

New Zealand Tablet



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FLORENCE.

LORENCE, the chief town of Tuscany, and some time capital of the Kingdom of Italy, lies in the valley of the Arno, and upon that river. It is a beautiful city, remarkable for architectural triumphs as well as for the wealth of its galleries of art.

Of the immortal artists of Italy, some of the principal were Florentines. Giotto laboured here in the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century, and here were produced by him works in which

Podesta's palace, famous by including a portrait of the poet of the "Divine Comedy," and which was coated over with whitewash to suit the altered circumstances of the building where it had been placed, when this was transformed into a prison. Florence likewise boasts itself to have been the birthplace of Michael Angelo, as prior to his time it had been of Dante, author of the "mystic unfathomable song"—

"Who from the human reached to things divine,
And, still in time, attained eternity."

In ancient days the city had been placed under the protection of Mars, the god of war, and it was not until the year 1333 of the Christian era that his statue was removed from its position at the



truth to nature replaced the Greek style which had prevailed for some two hundred years, and which was noted for its stiffness; but to the everlasting shame of the town, the chief productions of his pencil were permitted to suffer irreparable injury, and amongst them that which existed as a fresco on the chapel walls of the

head of the Ponte Vecchio, or old bridge; its removal then being due, not to intention, but to a flood of the river Arno, which overthrew the sculptured deity. During the irruptions of the barbarians into Italy, Florence was destroyed by Totila; and in more modern times the mediæval factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines,

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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.

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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.

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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.

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Noted for the sale of first-class goods.

A. H. ROSS,
Practical Optician and Philosophical, Nautical, and Surveying Instrument Maker and Importer, respectfully intimates that he has opened extensive premises in the Octagon, Princes-street, Dunedin, where he has on hand a large and varied stock, selected by himself in the Home markets. His stock of Spectacles (to the selection of which he has devoted special attention) is unsurpassed in the Colony and parties requiring assistance to impaired vision will do well to purchase their Spectacles from Mr R., who was for many years sole optician to the Sunderland Eye Infirmary. Casella's Clinical and other Thermometers always on stock.

J. HARDIE AND CO.'SFRESH ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE
CONSISTING OF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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JOHN ELLIOTT begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has taken the Premises in George-street, next door to Me-srs. 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,
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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.

long were the occasion there of contests more aggravated than those which ordinarily distinguish civil war.

These parties had arisen in Germany, and from a most trivial cause had sprung up feuds that occasioned endless blood-shed and confusion. Neighbouring lords, named respectively Guelpho and Ghibellino, who had all their lives previously lived on the best terms with each other, were one day returning from a hunt, when a dispute arose between them concerning the merits of a certain hound. The quarrel did not long remain within its original limits, but waxed warmer and warmer, until in a little time a large body of adherents was attached to either side. An appeal to the Emperor, Frederick I., and to Pope Honorius II. by the disputants spread the affair further, and an insult which a gentleman of Florence, named Buondelmonte, offered to the family of the Amidei, and which resulted in his murder, was the cause of the introduction of the feud into the town we speak of.

Hence this squabble of German barons over their dog, incredible as it may seem, led to the dire effect of a civil war, unexampled in cruelty and obstinacy, and occurring in a distant country; for the quarrel between the two families might have been reconciled, notwithstanding its seal of blood, but having been made the pretence by which the foreign feud was introduced amongst the townsmen, it became involved in the greater evils thus occasioned, and the whole State was divided for, possibly, it knew not what.

The moralist and philosopher might find much in this history upon which to dwell; the one in inculcating the necessity that exists for repressing the passions in their most trivial outburst, lest they become uncontrollable and productive of endless evils; the other in speculating upon the wonderful connection of all things human, so that it is impossible to discern in what the chain of relationship begins or terminates, if, indeed, it does not embrace mankind in the widest sense.

HOW THE POPE LIVES.

AUDIENCES are by no means confined to Catholics. People of any faith, or of none at all, present themselves to the Pope, and satisfy their curiosity about him, and nobody asks their religious belief. It is only expected that all who come will conform to the ceremonial of the occasion. Two English ladies, not long ago, who had scruples about kneeling before a mere man, obtained an audience, and remained standing when the Pope approached them. Pius IX. took no notice at the time of the breach of etiquette, and treated them with his customary suavity, but in his closing address, he said: "I will now give you my blessing, and if there are any here who do not value the blessing of an old man, I invoke for them the blessing of Almighty God." The two ladies immediately dropped upon their knees.

At the reception of the Spaniards, it was generally remarked that the Pope looked wonderfully well and strong. His general health is, beyond doubt, good, although, as he recently said of himself, "One cannot be an octogenarian with impunity." When I first saw him, at the audience I have described I found in his face and figure as he entered the room marks of infirmity for which I was not prepared. He looks much older than any of his pictures, if I except a single recent photograph, which I believe is not known in America. His lower lip droops a little, his eye has lost much of its lustre, his head hangs over, and his step is uncertain. His voice, too, at first, was tremulous and broken. But in a few minutes my impressions of his condition were greatly changed. In conversation, his whole face lighted up, his speech was firm, his manner was vivacious, he looked no longer a feeble old man of eighty-four, but a hale and well-preserved gentleman of seventy. When he raised his voice to address the whole assemblage, the tones were strong and musical, the articulation beautifully clear. He made gestures freely with both arms, and I noticed that his hand was as steady as if he had nerves of iron. Alarming reports of his impending dissolution often reach the Papal court—from America and elsewhere—but the Pope's friends laugh at them. "When I look over certain of the Italian journals without finding the news of my last illness and death," said Pius IX. lately, "it always seems to me as if they had forgotten something."

So far as anybody can see, his chances of living several years longer are very fair. He has a sturdy constitution and a serene temper, and he has always led a regular and simple life. He rises, summer and winter, at half-past five, shaves himself, dresses without help, and spends half an hour in prayer at a little private chapel, by way of preparation for Mass. He never omits saying Mass unless he is sick; in that case a chaplain says it for him, and he receives Communion. He hears a second Mass after saying his, and then attends to business. About nine he takes a bowl of *bouillon* or a cup of coffee. The rest of the morning is occupied with audiences and consultations with the cardinals, heads of different ecclesiastical bureaus, and other officials having affairs to transact with him. These despatched, he takes a little exercise in the garden. He dines alone at two o'clock on soup, a bit of *bouilli*, a single dish of meat with one vegetable, and fruit. He follows a universal Italian custom in mingling a little wine with the water that he drinks at dinner. It is a common white *vin ordinaire* which he buys from day to day, for he keeps no cellar. The delicacies which are frequently sent to him all find their way to the hospitals.

Dinner is followed by a *siesta* of fifteen minutes, after which he reads his breviary, says the Rosary, and walks again, either in the garden or the galleries of the Vatican. One of his commonest resorts at this hour is a beautiful alley, shaded by orange trees, where the pigeons come to be fed from his hand. He takes great delight in showing himself quicker of foot than the cardinals who sometimes bear him company, and it is a favorite joke of his to speak of Cardinal Patrizi, who is four years his junior, as "that old man."—J. R. G. Hassard in the 'New York Tribune.'

Poets' Hoquay.

THE BATTLE OF AYACHUCHO.

Earth's famous fields, how lost, how won,
From first time saw the unchanging sun
O'er hostile ranks preside,
The poet's voice hath given to fame—
But Ayachucho's glorious name
Still sleeps on Andes' side.

Where Condorkanki's battlement
With the steep tropic sky is blent,
The tide of war had roll'd.
The Spanish tents along its base
Look'd down upon a kindred race,
By many wrongs made bold.

La Serna from his tent, at morn
Counted the Chilian host with scorn—
Scorn't were not wise to show;
As condors close their wings, his flanks
Drew up their far-distended ranks
And swoop'd upon the foe.

Strange sight on Ayachucho's plain,
Spain smiting down the sons of Spain,
The nursing of her breast!
Untaught by Britain's past defeat
How freedom guards her last retreat
In the unfetter'd West!

The Andes, with their crowns of snow,
Crowns crested with the fiery glow
Of the volcanic flood;
The condor, sailing stiffly by,
The oak trees struggling to the sky
Beyond the palm-tree wood—

These, Chili, were thy witnesses!
Long may't be till scenes like this
Thy mountains see again
But if, beneath the glowing line,
Such warfare must again be thine,
God send thee more such men!

As bend and break before the shower
The loaded wheat and scarlet flower,
So broke the Spanish host!
As strikes the sail before the squall,
I see the Viceroy's standard fall—
The day is won and lost!

A day is won that dates anew
Thy story, Chili! thine, Peru!
And, vast Pacific, thine!
By native skill and foreign aid
Young Freedom hath securely made
A lodgment at the Line!

Of Sucre's skill, O'Connor's aid,
Cordova's flashing, ruddy blade,
The Chilian muse will boast;
And seldom can the muse essay
The story of a nobler day
Than that La Serna lost.

The Andean echoes yet shall take
The burden from De Saugre's lake
Of the heroic lay—
And Condorkanki's passes drear
Age after age the tale shall hear
Of Ayachucho's day.

—Thomas Darcy Magee.

THE DOWNFALL OF POPERY.

THE 'Saturday Review,' in an article on "The Pope and the Spanish Pilgrims," mentions how far the persecutions of the Church have led to her downfall, as desired by her persecutors:—

"The Pope is far more outspoken and sweeping in his censures on offending Governments and, above all, on the Italian, than ever he ventured to be in the days of his temporal sovereignty. Nor is there any way of restraining his action unless by direct violence, which, if not a crime, would certainly prove to be a blunder, and is not at all likely to be attempted. How far this result was foreseen by such statesmen as Cavour it is impossible to say; even the ablest statesmen, if they are statesmen and nothing more, are apt to overlook or greatly depreciate the weight of moral forces. But, whether foreseen or not, it could not have been provided against. The Italians were resolved to achieve national unity, and make Rome their capital; whether the spiritual influence of Rome would be strengthened or weakened in the process was a subordinate, if not irrelevant, consideration, which they hardly cared to entertain. Protestants at a distance, especially Protestants of the Exeter Hall type, who loved Italy less than they hated Rome, waxed eloquent over the approaching downfall of the great Babylon; but they have only themselves to thank if they are disappointed. And so, again, with the religious orders in Italy. In name, they are abolished; in fact, they are reviving everywhere, with much of their old wealth even restored to them, through the zeal of pious benefactors—who in the old days would never have dreamt of helping them—and far more than their old activity."

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Palmerston ..	John Keen
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Kakanui ..	James Matheson
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the whole of its funds are retained and in-
vested in the Colony. The public, therefore,
derive a positive benefit by supporting this
Company in preference to Foreign Institu-
tions.

GEORGE W. ELIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

[CARD.]

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ture for some considerable time, and having been com-
pletely cured by its use from the very severe Rheu-
matic Gout from which I had suffered most severely
for the last ten years, I can bear testimony to its ex-
traordinary 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 tak-
ing 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.**

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No more Calico Blinds!—John Taylor, manu-
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most reasonable prices.

THE VENERABLE BISHOP O'HEA OF ROSS.

THE Dublin correspondent of the 'London Tablet' pays the following deserved tribute to the well-known Bishop O'Hea of Ross, lately deceased:—"The venerated and beloved Bishop of Ross, one of the most esteemed members of the Irish Episcopacy, has just been struck down, at a ripe age, amid the deep regret of his devoted clergy and flock, and to the sorrow of the whole Irish race where-soever dispersed. The ancient See of Ross (Carbery), where stood one of the most famous of the ancient great schools of Ireland, was united with that of Cloyne many centuries ago, although the diocese of Cork was in closer proximity. The effect of which union was that Cloyne and Ross formed a circle encompassing Cork on three sides, sweeping a curve from Youghal to Bantry, or the whole expanse of the largest county in Ireland. As the population increased, the difficulties of episcopal visitation and other circumstances led to the dissolution, and the re-establishment of the See of Ross as a distinct diocese in 1851, when Dr. Keane was consecrated its first Bishop after the separation. On the translation of Dr. Keane to the See of Cloyne in 1857, Dr. O'Hea was appointed his successor in the diocese of Ross, and consecrated Bishop 7th February, 1858, so that the late Prelate governed the See for close on nineteen years. The diocese is a small one containing only eleven parishes, of which two are Mensal, but includes two good towns, Skibbereen and Clanakilly, and also Cape Clear Island. Dr. O'Hea was a native of the diocese, and descended from a noble old Sept. During his missionary labors he served in several parishes in both Cloyne and Ross, and was always remarkable for high efficiency as a faithful and devoted priest and an effective preacher. Another prominent feature in his life was the promotion of Catholic education. But eminent as were his learning, his piety, and his episcopal zeal, the ardent patriotism of the late warm-hearted Bishop contributed considerably to intensify popular affection for him at home and abroad. With but slender income to sustain the rank or meet the calls inseparable from the episcopal office, his open-handed generosity would never permit him to let a single call of church, charity, or country pass without contributing to meet it. Mourned in Ross, regretted in Munster, and respected throughout Ireland, the venerated Bishop sunk at his post amid the sorrow of the people, and leaves his memory in benediction amongst his faithful flock in ancient Ross, to which he was devotedly attached. Death has been active lately amongst the Bishops in the province of Cashel, vacancies having occurred, within a few years, in the archiepiscopal See, and in the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, Cloyne and Ross.

"THE DREADFUL IRISHMAN."

[*'Nation,' 9th December.*]

THE little village of Marpingen, in the now German province of Lorraine has been the scene of an occurrence which has occasioned considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and which bids fair to disturb the slumbers of even the Man of Iron. The circumstances of the event are briefly these:—

In the month of July last three of the village children professed to have witnessed an apparition of our Lady. She appeared to them, they said, in a little wood close by. They, moreover, declared that the spot where the vision occurred was marked by the appearance of a miraculous well. Of the latter part of their story there was little room for doubt. At any rate, it was true to this extent—that in the place indicated a spring of bright pure water was found bubbling forth, where certainly no spring had been known before. Naturally, the affair became the talk of the village, and gradually got noised abroad. Naturally, too, there were found some who discredited the narrative altogether, while others firmly believed in the sincerity of the children and the reality of the vision. At any rate, there was no gainsaying the sudden appearance of the well, for there it was. By-and-bye, too, it gave evidence of its miraculous origin by the cures which were worked through the agency of its waters. Its fame spread rapidly, and it soon became a place of pilgrimage, whence people flocked from the surrounding neighborhood, and from more distant places, either through devotion or curiosity, or from a sense of need.

Such an unlegalised event could not, of course, escape the lynx-eyed myrmidons of Bismarck. And now comes the Irishman on the scene, in the person of a Mr. Marlow, by birth a Corkman and by profession a journalist, and just now foreign correspondent of the 'New York Herald.' Such, at least, was the account given of himself by a plausible and officiously-systematic gentleman, who one fine day took up his quarters in Marpingen. Without much difficulty he worked himself into the good graces of the simple villagers, and became intimate even with the priest and the schoolmaster. Information as to the incidents of the alleged miracle were freely communicated to him. He became acquainted with the little children who had been favored with the vision, heard its history in detail from their own childish lips, took copious notes of everything, as became an accurate correspondent, and then disappeared—the simple people meanwhile rejoicing in the thought that the story of the graces vouchsafed to their poor little village was edifying their brethren on the great continent of America.

A sad disappointment, however, awaited them. Mr. Marlow soon after re-appeared, but this time as his own proper self, Von Meerscheidt-Hullessem, of the secret police, Berlin. Under his directions, visits to the miraculous well were prohibited, and the little wood occupied in a military sense by the gendarmes. Attempts were made to bring the well itself under the power of the law. It, however, declined to submit; and when it was stopped up in one place, its liberating waters found an opening into the bright sunshine elsewhere. And so it goes on, bubbling up and flowing away. Since Bismarck to the contrary notwithstanding. Its ut or want of respect for police regulation seems to have displeased the authorities not a little. If they could not dry up the spring, they determined to prevent the people

using its waters, the possession of which they have construed into a legal offence. Hence, under the guidance of "the dreadful Irishman" (as the villagers call Von Meerscheidt), domiciliary visits have been instituted for the capture of the miraculous water.

The story so far exhibits a piece of tyranny which would be absolutely loathsome were it not so ludicrous. Worse, however, remains to be told. The three children (the eldest of whom is not yet nine) are accused and, without any trial, condemned for the crime of conspiring to deceive, and are marched off and impounded in a kind of Protestant reformatory at Saarbrücken. The poor schoolmaster is disgraced for aiding and abetting the deception, and the Rev. Father Sonesdu is imprisoned for actively propagating it.

Our readers might well be pardoned if they imagined for a moment that the foregoing must be merely the rough outlines of a Christmas tale. It certainly does sound unreal as an occurrence of this nineteenth century of personal freedom, and in a land which aims at a lofty ideal. We had heard enough, indeed, of this high-handed tyranny of Bismarck, but were hardly prepared for such a specimen of low, mean, pettifogging espionage, and childishly vexatious persecution. The whole circumstances of the story have been investigated on the spot, and laid before the German Parliament by Prince Kazvile, himself a member of the Parliament, and a priest. The subject will soon come on for discussion before the whole House, and we shall then see how the "magnanimous, noble, and deep seeing" Prince Bismarck will defend himself against the proven charges of playing the spy in order to entrap unwary villagers, kidnap children, and outrage individual rights. Is it possible that the "man of blood and iron" sees in the vision of Marpingen a spectre of that supernatural order which he is credited with denying, and which he has certainly ignored? He has done more than any living man to strangle Catholicism and uproot all devotion to the Mother of God. And can it be that in his highest prosperity the ghost of his victim shall cross his path, and render his remaining days unhappy? The great man's peace to be disturbed by three little children and a spring well! Not if the unscrupulous power of an imperious statesman can prevent it. That simple well may, in the end, turn out to be as the little stone of old which was cut out of the rock without hands; it may match itself against a great empire, and may subdue it. Meanwhile, Bismarck has to answer for this new proof of his magnanimity to the outraged sense of justice of his own country, and, we hope, of the civilised world.

A COLONY OF TRAPPIST MONKS.

WE give the following paragraph from the columns of the New York 'Sun' of Sunday, November 26. We have no information of our own upon the subject. The 'Sun' says:—"About nine months ago Brother Francisco Xavier was sent to this country by the General of the Order of Trappists, with instructions, to select and purchase a suitable plot of ground for the erection of a monastery, as he had resolved to establish a branch of their brotherhood in America. After a long delay Brother Francisco secured a desirable piece of property about three miles from Baltimore where he decided that the new monastery should be erected. His report was favorably received by the General, but the execution of the latter's plans was deferred until September last, when a clergyman in Baltimore, acting as agent for the Trappists, caused the farmhouse, barns, etc., on the property which Brother Francisco had purchased to be prepared for the temporary housing of the monks, pending the erection of the new friary, as about one hundred of them would be sent to this country towards the end of November. Brother Francisco, who will probably become prior or abbot of the new colony of friars, was in this city again last week on his way to Baltimore. He said that among the hundred monks selected for the new station there were blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, cabinetmakers, carpenters, masons, weavers, and skilled agriculturists. The order does not live on charity; it is not only self-supporting, but reaps large incomes from the industries pursued by its brethren. The rules of this brotherhood are the most ascetic of all the monastic orders. They sleep on the floor, rise to pray at midnight, go through the form of digging their own graves as a reminder of death, preserve unbroken silence from year to year, use neither fish, meat, eggs, nor anything except vegetables, bread and water.

Pure milk, butter, beer, and well-reared meats are proverbially found for the lowest remunerative prices at the monasteries of the Trappists. A few of the monks are privileged to transact outside business, and for these, of course, the stringent injunctions of perpetual silence and other severe obligations are dispensed with. Of the 100 monks who are now likely on their way to this country, equal numbers have been selected from the monasteries of Murias-tern in Turkey, Mount Mellary in Ireland, Spt Fronds in France, and St. Bernard in Belgium. They will be expected to conserve the rules of their order as far as practicable while travelling. On reaching here, in about ten or twelve days from now, they will be taken in charge by Brother Francisco.

The suppression of the property and means of support belonging to the Religious Orders has been felt most acutely by nuns. They have remained silent, and have suffered want uncomplainingly. The Augustinian nuns of Frascati, a small town twelve miles from Rome, are the most squallid misery. The miserable stipend bestowed on them by the Government has, in the present increase in the price of provisions, reduced them to a state of quasi starvation. They have been obliged to appeal to the Cardinal-Bishop of Frascati, his Eminence Cardinal Guidi and he applied to the Holy Father. The Sovereign Pontiff generously contributed 500 lire to assist them in their dire necessities, and other charitable persons have opened a subscription for them.

RAILWAY HOTEL

MOSGIEL.

WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials,
Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral
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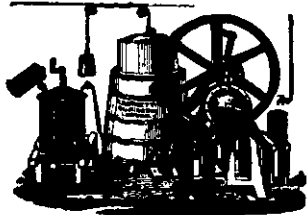
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of their various manufactures.

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



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Team Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
POLICE & CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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

There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1860. Of the Medicinal and other Beverages analysed, amongst which were samples of Quinine, Champagne, Soda Water, and Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none," he says, "that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—Otago Guardian, December 4, 1874.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

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

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

BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

NOTICE.

C. S A M S O N ' S
ABBOT-FORD COLLIERY.

C. S. wishes respectfully to remind his former Customers that, on and after Thursday next, the 1st March, agreeable to circular, he will resume the Sale of his own Coal; and from henceforth all connection as to the sale of his Coal (as has been for the last twelve months) by the Walton Park Company ceases.

N.B.—All business in future carried on on the Wholesale principle with good value for your money, and civility with it.

W. W. HOLMES, Agent.

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First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments always ready.

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Fencing Wire

Clovers and Grass Seeds

Corn Sacks, full weights, Dundees and Calcuttas

Corn Sack, light weights, well adapted for grass seed, bran, &c.

Sheep Nets, tarred and tanned

Tanks, 400 gallons

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In addition to our DUNEDIN AGENCY, we have made arrangements for receiving and forwarding GOODS at the RAILWAY TERMINUS, at LAWRENCE, and all GOODS entrusted to us will receive careful attention.

We undertake Commissions of all kinds.

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(Successors to the late Mr. G. F. Reid),

Forwarding, Customs, and General Commission Agents.

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MR. R. H. BAKEWELL, M.D., has
Resumed Practice at his residence,
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Hours of Consultation:

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

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STEAM SAW MILL,

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MANUFACTORY,

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Having taken over the above premises and made considerable alterations and improvements in the plant and machinery, we are now in a position to execute all orders with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

Special attention will be bestowed to the

SAWING,

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BRANCHES.

And from the great facilities now at our disposal they will be found replete with every article requisite for the trade.

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Always on hand. Can be had in any quantity.

Timber cut to any size on the shortest notice. Country orders will receive immediate attention.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST.

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Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

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

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

THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

(From *The Knights of St. John*, by E.H.T.)

THE terms were ratified; and on the morning of the 15th August, the Feast of the Assumption, Bragadino, according to agreement, proceeded with two of his officers and a small escort to the tent of the Turkish general to deliver up into his own hands the keys of the town. But no sooner had he entered the pavilion than he and his attendants were treacherously seized on some frivolous pretence; new conditions were imposed; and on the governor's remonstrating against the injustice of such proceedings, Mustapha ordered his companions to be beheaded on the spot before his eyes. Bragadino himself he condemned to a like fate: three times he compelled the noble Venetian to bow his head to receive the murderer's stroke, and as often—as though he would make his victim drink the bitter cup of torment drop by drop—arrested by a sign the executioner's arm. The tyrant had another and a more terrible death in store for one who had for so long defied his most furious efforts; and he contented himself for the present with ordering his captive's nose and ears to be cut off in his presence; which done, he had him loaded with chains, and cast, bleeding as he was, into a dungeon, tauntingly bidding him call now upon his Christ, for it was time that He should help him. Three hundred Christians who were in the camp were butchered in cold blood; the rest of the garrison and the unhappy townspeople, who were already on board the Turkish transports, were reduced to slavery; while the hostages sent into the Turkish quarters before the treaty was formally signed, among whom was Henry Martinengo, nephew of the Count, were subjected to barbarous mutilation. The fortifications were now ordered to be rebuilt; and the Turk compelled his noble prisoner to carry loads of earth upon his shoulders for the repair of the walls, and to kiss his feet each time he passed before him; and not yet satisfied with the indignities he heaped upon him, he had him hoisted up aloft on the yard-arm of a vessel in the harbor, where he kept him exposed for hours to the gaze and scoff of the infidels, and then suddenly plunged him into the sea. At last, after trampling him under foot, he doomed him to be flayed alive in the public square. The indomitable commander, who united in himself the resolute courage of a chivalrous soldier with the supernatural patience of a Christian martyr, amidst his untold agonies betrayed not a sign of pain, uttered not a murmur or a complaint against his torturers, but, as they stripped the skin from his quivering flesh, calmly prayed and recited aloud from time to time verses from the *Miserere* and other Psalms. When the Christians in the crowd heard him breathe the words, *Domine, in manus tuas commendo spiritum meum*,^{*} they thought he was rendering up his life to God; but there followed in tender accents—as if to show Whose sufferings in that hour of agony were most present to his thoughts, and Whose meek and loving spirit filled his inflexible and dauntless soul—*Pater, dimitte illis; non enim sciunt quid faciunt*;[†] and with this prayer for mercy on his tormentors the brave soldier of Christ passed to receive the martyr's palm. But Turkish malice was not even yet exhausted. Mustapha caused the brave man's body to be cut into four quarters, and each to be attached to the muzzle of the largest guns. His skin was stuffed with straw, and, together with a representation of our Divine Lord and His adorable Passion, paraded through the camp and through the town fastened on the back of a cow. Finally, he despatched both figures as trophies to the Sultan his master, with the head of Bragadino and those of the two murdered commanders. At Constantinople, the skin of the heroic martyr was hung up as a spectacle for the Christian galley-slaves.[‡]

After the fall of Famagosta further resistance was impossible; indeed (to their everlasting shame be it written), the Greek population of the island sided actively with the invaders, and, in their obstinate blindness, not knowing what they did, delivered themselves up to the degrading dominion of the Turks. Everywhere the most frightful scenes were enacted: the Mussulman soldiery broke into the wine-cellars, and, maddened with drink, indulged in orgies too revolting for description. By the command of the renegade Mustapha the tombs of the dead were opened, and their contents scattered to the winds; the images and pictures of the saints were demolished; the churches defiled with abominations so loathsome that the pen of the historian refuses to record them. Friday the 17th of August, the day on which the noble Bragadino suffered, was set apart for the deliberate perpetration of horrors which rivalled in foulness and atrocity the infamous mysteries of Venus, and the bloody rites at which pagans offered sacrifices of human victims to the devils whom they worshipped. A few days after, Lala Mustapha made his triumphal entry into Constantinople with the spoils of a conquest which had cost him 50,000 men.

During the dreadful scenes which accompanied the fall of Cyprus, there were not wanting many who displayed a spirit worthy of the best days of Christendom. F. Angelo Calepius, a member of the Dominican order, has left an interesting and valuable narrative of the taking of Nicosia of which place he was a native. He himself played a distinguished part in its defence; for during the seven weeks of siege which preceded the entrance of the Turks, he was unwearied in his efforts to rouse the inhabitants to an heroic resistance in the cause of liberty and faith. In spite of the continual fire of the enemy, Calepius was to be seen everywhere, attending to the wounded and dying, and encouraging the harrassed and disheartened combatants. When at length the place surrendered, and was abandoned for three days to pillage and slaughter, the zeal and devotion of this excellent man displayed itself under the very swords of the infidels. The streets were flowing with blood; yet wherever the danger was greatest and the heaps of dead and dying lay the thickest, Father Angelo might be

seen, regardless of the ferocious soldiery who surrounded him, administering the consolations of religion to their victims, and endeavoring to comfort them in that dreadful hour by the power of his words and of his very presence.

Among those whose murder in cold blood he was obliged to witness, was his mother, Lucretia Calepia, and almost all his relatives, with numbers of the clergy and his fellow religious; yet the thought of flight or concealment never seemed to suggest itself to him amid scenes which, with all their horrors, offered him a field for his labors in defence of the faith and in aid of his brethren. "He was," says Echard, "a constant champion and defender of the Christian faith." But at length his own turn came: he was seized, stripped of his religious habit, and placed, loaded with chains, among the other captives. After passing through many hands, he was finally purchased by Osma, the captain of a Turkish galley, and carried by him to Constantinople. Before long, however, Angelo so far won the good graces of his master, that he was no longer treated as a slave; he was even suffered to sit at the same table, and permitted to go through the city whenever he desired without restraint, the only condition being exacted from him being, that he should not leave the walls. He had no temptation to do so; for the sole use he made of his liberty was to visit his fellow-captives, to console them in their sufferings, and strengthen them in the faith. There are some men who find their apostolate everywhere, and such was Calepius. True to the great instinct of his order, he was ready, like his great patriarch, "to save souls anywhere, and as many as he could." In those days the chains and scourges of the Moslems were a less terrible danger to their captives than the temptations to apostasy, with which they were careful to surround them. Men needed a living and a lively faith to be able constantly to persevere in the most appalling sufferings, when a few words would purchase for them ease, liberty, and often the highest rank in the sultan's service—for many of the most distinguished commanders were Christian renegades; and Calepius, who knew this, felt that no more fitting field of missionary labor could have been granted to him than he now found in the dungeons and bagnios of Constantinople, confirming his weak brethren, and sometimes winning back those who had strayed, to the profession of their faith.

Meanwhile his order had not forgotten him; his name had long been known in Rome, and Seraphin Cavalli, the general of the Dominicans, who had his liberation greatly at heart, succeeded at length in despatching four hundred gold crowns to Constantinople as the price of his ransom. Calepius was therefore free. He might have returned to Cyprus, or made his way to Rome, where he was sure of an honorable reception; but ease and honor were the last things of which he thought. He had chosen the damp vaults of the slave-prisons for the scene of his ministry, and without hesitation he determined on remaining at Constantinople, and sacrificing liberty, advancement, nay, life itself if need were, for the salvation of his brethren. So there he stayed, a beggar at the doors of the ambassadors and Christian merchants, carrying the alms he collected to the miserable objects of his charity, some of whom he was even enabled to set at liberty, rejoicing as he did so rather at the deliverance of their souls than the emancipation of their bodies. Many renegades were by his means recalled to the faith, and a far greater number preserved from falling. At length, however, his unwearied labors drew on him the jealousy of the Turks: he was forbidden to visit the slaves; but continuing to do so by stealth, he was at length formally accused of being a spy and an enemy to the Prophet. The charge was a capital one; and on the 3rd of February, 1572, he was again seized and thrown into a wretched dungeon. Calepius had never looked for any other result; and joyfully hailing what he thought was the approach of martyrdom, he prepared for death with his usual calmness. It was not so ordered, however; he had many friends, both among the ambassadors and even among the infidels themselves, and his release was at length procured, on the condition, not a little flattering to his influence and character, that he would instantly quit the Turkish dominions. It was useless to resist; and since he could no longer assist his captive brethren by his presence, he determined not the less to devote himself to their deliverance in another way. He passed over to Italy, and became there what he had already been in Constantinople—a beggar for the Christian slaves. Naples, Bologna, Florence, Milan, and Venice, and every other city whether the Cyprian refugees had retired, was visited by him in turns. He pleaded the cause of their countrymen with all the tenderness of a father, and represented their sufferings with so touching an eloquence, that he effectually roused every one to give according to his means. Another Dominican, by name Stephen de Lusignan, of the Royal house of Cyprus, joined him in his work; and together these two men were enabled to ransom great numbers of the captives, devoting their entire energies to this undertaking for many years.

It is at the end of De Lusignan's 'Universal History' that the two narratives of Calepius on the taking of Nicosia and Famagosta are inserted; and it is said that the publication of these memoirs became the means of exciting many to liberal alms on behalf of the sufferers. Some years afterwards Angelo was nominated by Gregory XIII. to the bishopric of Santarini, as a reward for his zeal and perseverance.

So was lost the fair isle of Cyprus to Venice and to Christian Europe: it passed under the dominion of the Mamometan, and to this day it remains subject to the same evil sway; a monument alike of the treacherous cruelty of the Turk and of the disastrous and faithless jealousies of Christian states and princes.

* Dr. Newman thus describes the effects of Turkish domination—"As to Cyprus, from holding a million of inhabitants, it now has only 30,000. Its climate was that of perpetual spring, now it is unwholesome and unpleasant; its cities and towns nearly touched each other, now they are simply ruins. Corn, wine, oil, sugar, and the metals are among its productions: the soil is still exceedingly rich; but now, according to Dr. Clarke, 'in that paradise of the Levant, agriculture is neglected, the inhabitants are oppressed, population is destroyed.'—*The Turks*, p. 149.

* "Lord, into Thy hands I commend my spirit."

† "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

‡ It was afterwards stolen by a Christian slave and taken to Venice, where it was deposited in an urn in the church of St. John and St. Paul; the martyr's bones were also carefully collected, and buried in the church of St. Gregory.

J.

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

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

Has now on hand the following WORKS just received, viz. :—

- Abbe Gouave, or Life of Joseph Louis Guérin, by Andrew Reinaud, D.D., with introduction by Cardinal Manning, cloth, gilt lettered, 4s 6d, by post 5s.
- All for Jesus, by F. W. Faber, D.P., cloth, lettered, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d.
- Catholic Interests in the nineteenth century, by Count de Montalembert, 2s 6d, by post 2s 10d.
- Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation, written in the Tower of London, in 1534, by Sir Thomas More, cloth lettered, 4s, post 4s 8d.
- Faith, Hope, and Charity, by Alleluia, a tale of the Reign of Terror, cloth, 4s, by post 4s 6d.
- Heroines of Charity, new edition, cloth lettered, 4s, by post 4s 4d.
- Immacolata, the Convent Flower, by Florentina Straker, cloth lettered, 4s, by post 4s 4d.
- I Promessi Sposi, or The Betrothed, by Manzoni, cloth, gilt lettered, 5s 6d, by post 6s 2d.
- Irish Diamonds, by Emily Bowles, cloth lettered, 4s 6d, by post 5s.
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- Life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, S.J., by Edward Healy Thompson, cloth lettered, 7s 6d by post 8s 2d.
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- Marcion; or the Magician of Antioch, a drama, by W. Tandy, D.D., cloth lettered, 3s, by post 3s 6d.
- Nellie Netterville; or One of the Transplanted, an Irish Catholic tale, cloth lettered, 5s 6d, by post 6s 2d.
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- Passion Flower, a Catholic tale, 7s 6d, by post 8s 2d.
- And others too numerous to mention.

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

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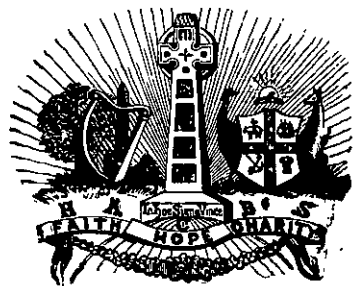
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Registered under the 'Friendly Societies' Acts of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and at present numbering 116 Branches and over 6,000 members.

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

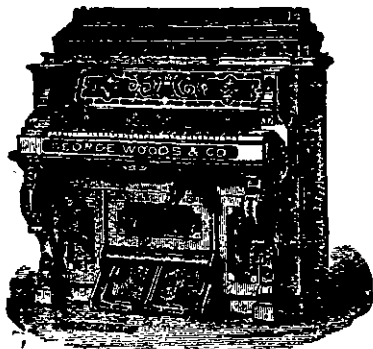
A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for TWENTY-SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, 15s. for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s. for a further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately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

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

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

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PIANOFORTES from £15. HARMONIUMS from £6 5s.
ORGANS AT ALL PRICES. MAGNIFICENT TONED PIANOS,
7 Octaves, trichord, fret front, in Italian Walnut, with check action,
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THIRTY FIVE POUNDS.

The whole of the Magnificent Stock, costing over £12,000, will be
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DR. NEWMAN ON THE SPREAD OF INFIDELITY.

THE Rev. Dr. J. H. Newman, preaching at the Birmingham Oratory on Sunday morning on "Approaching signs of the end of the world," said that, ever since he grew up, wherever he had been, he had this one lesson imprinted on him by holy men, that the aim of the world was to exalt knowledge over religion. Before he was a Catholic, as well as at the present, he had always seen that the world asked more and more were putting forward more knowledge and the benefit which came from knowledge as the thing which was necessary for the world. They wanted to supersede religion; they did so without knowing it fifty years ago; but now their eyes were opened, they saw that they wanted religion, and they wished to destroy it by means of knowledge. There seemed to be no doubt, humanly speaking, that as years went on there would be more and more a spread of principles of unbelief or Atheism, or a denial of God. These poor men were so beguiled and deceived, and the deceit was so strong, that even the elect were in danger. It was now getting greater strength, and he did not see that there was any help for it, except by the prayers of the Church. There was no human way by which they could stop that torrent of infidelity which was threatening them so much, and of the existence of which they ought to be made perfectly aware. The literature of the present day was very specious and plausible in argument. Perhaps Catholics were not so clever as these men, who had drawn information from so many sources, and put forward their views so confidently, that it was only through God's grace they were not all deceived. The religion of the present day was one of self-idolatry, and utterly destructive of all faith and hope of heaven. Thinking much of these things in the course of, he might say, fifty or sixty years, he could not help looking with great anxiety and distress and pity on the generation before us. He believed a most dreadful combat, a most awful conflict between the powers of good and evil was now coming upon us in the next generation, and that there would be a great temptation to give up the Holy Catholic Church.

GERMAN EVENTS.

SINCE the beginning of the present persecution in Prussia, the German Catholics have every year become more united, and added new strength to the noble, though passive resistance which they offer to an infidel and tyrannical Government in its endeavors to rob them of their faith. The recent elections have furnished an irrefutable proof of this happy result of the Kultur-Kampf. Our enemies deplore it; to us it is a subject of sincere congratulation, and a hope and a pledge for the ultimate victory of the Catholic cause in Germany. As Catholics form only a small fraction of the Prussian population, they cannot expect ever to command a majority in Parliament, but what the new elections have unmistakably shown, is a considerable increase in the number of Catholic votes throughout the kingdom, and consequently of power also, with which, quiet and enduring though it be at present, the Government will one day have to reckon either in Parliament or out of it. In the two provinces of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia all proposed Catholic members who were expected to pass have been returned; if, in a few towns like Crefeld, Düsseldorf, and Neuwied, more votes ought to have been given to the Catholic candidates than was actually done, it was not owing to the Catholic voters, but to the machinations of the Government that had previously split up the Catholic voting districts, and amalgamated the dismembered parts with Protestant districts. By this dishonorable proceeding, imitated from the Bavarian so-called Government Election Geometry, most Catholic votes lost their value. And thus it came to pass that although the number of Catholic voters increased 50 per cent. in the districts in question, not less than eight seats of the Centre party were lost; two in Düsseldorf, two in Neuwied, two in Beuthen, one in Fraustadt, one in Conitz. On the other hand seven new seats were gained, viz. two in Hohenzollern, three in Glatz, and two in Ratibor, to which must be added an eighth, that of a Hanoverian Protestant, who will also join the Centre; so that in point of numerical strength the Catholic party will be exactly what it was last year. Had not the Government played a double game, our party would have been strengthened in the Landtag by at least six, if not eight, new members.

In a village school of Silesia the new school inspector having seen a large cross hanging on the principal wall of the schoolroom, whilst the Emperor's picture occupied a less favored place, angrily began the following conversation with the schoolmaster:—Inspector. "Who gives you your bread?" Master. "Well, I suppose the 'commune' through the Government." "Indeed! have you no better answer?"—and, pointing to the Emperor's picture, he added: "Here is he who gives us all our bread. And, therefore, you will at once remove his Majesty's likeness to the large wall, and the Cross to the other." Soon after the inspector's visit came the superior, the school councillor. "What!" says he to the bewildered schoolmaster, "who told you to hang the Cross on that wall!"—"The school inspector." "Why?" "Because that gentleman thought we all received our bread from his Majesty." "Oh! indeed!" answered the councillor with indignation; "and is it not God in heaven who feeds us all? Replace the pictures where they hung formerly, and if anybody should ask you why, just say that I, the school councillor, ordered it, and that I will have it so."

The well known martyr priest, Rev. Father Classen, of Treves, who is still in gaol, has been summoned by the Ober-President to assign his functions as parish priest.

The arrest of the editor of the 'Reichsglocke,' Mr. Talchau, was not exacted for his revelations about Bismarck's shares in a commercial undertaking of—to use a lenient expression—doubtful respectability but for other offences against Bismarck's honor. Nothing undaunted, the paper continues its attacks on the German Chancellor as "gründer," i.e., founder of trade companies, and proves its accusations by the quotations of facts. Everybody is amazed in Berlin that Bis-

mark has not yet given orders to arraign the paper for calumny, and people begin to think that the revelations of the 'Reichsglocke' must be true. Military circles especially have become shocked by the paper's assertion that Bismarck received one million from Messrs Rothschild and Beichröder when the Central Rural Credit Society was founded. In case Prince Bismarck should not soon invoke the arm of justice for the protection of his fair reputation, certain superior officers will bring the matter before a court of honor.—'Liverpool Catholic Times.'

THE GREEN FIELDS OF THE MOON.

WHEN the moon is at the full the unassisted eye readily distinguishes on her face certain dark grey spots more or less sharply separated from the brighter portions. Through a telescope these spots appear as broad, level spaces, resembling terrestrial seas. Indeed, the earlier observers mistook them for seas, and by that name (Latin *mare*) they are known to this day. They are not seas, however, but ancient sea beds, now probably, nearly, if not quite, destitute of water; vast arid basins like the Sahara, or the great interior Utah basin of America. Examined more closely, these dried-up sea beds—to which Nelson applies the irregular but convenient plural *mares*, are seen to have a rolling surface like some of the western prairies, or to be traversed by numerous long ridges, resembling the wave-like sandhills which give so marked and peculiar an appearance to the deserts of Western Australia, the level portions being dotted with low mounds interspersed with small crater pits. In many places formations of an apparently alluvial character abound, while the ancient coast lines show distinct traces of water action. Two of these lunar plains—*Mare Humorum* and *Mare Crisium*—are walled in completely by lofty mountains, presenting stupendous precipices to the vanished sea. The larger *mares* are more like ocean beds. They run together as terrestrial oceans do, and sometimes merge into the brighter continental regions without a distinct line of demarcation. In other places they show a rugged coast line, rising into cliffs and peaks, and pierced at times, by valleys and ravines. One of the most conspicuous of these lunar ocean beds, also one of the deepest, is known as the *Mare Serenitatis*. Its area is nearly 125,000 square miles. Within its dark grey border, from thirty to eighty miles wide, is an extensive inner plain which at times presents a fine, clear, light green tint, with a central streak of pure white, the green area lying lower apparently than the grey exterior. The green tint is difficult to catch, except under favorable conditions, and is much weakened by the effect of numerous small white round spots and grey ridges. Another of the moon's green plains was discovered by Madler in the *Mare Humorum*, already mentioned. This is one of the smallest, as well as most distinctly bordered of the dark grey plains. Its area is 50,000 square miles. The greater portion of its interior is distinctly tinged a dusky green, sometimes very marked, affording a strong contrast with the pure grey of the borders and high enclosing ridges. On the west the green area extends nearly to the edge of the *mare*, but elsewhere, as in the *Mare Serenitatis*, it is separated from the border by a narrow darker grey fringe, except on the north-west, where the grey and green areas merge insensibly into each other.—'Scribner's Monthly.'

RELIC OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

AN interesting relic of Mary, Queen of Scots, will soon be lost to the antiquary and to the admirers of the unfortunate Queen. In the little seaport town of Roscoff, situated in the north of Brittany, in the department of Finisterre, there stands a small ruined chapel, dedicated to St. Ninian. This was founded in 1548 by Mary Stuart on the very spot where she disembarked when coming into France to be affianced to the Dauphin. To preserve the memory of the place of her landing, history tells us that her foot was traced on the rock, and above it was raised the little Gothic chapel, beautiful in its simplicity, if we may judge from the remains still standing. The roof has long since disappeared, but the arched doorway, though weather-beaten by the lapse of ages, is there. The mullions of three windows remain perfect, though disfigured with stones replacing the ancient glass. The interior of St. Ninian's Chapel is desolate indeed, though three stone altars stand in their original places, and impress one with the idea that the restoration of this sanctuary would not be difficult. Alas! another fate awaits St. Ninian's; the little chapel is doomed to entire destruction, and those who would wish to visit it must hasten to do so before the end of this year, as early in the next the work of demolition will be begun. A small plot of land adjoining the chapel has been given for the purpose of erecting a "Salle d'Asile," an excellent institution much needed in the parish; but the space is not sufficiently large, and hence the appropriation of the ground occupied by the chapel has been voted. The commune is poor, and unable to purchase a site for the "Salle d'Asile" elsewhere. The little chapel presents no special architectural beauty, no elaborate stone carvings to sacrifice, but as an historical monument it cannot be replaced. Is there no lover of antiquity, no partisan of the House of Stuart, who would wish to preserve the Queen's Chapel, and by timely aid would help in the erection of a "Salle d'Asile" elsewhere? A work of charity unquestionably of more real value than ruined walls!—'Catholic Mirror.'

The Irish and their descendants have given the Catholic Church of the United States the majority of its clergy. As an instance it may be stated that there are to-day 400 priests in this Republic bearing only Irish names. They are as follows:—Brennan, 15; Brady, 22; Carroll, 13; Doherty, 16; Kelly, 25; Lynch, 21; McCarthy, 15; McGuire, 14; Meagher, 14; Murphy, 33; O'Brien, 24; O'Connor, 24; O'Neill, 18; Reilly, 34; O'Sullivan, 18; Quinn, 16; Ryan, 31; Walsh, 33.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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

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

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

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

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

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending March 15, 1877:—

	£	s	d
Mr. F. McGuigan, Reefton, to February 25, 1877	...	0	12 6
" C. Goulter, Blenheim, to November 8, 1876	...	1	5 0
" C. Redwood, " February 1, 1877	...	1	5 0
" J. Morrison, " " "	...	1	5 0
" H. Redwood, " November 15, 1876	...	1	17 6
" J. Barry, " January 24, 1877	...	0	19 0
" E. G. Walsh, " 10 " "	...	0	12 6
" D. McAulay, West Coast, to June 12, 1877	...	1	5 0
" T. Fox, Switzers, to September 12, 1876	...	0	13 0
" J. Barry, Taradale, to July 24, 1877	...	1	5 0
" J. M. Hall, Riverton, March 5, 1877	...	0	12 6
" Tobin, Lawrence, January 10, 1877	...	0	19 0
" M. Ryan, Waitahuna, November 15, 1876	...	0	12 6
" A. O'Hara, Addison's, August 29, 1876	...	1	5 0
" T. Broughan, Waipori, October 24, 1876	...	0	12 6
" T. Griffiths, Riverton, February 25, 1877	...	0	12 6
" W. McFadden, Mabel, October 17, 1877	...	1	5 0
Rev. Father Regnier, December 31, 1877	...	1	5 0
Mrs. Nash, Manuka Creek, August 12, 1877	...	0	12 6
" Lewis, Waipori, October 24, 1876	...	0	12 6

AN APPEAL.

FOR the last six years the "Daughters of St. Dominick" have been struggling to promote, in Dunedin, that good which it is the end of their Order to effect throughout the world,—namely,—the Education of Female Youth, in the path of science and virtue.

The question of the advancement of true civilization, of genuine progress in the only real sense of the word—of the happiness of society, as of individuals, of the temporal and eternal interests of the rising generation, is eminently involved in the development and training of the young mind.

While the subverters of order and authority in Italy, Germany, and other countries, spare neither wealth nor energy in their efforts to mislead the young and innocent, shall we be dismayed by our poverty? Shall we make no sacrifices to save them? Shall we not rather call unto us the little ones of Christ,—shelter them from the baneful influence of corrupt principles and bad example—teach them that life has not been bestowed on them to be squandered in self-indulgence, vanity, or the gratification of their passions?—but that, on the contrary, it is to be devoted to the self-denying task of acquiring that solid, useful, and religious knowledge, without which they can never be good members of society here, or attain their noble destiny hereafter. To impart that all-important knowledge, the Dominican Nuns have devoted their existence. Hitherto their efforts in New Zealand have been much impeded by the numerous difficulties in which they have been placed. The want of suitable conventual and scholastic buildings has been a sore trial, and numberless have been the inconveniences arising therefrom. Plans for a Convent, suited to the requirements of the Dominican Rule, and affording facilities to the Sisters for conducting their Schools, according to the style of their European Houses, have been drawn out;—the means alone are wanting for the accomplishment of the design. The Nuns, therefore, earnestly solicit donations towards a work which will involve an outlay of at least fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds.

The smallest contribution will entitle the donor to a place on the list of Benefactors, for whom prayers are daily offered.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN
FEAST OF THE PRESENTATION OF OUR LADY.

TO SOLICITORS.

WANTED by a respectably connected and highly educated young gentleman a situation as ARTICLED CLERK or LAW CLERK in a Solicitor's Office, in town or country. A fair premium given if he be taken as an Articled Clerk, which would be preferred. Address A. B., NEW ZEALAND TABLET Office, Dunedin.

WANTED KNOWN—J. A. MACEDO'S New Catalogue of Books on Page 8. All are requested to read it.

CATHOLIC ART UNION.

THE DRAWING FOR THE PRIZES IS POSTPONED
UNTIL
MONDAY, APRIL 9.

All Books, with the duplicate numbers and the money for the tickets sold, must be returned on or before Tuesday, April the 3rd, in order that prizes may be obtained in proportion to the number of tickets sold.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1877.

EDUCATION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENTS have appeared in several newspapers to the effect that Government intends to introduce an Education Bill during the next session of Parliament. The papers alluded to have said, further, that the new Bill will be framed on the principle of the law at present in force on this subject in Victoria. The newspapers which have made these announcements are, we believe, friendly to the Government, and in favor of what is comically called secular education. We are disposed to conclude that there is some truth in these reports, and that the blunder of the Victorian Government will be repeated here.

We have not, we never had, any confidence in either the ability or the principles of the present Government, notwithstanding we entertain a real respect, personally, for some of its members. But, when speaking of the Government, we take it as a whole, and estimate it according to its corporate acts and principles, not from the individual worth of its component parts. The great point, however, is: will the Parliament follow the lead of the Government in the matter of Education?

This is likely, for there does not seem to be much independent thought or extensive information amongst a large proportion of its members. Nor have they manifested the manly courage that bravely faces difficulties with an honest determination to overcome them. Copying what has been done by others is much easier than initiating a policy of one's own. The law of Victoria is ready to hand; and the reports of the debates, whilst this law was passing through the Victorian Legislature, will supply arguments to hon. members at once, and without labor. In fact, it is a case of legislation made easy.

But we have often been struck with amazement at the servile spirit of imitation of Victoria, which animates so many of our public men here. There is really no reason for it. The legislation of Victoria has been neither wise nor successful. Her land laws, for example, which were intended to settle the people on the land, and prevent the accumulation of vast tracts in the hands of individuals, have only succeeded in effecting what it was intended to prevent. Her policy of protection has succeeded in injuring the revenue, stopping immigration, driving large numbers of her people into New South Wales, and reducing wages. And her unjust and tyrannical law on the subject of education has alienated at least a fourth of her population, whom high handed injustice is driving into a state of chronic discontent, which can only end in creating a contempt of law and of Parliament.

The only way in which we can account for the worship paid by our public men to the example of Victoria, is the supposition that wealth, no matter how acquired, is the one thing deserving of highest honor. In defiance of very unwise legislation, Victoria, owing to exceptional circumstances, her gold deposits, and energetic population attracted to her shores by these deposits, has been, and is wealthy. She is honoured, therefore, as if any merit were due to her for the abounding sources of wealth deposited within her boundaries by Providence. Our politicians seem to think that it is a legitimate conclusion to say that because Victoria is wealthy, she is wise and just. It is an argument which though generally accepted in practice is baseless.

But if our Government and Legislature must needs go in search of a scheme of national education, why not go to England at once? England is older, more experienced, larger than Victoria, and though bigoted, certainly not more so than Victoria. Then it must be borne in mind the system of education prevailing in England is the result of long, earnest, and dispassionate deliberation; whereas that of

Victoria is the out-come of political spite, religious rancour, and infuriated haste. The latter was adopted to spite one-fourth of the population, for base political purposes; the former has been established by gentlemen, scholars, statesmen, and serious, earnest, Christian legislators, looking not to the triumph of a soft-goods shopkeeper, but to the lasting prosperity of a great nation.

And what is the principle of the law on education in England—what its chief characteristic? Why that education must be Christian and denominational. The Government helps all denominations, encourages them to raise up efficient schools of their own, and subsidises all without exception. True, there are School Boards and secular schools in England, but then these are the exception not the rule; and where there are a sufficient number of the denominational schools, these School Boards cannot exist. In Victoria, however, the very opposite is the case. Not content with withdrawing all aid from denominational schools, the Government universally has built its own godless school hard-by the Catholic school, with the avowed purpose of destroying the latter. And this is the system of folly, spite, and injustice, as we are told by their friends, the present Government of New Zealand is prepared to recommend to the Legislature next session. We are sorry to say we think it is very probable that it will be so. The present Government has given evidence of so little statesmanship, of such narrow partizanship, that we shall not be surprised at any folly and blunder it may perpetrate.

THE OTAGO POLICE FORCE.

THE high-handed manner in which the Abolition movement was carried out seems about to be extended. The Otago Police Force is now about to vanish from the scene, and under circumstances that will entail peculiar hardships on a most deserving body of men. Amalgamation is the order of the day, and the Armed Constabulary and the other Police are to become one; but as yet there are no symptoms manifest of steps being inaugurated for preventing the members of the Force in Otago from losing seriously by the change. The only alternative proposed to the men by which they may avoid reduction from a senior to a junior force is that they may, should they so desire it, retire by the 13th of June next, which day has been chosen for swearing them in. But, as by doing so, they would lose their title to compensation, to expect that they should regard such a permission as anything more than a vain pretence and mockery is ridiculous in the extreme.

It is to be hoped that the matter may receive some further consideration, so that it may be made clear to the parties concerned, that their interests will not suffer under the altered regulations. Justice strictly requires that such should be done; for Governments have no more right than individuals recklessly to violate agreements, and they cannot do so without suffering consequences that will affect the well-being of the community in general. The Police Force, upon whose efficiency so much depends, especially is not to be trifled with, nor subjected to a just grievance without expectation of the worst results, for it is unreasonable to suppose that thoroughly good work may be hoped for from men who find themselves unexpectedly placed in a worse position, both as regards prospects of promotion and compensation, than that which they have hitherto occupied; and in which, far from having done anything to forfeit consideration, they have given the best proofs of their merit. We trust, therefore, that no wrong-headedness on the part of the Government, nor blundering of Colonel MOULE's inexperience, will effect the dispersion or demoralization of a body which is rather deserving of advancement than hindrance, and amongst whom it is most inexpedient that rational discontent should be voluntarily introduced.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Ghouls are still champing their resurrect carrion. Where has the latest Antonelli scandal originated; in Melbourne, along the P and O route, or with some London pander? Most probably the latter, for crediting colonials with a depraved appetite, and a ravening after filth seems to be part of the contempt entertained for these latitudes by many persons in the old country; and undoubtedly the avidity with which the Press in the colonies seizes upon anything suggestive of obscenity is calculated to confirm Home correspondents or telegraph officials in such a belief. However as all the previous falsehoods were in due time branded in three letters with their proper name, that to which we allude, we have no doubt, will also, in due season, have its written across its face. It appears, however, according to the Suez mail news that illegitimacy is recognised by law in the kingdom of Italy, a most

natural consequence of the kingship of Victor Emanuel, and the par-excellence heroism of Garibaldi. We congratulate the 'Evening Star' on the tid-bits it has so lovingly culled out. We had heard before of its predilection for maggoty meat. No wonder our contemporary should "wax fat and kick." The bareability to hint at the obscene has long been as marrow to its bones.

We have received from private sources most painful accounts of the famine in Southern India. One correspondent writing from Madras describes the ceremonies of the Empress proclamation as being held in the midst of famine and pestilence, and seeming more suitable to the burial of the old empire than to the birth of the new. Another tells us of celebration of the same event having been made at Salem by the feeding of 70,000 people, who at the sight and smell of the food became wild, and "acted like hounds." Cholera and small-pox are raging, and the unfortunate natives are so bewildered by their misery that they have grown quite lawless, and the Courts of Justice are provided with double work.

The Secretary of the Dunedin Branch H.A.C.B.S., informs us that at the last ordinary meeting of the Branch, the delegates who attended the late district meeting, gave a lengthy account of the proceedings transacted thereat, and the part they took in forwarding the interests of the Branch. Afterwards the delegates were honored with a unanimous vote of thanks and confidence. At the quarterly meeting held on the 5th instant, there was a large attendance of members. One candidate was initiated, and one joined by clearance. The election of Secretary, vice Bro. Cantwell resigned, took place, and resulted in the return of Bro. John Gallagher. It was resolved that the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint be celebrated by the members going in a body, in regalia, to Holy Communion on Sunday, 18th instant. Cash received, £35.

We learn with regret of an accident, attended by serious consequences, and which occurred on Sunday evening last, to a son of Mr. Gawn of the Oriental Hotel, Dunedin. The lad was playing in the neighborhood of the Dowling-street steps, and by some mischance fell over the bank, and received severe injuries, having his head cut and several of his ribs broken.

THE corvette Sapphire, belonging to Her Majesty's navy, arrived at Port Chalmers on Tuesday afternoon last, returning from a cruise amongst the Chatham, Campbell, and Auckland Islands.

At about twenty minutes past two o'clock on Wednesday morning last, a fire, supposed to have been extinguished on the morning of the day preceding, again broke out at the Waverly Boarding-house in Moray-place, and was attended with the most disastrous results. The building being old and constructed of wood, the flames spread rapidly, so that those of the inmates who were apprised of their danger were barely afforded time to escape, which, however, they were fortunate enough to accomplish; although certain of them sustained injury by being obliged to leap from the windows of the upper storey. It was at first hoped that no life had been lost, but later on the remains of a male boarder were discovered amongst the ruins, he having perished probably without having made even an effort to extricate himself from his peril. The building was insured for £200, but the proprietor, whose name is McClusky, has suffered a heavy loss.

The drawing in connection with the Art Union, undertaken to aid in clearing off the debt upon the Catholic Church, Christchurch, will be held in that city on the 9th April. A large number of useful and valuable prizes have been provided, and we trust that the result will go far towards accomplishing the object in view.

It is needless to remind our readers that the feast of the great patron Saint of the Irish nation will occur to-morrow. While the world is distracted by conflicting doctrines, and many men cut adrift from all faith are struggling to calm the disturbance of their minds in strange and far-fetched systems of belief, it is consoling to think that the people instructed by St. Patrick have continued firm in their adherence to his teaching, and that yearly the festival of this holy Apostle of the West beholds the fruits of his labors spread more widely, borne by his spiritual children into the recesses of new countries, and there made evident in the erection of churches and the opening of schools. All true sons of Erin will, however, endeavor to honor their patron, by affording an example on his festival of the salutary effects of the creed taught by him, and to this end will spend the day religiously and well. The members of the H.A.C.B. Society, belonging to Dunedin, have signified their intention of acting thus, by appointing the Sunday morning following for their reception of the Most Holy Communion, and it is to be hoped that they will have many imitators or companions in their praise-worthy deed.

THE Caledonian Society's athletic games will be held in the grounds of the Society on Easter Monday. These sports are now a well established feature in the amusements of the year, and we have no doubt that the gala day approaching will minister to the pleasure of many. The wrestlers' contest, in particular, is expected to be unusually spirited and interesting.

MR J. MARKHAM, so well-known in connection with the firm of Markham & Dooley, has now opened the Queen's Hotel, Thames-street, Oamaru, and is prepared to carry on the business of that establishment with his accustomed ability and liberality.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society took place in St. Joseph's Schoolroom, on Wednesday evening last. There was a large attendance of members present. The Rev. Father Crowley, Vice-President, occupied the chair. The event of the evening was a lecture on the early history of New South Wales, by Mr. P. Daniel, who handled his subject in a very able manner, and which called forth several hearty rounds of applause. The evening was wound up by readings and recitations in which Messrs. Griffin, Cunningham, Dunne, Harris, and Deehan took part.

A military band at Cork lately, declined to play during "The Shaughraun," on account of treasonable sentiments expressed in the play. This did not hurt "The Shaughraun" much in the eyes of the people of Cork.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

LONDON, March 7.

The Porte objects to the demand of Montenegro for a cession of territory and a sea port.

Russia, still expectant, pending an answer to the circular, has issued a ukase ordering the organisation of nine army corps.

The Porte maintains the same confident attitude it assumed when the Conference was sitting, and is prepared to accept war in preference to a prolonged suspense. On the other hand, Russia objects to the suggestions of a year's grace.

Russia withdraws from the Treaty of 1856 unless other Powers co-operate to obtain the acceptance by the Porte of the original programme of the Conference.

In the Turkish Budget the estimate of expenditure for the present year of the Army is set down at fourteen and a half millions; of the Navy, at ten and three-quarter millions.

Hayes has nominated W. Maxwell Ewatts Secretary of State, and Sherman Secretary of Treasury.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.) reports for the week ending March 14, as follows:—

Fat Cattle—150 head were yarded, of which only a few pens were of good quality. Although the supply forward was a small one, prices did not advance as might have been expected. Best bullocks brought from £9 10s to £13; do cows, £6 10s to £9 15s, or equal to 27s per 100lbs for best quality. We have sold 80 head during the week.

Fat Calves—Only a few penned, which we sold at from 22s 6d to 50s.

Fat Sheep—2500 were penned, but the trade having been well supplied of late there was a difficulty in making sales at anything like satisfactory prices. We quote best cross-breeds 8s 6d to 11s; do merinos, 6s to 8s 6d, or equal to a little over 2d per lb. for prime mutton.

Fat Lambs—300 forwarded, and found buyers at late quotations say from 6s to 8s 6d.

Store Cattle—We have no alteration to report in the prices lately ruling for this description of stock. There is a fair demand for quiet steers and cows for winter feeding, principally for the northern part of the province.

Store Sheep—There still exists a very active inquiry for young merino sheep, of which there are but few offering. Cross-breeds are also wanted, but buyers will not submit to prices lately demanded by settlers. During the week we have sold 12,000 of various sorts, principally aged merinos, at quotations—merinos, two, four, and six tooth, 5s 6d; do, full-mouthed, 3s; merino ewes, two, four, and six tooth, 6s 6d to 7s; do, full-mouth, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; cross-breeds, four-tooth and over, 7s to 7s 6d; do, two-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d.

Wool—The latest cablegrams report the wool sales weak and prices irregular. The Victorian clip of last season (which wool preponderates at the present series) was very weak in staple and badly grown, owing to the drought, which may in some measure account for weak and irregular prices. There have been no public sales of wool this week, but we have good inquiries for any lots coming in. We shall hold a sale of wool on Monday next, at two o'clock.

Sheepskins—At our weekly sale on Monday last we sold every lot at full rates. Pelts sold at 1s 1d to 1s 7d; shearings, 1s 10d to 2s 4d; lambs, 20d to 2s 6d; full-wool merinos, 4s 11d; cross-breeds, 4s 10d.

Hides—A small supply. We sold heavy hides at 20s 6d; medium, 15s. Good demand both for shipment and local trade.

Tallow—Demand good; price unaltered. Fair quality brings 28s to 30s; in shipping order, 31s to 32s.

Grain—Wheat market is declining in value. Millers have supplied immediate wants, and will not increase stocks except at lower rates. Up to the present time the deliveries are in better condition than was expected; superior milling has been sold at 5s 6d to 5s fair sound grain; second class unsound parcels are nominal. For oats there is a fair demand, old corn mostly inquired for; good to heavy feed selling at 2s 6d to 2s 9d; new have been dealt in to some extent for forward delivery at 2s 2d to 2s 3d; milling, 2s 6d.

Barley—Malting samples are in good demand; bright new at 4s 9d to 5s; old, 4s to 4s 10d; grinding and feeding samples neglected.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending March 14, 1877:—We are now experiencing the usual slackness between harvest and winter operations; neither masters nor men are inclined to enter into long engagements until the March Race Meeting is over. Couples, country-bred, are always welcome, but we have too many quite unfit for the country. Town work is pretty active, but it is very irregular. Carpenters are busy, but blacksmiths and the iron trade in general is far from active. Hotel servants are now in brisk demand. Female servants in all grades are short of the demand. Ordinary day labor is plentiful, but many who try it are utterly unfit for it. Inquiry for clerks and shopmen is very moderate. Wages—Couples, £65 to £80; ploughmen and shepherds, £52, £55, and £60; station cooks, 20s and 25s; waiters, barmen, gardeners, grooms, &c., 25s; carpenters, 10s to 13s; country blacksmiths about 50s per week; house and hotel females, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s, and 30s; dairy hands, 15s to 25s; boys and girls, 6s, 8s, and 10s; storemen, clerks, &c., 30s to 60s.

MR. A. MACKENZIE reports as follows for the week ending March 14, 1877, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s 3d to 1s 5d; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 2d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d; fresh butter is still very plentiful, and several of the shops are salting down. Salt butter, in kegs, 1s 1d per lb; cheese of the best quality, 1s; English and American cheese, 1s 4d; side and rolled bacon, 10d to 11d; Colonial hams, 1s 2d; English hams, 1s 6d; eggs, although not very plentiful, are retailing at 2s per doz.

MR. M. C. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending March 14, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed), per bushel 2s 3d; milling, 2s 6d. Wheat (chicks) 3s 6d to 4s. Barley, malt ing, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s. Pollard, scarce. Bran, £4 15s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £15; small, £15 10s. Oatmeal, £12. Potatoes, new, 4s per cwt. Hay (new), £3 15s; old hay, £5 per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending March 14, 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, 6d to 8d per lb.; lamb, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per quarter.

MR. CARROLL'S HOTEL.

MR. JOHN CARROLL has just brought to a successful conclusion the first portion of extensive improvements which he has undertaken to carry out in the European Hotel, of which he is at present proprietor, and for whose actual title we believe it is his intention to substitute that borne by his late establishment in the Octagon. The wing now completed consists of three storeys. The foundation and basement being of bluestone, and the upper part of brick, neatly finished in cement, and occupying a frontage of 70 ft. to Bath-street, at an elevation of 34 ft. The basement contains a kitchen, 20ft. by 23ft., a dining-room, 30ft. by 23ft., store-rooms, and scullery; the first-named apartment being all that the heart of the most exacting *chef de cuisine* could desire, spacious, airy, and fitted with every requisite for perfecting the productions of the culinary art. The range is a study in itself, and besides the boiler directly attached to it, it has been so constructed that it communicates by pipes with a similar utensil fitted in the wall, and from which a constant supply of hot water passes to the upper storeys, and is available at all times and in unlimited quantity for the uses of a bath-room, of which we shall speak again further on. On the first floor are situated a fine billiard room and a dining-room, which we can only describe as magnificent; its dimensions being 40ft. by 23ft. Both of these apartments are scientifically ventilated, and so thoroughly has this been accomplished, that it is impossible that, under any circumstances, a breath of foul air can linger there. The billiard-room will shortly be provided with fittings of the most approved fashion, and the dining-room is already being furnished in a manner suited to its general construction. A set of substantial tables of highly polished cedar has been provided, which are capable of being used separately, or else of forming one board, as it may be desired; and over the mantel-pieces, of which there are two made of prettily-veined marble, are placed mirrors of large size, that at the end of the room in particular emulating the brilliancy of the famous Venetian glass, and framed in a new and singularly tasteful style, so that it constitutes a really splendid ornament; it is, we understand, valued at some £24. Through the centre of the second floor a long and roomy corridor extends, having bed-rooms on either side, and at the end a sitting-room. Each bed-chamber contains a large window, and is besides, supplied with a ventilator, cast in plaster of Paris and of ornamental form, an original and most excellent feature in apartments of the kind. Of the single chambers, each one is furnished in an extremely convenient manner; besides the ordinary furniture to be found in such apartments, and which is here especially good, it contains a chest of drawers in polished kauri, and which, with a neat carpet and general nicety of arrangement, combines to give an air of comfort not always to be found. The double-bedded chambers are positively luxurious, and no expense has been spared in fitting them up. The sitting-room at the end of the corridor, if one may judge by its finish and furnishing, may be regarded more as a lady's boudoir than anything else. It contains a set of furniture, upholstered in damask of rich dye and ornamental pattern, an inlaid walnut wood centre table, a handsome mirror, and a Brussels carpet of gay and beautiful colors and design. From this apartment a glass door opens upon a balcony, which runs along the end and front of the wing, and which commands a fine view of the harbor, as do also many of the windows of the building. Besides the chambers already mentioned, the second floor also possesses a bath-room, which, in addition to the ordinary bathing apparatus, is supplied with a shower and a douche bath, and where an abundance of hot and cold water is always to be found. In fact, nothing calculated to minister to the comfort or the pleasure of the inmates has been omitted from the plan of the building, and the establishment may well claim to rank as an hotel of the highest class. The improvements have all been carried out under the direct supervision of Mr. Carroll himself, and they do infinite credit to that gentleman's judgment and enterprise.

AN unsurpassed opportunity for the investment of capital is now offered, in the shares of the company projected to carry on the business hitherto conducted by the well-known and flourishing firm of Guthrie & Larnach. The study of the prospectus, which will be found in our advertising columns, will make it clear to all that an unprejudiced opening is thus afforded for depositing money so as to obtain all the advantages that judicious investment is capable of producing. The adventurous spirit required for starting a new company under ordinary circumstances is not here required, for no experiment in this case is proposed for trial. A business full of life and prosperity, and which, in addition to a past career of noted success, displays an undoubted prospect of increased activity in the future, is offered for sale on terms that are extremely favorable, and no far-sighted man will let slip the chance of securing a part in the profits that will certainly result for those who are fortunate enough to make timely application for the shares that are offered on such reasonable terms, and with such assurance of a speedy increase in value.

The Irish element in the British army is decreasing.

Correspondence.

DEATH OF MR. P. H. HACKETT.

(We are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.)

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR, I regret to announce the death of Mr. Philip H. Hackett, for several years proprietor of the Market Hotel, Grey street, which took place at his late residence at half-past two o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 24th inst. The late Mr. Hackett, in company with some members of his family, left for a trip to the North Shore at 4 p.m. on Friday, the 23rd, and on arriving at that place was seized with a sudden illness, which terminated fatally at the hour above-mentioned. Mr. Hackett was for many years a resident in the southern provinces, particularly on the West Coast, where he was known and esteemed. None more possessed that sterling, patriotic zeal for the dear old land which gave him birth, and he was in every sense of the word a true type of a genuine, and high-minded Tipperary man. His death leaves a blank among a wide circle of attached and devoted friends to whom the gentleness of his disposition as well as his obliging manner and personal gifts endeared him, and a drearier blank still in the hearts of his widow, children and relations. His remains were interred on Sunday, the 25th inst., in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Symonds street, the Rev. Father O'Dwyer officiating at the grave. The Very Rev. Father Walter McDonald was also present at the obsequies. The funeral was the largest attended for some time in this city, there being no fewer than 1,000 in the procession, and on arriving at the burying-ground it was computed that at least 2,000 persons were present, to pay the last tribute of respect to one who was widely esteemed.—R.I.P. T.J.F.

HISTORICAL DISCUSSIONS AMONG AUCKLAND LITERATI.

I noticed in the 'New Zealand Herald' a little while ago, that some of the numerous literary associations now at work in Auckland, discussed the question whether the execution of Mary Stuart, by order of her loving kinswoman, the "good" Queen Elizabeth, were justifiable or not. Yes it was, the majority decided, if I recollect aright. I wonder if any of those who voted for the execution ever adverted to the opinion or feeling of the maiden queen herself on that point. What did she think of the bloody deed after it was done? To me it seems that she would have given almost anything if she could have had it undone, both for the sake of her reputation and her peace of mind. She was anxious, most unjustly, to cast the odium of the deed upon others, and it is too plain that she never afterwards enjoyed one moment's peace of mind, but sullenly sunk into the grave at last, a prey to the deepest melancholy and remorse. As the hour of her death drew near, and she felt that she was about to appear before that awful tribunal where justice will be impartially done to all, can we be surprised if her mind was troubled, and she were ready to give way to despair, as she thought on the many unjust and cruel deeds which she had authorised to be done in the sacred name of religion, and, most of all, when she called to mind what she had done for the long period of nineteen years to embitter the existence and blast the reputation of her unfortunate cousin, Mary of Scotland. What after all was Mary's chief and most unpardonable fault in Elizabeth's eyes? It was her devoted attachment to that religion which, in her heart, she believed to be true. Had she but renounced that all would have gone well with poor Mary Stuart, so far as regards this world. But she preferred her duty to her interest, and like many before her, and after her too, paid the penalty of her life at last for her constancy.

Let any one who is unbiased by sectarian prejudice look at the demeanor of both these queens when the prospect of death was immediately before them, and then say which of the two they think was the better Christian. Mary, in presence of the terrible headsman and the block, shows the fervent yet unaffected piety, the calm and dignified resignation of a Christian martyr; while Elizabeth, dying in her bed within her own palace, and surrounded by obsequious courtiers, exhibits the moping melancholy of "a mind diseased." Her bosom seemed foul with some "pestilential stuff, which weighed upon her heart." She passed away, and, if my memory serve me right, gave no sign, or but very faint signs, of either Christianity, faith, hope, or charity.

I am not going into any vindication of Queen Mary's conduct generally. That she was always a prudent woman I do not think, and probably she did not think so herself. But I do not believe that she ever conspired against Elizabeth's life or throne, or was guilty of the dreadful crime which her Scotch enemies and rebel subjects laid to her charge. She had not a fair trial. A mystery certainly even yet hangs over many of those transactions with which her name has been associated; a mystery which probably never will be fully cleared up till the great day of final reckoning comes, when she will be confronted by her accusers before an omniscient Judge, who will not be influenced by passion, prejudice, or self-interest. Then it will clearly appear to all men whether her execution, and what was even more cruel, her 19 years imprisonment, were justifiable or not.

I find it difficult to believe that any one with the guilt of treason and murder on their soul, could meet death as Mary did. It must have been something different from pride and physical courage which could so sustain her spirit in the trying hour of her execution. Consciousness of her innocence of the crimes charged against her, and the well-grounded hope of the favor of God, could alone, one would suppose, have enabled her to conduct herself with so much tranquility, and in so dignified a manner at the fatal block. It was not for the interest of her enemies that the suspicious circumstances connected with her life should be fully cleared up. During her life-time she was in their power and at their mercy.

Her reputation was no less at their mercy after the grave had closed over her. They have made the most of their advantages.

It is a good sign of our times when our ingenious youth have begun to study history for themselves in a critical and judicial spirit, and are no longer satisfied to pin their faith to their historical school books, often so meagre and misleading. Future times may, I will go so far as to say, will reverse the judgment which most Englishmen have hitherto formed of the character and principles of Queen Elizabeth. They will wonder why this able woman should ever have been called "good," and regarded with so much extravagant admiration by the professed friends of civil and religious liberty, when they consider the cruelty and tyranny of her public acts and the very suspicious nature of her private character. She has stamped on the religion, the Government, and people of England, a character in which they glory at this day.

The epitaph which Elizabeth wished inscribed on her tomb is highly characteristic of the woman: "Here lies Elizabeth, who lived and died a maiden queen." Pride and vanity appear in this, and possibly something worse. It is doubtful if it be true. Hume, who was in no way prejudiced against her, says, "Her chastity was suspicious." At all events, if she had wished posterity to believe in her chastity, she ought to have acted with more maidenly modesty, delicacy, and reserve towards some of her male friends and admirers. Yes, this is the woman whom the bulk of Englishmen, especially clerical Englishmen, regard as the pride and ornament of England; a queen, whose memory ought to be embalmed in every thoroughbred Englishman's heart, so completely are men's judgments warped, and their moral feelings perverted by long established political and religious prejudices, and by self-interest. When the truth of history is concealed or perverted, a great public wrong is done, no matter who does it or how it comes to be done, whether through ignorance or design. If sovereigns cannot advance the glory, honor, and wealth of the country they rule, except by the sacrifice of justice, humanity, truth, and morality, better far that their country should remain weak, obscure, and poor. The real grandeur and power of any country lie in the virtue of its rulers and people; a truism which our modern politicians often seem disposed to forget, notwithstanding the admonitions of the pulpit and press.

Auckland.

LAIC.

WORKS OF FICTION.

In this world there is nothing which is incapable of abuse, and but few things, if any, that are unmixed blessings. Of all discoveries which have conduced to the spread of civilization, there is none whose importance is assigned a higher place than that of the art of printing, and yet even this is subject to the general failing, and many times serves as an example of the truth of the adage "*corruptio optimi pessima*." The production and multiplication of good books is undoubtedly a great advantage, but the dissemination of mischievous literature is a drawback that justifies our opening assertion in this particular instance; for the press that supplies the means of publishing the one, affords also facilities for the spreading abroad of the other.

At the present day the minimum price to which all things connected with the issue of printed matter has been reduced, makes the supply of literary compositions especially abundant, and the mischief occasioned by those which are objectionable must be proportionately great. But amongst these are to be reckoned not only such publications as directly attack religion, or which are of so gross a nature as to fall under the censure of the law, or, at least, to be forbidden by all ordinarily prudent parents and guardians; certain generally accepted classes of works also come under the same heading. Amongst the light reading of the day are to be found numerous tales, the production of authors who have attained to literary fame, but which, nevertheless, aim only at awakening an unwholesome excitement in the minds of their readers, claiming sympathy for sentiments and actions which are at best of doubtful innocence, distorting by the contemplation of unnatural characters the just view of life, and suggesting an upright line of conduct to be humdrum and uninteresting, as compared with the questionable adventures and easy morality of feverish heroes of romance.

We are far from desiring to object extremely to the reading of novels; like most other things this also has its use, and it is frequently a short and easy way of restoring tone to an over wrought mind, so that even a frivolous tale—provided its only fault be frivolity—may prove a remedy, and thus assume a value it would not otherwise possess; or for mere purposes of recreation such might be perused without harm, should there be no transgression of due limits. Besides which certain master intellects have selected fiction as the means by which to give to the world the results of their study of humanity, and this to human beings must be ever precious. Altogether, then, to forbid the reading of such works would be a senseless act, and one that could only be performed by persons under the influence of ignorance or stupid prejudices.

The unrestricted study, however, of even the higher class of imaginative literature is attended by certain dangers. Uncurbed its tendency is to impair the memory, to cultivate a dislike for graver and more necessary courses of reading, and to form habits of superficial thought. All those, therefore, who are engaged in the all-important task of education, whether as parent or teacher, should bestow due attention on this weighty matter. But as we have said, many works which obtain credit at the present day, are an unmixed evil; the characters they depict are an impossibility, their events unnatural, their morality doubtful, and the time spent in following the highly coloured careers of their various heroes and heroines, if productive of no more immediate evil, is, at least, idled away, and expended in inducing a distaste for the inevitable routine of daily life. Such volumes as this should be rigidly withheld from those who are being prepared to struggle with the world, and their wide dissemination may well be regarded as amongst the blemishes that detract from the usefulness of the press. MENTOR.

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Have in stock Haydock's Douay Bible, approved by the late Cardinal Wiseman, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent E.C.D.s.

Terms: Monthly instalments can be paid to their Agents or Canvassers in all the principal towns in the New Zealand and Australian Colonies.

THOMAS STEWART,

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.

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

PRINCES STREET.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

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

**DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR**

YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Respectable references are required.

**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES.**

**PARK HOUSE, CRANMER SQUARE,
CHRISTCHURCH.**

CONDUCTED BY THE MISSES SHEATH.

Young Ladies are instructed in all the Branches of a first-class English education with every accomplishment.

The House is in a pleasant and healthy situation, having good Living and Sleeping Rooms, also Warm and Cold Bath Room, and being in close proximity to the Government Domain and Acclimatization Gardens (to which the pupils have free access), it possesses every advantage necessary to promote the health, instruction, and enjoyment of the Pupils.

Terms will be forwarded by post on application.

GUNS, GUNS, GUNS, GUNS.

GREENER'S CHOKE BORE BREECH-

LOADERS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE-

BARREL GUNS.

GUNPOWDER, SHOT,

CAPS, WADDINGS,

AND CARTRIDGES

AT

ISAAC B. SHEATH'S,

Colombo-Street, corner of Tuam-Street,

CHRISTCHURCH.

[A CARD.]

THOMAS PATERSON,
(Late Commander of brig Pakcha.)

SHIP BROKER,

Shipping, Custom-house, and General Commission Agent, Importer of all descriptions of Tasmanian Hard and Fancy Woods, Jams, Fruit, Wattle Bark, &c., &c.

CHARTER-PARTIES ARRANGED,

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.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

JOHN GOLLA 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, receive prompt attention.

MORNINGTON HOTEL,
MORNINGTON.

D. D. J. DOYLE,

(Late of Taieri.)

PROPRIETOR.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND
DINING ROOMS,**

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,

(One minute walk from the Wharf.)

THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR,

Having built and considerably improved the above Hotel, visitors and others from the city and suburbs will find it replete with very convenience. The Bed-rooms (single and double) are lofty and well ventilated. Great attention has been given to the purchasing of stock; The Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other drinks kept are of the very best quality.

T. LINKLATER,
OCTAGON BOARDING HOUSE,

STUART STREET (Late York Hotel),

Begs to announce to his friends and customers that he has resumed business in the above, and by strict attention hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS LINKLATER.

N.B.—Stabling accommodation.

KENSINGTON AND SOUTH DUNEDIN WOOD AND COAL DEPOT,

Adjoining the Brickworks.

R. YOUNG, having commenced in the above business, hopes that by close attention to orders and moderate charges, he will receive a fair share of the patronage of the surrounding district.

Hillside, Kensington, March 7.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."

JAMES MARKHAM, having taken the above Establishment, has just made extensive alterations and improvements, and is now prepared to accommodate a number of respectable Boarders on moderate terms.

The cellar is stocked with the choicest wines, and the ales and spirits supplied at this house are of the very best brands.

Don't Forget

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

JOHN CARROLL, ... PROPRIETOR.

(Late Hibernian Hotel, Octagon).

See future advertisement in TABLET.

THEATRES AND ACTORS.

ONE of the greatest pleasures in life to me is to witness a good play properly placed on the stage, and well acted. Theatres always had—provided there is something worth seeing there—a fascination for me. In fact I go so far, as I remarked once before, as to agree with Charles Lamb when he says that “the smell of a theatre is worth all the money?” Opera I delight in; but what I like best is one of Shakespeare’s plays—a tragedy for choice. My first impressions of a theatre were of a very mixed kind. One night, some centuries ago now—instead of the paternal order to go to bed—I was directed to put on my cap and muffler, and accompany a friend of ours to the theatre. What an announcement? I was to be taken inside a veritable theatre—that big, building where all the placards and pictures were, at which I used to stare and wonder when passing to school. I was very young at the time, had never been to a theatre, and yet my hands trembled with excitement when tying on my muffler, and my heart thumped with glorious expectations, whence derived I know not. I was soon in the open air running along with my companion in my efforts to keep up with him, and wishing that the streets were not so terribly long. The shops and houses were all illuminated, to celebrate what event I do not remember; but I do remember that my companion would stop, much to my vexation, and admire them. I dared not remonstrate. I was too young for that, and I had not been born in the colonies. Young people were brought up differently in my day from what they are now. At last, however, the fairy palace comes in sight; we enter the vestibule, the delicious aroma, which Charles Lamb so loved, salutes my nostrils. My companion shows some pieces of paper, and speaks a few magic words to the man at the door, and we pass up stairs. On the landing is another man, and beyond him is a door thrown open, through which I can see lights and a great crowd of people, and a green curtain. How my young heart beats! Why don’t we go in? Surely my companion cannot be admiring illuminations again—there are none here in the passage to admire. Shall I interrupt the conversation between him and the man by pointing out the beautiful illuminations inside that big room where the green carpet is hanging from the ceiling? I had better not, for evidently the subject is rather serious. “Well sir,” the man says, “You had better go and see the manager about it.” I am bid to remain where I am, and my companion goes off, I presume, to see the manager. What can all this mean? There is a hitch of some kind evidently. Crowds of ladies and gentlemen are meanwhile passing me into fairy land, from the entrance of which my eyes are never for one moment diverted. Suddenly the illuminations increase, and music is played. Oh! if my companion, who has such a taste for illuminations were only here now, he surely never could resist going in to see them. Why does he not return? And now a bell rings, the music ceases, and the green carpet goes up to the ceiling. What a sight bursts upon me! I must at all hazards go closer to that door. I make an eager step forward, when a hand is laid upon my shoulder, and a voice—my companion’s—says, “I am sorry I must disappoint you; but you must understand that this is what is called a benefit night, and my free passes are consequently not available, we have no alternative but to return home.” I was young, and, as I remarked before, I had not been born in the colonies. If I had, I might have known what free passes meant, and that there was another alternative, and I have no doubt I would have observed that admission was to be obtained by paying for it. And if that had not “fetched” him, I might have offered to “stand sam” myself, but home I certainly should never have gone. However, not having been born a colonial, and all this taking place many thousand miles the other side of the line, home I went with a heavy heart. Why my companion did not buy tickets when he found it was a benefit night, I know not, except that I have discovered since that those persons who are generally possessed of free passes look upon paying for admission to a theatre as the most wanton and sinful waste of money. They hate it worse than poison. Shortly afterwards we made another attempt, and as it was not a benefit night the little bits of paper had the desired effect, and landed me safely in the desired haven. On that occasion I saw the great American tragedienne, Miss Cushman, perform “Meg Merillies.” The most vivid impressions I carry away from that—my first play—are the staff which Meg Merillies bore in her hand, the buff boots donned by the actors, and that I with difficulty repressed a scream when Dirk Hatterick was shot. Of the acting of Miss Cushman I have no remembrance, and it has been a source of regret to me since that I was not a few years older when I saw her. She had, I have been told, great tragic power, though nature had not been kind to her in the matter of feature, and her accent plainly intimated that she came from Yankee land. Her Lady Macbeth nevertheless afforded by its breadth and vigor great intellectual enjoyment. I have often thought what a great treat it must have been to those who saw Edmund Kean in his best days—he, whose acting was, as Hazlett says, like reading Shakespeare through flashes of lightning. I wonder whether our actors have degenerated, or is it that we are not so enthusiastic in these matters as our ancestors. I know one “eminent tragedian” who, at all events does not think his profession has degenerated, for he asserts that “Garriek and Edmund Kean were all very well in their day, but it requires men of superior ability to please audiences of the present day.” Notwithstanding the assertion of this “world renowned artist,” as he is fond of styling himself, we never hear now of the great effects produced by actors as in days of yore. It is related of Garriek that he played the balcony scene in “Romeo and Juliet” with such fervor that the audience was in momentary expectation of seeing him jump into the balcony to embrace the lady—whereas “Spranger Barry”—his great rival—infused so much warmth and love into his portrayal of the part that the lady was considered no better than a block of ice because she resisted jumping down to him. A good story is told of these two actors. “Spranger Barry” was so successful in the part of Romeo that the

whole town crowded to see his performance. Garriek, who was playing at the same time at the rival house, was left without an audience. As a means of drawing back the public he determined on playing Romeo also. One night during his performance, after Juliet exclaims, “Oh, Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?” a voice from the gallery—pitying the poor lady, no doubt—cried out “because Barry is at the other house.” Though a greater actor than “Spranger Barry,” Garriek could not touch him in Romeo. The former, if we are to believe his contemporaries, was fitted by nature in every way for such a part—he had a tall and graceful figure, strikingly handsome features, a voice that earned for him the title of “Silvery-toned Barry,” and he was the best lover that the stage, up to that time, had ever known. He had, moreover, —what is no mean adjunct for success on the stage—a perfect taste in dress. He looked on the stage—as has been said since also of Mario—like a picture of Titian’s stepped out from its frame. In these colonies we have had instances of what aid proper dressing is to the success of an actor or actress. Barry Sullivan paid particular attention to it and was always appropriately, and when the character permitted it, most magnificently apparelled. He had good taste in stage dressing, and carried it off well. His Iago and Richard III. were models of picturesqueness in this respect. Many who had no great love for his acting would be drawn to the theatre merely to see his “make-up” in a new piece. Madam Ristori—the greatest actress of the age—who certainly did not require any extrinsic element of this kind to render more enthralling her wonderfully vivid acting, showed colonial audiences in her late tour that true genius does not disdain the smallest minutiae which may help stage effect. In several of her characters she changed her dresses over a dozen times, and each dress was an education to skilled modistes. Mrs. Scott-Siddons, likewise, is another artiste who has the art of borrowing from dress a substantial aid to her success. She charms you with her taste. The vanity of actors has passed into a proverb; but for my part I think you will find many amongst their audiences who are as deeply afflicted in this way. The difference lies more in the fact that the vanity of the actor is more transparent—it is a child-like and harmless species of offence. You are amazed to find the actor, who on the stage gives expression to noble and elevating thoughts with such fit gesture and accent as if to the manner born, passing a sleepless night because Tom Jones’s name has been printed a quarter of an inch larger than his. It is little matters such as these, when put properly before him, which help to cure the poor stage-struck youth of his madness. But the most effectual method of opening the eyes of such a one, is, in my opinion, to bring him behind the scenes during a rehearsal. In my tender years I was taken very bad with this complaint. During the paroxysm of the fever a celebrated actress visited the town which I then called home to give some Shaksperian performances. This lady was acquainted with the elders of my family; and she one day promised to bring me behind the scenes to witness a rehearsal. I was as much excited as on the night of my first visit to the theatre, and, as on that occasion, my feelings were at the end rather mixed. The day came, and I set out with beating heart, proud to be seen escorting one of the greatest and most beautiful actresses of the day. We directed our steps towards the back of the theatre, through a dirty lane reeking with foul smells, and inhabited, for the most part, by Chinamen. Once inside the back entrance, we had to mount a long flight of wooden steps devoid of handrail. It was so gloomy that I had to grope my way up them with my hands. I could not see them well, but I guessed from the state of my hands when I reached the top, that that part of the theatre and the scrubbing-brush had long been strangers to one another. We then went down a dim corridor, which brought us directly on to the stage, on which were gathered a number of slovenly, ill-dressed, greasy men and women, most of the former smoking bad cigars. These, I was told in a whisper by my conductress, were the actors and actresses. These, then, were the heroes and heroines I had so long worshipped. I could hardly credit it. My friend sat down on a chair, took out a piece of embroidery, and started working it. The rehearsal then commenced, and, shade of William Charles Macready, what a rehearsal! This great actor tells us in his biography, that up to the last hour of his stage experience he was in the constant habit of retiring to his chamber, repeating over and over again such well-known pieces as “To be or not to be,” etc., until he caught the true expression; and Edmund Kean would repeat a speech over to his wife twenty times until they were both satisfied with his mode of delivery. But on this occasion, on the rehearsal of a tragedy, the actors and actresses cracked jokes the whole time, and if a long speech occurred, the speaker would pronounce the first few words and then gabble, gabble, and wind up with the last few words spoken audibly. The sentiments which stirred my blood at night, when I heard them spoken, now had the effect only of disgusting me. It was so contradictory to hear a greasy, dissipated, and ill-looking specimen of humanity, strutting up and down the stage, bawling out that he would die for love and honor, and, “to make assurance doubly sure,” as it were, striking the boards with a heavy bludgeon, which was, indeed, not out of keeping with his general appearance. The actors and actresses, the dimly-lighted, vacant theatre, the dingy half-faded scenery and drapery, and my friend sitting like a queen in the midst of death, all made up a picture which will not easily fade from my memory. Contrasted with the performance at night, it put me in mind of a skeleton as compared with the living human figure. It dispelled my madness, though I was glad to hear from the star that all luminaries were not as these actors, an assertion which many a pleasant hour spent since in the company of members of the sock and buskin has only tended to confirm. X.Y.Z.

WE wish to draw the attention of our sporting readers to the Taieri Races, which will be held at Mosgiel, on Saturday, the 17th instant.

N O T I F I C A T I O N.

WE have much pleasure in notifying to the LADIES of Dunedin and Vicinity the receipt of extensive shipments of **DRAPERY** and **NOVELTIES**, of which we respectfully invite inspection.

In every Department will be found the newest and most **FASHIONABLE GOODS** produced in the best Markets for the present Winter.

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.

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.

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.—Joists 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, situate as above, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded to Mr. Hastie.

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

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.

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.]

D. R. 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, Marlborough No. 61, Dunedin. Hours from 10 a.m. to 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.

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.

SHAM ROCK 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, Colours, Varnishes, Window Glass, Gilt Mouldings, Picture Frames, Painters' Brushware, &c. A choice selection of paperhangings on hand greatly reduced prices. ADDRESS—

THE OCTAGON

(Next Law, Somner and Co)

THE TOOTH OF A HIPPOPOTAMUS.

THE baby hippopotamus "Baba" has become the chief pet of the Aquarium, much to the disgust of the trained seal and the learned otter. Baba is docile, and when not following his keeper lies quiet in a sunny spot near one of the windows on the Thirty-fifth Street side where with lazy content he submits to having his ears scratched by the children. Baba has his troubles, however, and for the past day or two had evidently been suffering from some derangement. "Doc," his keeper, finally decided that it was toothache. An examination showed, in fact, that one of his milk teeth was badly decayed. "Doc" said it must come out, and speedily improvised forceps out of a pair of gas nippers. Baba obediently opened his mouth, and "Doc" laid hold of the tooth. Then the forceps slipped and the keeper sat down with a bump amid the suppressed laughter and ironical applause of the spectators, while Baba looked lazily out of his half-closed eyes, as if to say, "What is all this fuss about?" When with grim determination "Doc" approached again, Baba uttered a rather dissatisfied grunt, but opened his mouth. This time the tongs held, and a strong pull proved too much for Baba's equanimity. He got to his legs with a 600 pound jump. "Doc" held on with all his might; there was a moment of breathless suspense, and then the keeper again suddenly took a sitting posture, waving, however, with a triumphant air, the huge forceps, in the jaws of which glistened the white molar. Baba stepped off a few steps and stood for a moment gazing at his keeper. He shook his head as if to see that everything was all right, and then came and rubbed his head against his friend, as if to express his thanks. A rinse of the mouth with a sponge and Baba was himself again, and trotted contentedly after his keeper, the pair being followed by a crowd of admirers.—N. Y. World.

THE PRISON OF SAN MARINO.

At the last dinner given by Marshall MacMahon, says 'L'Europe Diplomatique,' the Duc de Bruc, the *Charge d'Affaires* of San Marino, the little Catholic Republic which has brasted the storms of a thousand years, after explaining to the Marshal the institutions and manners of the little state told the following anecdote: A tourist last year having climbed up to San Marino and visited the cathedral, the library, the museum, and the admirable model hospital founded in 1865, felt a desire to see the prison too. Following the indications given him, he soon came to an ancient-looking edifice, with one of those forbidding and trebly-locked gates which can belong only to a prison. He rang long and loud, but no answer came save the echoes repercuting from the hollow, empty cells. He was turning to go, when a man, who had evidently been engaged in agricultural pursuits, came running across the field towards him, and asked him politely if he wished to visit the prison. "I do," replied the tourist; "are you the jailer?" "No, signor" was the answer; "the jailer died six months ago and no successor has yet been appointed; but I can show you the prison in all its details." So saying, he overturned a large stone and picked up a huge key which had been hid under it. "Well, but," insisted the tourist, "how about the prisoners?" "I am the prisoners," was the reply, and the tourist, struck by the singularity of the plural, followed his guide, who turned out indeed to be the only prisoner of the republic. He explained his truancy by explaining that he found his cell very dull in such fine weather, and relieved his feelings of *ennui* by cultivating the prison lands and gardens, which would otherwise run to seed. Then again he was necessarily obliged to go into the town for his victuals, and that was why the authorities left him the key of the prison. His conscience evidently reproached him with not being a consistent prisoner, but the tourist's approval of his conduct must have comforted him.

We observe that Mr. Isaac B. Sheath, of Christchurch, in addition to his extensive and valuable stock of Ironmongery, has on hand a quantity of guns of the most approved make, and at moderate prices. Particulars in our advertising columns.

DR. SCHWARTZBACH, the eminent oculist, having concluded a most satisfactory sojourn in Dunedin, where his services were availed of by numbers of patients, who profited much by his skill, has proceeded on a tour in the North, where, we have no doubt, his visits to the various towns will be attended by a like success.

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.

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.

A R T U N I O N

TO CLEAR OFF THE DEBT ON THE

CATHOLIC CHURCH CHRISTCHURCH,

TO BE DRAWN FOR

ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

ON

THE 9TH APRIL, 1877.

PRIZES CONSISTING OF—

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

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

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

TICKETS—TEN SHILLINGS EACH.

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

THE TAIERI ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

TO BE HELD AT MOSGIEL ON

SATURDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1877.

PROGRAMME:

- HANDICAP HURDLE RACE**, 30 sovs. Over eight flights of hurdles, 3ft 6in high. Nomination, 1 sov; acceptance, 1 sov. Two miles and a distance.
- MAIDEN PLATE**, 25 sovs. For all horses that have never won an advertised race exceeding 20 sovs. Weight for age, 1½ mile. Entrance, 30s.
- TAIERI HANDICAP**, 40 sovs. Nomination, 2 sovs; acceptance, 1 sov. 1½ mile.
- DISTRICT FARMERS' PURSE**. A Handicap of £30, with a Sweepstake of £2 each; the amount accruing from the Sweepstake to go to the 2nd horse. Nomination, £2; acceptance, £1. For all horses the property of residents within the Electoral District of Taieri, and being their *bona fide* property two months previous to the day of running.
- SELLING RACE**, 30 sovs. Weight for age. Horses entered to be sold for 50 sovs, to carry 10lbs over weight for age; for 40 sovs, weight for age; for 30 sovs, allowed 14lbs; for 20 sovs, allowed 28lbs; for 10 sovs, allowed 42lbs. Entrance, 2 sovs. 1½ mile. The winner to be sold by auction, and any surplus to go to the funds.
- HANDICAP TROTTING RACE**, 20 sovs. Optional saddle or harness. Entrance, 2 sovs. Distance, 3 miles. No weight under 10st.
- PONY RACE**, 10 sovs. For all ponies 14 hands or under. Catch weights. Entrance, 1 sov.
- ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP**, 60 sovs, with a sweepstake of 2 sovs; the amount accruing from the sweep to go to the 2nd horse. The winner of the Taieri Handicap incurs a penalty of 5lb. Nominations, 2 sovs; acceptance, 2 sovs. Distance, 2 miles.
- SELLING HACK RACE**, 15 sovs. Open to all horses. Catch weights. Post entry, 1 sov. 1 mile. Winner to be sold by auction for £15; any surplus to go to the funds.
- CONSOLATION HANDICAP**, 20 sovs. For all beaten horses during the meeting. Entrance, 1 sov.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The decision of the Stewards to be final.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. J. J. DOYLE, Hon. Sec

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 or 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.

R O B E R T G R E I G
Carpenter and Joiner,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

G R I D I R O N H O T E L,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.
JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

C A L E D O N I A H O T E L,
Great King-street,
D U N E D I N.
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.

F O R S A L E, or **T O L E T**, 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.

V.  R

G O U R L E Y A N D L E W I S,
UNDERTAKERS
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.
Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.
Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,
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.

R E A D E R S O F T H E 'T A B L E T'
Are Requested to Visit the
LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE
WAREHOUSE

During the

G R E A T C L E A R I N G S A L E
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, Chelseas,
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

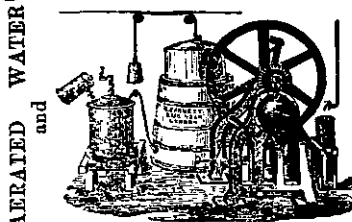
J. G. GREEN'S
LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
(Near the Octagon), GEORGE-STREET.
DUNEDIN.

BASKETS — BASKETS

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

Note the Address—

M. S U L L I V A N
Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Asher's.)

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**CAREW AND COMPANY,**

G R E A T K I N G S T R E E T, D U N E D I N,
Wish to notify to the Dunedin public that they have commenced business at the above address, as

M A N U F A C T U R E R S O F B R I T I S H W I N E S,
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, Maraschina, Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

Notice to Cordial Makers—Raspberry Acid on sale

Observe the Address:—
G R E A T K I N G S T R E E T,
Opposite Knox Church,
DUNEDIN.

O ' D O N N E L L & M ' C O R M I C K,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION
MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

S M I T H A N D S M I T H
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.—**S M I T H A N D S M I T H,**
No 5, Octagon, next the Athenaeum.

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

F. BEISSEL, HAIRDRESSER, begs to inform his Friends and Customers that he
R E S U M E D B U S I N E S S
In all its Branches,
Opposite his late establishment (destroyed by fire), Princes street,
Next to Messrs. BURTON PROTHERS, Photographers.

PROSPECTUS

OF

GUTHRIE AND LARNACH'S NEW ZEALAND TIMBER AND WOOD- WARE FACTORIES (LIMITED).

CAPITAL: £250,000,

In 50,000 Shares of £5 each.

Deposit, payable on application, 10s. per Share. Allotment Call, 10s. per Share.

After which it is proposed to call up £2 per Share, in sums of 10s. each Call, at intervals of not less than three months, thus extending the total payments over a period of one year from date of allotment.

20,000 Shares, fully paid up, are retained by Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach (4000 being allotted for the Goodwill of the Business and preliminary expense of floating the Company, and the remaining £16,000 Shares being fully paid up by them in cash.) The remaining 30,000 Shares are offered to the public—20,000 in New Zealand, and 10,000 reserved for the English and Australian markets, a number of which have already been bespoken from each of those places.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

A. C. Strode, Esq., Dunedin.
Alexander Burt, Esq., of Messrs A. and T. Burt, Dunedin.

James Robin, Esq., Carriage Manufacturer, Dunedin.

Robert Sparrow, Esq., Dunedin Iron Works Dunedin.

Basil Siewwright, Esq., Solicitor, Dunedin.
The Hon. Captain Fraser, M.L.C., Dunedin.

William Moodie, Esq., Manager New Zealand Meat Preserving Company, Kakamui.

Robert Haworth, Esq., of Messrs. R. and T. Haworth, Merchant, Dunedin.

A. S. Gibbs, Esq., of Messrs. Gibbs and Clayton, Merchants, Dunedin.

John Reid, Esq., Merchant, Auckland.

VALUATORS AND AUDITORS.

A. W. Morris, Esq., C. H. Street, Esq., and Edmund Smith, Esq.

VALUATORS FOR VESSELS.

Captain Thomson, Harbour-master.

Andrew McKinnon, Esq., Shipbuilder, Mayor of Port Chalmers.

Keith Ramsay, Esq., Shipowner, Dunedin.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Siewwright and Stout.

BANKERS.

The Bank of New Zealand and Branches.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Connell and Moodie, Princes-street, Dunedin.

J. B. Bradshaw, Esq., Princes-street, Dunedin.

This Company is projected for the purpose of purchasing and thereafter carrying on Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach's well-known Woodware Factories, and their extensive importing Timber and Iron Business.

An agreement has been entered into with Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach to sell to the Company their new Factories, together with all their other buildings, with the entire machinery, plant, and stock of every description, at the actual net cost, all as certified by Messrs. A. W. Morris, C. H. Street, and Edmund Smith, after a careful examination of the firm's books and vouchers; and also their magnificent fleet of coasting vessels, all at the present actual value, as certified by Captain Thompson, Harbour-master; A. McKinnon, Esq., Shipbuilder, Mayor of Port Chalmers; and Keith Ramsay, Esq., Shipowner, Dunedin; the new Company taking over all current agreements and uncompleted orders or contracts. (For the purpose of these and all other valuations, the gentlemen named have been appointed by mutual agreement between Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach and the Provisional Directors.) It has also been arranged that the new Company shall take over the entire debts due to the firm, secured and unsecured, at par, but shall be entitled to receive on all unsecured debts interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the day when stock is taken up to the date of actual payment, and in addition a commission for collecting of 2½ per cent., Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach guaranteeing the entire amount of the unsecured debts to the Company.

The prudence of this arrangement will at once be apparent when it is remembered that

the Company thus keeps in its own hands the entire connection of the retiring Firm, and thus prevents its customers from being subjected to a possible outside pressure; receiving, moreover, a commission for the collection of debts which its own staff of officers will be able to overtake in the usual course of business, without cost to the Company.

The whole of the freehold and leasehold lands held by the firm to be taken at present market value, as certified to by Messrs. A. W. Morris, C. H. Street, and Edmund Smith.

Four thousand of the Company's shares fully paid up have been agreed to be allotted to Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach as consideration for the goodwill of their very remunerative business, they undertaking themselves to pay all preliminary expenses (including brokerage, advertising, &c., &c.), in connection with the floating of the Company. Stock will be taken as on the day the Company enters into possession, and the debts due to the firm will be taken over as from the same date.

The timber business is most extensive, and may fairly be said to be the largest in the Australasian Colonies. In connection with this branch of the business there are several bush mills, and a large fleet of coasting vessels, employed regularly in carrying supplies for the requirements of the factories as well as open markets.

The import, iron, and hardware business of the firm is also very extensive. These several branches at present represent a most valuable and important part of the Firm's trade, and the promoters feel confident that they can be most safely and profitably extended.

In the New Zealand Woodware Factories there are our distinct departments, viz.:—

1st. Sawing, planing, and moulding factory

2nd. Door and sash factory.

3rd. Tub and bucket factory.

4th. Furniture and turnery factory.

The trade of each of these is capable of great and profitable extension, and as an evidence of the great outlet for the products of these works, Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach have been compelled to run the machinery overtime, on an average two nights per week, since the opening of the new factories.

The whole of the extensive factories and stores (specially designed by David Ross, Esq., architect, of this city) are substantially built of brick and cement, on solid bluestone and concrete foundations (all timbers being of the best and most durable descriptions), covering an area, including the timber yards, of several acres of valuable land in the chief streets of the city.

The whole of the splendid modern machinery was designed and planned by an eminent engineering firm in Glasgow, under Mr. Guthrie's immediate supervision while in Britain, and after a very careful inspection of the principal woodware factories in America, Britain, and on the Continent. Each machine has been firmly placed on a solid bed of concrete where necessary, to prevent the possibility of vibration, and to avoid wear and tear.

The contract for the purchase of machinery was entered into when materials and labor in Scotland were at their lowest.

The important advantages to shareholders in a joint stock company of entering into possession of a large manufacturing and importing business in full operation on a fixed date, with a thoroughly trained staff of officers and men, and a large mercantile connection, without having to wait for the erection of buildings, importation of plant, stock, &c., or being subjected to any of the risks and delays incidental to the starting of a new business, and with all preliminary expenses paid, should be at once apparent to investors.

The following special advantages are worthy of notice:—

1st. The whole of the machinery in the Factories is driven by one pair of powerful engines, worked by two men, an engineer, and fireman, whose wages may fairly be said to constitute the whole expenses in connection with the motive power, as the only fuel required to keep up steam is the sawdust and shavings drawn from the different factories as soon as made, by means of pneumatic tubes, and deposited in a large brick safe, ready for consumption alongside the boilers. By this means all rubbish is utilised and made a source of profit, and the cost of labor reduced to a minimum.

2nd. The four Factories being worked under one roof, a great saving is consequently effected, not only in the motive power, but also in the management, as the whole can be superintended and controlled by one manager.

3rd. The Tub and Bucket Factory, now in full operation, has a monopoly of the supply of these indispensable articles, there being no other Tub and Bucket Factory in the Australasian Colonies. A large return may therefore be looked for to the credit of this branch of the business.

4th. The whole of the Factories, especially the Furniture Factory, being worked in connection with the general timber business, is carried on most profitably, not only from the fact of the first cost of the timber being procured at the cheapest possible rate, but also that large quantities of short cuttings of timber, which would otherwise either be sold as job lots at a low price, or sent to the furnace to be consumed as fuel, are utilised.

The Union Sash and Door Company in Auckland is of a similar character to the New Zealand Woodware Factories, only being much less extensive. It is, however, a very fair criterion to base calculations upon, as to what may be expected from the New Zealand Woodware Factories. The Company referred to has only been in active operation for a little over four years, and has paid annual dividends of 20 per cent., besides carrying large amounts to Reserve Fund; so that in addition to the very handsome yearly dividends, the original £5 Shares of the Company are now quoted at £7 10s, and a new issue allotted to shareholders, on which £2 10s has been paid up solely out of Reserve Fund, are quoted at £3 10s, making the present total market value of the original shares £11, or a premium of 120 per cent.

In connection with this, it is a fact that the profits shown to have been made in Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach's business for the same period considerably exceed that made by the Union Company in proportion to the capital invested; so that the promoters have good reasons for believing that not only will large dividends be paid regularly by the Company, but that its stock will at once become a much-sought-after and favourite investment.

Mr. Guthrie has consented to be fully identified with the business for a number of years as managing director. Mr. Guthrie's practical skill and long experience in the trade are well-known; the high position to which the firm has attained under his management indicates the measure of prosperity which may reasonably be expected in the future; and as a proof of Mr. Guthrie's and his partner's faith in the future prospects of the concern, they are willing to hold one-fifth each, or equal to two-fifths of the entire capital, on their own private account, purchased in fully paid up shares. And as a further proof of their confidence in the future prospects of the Company, they have decided to guarantee that the Company's net profits for the first three years shall not be less than ten per cent. per annum on the actual capital for the time being employed in the business, or equal to a sum of about £57,000 to be paid to the shareholders within three years. They expect and believe that the profits will considerably exceed this rate, but investors will by this means know the rate of their *minimum* profits.

By way of further securing the observance of the guarantee, the firm have agreed to deposit, with the Directors of the Company, scrip of the Company during the first year of the value of £50,000; during the second year of £40,000; and during the third year of £25,000; and to execute a legal charge upon the same in favor of the Company.

Intending shareholders may therefore rest assured that no more legitimate or remunerative outlet for capital, or one presenting better or more extensive future prospects, has ever been offered in New Zealand.

The reasons which have induced Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach to take this step are:—

1st. That their term of partnership expires by effluxion of time in the course of a few months, when it is the intention of one of the partners to retire from active business.

2nd. That the plant, machinery, and general appliances of the firm are now of a character which opens up a largely extended and extremely profitable trade, which, however, calls for the employment of an extended capital.

Full particulars as to amount of capital employed and net profits realised, taken from the firm's books for the last four years, the valuation of the freehold and leasehold lands, and a statement of the cost of all buildings, plant, and machinery, all certified by Messrs A. W. Morris, C. H. Street, and Edmund Smith, auditors, together with a copy of the agreement entered into with the firm by the Provisional Directors, may be obtained by bona fide intending investors from the brokers.

The share list will close at an early date, and in making the allotment the Provisional Directors will consider the order in which applications have been made.

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the offices of Messrs Guthrie and Larnach, or of Messrs Connell and Moodie, or J. B. Bradshaw, brokers.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

STARKEY'S
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.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

GOODGER'S

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.

THOMAS HANNAN,

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER,
Severn street
DUNEDIN.

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.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE,

J. COGGIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

KRULL'S FAMILY HOTEL

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
MR. KRULL begs to inform his friends from Town and Country that he has now completed the enlargement of above HOTEL, and that he is prepared to afford them every possible ACCOMMODATION.
Best attention and civility as hitherto.

BURKE'S OTAGO BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.
UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,
Manse street, 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.

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

JAMES TOAL,

PRACTICAL TAILOR AND HOSIER,
(Four Doors from British Hotel),
GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN,
FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MOLONEY
PROPRIETOR.

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL

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

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

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,
MATHEW GRANT - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURER, AND FRUIT DEALER.
All goods kept are of the very best description. Orders left will have prompt attention. Charges strictly moderate.

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

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

E. LOFT.



FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.
The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY or HUMBLE, may be ascertained at the Office of Giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by
WALTER G. GEDDES,
Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin, and published by the said Company this 16th day of March, 1876.