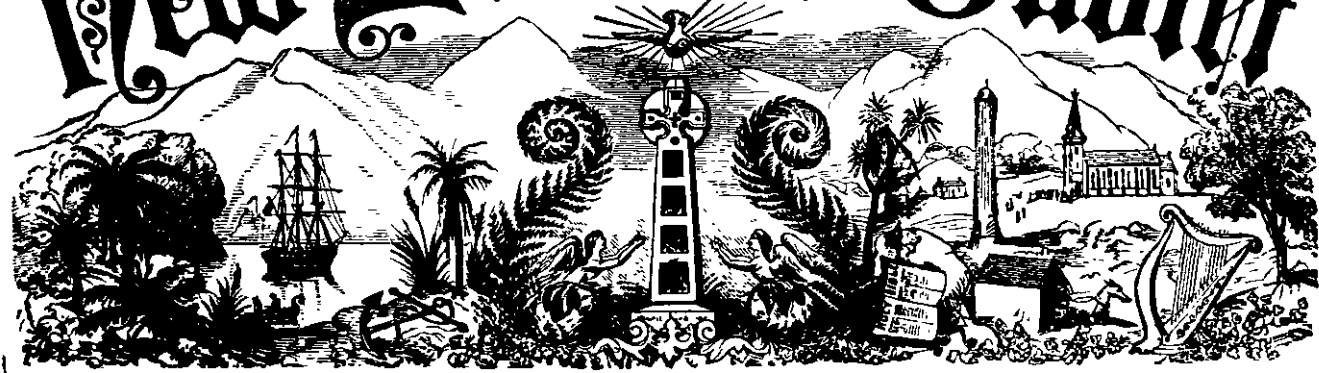


New Zealand Tablet



V I E N N A.

VIENNA, the capital of the Austrian Empire, lies to the south of the Danube, on an arm of which river it is situated. It is a fine but unhealthy city, containing close upon 600,000 inhabitants, and possesses some splendid buildings, notably the Imperial Palace, the Palace of the Bolognese, and the Cathedral of St. Stephen. It is further remarkable for the beauty of its promenades and parks, the principal of its public places being that known as the Prater. The name of Vienna occupies a prominent position upon the page of history, but there are few who will be disposed to deny that the most important event which ever affected the fortunes of the city was the far-famed siege laid to it by the Turks in the year 1683. And now when the affairs of the nation, which at the time we allude to sent out its devastating hordes, have been again disastrously brought before us, the attempt then made by them and which had it been successful must have been attended with the worst consequences to Christendom generally, assumes for us a fresh interest.

In the beginning of July in the year we have spoken of, it was known in Vienna that Hungary was in a state of insurrection; moreover



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
 Was on hand and to arrive—
 REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH
 COOKING RANGES.
 "Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and
 Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.
 Latest designs also

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

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING FORKS.

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

AMERICAN ANGLO CUT NAILS.

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

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
 of every description.

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTLEPIECES.

A special line in English 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
OTAGO. N.Z.



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, PAPER-HANGINGS,
IRONMONGERY, &c.

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

SCANLAN BROS. & CO.



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

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

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 Avon, May Queen, and Clan McLeod.

Particulars in future advertisements.

J. HARDIE AND CO.'S

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

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

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

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

One Case Men's Tweed Suits, 50s
 One 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 Bags, Opossum bags, &c.

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

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

WANTED KNOWN.

JOHN ELLIOTT begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has taken the Premises in George-street, next door to Messrs. Bagley and Son, Chemists, at present occupied by the Sub-branch of the Bank of New Zealand, only a few doors from his present place of business, where he intends to open immediately after the Bank take possession of their new buildings.

In addition to his present well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, he intends to show a magnificent assortment of New Goods, which, for moderate price and excellent quality, cannot be surpassed.

ELLIOTT'S BOOT SHOP,
 GEORGE 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.

that the insurgents, with a criminality which must ever overwhelm their memory with obloquy, had appealed to the Turks for aid, and that Emerick Tekeli, leader of the rebels, had by the Mohammedans been proclaimed sovereign of the revolted provinces, and in return had acknowledged himself and his realm as under conditions of vassalage to the Porte. Nevertheless the capital was not extraordinarily disturbed; men, trusting in the prowess of the Imperial army, pursued their ordinary course of life in the city, and in the fields without the reapers were busy with the harvest. Matters went on thus until the seventh day of the month, when fugitives belonging to the imperial cavalry arrived before the walls, and rumours of alarm were speedily spread throughout the town, rumours that were confirmed when Leopold the Emperor was seen hastening across the river towards Lintz, providing for his safety. Then the panic became general, and the citizens prepared themselves for flight; nor was it over-soon—if they were to fly,—for that same night a glare upon the horizon here and there proclaimed the burning of villages, and nearer at hand the great convent of the Carmelites on the Kahlenberg made grim announcement in streamers of flame of the advance of Black Mustapha, the vizier, with his army of 400,000 men. Then, to the number of 60,000, terrified throngs hastened away from the city they believed doomed towards Styria; but as well for perhaps the most part had they remained in the town, for they were pursued in their flight and when overtaken were dealt with in the terrible manner of the Mahomedans.

Those who remained behind under the command of Count Stahrenberg, the Governor, and instructed and encouraged by Kollonitsch, the glorious Bishop of Neustadt, long since celebrated during the Cretan war as a Knight of Malta, busied themselves about the defence of the city. Night and day they worked and none were idle; the very women turned out and labored with the men. Then in a few days more the great army of the invaders arrived. 25,000 tents arranged in horse-shoe form were pitched against the town, and for two months was continued a siege obstinately maintained and valiantly defended. At the breaches of the walls prodigies of valor were performed. Soldier and citizen fought alike as heroes, and the women and children were employed in heating pitch and water, which they poured from the summit of the fortifications down upon the assailants, thus disabling many a stalwart Mussulman, and casting him howling with agony into the ditch. Underground, too, the combat raged, for the Turks were noted for their powers of mining, and in this manner sought to force an entry into the town, but the Viennese countermined against them, and thus bodies of armed men frequently met in the bowels of the earth and there fought to the death until it is computed that 16,000 of the enemy so perished.

But all would have been in vain; no human bravery nor skill could have saved the city had not help reached it from without. One of those great men whose existence now and then vindicates mankind from many base imputations, and proves that the race is capable of producing beings who may seem of more than mortal calibre was the elective King of Poland. John Sobieski was his name; and it is a name that must endure for ever as that of a man who was incapable only of anything that was mean or tended towards littleness, and to whom heroic deeds and noble thoughts were the ordinary phenomena of life. An humble Christian, one who could even bear to be openly slighted without endeavoring to resent the offence or swerving from the path of duty, as it is so common in such circumstances. A splendid hero, who knew no fear and was deserving of no reproach, glorious in his public and spotless in his private capacity, the annals of the world show us but few who may worthily be set by his side. Such was he to whom it was reserved to deliver Vienna and consequently Christendom from the danger that menaced.

Early apprised of the peril and appealed to for aid, he only delayed in affording the succour demanded of him until he might successfully act. Then, on August 15, he, having duly honored, on the Feast of her Assumption, our Blessed Lady, set out at the head of his army for the besieged city. With great difficulty he led his troops across the Carpathians, and after surmounting obstacles that well might have appeared insurmountable, he arrived with his forces on September 10 upon the summit of the Kahlenberg, from whence he surveyed the beleaguered city and the long camp of the Turks spread out before it. One night alone did he delay there; the next morning, when the Divine Sacrifice of the Mass had been offered, by Marco Aviano, the Emperor's confessor, reputed as a saint, and which Mass the king served, he led his army to the plain below; a task by no means easy, for besides the natural roughness of the way each ravine was warmly defended, and step by step was the descent opposed by the Mussulmen; but in vain. Sobieski was victorious, and his troops extricating themselves from the passes of the mountain formed in line of battle on the plain beneath, and after a brief respite the attack began.

The Mussulmen fought bravely. The very ardour of the Polish lancers had nearly proved their destruction, and their Bavarian allies were unable to rescue them, when the King arrived to their aid, and all yielded before him. He swept the Mahomedans back upon their camp, and having arrived at its glacis he contemplated desisting from the conflict and resting till the morrow; but fired with indignation at the insolence of Mustapha, and perceiving by an eagle glance some marks of weakness in the ranks of the Vizier's troops, he changed his mind, and ordering the whole line to advance he himself led the attack and breaking the forces of the enemy in their midst he routed them completely.

Thus was Vienna saved, and thus does Christendom owe to Poland a debt that it pays by the blood-red hand and cruel scourges of Russia.

The Madrid 'Imparcial' states that Marshal Serrano has determined to retire into private life.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FINALE.

"Yes," replied Mr. Greenwood, "no brigade has seen more constant, active, honorable service than this, and the Heads of the Department make special mention of General Leighton and Colonel Benton. I suppose Harold will be ready to marry now."

"Yes, Dora dear," interrupted the Doctor, "you will have a real fighting Colonel all to yourself for awhile, who will play croquet with you all day long."

"O, that will be much nicer than 'old Uncle Ned'!" cried the child, giving his hair a smart pull as he pinched her blooming cheek.

"But he's going to be married," he retorted, "and will care no more for you."

"Dora knows better than that," said the mother. "Uncle Harold's heart is a large one; but did you know, Ned, the marriage may be here? Father Nelson has been ordered by his physicians, as well as his superiors, to try a change of climate, and he is to bring his sister with him. His health is much broken, and papa hopes to persuade him to rest here this winter, and we all think perhaps you may be able to help him."

Dr. Hartland shook his head. "No hope for a Catholic priest," he said, "if he once begins to run down, for they will not stop work. I have had several on my hands—never succeeded in saving one."

There was a grave pause for a moment, when Mr. Greenwood remarked: "Then we may really have a wedding in our midst before we think of it. I'm sure the young couple have waited patiently for this 'cruel war' to be over."

"A double wedding, possibly!" said the Doctor, shrugging his shoulders, and elevating his eyebrows as of old, when the lady in black approached the verandah with her companion.

"What, are you going to be married, Uncle?" inquired the playful, teasing child, who still held her position on his knee.

"No, darling," he replied; "I'm waiting for you, so make haste and grow up."

"Indeed!" she said pertly, drawing herself up; "I guess it isn't right to marry uncles. I heard Father Roberts say cousins mustn't marry."

"Little pitchers!" whispered the Doctor, in quite too serious a tone; for the small miss jumped from her seat with a great frown on her face, and ran to meet her Aunt Marion. There was a very sweet, subdued face under that widow's cap; ten years of heavy cross-bearing had graven their lines on her cheek; she was still the elegant, graceful Mrs. Stapleton, with money and servants at command, but in the early stamping out of her earthly ambition by the heel of shame and sorrow, like those plants that give out sweetest odors when crushed, her better nature had revived, and she had learned through much tribulation, that there are nobler ends in life than the applause or envy of the world; in training her little Lily came many a lesson to her own aching heart, and in teaching her infant lips to pray, she had learned the use of this, the human soul's most powerful weapon. Past suffering was written on her brow, but more plainly was it written in her warm sympathy for suffering in others. She had made many dear friends, but like all true souls, the earliest was the best loved. A week at Hawthorndean with her daughter, who in spite of Dr. Hartland's prophecy of early death, had grown into a quiet, lovely young woman, brought to Marion more of happiness than years of style and splendor in the city. Mr. Stapleton had died after a lingering illness, leaving in his will a development of his meanness which he had never displayed during his life. The widow who had so faithfully tended his days and nights of terror, and wasted her bloom in efforts to chase away the phantoms that surrounded him, was left the recipient of all his wealth with this restriction, she was always to remain his widow; failing this, his riches were placed in trust for his child. Such things are; but if any man wishes his name branded with odium, let him go and do likewise.

Marion had now been a widow five years, and though the sadness of disappointed hope was indelible on her countenance, she moved with a fiercer air, and was more like her former self in cheerfulness, than Rosine had thought was possible.

Aleck Hartland did not come to the piazza with the others of the croquet party, but lingered among the wickets, talking with a small boy who was evidently demanding something for the letter which he held. At length the conference ended, and Captain Hartland came forward, with the missive between his fingers, held aloft above his head. "A telegram!" he cried, "Harold will be here to-night with his friend."

"Who can he be?" innocently inquired Rosine, turning to her husband. A glance between the Doctor and Harry just then struck her as peculiar, and Aleck looked at her keenly, with his finger on his lip. "What can they mean?" she thought.

Her question seemed for a moment to damp the whole company, save Laura and Marion; they mused away together, in soft drony voices, apparently uninterested, or unnoticing the thought that had seized the mouths of the rest of the company. At length Mrs. Stapleton seemed to awaken to a new impression.

"Did you say Harold comes to-night, and Philomena and Father Nelson next week? Then I suppose comes the wedding. I wish I might stay, but it is time Lily was at her books again."

"Marion, my child!" spoke the clear, full voice of Philip Benton, who joined the group, "You keep Lily too closely to her studies; a month longer out of school will be a blessing to her; you know her cough is not gone—you must be careful of our delicate casket."

The fair young creature rested her head on his breast, and whispered, "Dear Grandpapa."

"Besides," added Mrs. Benton, mildly, yet decidedly, "you know, Marion, that Mina has the promise of Lily and Ladora for bridesmaids."

Harold did not come that night; weary eyes kept vigil till near dawn, but there was no arrival. About sunrise next morning, two

D. J. S. T. C. H. R.

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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-AGENCIES.

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West Taieri	..	David Grant
Balnutha	..	J. Macdonald & Co
Lawrence	..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	..	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston	..	John Keen
Camaru	..	George Sumpter
Kakanui	..	James Matheson
Otakia	..	Henry Palmer
Naseby	..	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	..	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	..	Chas. Beckingsale
Crowwell	..	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	..	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	..	Cameron & Garden
Mataura	..	James Pollock
Riverton	..	Peter Grant
Tapanui	..	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown	..	Wm Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN IVERN, 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.

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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. 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 Gullah'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, Baile 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 Gardner),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS

MacLaggan Street (opposite the Quarries).

THAMES STREET BAKERY.

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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. I. 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

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PAINTER, GRAINER, AND
GENERAL HOUSE AND SHIP DECORATOR.
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Ceilings and Walls discoloured in any color. All Work executed on the most reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. Estimates given.

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

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

GLASGOW ARMS HOTEL

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MURPHY ... PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Sandhurst, Victoria.)

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

None but the best brands of Liquor kept.
First-class Stabling.

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

gentlemen on foot came brushing through the woods that skirted the Hawthorne estate; the family had sunk into that heavy slumber which succeeds watching, save Marion; her years of restless life had made her a light sleeper, and she had gone forth for the early morning air. She was in the garden, gathering the few lilies and asters which the frost had spared for her mother's oratory; she was stooping over a Neapolitan violet, to find the hidden prize which betrayed itself by its precious perfume, when a soldier knelt by her side, his arms about her neck.

"Why, Harold, how you frightened me! Did you drop from the skies, or come up from a lower sphere?" she exclaimed, raising herself and adjusting the curls which had been loosened from their hiding place by his embrace.

"Well, I came from New York last, and they say that isn't far from the lower sphere; but here is my friend, I came near forgetting him—General Leighton." He darted off, as he pronounced the name, leaving Marion transfixed with astonishment; some spell rooted her to the ground, she neither raised her eyes, nor spoke, but let the flowers she had gathered drop from her fingers.

"Allow me," said the General, in a low, well remembered tone, stooping for her fallen treasures, and seeing her utter want of self-possession; so different from the old self-assured way. It would not have been possible for Marion to have reached the house at that moment; all fortitude had forsaken her, all the prowess and heroism that had dared for so many years phantoms and apparitions, quailed before this presence that had burst upon her like a thunderbolt. Most heartily ashamed of herself for this exhibition of cowardice, she would gladly have hidden where no eye could look upon her shame. But the true heart near her, saw through all; he had borne the most bitter wrong from her, and never transferred the love he had given to any other. Once in years long passed, he had been sorely tempted; not one would have blamed him had he yielded, but he put aside the thought and remained faithful to his early spoken vows. Honor he had won; both civil and military honors had been heaped upon him; reputation, but not wealth. He had often heard through others of Marion's bitter life-draught; and on the eve of his first battle he heard from a brother officer of her release from the dreadful slavery of an unloving, and unloved wife; then he had made his own resolve, that if the end of the warfare found him living, his first thought should be for her. It was in that morning's contre, among the thick falling leaves and desolate remnants of the flower garden, that Marion learned the depth of the wrong she had done Horatio Leighton; and it was there she gave up wealth and all that riches can purchase, for one loving heart.

Thus came the fulfilment of Edward Hartland's prophecy; for at the Festival of All Saints, Father Nelson, with the permission of the parish priest, administered the sacrament of marriage to four of his "dear children," as he called them. This was his last official act; his untiring efforts for the flock over which the Good Shepherd had placed him, with his life of penance and fasting, had worn out a frame not the most robust. He had not strength to return to die at his post, as he had intended, after caring for his sister. On Christmas morning, as the children in the far west, whom he had gathered into the Association of the Holy Childhood, were chanting the carols he had taught them, he fell asleep in Jesus; resting in the arms of his long-trying constant friend, Philip Benton.

[CONCLUDED.]

WOLFE TONE AND THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.

WOLFE TONE labored with all his energy at the great task undertaken by him and his associates. His action in the work very soon brought him under the suspicion of the Government, and he was compelled to exile himself to this country in order to avoid arrest. He arrived in Philadelphia on the 20th of May, 1793; but immediately on his arrival in this republic he recommenced the prosecution of his designs, and, being most anxious to effect an alliance with France, he presented to the French Ministry a memorial on the state of Ireland. His energy was indescribable. In January, 1796, we find him in Paris exerting diplomatic skill in the interest of the Irish republic; and on the 18th of the following month he is engaged in discussing with Carnot, the great War Minister—the "organiser of victory," as he was called—he is engaged in discussing with him a project intended to effect the freedom of Ireland, the downfall of England and the glory of France. And as the result of his negotiations, a French expedition was organised and sailed for the Irish coast.

But, even in the hour of defeat, Wolfe Tone was not the man to abandon himself to the vice of despair. He well knew—that every successful man must know—that he who despairs of victory because he has once failed does not even deserve to succeed. Animated by this principle, Tone renewed his exertions, and the Dutch republic—then in alliance with France—organised a second expedition for the invasion of Ireland. Wolfe Tone was on the flag ship, even more joyous and hopeful than he had been on the first occasion, and as the ship heaved on the bosom of the waters his heart bounded with new life at the prospect of a redeemed and regenerated country. But again, by that extraordinary fatality which has often transferred the chances of success of Ireland's enemies, the weather interposed an obstacle to the realisation of the design, and this second failure, no doubt, was a terrible blow to the hopes of the brave patriot. It seemed to him that never again would he see such a beam of hope for Ireland as that which shone upon him on these two occasions and was now extinguished forever.—American Paper.

MESSRS HALLIWELL AND Co. are prepared to supply all descriptions of coal of the best quality, and at moderate prices. They have also on hand a quantity of wood, so as to suit the requirements of all purchasers.

IRELAND'S CENTENNIAL ADDRESS.

If the British Cabinet in London, and Sir Edward Thornton—its agent—in Washington, have been congratulating themselves upon so embarrassing President Grant, through the starched etiquette of the State Department, that he had to break his promise and decline the formal acceptance of the address brought hither by Messrs. Power and Parnell, their congratulations were somewhat premature, as they will find upon glancing over an abstract of last week's Congressional proceedings. The House of Representatives (as its name implies) represents the American people—which Secretary Fish and his assistants do not. Despite all the turmoil and worry over disputed elections, the House of Representatives has been vigilant and thoughtful enough to perceive that the action of the Executive in regard to Ireland's Centennial greeting was opposed to the principles and traditions on which the government is based, and, if allowed to pass unrebuked, would furnish a pernicious precedent. Consequently, on Wednesday of last week, the matter was brought up in the House, with the result detailed below. We copy from the official report:—

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., December 20, 1876.

The Speaker stated that he had information that there was a gentleman in the city who was the bearer to the people of this country of a communication from the Irish nation congratulating the American people in this their centennial year.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, thereupon rose and asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution, reciting that Mr. J. O'Connor, J.P., had been deputed to represent to the people of the United States the congratulations of the Irish nation on the centenary of American Independence, and referring the subject of his mission to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report what action should be taken on the premises.

Mr. Townsend, of New York, suggested to Mr. Holman the use of the word 'people' instead of 'nation.'

Mr. Holman expressed his opinion that the term 'nation' was not inappropriate, and he hoped that the objection would not be pressed.

Mr. Townsend—I do not object. I am in favour of the resolution at any rate.

Mr. Holman—There is a sense in which the term 'nation' is properly applied to the Irish people.

Mr. Hoar, of Mass.—What is the national authority of the Irish people?

Mr. Holman—The communication comes from that portion of the Irish people who now reside within the limits of Ireland. Their representative is deputed by them as a people to express their congratulations on the close of the first century of American Independence.

Mr. Hoar—In what mode is the deputation made or authenticated?

Mr. Holman—That is one of the subjects properly referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Hoar—The resolution makes the House allege as a fact that this gentleman has been deputed by the Irish nation. Now, it is proper that if the House is to assert that fact it should know it. The gentleman who offers this resolution does not, I understand, know it. My question is—who deputed this gentleman? What is the national authority? Suppose the Irish nation should say next week: 'We did not depute him,' what evidence is there that they did?

Mr. Holman—The technical point raised is clear enough.

Mr. Hoar—Say, 'said to be deputed.'

Mr. Holman—But inasmuch as the term 'nation' may be used synonymously with 'people,' I trust that the resolution will be adopted in its present form.

The objection not being pressed, the resolution was adopted.

In taking this action without a single dissenting voice, the representatives of the American people have deliberately recorded their belief that Ireland has never forfeited or abandoned her claim to be considered a distinct nationality. No matter what disposal is now made of the address, it has done good work in achieving this result.—American Paper.

THE DIGNITY OF CARDINAL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to ask what is the meaning of Cardinal Priest, Cardinal Deacon and Cardinal Subdeacon. We do not know of any such recognised title as that of Cardinal Subdeacon in the Church. There are Cardinal Bishops, Cardinal Priests and Cardinal Deacons. When a Bishop of any of the Sees about the city of Rome—six, we believe, in number—which are suffragan to the See of Rome, and of which the Pope himself is, therefore, the immediate Metropolitan—belongs to the Cardinalate, he is called a Cardinal Bishop, or, to give the title more fully, a Cardinal of the Order of Bishops. Any other prelate or priest elevated to the purple placed by the Holy Father in charge of a church in the city of Rome, and taking his title from that church of his—us, for instance, his Eminence Cardinal Cullen does from San Pietro in Montorio—is styled a Cardinal Priest, or Cardinal of the Order of Priests, without any regard to his other rank in the Church. Then, the remainder of the Sacred College—that is to say, those Cardinals who are not Bishops of the Roman suburban Sees, or pastors, by Papal appointment, of churches in Rome itself—are Cardinal Deacons. They need not necessarily be priests and therefore, as plainly follows, need not necessarily be qualified to offer up the sacrifice of the Mass, but they must have taken the vow of celibacy, and must at least have been admitted to minor Orders. There can never be more than six Cardinal Bishops at one time, and the number of Cardinal Deacons never goes over ten or twelve. The full strength of the Sacred College is fixed at seventy Cardinals, and of its actual members a proportion of about three-fourths are Cardinals "of the Order of Priests."—Dublin Weekly News.

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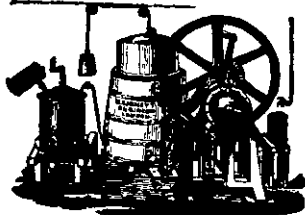
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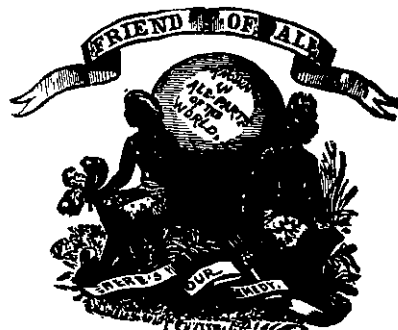
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THE TRUE REASON.

WHAT KEEPS EDUCATED MODERN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PROTESTANTS OUT OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH?

You quote from the 'Catholic Columbian' an article on the above question. He thinks prejudice is the cause, or chief cause. My idea is that it is money, pride, and self-love fully more than prejudice. Unless a Protestant in England, America, or our Colonies be prepared to sacrifice largely his pecuniary interests—to modify his pride and self-love—it is not likely he will ever enter the Catholic Church, and become a "practical Catholic." The sacrifice is a hard one and few are prepared to make it. It is a real martyrdom.

Thoughtful educated Protestants generally will not study the "Catholic question" will not examine fully and in a spirit of prayer the Catholic Religion and the grounds on which it rests simply because they do not care to be convinced of its truth. They would rather it were not true. If they should become convinced of its truth, they must as honest men embrace it. This would entail great sacrifices—possibly sacrifices of money and other temporal advantages; certainly sacrifices of pride and self-love. Some Protestants fence with their conscience a long time ere they can make up their mind to make the necessary sacrifices which they must do prior to entering the Church. An American Protestant bishop, Dr. Ives, has described the trials of his own mind prior to becoming a Catholic. Conscience said to him, you must: natural affection and worldly interest said, don't do it. He tried hard for years to pacify his conscience by many specious arguments. At last he found he must give in, cost what it might in a worldly sense. He was a "family man" and could not become a priest. But he entered the Church notwithstanding.

The Catholic religion is certainly not a pleasant one to flesh and blood. It is a religion of mortification and self-denial, and no wonder if the gay, licentious, and the proud and worldly-minded Protestants turn away from it in disgust as a system of "superstition." Even many of us lay Catholics love it but indifferently in practice. To fast, to pray much and often, to mourn for sins and give alms are not pleasant but necessary Catholic duties, which it is hard to perform aright; not to speak of self-examination and "contrition," hardest of all. The Catholic yoke is easy and light indeed; but only to those who bear it willingly and lovingly, for it is the yoke of Christ.

It is no doubt quite true as the 'Catholic Columbian' maintains, that prayer, fervent persevering prayer, is the chief means of converting Protestants from their errors—prayer and a good example together on the part of Catholics. Argument may do something, may much towards that end, but only where there is a willingness to be convinced and then very little argument is required. But to try to convince a Protestant of his religious errors against his will is an idle task. When a man firmly shuts his eyes against the light it is a hopeless thing to try to make him see. It just comes to this after all that faith, true faith, the Catholic faith, is the gift of God, and must be desired and asked for before it can be obtained. That faith it is true comes to us by hearing, or which is much the same thing by reading. Those who do not wish to hear the Catholic faith or read of it in a proper spirit we cannot suppose will ever get it. Many remarkable conversions to the Catholic faith of men who were once "staunch" Protestants have occurred in our time and are daily occurring. I am persuaded that if the secret history of these cases could be laid bare it would be found that their conversion was more owing to prayer, and a devout, docile, humble disposition, than to any learned disputation or great amount of book lore. Your great disputers of this world who plume themselves on being mighty in the Scriptures, like some of your Presbyterian friends in Dunedin, are seldom extricated from their heretical errors.

As to the origin and progress of Protestantism in England, put what face on it our Protestant friends may, that was assuredly an affair of money, politics, and carnal lust, rather than of Christianity. The covetousness, the licentiousness, injustice and cruelty of our leading English "reformers"—so called—in the sixteenth century, added to their hypocrisy, have brought a stain of dishonor on the English name—the English ruling classes, rather—which no lapse of time can ever entirely efface. The manner in which the nobles and a portion of the rich people wheeled about from the Catholic to the Protestant faith and back again, as worldly interests dictated, showed how completely a sense of religion and of shame had departed from the English mind at this time. Were the Court and Parliament to profess the Catholic Faith to-morrow I believe the 'London Times' and English Protestant Press would soon "go over to Rome," too, and show good cause for the step—or try to do so.

"The brilliant Frenchman," Voltaire, said, "*C'est l'intérêt qui fait parler tout le monde*,"—men speak and write as interest prompts them. The remark is cynical and often, but not always, true. In the case of the advocates of the Reformation it was true.

Money is the root of all evil, and it was emphatically the parent of the English "reformed" religion—as it is now its support. When the Evil One succeeded in detaching the imperial race of England from the Catholic Church he gained a grand, a glorious victory; for England, no matter what religion she professes, is the master-power of Christendom. For her supremacy thanks to our Catholic Alfred, who laid the foundation of her invincible navy. The triumph of the infernal spirit in bringing about the English Reformation has lasted long—for three hundred years; yet we see Providence does not intend that it should last for ever. Like the Prodigal son England now shows signs of a longing to return to her parent's home. Her children are again uniting themselves daily to the Catholic Church and she is showing in her public policy a Catholic spirit more and more;—more so even than some governments who profess and call themselves Catholic. Her pre-

sent sovereign is the most charitable and just and therefore in that sense the most Catholic ruler in Christendom. What a contrast to the state of things existing when the "Protestant" religion first arose in England! "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." The Catholic clergy from the Pope downward never lost hope of England's return to the Church—an event for which they have been devoutly praying ever since, in an evil hour and at the instigation of wicked men, she cast off her allegiance to St. Peter's chair. Now their hopes are visibly in progress of being realised. Well may all devoted Catholics throughout the world unite their prayers daily for the conversion of England. Catholic England, Ireland and France united in a just cause could keep the world in awe and make the powers of darkness tremble.

To a Catholic, one of the most gratifying things at present in England is the fact that the arch-enemy of the Catholic Church, Mr. ex-Premier Gladstone, has been discarded, and to all appearance for ever dismissed from popular favor, in spite of his abilities and past public services, which are assuredly great. He has quite lost himself and has shown that he loves his own crochets and himself better than his country or mankind. The respectable and influential portion of the Liberal party, his former friends, seem to be most against him. We thus see that the Pope's enemies in the end turn out to be the worst of public enemies—the worst of England's enemies. Gladstone, in spite of all his pretensions to liberality, may be called the English Bismarck. If the press and people of Germany were as free as those of England, Bismarck would soon share the fate of Gladstone. The two have of late been trying to play the same game. Bismarck may succeed for a time, but his success will lead to his ruin at last. The Pope and his friends in England have been too many for the "people's William." The Pope and his German friends will by and bye bring Bismarck down to his proper level, too—by moral force, not by blood and steel. It is by moral force Catholics fight and conquer. Their triumphs may be slow but they are sure and cost neither tears nor blood. In times of general wars and revolutions the good, the just, and law-abiding of the countries and creeds are fain to rally round the Catholic standard at last. The world saw this during the great French Revolution. The Catholic sovereigns of that day who turned their backs on the Holy See paid dear for their cowardice and treachery.

LAIC,

IRISH DROLLERY.

An amusing story of the late Daines Barrington is related as follows:—Having to appear for a plaintiff, in a case in Clonmel, he let into the defendant in unmeasured terms. The individual inveighed against, not being present, only heard of the invectives. After Barrington, however, had got back into Dublin, the defendant, a Tipperary man, named Foley, lost no time in paying his compliments to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and, covered with sleet, arrived before Barrington's residence in Harcourt-street, Dublin. Throwing the bridle of his smoking horse over the railing of the area, he announced his arrival by a thundering knock at the door. Barrington's valet answered the summons, and, opening the street door, beheld the apparition of the rough-coated Tipperary fire-eater, with a large stick under his arm, and the sleet sticking to his bushy whiskers. "Is your master up?" demanded the visitor, in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his journey. "No," answered the man. "Then give him my compliments, and say Mr. Foley—he'll know the name—will be glad to see him." The valet went upstairs and told his master, who was in bed, the purport of his visit. "Then don't let Mr. Foley in for your life," said Barrington, "for it is not a hare or a brace of ducks he has come to present me with." The man was leaving the bedroom, when a rough, wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said, "By your leave," and at the same time Mr. Foley entered the bedroom. "You know my business, sir," said he to Barrington; "I have made it a journey to teach you manners, and it's not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body," and, at the same time, he cut a figure of eight with his shillelah before the cheval glass. "You do not mean to say you would murder me in bed," exclaimed Daines, who had as much honor as cool courage. "No," replied the other, "but get up as soon as you can." "Yes," replied Daines, "that you might fell me the moment I put myself out of the blankets." "No," replied the other, "I pledge you my word not to touch you till you are out of bed." "You won't?" "No." "Upon your honor?" "Upon my honor." "That is enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself comfortable, and seeming as though he meant to fall asleep, "I have the honor of an Irish gentleman, and my rest as safe as though I were under the castle guard." The Tipperary salamander looked marvellously astonished at the pretended sleeper, but soon Daines began to snore. "Halloo," said Mr. Foley, "aren't you going to get up?" "No," said Daines, "I have the word of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken. I will never get up again. In the meantime, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here presently, but be sure and air it before reading, for there is nothing from which a man so quickly catches cold as reading a damp journal," and Daines affected to go to sleep. The Tip had fun in him as well as ferocity, he could not resist the cunning of the counsel. "Get up, Mr. Barrington, for in bed or out of bed, I have not the pluck to hurt so droll a heart." The result was, that in less than a hour afterwards Daines and his intended chaseler were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smoking chops.

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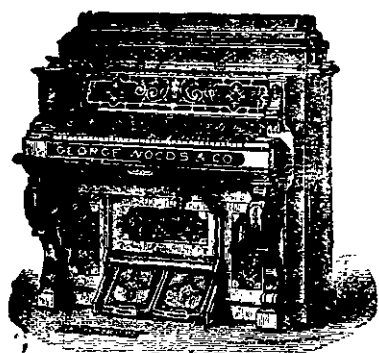
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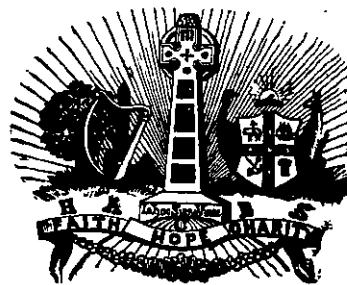
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PRIZES CONSISTING OF—

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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.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

In conversation the other night with my friend Smith, we happened amongst other subjects, to discuss the paper which has the honor of giving to the public the effusions of that eminent contributor K.Y.Z. My friend caught sight of the admirably faithful representation of Dublin, which graces the first page of last week's TABLET, and that gave rise to a train of memories, the relation of which did not tend to keep the flowing bowl idle, or render less sweet the taste of the fragrant narcotic weed. But whilst the insinuating potteen disappeared, and the smoke from Smith's meerschaum curled and wreathed itself into fantastic shapes above his head, his memory travelled back many past years to the time when, as the whining schoolboy, he used to creep across Carlisle bridge unwillingly to school, carrying his satchel on his back, and bringing back on that part of his person more, perhaps, than his satchel in the evening. The battles he had fought, the "mitchings" he was guilty of, the orchards he robbed, grew more vivid at every fresh puff. "Just there," he said, pointing to a building close to the bridge on the left hand side of Sackville-street, as you go towards Nelson's Pillar, "was a large confectioner's; I suppose it was a confectioner's, though, as far as I remember, they sold nothing but lollies, and many a penny's-worth I had there. And what a large place it was. My remembrance is that it was of immense extent, and that crowds of people were going in and out of it all day long. But I suppose if I could see it now, I would be surprised at how small it had become."

But what Smith was most eloquent upon were his battles. The battle field at his school consisted of a piece of vacant ground at the back of the lodge entrance, and when one youthful warrior wished to test his strength in battle against another, the mode of challenge was to demand of his antagonist personally, or by deputy, "to come behind the lodge." When this dreadful sentence once went forth, all peaceable measures were at an end. The rubicon was then passed, and there was no alternative but a combat to the death. There was one other method of showing your superior courage and hostility to a rival—a method much in vogue with those who were, from various reasons, inclined to look down upon the noble art of pugilism as vulgar, and this was to tell your enemy "to keep his distance." If, after that, either spoke to the other, for the space of three months at least, he was considered as lost to all sense of honor and decency, and as not fit for the company of high-minded gentlemen. After that time they might commence to look at one another, to take part in the same games, and to talk of one another in each other's hearing, but no direct word must pass from one to the other until a formal reconciliation had taken place. This was always a difficult and most delicate proceeding. After the "distance had been kept" for a sufficiently long time, some friends of the sundered twain met and selected a boy, or perhaps two, who had acquired a reputation in the school as being first-rate peacemakers, and they were commissioned to break the charm of silence between the two "distance keepers." Two or three diplomatists who, since those days, have achieved European fame by skill in their profession, owe their success in great measure to their early practice as peacemakers in this very school. It was a difficult rôle to fill, and only one or two in my friend's time showed any talent for the position, and in this school there was a great deal of heavy work to be done in this direction. The formality of the reconciliation consisted simply in "touching hands." Once the hands touched, then like an electric shock their tongues unloosed, and silence no longer reigned supreme. There was no need to shake, only to touch hands. I am particular about this, because there seemed to be a peculiar charm in it, for when the diplomatists entirely failed in their efforts (as diplomatists sometimes will fail when they have such "Turks" to deal with), and the two belligerents persisted in maintaining a hostile attitude, then, as a last resource, the friends on both sides dragged them together by main force, and when in that position, if their hands barely touched or even grazed, peace was instantly established, and the intervening powers rested happy. But if this magical union did not take place, by reason, perhaps, of their hands being kept tightly in their pockets, or that they were strong, and successfully resisted all efforts to bring their hands into contact, then, no matter how closely they might otherwise be brought together, even if their lips met, the good intentions of the intervening powers were completely frustrated, and the two hostile forces became more bitter to each other than ever. Indeed, these efforts sometimes ended in a breach between the two principals and their immediate friends. If, for instance, the friends of these silent gentlemen succeeded in bringing their arms only into contact, the result of their kindly intentions would often be an invitation "to come behind the lodge," given to one who had used considerable force in trying to establish a peace. On such slight events do peace and war depend; whereas, if hands had once been joined all would have gone as merry as a marriage bell, no matter what amount of roughness might have been used, and the invitation would then be to come not "behind" but "in front" of the lodge, where the event would be celebrated by a liberal patronage of an old apple woman, whose voice was ever raised in the interests of peace.

An one occasion only was Smith aware of a reconciliation being effected in any other way than those mentioned. He had been "keeping his distance" for some time with a boy with whom he had been previously a great chum. This boy left the school without the orthodox reconciliation taking place, and thus rendered the distance very distant indeed. Shortly after, Smith received a letter from him, begging of him (Smith) to touch hands in spirit, that he could not be happy with this terrible silence hanging over him, and that as he lived many miles away, he could not come and have the "distance broken" in the proper manner. This request was laid before the leading boys of the school, and after much anxious deliberation it was agreed, under the circumstances, to allow "the silence to be broken," but with a strict proviso that it

was never to be drawn into a precedent; that the boy in the future who ever left the school in a state of "distance," should go through life with that terrible curse hanging over him. One boy, who was foolishly enough to quit the school in that state, Smith met many years afterwards in Melbourne, and it was a pitiable sight to see him. The curse seemed to be on him, for he did no good. He was ever restless, and after many wanderings through Victoria, he finally betook himself to Fiji, where he was killed and eaten by the blacks.

An attempt was made at one time to shift the battle ground from the old trying place "behind the lodge," but it ignominiously failed. Smith was also the hero of this event. It seems there had been three terrible battles between him and another boy—a very big boy, far heavier and stronger than Smith—for the position of cock of the school. They were so equally matched that neither of them could be proclaimed conqueror. The school was in a great state of ferment. How was this matter to be decided? They fought and fought, and yet neither could get the better of the other. There could not be two cocks that was quite clear. No properly conducted school ever heard of such a thing. This all important subject was fast engrossing the attention of the school to the exclusion of every other matter—even lessons became a secondary consideration—when one day, at the end of a lesson, a master, the most venerable and beloved of pedagogues, in dismissing the class called out, "Smith and Jones" (Jones was the name of Smith's terrible opponent) "remain behind." As soon as all the other boys had disappeared, this wise old gentleman commenced vigorously moving away the desks and forms, and continued until he had a large clear space round him, then he bid the two boys to take off their jackets and vests, and "Now," said he, "here is a good ring for you, set to and fight it out, and I shall see fair play." Smith and Jones looked at one another for a few moments, felt very stupid, then laughed, and then shook hands; and that school is not only remarkable in having sent such a man as Smith out into the world, but also as having possessed for a short period two friendly cocks, reigning at the same time; for ever after that they were firm allies.

X.Y.Z.

FATHER STAFFORD IN IRELAND.

He went on to Wexford, and described the great work of a man named Devereux. This man was now eighty-two years of age; but he heard Mass four times daily, and attended to his large business as regularly as he did forty years ago, and spent immense sums for the benefit of the poor. At the time of the famine he was in ordinary circumstances, and had a small mill which he ran free day and night for the benefit of the starving people. His fortune had since then gone on accumulating in a very astonishing manner; and he had devoted immense sums to the good of his fellow-countrymen. He first spent \$60,000 on a fine school-house for poor children, and a residence for the Christian Brothers. He then built another school for poor children at a cost of \$7,000, and expended \$11,000 in additions and extensions thereto. He next built an industrial school and endowed it with \$100,000. He handed the Bishop \$15,000 sterling to carry on his work with. Then having done all that was necessary there, he removed to another town and spent \$100,000 in a similar way, and went on to another town and spent as much more. And he still goes on devoting the profits of his ships and mills to the amelioration of the condition of his fellowmen, and particularly to providing an education for the poor. They say there is not, perhaps, in the whole world his equal to be found. In other parts of the country men are imitating his example to a limited extent. In Cork one man, who has made his money out of making smoking-pipes, has spent \$6,000 in placing a suitable altar in a church there. He (Father Stafford) had gone into King's country and spent some hours at a fair at Tipperary, and was around among the men, and never heard an angry word spoken; and was told that as regards liquor gallant Tipperary was one of the counties least afflicted with that curse. He visited Fernuoy, the magnificent buildings of which were described at some length, and was glad to see that good work was done in the convent there. The convent there was the one from which the Lindsay Convent had been founded, and he found that the Loretto nuns ranked foremost among the first and best as teachers. At Cork he found churches, schools, and convents going up on every side. They were building, at a cost of \$600,000, and had nearly completed, one of the largest churches in Ireland, and they had just finished a very magnificent church. In every part of Ireland he had found a state of things that would make one think Ireland was just after being converted or was recently settled. Everywhere there was progress, the like of which no country in the world had ever seen. The material progress of the country was something wonderful. The agricultural interest of the country was, however, diminishing, and the country was going into grass largely. This was to be regretted, for he would sooner see agricultural laborers than fat oxen. In that respect Ireland is going back. During the last twelve months one hundred thousand acres of land had passed from tillage into pasturage, and that, strictly speaking, was looked upon as a misfortune.—'True Witness.'

Nothing is too small or too large to engage Mr. Gladstone's attention. One of his latest pronouncements has been on the question of vaccination! An anti-vaccinationist, if we may use the word, wrote to gain the ex-Prime Minister's aid in the agitation which the Keighley Guardians have made for ever famous, and the answer was that the whole matter was one upon which Mr. Gladstone will keep his mind "open." It appears, to us that after this it is of no importance whatever whether his mind is kept open or shut on any given subject.—'Nation.'

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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WANTED, a Teacher for ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, NASBY. 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

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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.

WANTED, a Situation as BOOK-KEEPER, by a Gentleman of good education and unexceptionable references. Address, A.B., TABLET Office, Dunedin.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

"ETHICS REDUCED TO PRACTICE."

This city is honored at present with a bright genius who gives free-thought lectures in one of the theatres on Sunday evenings; and a very proper place a play-house is for Mr. BRIGHT's free-thought lectures. From the reports of them published from time to time in the daily papers it is fair to conclude they must be as amusing as any farce, and quite as Christian. The one delivered on last Sunday evening, and reported in the 'Evening Star' of Monday, is a fierce, unprovoked, and unmeaning onslaught on the Catholic Church, Popes, Clergy, and the Bible. It is free with a vengeance. In the midst of a Christian community this literary mountebank and itinerant lecturer vilifies and blasphemes everything that Christians revere and hold most sacred. And whilst doing so he hesitates not to talk of the vices of Christians, of peace, and a brotherhood of mankind!

This free-thinker who claims and exercises the right to think as he pleases, but clearly repudiates the responsibility under which every man lies to think correctly and charitably, thus delivers himself in reference to the Great Old Catholic Church to which even he is a debtor in that he has the modicum of education he possesses: "By the end of the fifteenth century that system which had been fashioned by CONSTANTINE—and which did not deserve the name of Christianity—was at its worst, and had become a seething mass of corruption." Then it appears he treated his unfortunate hearers to some spicy pages from D'AUBIGNE, whom, in the profundity of his ignorance, he mistakes for a historian and an authority on historical subjects. This is, of course, Christian conduct on a Sunday evening, and an honest effort to promote peace, and the universal brotherhood of mankind! This is, indeed, a striking phase of the new Christianity—a new method of promoting charity. Is it not very likely to win to free-thought all the victims of

priestcraft? Is it not presenting a lovely picture of the moral qualities, mental calibre, and culture of free-thinkers? Why the world will be enamoured of their love of truth, their spirit of forbearance, their pacific disposition, and their sensitive, tender, regard for the ideas, feelings, and principles of the hundreds of millions of men they must gain to their cause before they can hope for the grand consummation which is fast approaching, viz., "the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man!"

But seriously, things must be desperate down at the Princess of Sunday evenings. It is quite evident the stimulant of a no-Popery crusade, as usual, is needed to attract a crowd. We wonder if this series of what is facetiously called "Free-thought Lectures" has enabled Mr. BRIGHT's committee to recoup the deficit of the former course. We sympathise with them under their previous loss; but we decidedly object to be gibbeted to help them to indemnify themselves, more particularly as we Catholics find ourselves described or rather caricatured on the authority of enemies only. The lecturer does not seem to have ever read a single Catholic author. WICKLIFFE, HUSS, LUTHER, CALVIN, PAINE, GIBBON, VOLTAIRE, D'AUBIGNE, *et hoc genus omne*, are his authorities—a herd of infidels, scoffers, and heretics. We object to this species of treatment. In common justice both sides ought to be heard, especially by a free-thinker, and a very free speaker. The claims of Catholics to such equitable treatment will appear to be still stronger when it is borne in mind that all that has been done to ameliorate the condition of humanity for eighteen hundred years has been mostly done by the Catholic Church. But to read what this empty-headed and flippant lecturer has been saying, one who knew no better would be inclined to believe that the greatest blessing to humanity has been in reality the greatest curse. This is shocking not only to every Christian idea and principle, but also to every man who has even the slightest tincture of scholarship, and it is an unpardonable outrage on history and truth. But it is an outrage that will pay.

The great benefactors of humanity are, it appears to this lecturer, all the heretics, infidels, rebels, and revolutionists of the last four hundred years. These are the real reformers, the benefactors of the human race, the regenerators of society. First on the list of Mr. BRIGHT comes WICKLIFFE, whose philosophy culminated in a wretched pantheism, and who actually formulated this proposition, viz., "An ass is God." It is not wonderful that his followers, the LOLLARDS, soon broke into rebellion, filling the Church and nation with confusion, and bloodshed and rapine. JOHN HUSS is another, who translated the works of WICKLIFFE into the Bohemian language, and accepted his teaching, even the proposition "An ass is God." His followers, too, soon emulated the undutiful example of the LOLLARDS, and rose in insurrection against the authorities in Church and State. LUTHER and CALVIN come next. Mr. BRIGHT says LUTHER had the truth on his side, and LUTHER himself says he learned a good deal of what he taught from the devil, in whom he firmly believed though Mr. BRIGHT does not. LUTHER also taught a good deal of what Mr. BRIGHT calls truth, "to spite the Pope." A very exalted motive, surely, in one who had truth on his side and who was a great Christian and benefactor of humanity! And the high moral side of his character may be estimated from his Table-talk, so lovingly preserved for the edification of after ages by his disciples and coadjutors in reforming Christianity. CALVIN, too, it appears, was another pure Christian and lover of liberty and free-thought, which he finely illustrated by burning SERVETUS for daring to differ from him in opinion.

In a previous lecture we saw that VOLTAIRE was held up as another shining light—a great example of pure Christian morality. We were waiting to see how this was to be proved, and we are greatly relieved to find that the lecturer has not read any elegant extracts from his works, particularly from that one which he tells us he read for his niece, and which contains such choice specimens of his morality, which is such a powerful instrument, according to Mr. BRIGHT, in ameliorating modern society.

According to Mr. BRIGHT, MOSES was blood-thirsty, the Patriarch JACOB a liar, DAVID an unmitigated villain; the worthies of the Old Testament stink in the nostrils of this modern saint of the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, who lauds WICKLIFFE, HUSS, JEROME of Prague, LUTHER, CALVIN, VOLTAIRE, PAINE, HUME, GIBBON, &c. Words have lost their old significance, vice is now virtue, falsehood truth, the destroyers of the religion, peace, and prosperity of nations, the greatest and best Christians, and most deserving benefactors of hu-

manity. The men who established and carried to the highest perfection, the schools, universities, orphanages, asylums, who have been the sole teachers of the nations, the advocates of liberty, the framers of the glorious constitutions of the civilised world, the architects, printers, philosophers, statesmen, warriors, navigators, for fifteen hundred years and more, have, according to our modern instructor, been the bane, the curse of humanity, from whom free-thought is slowly, only slowly, but surely liberating it. Such is the new Christianity, morality, and education, introduced into Dunedin by free-thought. But we need proceed no further. Mr. GRAHAM has taken up the defence of the Bible and Christianity against the assaults of Mr. BRIGHT, and they are foemen worthy of each other's steel.

A GOOD CAUSE.

Who is there that has not heard of the Nun of Kenmare?—a lady who, in a manner suited to the requirements of the day, has revived the labors of the cloisters of the middle ages, and is conferring upon the literary world works of eminent merit, which are all the more valuable that they bear the impress of truth, and are calculated to serve as antidotes for the poison that is universally disseminated by means of the anti-Catholic press. For such poison is universal, and prevails to a degree that would be simply ludicrous were it not also wicked, and in contemplating which we feel affected somewhat as we are when viewing the antics of a drunkard, and are divided between a propensity to ridicule his absurdity and a sense that we should, to act properly, be filled only with disgust at his vice.

It is indeed hardly possible to open a book by a Protestant writer, much less a newspaper under non-Catholic conduct, without being in something or other offended. Writers seem in this respect to claim for themselves complete immunity, and to assume a permission to make statements, or to introduce into their compositions illustrations, that uttered concerning any secular matter would cover them with confusion as egregious dunces, or secure for them a well-merited castigation due to unblushing calumniators.

We would gladly, as in fact it has been suggested to us, adopt the belief that the persons who act in the method we allude to, were actuated only by ignorance or excusable prejudice, and in many instances it may be so. Nay more, in the case of ordinary *literati* quoting from the past, we should say that such very generally is the truth, for we cannot suppose that it is common for men, even were they sufficiently learned for the purpose, to act so base a part as that, for example, acted with regard to the writings of St. ELIGIUS by the historian, MOSHEM, when by garbling the teaching of the saint, taking out a sentence here and a phrase there, and joining the remainder together *ad libitum*, he completely distorted the meaning of the passage operated upon and, while he cast a temporary and partial shadow over the memory of the author of the work mutilated, covered his own reputation with infamy in the eyes of all honest men. But we cannot acquit those who would endeavor to make it appear, as it often happens, that contemporary Catholic clergymen have transgressed the precepts of charity or counselled a breach of the peace, that the Holy Father has issued a decree *de hæretico comburendo*, that members of the Church have, as such, been guilty of all manner of enormities, or some such affair. These scribes, we should say, act in pure malevolence, and in the falsehoods with which they decorate their emanations present to their readers matter that is entirely original, unbiassed quite by the conclusions of prejudiced historians, or the flimsy shallow theologians; and to them we would in all sincerity suggest as their just motto a line more fitted to their use than to that of the writer to whom it is jestingly applied by Father PROUT, in whose 'Reliques' we find it—

'Nostra damus cum falsa damus nam fallere nostrum est.'

But whether in ignorance, or whether in malice, anti-Catholic utterances are rife, so that it has become a matter of the highest importance to supply a class of literature wherein truth and justice will be attended to, and which the young and those who are not fully instructed may read without danger to their faith. The task is a Herculean one, for the influence of that which it seeks to undermine has been growing for three centuries, and amongst those who have contributed to its growth are to be found many names indicative of the highest powers of intellect. But, nevertheless, the valiant sisters of St. CLARE in their convent at Kenmare do not shrink from the sight of the difficulty. Emboldened by what has already been done by one of their sisterhood,

and who has been widely recognised as an authoress endowed with talents not inferior to those which rank first at the present day, and anxious to carry on further the worthy enterprise which has gained for them the applause of the whole Catholic world and the approbation of its great head, the Holy Pontiff, Pius IX., they are desirous of extending their labors, and have for that end made preparations which it only needs a fund amounting to about £1,000 to perfect. For this object they have issued an appeal which has been forwarded far and wide and which we trust will meet with such a response as will enable the spirited community to accomplish the good work that they have taken in hand.

"Providence seems to have given in our day a great mission to the Catholic press," says the Holy Father. "It is for it to preserve the principles of order and faith, where they prevail, and to propagate them where impiety and cold indifference have caused them to be forgotten."

Such is the authority which those who are engaged in promoting Catholic literature act upon, and it is one which undoubtedly ought to secure for them the hearty co-operation of all who profess the faith. No utterance that falls from the lips of the Sovereign Pontiff is feeble or of trifling import, and that which he has pointed out as the engine by which the principles of faith and order are to be preserved and propagated is surely deserving of the support of those who acknowledge him to be their father. But too often we find them act as if the contrary were the case, too often we find them helping to maintain organs that, in return for the aid they receive, do not cease to overwhelm with insolence and contempt all that their Catholic supporters hold as most sacred, whilst those that study to uphold the dearest interests of morality and religion are neglected; so that the former are encouraged, by the very people they openly despise, to continue vigorously in their evil course, and the latter are relegated to a subordinate position, in which it is impossible for them to accomplish the good they are capable of performing, and would perform were they duly supported.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ON Saturday last the employes of the firm of Messrs Mills, Dick, and Co., Dunedin, by which the NEW ZEALAND TABLET is printed and published, were entertained at a luncheon given by the directors of the TABLET Company on the occasion of the change made in the form of their journal, and in recognition of the satisfactory manner in which the typography under the direction of Mr. Woodfield, and the printing in connection with the paper have always been performed. Mr. J. J. Connor, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

THE news received by telegram, via San Francisco, seems anything rather than specifically peaceable. As matters stand at present, it would be quite impossible to predict what turn events may take, but for our own part we cannot see how a war between Russia and Turkey could occur without involving other powers, at least towards its close.

THE ship Calypso, which in our last issue we announced as about to sail for London on the 24th ult., was detained at Port Chalmers until Tuesday last.

THE Wellington 'Times' makes merry at the expense of certain gentlemen who, it is reported, design to exchange Otago for Mexico, and who, instead of staying to render obedience to the gentle behests that issue from the Empire City, are, according to the satirizing journal, anxious to embrace dictatorship and revolutionary life. It does not, however, require any very far sighted seer to foretell that ere long the Government of Washington will have extended its authority as far as the Isthmus of Panama, and that consequently our emigrated fellow-colonists would find themselves at no distant period citizens of the Great Republic.

THE collection made at the dedication of St. Columbkille's Church, Riverton, on Sunday, the 18th ult., amounted only to £67 instead of £100 as stated in the report of our correspondent.

WE have to request that all agents, subscribers, and other parties who are indebted to the N. Z. TABLET Company, will kindly settle their accounts with the Manager of the Company at their earliest convenience, as preparations are about to be made for striking the yearly balance sheet.

MR. PEARSON has brought an action against the Corporation of Dunedin in their capacity of local Board of Health. The case will be heard in the Resident Magistrate's Court on the 7th instant.

THE Winton correspondent of the 'Weekly Times' says:—I understand that our Roman Catholic fellow-townsmen have purchased an eligible site upon which they intend at once to erect a church. The ministrations of the Rev. Father Higgins are very acceptable here, not only to the actual members of his communion, but to many others, and it will be well for all when a suitable place of worship is provided.

THE Cricket Match with the English Eleven commences in Dunedin to-day. We understand that at the request of his Worship the Mayor, the event will be celebrated by the observation of a half holiday in town.

COMMERCIAL.

Mr. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.) reports for the week ending February 28, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—A moderate supply of 150 head was yarded at the market to-day, chiefly of good to prime quality. The whole met ready sale at fully up to last week's rates. Best pens of bullocks brought £9 10s to £12 17s 6d; do cows, £6 15s to £10—or equal to 27s 6d per 100lb. for prime quality.

Fat Calves.—Only a few penned, which sold at from 20s to 65s each.

Fat Sheep.—2000 were penned, and all changed hands at late quotations—say, for best crossbreds, 9s to 11s. One lot of medium quality merinos brought 6s. We quote prime mutton at 2d to 2½d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—The market was much over-supplied with 500, and in consequence prices receded about 1s each. We quote best lambs at 6s 6d to 7s 6d; medium, 4s to 5s 6d.

Store Cattle.—Very few transactions have taken place, although there is still a demand for quiet, well-conditioned cows and bullocks.

Store Sheep.—There is a good demand for young merino ewes and wethers, and likewise for cross-breds, but buyers are unwilling to give the prices required for the latter description. During the week we have sold 6000 at the following rates:—Merino wethers, two, four, and six-tooth, 5s to 5s 6d; ditto full-mouthed, 3s to 4s; merino ewes, two, four, and six-tooth, 6s to 7s; ditto full-mouthed, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; cross-breds, four-tooth and over, 7s to 8s; ditto two-tooth, 6s to 7s.

Wool.—Since our last week's report the cable has brought advices of the opening of the London February sales at a decline of 1d per lb on greasy and 2d on washed, bringing values on a par with April sales of last year. Since the opening day the market has assumed a firmer tone, and possibly the opening decline may be recovered before the sales close. The news of receding values will be only slightly felt in this market, a very small quantity of wool being left over unsold. At a sale of remnant parcels on Monday last prices were firmly held, considering the unsaleable descriptions which mostly comprised that catalogue. Any good lots brought up to within a fraction of late rates. We hold our next sale on Thursday, for which we are in receipt, and advised, of some superior lots to offer.

Sheepskins.—The sales on Monday were dull, and late rates barely maintained. The supply consisted chiefly of bare pelts and shearlings or woolled pelts; the former brought 3d to 1s each, the latter 1s 5d to 1s 9d.

Hides.—Only a small inferior supply came to hand, one lot only being fair-conditioned medium quality, which sold at 15s, or barely 3½d; inferior heavy weights, 12s 6d to 13s 6d each. In the absence of sailing freights market is dull.

Tallow.—Market is not so brisk for inferior parcels, prices are slightly easier fair medium quality sold at £27 to £28 10s.

Grain.—Wheat, good sound milling qualities are in active demand, 5s 3d to 5s 6d, but scarce. Some fine samples of Southern growth are on offer. The Southern corps of this Province being later in harvesting have not suffered to the same extent the earlier districts have, where it is found but little really sound grain has been gathered. Secondary samples are saleable for present delivery at 4s to 5s, according to quality. Oats, old feed, are much wanted; farmers too busy to deliver; prices are advancing. We sold by auction, to-day, about 4000 bushels inferior feed, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; good feed at 2s 7d per bushel; milling are held for 2s 9d to 3s. Barley: Malting samples are inquired for, we sold 500 bags, Riverton grown, at equal to 4s 6d per bushel here, and have further offers pending.

Mr. SKENE reports for the week ending February 28, 1877:—The month of February, just closed, has been very irregular and broken, both for employees and employers. Harvest operations have been much hindered by floods in the principal grain districts. Work has been plentiful enough all along; but men could not get at it, so as to make the usual sum to put past for a dull season. Now at the close of the month everything is much improved, and every man, at all suited for out-door labor, can go to work full swing. Town trade moves along quietly; rather good carpenters are well employed. The iron trade seems to drag very much. Couples are more asked for; only odd shepherds are needed at this season. Female servants, in all departments, are in brisk demand. Too many city bred people, clerks, shopmen, &c., about. Wages—Couples, £65 to £80; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; cooks, barmen, stewards, grooms, gardeners, &c., 25s to 50s per week; house girls, private families, 10s to 15s; hotel girls, 12s, 15s, and up to 30; boys and girls, 6s, 8s, and 10s; dairy hands, 15s and 20s.

Mr. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending February 28, 1877, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d; fresh butter is again plentiful, and the shops have again resumed salting down; but it will be good stock; salt butter, in kegs, has been selling well at 10½d to 11d per lb. Cheese, is very plentiful, and Provincial cheese, good quality, 1s; English cheese, 1s 4d; side and rolled bacon, 10d to 11d; Colonial ham, 1s 2d; English ham, 1s 6d; eggs are very scarce, and a great difficulty in supplying orders at 2s 6d per dozen.

Mr. M. C. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending February 28, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed), per bushel 2s 4d; milling, 2s 6d. Wheat (chicks) 4s to 4s 6d. Barley, malt, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s. Pollard, scarce. Bran, £5, bags included. Flour, large bags, £15; small, £15 10. Oatmeal, £11. Potatoes, new, 5s 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 28, 1877:—Retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb.; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb.; steak, 6d to 9d per lb.; mutton, 3d to 6d

per lb.; veal, 4d to 8d per lb.; pork, 9d to 10d per lb.; lamb, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per quarter.

HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The first anniversary of the establishment of the H.A.C.B. Society in Blenheim was commemorated on the 13th of February by a most enjoyable dinner at the South Star Hotel, the arrangements for which did the greatest credit to the host—Mr. J. Barry.

The Rev. Father Sauzeau honored the Branch by his presence, and members with their friends, to the number of about forty, made up the company.

Mr. T. O'Sullivan occupied the chair, and in the absence of the President the vice chair was taken by Bro. J. Morrison, P.P. Due justice having been done to the various delicacies which were spread in profusion upon the table, the Rev. Father Sauzeau rose to propose the first toast, addressing the company to the following effect:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, and Brothers,—The toast which I am going to propose requires all the warmth of our feelings and all the energy of our faith; it is the health of our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX. The name of the present Pontiff will be famous in history for the length of his life, for he reaches 85 years on the 13th of May next, but especially by the length of his Pontificate, which surpasses even that of St. Peter himself. On the 21st of June he will have been 31 years on the throne of St. Peter. Glorious and remarkable events have succeeded one another during his reign, which make it one of the most remarkable of Pontificates. The principal of these are the Immaculate Conception, the Canonization of the Japanese Martyrs, the Vatican Council, and the famous Syllabus, by which all the modern errors were condemned. St. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh, in his prophetic vision, calls him "cross of the cross"; and great, indeed, have been the trials and the persecutions of his enemies who have robbed him little by little of all the patrimony of St. Peter, and who have assailed the Church in almost every part of the world. He has not an inch of ground he may call his own, and yet, as the Governor of Malta remarked on a similar occasion about two years ago, "no one can see him without admiring his calmness and serenity." His words are flashed across the world by the telegraph wires, and excite the wrath of his enemies and the unbounded admiration of his children. No wonder that we, as Catholics, are proud of so great a Pontiff, and so let us wish our Holy Father the Pope long life, health, and prosperity, with the cessation of persecution." Loud and continued applause. And the toast was received with great enthusiasm.

The Chairman then proposed "Her Majesty Queen Victoria," during whose long and prosperous reign the position of Catholics throughout the British Empire had been so much ameliorated, that they had comparatively few grievances left, and even Ireland was now, at least, in a fair way to prosperity, and he had little doubt that should the reign of Queen Victoria last a few years longer, and he sincerely hoped it would, many other improvements would take place, giving them still more occasion for wishing "long life and every happiness to Her Most Gracious Majesty." Loud applause. This toast having been most loyally received, the Chairman proceeded to propose the "Governor of New Zealand," one doubtless well-fitted for his exalted station, and against whom, at least, they knew nothing, and they should drink his health most heartily as Her Majesty's faithful and worthy representative. This toast having been duly honored, the "Army, Navy, and Volunteers" were proposed in a few appropriate words by Mr. Casey.

Mr. T. O'Sullivan, as captain of volunteers, returned his hearty thanks to the company for the tribute they had paid to the three services. They knew that a very large proportion, both of army and navy, were Irishmen, and for that reason most of the company had an additional interest in their welfare, and he had no doubt they would all hope and pray for the success of those whose duty it was to defend the British Empire; and who had done so with the greatest honor and success on many a hard fought field, where streams of Irish blood had flowed, commingled with that of the natives of the sister isle. He wished, too, there were more Irish among the volunteers, for as they made good soldiers, he knew they would also gather laurels in the capacity of volunteers, should that force have unfortunately to be brought into active service. Applause.

Bro. J. Ward, jun., said he had the honor to propose "Health and long life to the Clergy," coupled with the name of the Rev. Father Sauzeau—a toast which each one he knew well would receive most enthusiastically, both on account of the great worth of the clergy themselves, and also for the personal interest each one must take in their present welfare for his own sake. When one of us, or our families, are attacked by disease, we are anxious to be where some physician of repute can be called in, and yet under the most favorable circumstances he may fail to effect a cure. But the priest, who is the physician of the soul, unlike those who undertake to cure our bodily ailments, has an infallible specific which cannot fail in efficacy if the patient really desires it. The wish to have one with such powers at our call should be alone sufficient to make us most enthusiastic; but we have also to consider the intrinsic worth of the clergy themselves—their lives of self-sacrifice—especially of those who have torn themselves away from their friends and country to administer to the wants of the people in these distant lands. Unlike other immigrants, they came with no prospect of improving their worldly circumstances. But, on the contrary, with every probability of having much more hardship to undergo than had they remained in their mother country, and, perhaps, scarcely knowing where they would find a house when overtaken by age and infirmities. They would then, he was convinced, drink with enthusiasm to the health and long life of the clergy, and especially our own beloved pastor, the Rev. Father Sauzeau, and long may he live amongst us. Applause. The toast was drunk amidst great acclamation.

Rev. Father Sauzeau then said—"I must thank you very sincerely for the very kind manner in which you have drunk the health of the clergy. Last year his Lordship Bishop Redwood and the Rev. Father Garin added greatly, by their presence, to the solemnity of the opening; this time we are left to our own resources. Our worthy Secretary has shown, in his speech, how necessary are the priests in the midst of a congregation, and the great sacrifices they have to make to come to this country; but they do it with the greatest pleasure when they feel that the people profit by their labors. Although we are few, and, as a whole, not blessed with great wealth, a great deal has been done in New Zealand since the formation of the mission by the union of the people among themselves, and also with their clergy. As a great deal still remains to be done, and as we shall soon, not improbably, have to fight the battle they are fighting in other countries, let us strengthen this unity, and we are sure of success. Isolated or divided we are powerless; united we can overcome every difficulty. You have wished me a long life among you; and, as I have been already upwards of twelve years in Blenheim, I shall soon be able to say like the old priest at home, who was complimented on a similar occasion: 'My dear children, I have baptized you all, I have married you all, and, please God, I shall bury you all.'" Great applause.

The Chairman then said it now devolves upon me, gentlemen, as chairman, to propose the toast of the evening—viz., "The H.A.C.B. Society"—a toast which I propose, too, with the greatest pleasure, only marred by the wish that it was in the hands of someone better qualified to do it justice. It is unnecessary to urge the fact that benefit societies do good in many ways. Many a one when sick and away from his friends, with perhaps no means of otherwise obtaining assistance, has felt the advantage of having the doctor engaged by the Society; has been encouraged by the visit of the members deputed for that purpose, and has received much needed pecuniary assistance. There is also the social advantage to the stranger becoming a member which these societies hold forth, at once affording an introduction and bond of union with many of those with whom he has taken up his abode. And even should his position cause these advantages to be of no moment, and should he continue paying his contributions week after week and year after year without receiving any recompense, he would, at least, have been doing a good action; and when his last hour arrived, few, indeed, of the many shillings he had spent would afford him as much satisfaction as those paid to funds for the maintenance of so charitable a work. Besides these advantages, our Society had another incomparable advantage to Catholics that it looked also to the soul, enjoining as it did a regular attendance at Mass and the Sacraments, and, as an instance, he had himself been much edified some time ago by seeing the members in a body receive the Holy Communion. The toast was received with great acclamation.

The Secretary, Bro. J. Ward, jun., responded, giving a short account of the establishment of the Society, and of the rapid progress it had made throughout Australasia. All its members had now to bear a great responsibility, for their conduct would be narrowly watched by many wishing to see what kind of men made up this purely Catholic Society, and so they must maintain the honor of their holy religion; and they should also remember that the honor of the country from which they took the title Hibernian was at stake; that country where the forefathers of most of them had lived, and had so long and nobly maintained the Catholic belief and practice under very adverse circumstances, and to whom and their descendants, in many parts of the world, was, in a great measure, due that freedom which English, as well as Irish, Catholics enjoy throughout the British Empire to-day. Applause. He would conclude by thanking them very kindly for the warmth with which they had received the toast. The "Blenheim Branch" was then proposed by Mr. Broughan, to which they owed the social gathering at which he was proud to assist that evening; they had made great progress during the last year, and he hoped they would continue to do so, and that their numbers and influence would continue to increase.

P. P. Morrison, in responding, said there was one thing especially which he wanted to impress upon the Branch, and upon each individual member which were at present, he might say, upon their trial. Some of the leading members of society here seemed inclined to hold aloof from them, though several leading men had become honorary members. Now he felt sure that this came from no ill-feeling, but that they wished before connecting themselves more closely with us, to see what character the Society would maintain, and whether we were really capable of carrying out the rules under which we were banded together; it, therefore, lay with the present members, and those who were on the point of joining, to prove to them that we were a society, with which no one, whatever his position, need be ashamed to connect his name, and there was no doubt that if they followed out carefully their rules, they would become more and more respected by the whole community. He would conclude by thanking all for the enthusiastic manner in which they had received the toast.

The present officers of the Branch were then proposed by Bro. Houldsworth, P.P. He had no doubt this toast would be duly honored; their officers had always taken a great interest in the Branch, and their work required great attention and considerable time to be devoted to it, he would, therefore, beg of the rest of the Society to assist their officers in every way they could, and then the Branch would soon become so strong and respected, that all present will look back with pride and say to themselves, each of us helped to bring about this. He would also remind those friends who kept aloof, that—in one sense at least—those who were not with us were against us, for each one who seemed to ignore the Society assisted in keeping others out of it, and as he believed everyone admitted it to be good if properly carried out, he thought it should be encouraged by all who could assist in carrying it out as it ought to be. Applause.

The V.P., Bro. Connell, responded. He thought he could answer for himself and brother officers, that they would try to emulate the example of their predecessors, whom they had seen doing their duty with honor to themselves, and to the satisfaction and advantage of the Branch generally, and he begged to thank Bro. Houldsworth and the company generally for showing such kindly feeling to himself and colleagues. Applause.

Several other toasts were duly honored, including the Host and Hostess and the Chairman, all of whom had so well fulfilled their duties, that it was no wonder their healths were drunk with acclamation, after which the company broke up in an orderly manner, and generally well satisfied with their evening's entertainment. I must not omit to mention that all monotony was banished during the evening by the insertion at intervals of songs, comic, sentimental, and patriotic, many of which were extremely well rendered.

PORT CHALMERS REGATTA.

THE aspect of Dunedin on a holiday is anything but exhilarating. The town wears a sort of spurious Sabbatarian air, which is most depressing. Princes-street appears desolate as a plot of gooseberry bushes at the close of the fruit season; from Cargill's monument one would not be surprised to find that vinegar was flowing in lieu of the crystal tide proverbial for its non-inebriating qualities and the few individuals that are scattered here and there seem limp and dispirited. From such dismal quarters it is a relief to make good one's escape in any way, even though it be by means of an over crowded railway carriage, which is far from being the pleasantest method of conveyance, especially if the voyager be a male, and as he ought always to be, is the soul of chivalry and devotion to that tender blossom of the human race—the fair sex, and if, moreover, under such circumstances he is obliged to stand bolt upright in the centre of the vehicle with his back rudely turned to numerous and sundry of the gentle beings in question, and at the imminent risk of being precipitated full stamp on their toes at every lurch of the carriage, he knowing all the time in his inmost heart, that already the said pedal members must be in a sad state of corns owing to the prevailing fashion of high-heeled boots. To a gallant masculine creature situated thus, and who violently endeavors to maintain a painful rigidity of muscle that will enable him to keep firm on his feet in order that he may avoid the threatened catastrophe, and whose mind is therefore filled with distraction, it is but natural that atra-biliar suggestions should present themselves, and doleful imaginations become familiar as "household words." Most gladly, then, does such an one reach his destination, and the relief he experiences on issuing forth from confinement becomes magnified into positive delight if he happens to find himself placed in a beautiful locality, and amidst "gay and festive" surroundings.

Candour obliges us to confess that on ordinary occasions Port Chalmers is not an unusually agreeable place in which to spend an idle hour; our experience, however, is limited to an aimless wandering to and fro whilst awaiting the arrival of certain steamers, and such an occupation is amongst the most unhappy that can well fall to the lot of mankind. It is in vain to counterfeit an interest in the unloading or loading of vessels; in a few moments the affair has become monotonous, and one only looks on to become more weary. The wonders of the dry-dock are speedily exhausted, and the device of watching for fish in the water makes a man contemptible even in his own eyes. The beauties of nature fade to insignificance, and the signal-post obtains a power of attraction that renders it impossible to divert the eyes from it.

But on the day of the regatta all was changed; the heights of the harbor, with their verdant clothing of grass and foliage gained a fresh attraction from the colors that every vessel showed in abundance; gaily dressed spectators thronged the pier, and clustered on the ships, and scattered here and there were groups of people enlivening the hills and cliffs. Over the waters of the harbor yachts were speeding, their gleaming sails filled by the wind, while the foam was flying from their bows; and vigorous oarsmen bending to their task drove their boats through the brine, displaying in strength and skill the effects of long and patient training. The strains of a band were heard from the flagship, and frequent cheers greeted the arrival of a successful crew. Life and merriment were encountered everywhere, and in the general rejoicing of the occasion all evils were for the time forgotten. The events were twelve in number, and included various kinds of races—open boats and yachts, whaleboats, fishing boats, and gigs took part in them, and much interest attached to each contest. We append a list with the names of the winning boats and their owners:—

Seine Fishing Boats' Inrig Race, for boats not exceeding 20 feet overall; distance, 4 miles. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5. Entrance, 10s.	...	...	...
Mr. John Tunnage's Albatross	...	...	1
Second Class <i>bona fide</i> Whaleboat Race. Boats not exceeding 28 feet, four oars and steer oar; distance, 6 miles. 1st prize, £10; 2nd, £5. Entrance, 15s.	...	...	...
Mr. M. Innes's Pet	...	...	1
Amateur Four-oared Inrig Gig Race; distance, 2 miles. Prize, £5. Entrance, 20s.	...	...	...
O. R. Club's Isis	...	...	1
Champion Sailing Race, open to all, yachts included; distance, 8 miles. Prize, £15.	...	...	...
G. W. Mason's Royal Alfred	...	...	1
Ships' Four-oared Gig Race, for <i>bona fide</i> ships crews; distance, 3 miles. 1st prize, £5; 2nd, £2 10s. Entrance, 10s.	...	...	...
C. Stewart's Oamaru	...	...	1
Boys' Four-oared Inrig Gig Race, for boys under 17 years of age; distance, 2 miles. 1st prize, £4; 2nd, £2.	...	...	...
Union Club's Union	...	...	1
Second Class Open Boat Sailing Race; distance, 6 miles. 1st prize £3; 2nd, £4.	...	...	...

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Freights Collected, and Ships' General Business well and punctually attended to. All descriptions of Colonial Produce bought, sold or shipped on commission. Liberal cash advances made, if required, upon consignments. Charges moderate. Settlements prompt.

Office: TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,
ETTBLOCK, BENGEE BURN.

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

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER
Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Ratray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK
WORKS.

MICHAEL O'HEIR,
PROPRIETOR.

A large quantity of first-class BRICKS always on hand.
Sharp and Fat Sand, in any quantity, at most reasonable prices.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

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

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

J O H N G O L L A R
BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

begs to inform the Colonists of New Zealand that he has commenced the manufacture of Hats and Caps at the above establishment.

The trade supplied with Felt Hoods, and every description of Hats and Caps.

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

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

HALL OF COMMERCE

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

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

MORNINGTON HOTEL,
MORNINGTON.

D. D. J. DOYLE,

(Late of Taieri.)

PROPRIETOR

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND
DINING ROOMS,

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

Landolf's Fidelity ... 1
 Champion Four-oar Inrig Gig Race; distance, 3 miles. 1st prize, Challenge Cup, presented by the New Zealand Shipping Company, with £15 added; 2nd, £5.
 United Tradesmen's Young Colonist ... 1
 Bona Fide Whaleboat Race, not more than six oars and steer oar; distance, 8 miles. 1st prize, £15; 2nd, £7 10s. Entrance, 20s.
 Mr. D. Ellison's Maori Girl ... 1
 Four-oar Inrig Gig Race, for crews not entered for Champion or Amateur fours; distance, 2 miles. 1st prize, £5; 2nd, £2 10s. Entrance, 10s.
 Mr. Turton's Isis ... 1
 Duck Hunt. Prize, £4.
 Inrig Sculling Race, open to all; distance, 2 miles. Prize, £5. Entrance, 5s.
 Mr. G. Green's Star ... 1

But one casualty occurred throughout the day; it took place during the race contested by youths under 17. The water turned rough, and in consequence the gig Pioneer, while holding its own bravely with the Union, which afterwards became the winner, was swamped; but as its crew were promptly rescued by a boat from the Christian M'Ausland, no serious mishap ensued. A thoroughly enjoyable day was, on the whole spent, and the spectators returned, the greater part of them, to Dunedin, resolved that next year they would seek like enjoyment from the same source.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL NEWS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

A number of Bashi-Bazonks crossed the Danube and plundered the Roumanian outposts. The commanders of Silistria were ordered to punish them.

The Serbian general, Totennatieff, was received at Prague with incessant ovations favorable to Russia. The authorities interfered, and the police escorted him over the Saxony frontier. As he showed a disposition to resist, force was threatened.

The British ship *Ada Treadle*, bound for San Francisco with coal, has been totally destroyed by fire. The crew, numbering 23, set out for Marquesas Island, over 2000 miles distant. One boat capsized in a gale, but all were saved except one. After twenty-six days in open boats, and undergoing great sufferings, they arrived safely.

In the event of war a split is expected in the British Parliament, the Liberals dividing under the opposing leadership of Hartington and Gladstone, and the Conservatives dividing through known differences between Salisbury and Beaconsfield.

The Porte has warned Serbia that no armistice will be granted beyond the 1st of March.

Commercial intercourse between Russia and China is suspended, owing to Chinese suspicions being excited by Russian exploring expeditions.

It is said that Serbia and Turkey agreed to accept *statu quo ante bellum* as the basis of a treaty for peace negotiations.

It is reported that Russia will not oppose the Serbian peace negotiations, in order that, should war arise, Serbia may be invaded as Turkish territory.

The Porte sent a despatch to its representatives abroad giving notice of the appointment of three Christian governors, and that the reforms were proceeding unremittently.

The Roumanians are erecting redoubts opposite the Turkish fortress at Wadden.

Prince Gortschakoff is dangerously ill. It is reported he is likely to resign owing to the Emperor's unwillingness to declare war.

The American ship *Dakota* was struck by lightning and burned. The captain and his wife escaped after being in a boat four days.

The Freemasons have refused to recognise the negroes.

A fight has occurred, the whites against the blacks, in South Carolina. The American troops were again defeated.

The Indian revolutionists in Ecuador defeated the President's troops in a bloody battle. The revolutionists are expected to enter Quito.

Trade with England is dull, and freights to New Zealand are unprecedentedly low.

A considerable force of Circassians and Bashi-Bazonks advanced against Negotin on the 2nd January, but was repulsed by the garrison and some Cossacks from Kladowa. According to information received at Serbian head-quarters, 35 Cossacks and 111 Turks were killed. As a fresh attack is apprehended, Kladowa is being fortified.

Private advices from Russia continue to afford strong evidence of injury to some of the mercantile communities by apprehensions of war.

The 'Times' Vienna special says: "Serbia, in consenting to peace negotiations, carries two points. On the first—the concessions and remissions of arrears of tribute—there will probably be little difficulty. The second point insisted upon by Serbia is that the river Dwina should form the frontier of Serbia. This would imply the cessation of service in Dwina. Another difficulty is the Turkish demand for guarantees. Serbia has demanded a statement of the guarantee required, but has not yet received an answer.

The 'Times' Berlin correspondent says Russia seems to have decided upon a peculiar plan; she trusts she can support the strain of a prolonged mobilisation better than Turkey, and will therefore keep troops on the frontier, thus compelling Turkey to do the same.

Russia has made fresh but unsuccessful attempts to raise a loan in Amsterdam and Germany. She will be obliged to have recourse to an increase of her floating debt, and issue Treasury bonds.

War preparation continues with energy. Serbia is making urgent appeal to the Western Cabinets to support her in refusing the demands of Turkey. The Russians, in order to redouble their

pressure on Turkey, will probably cross the Pruth—if not immediately, at least at a later stage.

As soon as it was known that Turkey had made overtures to Serbia, the Russian representatives at the various Courts declared that Russia had no objection to the conclusion of peace.

The Pope received the students of the American College, who read an address, and presented a sum of Peter's pence. The Pope, in reply, referred to the marvellous progress Catholicism was making in America. It is said the Catholic papers have engaged to make the strictest use of the ancient prerogatives to ensure regularity in the election of a successor to Pius IX.

The 'Times' Paris special says it is affirmed on all hands that a brisk correspondence is progressing between Russia and Germany. Some assert that Russia wants to know whether she could enjoy the fruits of victory if she achieved one.

ROBERT EMMET.

ROBERT EMMET, the great Irish patriot, was an early advocate of Irish freedom. In the year 1798 he was expelled from Trinity College on account of his principles. The events of those times had a powerful effect on his feelings. He actively participated in the work going on with the object of effecting the independence of Ireland. In October, 1802, we find him among the refugees in Paris, when they were devising new means to overthrow the British Government in Ireland; and it may appear strange that so readily, after the fatal suppression of one insurrection, they were engaged in organising another. It would not at all appear strange to those who would have calculated the circumstances of Ireland and England at that time. Although the insurrection of 1798 was totally suppressed, yet, in the year 1800, the atrocious means which the Government adopted for carrying the measure of the so-called Union, had excited the bitterest resentment in the heart of every man in Ireland who had not been bought over by the Ministry, or whose pecuniary or personal interests were not in some way identified with English supremacy. Emmet relied on the force of this national resentment, but he did not rely on that exclusively.

With reference to the fair being whose history was entwined with that of Robert Emmet, his fate destroyed her hopes of earthly happiness and transformed her into a hopeless maniac. When, in obedience to the demands of society, she ventured to mix in the great assemblies, she was observed to mope about like one abstracted, for her heart lay beneath the cold tombstone on her lover's grave. Washington Irving has traced with his own diamond pen the history of her sorrows; and he tells us that she sought, under the influence of a southern sky, to dispel the gloom that had settled upon her soul; but it was in vain. She wasted away in a slow but hopeless decline, and at length she sunk into the grave, the victim of a broken heart. And you know that it took the enchanted lyre of Moore to give expression to her feelings and to preserve in appropriate numbers the memory of Sarah Curran's fidelity.—'Exchange.'

THE CATACOMBS.

BENEATH the ruined palaces and temples, the crumbling tombs and dismantled villas of the august mistress of the world, we find the most interesting relics of Christianity on the face of the earth. In traversing these tangled labyrinths we are brought face to face with the primitive ages; we are present at the worship of the infant Church; we observe its rites; we study its institutions; we witness the deep emotions of the first believers as they commit their dead, often their martyred dead, to their last long resting-place; we decipher the touching record of their sorrow, of the holy hopes by which they were sustained, of "their faith triumphant o'er their fears," and of their assurance of the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. We read in the testimony of the Catacombs the confession of faith of the early Christians, sometimes accompanied by the records of their persecution, the symbols of their martyrdom, and even the very instruments of their torture. For in these halls of silence and gloom slumbers the dust of many of the martyrs and confessors, who sealed their testimony with their blood during the sanguinary ages of persecution; of many of the early Bishops and pastors of the Church, who shepherded the flock of Christ amid the dangers of those troublous times; of many who heard the words of life from teachers who lived in or near the apostolic age, perhaps from the lips of the Apostles themselves. Indeed, if we would accept ancient tradition, we would even believe that the bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul were laid to rest in those hallowed crypts—a true *terra sancta* inferior in sacred interest only to that rock-hewn sepulchre consecrated evermore by the body of our Lord. These reflections will lend to the study of the Catacombs an interest of the highest and intensest character.—'Withrow's Catacombs of Rome.'

The wonderful discoveries of Dr. Schliemann in Greece afford an additional proof of the foundation in truth of old legends, and descriptions preserved in poetry. It is now evident that Homer described works of the goldsmith's art such as existed in his day, and which did not owe their being only to his genius. In like manner tales preserved amongst the Irish annals of battles, which took place in pre-historic times, have in modern days been partially confirmed by remnants discovered of the fight. There is more fidelity in the memory of mankind than has oftentimes been supposed, and the "fiction-crusher" is not always a supporter of fact.

The 'San Francisco Commercial Herald' thinks that its prediction of the termination of Trade Unionism will soon be verified. "At least two-thirds of the members have already severed their connection with those organisations, and little more remains of them than the outward semblance."

B A R G A I N S I N S U M M E R D R E S S E S .

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,

Having determined to clear the remainder of their Stock of Summer Dress Materials and Made-up Costumes, will offer them during the next **FOURTEEN DAYS** at Prices that cannot fail to Effect a Clearance.

Annexed is a List showing the Quantities and Reductions made:—

578 yards Summer Diagonal Cloths—Former price, 1s 3d; Reduced to 8½d.
 1574 yards Plain and Checked Lousine—Former price, 1s 9d; Reduced to 10½d.
 1145 yards Checked Angola Bege—Former price, 2s; Reduced to 1s 0½d.
 570 yards Figured Japanese Silk—Former price, 3s; Reduced to 1s 0½d.
 965 yards Silk Lustres—Former price, 2s; Reduced to 1s 3d.
 737 yards Fancy Silk Twills—Former price, 3s; Reduced to 1s 6d.
 853 yards Silk Bulgarian Crape Cloth—Former price, 4s; Reduced to 1s 9d.
 2500 yards Fast Coloured Prints—Former price, 8½d; Reduced to 4½d.
 1975 yards Fast Coloured Prints—Former price, 9½d; Reduced to 6½d.
 589 yards Buff Batiste—Former price, 1s; Reduced to 6½d.

SUMMER SKIRTS AND COSTUMES AT HALF-PRICE.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,
DUNEDIN.

SPANISH RESTAURANT.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
 B. ZURBANO having taken this old established and popular Restaurant, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that it will be his earnest desire to study the comfort of his Patrons, and to keep up the excellent reputation which the Spanish Restaurant enjoyed for so many years under the able management of the late Mr. Guardiola.

The Spanish Restaurant contains forty well ventilated and comfortably furnished single bed-rooms.

Visitors from the Provinces will find a comfortable home at this Establishment.

ERNEST JONES
 HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENT,
 MORAY PLACE (WEST),
 Opposite the Criterion Hotel,
 DUNEDIN.

Rents and Debts Collected. Loans Negotiated

SOUTH DUNEDIN BUTCHERY.

MR. ANDREW CHRISTIE begs to notify to the Residents of South Dunedin and adjacent districts that he has opened the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. McKay, and trusts that by keeping a first-class supply of Meat and selling at lowest current prices, to obtain the patronage of the residents. N.B.—Joints supplied at reduced rates.

HUGH LAMONT,

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

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

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.

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

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

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

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

COLOR PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING

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

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

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,

ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
 ROYAL ARCADE.

Established . . . 1859.

THE LARGEST PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERIES IN THE COLONY.

Quick Pictures of Children and Family Groups taken on the shortest notice.
 Our well-known Shadow Portraits taken in any weather.

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

Portraits of Maories and celebrities presented gratis.

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,

ROYAL ARCADE,
 DUNEDIN.

[CARD.]

DR. SCHWARZBACH (Pupil of the late Professor von Graefe, Berlin), limits his practice exclusively to the treatment of Diseases of the

EYE, EAR, AND THROAT.

Temporary office at Murray's Private Hotel Parlour No. 61, Dunedin. Hours from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN

THE
 NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY'S RETAIL BRANCH

IS
 NOW OPEN.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

F. LAURENSEN,
 Manager.

ROYAL HOTEL,

WALKER STREET,

DUNEDIN.

THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

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

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

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

W. M. WHITE.

SHAMROCK HOTEL

BLACKS (OPHIR).

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

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

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

J. MURPHY

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

(Next Glasgow Pie House),

PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

DAVID SCOTT & CO.

(Late of Scott and Smith),

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,

GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS

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

THE OUTFITTER

(Next Law, Farmer and Co

ENNISCORTHY AND WEXFORD.

(From the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal'.)

In a few minutes after leaving Ferns station we come to Enniscorthy, on the winding river Slaney and under the shadow of historic Vinegar Hill. We could not pass a spot so full of glorious memories and patriotic prestige, so we sauntered slowly up the steep side till we reached the summit of Vinegar Hill, and there looked around on a scene of rare and charming loveliness. But our mind unconsciously wandered back to that bright summer's morning in June, when the hardy sons of Enniscorthy and Wexford, led on by the noble Bagenal Harvey, the daring Michael Dwyer, and encouraged by the patriotic Father Murphy, made a desperate and heroic stand to have happy homes and altars free. Though victory after victory crowned the struggles of the "wild rebels," still they were vastly outnumbered, and in the end, after as brave and gallant fighting as is recorded in the annals of war, the Irish had to yield. Then commenced those cold-blooded massacres that took place in the windmill on the Hill, on the Bridge, and in the Market-house of Enniscorthy. The recent atrocities in Bulgaria pale in cruel enormity and savage butchery to the crimes committed by British soldiers and officers on the unprotected and unarmed Irish peasantry in the memorable year of '98.

Leaving Enniscorthy, we follow along the banks of the meandering Slaney, which widens gradually till it empties itself into the sea at Wexford. This is a very old town, as its narrow streets can testify. To give you an idea of the width of its main street, opposite White's Hotel, where I stay, two vehicles cannot pass each other. The town, or rather city of 13,000 people, is handsomely situated on a fine open bay, but unfortunately, owing to the sandy bar, ships are often "stuck in the mud" for days till a high tide floats them into the deep waters. Wexford has good reason to remember the treacherous and bloody Cromwell for in the large open space between Commercial Quay and Main street, known as the Bull-ring, he put to death, in cold blood, over two hundred human beings, principally females. This is the model Champion of your wind-bags, Buchanan and Pastor Allen. His next step was to plant his cannon on the rocky hills below the Faythe, and level every church in the town, with the exception of one which he used as a stable for his horses. This church is now belonging to the Franciscans. For over two hundred years it was the only one that could be used for celebrating the great mystery of Calvary; but now the town can boast of two newly-built churches owing to the almost superhuman exertions of the Very Rev. Father Roche, a real genuine type of the dear old Soggarth Aroon. I was much surprised to see about a dozen grave yards scattered through the very centre of the town. Within three miles of Wexford is Johnstown Castle, one of the country seats of the great Catholic noblemen, the Earl of Granard.

ERIONACH.

THE SACRED HEART.

THE Sacred Heart, therefore, is adorable, because it is the heart of a Divine Person. It is more than this—it is at once the symbol and the home of infinite charity that the Eternal Father in Heaven brought from all eternity to the Son; that the Son returned from all eternity to the Father; that took personal form, if I may use the word, in the Holy Ghost, the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity; that infinite love found its home in the heart of Jesus Christ, God made man. What wonder, therefore, that we should find that Sacred Heart the most susceptible that ever throbbed in a human bosom to all that was gentle, and at the same time strong! Oh, how gentle, yet how strong, was that Divine Heart of my Lord! The sacred writer tells us He was moved—not only touched, but moved and agitated—with His pity and compassion for the woman who came to wash His sacred feet with penitential tears, and to wipe away her sins at that divine fountain of mercy; and not only was He moved with pity and compassion, but also with a manly desire to defend this woman from those who would sneer upon her, and in the hour of her glory cast upon her the imputation of her past sin. Another is brought before Him covered with her shame—yet impenitent, but with eyes cast down, not daring to look upon the face of man, for she had been caught in her sin—and even here the Sacred Heart is moved with pity. "Oh, woman! If no one else condemns thee, I surely will not condemn thee." Yet how strong is this Heart that is so gentle; oh, how strong to act and to suffer! Think, when the multitude was famishing in the desert, how that Heart so gentle was yet so strong—the Heart of the Omnipotent God—as to cause the five little loaves to be multiplied into food for four thousand men. That Heart was moved to gentleness and compassion when the widow was weeping for her son; but immediately gave forth the omnipotent voice of God: "I say to thee, oh, dead man, arise;" and he that was dead arose: He took him and gave him to his mother. That gentle Heart was moved, until from the fountain of its compassion welled up the tears that fell from the divine eyes of God made man upon the head of Mary, as she stood bowed down, breaking her heart in her sorrow, by the grave of her brother; but presently the awful voice is heard: "Lazarus, I say to thee, come forth," and he that was dead and rotting in his grave rose up and came forth at the voice of God.

Father Burke.

At a time Russia plays bug-bear in Europe, it may not be inopportune to glance at her available power as a combatant. The times have changed since Inkermann and Balaclava, and great as has been our own advance, it is doubted whether our Northern contemporary has not kept equal pace with the necessities of the time. It has been estimated by a writer in the 'Echo' that with fair opportunity Russia could produce an army of 535,000 infantry and 93,000 cavalry, with 1,600 field guns.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Diocese of Ferns, which embraces the whole of Wexford county, has been remarkable for the decided stand there taken in the temperance cause. The late Bishop, Dr. Furlong, established the diocesan regulation in accordance with which Sunday closing is practically carried out in every town and village in the district. The present Bishop, Dr. Warren, seems determined to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. His first Pastoral Letter is an earnest appeal on the subject of intemperance, proclaiming a novena for the suppression of the vice, pointing out that the regulation above alluded to is in full force, and showing the degraded condition of the drunkard. There can be no doubt that in this his Lordship has the active assistance not only of his clergy, but of his people.

Cardinal Antonelli's ancestors were not nobles, although some of them were wealthy merchants. The anti-Catholic press of Europe has, in some instances, made his humble birth a reproach. What does it prove? Have not the majority of celebrated men risen from the most humble positions in the social scale to reach the most elevated? Demosthenes was the son of a blacksmith; Virgil of a baker; Horace of a freedman; Theophrastus of a salesman; Amyot of a currier; La Moth of a hatter; J. B. Rousseau of a shoemaker; Moliere of an upholsterer; Quinault of a working baker; Flechier of a tallow chandler; Rollin of a cutler; Massillon of a tanner; J. J. Rousseau, Dupont, and Beaumarchais of watch-makers. Was not Homer a mendicant? Francois Arago had a farmer for his father; Canova was attached to the service of the House of Faleri; Columbus was the son of a wool-carder; Cook of a peasant; Copernicus of a baker. D'Alembert, a founding, was reared by a draper; and Franklin and Fulton started from much more miserable positions in life. Jacquard was the offspring of a weaver; Herschel was a street musician; Monge, the son of a hay dealer; Bernard Palissy and Laplace were the children of peasants, and Volta was brought up on charity; Sixtus V. had been a herder of pigs, and Colbert was the son of a cloth merchant.—'Mirror.'

The Protestant correspondent of the St. Louis 'Globe' gives the following statistics of the Church in New York city: "This is one of the great strongholds of Catholicism, being, it is said, the second largest Catholic city in all Christendom. Paris only exceeding it. When it is remembered that we have 43,000 German Catholics, 40,000 Irish, 25,000 French, 15,000 Italians, 10,000 Spanish, and several thousand Portuguese and other Europeans, nearly all of whom are at least nominal Catholics, our Catholic preponderance will not be wondered at. I have doubt, that taking into consideration the luke-warmness and skepticism of many of the Parisians to the national faith, and the general earnestness of the Irish, Germans, Italians, and other foreigners in their creed, it is highly probable that New York contains more determined, down-right Catholics than any other capital. The churches here number, it is said, nearly sixty of all kinds, many of them very ordinary, although it is expected that the new Cathedral, in Upper Fifth Avenue, will, when finished, be the finest ecclesiastical edifice in the metropolis. Cardinal McCloskey, the head of the Romanists in this city and country, has no fixed income. Monetarily, the Roman Church here is on an extremely sound basis.

One of the best-known and most-widely respected priests of Cork has just passed away in the person of the Very Rev. Precentor Falvey, P.P., St. Patrick's, in that city, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Cork. Precentor Falvey, who was in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and the forty-fifth of his priesthood, distinguished himself highly in Maynooth, in the pulpit in Cork that had been adorned by the eloquence of Dr. England, and finally on the political platform as a follower of O'Connell. "He was," says the 'Cork Examiner,' "a powerful foe to the anti-Catholic agitators of the period. On a memorable occasion when John Baptist Noel and Captain Gordon, a Scotchman, held a series of controversial meetings in Cork, Father Falvey was *facile princeps* amongst those who accepted their challenge to a public discussion on points of doctrine, and signally vanquished them. O'Connell and Shiel were in that matter his aids." He developed a special gift of music, which led to his being chosen the first choirmaster in Maynooth or, indeed, in Ireland; and the service he rendered the Church in the matter of the ecclesiastical chant, beginning at Maynooth, was continued all through the period of his ministry. His funeral was one of the largest seen in Cork for many years.

California bids fair to rival Spain in the field of raisin production. Last year she sent to the San Francisco market 20,000 20-lb. boxes of raisins. This year she will produce 60,000 boxes, one vineyard of 24 acres alone yielding this season 80 tons of raisins from 240 tons of grapes.

A new industry has sprung into existence in furnishing a substitute for sand or sawdust used in sprinkling the floors of saloons and restaurants. The new material is of paper, and is the cast-off of another industry, namely, the particles accumulating from the process of perforating a heavy paper used in working mottoes for framing, commonly called mats. Instead of being returned to the paper mills, as heretofore, to be re-made for use, it is saved and sold to saloons and restaurants at a profitable though low figure. Being perfectly white, it has a fine, cleanly appearance, and can be used much longer than sand or sawdust.—'Boston Advertiser.'

The Rev. Isaac Mitchell, Protestant Rector of Kiltloom, made use, at a public meeting lately, of language that deserves to come under the attention of Mr. Gladstone and the others who are so anxious about the loyalty of the Catholics. "Who," says the 'Rev.' gentleman, "would have thought forty years ago that the Irish Church would have been disestablished, and the Presbyterian Church stripped of her Regium Donum, or that a Monarch would perjure herself in the face of 300,000,000 of her subjects?" Calling the Queen a perjurer is not a habit with at least Catholic clergymen.

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS

For you to swallow!

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

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

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on wrapper and cork

S.S.,

V.S.,

(in circle),

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

£10 REWARD

Will be paid by the Proprietor to prove to conviction against any person counterfeiting

SLESINGER'S

RHEUMATIC BALSAM

NOTICE.

ROBERT GREIG

Carpenter and Joiner,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN.

The above handsome and substantial structure is situated in the principal thoroughfare of the City, and has been erected specially with a view of supplying first-class accommodation to persons visiting Dunedin. It is built of brick and stone throughout (nothing but the best material being used in its construction) and contains sixty rooms, including Bar, Bar Parlor, Commercial, Billiard, and Sample Rooms, all of which are furnished in the most superb manner. The Bedrooms are lofty, and have thorough ventilation. The situation, as far as ventilation is concerned, cannot be surpassed in the Province, and splendid views of the Harbor and Ocean Beach are obtainable from the upper storey.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all hours during the day.

Passengers called in time for the early Trains and Coaches.

Private Rooms for Families.

None but the best brands of Liquors kept.

J. G. R. O. G. A. N.,

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,

CORNER OF

MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,

DUNEDIN, N. Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

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

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC COMMERCIAL

GENERAL PRINTERS, IMPORTERS OF PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

MANUKA FLAT HOTEL,

(On the direct road to Lawrence).

W. KAVANAGH, PROPRIETOR.

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

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

Great King-street,

DUNEDIN.

P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

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

FOR SALE, or TO LET, the remainder of those splendid SECTIONS in Duke-street. For health, shelter, and beauty, they are unequalled in this city.

One-third cash. Balance up to two years.

Apply

W. REID,

Seedsman.



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

F. BEISSEL, HAIRDRESSER, begs to inform his Friends and Customers that he

RESUMED BUSINESS

In all its Branches,

Opposite his late establishment (destroyed by fire), Princes street,

Next to Messrs. BURTON PROTHERS, Photographers.

V.



R

GOURLEY AND LEWIS,

UNDERTAKERS

GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS. Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.

Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price Threepence, "SCARLATINA, AND ITS DOMESTIC TREATMENT,"

By R. H. Bakewell, M.D., late Medical Officer of Health for the Colony of Trinidad. Dunedin: Wise and Co., Princes street; or may be had by order from any Bookseller.

JOHN DRUMM'S

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.

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

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

BASKETS — BASKET —

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address —

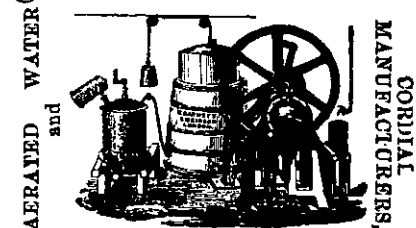
M. SULLIVAN

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,

Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Asher's.)

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY,



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

MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH WINES,

CORDIALS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.,

and feel confident, from their long and practical experience in the above business, that they will be able to offer a superior article in every branch of their manufacture.

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



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

Observe the Address:—

GREAT KING STREET,

Opposite Knox Church,

DUNEDIN.

WEIR AND SAMSON,

Importers of

CHINA, GLASSWARE, EARTHENWARE,

STONEWARE, LAMPWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING, IRONMONGERY,

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY GOODS,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Parties furnishing will find it to their advantage to give us a trial.

SMITH AND SMITH

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

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

The will of Cardinal Antonelli—I mean his most recent will—has not been found yet. The only will discovered as yet is one that was made in 1871. His natural heirs, however, maintain that the Cardinal made another quite recently. Cardinal Antonelli was enormously wealthy. As there are contradictory reports current as to the amount he possessed in round numbers, I shall forbear mentioning figures until something definite be ascertained. His jewels, however, with valuable collections of rock crystals, ambers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and velvets, represent a sum of twelve million francs. All this goes to the Vatican Museum. He was passionately fond of this style of art, and embraced every opportunity of adding to his collection by purchases. The best and richest specimens in his collection were donations. His rings alone would form an interesting study of themselves for the jeweller's art. And yet he did not love display. In the palmy days of the Papacy, as known by him for the last thirty years, his "turn out" was always of the simplest, yet a model of elegance. In his habits, he was alike simple, elegant, and refined. People said of him that he was born to shine as a brilliant courtier, so graceful were his manners. The representatives of foreign courts and of the aristocracy from every part of the civilized world were charmed with his pleasing manners.—'Catholic Standard.'

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 DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 629: Gustav Hirsch Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk Feathers, &c.

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

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, Chelesea, 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.

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.

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, February 7, 1877. Kensington.

HALLIWELL AND CO., OTAGO COAL DEPOT, Rattray street.

COAL: Newcastle, 1st quality, 50s per ton; 2nd do, 35s per ton; English, Scotch, Kaitangata, best Green Island.

GAS COKE, SYDNEY COKE, CHAR.

COAL FIREWOOD: Manuka, Maple, Black and Red Pine, Mixed Wood.

Office—Opposite 'Daily Times' Office.

Coal Depot: Reclaimed Land, opposite Railway Station.

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 1s. 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.

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

RISEING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

STARKEY'S

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

GOODGER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

CITY BREWERY,

DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSEERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

JOHN CAHILL,

THAMES STREET,

OAMARU.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCER]

AND

CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE SALESMAN.

VICTORIA BOARDING HOUSE,

Thames street,

OAMARU.

ANDREW COSTELLO, PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for the
WORKINGMAN.

THOMAS HANNAN,

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER,

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.

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

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

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

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

JOHN COGAN.

OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE,

J. 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

O TAGO 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 boarders. 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 T. OAL,

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, Youth's, 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 COS- 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.

Pinkings in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILES, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin and published by the said Company this 2nd day of March, 1876.