	"	11 6
" " " mock lace	...	"	10 6
" Leather Slippers, sewn	...	"	3 6
" Canvas	...	"	3 0

Ladies' Bronze, Scarlet, Blue and Black Slippers in great variety.

GENTLEMEN'S! GENTLEMEN'S!

Kid Lorne Shoes, sewn, 12s 6d; Oxonians, do. 11s 6d; Kid elastic sides, do., 13s 6d.

OUR OWN MAKE !!!

Blucher's from 11s 6d; Seamless Lace-ups, from 16s 6d; Watertight do., from 17s 6d. Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order. Quality and fit guaranteed.

The above are all first-class Goods, expressly imported by J. E., and he feels confident an inspection (which he respectfully solicits) will ensure patronage.

Note the Address — GEORGE-STREET, (Near Hanover-street.)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,
High-Street.

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

H. YEEND & CO., Proprietors.

J. HARDIE AND CO.'S

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

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

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

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

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

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

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

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

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

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

How often, for instance, when the tasks of a summer's day had concluded have we left the streets and passing through a southern suburb ascended the hills, where seated amidst the fern and heather by the side of some clear rill that poured down from the mountains in the rear, we have enjoyed the pleasures of a perfect solitude within full view of the populous city.

How easy it was then to fall into a day dream, and once more to people the metropolis and its neighborhood with the men of other times. If the memory did not care to stretch back through many ages to the famous Good Friday, when there across the bay to the north Brian conquered the Danes at Clontarf, nor to when in times less glorious for Erin Irishman, Ostman, and Anglo-Norman were engaged in a deadly struggle in the streets beneath us, nor yet to later years when Lords Deputies plotted against the welfare of the native chieftains, and many a deed of wrong was coolly planned and foully executed; it was, at least, of interest to review in mind the efforts of patriotism at the close of the last century, to speculate as to what would have been the effects upon the country had the famous resolution of the Volunteers survived to our days, or had the eloquence of Grattan been potent to accomplish all that the orator had devoted his life to; to look forward also to a brighter future, when a Parliament should be again assembled upon Irish soil, and Dublin occupying her true rank amongst cities should lift up her head as the capital of a great nation, rather than, as now, acknowledge herself with shame to be no more than the chief town of a subject province.

But let us enter the city and discover what may be its aspect: in streets of good proportions and fine appearance—the widest of them being Sackville-street, which forms the subject of our illustration, and which may compare favorably with the other leading thoroughfares of Europe—lively crowds are hastening to and fro. Cabs, carriages and omnibuses, together with that peculiar national vehicle, the outside car, are speeding on their way; nor are the wains of heavier traffic wanting; all is life and motion. Now and then are to be heard, escaping from the general confusion of sound, a snatch of conversation, or some witty repartee, the utterance of which forms so distinctive a mark of the race to which these citizens belong. On every side are to be seen bright looks and gay costumes. A well-favored, kindly people, distinguished by refined tastes and good manners, are evidently abroad, and a stroll over the pavements they frequent cannot fail to be attended with pleasure. Large and well-furnished shops with the goods showily displayed in their windows characterise the business streets; those filled with private residences are many times handsome and always of respectable aspect. Here and there are to be found squares, laid out as pleasure-grounds and well filled with trees and flowering plants; and scattered thickly all over the town are public buildings, government edifices, educational institutions, theatres, hospitals, exhibition buildings in connection with the arts and sciences, convents and churches. Of these latter, the principal in point of antiquity and architecture are the Cathedrals, St. Patrick's and Christchurch, the first-mentioned said to occupy the site of a church built by St. Patrick, the second restored, under the name of the Most Holy Trinity, by the Earl of Pembroke, otherwise known as Strongbow, and wherein that adventurous warrior was buried; the Archbishop, St. Lawrence O'Toole, who had vigorously opposed his arms, charitably officiating at his obsequies. These two venerable buildings to which we allude have, however, long since been desecrated, and perverted from their rightful service. They are held by the authorities of the Anglican Communion and are remarkable for the excellence of the music performed in them, but so little is the presumably spiritual character of their worship recognised, that even by members of the sect which acknowledges it as an expression of its faith it is not unusual to hear the choral celebration of the evening service in St. Patrick's Cathedral spoken of as "Paddy's Opera."

The Catholic Churches which have suffered no desecration are all modern, and none are remarkable for any extraordinary beauty. Times, however, seem more hopeful, and if it be too much to look forward to the restitution to its just owners of at least one of the ancient cathedrals spoken of, we trust the day is not far removed when a temple will be erected that will be a worthy monument of the victorious faith of a mighty nation.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Continued.

AFTER STORM COMES SUNSHINE.

"WHAT, Harry," replied the Captain, soberly; "I am off for New Orleans to-night."

"O, do see Ned first, dear Aleck," said Rosine, coaxingly; "it will be such a triumph for me. I do not care to tell him; we have fought this battle o'er and o'er again, and the dear Colonel—O, here he comes, I must tell him;" and breaking away from Harry, she ran to the hall with the story for the Colonel. He was at first stunned by the suddenness of the news, and then joined heartily in the general rejoicing, saying, "I hope Ned will not be sorry; he is rancorous in this matter."

"He ought to sorrow with me," replied Captain Hartland "that his fierce injustice added fuel to the fire in my bones; you may tell him—but I am off by the quickest route," and taking his hat he hurried out before the Colonel could summon his thoughts to say, "Welcome her here," which was in his heart.

He reached New Orleans, wearied but not exhausted, to find the band of Sisters had left only the day before for the north, Laura travelling with them. One night's attempt at rest, and he started again, overtaking them in Baltimore. Sister Angela came at his bidding; she had never hinted to Laura what might be in store for her, lest there should be some slip. "At last, Dora!" said Captain Hartland, taking the Sister's hand. "Thank you with all my

heart, may God reward you for all you have done for me and mine. Where is my wife? does she know of this change?"

"I have told her nothing," was the reply, "knowing that it was more fitting the pleasing intelligence should come through you. She is in the house; I will send her to you."

Into that interview we must not gaze; it must suffice us that Laura, the discarded, forsaken wife, was restored to the inmost heart of her husband—to all the love of early days, more tenderer, truer, and more enduring by the fires of adversity.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FINALE.

THE sun rose brightly on the second day of October, the Feast of the Holy Guardian Angels, shining through the purple haze of autumn, and tinting with rosy fingers the scattering clouds of vapor that lingered near the horizon. The high Altar in the Church of Our Lady of Angels was decorated with rare and beautiful flowers. The usual hour of the morning Sacrifice had been a little delayed for the administering of another Sacrament. Harry Greenwood and his bride knelt in devotion before that altar, offering to God the vows they were there to make; while Captain Hartland and his restored wife bent the knee with the bridal party, and as the priest, receiving the ring from the bridegroom, placed it upon the proper finger of the bride, Aleck Hartland, unseen, slipped the bright circle he had so long worn with a heavy heart, upon the finger of his wife, now nearer and dearer to him than ever. Mass for a newly-married pair was celebrated, Harry and Rosine still worshipping at that altar, where they together received the Living Bread, while at the conclusion of the services, Father Roberts pronounced the solemn nuptial benediction. It was a peaceful, holy scene, where the purest joys of earth mingled with the treasured hopes of heaven, not a jarring thought, not a passing shadow even on those young hearts, here pledged to each other, and together to their dear present Lord, for all time and eternity. Marion had contrived to steal from her princely home with the little Lily, to witness a ceremony that recalled to her only weary, heart-saddening memories. Mr. Benton could not be persuaded to come to town for even this occasion; but the mother was with her beloved daughter. Colonel Hartland gave away the bride, the little Philomena, now a fine grown girl, standing as bride's-maid, while Harold had come all the way from St. Louis, as he asserted again and again, solely to do his duty as "best man."

That was a charming bridal party as they took the cars for dear Hawthorndean, not one missing, and only one with the old heart-ache clinging to her—the drooping Marion; the light-hearted, out-spoken joy, contrasted with her own desolate well-remembered bridal, followed by no nuptial benediction.

Harold brought news, which he told privately to his mother, of the reported engagement of Horatio Leighton with some grand lady in Washington. "O, Marion! what did she want with that old fool?" he inquired contemptuously, as he ended his communication.

"Hush, my boy," said his mother, laying her hand reprovingly on his lips; "he is your brother."

Dr. Hartland and his father had had quite a little friendly quarrel about giving the bride away, Ned declaring that it was his right, but here the Colonel was positive, so the son was obliged to submit.

"I haven't given you away, Rosa," he said, as the wearied party reached the lovely home at Hawthorndean, "and to-morrow I want you for Paradise, Sunny Nook and Purgatory. Shall I have to ask his permission?" he added, looking quizzically at the bridegroom.

"Never," said Harry, smiling, "she is just as truly yours, only I may sometimes break in on your *tête à tête*."

"You mean to keep that right, ha; Well, we'll circumvent him, wont we, Rosa? What does he know of the lovely places about Hawthorndean?"

It was suggested by the Doctor next day in that ramble, which perhaps it is unnecessary to say was not made without Harry, that Rosa could not possibly be spared to set up a separate establishment; what were two lone men like his father and himself to do? At first the husband's resolution was quite fixed, that it was only right and proper that they should make a home for themselves; but his persistence was shaken by the earnestness and warmth of the Doctor and Rosa. "It would be so nice, Harry, to have the dear Colonel and Ned at our table;" and at last he gave his consent to the pleading look of those brown eyes, and the touch of that little hand as it lay in his, to leave things as they were at present; to give up the rooms he had proposed to take till they could get a house, and suffer Rosine still to be the head of the Colonel's family. Colonel Hartland had provided very generously for his beloved daughter, but to keep her in his house!—how he longed for it, but his delicacy had forbidden him to make the request. When he heard of the decision made under the sweet skies of Sunny Nook, he was like a boy again, thanking Harry with so much emotion and simplicity, that the young man almost blamed his own heart for the wish to have her all to himself.

Dr. Hartland could not as yet be quite cordial in his manner to Laura, there was for some time a restraint between them; cold, formal politeness on his part; but at length, the quiet, shrinking course which she maintained, wore its way even into his obdurate heart. As for the restored wife, she knew no pleasure now but Aleck's wishes, and the tiny cottage below the lawn was a home of sweet content, made sweeter by grateful loving hearts, that had both drunk deeply of the bitter cup of sorrow.

The young growing parish at Hawthorndean, with its increasing numbers, afforded a field for Laura's energies, so freely employed at the Home of the Orphans, and the poor and the sick, the destitute and forsaken, found in her a friend and helper,—and she had the pleasure in time of marking a growing interest in these things in her husband's heart. Willie, the dear blind boy, was at

D. J. S T O H R

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

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

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-AGENTS.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

[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

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

VENETIAN BLINDS,

VENETIAN BLINDS!!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

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.****G H O L L A H ' S
GREAT INDIAN CURES.
TIGER BRAND.**

Example of the numerous Testimonials received by the Proprietor from well-known Colonists:—

Dunedin, August 31, 1876.

SIR,—Having taken your Gollah's Rheumatic Mixture for some considerable time, and having been completely cured by its use from the very severe Rheumatic Gout from which I had suffered most severely for the last ten years, I can bear testimony to its extraordinary curative powers. I am now free from all pain, and well in my health, and have the free use of my hands and feet, which I had not previous to taking your medicine. I think it right to state, for the benefit of others suffering from the tortures that I endured for the period above stated, that I attribute my restoration to health and my freedom from pain, entirely to the use of your invaluable medicine. I can strongly recommend it to those suffering from Rheumatism or Gout.

(Signed) JOHN GRIFFEN, J.P.

The extraordinary and constant cures being effected by these never-failing remedies in every part of the Colony, warrant the assertion that they have NO EQUAL for Certainty of Cure. They can be had of all respectable Chemists and Medicine vendors throughout New Zealand.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

Dunedin, P. Hayman & Co.; Christchurch, Cook and Ross; Wellington, W. and G. Turnbull and Co.; Nelson, R. Hadfield; Auckland, Brown, Barlett and Co.; Westport, Baillie and Humphrey; Greymouth, Kennedy Brothers; Hokitika, Joseph Churchies.

P. HAYMAN & Co., Dunedin,
Wholesale Agents for Otago.
Trade purchasers treated liberally.

**J O H N V E Z E Y
(Successor to John Garduer),****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 Quail).

THAMES STREET BAKERY,

OAMARU.

B M A G E E,

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

WANTED KNOWN—Mr. Thos. Robson, Tailor, has removed from Octagon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble, Bootmaker.

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

A. B L A D E N,

PAINTER, GAINER, AND
GENERAL HOUSE AND SHIP DECORATOR.

Great King Street.

Ceilings and Walls distempered, in any color. All Work executed on the most reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. Estimates given.

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.

G L A S G O W A R M S H O T E L

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.

first a little grieved and sensitive about Mrs. Hartland coming as she did between him and the dearest love and fondest care of the Captain, but Laura's affectionate nature soon won the boy to herself, and in the end he came back to his own little room in the cottage, and was quite as much at home there as at his grandfather's. Philomena Nelson, or "Mina," as she was called, had been his playmate, but she was now gone back to her brother; much to the regret of Laura, who, though older (now her heart was at rest), was no graver than the sedate little girl, and they had become the fondest of friends.

Dear, patient reader, you who have kindly travelled through so many years with me, shall I impair the romance of this story, founded on unquestionable fact, by bringing down my living heroes and heroines to this gracious year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five? or shall I leave the remainder of their lives to your fertile imagination? Preferring the latter, you can here close the book, leaving these few last pages for the prosaic eyes of your Uncles and Aunts.

Dear Hawth' orndean! lovely, unsurpassed as ever, with thy verdant hill-tops crowned with the rich and varied hues of autumn tide! Time, the great innovator, has wonderfully spared the beauties of this lovely region.

The village has not developed into a country town, the same undisturbed quiet lanes open their stores of beauty to the eye and to the heart of the seeker. The mighty steam-power has not dared to invade these hills, but ah, in the distant valley, ay, in the very shadow of "Paradise" and "Purgatory," the fire-horse darts through the embowered beauties of "Sunny Nook;" friendly hands sought to save from desecration this well-beloved spot, but railroad corporations have no souls.

Hawthornean boasts now an hotel, all the business of the region crowding toward the valleys, consequently the multitudes of summer strangers from the cities, who import into our plain country homes their artificial town customs, and laugh at our rural habits, are just beginning to find out our snug quarters. But our early friends from the city, linked by ties of blood and friendship with the Hawthorne estate, have never forsaken lovely Hawthornean. In the old mansion, Philip Benton and his wife, in "gentle life's descent," wait hand in hand their summons; full of peace and calm joy, their last days their happiest. Our kind-hearted Colonel, on the retired list of his country's servants, passes his time between his two homes, equally at head-quarters in town or country.

In the year of our Lord above named, on such a morning in "yellow clad autumn," our Rosine stood where she stood one well-remembered June day long ago, when she pointed out to Mr. Greenwood, for the first time, the beauties of that spot. Harry is by her side; they are many years older, but the fresh, kindly look that never grows old, shines from both their faces; his bearing expresses always that same deferential admiration of his wife, which says so plainly, "The heart of her husband trusteth in her." They are prolonging the vacation from their busy town life for their children's sake; they are now watching a party on the lawn, earnestly engaged in a game of croquet. I speak advisedly when I say "earnestly," for persons never in earnest elsewhere are aroused to energy here. Beyond the band of players, two ladies of mature age are also watching intently the nearly completed game. Down go the mallets at length, the winning party running to the veranda. A blooming young girl was the first to reach the destination, and bring the news. "There, mamma," exclaims the little Hebe, addressing Rosine, "Uncle Ned and I beat Uncle Aleck and Cousin Lily."

"Yes, Isa, we did it handsomely. Come, sit on my knee; chairs seem to be a scarce article in these quarters."

At once we are carried back to the voice and manner of our old friend, Dr. Hartland, now considerably past middle age, but as erect in his carriage, and curt in his speech as erst.

"I won't come if you call me Isa—sy," replied the pouting young damsel, drawing out the name.

"Well, Dora then; Isadora, my beloved, will you condescend to rest yourself in these arms?"

Then began a tussle, and the bird was at length captured by the all-conquering Doctor; evidently very glad was the Miss of her seat on his knee.

"Has anybody told you the news, Harry?" he said, when the little lady had fixed herself to her mind; turning to the father and mother who watched with delight the fond friendship ripening each day between dear old Ned and their first-born darling. "I saw by the 'Times' last week (I don't suppose you read newspapers in this hermitage) that Leighton's brigade, which includes Harold's regiment, were all ordered to report in New York to be mustered out; a very sensible arrangement in the Department, as most of the soldiers belong west of the Mississippi. Father is as pleased with the uncommon praise they shower on this brigade as if his own son were the commanding officer."

The memory of Andrew Johnson still survives in Tennessee. A gentleman writing from Greenville, the former home of the ex-President, says:—"The veritable tailor's shop is standing, and may be seen by any visitor. Mine host worked with Andy on the bench. Mr. Johnson's old home, a plain and simple structure bearing the impress of time, is on a retired street. The house in which Mr. Johnson lived when he first came to Tennessee is a small one-story frame, twelve by fourteen feet, two doors and one window. His tailor's shop was much the same kind of a structure, with a plain board sign, without border, two and a-half feet long and eighteen inches wide, blackish base, with yellowish-red letters, 'A. Johnson, Tailor.' The house in which he last lived is a very plain but neat two-story, with a two-story wing running from one end. His son now occupies the home. Crape hangs on the door-knob yet."

Noels' Noquey.

GOD PITY THE POOR.

The wild rushing wings of the tempest are sweeping
The frost fettered land like a spirit of wrath;
The fierce, icy breath with keen arrows is piercing
The breasts of the wand'ers who stand in his path;
The earth in a trance lies enshrouded in silence,
The storm king knocks loudly at window and door;
The prayer of the pitiful fervently rises—
God shelter the homeless and pity the poor!

God pity the poor who are wearily sitting
By desolate hearth-stones, cold, cheerless, and bare,
From which the last ember's pale flicker has faded,
Like Hope dying out in the midst of despair;
Who look on the wide world and see it a desert,
Where ripple no waters, no green branches wave,
Who see in a future as dark as the present
No rest but the death-bed, no home but the grave.

God pity the poor when the eddying snow-drifts
Are whirled by the wrath of the winter winds by,
Like showers of leaves from the pale-eyed star-lilies
That float in the depths of the blue lake on high;
For though they are draping the broad earth in beauty,
And veiling some flaw in each gossamer fold,
That beauty is naught to the mother whose children
Are crouching around her in hunger and cold.

God pity the poor, for the wealthy are often
As hard as the winter, and cold as its snow;
While fortune makes sunshine and summer around them,
They care not for others, nor think of their woe;
Or if from their plenty a trifle be given,
So doubtfully, grudgingly, often 'tis doled,
That to the receiver their "charity" seemeth
More painful than hunger, more bitter than cold.

God pity the poor! for though all men are brothers,
Though all say "Our Father," not mine, when they pray,
The proud ones of earth turn aside from the lowly,
As if they were fashioned of different clay;
They see not in those who in meekness and patience
Toil, poverty, pain, without murmur endure,
The image of Him whose first couch was a manger,
Who chose for our sakes to be homeless and poor.

—'Young Crusader.'

THE NAPOLEONIC FAMILY.

A WEEKLY journal, speaking of the recent article in the 'Globe' on Lord Beaconsfield, commits itself to the strange assertion that the late Emperor Napoleon "by all evidence saved nothing." At the time of his overthrow various reports were in circulation as to the amount of personal property held by the Emperor, and to the circumstantial statements as to its investment Messrs Baring were instructed to give a public contradiction, the actual meaning of which puzzled most readers. Within the past day or two, however, still further light has been thrown upon the resources of the exiled Imperial family, and the means it possesses of keeping up its social dignity as well as the often necessary political agitation. The document, which purports to give only the real estate actually held in France by or in trust for the ex-Empress and her son, is stated to be an officially-prepared document—of which, however, only a few copies have been allowed to pass into unofficial hands. The list, as far as regards Paris, comprises three houses or hotels in the Rue de l'Eslyee, one let at a rental of £2,000 per annum, and the others, occupied by M. Rouher, are valued by the Credit Foncier at £36,000; an hotel in the Rue de Courcelles, valued at £53,000; a house in the Rue d'Albe, valued at £36,000, but mortgaged in the Credit Foncier for £14,000; two houses in the Rue François Ier, valued at £44,000, and mortgaged for £30,000; three houses in the Rue Desgennes, partially destroyed by an explosion, and sold subsequently for £4,000, on which, however, there is a mortgage of £14,000, whilst another house in the same street has been assigned to the use of General Ferray d'Isly. The total gross value of the Paris property, therefore, may be reckoned at least £213,000 on which there are mortgages to the extent of £43,000. But in the provinces also the late Emperor, with a desire to give an impetus to fashionable watering places and experimental farming, acquired houses and estates elsewhere in France. To the former belong his houses at Vichy, Marseilles, Biarritz, and Bayonne, to the latter the land at Boukhardat (Algiers), and the Solferino property in the Landes, where much profitable result has been obtained from the bold idea of cultivating these wastes; to these must be added the domain of La Jonchere, not far from Paris—valuable both as a future building speculation and a present country abode. The whole of these estates are valued at not less than £320,000. One only of them, that in the Landes, is mortgaged, and only for the small sum of £10,000. In addition to this avowed property—and it is asserted that the Empress holds under numerous *prête-noms* a large amount of landed and house property in different parts of France—the Bonaparte family possess large estates in Spain, Italy, in Civita Nova, and Rome, in Switzerland, Corsica, and England. As for the personal property, no just idea can be arrived at of its amount, some estimates reaching nearly three millions sterling, and some falling as low as one million. In any case, there is enough to prove that the late Emperor Napoleon, however free-handed he may have shown himself in distributing money, was not altogether forgetful of the possible force of destiny, and took occasion to insure to himself as light a fall as possible by providing a beautiful supply of well-stuffed cushions.—Exchange.

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.

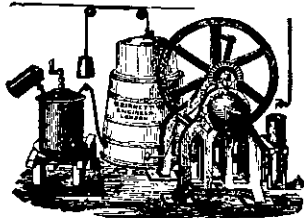
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

**THOMSON AND CO**

can Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
POLICE & CRAWFORD STREETS, 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 Bitter, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none, he says, 'that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality.'"—Otago Guardian, December 4, 1874.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

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

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

BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR,
Has much pleasure in intimating to his numerous circle of Friends and the General Public, that the above Hotel is fast approaching completion. It will be fitted up with every modern appliance, and the accommodation it will offer will be equal to the best hotel in the colony. For further particulars, see future advertisement in the TABLET.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments always ready.

HENDERSON AND FERGUS,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Importers of Marble and Slate Mantle-pieces.
Ardbroath, Castlemaine, and Malmesbury
Flagging.

Marble, Granite, and Oamaru Stone
Monuments.

A large supply of Building Materials always
on hand.

Estimates given, and communications punctually attended to. Designs sent to all parts of the Colony on application.

Minton's Paving.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

(Successors to the late G. F. Reid),
CUSTOMS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,**HAVE ON SALE—**

Fencing Wire
Woolpacks and Cornsacks
Sheep Nets
Clovers and Grass Seeds

ARE AGENTS FOR—

Nicholson's celebrated Reapers—single and double speeds; Reapers and Mowers combined—side and back deliveries; also a design convertible into side and back delivery, as desirable, and to which was awarded the Taieri Agricultural Society's first prize at Show of 1875.

Mitchell's Grain and Grass Seed-sowing Machines—fitted with Seed Boxes for sowing Turnip Seed at from 6 to 12ozs. per acre.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

MR. R. H. BAKEWELL, M.D., has
Resumed Practice at his residence,
Moray Place, opposite the Criterion.

Hours of Consultation:

Nine to Eleven a.m., and Seven to Nine p.m.

MR JOHN MOUNT
SOLICITOR,
Banks, Barron & Co.'s Buildings, Rattray-st.
DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

BURT & MURDOCHS
(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 all 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.**

THE STUDY OF ECONOMICS AND SAVINGS BANK IN THE SCHOOL.

(To the Editor of the 'Nelson Colonist'.)

SIR,—The above subject, which you have presented to your readers in your issue of Saturday last, is, indeed, a very important one, and to the strong arguments and reasons with which you support your views on the subject I beg to add one that is not without its weight. To teach boys and girls the rudiments of economy and their practical application by devoting their pocket money to the accumulation of capital, instead of the simple gratification befitting their time of life, can be done by more ways than one. The scheme proposed by an association at Dunedin may be efficient as to mere material economy; but forming children to social virtues, liberality, and benevolence, which ought to be the leading feature in a good education, will be entirely out of question. Children brought up in such a school will come out selfish, hard-hearted, and miserly. It has been my good fortune to have to do, during my life, with the education of children, and one of the means I have successfully adopted to break them from the habit of gratifying their taste with sweets, or purchasing useless toys with their pocket money was, first, to allow them, now and then, to indulge in their so strong natural propensity; and, after, when the child had lost, with his penny, the taste of the sweets, or had broken the foolish toy, to make him feel the loss of his money as well as that of the pleasure. Had he put aside that money for the relief of some hungry little orphan or poor widow, who might have been in need of it, what a good deed he would have done, and what a pleasure and satisfaction of mind he would still enjoy, instead of that gratification of taste that lasted only for a minute or two with his sweets! By such repeated hints children are easily trained to be kind-hearted; they see they can use their money for a better and more noble purpose, assisting the needy, and purchasing little useful school implements, such as a nice exercise book, pencils, water colors, mathematical box, &c., or joining the children's penny library. Amongst such well disposed children how often have I been edified and even have had to restrain their liberality when each week I passed round the orphan box. How often have I admired their generous ingenuity in raising amongst themselves, of their own accord, some pretty considerable sums for offering presents to their teachers, or other superiors, or forming a cricket or a football club. I knew and I know now many such children, to their credit may it be said, who carefully try to increase their pocket money, to come out liberally and generously on such occasions.

Now follow one of those children in after life, and you will recognise the liberal-minded benefactor, the friend of the poor widow and orphan, the kind neighbor, the one who is always found at the head of liberal or charitable institutions; because from his youth he learnt how to save and yet how to share a penny amongst his or her companions.

But establish a savings bank in the school and you will soon notice selfishness, sordid parsimony, narrow mindedness, stifled feelings. How can a boy who has been day by day, week by week, calculating how to gather sixpence, muster courage enough to sever the chain and retard the increase by so many days, when an appeal is made for his contribution towards a good deed? And if one of these children who was brought up in such a school, when he come to the age of manhood, happens to settle in your vicinity, you will have in him a distant, melancholic, and stingy neighbor, in a word, a miser!—I am, &c.,

A. M. GABIN.

MUD-THROWING.

(To the Editor of the 'Nelson Daily Times'.)

SIR,—It is to be regretted that when the members of any particular sect meet together to discuss the management of their own, they should voluntarily say or do anything to hurt the feelings and insult the honest faith of those who by conscientious convictions are compelled to worship God in other communions. Most people by this time know the elasticity of the doctrine of the English Church, and it may be therefore necessary for a dignitary of that church, when addressing his immediate "belongings," to say something soothing and pleasurable to the various phases of opinion he sees before him. Thus, the Ultra-Evangelicals will always be pleased with a "dig" at the Church of Rome, whilst another party will utter a chuckle of delight when Tyndall, Huxley, and other leaders of that school of thought are rapped over the knuckles.

What the Church of Rome, as represented by the inoffensive people of that persuasion we know here, will say to such a gratuitous piece of mud-throwing as that contained in Bishop Harper's charge I cannot say; in all probability they will treat it as their church usually does treat the babble of her opponents, with silent contempt. However, they must fight their own battle. I am only a respecter of their church in just so far as that church is a mere logical and reasonable representative of the faith common to both it and the Anglican Church.

Some of those attacked by the Bishop in his charge, think that there is a gradual approximation going on of all the best thought in all the different churches, which will lead to a higher and deeper perception of the meaning of Christianity; that this process will be slow and attended with many and frequent forms of error, but that the error will be gradually eliminated and the truth remain.

Against these dreamers Bishop Harper warns his flock, advising the Anglicans everywhere to draw together to resist the attacks upon "the faith once for all delivered to the saints," thereby asserting that the members of the Church of England are the only authorised repositories and defenders of that faith. What is this but asserting in an ambiguous and roundabout way that the Church of England is infallible? A Catholic Bishop would say, at once:—"My church is the only true church, and is infallible, and so is the

head of my church when he speaks *ex cathedra*; do not, therefore, distress yourselves because of the attacks of the heretic and infidel, for we know the church is founded on a rock, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." There is a manly reliance and consistent pluck about this, however fallacious many would say it to be. But Bishop Harper beats about the bush to say almost the same thing as regards his church; only he is in a terrible pucker "when the faith once for all delivered to the saints has to be maintained alike against the insidious doctrinal developments of the Church of Rome, and the open assaults of men who would overthrow it altogether, or who, unintentionally perhaps, but not less certainly, are undermining the authority on which it exists," and he fails to see that in his own statements he has been serenely developing the very doctrine he would condemn in the Papal Church. It is a pity Synods cannot be held without throwing mud at their neighbors and stirring up sectarian strife. OMEGA.

FROUDE ON IRISH LANDLORDISM.

MR. JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE would seem to have been guided by the 'Irish World' into a new and perhaps profitable field of research. He has been studying up the land question in Great Britain and Ireland, and compressed the fruits of his labor into a lecture on "The Uses of the Landed Gentry," which he delivered in Edinburgh a few weeks ago. Now, nobody will accuse Mr. Froude of harboring any pro-Irish bias, or of cherishing "socialistic notions," or of desiring to "overturn social order," or even of being disloyal; yet here is his calm and deliberate judgement of Irish Landlordism—mark it well:

The Landlords in Ireland represent conquest and confiscation, and they have gone on from generation to generation with an indifference to the welfare of the people which would never have been tolerated in England or Scotland.

Coming as it does from a noted anti-Irish partisan, a sturdy champion of British supremacy, this condemnation is really as severe and sweeping as any that has ever appeared in the columns of the 'Irish World.' Nor does the distinguished historian stop here. So grievously, he continued, did these land-sharks prey upon the people, that the law had at last to interpose (he omits to say that it was spurred on by fear) in the form of Mr. Gladstone's Land Act—"perhaps the only really good measure passed for Ireland in the last two hundred years." Now, we have the testimony of competent judges to show that Gladstone's Land Act does more harm than good; we have the testimony of J. A. Froude to show that every other English law operating in Ireland during the past two centuries had a baleful, not a beneficial effect;—let the reader draw his own conclusion!—'Irish World.'

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MANCHESTER EXECUTIONS.

THE torchlight funeral procession in celebration of the ninth anniversary of the execution of the Manchester martyrs came off on Thursday, November 23, and was one of the most orderly and most successfully conducted public demonstrations ever witnessed in Tralee. Some of the local authorities had been very much "exercised" regarding the event, and would have prohibited its taking place at all if they could, but we are informed they were instructed from Dublin Castle not to interfere unless a breach of the peace occurred. A large reinforcement of police were drafted into town, but they made no show. The weather was fearfully inclement during the greater part of the day, but towards evening it cleared up in a remarkable way. The moon shone out brilliantly, and a more favorable evening for the display could hardly be desired. The procession formed in Day Place, and proceeded through the town on to Rath churchyard, near the Union Workhouse, about a mile and a half outside the town, where a site had been secured and a large black cross erected, bearing the names of "Allen, Larkin, O'Brien and Barrett." The procession was led by an immense black banner bearing the names of the four whose deaths were commemorated in large, white letters. These the glare of the torches brought out into bold relief. The Mechanics' Fife and Drum Band followed, playing the *Adeste Fideles* in slow and mournful tones. The following was the order of the procession—Nationalists and Laborers, Bakers, Harness Makers, Carpenters, Tailors, Slaters, Stonecutters and Masons, Shoemakers, Painters, Coachmakers and the general public. A badge was worn on the left arm with crape tied with green ribbon. The streets were thronged to excess along the line of route, and almost all the shops were closed as the procession passed. Arrived at the churchyard, Mr. Michael Power delivered the funeral oration. He said the time had not yet come when full justice can be done to the martyred dead of Ireland. Till that day dawns they could give but the homage of a few feet of the consecrated soil of the Kingdom of Kerry—sacred to their memory—the homage of their living and lasting protest against the oppression of their country, the homage of a stern resolve to leave nothing undone that true Irishmen and Catholics should do for their native land. Prayers for the dead were then solemnly recited, and the throng quietly dispersed.

AMONGST the leading houses of business in Christchurch may be reckoned the Ironmongery Establishment of Mr. Isaac Sheath. In addition to house furnishing requisites, of which a large stock of first-class quality is always kept on hands, coach-builders are supplied with all trade requisites, and goods suited to the requirements of all classes of artisans are supplied. The utmost attention is given to country orders so as to insure the satisfaction of customers, and nothing is left undone to secure the approbation of all who patronise the establishment.

J. A. M A C E D O,

CATHOLIC BOOK-SELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

Has now on hand the following WORKS just received, viz.:—
 Charles Harman, a tale of the 19th Century, 6s., by post 6s. 8d.
 Daniel O'Connell, the life and times of, by T. C. Luby; beautifully bound in cloth, new edition, 7s., by post 8s. 6d.
 Eternal Happiness of the Saints, by Card Bellarmine, 4s. 6d. by post 5s.
 Glories of Mary, by St. Ligouri, 2 vols., 4s. 6d., by post 5s. 2d.
 smaller edition, 1s. 6d., post 1s. 10d.
 Heiress of Morden, a tale of Our Own Times, by Stephen Wells, 4s., by post 4s. 6d.
 Handy Andy, by Samuel Lover, 2s. 6d., by post 3s. 2d.
 Ireland under English Rule, by Abbe Peraud, 7s. 6d. by post 9s.
 Imitation of Christ, by Thomas A' Kempis, 1s. 6d., by post 2s.
 Lingard's History of England, 10 vols., beautifully bound in cloth, gilt lettered, late edition revised and greatly enlarged, £2 5s.
 Life of Our Lord, by St. Bonaventure, 2s., by post 2s. 6d.
 Life of St. Patrick, 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 10d.
 Life of St. Francis of Assisium, 2s. 6d., by post 2s.
 Life of St. Aloysius of Gonzaga, 4s., by post 4s. 4d.
 La Salette, the Holy Mountain of, by Bishop Ullasthorpe, 3s., by post 3s. 4d.
 Legends of the Saints, 4s., by post 4s. 6d.
 Mysteries of Corpus Christi, by D. F. McCarthy, 7s. 6d., post 8s. 6d.
 Pictorial History of England, 4s. 6d., by post 5s. 6d.
 Pictorial Bible and Church History Stories, profusely illustrated with full-page engravings. Edited by the Rev. H. Formby, 3 vols., 18s.
 Poems, by T. D. Sullivan, 5s. 6d., by post 6d.
 Reeve's History of the Bible, 4s., by post 5s.
 Spouse of Christ, by St. Ligouri, 9s., by post 10s.
 Sœur Eugenie, the life and letters of a Sister of Charity; second edition, enlarged, 4s. 6d., by post 5s.
 Speranza's Poems, 4s. 6d., by post 5s. 2d.
 Story of Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan, M.P.; handsomely bound in gilt cloth, 7s. 6d., by post 8s. 6d.
 Two Years in the Pontifical Zouaves, by Joseph Powell, 5s. 6d., by post 6s. 6d.
 Treatise on the Love of God, by St. Francis de Sales, 9s., post 10s. 2d.
 Visit to the Shrine of Our Lady, by G. K. Browne, 3s., post 3s. 4d.
 Wiseman's Lectures on Our Lord and the Blessed Virgin Mary, new edition, 11s. 6d., by post 12s. 10d.
 Wiseman's Lectures on the Holy Eucharist, new edition, 3s., by post 3s. 4d.

J. A. M A C E D O,

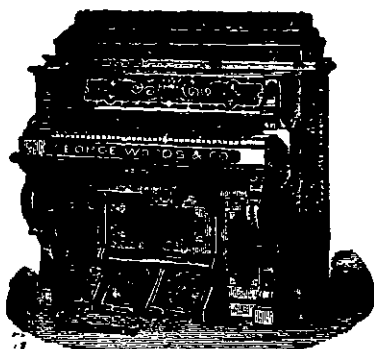
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
 DUNEDIN.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY

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

A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.

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



FIRST ANNUAL CLEARING SALE,

To make room for fresh shipments of

MUSIC AND MUSICAL
 INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PIANOFORTES FROM £15. HARMONIUMS FROM £6 5s.
 ORGANS AT ALL PRICES.

MAGNIFICENT TONED PIANOS, 7 Octaves, trichord, fret front, in Italian Walnut, with check action, and all the latest improvements, for

THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS.

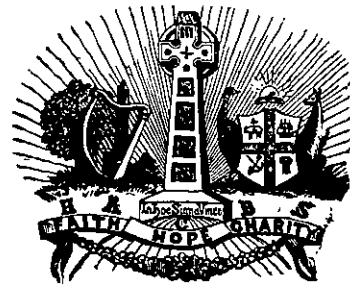
The whole of the MAGNIFICENT STOCK, costing over £12,000, will be offered to DECEMBER 31st, at a corresponding reduction, the only stipulation being that the TERMS are NETT CASH.

GEORGE R. WEST,
 MUSICAL IMPORTER,
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill
 Dunedin
 Naseby
 Oamaru
 Christchurch
 Greymouth
 Charleston
 Addisons
 Greenstone
 Waimea



Hokitika
 Wellington
 Ouehanga
 Otahuhu
 Auckland
 Napier
 Akaroa
 Grahamstown
 and Nelson.

Registered under the 'Friendly Societies' Acts of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and at present numbering 116 Branches and over 6,000 members.

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

The entrance fees and rates of subscription will be found to compare favourably with those charged by other societies, and are as moderate as practicable, having due regard to the benefits secured, a synopsis of which is subjoined:—

A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for TWENTY-SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, 15s. for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s. for a further period of thirteen weeks: on death of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately on joining. If a single man with a WIDOWED MOTHER, AND BROTHERS AND SISTERS (under 18 years of age), he has medical attendance and medicine for them. A member removing can have a CLEARANCE which will ADMIT him to ANY branch of the Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life Members are provided for, and may, on the payment of a SMALL weekly contribution, secure medical attendance.

Our fellow Catholics have no longer the excuse, heretofore too well founded, that there is no Catholic society for them to join, offering advantages equal to those afforded by other benefit societies, as the HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY is in a position to offer benefits not to be surpassed by any other society in New Zealand; it is therefore confidently anticipated that in a very short time many thousands will be enrolled in its ranks throughout this Colony, forming an institution to which it will be an honor to belong, and of which the members may feel justly proud.

As set forth in the introduction to the Rules, one of the objects of the Society is for the members to "Cherish the memory of Ireland," rejoicing in the prosperity and condoling in the sufferings of their native land, and to bind them yet closer in social chains of fraternity and friendship in this distant land. Also, to endeavor to instil into the minds of the Celtic-New-Zealand race a veneration for the land of their forefathers, in order that they may imitate, if not excel, the faith and virtues of that devoted nation; and to extend the hand of fellowship to their co-religionists of every nationality, participating with them in a brotherly spirit every benefit, social and pecuniary, the Society affords.

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

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

A R T U N I O N

TO CLEAR OFF THE DEBT ON THE

CATHOLIC CHURCH CHRISTCHURCH,

TO BE DRAWN FOR

ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

ON

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 17TH, 1877.

PRIZES CONSISTING OF—

	£
One New Double-seated Buggy, with patent leather hood	100
One Harmonium	18
One new set of Plated Buggy Harness	15
One Cow in full milk	15
One Horse	35
Quarter-acre Land (a town section)	15
One Lady's new Gold Watch	10
One Gentleman's New Silver Watch	10
One Eight-Day Timepiece	10

And various other Prizes, consisting of Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., &c., ranging in value from £1 upwards.

The winning numbers to be published in the Christchurch daily papers and the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

TICKETS—TEN SHILLINGS EACH.

Tickets can be obtained from any Member of the Catholic Church Committee, or the Clergy, Christchurch.

THE IRISH PEOPLE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

TWENTY years ago, in 1855, there were 181,304 Irish-born people in Massachusetts; ten years ago, in 1865, there were 183,177—a growth of only 1,873 in ten years, which is very remarkable, and is, indeed, doubtful, when we find that in the next ten years, in 1875, the Irish born people number 234,556—a growth of 51,379. In other words, from 1855 to 1865, the Irish increase was 1.63 per cent.; while from 1865 to 1875, the increase was 28.05 per cent. The entire foreign-born population of Massachusetts in 1875 was 418,804, of which 234,556 or 56 per cent. were born in Ireland.

It is worth remarking that the next largest foreign element were from Canada—86,022; of whom one-fourth, at least, were Irish or of Irish extraction, as were numbers of those who came from England and Scotland.

The Irish-born people in Massachusetts in 1875 were distributed as follows:—

IRISH-BORN PEOPLE IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1875

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
THE STATE.....	103,419	131,137	234,556
Barnstable.....	236	343	579
Berkshire.....	3,867	4,422	8,289
Bristol.....	7,597	9,368	16,965
Dukes.....	9	6	15
Essex.....	11,666	15,140	28,806
Franklin.....	935	844	1,779
Hampden.....	6,254	8,218	14,472
Hampshire.....	2,054	2,694	4,748
Middlesex.....	19,771	25,277	45,048
Nantucket.....	27	42	69
Norfolk.....	5,354	6,317	11,671
Plymouth.....	2,336	2,627	4,963
Suffolk.....	30,746	41,394	72,140
Worcester.....	12,567	14,445	27,012

The "Nativities of Mothers" is a most valuable part of the report; and were it supplemented with "The Nativities of Fathers," we could have a settlement of the question concerning the strength of any particular element. At it is, this report goes far to show the comparison between the growth of the native population as compared with the foreign-born.

The total number of women in Massachusetts who are or have been married is 398,759. Of these the large number of 89,239 never had children; the nativities of these are not given—but it is safe to assume that they are mostly native. The total number of women who have become mothers is 309,520, of whom 190,311 are native, and 119,269 are foreign-born mothers; that is, while the population stands 74 per cent. native and 25 per cent. foreign, the mothers are 61 per cent. native and 38 per cent. foreign.

As regards births, the following statement gives the averages:

Average number of births to native mothers.....	3.52
Average number of births to foreign-born mothers	4.91
Average number of births to all mothers.....	4.05
Average number of births to Massachusetts mothers..	3.55
Average number of births to Irish mothers.....	5.03
Average number of births to Canadian mothers....	4.78
Average number of births to German mothers.....	2.23

The census does not give the number of Irish-born mothers in the State, which is to be regretted. We only find that, of the 234,556 Irish-born people in the State 103,419 are males and 131,137 are females. Comparing the births in 1874 with the mothers in 1875 (no other reports being available) we find the whole number of births to native-born mothers during the year was 20,666, or one birth to every 9 mothers; while the whole number of births to foreign-born mothers was 24,965, or one birth to every 4½ mothers. In other words, 190,311 native mothers had 20,666 children, while 119,311 foreign-born mothers had 24,965.—Boston Pilot.

ST. COLUMBA'S CHURCH, RIVERTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THIS beautiful new church was dedicated on Sunday last by the Bishop of Dunedin, the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, assisted by the Revs. T. Higgins, P. O'Leary, and P. Sullivan, and in presence of a very large congregation. After the ceremony of dedication, Mass was sung by the Rev. P. O'Leary, at which the Bishop assisted in Pontificals. The music of the Mass was beautifully rendered by the members of the Catholic choir of St. Mary's, Invercargill, who came over to Riverton that morning; and a most eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by Father Kelly, S.J., Melbourne. Father Higgins, preparatory to the collection, which we understand amounted to £100, made some introductory and tel in remarks. The Bishop after giving an Indulgence, congratulated the people of Riverton on the erection of this church, dedicated to God under the invocation and name of St. Columbkil, so much needed and so long earnestly desired. His Lordship also stated that the site of the church was the gift of Mr. Donald Cameron, of Nokomai, who had also contributed handsomely to its erection. The Bishop, clergymen, choir, and the numerous visitors from Invercargill, returned to that town in the afternoon, and on their arriving at St. Mary's, there were respers, sermon by the Bishop, and benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. It may be added that, although the morning was threatening, the day turned out fine, and the evening was magnificent. This, no doubt, helped to the success of a day that will be long memorable in Riverton.

THERE is now on sale at the establishment of Mr. J. Vezey, Princes-street, a quantity of the famous prize mutton culled from the merino flocks for which the runs of Messrs. Parker, Waimate, Canterbury, are so widely celebrated. Economical house-keepers will do well to give the article in question a trial.

HOWORTH'S HIBERNICA.

It is particularly interesting to compare the views of Irish scenery, which are here brought so vividly before the spectator, with the face of nature presented by New Zealand, so that we may be able to perceive how powerful are the memories and associations that belong to any given locality, and how they serve to impress upon it a distinctive character, and to give it a value and dignity which it could not otherwise own. So far as natural beauty is concerned, there, probably, can be found nothing in the world to surpass the scenery of these islands in which we dwell; but mountain and valley, lake and river, harbor and sound, when unable to influence the mind by historical remembrances, fall in a matter of vast importance, and lose immeasurably in interest. On the other hand, how much grander do the more rugged features, and how much more beautiful do the soft vales of Erin become, when we view them in connection with the men and deeds of the past, or regard them as associated with some strain of the poet, or legend that lingers in the imaginations of the peasantry? The bold heights of the reek, for instance, that tower above the treacherous waters of Clew Bay assume an additional dignity, if we recollect that tradition assigns them as the spot whereon the Apostle of Ireland stood when he banished all venomous creatures from the island he had newly won to the kingdom of Christ; for, baseless though the legend may be, still the mountain top that suggests it likewise reminds us that the holy bishop, even had he never needed to pass sentence of exile on toad or snake, had yet been empowered from on high to overcome a far worse brood than these in the Pagan superstitions, which at his preaching were replaced by the light of Gospel truth. Again, lovely though the Meeting of the Waters must have been from times primeval, who shall say that it did not take a fresh charm from the immortal verse of Moore, or that its crystal waves were not enriched when, by the magic art of the bard, they were made potent to speak to all who should thereafter look upon them of the aspirations and feelings of the human heart. Or what mind is so dull as not to perceive how much enhanced the beauties of each river-bank or mountain-side become by the venerable ruins that we find upon them, every one of which proclaims a plaintive story of the past—a story, too, which, though it always is suggestive of sorrowful recollections, is likewise not devoid of glory. For what Irishman, when he looks upon the tower-crowned summit of the Rock of Cashel, for example, and deplores the havoc wrought by tyranny and heresy conjoined, does not also rejoice that, despite of all, the faith still shines as brightly in his island as it did, when in its honor those noble buildings were erected there; or what son of Erin, contemplating the dismantled and crumbling walls of Holy Cross Abbey, does not recall with exultation the fact that the sacred tree, from which that ancient pile was named, is to the full as much revered at this day by the great body of his fellow-countrymen as when its remnant was enshrined within those aisles now fallen to decay, and there richly lodged, protected by gold and gems.

The Hibernica we treat of affords to our subscribers a ready means of renewing their patriotic recollections. The views presented there are, as we have already said, admirably executed and remarkable for their fidelity to the features of the scenes from which they were copied, and an hour or so spent in their contemplation cannot fail to be attended with satisfaction. In addition to which the lovers of frolic will find their tastes provided for by the dances and merriment of the performing company, which continue to afford amusement, and nightly to attract large audiences, who are unanimous in their expressions of approbation at all they witness.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

SIR GEORGE BOWYER has written in the 'Pall Mall Gazette' the following biographical notice of the late Cardinal:—

Cardinal Antonelli was not of noble blood. He belonged to a family of what we should call very substantial and wealthy yeomen. They held valuable olive plantations near Terracina, at the time when olives were most valuable. This circumstance gave a pretence for M. About, in his well-known and, in this country, popular libel on the Papal Court, written to suit a phase of Imperial policy, to say that he was related to Fra Diavolo, the brigand. The statement is as fair as if a man, because he had family property on Hounslow Heath, were alleged to be a descendant of Dick Turpin. The father of Antonelli died prematurely, leaving him under the guardianship of two uncles, in whom the family property was vested. They were men of frugal habits, intent on accumulating wealth, and though their nephew was their heir, they made him work hard. He distinguished himself at the university, went to the bar, and speedily rose to a judicial office, and then to the prelature, but still as a layman. After this, his great abilities secured his promotion. In due time he inherited the great part of the wealth of his uncles. This accounts for his leaving a considerable fortune, which he could not have made out of his office, for the salary of Cardinal Secretary of State was only £500 a year; and, indeed, the whole Papal Court costs only £1,500 a year. And I may mention that an English Liberal Protestant statesman once told me on his return from Rome that he wished people in this country would learn the wonderful cheapness of the Papal Government. Cardinal Antonelli was highly accomplished and a perfect judge of art. In private life he was remarkably agreeable, genial, and amiable, and highly appreciated in society and by the most distinguished ladies, especially our own countrywomen. I must not omit a trait of his character. Even when most overwhelmed with business and the cares of state, he never omitted for one single day to visit his mother, for whom he entertained the most filial affection.

WE observe that Mr. Thomas Paterson has commenced business at the Temple Chambers, Dunedin, as Shipping and General Commission agent.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

WANTED KNOWN—"FLOWERS OF THE FREELANDS," by THOMAS BRACKEN. See page 14 of this issue.

TO FARMERS—HARVEST HANDS (any number) forwarded on receipt of letter or telegram by

R. MCKENZIE,
OTAGO LABOR MART,
ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

WANTED, for ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL QUEENSTOWN, a Certificated Male Teacher. For further particulars, apply to

J. F. TULLY, SECRETARY,
St. Joseph's School Committee,
QUEENSTOWN.

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED, a Teacher for ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, NASEBY. Salary is £8 per month. Residence provided for single person. A large attendance may be relied upon if the teacher gives satisfaction. Applications, with testimonials, will be received on or before the 1st MARCH, by

E. ROYER, Catholic Pastor.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending February 22, 1877:—

	£	s	d
Mr. W. Mackin, Waimea, to May 5, 1877 ...	1	5	0
" J. Gomez, Bull's, to September 26, 1876 ...	2	0	0
" J. Cogan, Naseby, to January 17, 1877 ...	2	4	0
" P. Deasy, Naseby, to May 29, 1876 ...	0	12	6
" D. M. Cameron, Riverton, to February 1, 1878 ...	1	5	0
" Slattery, Tinker's, to January 24, 1877 ...	2	4	0
" Duddy, New Plymouth, to January 9, 1877 ...	0	14	0
" Bowes, Napier, to January 24th, 1877 ...	2	10	0
" Gill, Dublin, to October 17, 1877 ...	1	5	0
" Callaghan, O'Kain's Bay, April 5, 1877 ...	1	0	0
" Cahill, Port Chalmers, March 1, 1877 ...	0	6	3
" T. Murphy, Ross, to May 9, 1877 ...	0	6	0
" J. Daly, Ross, to December 19, 1876 ...	1	5	0
" H. M'Guire, Wellington, January 10, 1877 ...	1	5	0
Rev. Father Rolland, to December 5, 1876 ...	0	12	6
Very Rev. Father Forrest, to December 12, 1876 ...	0	12	6
Mr. H. McAulay, Hyde, to February 28, 1877 ...	1	11	6
" J. Landers, Ross, to February 15, 1877 ...	0	12	6
" T. Gould, Havelock, to February 28, 1877 ...	1	17	6
" N. McGregor, Taieri, to May 29, 1877 ...	1	5	0

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1877.

THE MACANDREW TESTIMONIAL.

On last Wednesday evening, an influential meeting was held in Dunedin, for the purpose of taking the steps necessary to provide a suitable testimonial to Mr. MACANDREW, the late Superintendent of Otago, in recognition of his past services to this Province. The proposed testimonial is, it seems, to have no political significance; and yet, considering that Mr. MACANDREW's services have been rendered chiefly in a political capacity, it is difficult to see how the testimonial and politics can, even in the abstract, be separated from each other. But let this pass, when people mean well, it would be ungracious to press too severely for consistency and logical sequence. The spirit manifested by some of the speakers at this meeting is creditable to them. The gentlemen to whom we allude have been for a year or two Mr. MACANDREW's opponents politically on one question; but having helped to carry that question against him, and being now victorious and triumphant

they feel they can be generous, and are, no doubt, desirous of being considered chivalrous victors.

We don't know that, under the circumstances there is very much merit in their returning to their first love, for it must not be forgotten that these gentlemen were for years the fast political friends of the late Superintendent of Otago. We hope that, in their case, gratitude is not a keen appreciation and an earnest expectation of favors to come, but a disinterested recognition of valuable services rendered to them and theirs. For there can be no doubt that Mr. MACANDREW is an able and unselfish politician, and should he be spared to take part in the future management of our affairs, he must inevitably come to the surface again, and take a leading part in the government of the country.

Like many others, we have not agreed with Mr. MACANDREW on all points, notably on the question of education. We have never belonged to his party, or indeed to any party and we have no obligations either personal or political towards him. Nevertheless we think, and we are glad of an opportunity of saying so, that he deserves well of the Province of Otago taken as a whole, and also of the entire Colony. He has certainly given an example of political honesty, and of disinterested devotion to what he felt convinced would best promote the interests of the people of Otago. Such an example is valuable for all. Mr. MACANDREW has throughout his long political career given unmistakable proofs of his ability, foresight, and wisdom in the inauguration of measures for the development of the various resources of Otago, and the promotion of the happiness of its inhabitants, and his administration of its affairs has been marked by decision and vigor. Talents and industry such as these, combined with constancy of purpose, and honesty of action, are calculated to make all his fellow-citizens his debtors.

The proposal, then, to present him with a testimonial at this time is not only a graceful proceeding, but, in some sense, the payment of a debt strictly due, and we trust that the project will be proceeded with vigorously. On more occasions than one, we have opposed Mr. MACANDREW's policy on certain questions; and we have not the least doubt that he and ourselves will be again found in opposition to each other; but this shall not prevent us from openly recognising his possession of many sterling qualities, and from testifying to his really great past services. Mr. MACANDREW, in our opinion, deserves the hearty and substantial thanks of the entire people of Otago, notwithstanding some defects and shortcomings; and we hope that the testimonial to be presented to him, will be worthy at once of the people who present it, and of him to whom it is to be presented. It should be this, or it should not be at all. It should be remembered by all, that acts of justice and gratitude are never in vain, even for those who do them. Such acts are the expression of virtues which serve and enoble both givers and recipients.

PRESUMPTUOUS UTTERANCES.

The Dunedin Town Council is nothing if not dignified. A solitary member in his private capacity, it is true, may now and then trip a little; he may, for example, act so as to appear to prejudiced people not quite up in his A, B, C, and as if he were not fully qualified to distinguish upon parchment one name from another. Yet how excusable is this in an age when all are affected by the sentiments of TENNYSON'S 'Modern Farmer,' and "property" clanks from the hoofs of every man's hobby, causing a bewilderment and general obfuscation in which it is but natural, that the distinctive marks that separate *meum* from *tuum* should now and then be lost or totally confounded together. Or a councillor, in his official character, may inform a man, who is certainly in affliction, and believes himself, at least, to have cause for complaint, that he, the honorable councillor, "would see him hanged" before he would consent to his not unreasonable request—a response which coarse people might be disposed coarsely to qualify, and to prefix by such an adjective as we care not to chronicle.

But, on the whole, take them altogether the city fathers are a venerable band of elders, and a godly withal; for, is it not recorded in the annals of the metropolis, so that it may be handed down to posterity in testimony of their worth, how they rebuked the impiety of certain misguided proprietors of Dunedin who, seeming in their atheistical presumption to confound, in a manner, this worshipful association with the rain-makers of heathendom, and believing that through the action or negligence, as the case may be, of the said council, they had

been injured by the late floods, applied for compensation, but were admonished by the stern reply, that the conscript reverends in question were not accountable for "the act of God?"

When such a council, then, undertakes to sit in judgment, it may justly claim to be regarded as a "DANIEL," and right-fully may overwhelm with contempt all who would impertinently venture to question its impartiality, even though it should itself stand at the bar as well as sit upon the bench—metaphorically as well as Hibernianly speaking of course. But, nevertheless, we must, shame-facedly and to our confusion, confess that we have been by no means satisfied by the result of the inquiry into the circumstances attendant on the death of Mr. PEARSON'S child at the Fever Hospital.

It is true that a considerable amount of evidence, in favor of the manner in which the hospital is conducted, was brought forward on the refusal of the complainant, under certain circumstances, to proceed with his case, but we have so frequently seen the most confident testimony completely overthrown on the hearing of the statements opposed to it, and that without the slightest suspicion of an intention to deceive on the part of any of those concerned, that we consider all that was adduced on the occasion alluded to as simply a mere waste of time and words. So much, however, we managed to glean, as that it was plainly admitted that the attendance employed at the hospital was insufficient, and that the dying child was removed from the room where it had passed the day on four nights, evidently rather to suit the convenience of Mr. JOHNSTONE, the care-taker, than for any benefit to be derived from the change by the poor little sufferer—that is, from the change considered in itself, and without reference to the alternative of the child's being left unwatched in any manner during the hours of the night.

But it is not our purpose to sift the evidence given, and if, we allude to the case at all, it is simply in order to express a hope that the affair may not now be considered as settled. We greatly doubt the wisdom of the compulsory clause in the Health Act, for we believe that by leading to the concealment of infectious disorders, on the part of persons not wholly under the control of reason and common sense, and such folk greatly preponderate in this vale of tears, it is far more likely to conduce to the spread of disease than to its prevention; but it must be clear to all, that, to render it so much as endurable to those who fall within its reach, it is above all things necessary that it may be seen beyond possibility of error, that the welfare of the sufferers is insured by their forcible removal from home, and that they are taken away as much to secure for them increased means of recovery, as to prevent the disease by which they are affected from spreading abroad. Otherwise, we fear that "our duty towards our neighbor" may occasionally prove a little tougher than what it can reasonably be expected that mere flesh and blood will be inclined peaceably to perform.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MANY of our readers, and especially those who have children attending St. Joseph's female school, Dunedin, will learn with much regret that the Dominican sister, who has been for some years especially charged with the direction of the institution in question, is on the eve of leaving this Colony for Ireland. For some time this lady has suffered from weakness of the eyes, and it was intended that she should visit Melbourne for the purpose of consulting an eminent oculist in that city, but as an opportunity has offered for her to accompany a family of the highest respectability to London, she has decided on availing herself of it, and she will set sail from Port Chalmers on Saturday next in the Calypso.

THE Dunedin and Port Chalmers Regatta, to come off this day, is no doubt looked forward to with anxiety by many of our readers. Amongst the various athletic and pleasurable exciting sports that take place from time to time, there are none more calculated to afford amusement and interest to the spectators, or healthy exercise and useful training to the competitors than the various kinds of boat races, and it is always well when advantage has been taken of the provision for them made by nature that they should be sustained and encouraged. We therefore hope to see the day kept up with spirit, and every available position from which the contests may be viewed occupied by crowds of on-lookers. Intending visitors will find by reference to our advertising columns that their convenience has been amply attended to by the railway authorities, and that arrangements have been made to run trains throughout the day so as to suit the requirements of all.

Two other handsome oil paintings have been added to those provided for the Art Union to be held in September next in connection with the new Conventual buildings in Dunedin. They are views of the Ocean Beach and of the Upper Harbor, taken by Mr. Power, and are each valued at £20. The coloring is especially happy, and the manner in which the breakers and the sea generally are painted can scarcely be too highly lauded.

We find that so satisfactory was the manner in which Mr. J. B. Steele sustained the various characters assumed by him during the engagement of Mrs. Scott-Siddons in Dunedin, that an arrangement has been entered into by which it is settled that he shall accompany the eminent lady in question on her tour in New Zealand. Mr. Steele has long been known as an actor of high talents, and wherever he has played he has invariably won the plaudits of his audience. During his last engagement in Dunedin, however, unfortunately for the drama-loving public, he was not so prominently put forward as he might, with much advantage, have been, and in some instances the bad taste of substituting another artiste for him was very evident, more especially when the "Lady of Lyon's" was on the boards. We conclude by wishing him every success.

We understand that the Rev. Father Kelly, S.J., left the Bluff yesterday by the s.s. Ringarooma for Melbourne. On Monday last the rev. gentleman delivered his able lecture on "Mary Stuart," at Invercargill, the chair being occupied by Sir John Richardson. The lecture was delivered to a numerous and appreciative audience, and was, as it invariably happens where the eloquent son of St. Ignatius is concerned, a thorough success.

At the Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society meeting, held in St. Joseph's school-room, on the 14th February, there was a large attendance, and a very pleasant evening was spent. The programme consisted of an essay, readings, recitations, &c. There was another meeting last Wednesday, at which the Rev. Father Crowley was present. A programme similar to the one of the previous meeting was carried through with great satisfaction to the members.

The three paintings, which we have already, in a former issue, alluded to as ordered from Rome to serve as prizes in the approaching Dominican Convent Art Union, have now arrived, and it is found that they far exceed in value the prices placed opposite to their names on the tickets which have been printed and distributed, the principal of them being fully worth £50, and each of the two others £15. They are, as announced, a copy of Guido Remi's "Aurora," a "Sybil," and an "Italian Peasant Woman," and their beauty is extreme. The first named is a magnificent allegorical painting of large size. The chariot of the sun is driven by Apollo, and is preceded by Aurora and accompanied by the Muses. The god is of surpassing beauty, and by his blonde complexion symbolises light; the other figures are likewise of wondrous grace, and each one of them would in itself form a study of no mean standing. The picture would, indeed, not only make a splendid ornament for any private residence in the colonies; but would be a striking and much admired addition to the treasures of any public gallery of art in the Southern hemisphere. Were the art union organised for the purpose of disposing of this alone, it would be well worth while to compete for its possession. The parcel in which these paintings were enclosed, contained, as well, a number of lesser pictures, several of which are also of great beauty, and which are intended as prizes for those persons who will each get rid of £5 worth of tickets. Some other works of art were also forwarded, principally bronzes and mosaics. Amongst the latter are two exquisite tables, both of the rarest marbles; the one made in the form of a chess-board; the other round and having in the midst a view of the Roman Forum, surrounded by a circle of malachite; these, however, are not intended for the art union, but will be otherwise disposed of. We understand that arrangements are about to be made, by which all the articles mentioned, together with the other pictures provided, will be placed on exhibition.

We are happy to announce that the Rev. Father Donovan has returned to Dunedin from Melbourne, quite restored to health by his visit to the Victorian capital. The rev. gentleman arrived at Port Chalmers by the Tararua yesterday morning.

A THRILLING SCENE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the 'Ledger,' who was present at a review of the Austrian cavalry, narrates the following incident:—It is a grand sight—twenty to forty thousand horse, where each and every horse knows and understands the slightest note of the bugle, sweep over a broad plain, and changing positions like an enormous machine guided by an unerring master-hand. It must be seen to be appreciated. Words cannot reproduce the picture. On a certain occasion an event transpired which lent an interest most thrilling to the military scene. It was at a review, held in Vienna, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the military order of Maria Theresa.

Nor far from 30,000 cavalry were in line. A little child—a girl—of not more than four years, standing in the front row of spectators, either from fright or some other cause, rushed out into the open field just as a squadron of hussars came sweeping around from the main body. They had made the detour for the purpose of saluting the Empress, whose carriage was drawn up in that part of the parade ground. Down came the flying squadron, charging at a mad gallop—down directly upon the child. The mother was paralyzed, as were others, for there could be no rescue from the line of spectators. The Empress uttered a cry of horror, for the child's destruction seemed inevitable—and such terrible destruction—the tramping to death by a thousand iron hoofs!

Directly under the feet of horses was the little one—another instant must seal its doom—when a stalwart hussar, who was in the front line, without slackening his speed or loosening his hold, threw himself over by the side of his horse's neck, seized and lifted the child, and placed it in safety upon his saddle-bow; and this he did without changing his pace or breaking the correct alignment of the squadron.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

DUNEDIN AND PORT CHALMERS SECTION.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., the usual TIME-TABLE will be SUSPENDED, and Trains will be run as under:—

		DOWN TRAINS.											UP TRAINS.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Leaves		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		
Dunedin	7.30	9.45	11.15	12.45	2.30	4.0	5.30	7.0	8.30	10.10			8.50	10.30	12.0	1.30	3.15	4.45	6.15	7.45	9.10		
Pelichet Bay	7.35	9.50	11.20	12.50	2.35	4.5	5.35	7.5	9.35	10.15			8.55	10.35	12.5	1.35	3.20	4.50	6.20	7.50	9.15		
Ravensbourne	7.40	9.55	11.25	12.55	2.40	4.10	5.40	7.10	9.40	10.20			9.0	10.40	12.10	1.40	3.30	5.0	6.30	8.0	9.30		
Burke's Brewery	7.45	10.0	11.30	1.0	2.45	4.15	5.45	7.20	9.50	10.30			9.05	10.45	12.15	1.45	3.35	5.5	6.35	8.5	10.35		
St. Leonards	7.50	10.5	11.35	1.5	2.50	4.20	5.5	7.30	10.0	10.40			9.10	10.50	12.20	1.50	3.40	5.10	6.40	8.10	9.40		
Glendernid	8.0	10.15	11.45	1.15	3.0	4.30	6.0	7.50	10.0	10.45			9.20	11.0	12.30	2.0	3.45	5.15	6.45	8.15	9.45		
Port Chalmers	8.5	10.20	11.50	1.20	3.5	4.35	6.5	7.35	10.5	10.45			9.25	11.5	12.35	2.5	3.50	5.20	6.50	8.20	9.50		

Return Tickets at Single Fares.

WM. CONYERS,
General Manager,

Railway Department,
19th February, 1877.

DUNEDIN AND PORT CHALMERS GRAND ANNUAL REGATTA.

Under the patronage of the Hon. George McLean.

TO BE HELD AT PORT CHALMERS

ON THE 23RD FEBRUARY, 1877.

OFFICERS:

Commodore: Captain Thomson.

Judge: Captain Orkney.

Umpire: Rev. T. L. Stanley.

Starter: Captain Cummings.

SAILING COMMITTEE:

His Worship the Mayor of Port Chalmers, Captain Sinclair, Robert Hay, Esq.

PROGRAMME:

- Seine Fishing Boat Sailing Race, for boats not exceeding 20 feet overall. Distance, four miles. First prize, £10; 2nd, £5. Entrance, 10s.
- Second-class bona fide Whaleboat Race, for boats not exceeding 23 feet; four oars and steer-oar. Distance, six miles. First prize, £10; 2nd, £5. Entrance, 15s.
- Amateur Four-oar Inrig Gig Race. Distance, two miles. Prize, £5. Entrance, 20s.
- Champion Sailing Race; open to all, yachts included. Distance, eight miles. Prize, £15. Entrance, 15s.
- Ships' Four-oar Gig Race, for bona fide ships' crews. Distance, three miles. First prize, £5; 2nd, £2 10s. Entrance, 10s.
- Boys' Four-oared Inrig Gig Race, for boys under 17 years; ages to be proved to satisfaction of Committee. Distance, two miles. First prize, £4; 2nd, £2. Entrance, 10s.
- Second-class Sailing Race, open boats only. Distance, six miles. First prize, £8; 2nd, £4. Entrance, 10s.
- Champion Four-oared Inrig Gig Race. Distance, three miles. First prize, Challenge Cup, presented by New Zealand Shipping Company, and £15 added; 2nd, £5. Entrance, 20s.
- Bona fide Whaleboat Race, not more than six oars and steer-oar. Distance, eight miles. First prize, £15; 2nd, £7 10s. Entrance, 20s.
- Amateur Pair-oared Inrig Gig Race. Distance, two miles. Prize, £3. Entrance, 10s.
- Four-oared Inrig Gig Race, for crews not entered for champion or amateur fours. Distance, two miles. First prize, £5; 2nd, £2 10s. Entrance, 10s.
- Champion Pair-oar Inrig Gig Race. Distance, two miles. Prize, £5. Entrance, 10s.
- Inrig Sailing Race; open to all. Distance, two miles. Prize, £5. Entrance, 5s.
- Ships' Lifeboat Race, bona fide ships' crews. Distance, two miles. Prize, £4. No entrance.
- Duck Hunt. Prize, £4. No entrance.

In all sailing races the centre boards must be sealed either up or down; at the owner's option.

Time allowed for tonnage.

The entries for the above races will be received by the Secretary up till WEDNESDAY, 21st instant.

Intending competitors must send in the names of their crew and the colors.

W. G. FULLER,
Hon Sec. and Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.) reports for the week ending February 21, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—175 head were yarded to-day, a few only of which were of good quality, the balance being but medium. Although this is by no means a large supply, it was the worst market we have had this season, and one-third at least had to be withdrawn or sold to graziers—due, principally, to the poor quality of the stocks. Best pens of bullocks brought from £9 to £11 10s; do cows, £7 10s to £10—or equal to 26s or 27s per 100lb. We sold 60 at the yards and privately.

Fat Calves.—Twenty forwarded, and all found buyers at from 20s to 70s.

Fat Sheep.—2000 came forward, but the butchers having been so well supplied of late, sheep were very dull of sale, and only one-half of those penned changed hands, at a slight reduction on last quotations. We quote best cross-breeds at from 9s to 11s 6d, or 24d per lb. No merinos forward.

Fat Lambs.—400 penned, and all found buyers at a slight advance on last week's rates—say, for best pens, at from 7s to 9s; medium, 5s 6d to 6s.

Store Cattle.—We have no transactions to report since our last.

Store Sheep.—There is a good inquiry for merinos ewes and cross-breeds, and we have during the week sold 7000 at the following prices: Merino wethers, two, four, and six-tooth, 5s to 5s 6d; do, full-mouthed, 3s to 4s; merino ewes, two, four, and six-tooth, 6s to 7s; do, full-mouthed, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; cross-breeds, four-tooth and over, 7s to 8s; do, two-tooth, 6s to 7s.

Sheepskins.—Supply small, competition good. Full-wool merinos, 5s 1d; green shearlings, 1s 8d to 2s; pelts, 1s 1d to 1s 3d; lambs, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; station skins, 6d per lb.

Hides.—We sold about 100. No well conditioned shipping lots were offered. Wet-salted brought 3½d to 3¾d per lb. Demand good.

Tallow.—We sold several tons of country-rendered tallow. Very inferior sold at £26 10s; medium, 28s 6d to 29s 6d.

Wheat.—Scarcely any transactions have been made in new grain. Millers are buying in the country the best samples at 5s—equal to 5s 6d here—quality very soft. A very large proportion of the new crop that was cut before the storm, will be quite unfit for milling purposes.

Oats are in great request, but no supplies in town of old or new. At the outports 2s 6d is offered for shipping parcels in fair condition; good old, 2s 9d to 3s, superior milling.

Barley.—Market is quiet. Brewers hold large stocks, and are awaiting result of new crop before giving any advance on late rates. We quote good malting 4s to 4s 6d. The samples of this season's crop will not, with but few exceptions, compare favourably with last season's.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending February 21, 1877:—Affairs in the labor market are rapidly improving, and work is plentiful, especially in the country. Town trades and business are slightly improved. Carpenters are pretty busy; buildings going up in every direction. Blacksmiths and the general iron trade seem to be worst off at present. Pick and shovel men are in good demand. Bush work is quiet. Hotel servants (male and female) are more asked for. Couples are slacker than usual. Shopmen and clerks are far too plentiful; no amount of writing and warning seems to keep them back. Wages—Couples, £65 to £80, and found; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; shepherds, £60; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; hotel servants (females), 12s, 15s, 20s, and up to 30s; cooks, barmen, waiters, grooms, 25s to 50s; nurse girls and boys, 6s to 10s; carpenters, 10s to 13s; storemen and clerks, 30s, 50s, and 60s; harvest hands, 25s, 3s, and 40s per week.

MR. A. MERCE reports as follows for the week ending February 21, 1877, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s 3d to 1s 4½; fresh butter in lumps, 11d to 1s; powdered and salt butter 1s; fresh butter is not so plentiful, and prices are expected to advance. Cheese, new prime, 1s; old cheese, good, 10½ to 1s. Side and rolled bacon, 10½; Colonial hams, 1s 2d; English hams, 1s 6d; eggs are now scarce, and retailing at 2s 3d per dozen.

MR. M. C. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending February 21, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed), per bushel, 2s 2d; milling, 2s 3d. Wheat (chicks) 4s to 4s 6d. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s. Pollard, mono. Bran, £5, bags included. Flour, large bags, £15; small, £15 10. Oatmeal, £11. Potatoes, new, 5s 6d to 6s per cwt. Hay (new), £3 10s; old hay, £4 per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending February 21, 1877:—Retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb.; stewing do., 4½ to 6d per lb.; steak, 6d to 8d per lb.; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb.; veal, 4d to 5d per lb.; pork, 9d to 10d per lb.; lamb, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per quarter.

M A I T L A N D H O T E L

Corner of Walker and Maitland Streets,

DUNEDIN.

J. J. CONNOR, ... PROPRIETOR.

Having purchased a long lease of the above premises, Mr. Connor begs to announce that he has resolved to pull down the present building and erect, on this most eligible site, a commodious and elegant structure that will be worthy of the neighborhood and city. Plans are now in the hands of Mr. D. Ross, architect, and no time will be lost in prosecuting the work to its completion, particulars of which will appear in future issues of the TABLET.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

A FEW months ago, I was sitting on a coach in Melbourne, previous to its starting for the country. As I had come early to secure the box seat, I had plenty of leisure to study the people as they passed to and fro; and an admirable vantage ground for anyone who takes a pleasure in studying the human physiognomy, and watching the manners, dresses, and habits of the crowd, is the box seat of a coach drawn up alongside the pavement. You can observe without, in many cases, being observed. You are placed high above the heads of the passing multitude, but not so high as to be beyond reach of seeing and noting the marked peculiarities of its members. A first floor window is generally too high, besides from this position you can have only a passing view, unless you choose to stick your head out of the window, a thing which no properly constituted person would, of course, think of doing. But on the coach it is different. There, no one, whose eye you may chance to catch, can look back an expression of "what business have you to be staring at me; it is very rude of you." Now, who is there who has ever been caught gazing with curiosity out of a window, but has not felt rather taken aback, as if he had been detected in the commission of some crime? Have you never noticed the demonstrative efforts made by such people to catch sight of some person or thing in the distance?—efforts which plainly say, "Don't be alarmed, Mr. Passer-by" (these remarks, I wish to observe, apply only to the male sex: how the members of the other half of the creation behave under such circumstances, or whether, indeed, they are ever actuated by curiosity to look out of windows, I don't pretend to give an opinion—certainly, I never find them studying character from the box seat of a coach), "I assure you, upon my honor, I was not staring at you." I believe it is to this feeling that we owe the origin of blinds. It is all nonsense to say that they are used to prevent people from staring into houses. That they are not so, is evidenced by the fact that you will see them on upstairs windows into which people cannot possibly look. I allude, of course, to the wire blind; that subtle contrivance by which the pedestrian is placed completely at the mercy of his housed brother. And it cannot be said that they shut out the view of your opposite neighbor, because you must remember they extend generally a few feet only up the window, leaving three-fourths for your neighbor's gaze. In fact, they are just sufficiently high, so as to allow the inquisitive watcher to carry on his nefarious practice whilst seated at his ease, and in case anything very startling should occur, permit him in a moment to raise his head beyond their limits and obtain a clearer view. You generally see these abominable inventions in the houses of medical men. Did any one ever see the houses of doctors who lived opposite to each other without them? By this means one member of the faculty can always keep count of another's patients. It is very flattering to the patient to be thus looked after, but certainly not always very pleasant. I remember once going to a dentist to have a tooth drawn. Unfortunately for me there was another of the same profession directly opposite—a new comr, as well as I remember, on the scene—and my gentleman was so engaged in looking after the patients of his young rival, that he screwed his forceps into the wrong tooth, which he had half-drawn before he found out his mistake. I may have a prejudice against blinds perhaps, but it is a fact that my teeth always ache when I allow my eyes to dwell upon them.

But to get on to the box seat again. From this position you can look down the street a hundred yards or so, and, picking out some one person, observe all his or her motions and actions along the pavement. You can contrast the dirty and the clean, the ill-dressed man and the dandy, the man full of business and importance with the easy, indifferent air of him on pleasure bent, and you can amuse yourself by observing how the youth who should be intent on his employer's business, but who will hang about to look at the coach and the horses, as soon as his eye, having taken in everything else, reaches yours, will, in many cases, immediately move off in a half guilty fashion. On the occasion I allude to the street was crowded, for it was bright and sunny weather and the busiest time of the day, and there were, therefore, many causes to interest and amuse an observer. But my eyes were constantly diverted from their interesting pursuit along the pavement to the contemplation of an object in the shape of a man, who remained patiently standing at the heads of the two leaders attached to the coach on which I was seated. He seemed to be in the lowest depths of poverty and degradation, and I was speculating, on the ground that "in the lowest depths there is a lower depth still," what worse state could there possibly be for this miserable specimen of humanity, whose swollen red face, bleary eyes, dirty matted hair and beard, and greasy, ragged coat, were sufficient of themselves to frighten the horses which he was placed to take care of. But as I afterwards learned it was the only work he ever performed, I suppose the horses had grown accustomed to him. He stood with his shoulders slouched forward, his feet bound by cords with pieces of dirty leather, which once were boots, but to make up, as it were, for the exposure of his feet, he kept his other extremities religiously in his pockets the entire time until we were just starting, when the driver threw him some small coin, then he released one of his hands, and it trembled so violently that he with difficulty picked the money out of the gutter. I asked the driver who he was. "He is a h' M' h' A of Hoxford," he replied. And so he was, and the wretched man was so utterly lost to all sense of shame and decency, that he never made any concealment of the fact. He would tell you his whole history, who his father had been, what a brilliant career he had been, both at Eton and Oxford, how he went on the turf, the thousands he had lost, the attempt to retrieve himself by one grand coup, and the result as in hundreds of other cases,—his utter ruin,—of his gradual declension through the positions of bookmaker, horse jockey, groom, coach driver, billiard marker, stable help, until drink had rendered him incapable of any exertion whatever. He would tell this story, and thus publish his disgrace and that of his family, to any one who he thought would stand him a glass of brandy. But amidst it all he never failed to impress upon you that he had never begged; that he had never been to the Immigrants' Home. The poor wretch! he had

never been there, because there was no brandy there; because if he had gone there he would have been compelled to observe some degree of cleanliness. If the saying "put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the d—l" be true, it is no less true that the educated man when he gives way to evil courses, and falls down to degradation and poverty, very often becomes the meanest of beggars.

To what base uses we may return, Horatio, is as true of the living as of the dead.

In these new colonies, examples similar to the above are, sad to say, not uncommon. The ranks of the old shepherds were often recruited from them, and the gold fields also knew not a few of them. It was my duty once, at the request of a close friend, to ferret out the hiding place of one of these lost sheep, and the search brought me in contact with some choice specimens of humanity. The only information given to me was that he was living in some very low public-house in Melbourne. This did not aid me much in such a city as the capital of Victoria, and I was compelled to visit some strange habitations and see some curious characters before I ran my quarry to earth. A friendly detective at last intimated to me that there was a man bearing the name of the one I was in search of, living in a public-house in the very worst part of Little Burke street. Thither I repaired at about 11 o'clock on a Sunday morning, found the place closed, but managed to effect an entrance by a side door, left unlocked for the convenience of a thirsty neighborhood. I soon found myself in the bar, and immediately enquired from a decent enough looking man who was behind it, whether a "Mr. Charles ——" lived there. "Yes," replied a hoarse voice from behind me, "I am Charley ——" I turned and beheld what the thick clouds of tobacco smoke had prevented me from observing before: a row of men and women sitting on a form ranged along a black greasy wall, altho', good heavens! such men and women as they were. Drunken, filthy, horrible, indeed, to look upon. With some difficulty I induced "Charles ——" to come outside, as I wished to speak to him privately. He objected at first in a feeble sort of manner, and his companions protested, with many expletives, that I should say what I had to say there and then. The barman, however, came to my assistance, and in a few words directed me to accompany me. He quietly obeyed, and we walked into the yard attached to the hotel. As soon as he was under the light, and I was enabled to scrutinise his features more closely, I was struck with their great beauty, though now spoiled by dissipation and suffering. He was very thin and pale and nervous, and his large, dark, and luminous eyes shone with a strange light from under finely pencilled eyebrows. I had been told he had been a handsome man, but was not prepared for such striking features as now, after years of evil courses, presented themselves. He had set out in life with every advantage a man could desire; but one accomplishment which he possessed in an eminent degree proved his ruin. He had displayed early a great love for music, and it had been judiciously cultivated. He was eagerly sought for by society. No company was complete without him. Late hours developed a taste for drinking; and he sank gradually but surely from being the "spoiled darling" of society to the position I found him in, viz., the player of dance music for thieves and prostitutes in one of the worst parts of Little Burke street. After some conversation he softened somewhat, and talked a little about himself. He told me the landlady was very kind to him. I asked to see her, and found that, notwithstanding the position she occupied, she had a genuine feeling of pity for the poor musician. I learned that every penny he got went in drink, and as I had some money to spend on him in the best way I thought possible, it was arranged with the landlady that I should send him in some clothes. I was warned, however, not to send in a large quantity or he would pawn some of them. I saw him after this at intervals for a few months. His reserve and nervousness vanished when with me, and he related many of his past experiences; and how bitterly the poor fellow lamented his mis-spent life. One day I received a message from the landlady that she wished to see me. I went down, and she told me how the night before, "Charles ——" was at his post as usual playing the piano; how, when all the dances had gone home, she was going round, as was her wont, putting out the lights and fastening the windows and doors; how she observed "Charles ——" sitting at the piano with his head bent forward, and his hands at rest on the key board, that she paid no attention, as it was often a custom of his to sit in that manner whilst the lights were being put out, but remaining longer than usual she called out to him to go to bed. He made no response, so she, thinking he had fallen asleep, went up and shook him by the shoulder, and found to her horror that she was trying to awaken a corpse. The dancers had gone to their homes, and the poor musician had gone to his last home. The landlady told me of this sad ending with genuine sorrow. She was an old woman with, I remember, exceedingly white hair, and seemed to have had quite a motherly feeling for the "poor gentleman" as she called him. Nothing would satisfy her until I consented to see him in his coffin; to see how beautiful he looked, and how nicely she had laid him out. His funeral took place the next day, and the mourners consisted of the landlady, her son, and myself, and I believe that old woman, whose way of life was anything but reputable, offered up a sincere prayer for the repose of the soul of the "poor gentleman." X.Y.Z.

In the chapel of the magnificent Convent of Trim, county of Meath, there has just been erected, over the high altar, a stained glass window, the munificent gift of Miss Gorey, of Trimleston. The central picture is the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, on crimson and amber clouds, and surrounded and upborne by a troupe of venerated angels. The figure on the left is that of St. Joseph, with the Divine Child in his arms, and on the right is St. Patrick, in bishop's robes, and with the mitre on his brow. This massive window, with its richness of colors so varied, and yet so harmoniously blended, is a great addition to the chapel, and mellow what might otherwise be deemed the cold effect of the marble altar erected some time ago. It is pleasant to record the charity of the lady who has thus contributed to the outward splendor of religion, and helped to make the new chapel of the good Sisters worthy of their splendid convent.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

FLOWERS OF THE FREE LANDS,
By THOMAS BRACKEN,

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

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

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

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CONTENTS:

National Hymn
Australia
The Emigrant's Welcome
Orakau
Hurrah for New Zealand
Ocean's Answer
To Find the Key
What does it Mean
Affinity
The Bad Old Times
Only a Miserable Wretch
The Poet's Dream
An Exile's Reverie
The Colonist i
Guallin a Ch el
Years are Stealing
April Here and April There
Waiting for the Mail
Long Ago
Old Letters
The Boy and The Year
Passing through the Gate
Woman's Rights
The Auctioneer
Till I Come Back Again
Little Violet
The Land beyond the Sun
The Brooklet in the Glen
Mother's Grave
Spirit of Song
Our Little Darling
That Little Flaxen Fairy
A Paper from Home
Christmas Memories
Sleeping Alone
St. Patrick and the Shamrock
To Miss Aitken
Robert Burns
David Livingstone
Samuel Lover
Dunedin from the Bay
Bush Children
A Dream of Childhood
The Winds
Adam Lindsay Gordon
A Christmas Song
What is Love?
The Wattles are in Bloom
The Sweetest Name
The Old Yew Tree at Home
To My Cousin
In Memoriam
Song
Tramp of the Fire Brigade
Wilson Gray
Light Enough
Very Small
The Vilest Fiend of All
Address spoken Scott Scholarship
Entertainment
Address spoken Hattie Shepparde's
Entertainment
Address spoken Alice May's Benefit
Address spoken O'Connell's Banquet
Address spoken Dedication Odd-fellows' Hall
The Opposite Seat
The Magistrate's Court
Old Bendigo
Sol to Venus
The Printer's Stick
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CRICKET.

On Saturday last, the 17th inst., the employees of Messrs. Mills, Dick and Co.'s printing establishment (TABLET office) played a match at Montecillo. The day was all that could be desired, and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. The match was Married v. Single members of the firm—eight of the Benedicks playing twelve of the single men. The single men were captained by Claxton, the married by Woodfield. The married men were the first to appear at the wickets; Gresham and McDermott facing the bowling of Woods and Julius. McDermott opened the ball by a good drive for 2 off Woods, and quickly placed 4 more to his credit. Gresham followed suit in the next over by scoring a few singles, when McDermott gave a chance to Shepard (A.), which he held. 1—6—8. Woodfield was the next to appear, the score running up rapidly. These two batsmen were expected to render a good account of themselves, but Gresham was finely caught by Woods, after making 5 singles. 2—5—16. Caradus supplied his place, and soon made a nice 3 hit. These two players kept the field moving, until a pretty ball from Woods shivered Caradus' timbers. 3—8—28. Woods was now well on the wickets, and sent Jolly, the next man, away with his first ball. 4—0—28. Ryan now made his appearance, and from his well-known "sticking" propensities, it was thought it would enable Woodfield to tot up a good score, for he seemed well set; but, after a few overs, he was cleverly caught by Claxton at mid-off. 5—16—36. Ryan added 3, Harwood 1, a substitute for M'Mahon carrying out his bat for 3. There were 9 extras, making the total 51. The single men now took possession of the willows, sending in Terry and Shepard (C.) to the bowling of Gresham and Caradus. Terry gave Gresham a chance in the first over, which he was not too proud to refuse. 1—0—0. Barclay joined Shepard, but Caradus sent Shepard to the right-about after scoring 1. 2—1—1. Pilling was next, but was stumped by Woodfield without scoring. Barclay and Bayliss were now together, and a few maiden overs took place; Caradus giving too many wides. The captain took his end, and Bayliss' wickets fell in his first over. 3—4—5. Things were looking rather gloomy for the single men until Woods made his appearance, which he signalled by sending the "leather" all over the field. Barclay was stumped by Woodfield. M'Donald followed, and after carefully defending his wickets for several overs, he gave one to Woodfield, which was collared. 7—2—16. The next four wickets fell to the bowling of Woodfield, only adding 2 to the score, Woods carrying out his bat for a carefully got 16. There were 16 extras given by the Benedicks, which showed a lamentable looseness in the field, thus bringing up the single men's score to 47, the married men gaining the victory by 4 runs. Subjoined are the scores in detail:—

Married.		Single.	
Gresham, c Woods	5	Terry, c Gresham	0
McDermott, c Shepard	6	Shepard, A., b Woodfield	5
Woodfield, c Claxton	16	Shepard, C., b Caradus	1
Caradus, b Woods	8	Barclay, at Woodfield	1
Jolly, b Woods	0	Pilling, st Woodfield	0
Ryan, c Pilling	3	Bayliss, b Woodfield	4
Harwood, b Julius	1	Woods, not out	16
Substitute, not out	3	M'Donald, c Woodfield	2
Extras	9	Julius, b Woodfield	1
		Claxton, b Woodfield	0
Total	51	Russell, b Woodfield	0
		Tierney, b Woodfield	1
		Extras	16
		Total	47

CELEBRATION OF CECIL'S HOLIDAY IN AUCKLAND, A.D. 1876.

A SHORT paragraph appeared in the 'Herald' to the effect that the 271st anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot was celebrated in Auckland as usual on the 5th November.

This little announcement seems at first sight, and to the general reader, a very trivial and innocent matter, not worth serious notice, and, no doubt, was inserted without the most remote intention of injuring any one. Yet it may excusably be viewed in a serious light, as tending most cruelly and unjustly to load with infamy, the memory of the general body of the Roman Catholics who lived in the reign of James I., and to insult the feelings of the Roman Catholic subjects of the Queen in our day, and expose them to unjust odium and suspicion in the eyes of their fellow-subjects of other creeds.

The paragraph referred to, short though it be, and harmless though it seem, may be said to contain a whole volume of most injurious historical misrepresentation, damaging to the memory of the dead, and unjust towards the character of the living members of the Roman Catholic Church. It implies, if it do not actually assert, that the Gunpowder Plot was the work of the Catholic body collectively; that, at all events, they who planned and attempted to put it in execution had the sympathy of the leaders of the Catholic party; that Catholics generally wished it to succeed, and that such a scheme is sanctioned by the tenets of the Catholic religion. All this, if I mistake not, is implied in the annual celebration of the Gunpowder Plot. Yet it is the very opposite of the truth. That a most diabolical plot was concocted by some nine men, reputed to be, or professing to be, Roman Catholics, but who in reality were no Roman Catholics at all but sons of Belial, and fanatics more fit for a lunatic asylum than anything else, is a well attested historical truth. But the respectable leaders of the Catholic party, and the Catholics generally, had no more connection with it or guilty knowledge of it than the man in the moon. They regarded the conspirators and their attempted plot with horror and indignation. The first respectable Catholic who got any hint of it, Lord Monteagle, immediately communicated with the Government, and led to the exposure of the plot ostensibly. But there are not wanting respectable Protestant historians, who have entertained

and expressed a strong suspicion that Cecil was at the bottom of the plot himself; that, to use their words, "it was forged on Cecil's anvil;" that the conspirators were his tools and dupes, and consequently the plot could never have issued in mischief to any one. He pulled the wires himself, and by his emissaries could pounce on the conspirators at any moment. His object was to turn the King and the nation against the Catholics, and to fix a lasting stigma on their name and religion. The King himself, after the discovery of the plot, in his address from the throne, acquitted the Catholic body of any connection with it, and said the guilt of it was chargeable only on the few desperadoes who were engaged in it. The tenets of the Catholic religion sanction no such schemes. How effectually the crafty Cecil has succeeded in casting unjustly a lasting stigma on Catholics and their religion by means of this his plot, if the suspicions of Protestant authors that it emanated from him be well founded, is shown by the above paragraph in the 'Herald,' penned nearly three centuries after Cecil's death.

James I. used to call the 5th November "Cecil's Holiday." He knew well Cecil's object in instituting such a holiday. The Gunpowder Plot, "Cecil's Holiday," is not now commemorated in England as it was at no distant period, by a "special service" in the Church of England, and by Government ordering the firing of a royal salute to thank God for the pretended or sham "deliverance" of the King and Parliament from the horrid "Papists." But the day, as we see, is still celebrated publicly, and the celebration announced through the press. The little boys on the streets who celebrate the day have some notion of it—a vivid though false notion, such as I have exposed above. They will in process of time, grow up to be electors, or possibly some of them members of Parliament, and they will carry with them, into the polling booth or Parliament, those unjust prejudices against their Catholic fellow-citizens which their false historical readings and impressions are calculated to produce. Errors and prejudices imbibed and fostered in youth are difficult to shake off in after life. In some countries, Ireland for instance, party demonstrations of an irritating and offensive kind are forbidden by law, and properly so, as they may lead to a breach of the peace. In England or the colonies there is no risk of any breach of the peace from the insulting demonstrations on "Cecil's Holiday." But is it the correct, or respectable, or manly thing to insult publicly any person's feelings, or permit them to be insulted, merely because it may be done with impunity? Perhaps the Government, the head of the police, and the press will answer that question.

It is most extraordinary to see with what brazen assurance some editors in this colony publish the most groundless and injurious statements respecting the clergy of the Roman Catholic clergy, from the Pope downwards. One would fancy a respect for their own reputation would restrain them from doing such acts. A Dunedin paper tells its credulous readers, that Pius IX. has actually fulminated a decree ordering certain persons to be burnt.

LAIC.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Two patriotic Irishmen of London, Messrs. Collins and Ryan, succeeded in obtaining an interview with Sergeant McCarthy in Chatham prison. A "visit" excludes so much as the clasp of a hand, were it even a brother's. Nothing but the claim of kinship is allowed as a reason to admit a visitor within hearing of the condemned. As a consequence of those harsh rules most of the Fenians in prison have never been cheered by one friendly voice from the beginning of their terrible doom to the present day. All efforts to see Chambers (supposed to be in Portland with O'Meagher Condon) have proved unavailing. Messrs. Collins and Ryan found themselves at last, after passing through many iron gates and courts, in the fenced and sub-divided kind of cage which is the visiting-room of Chatham prison. A few minutes more and a single figure in convict dress, but without chains, appeared between guards, who entered the cage. It was Sergeant McCarthy, penned up in a compartment or human horse-box, barricaded with wood and wire tellis-work. Between him and his visitors was stationed a warder, in the presence of whom every word must pass across that listening warder. The semi-shaving of poor McCarthy's head, by which the hair has hardly time to grow when it is again cropped close, gives almost a skull-like aspect to the wan man's appearance. As he looked out wistfully from behind the gratings of his cage at the friends who would have brought him comfort if they could, what could be said in twenty minutes in such a place? McCarthy spoke of his wife and family, of the love he bore them, of the desire to have the education of his children provided for. Again and again he thanked his visitors. He took the sight of their faces as a glimpse of paradise. There was deep horror in every allusion to the frightful companionship to which he was condemned. The repulsive, scoundrelly yoke-mates were, as doubtless the government intended, the worst portion of the mental and moral torture to be inflicted "as long as life shall last" upon the Irish rebel. There could only be half allusions on such a subject, but his visitors understood them. They learned that O'Brien, who is confined in Chatham, having protested against being coupled with some desperate ruffian, was punished for refusal by being put into the chain-gang. Poor McCarthy cannot sleep at night except in a half-sitting position, on account of heart disease; his food was coarse, and destitute of the nourishment he ought, under his condition, to have. He had heard of the escape of the Australian prisoners. The warder again interposed. McCarthy said there was a scare in Chatham, too, and the warders came around several times in the night, waking him up to see if he had or had not escaped through a three foot wall. The warder said he must stop that sort of talk. McCarthy is a practical Catholic, and bears a good character with all the prison authorities, from the Governor down. O'Brien, for an attempt to pick a hole through his cell wall, was kept in chains in a dark cell for some six months. Such is the prison life of two of the Fenian prisoners.—Trans-Atlantic in the 'Irish World.'

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578 yards Summer Diagonal Cloths—Former price, 1s 3d; Reduced to 8½d.
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All Wines, etc., of best brands. Good Stabling with loose boxes.

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THE OCTAGON

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A HORRIBLE STORY.

THE tavern of the "Golden Omelette" is situated close under the fortification walls of the city of Radna. Its proprietor, Trouilleuson, is a man of gigantic stature, an old soldier of the Austrian army, who was blinded by the explosion of a cannon while firing a salute from the forts at Trieste. Returning to his native city with his mistress, a fine-looking Russian woman of the Volga, he started the house of call for beggars, which he, up to a few weeks ago, directed and made money of. The house is a long, low, rambling structure—a nondescript of brick, stone, and wood—and when descended on by the police served as shelter for nearly two hundred men, women, and children, all of whom, with the exception of about a dozen, were professional beggars. Upon the arrest of its host, he was discovered to be worth, in money deposited in the Imperial Bank, over \$130,000 dollars—an enormous fortune for the country in which he lived. How this money was obtained was the crowning horror of the entire affair. Antoine Cherguille, nicknamed "The Player," is the brother of Trouilleuson's mistress. Among the frequenters of the "Golden Omelette" he is called the "opérateur." He is a man of over fifty, and for the last thirty years of his life has been engaged in the business of manufacturing cripples. From the evidence given at the trial, which is likely to send him to the guillotine, his method of procedure is as follows:—The members of a gang of kidnappers, organised by his sister and her sightless paramour, have for the last twenty years been engaged in stealing children from the various cities of the Empire. The unfortunate little ones were brought to the head-quarters at Radna, where they passed into the merciless hands of the "opérateur." He took charge of them in a separate section of the inn, where, assisted by a couple of surgeons, whose vices had reduced them to his own level, and by his own knowledge of anatomy—for he had studied the art itself in his youth—he evolved the terribly-crippled spectacles who have so long pestered the pilgrims of St. Nepomuck. At the time of his arrest three children, in various stages of convalescence from mutilation, were found on the filthy cots of this demoniac hospital. One of them, a pretty girl of five, had her right hand amputated. The other two, both boys, had lost their hands and feet respectively. In a pit under the floor, in one corner of the torture-chamber, were found the putrifying remnants of a dozen human members, buried in a compost of chloride of lime and quick lime. Cherguille manifested no emotion upon his arrest, but utterly refused to render any information, and has been obstinately silent since. At the time the arrest was made the business of the infamous den was in full blast. In the long common room a hundred miserable wrecks of humanity, armless, legless, handless, footless, blind, and awfully disfigured, congregated about long tables. The smoke of their pipes veiled the scene, the reek of their foul meat tainted the air, and the clattering of their crutches, the curses, shrieks, and loud conversation all about deafened the ordinary ear. Upon the entrance of the detectives they merely looked up, and noting the artfully disguised figures, took them for strange beggars, and continued their orgies without honoring them with any further attention. The house had been surrounded with a double cordon of police, and at an appointed signal the descent was made. The result was that all the frequenters of the place were seized, with one exception. This, singularly enough, was a man without legs who managed to conceal himself in the cellar, and eventually made his escape. The prisoners were at once loaded into a special train and conveyed to Vienna. There the promise of pardon induced a number of them to a series of confessions. The art of crippling children was, it seems, not the only one practised by the "opérateur." More than one poor innocent had been wilfully blinded by the atrocious torturer, and at the trial three such victims of his infamous business were produced. The money gained by these children was divided between Cherguille and his sister and her paramour. The unfortunate little ones were closely watched, and no avenue of escape left open to them. That the circumstances of the case were not altogether unknown to the authorities at Radna is patent from the fact that the Mayor and two other officials have been arrested for accepting bribes to hush the matter up.—"Pilot."

IRELAND IN ENGLAND.

IRELAND is now proved to extend politically far beyond the geographical limits of the "Emerald Isle." The Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea are no longer the waters by which (as the school books say) "Ireland is bounded." There is not only an Ireland at home, but an Ireland beyond the Atlantic, strong and growing into still greater strength, and whose vote is counted as a thing of great political importance. The poor down-trodden victims of many a heartless eviction, who fled from a land which (though their native soil) was to them no longer a home, have grown up beyond the broad waters into a new nation. In other parts of the world the same wondrous change has taken place. Go to Australia, and an Irish nation will be found there, led on by such men as Duffy and others, who have brought to that distant colony great talent, devoted love for Ireland and indomitable energy. Many other lands can tell the same tale. In fact, the Irishman may say with perfect truth, in the words of Virgil:—

Quæ regio in terris, nostri non plena laboris.

But it is only now that it is discovered that there is also an Ireland in England. Long has it been known, and admitted even by England, that Ireland gave to that country many of its greatest citizens. The magnificent eloquence of Burke, the brilliant powers of Sheridan, whose unmatched oratory acted like a spell upon the Senate, and whose wit blazed like a meteor even in the hostile atmosphere of London; the sweet poems of Goldsmith, whose immortal lines glow with fresh beauty as often as they are read. All these and many others are owned to have been really great. Eng-

land has also admitted the glories of the chisel of Foley, and the pencil of Maclise; while even the most aristocratic drawing-rooms have echoed to the glorious lyrics of Moore. But, after all, this did not realise the real importance of the "Irish in England!" That has now been brought distinctly to the front.

Nothing has ever occurred till now which proves that there is in Great Britain a strong body which may almost be called an Irish nation. This body cannot be less in number than two millions, and, as the Irish in Great Britain are no longer mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," their political power is beginning to be felt. The municipal elections which have recently taken place in the large towns of England indicate plainly, and beyond all controversy that Ireland's national cause will no longer be without friends (and strong friends too) in the English corporations. In fourteen towns men have been returned who are pledged to support the just demand of Ireland for Home Rule. In Liverpool Dr. Cummins, an Irishman, and an eminent member of the English bar, and long president of the English Home Rule Confederation, was returned in preference to another candidate who was not in favor of Home Rule. In another ward in the same city Dr. Bligh, a Home Ruler, was returned, and in some other cases the candidates won over the Irish vote by a declaration in favor of Home Rule. We might write similarly of many other places, but there is no necessity for entering into local details. It is therefore not without good cause that the Executive Committee of the Home Rule Confederation has passed a resolution congratulating the Irish in England on these triumphs of the good cause. There is no doubt that a vast amount of good will be done both to England and to Ireland by events which have shown that there is an awakening in this country of a spirit of fairplay to Ireland, and that national prejudice is at last giving place to a sense of justice.

On one point, however, we continue to hold firmly to the opinion we have often put forward, namely, that the sacred principles of denominational education are never to be sacrificed to any political questions. Protect the religious education of the people, and next after that boldly guard their political rights. That is our unshaken creed.—"Universe."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Sacred College of Cardinals is composed, in great degree, of Prelates far advanced in years. It is to be expected, therefore, that death should make frequent inroads upon their number. A submarine cable dispatch, on the 1st of December, reported the decease of his Eminence Cardinal Patrizi. He studied for the sacred office of the priesthood, and after a brilliant collegiate career, was ordained. His promotion in the Church was rapid. He was created a Cardinal on the 11th of July, 1836. Subsequently he became Dean of the Sacred College, and also held the titles of Arch-Bishop of Ostia and Velletri, Archpriest of the Basilica of St. John of Lateran, and Grand Prior of the Order of Malta. He was highly esteemed for his zeal, learning, ability, and devotion. His Holiness Pius IX. was warmly attached to him, and his decease is the subject of great sorrow and grief.

The Right Hon. James Whiteside, whose death is announced, was a distinguished Irish orator. He was called to the Bar in 1830, and rose rapidly in his profession. He was counsel for the defence of O'Connell in 1843, on which occasion he delivered a powerful oration. He also defended Smith O'Brien and his fellow-prisoners in 1848, and acquired great popularity in Ireland, in 1862, as the successful advocate of Teresa Longworth in the trial to establish the validity of her marriage with Major Yelverton. Mr. Whiteside was a strong Conservative, and held important official positions, attaining in 1865 the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. He was author of three historic works concerning Italy.

We are glad to learn that a new Catholic Calendar is about to be published in Paris. All calendars hitherto have shown themselves indifferent to Catholicity; but the new one is to indicate throughout the year with precision the "decrees of councils, the causes of schisms, the spoliation of the Church, the glorious interventions of the Popes in all the great facts of history, the Crusades and their results, etc." Almanacs and calendars, both in France and Italy, have been made of late great instruments for the spread of opinions, both political and religious, hostile to Christian society. But now, so old and celebrated a firm as Firmin-Didot thinks it worth their while to bring out for the new year a splendid quarto volume of 600 pages, at a price of 25 and 30 francs, embellished with fourteen chromo-lithographic and two hundred ordinary engravings, "of the highest character of Christian art," entitled, "La Sainte Vierge," and edited by the Canon of Poitiers.

The receipts of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, for the year 1875, amounted to \$1,119,493. Of this sum \$193,410 were spent on the missions in Europe; \$587,252 on those in Asia; 141,077 on those in Africa; \$161,788 on those in America; \$106,639 on those in Australia, and \$71,843 on various items.

In France the schools that are under the care of the Christian Brothers, have attained a wonderful superiority over secular schools. At a recent examination in Paris for places in superior schools, the pupils out of the Christian Brothers' schools won forty-six out of the fifty places, leaving only four open to the pupils of the secular schools.

Lectures on Scientific Theology are being opened in Belgium. At Tournai, Bruges, and Ghent regular conferences are about to be given to laymen by learned divines, specially authorised for that purpose by the bishops of the dioceses. The "Bien Public," in announcing this movement, says "that there cannot be a greater mistake than to suppose that theological knowledge is the exclusive property of the clergy, and that in these days of conflict it is especially desirable that the laity should understand theological questions."

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

Convents are now being sold in Prussia by the dozen; while thousands of schoolmasters are wanted all over the country to fill the vacancies that have arisen for years past, and the government even go so far as to advertise in Jewish papers for Jewish teachers in cases where no Christians can be found to do the work. Vast numbers of members of religious orders of both sexes are constantly driven out of the country to pine away their existence in exile which had hitherto been so useful to large classes of their own people. Among the convents recently closed by order of the Prussian Government there is one belonging to the Ursulines, at Dorsten in Westphalia. On this property there is a mortgage of £15,000, and when it came to be sold by auction it was generally thought that there would be no outside bidder, and a government official, Herr Riese, was just about to have it knocked down to him for £75, when the agent of Count Droste-Nesselrode, a Catholic nobleman of the district, arrived on the spot and secured the prize by bidding £5 more. From a statement we find in the Westphalian 'Volks-zeitung,' it appears that the Count means to keep the property intact until "better times" shall begin for the Church; and as the same nobleman already holds the mortgage in his hands, it is quite possible that this convent, at any rate, will not be alienated from the pious object for which it was originally intended.

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, almost useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYING 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.]

N O T I C E.

GEORGE STREET RESTAURANT.

ST. LAWRENCE WEBB, ... PROPRIETOR.

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

MEALS ALWAYS READY.

BOARD & LODGING with every attendance. Charges Moderate.

READERS OF THE 'TABLET'

Are Requested to Visit the

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE

During the

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Note the Reductions—

Gents' Hand Sewn French Calf E.S., worth 22s 6d reduced to 16s 6d

Do Shoes worth 17s 6d reduced to 14s 6d

Do Sewn French Calf, Chelsea, worth 16s 6d reduced to 12s 6d

Do Strong Balmorals, worth 12s 6d reduced to 9s 6d

Do Lorne Shoes, worth 11s 6d reduced to 8s 6d

Ladies' Kid Walking Boots, worth 7s 6d reduced to 5s 11d

Do Sewn, worth 9s 6d reduced to 7s 6d

Do Levant, worth 9s 6d reduced to 6s 9d

Do Sewn French Prunella, worth 10s 6d reduced to 8s 11d

Large Stock of Children's Boots at Corresponding Reductions.

The Bulk of the above are New Goods, and will be offered at those prices for CASH ONLY

J. G. GREEN'S

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, (Near the Octagon), GEORGE-STREET.

DUNEDIN.

THE TAIERI ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

TO BE HELD AT MOSGIEL ON
SATURDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1877.

PROGRAMME:

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE, 30 sovs. Over eight flights of hurdles, 3ft 6in high. Nomination, 1 sov; acceptance, 1 sov. Two miles and a distance.

MAIDEN PLATE, 25 sovs. For all horses that have never won an advertised race exceeding 20 sovs. Weight for age, 1½ mile. Entrance, 30s.

TAIERI HANDICAP, 40 sovs. Nomination, 2 sovs; acceptance, 1 sov. 1½ mile.

DISTRICT FARMERS' PURSE. A Handicap of £30, with a Sweepstake of £2 each; the amount accruing from the Sweepstake to go to the 2nd horse. Nomination, £2; acceptance, £1. For all horses the property of residents within the Electoral District of Taieri, and being their *bona fide* property two months previous to the day of running.

SELLING RACE, 30 sovs. Weight for age. Horses entered to be sold for 50 sovs, to carry 10lbs over weight for age; for 40 sovs, weight for age; for 30 sovs, allowed 14lbs; for 20 sovs, allowed 28lbs; for 10 sovs, allowed 42lbs. Entrance, 2 sovs. 1½ mile. The winner to be sold by auction, and any surplus to go to the funds.

HANDICAP TROTTING RACE, 20 sovs. Optional saddle or harness. Entrance, 2 sovs. Distance, 3 miles. No weight under 10st.

PONY RACE, 10 sovs. For all ponies 14 hands or under. Catch weights. Entrance, 1 sov.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP, 60 sovs, with a sweepstake of 2 sovs; the amount accruing from the sweep to go to the 2nd horse. The winner of the Taieri Handicap incurs a penalty of 5lb. Nominations, 2 sovs; acceptance, 2 sovs. Distance, 2 miles.

SELLING HACK RACE, 15 sovs. Open to all horses. Catch weights. Post entry, 1 sov. 1 mile. Winner to be sold by auction for £15; any surplus to go to the funds.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP, 20 sovs. For all beaten horses during the meeting. Entrance, 1 sov.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The decision of the Stewards to be final.

Nominations for all handicaps to be made to the Secretary at the Mornington Hotel, Mornington, on or before the 27th February, at 8 p.m. Weights to be declared on Wednesday, the 7th March, and published in the daily papers on the 8th of March. Acceptances, with Sweepstakes, on the night of general entry.

General entries to be made at the Mornington Hotel, Mornington, on the 13th March, before 8 p.m.

All entries and acceptances must be in sealed covers, addressed to the Secretary, and contain entrance money, age and description of horse, and colors to be worn by the rider. A penalty of £2 for riding in wrong colors.

No person to enter a horse unless he be a subscriber of not less than £1 ls. to the funds, and no person to nominate unless both owner and nominator be subscribers to the same amount.

No protest will be received unless the sum of 2 sovs is deposited with the Secretary, to be absolutely forfeited if same be considered frivolous or vexatious.

Five per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount of all moneys paid, in accordance with the programme, for expenses.

The new rules of the Dunedin Jockey Club will be strictly adhered to.

D. J. J. DOYLE, Hon. Sec.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE GREAT SEWERAGE SCHEME.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, and others that REQUIRE DRAINAGE.—I have made another great Reduction in my PATENT STONE SANITARY PIPES

FOR CASH ONLY.

	s.	d.
4 inch, per foot	0	6
6 " "	0	8
8 " "	1	3
12 " "	2	0
15 " "	4	3

Junctions, Bends, and Elbows—all sorts on hand. Terra Cotta Garden Edging, all designs, cheap.

N.B.—Inferior Glazed and Flanged Pipes half-price.

W. M. WHITE,
Patent Stone Pipe Factory,
Kensington.

February 7, 1877.

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

WATERS AND RYAN

Begin 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.

MARTIN & WATSON WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE

MERCHANTS,

STUART ST.

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut). Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce.

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

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

RISING SUN HOTEL, Walker street. D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

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,

Severn street.

OAMARU.

PADDLE STEAMER PORTOBELLO. DURING THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.



THE above STEAMER is open for Engagement for PIC-NIC PARTIES, EXCURSIONS, &c. Rate as per agreement.

Apply
BOWMAN, MACANDREW & CO.,
Jetty-street.

KENSINGTON WOOD AND COAL DEPOT.

O. 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. COGVIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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.

BURKE'S OTAGO BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNEQUALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse street, Dunedin.

ANDERSON'S BAY HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

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

First-class accommodation for borders. Private rooms for families.

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

ROYAL HOTEL (George-street, Port. Chalmers),

JAMES MORKANE, - PROPRIETOR,
Wishes to intimate to his Friends and the General Public that he has purchased the above Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation second to none in the colony. Under his supervision, the Royal is being entirely refitted and renovated. Meals ready at all hours. Suites of rooms for private families. Large Commercial and Sample rooms. Billiards. Livery and Bait Stables. Saddle Horses and Buggies for Hire. Carriages for Hire.

JAMES TOAL,

PRACTICAL TAILOR AND HOSIER,

(Four Doors from British Hotel),

GEORGE STREET,

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 elastics put in on the shortest notice. All goods sold guaranteed. Inspection invited.

E. LOFT.



FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.
Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

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