

New Zealand Tablet



VOL. IV.—No. 207.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877.

PRICE 6D.

LIMERICK.

"But when they point to our fair Isle,
And say, no patriot hearts have we—
That party stains the work defile—
My country, then I blush for thee!
But Hope says, blush or tear shall never
Sully approving Fame's decree;
When Freedom's word her bonds shall sever,
My country, then I'll joy for thee!"—Gerald Griffin.

N commercial importance Limerick is considered the fourth city of Ireland; but for the beauty of its situation and the glories of its history, it may rank among the first. The old city, situated on an island formed by the River Shannon, in one of the circuits of its course oceanwards, has many antiquities of deep interest to the patriotic tourist. The fine old castle that bore the brunt of Ireton's, William's, and his Dutch general's bombardments, still stands entire, casting from its lofty, time-worn walls dark shadows on the Shannon, flowing deep and strong beneath. This unconquered Irish fortress is now garrisoned by a

been removed. It is now a Protestant place of worship;—its grand old walls, undecayed and unrenewed, a few tombs with barely legible inscriptions, alone bearing witness of the past.

"The creedless, heartless robber came,
And never since that time,
Round thy torn altars burned the sacred flame
Or rose the chant sublime.
Thy glory in a crimson tide went down
Beneath the cloven hoof—
Altar and priest, mitre and cope and crown."

The sieges sustained by Limerick are of high historic renown. William had crossed the Boyne. No captured standard, baggage, or prisoners proved his victory; but James had fled, and his troops had retreated. Athlone, under the brave veteran Colonel Grace, had proved impregnable to the attacks of Douglas, so William resolved himself to effect the capture of Limerick.

Confident of success, thither he advanced; and his security waxed stronger when he surveyed the outworks of defence, "an old wall, flanked with a few tottering towers." Sarsfield's fame had gone forth; but "good generalship, conceived the Dutch-English king, can effect little without munitions of war." How-



detachment of English soldiers. The parts of the town adjoining are thickly populated. The houses, occupied of yore by the nobility, and now hourly threatening to fall in ruins on the poor, squalid inhabitants of the tenements into which they are let out, form narrow, irregular streets; the saddening air of decay hanging over them, suiting well the memories they awaken. St. Mary's Cathedral, where patriot priests prayed and sacrificed while Saxons besieged and Sarsfield defended, no longer invites, with silver chimes, hearts, true to the old faith, to come and adore. Vandal hands have renovated it; nearly all the relics of the past have

ever, his mind changed somewhat after the first fire of the Limerick gunners: he had not foreseen the fate of his new siege train, blown to pieces by Sarsfield before it could reach him from Waterford; he did not know the Limerick women, nor had he heard their rebellion against the order to retire with the children to the Clare suburb, nor their vehement declaration to fight for faith and country by the side of their fathers and brothers, or he would have been less surprised to be obliged to reckon them among the most formidable of his adversaries; discovering it to his cost when, as the Williamite chaplain relates, they rushed to the breach,

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H. YEEND & CO., Proprietors.

"flinging stones, glass bottles, delft ware, and all manner of destructive missiles on the foe." But the annihilation of his Bradenburghers by the explosion of the mine laid under the batteries they had unsuspectingly and exultingly penetrated, opened William's eyes to the nature of Limerick valor and Limerick skill in war, and he soon raised the siege, and set off for London.

Besieged a second time, twelve months after, the city capitulated on honorable terms to De Ginckle. A large rough stone, on which, in the simple manner of those days, the parchment containing the several articles of the treaty was laid while being signed, is still shown, on a spot on the Clare side of the River, where the meeting of the generals took place. With much pride and many a eulogy on punie faith, the treaty stone is indicated to visitors. The forty articles of this treaty confirmed many civil rights to the citizens and soldiers, and to Catholics "such privileges in the exercise of their religion as are consistent with the laws of Ireland, or as they enjoyed in the reign of Charles II."

Sink into oblivion, O test oath! ye Penal Laws, tell not your dismal tale! and let us reverently believe that the Treaty of Limerick has been kept inviolate up to the present day. But, let us admit with every honest Irish mind, that it was not William who broke faith with the Irish, but the Anglo-Irish Protestant faction, ever inimical to the interests of religion and patriotism in Ireland.

When the Treaty had been ratified by the Lord Chief Justices of Ireland, Sarsfield sailed from Ireland with his brave soldiers. The history of many a Continental battle-field since has shed illustrious fame on Ireland through the deeds and prowess of the Irish Brigade.

The modern city of Limerick extends along the banks of the Shannon. Handsome, regularly-built streets intersect each other at right angles. A monument to O'Connell is the rallying point of many a patriotic demonstration, and forms one of the chief attractions in the principal thoroughfare of the city, George's street, nearly a mile in length. Numerous handsome churches and convents attest the piety and liberality of the citizens. The grand new Cathedral, built in one of the most ancient parts of the city, near the historic St. John's Gate, has been erected principally through the aid of small contributions, given in faithfully and regularly during many years, by the poorer classes. It is one of the finest structures of the kind in the United Kingdom.

The beauty of the Limerick women is of equal celebrity with the Cork chivalry; its fame has not been exaggerated. Indeed, no better educated, no more liberal, more patriotic, more Catholic a people exists anywhere than in the "City of the Violated Treaty," on the banks of the "lordly Shannon."

THE DEBUT OF AN EMINENT TRAGEDIAN.

YEARS ago—never mind how many, for I speak of the famous Miss Romer, and of opera, and both woman and music are unabated; years ago, then, I was a dweller in Cork, and the old city was all excitement and delight with the visit of an opera troupe—a wonderful opera troupe for those days, and eminently acceptable even for these, the charming Miss Romer, aforesaid, was the prima donna the renowned Englishman Leffler, was the bass, and the equally renowned Scotchman, Wilson, was the tenor. Several operas had been given, among them *The Mountain Sylph*, *Somnambula*, etc., and then *Fra Diavolo* came on the managerial tapis. There were Zerlina, Giacomo, Beppo, Lord and Lady Allcash, the dashing Fra himself, but no Lorenzo! "No Lorenzo," sighed Miss Romer; "No Lorenzo—whew!" whistled Wilson; "No Lorenzo!—an octave lover—diapasoned Leffler. Trio—*Opera can't be done!*" "Stay," cried the manager; "there's a young fellow engaged in the company who has a pretty tenor voice and who might be able to struggle through it." Trio (*desperate*)—"Can he act?" "Don't know. He hasn't had a chance yet. He's only twenty; been with me but three weeks, and has not yet trod on my boards or any other." Trio (*contristezza*)—"Oh!—Ah! just so! Thanks. Impossible." "Let's do it without Lorenzo," ponderously suggested the bass. "What! Cut out my lover—my gallant officer! Never!" cried the prima donna. "Suppose we hear this young man sing, Wilson," said she. "Do," said the manager, "there are two things in his favor—he is deuced good-looking and he knows music." Trio (*animato*)—"Bravo, bravo! We'll hear him." The "young man" was immediately summoned, the state of affairs explained, and Wilson asked him to sing a song for them. "Chance is the rough stone which decision carves into the image of a god," says a French philosopher. Our young man seized his chance, and sang with steady voice, the old ballad "The Rose of Allandale." Trio (*con spirito*)—"Good! excellent!" and though the *impromptu* tenor did not exactly carve the Rose of Allandale into the image of a goddess, he made enough of the "chance" to have the score of the opera immediately put into his hands, and with Wilson at the piano, he, without a moment's delay, commenced his study of Lorenzo—six lengths of dialogue, a song, and many pages of difficult concerted music; and four nights after the Corkonians applauded a capital Lorenzo. Well, the "young fellow with the very pretty tenor voice" who struggled through Lorenzo was not destined for the lyric stage after all. Inclinations, stronger than chance, wedded him to the tragic muse—play-going Great Britain assisting at the ceremony. The stripling lover has been changed into the great tragedian, the "pretty tenor" mellowed into the "big manly voice," and the "young fellow who had never trod any boards," transformed into the hero of a thousand theatres—BARRY SULLIVAN.

It is said that Earl Dudley of England, who is 60 years old, has offered to bet \$25,000 to \$25 that the son of Napoleon III. will be proclaimed Emperor of France during the Earl's lifetime, and that the odds were at once accepted by the Prince of Wales and by three other persons.

Poets' Hoquet.

THE OLD BELL-RINGER.

BY MARY CECIL HAY.

The old Cathedral white and silent lies,
Its slender towers pointing to the skies,
Crowned on each pinnacle with heav'nly light.
The moon looks down and smiles her silver smile,
Touching the world to loveliness the while;
Yet breathing such a silence from her height
That we could fancy even an angel's tread
No holier calm upon the air could shed
Than this sweet silence of the moonlit night.

'Twas on this day, just thirty years ago,
And all the land lay warm beneath the snow.
(See, higher still the shadows softly steal!)
They laid my darling in her narrow bed,
While I upon its brink felt cold and dead,
Bearing a sorrow which no time could heal,
(For a few moments with my weakness bear,
I scarce to-night can cross the snowy square,
Though I must join you in your midnight peal!)

Remember? I remember it so well,
Each tiny snowflake kissed her, as it fell
Upon the lowly mound that stood alone;
For hourly I dumbly knelt, but could not pray,
And then I turned and went my weary way—
Missing the hand that used to clasp my own.
Missing the dear face ever at my side;
I had but her in all the world so wide!
What wonder that my heart seemed turned to stone?

That night the old year died. Some one had said
That I—whose one ewe lamb lay still and dead—
Should ring the birthday chime of the New Year.
So, from my loneliness, I rose and came—
Would not my grief be everywhere the same?—
Ah! you remember now. So full and clear
The joyous chime flew on the frosty air!
You wonder I your laughter did not share.
How could you guess this was my wordless prayer,
And that I knew at last my God could hear?

Alone and still, her grave lay far below,
Covered so softly by the quiet snow,
Covered so gently for her last repose;
But—far above—she dwelt in whiter dress,
In brighter joy and purer loveliness;
And towards this home our happy peal arose.
What wonder I could lift my eyes at last?
And—lifting them—the darkest hour seemed past—
I'm coming, friends!—How dim the moonlight grows.

Just thirty times, with every new-born year,
Have I been one among the ringers here,
And now each tone has grown into a friend,
A faithful friend whose happy voice I love,
The friend who bore my first weak prayer above,
In that great grief my Father chose to send.
Now my last peal some lonely heart shall cheer,
And then though dying with the dying year—
I shall have borne His message to the end.
—Pilot.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

FROM the new volume of 'The Catholic Directory,' the 'Macclesfield Guardian' learns that in the Sacred College of Cardinals, which when full consists of seventy members, there are at present fourteen vacancies, including that which was occasioned lately by the decease of Cardinal Patrizi. An explanation is given of the different grades among the cardinals, clearing up a matter which is very puzzling to Protestants. The three orders of cardinals—bishops, priests, and deacons—are distinct from the orders of the hierarchy. The six cardinal bishops are those whose dioceses are the six "suburban sees;" then there are 50 cardinal priests, whose titles are taken from churches in Rome, of which they are appointed superiors; and 14 cardinal deacons, who are appointed to the churches called "deaconries." Of the 56 living cardinals, 7 were created by Pope Gregory XVI. and 49 by Pius IX. The present number of patriarchs, primates, archbishops, and bishops throughout the world, including those who are retired and those who hold the title of sees *in partibus infidelium*, is estimated at 1,142. But the number of residential sees of patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops is only 894, and of these no fewer than 126 are in the British Empire—viz., 13 in England, 28 in Ireland, 3 in Scotland, and 44 in our colonies and dependencies. The number of Catholic peers is 36, of whom 26 have seats in the House of Lords. There are 47 Catholic baronets, 7 Catholic members of the Privy Council, and 50 Catholic members of Parliament, all of whom represent Irish constituencies. The number of priests in England, Wales, and Scotland is 2,088, and the number of public churches, chapels, etc., is 1,315. This shows an increase as compared with last year of 64 priests and 21 churches and chapels.

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tions.

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THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

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

THE horror inspired by this catastrophe determined the Catholic League to prepare for more vigorous measures than had yet been attempted; and it is from this period that we shall endeavor to take up the narrative, and lay before our readers the details of a struggle whose result has been found worthy of commemoration not only in the pages of history, but in the office of the Church.

And first, let us see what was the relative strength of the parties about to enter into the combat. A fleet of about 160 vessels, thinly manned, was furnished by the Venetian states, under the command of Sebastian Veniero, who had as his lieutenant Agostino Barbarigo, a man of distinguished merit and courage. The Pope had no naval force at his disposal, but undertook to furnish and equip twelve of the Venetian galleys; Mark Anthony Colonna, Duke of Paliano, was appointed to the command; and, besides the regular forces in the papal service, a considerable number of the Roman nobility volunteered to join the enterprise. Every thing had been done to give a character of religious solemnity to the enrolment and departure of the troops. The venerable Basilica of the Apostles had witnessed a function of singular character and magnificence in the June of the previous year, when after High Mass, sung by the Cardinal Colonna, the Pope solemnly implored the Divine benediction on the Christian arms, and blessed the crimson standard emblazoned with the crucifix and with the figures of the two apostles of Rome, which was committed to the Duke of Paliano; whilst the words embroidered as a legend on the damask folds were given to him as his watchword and assurance of success,—“*In hoc signo vinces*.” Nor was another kind of assurance wanting to encourage him and his followers. When, attended by all his officers and by the crowd of noble volunteers who had joined his company, he presented himself to receive the parting benediction of his Holiness, it was given to them accompanied by words which from the mouth of such a speaker had something in them of a prophetic character: “Go, my children,” he said, “and fight in God’s name against the Turks; it is in His name and on His part that I promise you the victory.” Similar to this had been the message sent by him to the Spanish leaders by the hands of his nuncio Odescalchi, as well as to the other princes who had joined in the enterprise; and to the Count de Carillo, as he knelt at his feet, the holy Pontiff again repeated, “It is in the name of the Most High that I promise you a certain victory.”

Yet this assurance could scarcely be thought to arise from the extent of the martial preparations. So far as the co-operation of the European governments was concerned, the embassies and negotiations of his ambassadors had almost utterly failed. Nevertheless we must remember that the influence of the Roman Pontiff over the heart of Christendom rests on something deeper and more powerful than the success of a political negotiation. And so, notwithstanding the coldness and backwardness of the Christian princes, the appeal of the Pope had been loyally and warmly received by many in every nation whither his nuncios had been despatched. Besides the regular armaments of Spain and Venice, and the forces contributed by Genoa and the Duke of Savoy, by the Knights of Malta, and several of the lesser Italian states, the volunteers who joined the troops of the allies, to the number of more than two thousand, were of all nations, and included some of the most distinguished soldiers of the day. But, more than this, it cannot be doubted that the confidence which filled the heart of St. Pius had another and a surer foundation. He could not command the arms of Europe, but the prayers of Christendom at least were at his disposal. Up from every church in every country that owned his obedience there had been arising for months a swell of fervent and united supplication. The religious order to which he himself belonged had been foremost in the use of this great weapon of intercession; and every Confraternity of the Rosary throughout Europe attached to the Dominican body had been unwearied in their processions and devotions for the success of the Christian arms. How strong a feeling had been excited by the efforts of the Pope may be judged by one fact: it was the period of so-called reformation, when throughout a vast portion of Europe the devout practices of former ages were sinking into contempt; and yet we are told Loretto had never seen such a year of pilgrimage. Every road to the Holy House was crowded by devotees of all nations; and all crowded thither with but one object—to place the cause of the Christians under the patronage of Mary.

The Spanish fleet has been hitherto commanded by John Andrew Doria,* and some symptoms of jealousy had arisen in the first movements of the allies between him and the Roman leader, Colonna. These were, however, happily placed at rest by the appointment to the chief command of one whose rank as well as his reputation raised him far above all the subordinate generals of the league. This was Don John of Austria, the natural son of the emperor Charles V., and the captain-general of the navy of Spain. Colonna was, with the consent of all parties, declared his lieutenant; and his arrival was anxiously expected at Messina, where the various squadrons of the allied powers had assembled towards the close of the month of August. It was the 25th of the same month when he arrived at the place of rendezvous; and his entrance into the city seemed rather the triumph given to a conqueror than the reception of one whose victory was yet to be hardly earned. All the showy magnificence of the times was displayed in the preparations made for welcoming him. The city was filled with arches and triumphal columns, and the shores covered with the gaily-emblazoned banners of the various chiefs, whose martial appearance recalled to the eye the costume at least, if it did not represent something also of that chivalrous spirit which was fast expiring before the progress of

modern civilisation and the eager pursuit of material interests. And indeed there was much in this, almost the last of the Christian leagues against the infidel, which was worthy of the best days of chivalry. A great principle, even when it has received its death-blow, is long in dying; and the embers of that generous fire blazed up in many a bright and flickering flame before they were wholly quenched in darkness. We can scarcely fail, for instance, to admire the generosity evinced by the Spanish government; for, apart from the religious considerations of the war, its main object was undoubtedly the relief and protection of the Venetian states,—those very states which but a short time previously had refused to assist the Spaniards against the Turks, and by their refusal had been in great part the cause of the fall of Rhodes. Yet Philip II.—a monarch whose traditional unpopularity in England, as the husband of Mary the Catholic, has obscured the memory of his many great qualities,—never seems to have given a moment’s place to the petty yet not unnatural feeling of resentment which might have led him to seize so favorable an opportunity for retaliating on a humbled rival. No sooner did the appeal of the Pope reach him than he gave orders to Doria to render every assistance to the Venetian fleet, without the exaction of any condition, or a symptom of any sentiment but that of hearty and devoted adherence to what he deemed the cause of God. There was, moreover, a deeply religious feeling among those now gathered on the shores of Messina. Many of the most distinguished leaders of their ranks had earned their laurels in the defence of the Catholic faith; not a few of the most renowned of the French volunteers, such as the Count de Ligny, and others, like the two Sforzas, had gained their military reputation in the Huguenot wars; whilst that of Don John himself had been in great part acquired in long and successful struggles with the Moors of Africa. But above all, a distinct religious character was given to the enterprise by the presence of Odescalchi, the papal nuncio, whose mission in the Christian camp was not merely to bestow the apostolic benediction on the soldiers, and to animate them to the combat by the assurance of the favor of Heaven, but, as we are told, to drive away all bandits, assassins, thieves, and other public sinners, who might have enlisted from the hope of booty, and who, unworthy of fighting in a holy cause, might rather draw down the anger of God by new crimes.

The chief appointed to lead the Christian forces, whose arrival was being welcomed with such enthusiastic manifestations of joy, was one every way worthy of a great command. His German biographer thus describes him: “He was of sanguine temperament and lordly presence: in stature somewhat above the middle height; of a frank and generous nature, possessing a strong sense of justice, and gifted with a ready wit and a retentive memory. He was remarkably vigorous and strong; so much so, that he could swim in his armour as if he had nothing on him. He was agreeable and courteous in manner, a great respecter of letters and arms, and an excellent horseman. He had a noble, clear, and spacious forehead; his blue eyes were large and bright, with a grave and kindly expression; his countenance was handsome; he had little beard, and was of a light and graceful figure.” By the terms of the league the squadron was to consist of 300 vessels and galleys, and 50,000 men. The actual combatants, however, were not more than 29,000, although there were more than 80,000 altogether in the fleet that was now assembled under the eye of its commander. The council of war having determined on seeking battle with the Turks without loss of time, only a few days were given to the marshalling of the armament, which then sailed out of the port of Messina, presenting a spectacle of naval magnificence which in those days had rarely been equalled. One by one each vessel passed in its allotted order out of the harbor, and fell into its appointed place, whilst the nuncio Odescalchi stood on the pier-head, blessing each in turn. The vessel which bore the Spanish prince was conspicuous for its beauty and decorations; it was the royal galley of Spain, ornamented after the fanciful taste of the day with “delicate carving and ingenious allegories.” The order of battle, which was to be inviolably preserved during the whole time of the expedition, was as follows: Doria led the right wing, having fifty-four galleys under his command, with orders to keep about six miles in advance of the main body, so as to give the ships plenty of sea-room. The left wing was under Agostino Barbarigo, and consisted of an equal number of galleys. The main body of sixty vessels was under the personal command of Don John himself; whilst the reserve of thirty more was intrusted to Don Alvaro di Bazzano, Marquis of Santa Cruz. Don John of Cardona was despatched with some Sicilian galleys a few miles in advance, with orders to reconnoitre the enemy, and fall into his place at the extremity of Doria’s wing, so soon as he should have discovered him. The hoisting of the consecrated standard was to be the signal for the whole fleet falling into line and presenting a single front; whilst a number of galleys were selected to form a circle around the leading vessels of the three chief divisions of the armament to act as a support. Besides the advanced galleys of Cardona, Andrada, a Spanish knight, had previously been sent by Don John, in a light and swift vessel, to make secret observations on the position and preparations of the Turks; whilst the Christian squadrons meanwhile proceeded to the harbor of Gomenizza, where the whole fleet was reviewed by the commander in person, not without symptoms of jealousy and opposition on the part of the Venetians.

† In 1557, when the armada was in preparation, Queen Elizabeth tried to draw Sultan Amurath III. into an alliance with her against Philip and the Pope. Von Hammer gives the letters written on the occasion. With characteristic astuteness she appealed to the religious sympathies of the Turk, making common cause with him as the “destroyer of idolatry,” and declaring that together they could “strike down the proud Spaniard and the lying Pope with all their adherents.” Such were the representations made by the English envoy as to the religious belief of his queen and nation, that one of the Turkish ministers remarked to the Austrian ambassador, that “nothing more was wanted to turn the English into good Mussulmans than that they should lift a finger and recite the Shahad” (or creed of Mahomet).

* Nephew of the great admiral of the emperor Charles V.

(To be continued.)

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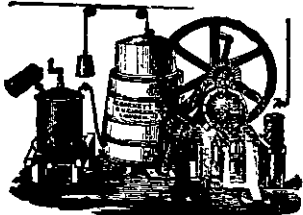
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Is the most effectual remedy for old sores
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These Medicines may be obtained from all
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CHURCH BUILDING IN IRELAND.

The following eloquent sentences are from a sermon preached recently by the Rev. James McLaughlin, P.P., Lavey, County Derry, at the dedication of the new Catholic church at Killyclogher, Omagh:

Standing on an Irish altar, and addressing an audience of Irishmen, on the occasion of a solemn dedication of a new church, would be unmindful of my duty, and ungrateful too, were I not to make at least a few allusions to the history of our own dear isle, and the efforts her people have always made in erecting churches. What history does not mention the long roll of holy prelates and learned men whom Ireland has produced? What a brilliant galaxy of illustrious names! From Patrick to Brigid, from Brigid to Columba, from Columba to Malachy, and even to our own times, our fathers had a lively perception of the sublime and the beautiful; they knew well those causes which operate on the human heart and appeal to the religious sensibilities of the people. Some of the old churches were built on the rocky mountains; some in the quiet sequestered glen, apart from the thronged haunts of men and the bustle of the city; some stood by the little streamlet that threads its way through the rich pasture lands and fields of yellow waving corn. In the history of the Church a century is not a lengthened period; still, during that time the Catholic church has passed through many phases, and nowhere is the change for the better more remarkable than in our own diocese, and in the neighboring diocese of Down and Connor. We had at first the little altar in the glen or mountain side; it has disappeared, never, I hope to return. We had next the plain, unpretending, barn-like structure—it, also, has disappeared in most places. No ivy clad walls, no mouldering ruins remain to testify the spot where the old Cathedral of St. Eugene, at Ardstraw, once stood; but now again, after the lapse of so many centuries, another cathedral, superior to any edifice that ever existed in the diocese of Derry, has been built on the banks of the Foyle, and overlooks the grand old city hallowed by the memories and residence of the great St. Columba. It is a noble undertaking to rebuild the fallen temple, to restore the ruined cloister, and renew the rifled shrine; but it is an arduous undertaking. It requires sacrifices of time and of money, and involves much mental anxiety. Before the work is completed, the priest may succumb, the victim of his zeal. If he survive the labor, he will often receive little gratitude and less reward from the public he has served. He will excite jealousies, because small minds will depreciate the merit they cannot imitate, and ridicule the zeal and success which they envy. But the faithful priest labors for a higher motive, regardless of the jealousies of men or rewards in this life. When the Angelus bell will be heard from hill and valley, as in the days of faith; when new cathedrals will ring with the peals of powerful organs; when learned professors will teach sciences as yet undiscovered, in the spacious halls of new colleges; when our spirits shall have passed to the God that made them, and our bones shall commingle with the bones of our fathers, our children's children shall chant a psalm, and pray a prayer—the psalm shall be in our praise, and the prayer shall be for those who restored the temples and the shrines of our fathers.

SCOTCH AND IRISH CRIME.

It is highly probable in an important debate on the Irish land question, which may be looked for early in the coming session, an attempt will be made to repeat the outrageous slanders of the Irish people in which Mr. McLaren, the member for Edinburgh, and others at regular intervals indulge. I am informed that the most elaborate preparations are being made—statistics examined, and official reports copied—the sole object being, so far as I can discover, to make out a case against Irishmen of all classes and creeds, stamping them as behind the other peoples of the United Kingdom in social morality, in regard for public order, and decorum, and in intelligence. With an anxious desire to help the gentlemen who are conducting this pleasing inquiry in finding out the truth, I have with some pains collected from official records a few statistics, which I commend to their countrymen. For the present I deal with Scotch and Irish crime simply. The English and Welsh attend to their own business, and discreetly avoid comparisons. To compare the crime of the populations of either Leinster, Munster, or Connaught with the crime of a strictly Scotch population equal to the populations of any of the three provinces would be unfair to Scotland, for the simple reason that the conditions are not equal. There is no manufacturing district in any of the provinces named. But Ulster affords a perfect test. There the population in many ways—in descent, in social arrangement, and to some extent in religion—corresponds with the population of Scotland more closely perhaps than any other portion of the United Kingdom. How, then, do offences in Ulster compare with offences in a portion of Scotland equal in population to that of Ulster? Let the following terrible record answer. Offences against property—Ulster, 3,184; Scotland, 12,274. Offences against morals—Ulster, 47; Scotland, 87. Murder and attempts at murder, offences against the lives of infants and children—Ulster, 92; Scotland, 99. Offences against veracity—Ulster, 6; Scotland, 9. Manslaughter—Ulster, 20; Scotland, 23. Police offences—i.e., smaller charges, such as brawls, drunkenness—Ulster, 59,008; Scotland, 56,465. As to this latter feature, I need not point how much more strict the Irish police are than the Scotch in the matter of drunk and disorderly offences. With these official returns before them I shall watch with some curiosity the answer which the Ulster members will give to the attack which will be made on Ireland next session. But if your space permitted I could show that the other provinces of Ireland bear a better comparison even than Ulster, with strictly Scotch populations. The figures show conclusively that in every station of life the Irishman is a purer-lived, more law-abiding citizen than

his Scotch neighbor. He commits fewer murders and he steals less; he is more truthful than the Scotchman. In one point he seems to be more guilty. He is more quarrelsome in his cups than the Scot, but, as I have already said, the Scotch police allow a brawling toper to roll home where an Irish policeman would direct his steps to the nearest station. Statistics of the kind I have given cannot be too widely known, and with your permission I shall return again to the subject. For the present, however, I may say generally that taking the crime of Ulster it is all round 9 per cent. less than the crime of Scotland, and taking specially vicious offences, it is 47 per cent. less.—London Letter.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S WIFE.

On the 19th November, 1838, a disastrous fire broke out in one of the convents of the old town of Limoges, on the banks of the Vienne in France. As is the case with most of the French convents a large boarding school for children was attached to the establishment at Limoges. The instant the fire was discovered, the most urgent measures were adopted for the safety of the inmates and children of the convent, and nearly all the inhabitants of the town gathered in consternation before the blazing building. It was thought that all were safe, when suddenly it was remembered that a little child, who was lying ill in a distant room, had been unthought of in the appalling confusion of the hour. The fire was raging with ungovernable fury, and the doomed edifice seemed wrapped in the devastating flames. There was a piteous cry from the nuns for the poor child who had been left behind, but it looked the very summit of madness to dare her rescue. When despair was setting down on the vast throng, a young woman stepped from out the front of it, and with calm but courageous voice exclaimed that she would try to save the child. Despite the efforts of the firemen to stop her, she plunged into the midst of the crackling flames, and disappeared from the sight of the bewildered gaze of the spectators. Seconds seemed hours in that awful moment, and as they passed there was a fearful stillness in the crowd. The brave girl was absent for a couple of minutes, and as she failed to reappear, it was feared that she had perished a victim to her heroic charity. At length her figure was seen passing again amidst the flames, and she carried with her the little child in her arms. She was welcomed with a frantic burst of joy by all who stood around, and with thousands upon thousands of blessings for the unexampled deed she had done. A few days after King Louis Philippe sent her a gold medal for her noble and successful effort, and her hand was asked in marriage by a young captain of the French army, who had witnessed the act at the convent at Limoges. The offer was accepted, and the captain and the heroine are alive and well to-day. The captain is now the Marshal-President of the French Republic, and the brave-hearted young girl of the incident of 19th November, 1838, is his amiable, devoted, and beneficent wife.—'Dublin Freeman,' November 23.

THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.

KIT CARSON, an eye-witness of the execution of Maximilian at Queretaro, describes it as follows:—"I was under General Corrona for several years, and was present when Maximilian and his two generals were shot. I was within ten yards of him during the last half-hour of his life. History says that his last words were 'Poor Carlotta!' History is wrong. A report was prevalent, apparently from authentic sources, that his wife had died two weeks before, and Maximilian believed it. When he was brought out for execution he was accompanied by two Mexican priests, whom he embraced and kissed repeatedly. He then took from the hands of one of the priests a crucifix, and kissed it twelve or thirteen times. The sergeant of the squad appointed to shoot him then came forward, and, kneeling, asked pardon for having to perform the awful task of taking his life. Maximilian took a medal (a gift from Victor Emanuel) from his breast and gave it to the sergeant, with the remark that 'if he obeyed orders he was a good soldier.' The two generals knelt down with their backs to the firing squad. Maximilian stood up facing his executioners. Placing his hand on his heart, he looked at the soldiers firmly and said, in English: 'Boys, aim here.' A sheet of flame and smoke came from the levelled muskets, and Maximilian fell to the ground. The two generals died instantly, but the ex-king still lived. As he writhed in agony, he moaned out in Spanish, 'O, man! O, man!' The soldiers then drew nearer, and gave the fallen monarch the *coup de grace*."

The many improvements that are being carried out in George-street, bid fair to render that thoroughfare the rival to South Princes street in the matter of increased architectural adornments. Amongst other houses of business that have enlarged their premises, that of Mr. T. S. Kerr has completed extensive alterations. In addition to the trade hitherto carried on by this establishment in Clothing and Men's Mercery, an extensive Drapery department has been opened; and the reputation which has been long enjoyed by Mr. Kerr for the excellence of the stock hitherto kept on hands by him, is the best proof that his new undertaking will be thoroughly well maintained.

The Supreme Court Hotel, which is about to be opened in Stuart-street by Mr. C. O'Driscoll will form a valuable addition to establishments of its kind in Dunedin. It will contain 17 well ventilated and neatly furnished bed-rooms, and four sitting-rooms, as well as a dining-room and a billiard-room. Each landing will be pleasantly supplied with hot and cold water, and convenient bath-rooms will be provided. The building is now completed, and only awaits internal fittings to be prepared for habitation. In accomplishing this, neither trouble nor expense will be spared, and a thoroughly comfortable and well conducted hotel will speedily be available.

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

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Office of the Holy Week, by Rev. Father Crasset, S.J., cloth, 1s 6d., post, 2s.; morocco 7s. 6d., post, 8s.
 All for Jesus, by F. W. Faber, D.D., cloth, lettered, 7s 6d, post, 8s 6d.
 Catholic Interests in the nineteenth century, by Count de Montalembert, 2s 6d, by post 2s 10.
 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 lett., 4s, by post 4s 4d.
 I Promessi Sposi, or The Betrothed, by Manzoni, cloth, gilt lett. 5s 6d, by post 6s 2d.
 Irish Diamonds, by Emily Bowles, cloth lettered, 4s 6d, by post 5s.
 James Jordan, a Workingman's Narrative, cloth lettered 2s 6d, by post, 2s 10d.
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 Letters of St. Teresa, translated from the Spanish by Rev. John Dalton, with fac-simile of the Saint's handwriting, cloth lettered, 5s 6d, by post 6s 2d.
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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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 Pius IX. and Lord Palmerston, by Count de Montalembert, 1s, by post, 1s 3d.
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 And others too numerous to mention.

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

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
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MOSGIEL DRESS TWEEDS, in new checks and plain colors, for Ladies' Ulsters, Costumes, and Dresses.
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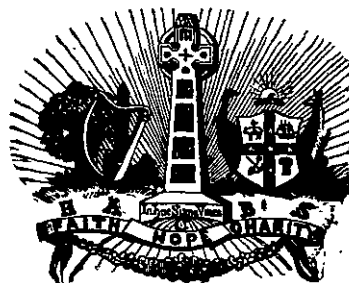
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

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I. IBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill
Dunedin
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Greymouth
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Addisons
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Wellington
Onehunga
Otahuhu
Auckland
Napier
Akaroa
Grahamstown
and Nelson.

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

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

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

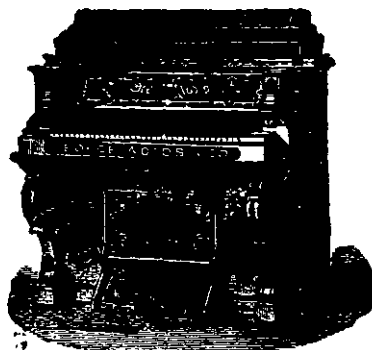
A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for TWENTY-SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, 15s. for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s. for a further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately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

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

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

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

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



FIRST ANNUAL CLEARING SALE,

To make room for fresh shipments of

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PIANOFORTES from £15. HARMONIUMS from £6 5s.
 ORGANS AT ALL PRICES. MAGNIFICENT TONED PIANOS, 7 Octaves, trichord, fret front, in Italian Walnut, with check action, and all the latest improvements, for

THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS.

The whole of the Magnificent Stock, costing over £12,000, will be offered to DECEMBER 31st, at a corresponding reduction, the only stipulation being that the terms are NET CASH.

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

GENERAL NEWS.

Raciborski, the great German physiologist, states that the heating of the earth by the sun causes magnetic currents from the equator to each pole. We should lie, therefore, in the direction of these currents; if we lie across these the result is unpleasant, and want of sleep is the consequence. The head to the north is the best position, to the west the worst. Physicians who have charge of hospitals all attend to the directions in which the beds are placed, and with the best results. When the Prince of Wales was ill with fever he suffered much from sleeplessness; attention was drawn to the position of his bed, which was placed in the proper direction, and with the happiest result.

Hawthorne wrote as follows concerning "Spiritualism." Alas! my countrymen, we have fallen on an evil age! If these phenomena have not humbug at the bottom, so much the worse for us. What can they indicate in a spiritual way, except that the soul of man is descending to a lower state than it has ever before reached while incarnate? We are pursuing a downward course in the eternal march, and thus bringing ourselves into the same range with beings whom death, in requital of their gross and evil lives, has degraded below humanity. To hold intercourse with spirits of this order we must stoop and grovel in some element more vile than earthly dust. These goblins, if they exist at all, are but the shadows of past mortality; outcasts, mere refuse stuff, adjudged unworthy of the eternal world, and, on the most favorable supposition, dwindling gradually into nothingness. The less we have to do with them the better, lest we share their fate.

It often happens to an actor to find himself confronting an audience with whom he is evidently wholly out of sympathy. His playing may be excellent, and at other times he may be admired; but occupants of pit and gallery had looked for another sort of entertainment, and will not consent to be baulked of their expected treat. In these circumstances the majority of actors resign themselves to misfortune, and go through the performance with the best grace they can assume. We venture to think that they might take a hint from the actor, Mr. Samuel Butler, one of whose feats was recorded in a paper read the other day before the Manchester Literary Club. He was bold enough one evening in a theatre usually devoted to melodrama to personate Macbeth. The occupants of the gallery, who had anticipated the ordinary exciting scenes, were disappointed, and became so demonstrative that it seemed as if the performance must come to an end. At last Mr. Butler saw the necessity of throwing a sop to Cerberus, and advancing to the footlights coolly remarked, "I see what you want." He then deliberately drew a chalk line along the middle of the stage, and, "after a word to the leader of the band, folded his arms skimbo, and then and there danced a Lancashire clog hornpipe in a manner that brought down the house." Having finished he went again to the front, and thus addressed the now conciliated gallery—"You have had what you paid for; we will now go on with 'Macbeth.' History does not tell how these bold tactics ultimately succeeded; but they certainly did not deserve to fail.

The nuns in the convent attached to the Church of San Lorenzo in Panisperna are about to be driven from their home in order to give place to one of the numerous Governmental offices who are said to be required for the ruling of this unhappy country. These nuns will, it is said, be sent to the Convent delle Purificazioni, near the Piazza Barberini.

The clever writer in the 'Argus,' under the *nom de plume* of "The Vagabond," made, according to his own statements, some startling discoveries in connection with several institutions he visited. He has forgotten one important discovery which he made, and as "modest men are of their own merits dumb," I will briefly narrate the facts:—"The Vagabond" is, or was, or professed to be, a surgeon; while on a visit to the Melbourne Cemetery on the look out for material, for a contribution to the 'Argus,' he accidentally kicked against a hard, white substance among the gravel on one of the paths. Closer examination proved the obstruction to be a bone. Several other bones were unearthed close by, and "The Vagabond," having examined them carefully, carried them into the office, and said to the person in charge—"Is it not disgraceful that human bones are to be found imbedded in the gravel pathways in this cemetery? Such a state of affairs is a disgrace to our common humanity. How do you, sir, account for the matter?" "Well," said the person addressed, "I really cannot say anything on the subject just now, but will make inquiries. Are you sure they are human bones?" "Yes," replied "The Vagabond," "I am a surgeon, and I am satisfied they are human bones." He left, promising to call next day for an explanation. Shortly afterwards one of the grave-diggers came into the office, when he was startled by the query—"How do you account for human bones being found in the gravel walk at the rear of the office?" "Human bones, be hanged," said the grave-digger. "Them's the mutton bones left by my dog. They were found in the exact spot where he plants the bones when he polishes them off." A gentleman called next day and received the explanation, but an account of the startling discovery now finds its way into print for the first time.—'Advocate.'

The alleged increase of drunkenness in Ireland has lately been the theme upon which many English public men and English newspapers have preached eloquent sermons, and it is unfortunately too true that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Ireland is not decreasing—"we own it; we deplore it; we condemn it"—but it is at least some consolation to know that we are not so bad in that respect as some of our neighbors. During the year 1875 it appears that no less than 203,989 persons were apprehended for being "drunk and disorderly" in England—a far larger proportion of the population than the same class of unhappy people in Ireland. It is also stated that 450,000 out of the 600,000 paupers in England have become pauperized by excessive drinking, and that 2,500,000 men, women and children are recorded as being members of drunkards' families. The number of gallons of pure alcohol contained in

the liquor consumed in England is estimated at 84,000,000 gallons, which is valued at £130,000,000! Beside these tremendous figures the statistics of drinking in Ireland appear, by contrast, almost insignificant. The latest return gives the number of gallons of spirits consumed in Ireland as 6,176,501.—'Irishman.'

The grasshoppers (say the 'Creswick Advertiser,' Victoria), have made great destruction with the gardens throughout the district. Mr. Everard, who usually makes from six to ten tons of jam and tomato sauce, will not be able to make much more than half the usual quantity this year. Some of his apple trees are stripped of the leaves, and a great many of the apples eaten. As soon as any apples fall off the trees, they are at once attacked by myriads of these plagues, and eaten up.

As I drive over the mountain passes of Switzerland, over the furka and down toward the eternal glaciers of the Rhone, I wonder how the inhabitants of the many little cottages I pass support themselves in such sterile places. So I said to the driver, "How do the people get a living here?" He looks at me surprised a moment, and then replies, "Why, they all work." And surely, just over there between a patch of snow and those heavy boulders, there is a green spot, and the Switzer has found he can raise a bit of grain or flax and some potatoes there. And beyond still is another oasis he has found, and the mother and children are mowing on it. So the wolf is kept from the door, and the little miserable cottage is their kingdom, and it is clean and respectable, and all their own. By and by the boy is going to Lucerne, with the bright prospect ahead of becoming waiter in good time, in a grand hotel. Thus the family will have a lift; then the girl will go away to better her condition, and help the parents and the younger ones. And so many just such brave hearts and honest lives have made even the hardest parts of fair Switzerland to blossom like a rose.—'Letter to Boston Advertiser.'

On Friday night, the 16th ult., Mr. L. Kong Meng, the well-known Chinese merchant, while standing at the hall door of his house, at Malvern Hill, with two of his little daughters, was surrounded all at once for a few seconds with what appeared to be a blaze of blue flame. The electrical phenomenon resolved into a ball of fire, which effected a passage through the drain leading from the bathroom, and shivered a large willow tree, standing about 10ft. from the hall door. The lightning in finding its way to earth made a large hole about 2ft. in diameter on the surface of the ground. This is the third large tree which has been split up by lightning in the same neighborhood during the last year or two.—'Advocate.'

The 'Lake Shore Visitor' says:—"Among the passengers who left Buffalo on the ill fated train that was wrecked at Ashtabula, was Father Albinus, Passionist. He was en route for Madison, a few miles west of Ashtabula, to commence a mission the following Sunday. But on being told that the train would not stop at Madison he got off at Erie, and was thus probably preserved from an awful death.

The 'Jewish World' has made investigations concerning the Protestant sects in England. It finds that they, like the Jews, are fast becoming infidels. It says: "There are three hundred curacies vacant in the English Church in London alone at this moment, from sheer inability on the part of the mitred heads of the Church to induce fervent and efficient young men to enter Holy Orders. An Oxford Professor stated some time ago, that, owing to the latent spirit of religious scepticism at the University, he had not seen a student of superior talent take Orders for ten years. We have caused extensive inquiry to be made in reference to the condition of the Church of England relative to the point under consideration, and we have unquestionable authority for asserting that large numbers of thoughtful clergymen have long ceased to believe the prominent creeds and articles in the national liturgy, and that as far as possible in their discourses they evade allusion to the 'cardinal doctrines' they are expected to preach; and the increasing section of the National Church clergy seize the first opportunity which presents itself to them to quit the pulpit and enter upon lay work, from which they can support their families without any longer doing violence to their consciences by preaching what they do not believe. . . . Similar marks of prevailing alienation from current religious faiths are quite as conspicuous among the more intelligent sections of Non-conformists. The popular Baptist divine, Mr. Spurgeon, not long since declared that the Non-conformist pulpit was 'honeycombed with philosophical infidelity.' We are, consequently, neither better nor worse off, in all probability, in respect to the encroachment of religious belief and neglect, than other faiths are."

'Charivari' publishes another Anglo-phobic cartoon to flatter the *chauvin* taste of the Parisian public. A French soldier is seated smoking at his ease. Up comes Albion, and with outstretched arms exclaims, "Dear friend, come to my assistance! What a position for you to take!" To which the soldier replies, "I am taking the same position as you did in 1870." I must, however, admit that this cut very fairly represents the popular belief in France.

Russia permits 337 foreign newspapers, 107 of which treat of politics, to cross her borders. The majority of these journals are German; but there are 55 English, 30 Slav, 19 French, 16 Swedish, 12 Italian, 10 Greek, and 1 Hebrew.

The Bishop of Cork and Dean Nevile have just commenced an important work in the capital of the South. They have re-established the Mechanics' Institute which was founded there several years ago, and intend to make it a thoroughly efficient school for affording technical instruction to the local working men. And yet the Church is sometimes accused of fostering ignorance!

Persons engaged in agricultural pursuits are now afforded an opportunity of obtaining Pirie's Double Furrow Ploughs at an unprecedentedly low price. The firm of Nimmo & Blair, Stafford-street, Dunedin, has on hand a number of these valuable farming implements, which they are prepared to dispose of at a great sacrifice. Particulars in our advertising columns.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

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

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

TO 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.

TEN POUND TEN FOR A DOUBLE-FURROW PLOUGH.

THE Estate of the late G. F. REID having to be wound up, we have secured from the EXECUTORS a few of PIRIE'S Celebrated DOUBLE-FURROW PLOUGHS, which we are prepared to sell at the above price.

NIMMO AND BLAIR, DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

AS we are about to prepare for striking our Yearly Balance Sheet, subscribers to the NEW ZEALAND TABLET are requested to pay up all arrears without delay. Agents will also kindly attend to this notice.

JOHN F. PERRIN, MANAGER.

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.

DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND.
Friends in Queenstown, per Miss Malaghan £ s. d.
... .. 2 6 6

BIRTH.

HORAN.—On Monday, 12th inst., the wife of T. Horan, Catholic teacher, Arrowtown, of a son.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1877.

THE WELLINGTON ELECTION.

THIS event will come off in a few days. The nomination of candidates is fixed for Saturday next, and the polling for the following Tuesday. Two candidates are in the field,—Mr. TRAVERS, a barrister of some standing, and Mr. HUTCHINSON, the Mayor of Wellington. Their principles, political, social, and educational are identical. The contest therefore is one, not of principles, but of persons. There is not a hair to choose between them, and the public are in no way interested in the success or defeat of either.

But as every contested election has generally something peculiar, something which distinguishes it from every other contested election, so it is in the present instance. And this peculiarity consists in the undisguised contempt in which both candidates hold the Catholic electors of Wellington. Indeed so great and striking is this contempt that we asked ourselves, can it be possible that through some oversight, or mistake, or technicality, all the Catholics of Wellington qualified to be electors, have been excluded this year from the electoral roll. On no other supposition could we satisfactorily account for the language of the addresses of these two candidates on the subject of education, did we not know the sentiments of utter political scorn entertained by these gentlemen in reference to their Catholic fellow subjects.

It is no secret; on the contrary it is well and universally known that the Catholics of Wellington are conscientiously opposed to a system of free, compulsory, and secular education; and that rather than send their children to Government schools, they have, at the expenditure of large sums of money, provided really Christian schools for their own children of both sexes. Yet here we find two candidates, both pledged in favor of a system of free, compulsory, and secular education, both treating their Catholic fellow subjects as if they had no existence, or as if their views on public questions were not worth a moment's consideration, or even a thought.

Nor is this all, these two candidates pledge themselves to support a system of education, which puts the hands of one portion of the public into the pockets of Catholics, robs them for the purpose, and with the intent, of unchristianising their children if possible, and, at all events, of providing secularist bigots with the kind of education they require for their own children, at the expense, to a great extent, of Catholics, who, after helping to educate secularists very cheaply, may then, if they please, educate their own children at their own sole and great expense.

The two candidates for the honor of representing Wellington, in effect, say to their Catholic fellow-citizens: Stand aside, We do not want your aid, and as we do not want your aid, we will trample on your principles and consciences, contemptuously take your money to injure and insult you, and advocate a system of education which, we are quite certain, will as efficaciously exclude you from all participation in the expenditure of the public money, to which you contribute equally with all other citizens, as if there were a penal law expressly excluding you from government schools. This is really the meaning of that part of both the addresses, which treats of the subject of education.

And we do hope that the Catholic voters of Wellington will accept the invitation of Messrs. TRAVERS and HUTCHINSON to stand aside. We trust the Catholics of Wellington, on the polling day, will be conspicuous by their absence from the booths, and religiously abstain from giving the least help to either. In fact, it appears to us, that if any Catholics vote for either of the candidates, they will be guilty of an intrusion where they are neither wanted nor expected, as well as give evidence of a mean and servile spirit.

Our advice to Catholics is to altogether abstain from taking any part in this and similar contests. No good can come to the cause of truth and justice from sharing in such contests, whereas nothing but the loss of self-respect and the defeat for an indefinite period of the cause they have most at heart can result from their doing so. In about two years or so an opportunity will present itself, at the general election,

of punishing the successful candidate of to-day, by an unanimous Catholic vote against him. In the circumstances in which Catholics are placed, their true policy is, on all occasions when it is in their power, to punish all candidates who have opposed aid from the public moneys to Catholic schools.

"FALSE, UNHEROIC."

ought not an uncorrupted and presumably incorruptible newspaper press to make it a chief object of existence, that it should instruct the public as to the truth of all it treats of? Its members form an estate affirmed to be more "important" than that of king, lords or commons—the "Fourth Estate," so constituted by the possession of a "tongue which others will listen to." In the "voice of the charmer" consists its strength and virtue, and before all things it is necessary that it charm "wisely." But if this tongue become, as the children judge, worthy of blisters, if this voice grow "out of tune and harsh," how great is the bewilderment and chaos that are introduced into the minds of men?

A *REGULUS*-like devotion to the interests of the community should distinguish our editors. The dash of *LEONIDAS* is undoubtedly commendable; but into all visions of earthly glory the idea of self enters too far to admit of conduct which may be inspired by such being considered totally free from suspicion, and, on the whole, the cold-blooded, calculating immolation, adopted after long consideration, and adhered to notwithstanding all blandishments and entreaties to the contrary, is that which is preferable, and that which they, on whose tongues such vital interests are understood to hang, should seek to acquire the power of making.

"Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds."

How badly do they savour who deviate from their lofty course; who, instead of endeavoring to explain "the Reality which lies at the bottom of all Appearance," are, on the contrary, concerned in the obfuscation thereof. "World's priests" are they who sacrifice to idols, and from whose censers are wafted fumes which, though they may seem sweet to the sense, are poisonous. But oh! for the potency of pelf, the *BELIAL* of to-day, and for the bigotry of a public that will have editors pander to its prejudices.

Let us take an example. When Cardinal *ANTONELLI* died, the hatred that had pursued him through life was not charitably allowed to be buried likewise. Some thing of panegyric there was, indeed, appearing in the columns of most newspapers. His manners, his tastes, his habits of life were alluded to, not unfavorably, but, through all, one saw that the seeming smile of approbation was in truth a sardonic grin not as yet fully developed; and the guffaw of mockery followed in due course.

Our honorable editors, no doubt, would have had it appear that when they sang pæans over the supposed dishonesty attendant on the acquisition of his wealth by the Cardinal, they had in view the exposure of a fraudulent career, and were not engaged in the spiteful pursuit of blind prejudices, nor in ministering to the depraved appetite of a bigoted public; but such a pretence is but shallow, for none of them have undertaken, as in common justice they are bound to do, to inform their readers that the hints, sneers, and scandalous statements they published, respecting the dead statesman, were totally unfounded; and that it has been shown beyond controversy that his property had come into his possession as honestly as that of the most esteemed man of substance amongst us has been inherited or acquired by him. They vilified the memory of the deceased Cardinal, and they did so for the express purpose of casting dirt through him upon every member of the august order to which he belonged; and, so long as they satisfied their readers, and gained fresh assurance of support and profit, truth and justice were alike indifferent to them. Heaven help the world in which such a "Fourth Estate" has become more important than the other three.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE prize list of the Dominican Convent Art Union has been increased by the addition of four beautiful oleograph copies of Raphael's cartoons, presented by the Christian Brothers. The pictures represent severally, St. Paul preaching at Athens, The Lame Man healed by St. Peter at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple, The people of Lystra preparing to sacrifice to Saints Paul and Barnabas, and Elymas smitten with blindness. Each picture is contained in a gilt frame. The works of art now collected for the laudable purpose of being disposed of in assisting the Dominican nuns to ensure their permanent settlement in Dunedin, and to provide such buildings as will enable them to fully carry out the ordinances of their rule, as well as

to conduct their schools in the efficient manner for which they are otherwise so well qualified, have now reached a considerable value. Owing to the necessarily early issue of the tickets for the Art Union, the names of many of the prizes do not appear upon them, and consequently the value of the pictures taken altogether is much greater than that advertised in the usual manner. It is, however, hoped that the low price, half-a-crown, placed upon the tickets will make up for any deficit thus occasioned. It should be generally known to all parties interested that several handsome pictures have also been provided for a special art-union, in which there will be no blanks and for which tickets will be presented gratis to those persons who have succeeded in disposing of tickets for the general art-union to the value of £5. All things, in short, combine to recommend the undertaking to Catholics and liberal-minded people everywhere.

THE Sydney 'Morning Herald,' which for anti-Irish ravings is a fit mate for certain of our New Zealand contemporaries, speaks of the Irish in America as being, in common with the Germans, Negroes, and Chinese, "the hands and feet of the community;" while "the native population of British descent constitute its brain and nervous system." At any time such an assertion could but brand its author with ignorance, but at present it comes particularly inopportunist, since the whole literary world of the great Republic is now beside itself with rapture over a poem written by an Irish-American, Dr. Joyce, and to which we alluded in our last issue. Enthusiastic criticisms concerning this splendid production meet the eye in the columns of all the American papers. Amongst others an eminent lady writer, who signs herself H. H., thus speaks of it:—"It was with the half-perplexed incredulity of a great delight that we laid down 'Deirdre,' after our first perusal. 'Too good news to be true,' we said, took the volume up, read it again at a single sitting from cover to cover, and laid it down a second time, the delight strengthened, the incredulity vanquished. The incredulity was natural, however. Could it come easy to believe, in this year, not of grace, but of machinery, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, that a man had written a poem which for simplicity in word and loving guilelessness in pictures of Nature might have been written by one of close kin to Chaucer, and in Chaucer's day? A poem which for fire in its stories of battle and for severe splendor in its metaphors may stand unhurt and triumphant by the side of all the old classic epics which have been held sacred since the days of Homer and Virgil." The review from which we have extracted the above appeared in the 'Independent,' and the style in which it is written abundantly bespeaks the power of the writer to pass judgement. American litterateurs will hardly agree with those who direct the columns of the 'Herald.'

In consequence of the threatening state of the weather on Saturday last, the Taieri races were postponed to the Monday following. Unfortunately, however, there was not anything gained by the change, as, although the ground on the latter day was in better condition, the atmosphere was still more unfavorable. The various events were well contested, and the sport good, but the attendance was limited.

We can have no better proof of the indestructibility of humbug than that afforded by the reports of the discovery of the true Orton, which are circulated from time to time. With "Sir Roger" in Millbank, to look out for the appearance of the first-named deponent elsewhere, seems to us no more reasonable than it would be to sit by a man's tombstone and expect to see him pass by still in the flesh.

ARROPOS of the precautions recommended in order to prevent the introduction of small-pox into Otago, it may, perhaps, not be out of place to suggest that the rules supposed sufficient to isolate infection are not always held inviolable. We know for a fact, that some ten years ago, when a ship having on board persons recovering from the above-named disease was approaching Port-Jackson, she was met by a boat conveying a butcher from Sydney who came out to solicit custom, and who, with two men that accompanied him, passed at least half-an-hour on the infected vessel, and then departed unhindered. On entering the bay the ship was sent to the quarantine station at Spring Cove, and detained there a month. The pilot who had come on board a little after the butcher's boat had left the vessel's side, as well as a customs' officer who came on board in the harbor, was obliged to remain in durance with the passengers and crew.

BESIDES its ability to stick to an adversary with all the good taste and tenacity of a puppy dog worrying the decayed remnants of a rat, our contemporary, the 'Otago Guardian,' is generally distinguished by a forced smartness and a wit in convulsions, that are suggestive of the "spoken" part in the humorous songs of a half-penny book of ballads; but for a galvanized attempt at fun, resulting in a sputter of ribaldry, we have seen nothing to surpass our contemporary's pitiful local on St. Patrick's Day. It is to be hoped, however, that so painful an effort has been productive of the desired effects, and that it has obtained for the brilliant columns in which it appeared, additional circulation amongst those roughs whose peculiar prejudices and literary qualifications it was designed to minister to.

As we have been unable to receive any particulars relating to the lamented death of the venerable Archbishop of Sydney in time for our present issue, we reserve our allusions to the career of the deceased prelate until the arrival of the Australian mails.

WE do not know whether we are singularly unfortunate, but, owing to some cause or causes best understood by themselves, postmasters, in general, throughout the colony of New Zealand display a most shameful carelessness with regard to the due forwarding of the TABLET to our subscribers. We beg leave to remind these gentlemen that common honesty requires them to attend to the safety of newspapers quite as much as to that of letters. The regulation, by which it is required that notice be sent to the office of any newspaper when the journal issued by it is not claimed by the party to whom it is addressed at any post-office, seems to be held in utter contempt.

THE ordinary meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society was held in St. Joseph's School-room on Wednesday even-

ing last. There was a very fair attendance of the members, and several new ones were elected. A full attendance is requested for next meeting, on account of special business that is to be transacted.

It is much to be regretted that the state of the atmosphere yesterday was not more favorable to the observation of the expected transit of Vulcan by Messrs Ross and Skey. The well-known ability of these gentlemen led us to hope for the happiest results.

In the case of Pearson *versus* the City Corporation, judgment has been given in favor of the plaintiff. This verdict, no doubt, will be hailed with satisfaction by all those who followed the course of the inquiry, especially if they happen to be interested in the welfare of children. We fear, however, that the Corporation of Dunedin is not likely to gain in reputation for humanity wherever the report of the case is perused. If it be found necessary for the preservation of the public health that Bumbledom be intruded into the homes of citizens, we, for our part, would prefer that some shorter measure should be introduced, by which, at least, *euthanasia* might be promoted. At all events, the community at large owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Pearson, whether they acknowledge it or not. We rejoice in the purposed abolishment of the Fever Hospital, because we believe it to have been the occasion of more harm than good.

COMMERCIAL.

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

Fat Cattle.—150 head were yarded at the market to-day, about one-half being of good to prime quality, the remainder only medium. Best pens of bullocks brought from £13 10s to £15; do cows, from £7 10s to £11, or equal to about 27s 6d to 30s per 100lbs for prime descriptions.

Fat Calves.—20 were penned, which sold readily at from 25s to 55s each.

Fat Sheep.—3000 of all descriptions came forward. Prices may be quoted at about the same as last week. Cross-breeds brought from 8s 3d to 11s 6d, and a few very prime pens 12s 9d; merinos from 6s to 8s 9d—or 2½d for former, and 2d for latter.

Fat Lambs.—200 were penned, and found buyers at 5s 6d to 9s.

Store Cattle.—There is still a fair demand, but a very few lots have changed hands.

Store Sheep.—A good inquiry continues for young sheep, with few offering. We have sold 4000 of all descriptions during the week, at the following rates:—Merino wethers, two, four, and six-tooth, 5s 6d; do full-mouthed, 3s; merino ewes, two, four, and six tooth, 6s 6d to 7s; do full-mouthed, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; cross-breeds, four-tooth and over, 7s to 7s 6d; do, two-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d.

County Sales.—On Tuesday, 20th inst., we held a large clearing sale of stock, &c., at Mr. F. Roberts' Kuriwao estate, Clinton. There was a large attendance of buyers and almost every lot offered was sold at satisfactory prices. Cattle brought from £4 10s to £10; sheep, up to 8s; horses from £15 to £50.

Sheepskins were in good demand at previous rates. Full-wool merinos, 4s 9d; shearings, 1s 9d to 2s 3d; pelts, 10d; lambs, 1s 2d to 2s 2d; station skins, 6½d to 7½d per lb.

Hides.—We sold 150, principally light and inferior, at 6s to 12s 9d; medium, 13s 9d to 15s 9d; heavy good condition, 21s 6d—equal to 4d per lb.

Tallow.—Fair to good brought 28s 6d; no shipping lots offered.

Grain.—Wheat: Millers are buying cautiously, supplies being more than immediate wants. The price has declined fully 3d for the choicest milling 5s 3d being the highest price paid; 4s 9d to 5s for fair to good sound wheat; inferior, nominal. Oats are inquired for, but not many offering; 2s 4d for good new feed; 2s 7d to 2s 9d for fine old samples. Barley: A good fair quantity of malting has been sold during the week, principally of last season's growth, which, if fine, is preferred to the new. Fine samples, 4s 9d to 5s; medium, 4s to 4s 6d; milling, 2s 9d to 3s.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending March 21, 1877:—The demand for workpeople is quiet but healthy, and all useful steady people can get work, more especially if suited for country employment. There will be new life in all departments immediately after the race holidays. Hotel people are in large request; so are females in every line. Couples are very much sought for, but, if possible, without children. Fortunately, a great many settlers have built cottages for people with families, and so solve the difficulty, to the benefit of all concerned. Carpenters are busy. The iron trade is still very slack. Tailors are a little brisker, but not so busy as usual for the season. Storemen, clerks, and town-bred men without trades, are worst off. Wages—Countrv, 15s to £80; ploughmen, £52 to £60; shepherds, £60; dairymen, £65, 20s, and 25s; boys, 10s to 15s; carpenters, 10s, 12s, and 13s; house girls, 10s, 12s, and 15s; hotel girls, 12s, 15s, and up to 30s; bushmen, 8s and 9s; ordinary labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; waiters, barmen, cooks, groom, &c., 25s to 50s; storemen and clerks, 30s, 50s, and 60s; miners, 9s and 10s; cooks and bakers for stations, £55 to £60.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending March 21, 1877, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb points, 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; s'd and rolled bacon, 10d to 11d; C lonial hams, 1s 2d; English hams, 1s 6d; eggs, although not very plentiful, are retailing at 1s 9d per dozen.

MR. M. C. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending March 21, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed), per bushel, 2s 3d; milling, 2s 6d. Wheat (chicks), 3s 6d to 4s. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s. Pollard, scarce. Bran, 2s 5s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £15; small, £15 10s. Oatmeal, £12. Potatoes, new, 4s per cwt. Hay, new, £3 15s; old hay, £4 per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending March 21, 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.

THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES OUTDONE IN SCOTLAND.

If we look to the astounding baseness no less than the cold-blooded, heartless barbarity of the "massacre of Glencoe," it must be admitted that some of Mr. Macandrew's countrymen have been a shade worse than even Turkish miscreants of the worst type. True, a period of some 180 years has elapsed since that base, brutal, and bloody deed, under William III. of blessed memory, took place. But no length of time can ever remove those feelings of horror, pity, and indignation with which the massacre of Glencoe must be associated. It has stamped on the character of the Orange usurper, who ordered "the military execution" of Macdonald and his clan, a mark of eternal infamy. The baseness of Lord Stair, Captain Campbell, and Lieutenant Lindsay, shown by the part they took in it, is such as base Scotchmen only could be guilty of, for when a Scotchman is bad he is bad indeed—*Corruptio optima pessima*. The history of the Scotch "Reformation," so-called, abounds with proofs of this.

The following account of the massacre of Macdonald and his clan by Christian [Bashi-Bazouks is from the 'Encyclopedia Britannica':—"The warrant (for the military execution of the Macdonalds) was signed and counter-signed by the King's own hand. The Secretary, Lord Stair, urged the officers who commanded in the Highlands to execute their orders with the utmost rigor. Captain Campbell, being uncle to young Macdonald's wife, was received by the father with all manner of friendship and hospitality. Till the first of the month the troops lived in the utmost harmony with the people, and on the very night of the massacre the officers passed the evening at cards in Macdonald's house. In the night, Lieutenant Lindsay with a party of soldiers called in a friendly manner at Macdonald's door, and was instantly admitted. Macdonald, while rising to receive his guest, was shot dead through the back with two bullets. His wife had already dressed, but *she was stripped naked by the soldiers, who tore the rings off her fingers with their teeth*. The slaughter now became general; neither age nor infirmity was spared."

I need not go on with the description of the horrors of the scene. They are too revolting and degrading to human nature, and too closely resemble the recent Bulgarian atrocities to require me to do so. The next time Mr. Macandrew or any of the Scotch humanitarians in Dunedin make a speech about Bulgarian atrocities, it is to be hoped they will not speak of them as "unparalleled," but think of the massacre of Glencoe and Cromwell's butcheries in Ireland.

Cromwell and William of Orange were celebrated men, and possessed of great talents. They did some commendable acts from questionable or evil motives, and greatly added to the fame and material prosperity of England. Great in a proper sense of the word they cannot be called. They were bold, bad men. They were traitors and tyrants, or usurpers and the leaders of traitors and fanatics. They converted the chivalrous army of England into a band of sanguinary and sordid executioners. They sanctified the un-Christian principle of revolt against authority like their great predecessor, Lucifer, and thereby paved the way for endless wars. Yet the good Macandrew, and such as he regard the two characters with feelings of admiration a little "on this side idolatry." We judge of men's principles by the company they frequent, or the characters they admire.

Judge Mr. Macandrew and his adherents by this standard, and it is not much the Catholics of Otago have to expect from their sense of justice or liberality. But happily all Protestants are not alike, and some, perhaps a majority of them, now repudiate in their hearts those principles which Cromwell and William of Orange shed so much blood to uphold. It is high time they did.

Trace to their source those wars which have deluged England and the continent of Europe with blood for the past three centuries, and you will find they spring from that "sacred right of insurrection," which "reformers," falsely so-called, teach so constantly. The subjects of the Sultan are now putting that right into practice, and England may suffer by their doing so. She taught them the fatal lesson. True Catholics alone can reconcile obedience, with a zeal for liberty and political progress. Moral and not brute force is their grand weapon.

England and Russia, the leaders of the two great "revolted" churches in modern Christendom, cannot well hope to promote permanent peace in the world, because without obedience no peace can exist; obedience enforced not by pike and gun, but by a spiritual authority. Until a Catholic spirit enter into the Governments of England and Russia, and the other leading governments of Europe; until they submit obediently to the spiritual authority of the Vicar of Christ, no permanent peace can be expected to arise out of the present Eastern policy, but rather further and more bitter animosities, leading to other wars sooner or later.

Auckland.

OBSERVER.

THE constant cures which we hear of as being effected in cases of severe Rheumatism and Gout, since the introduction of Ghollah's great Indian Cures into New Zealand, lead us to believe that the Proprietor must be realising a large sale for these medicines. Judging from the testimonials which we have seen, and which appear to have come from all parts of New Zealand, their curative properties seem to be extraordinary.

WHIST PLAYING.

ARE you a good whist player, reader? or if your modesty will not allow you to say yes, I would ask you do you go in for the strict game? If you do, pray read no more of this nonsense of mine—select something else to while away your hour. My remarks will not be palatable to you, because I dislike the strict game and your *stager* player. I must confess I do not shine at the game, and this *stager* account for the fact that I always avoid, if possible, sitting down to a whist table with old stagers.

In my time, I have inadvertently committed injuries on many people. On one occasion I lodged a few shots in a friend's back when attempting to knock down a pheasant. In my hurry once, on a frosty morning, I tumbled over an old gentleman, who, from his spiciness and juvenility of dress, I surmised was on conquest bent. It would be a vain effort to call to mind the number of ladies' dresses whose destruction has been due to my awkward feet. But in all these instances, and many others too tedious to narrate, a polite explanation always seemed to remove any angry or disagreeable feeling which might have been caused by me. One exception, indeed, does arise before me in the matter of torn dresses. On one of the many occasions, I happened to stumble on to a lady's train, instead of the customary amiable smile and sweet assurance that no harm was done, in reply to my eager but ill-expressed inquiries, this particular lady turned round sharply and asked me whether I had any eyes. "Did I not see I had done harm, and a great deal of harm!" This is very hard on a man, not naturally very audacious, surrounded by people who are mostly strangers to him, and when the injured lady has sported a train five yards at least in length. However, this is a solitary instance in a multitude of such cases; and what made it more remarkable and more awkward to me, was that the lady was young and handsome.

But it is at the whist-table I have been most annoying to my fellow-mortals. I say most, because I never remember, no matter what apologies I may have offered for my offences at cards, to have met with the slightest forgiveness from man or woman. I never sit down to play unless I am absolutely compelled, and I then do it with fear and trembling. And if my partner be one who has been playing whist any time these five and twenty years (weekly if not daily), and, horror of horrors, if this person be one of the tender sex, then, indeed, I feel that torture is in store for me, and I go anything but like a lamb to the slaughter. These old stagers never let you be at ease. If through some good fortune you make no mistake, then, whilst the cards are being shuffled for a new deal, it is their delight to speculate as to what would have happened if the cards had been played in such and such a way. They have all the combinations at their finger ends. You are lost in wonder at their prodigious memories. But if you have neglected to play up to their lead, or committed any of the faults—and their name is legion—to which a careless player is prone, then the interval before the new deal, which should be one of quiet and rest, is made the occasion for hurling a battery of indignant questions at your head.

A short time ago, I weakly consented, because there was no other fourth person present, to complete a whist party. I watched with eagerness my partner take the cards into his hands, and I soon perceived from his method of shuffling that my fate was sealed. I have learned from sad experience to recognise at a glance the shuffle of the rigorous player. There is a species of "no-compromise" in it, which cuts into my very soul. Things went well with me at first. I held such good hands that no matter what cards I played we won. But fortune was only playing with me, raising me up sufficiently high so that I might have a good fall. During this happy time my partner did not growl, and I was satisfied and at my ease. But all mundane things are transitory, good cards included. The luck soon began to turn, and with it my short spell of happiness tumbled to pieces. I must have made a dreadful hash of the play, if I may judge by my partner's indignation. Once, when I fondly imagined I had done well, my partner, as soon as the *entr' acte* came, queried in a tone of amazement, "Why, in the name of wonder, did you keep that king of hearts bottled up until the last?" I mildly suggested that—as it turned out—it made no difference. This explanation only made matters worse. I was indignantly told "not to take refuge in such an excuse;" that though we had lost nothing by it, still I had not played the game, and that I had made an egregious mistake in "bottling up" my king so long.

The term "bottling up," I must confess, nettled me, and I determined on seeing whether I could not bowl out this wonderful and most amiable partner of mine in some slip. The next deal gave me a good hand, and we nearly made the game. It was then my turn to deal, and whilst shuffling the cards, I remarked in a careless, airy, off-hand manner—not looking at my partner, but intent only on dealing the cards—and as if the observation I was making had come, as it were, casually into my head, "By the way, partner, it is a pity that you did not play your king of spades instead of a trump that time, if you had, we certainly should—" I caught his eye at this point, and I am ashamed to confess that that sentence never got finished: it died away into thin air; for a look of such unutterable contempt, mingled with amazement at my audacity, met my gaze as completely dumbfounded me. I had intended to say that "we certainly should have got out." But I believe if I had reached that, nothing short of an apoplectic fit could have satisfied his indignation.

X.Y.Z.

Over the tiny grave of the only body—that of an infant—washed ashore at Lydd, near Dungeness, from the ill-fated emigrant ship *Northfleet*, has been placed a slab with the simple inscription "God knows," that having been the touching reply of the parish constable when he was appealed to by the undertaker as to what name should be engraved on the coffin-plate.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

LONDON, March 12.

The wool sales are marked by considerable languor, and prices continue to recede. Prices average one penny lower than the opening. 14,000 bales have been withdrawn. The French markets have been supplied.

There is no change in the wheat market. It is estimated that there are about a million and a half quarters afloat, and that foreign arrivals will be large.

The late political crisis in Victoria and the battle of Protection v. Free Trade are criticised hopefully by the London 'Times,' which says though the Free Traders may now be defeated their triumph is not far distant.

SYDNEY, March 16.

Archbishop Polding died to-day, and will be buried on Monday.

March 19.—Archbishop Polding's funeral was attended by great crowds. The procession was fully three miles long.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IS THE ENEMY OF EDUCATION!

SHE is specially noted for this work of education. She alone—the Catholic Church alone—makes ignorance such a crime as to exclude from the kingdom of heaven. Ignorance, alone, in Catholic theology, is such a sin as to exclude man, without any other sin, from the kingdom of heaven. Do you not all know, my friends, and have we not all been taught since our childhood that there can be no salvation without a knowledge of at least the principal mysteries of faith? The Church of God is founded on this knowledge; she cannot exist without it, much less flourish and triumph, and pursue her apostolic career amongst the nations. Knowledge is her first principle, because *Deus scientiarum Dominus*, God is the Lord of knowledge, and, adds the apostle, "He that is ignorant shall be ignored and unacknowledged of God." Nay, more, the Catholic Church depends more than any other institutions, I will not say religion, for there is no religion outside the Catholic Church, there are forms of opinions calling themselves religion, but religion means the *cultus Dei*, the worship of God, and that worship must be one, it must be true, it must absorb the whole intellect and heart, by faith and Divine grace, it must take the whole man and put him in the presence of God for the purposes of worship, or else it is no religion. The Catholic Church, I say, depends more than any institution in this world on education, whether we consider her dogmas, that is to say, her belief or her practice. Think, my dearly beloved, how finely intellectual is the religion which is based and founded upon the mystery of the Incarnation, and demands, my beloved, of its children to grasp the mighty thought that God became man, that God became man—so that out of our two natures the Divine and the human only one person, and that person Divine, sprang forth. This mystery is so great in itself, in its intellectual power, and in the demand that it makes on our intelligence that the greatest philosopher of old, the masters of all human knowledge, were unable to grasp it in its immensity; and yet the humblest Catholic child not only receives and believes it but promises it every time that he says, "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us." "Mother of God," behold the whole mystery of the Incarnation. This mystery, the fundamental one, is followed up by a series of the highest and most arduous intellectual truths. They come to us, it is true, in the shape of Divine assertion; they come to us upon the authority of the Almighty God who utters them, and of the infallible Church which interprets them. But tell me, is it no small act of intellectual power to grasp the idea of a God revealing unchangeable truth, that is to say, manifesting His own nature—of a Church on earth unchanging, infallible, bearing witness to that one truth, and standing up for it against all the powers of this earth and all the powers of hell?—Father Burke.

THE BLACK BOOK OF RUSSIA.

THE Polish Historical Society of London has already dealt one blow against the cruel tyrant of the land of Sobieski by publishing a widely-read address to the Slavs of Turkey warning them to beware of the Czar and the emancipation which comes from St. Petersburg. Expressing the warmest desire for the liberation of the Turkish Christians from oppression, the Polish Historical Society bade them be on their guard lest the Cossack slip in and take the place of the Bashi-Bazouk. What the Poles have now done against their tyrant, however, cast, into the shade all the effects of the memorable address to the Slavs of Turkey.

In a powerful volume, bound in sepulchral black, and appropriately called the "Black Book of Russia" from its horrible contents still more than from its gloomy binding, the tale of Muscovite barbarities during the last Polish insurrection is related with a simple pathos which freezes the blood with pity and horror. The deeds of demons let loose might fail to rival the abominations of which the officers and soldiers of Russia were guilty. As was said of Bulgaria, it can be said of Poland, that at every stage of their progress, murder, and rapine, and arson, the burning of towns and villages, the ravishing of women, the slaughter of old men and children, the massacre of the weak, the wounded and the sick, marked the march of the Russian armies. It was a scene from the lowest depths of hell, rather than anything merely inhuman. We can fancy the consternation with which the Muscovite Government must recognise this terrible resurrection of its crimes. If Poland has no longer a strong arm to strike, she has a voice to denounce to the execration of the civilized world the butchers of her nationality and the persecutors of her faith.—Liverpool United Irishman.

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COAL:

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

**GAS COKE, SYDNEY COKE, CHAR-
COAL. FIREWOOD**

Manuka, Maple, Black and Red Pine, Mixed Wood.

Office—Opposite 'Daily Times' Office.

Coal Depot: Reclaimed Land, opposite Railway Station

IMPORTANT NOTICE**TO THE GREAT SEWERAGE SCHEME.**

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

FOR CASH ONLY.

4 inch, per foot	...	...	0 6
6 "	"	...	0 8
9 "	"	...	1 3
12 "	"	...	2 0
15 "	"	...	4 3

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

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

W. M. WHITE,

Patent Stone Pipe Factory,

February 7, 1877.

Kensington.

MARTIN & WATSON**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

**COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,**

STUART ST.,

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

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

JOHN CAHILL,**THAMES STREET,****OAMARU,****WHOLESALE AND RETAIL****FAMILY GROCER]**

AND

CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE SALESMAN.**VICTORIA BOARDING HOUSE,**

Thames street,

OAMARU.**ANDREW COSTELLO, PROPRIETOR.**

Good accommodation for the

WORKINGMAN.**THOMSON AND NIVEN,****BOOK IMPORTERS,**

Great King Street,

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

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****GEOGE 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.

FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

S. T. KERR has opened a **NEW DRAPERY MART,**

In connection with his well-known **CLOTHING AND MEN'S MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT.**

In order to make this new undertaking a success

GREAT INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED.

FACT No. 1—Winceys Cheaper than ever. Wonderful Value.

FACT No. 2—BLANKETS FOR THE MILLION. No House can beat them, few can compare with them for Sterling Value.

Heads of Families, Hotel Keepers, and the General Public before they purchase will do well to inspect the undermentioned Goods:—

Counterpanes, Toilet Covers, Sheetings, Towellings, Flannels, Toilet Quilts, Calicoes, Long Cloths, Diapers, Brown Hollands, &c., &c.,

FOR IT IS REALLY A FACT THAT S. T. KERR is determined that his Prices shall make the Goods

SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Civility and Despatch, combined with the Fact that you will get more than ordinary value for your money, must induce you to patronise

S. T. KERR,

The Cheapest Draper,

The Cheapest Clothier,

The Cheapest Men's Mercer

To be found this Side the Line,

CORNER OF HANOVER AND GEORGE STREETS.

THE EX-EMPRESS AT THE VATICAN.

A ROME correspondent, under date of December 18th, writes:—"Immediately on arriving the Empress Eugenie wrote an autograph letter to the Pope, thanking him for his fatherly reception of her son, and craving an audience on Saturday at 11 o'clock. The Pope, although unwell, and fresh from a visit of physicians, acknowledged Her Majesty's missive at once, and expressed the pleasure he would have in receiving her at any time convenient to herself. Punctually at 11 o'clock on Saturday, a closed carriage, destitute of all armorial insignia, drew up at the entrance to the Vatican, and the Empress and the Prince Louis Napoleon alighted, followed by a lady and gentleman in waiting. The Empress and her lady in waiting wore dark silk dresses, were thickly veiled, and without jewelry. They were received at the entrance by Cardinal Simeoni and two other prelates with regal honors. The Empress and the Prince Imperial were ushered through the Papal antechamber between lines of the Noble Guard and the Palatine Guard, and shown into the Pope's library, while the Pope himself was in an adjoining room. There the Holy Father received the Empress alone, and the two remained in close colloquy for one hour and a half. Afterwards, at the invitation of Cardinal Simeoni, Prince Louis Napoleon and the two attendants were admitted, and together with the Empress, conversed with his Holiness another half hour. The party then withdrew into the Vatican library, and inspected the cabinets of coins, the archaeological rarities, the albums presented to the Pope, and paused with peculiar interest before the Sevres vase which served as the baptismal font for the Prince Imperial in Paris. Baron Visconti then conducted them through the galleries and museums, and they returned to the Villa Bonaparte. The 'Liberta' asserts that the Empress no sooner saw the Pope than she fell on her knees and wept bitterly, till, after some minutes, yielding to the Pope's entreaties, she permitted herself to be raised by Cardinal Bonaparte and the Prince Imperial, and dried her tears.

A CHAPTER OF IRISH HISTORY.

In the recent death of Sir John Esmonde, Bart., at the comparatively early age of fifty, the representative of one of the oldest Anglo-Irish families in County Wexford has passed away. Seated in that county with the early English settlers, the family became conspicuous in the age of Elizabeth. Sir Lawrence, the representative at that time, adopted the Protestant religion, and commanded a troop of horse in 1601-2. He was knighted by Sir Henry Sydney, and in an expedition to West Connaught with Sir Thomas Burke and Morough na doc O'Flaherty, fell in love with and married the beautiful sister of the latter. For his services he was created Lord Esmonde, Baron of Limerick, County Wexford. He died in 1612, General of all the English forces in Ireland, and Governor of Duncannon Fort. During his life his wife, who was a pious Catholic, fearing that her son would be reared in the Protestant religion, fled with their only son to her relatives in Connaught. Accepting her flight as an abrogation of the marriage, Lord Esmonde, without the formality of a divorce, married again, but had no other issue. At his death his son applied for his father's titles, but he was a Catholic, and his claim was coldly received. He died before obtaining his paternal peerage. From Sir Thomas' second son, James of Ballytrasnagh, the present family are descended. This James died from a fall in the hunting field, aged eighty-four. His third daughter married Howard Kyan, of Mount Howard, County Wexford, and one of the sons of this marriage, Esmonde Kyan, was the most heroic of the rebel chiefs during the insurrection of 1798. Sir James, son of the aforesaid James, survived his three cousins of the elder branch only a few days. He had been an officer in the service of France. He left two sons, Thomas, his heir; and John who was executed on Carlisle bridge, Dublin, as a rebel in 1798. John's sons were Thomas the eighth Baronet; Bartholomew, a distinguished member of the Society of Jesus; James, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; Lawrence, a captain of grenadiers in the French service; and a fifth son, a naval captain in the service of Chili, killed in action with a Spanish frigate. The Right Hon. Sir Thomas, ninth Baronet, was born in 1786; dying without issue, he was succeeded by his nephew, the late Sir John, whose father James, married Maria Murphy, daughter of James Murphy, of Ringmahon Castle, County Cork. The eldest born of this marriage was the late Sir John, born in 1826, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1868. In 1861 he married a daughter of the late Henry Grattan, of Tinnehinch, County Wicklow, and granddaughter of the famous orator Henry Grattan. Sir John leaves a son named Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, aged 14, as heir to his titles. This family history is a good illustration of the manner in which foreign blood in Ireland, in the course of generations, becomes mingled with the deep fount of the ancient nationality.—'Pilot.'

A TRIBUTE OF PRAISE.

A LUTHERAN minister in Germany thus eulogizes the Catholic clergy:—"Gregory VII. knew well what he was doing when with inexorable severity he enforced the law of celibacy among the clergy. The very life of the Roman Church is a continual struggle, and it is but natural that the priests have to bear the brunt of the battle. To what an extent soldiers who are not bound by the ties of wife and children surpass their married comrades in courage and disregard of death is well-known. We have only to behold modern Roman priests to realize how well Gregory was acquainted with the nature of the Church and how skillfully he ruled it. The host of Catholic priests is a host of heroes. They are carrying on the struggle imposed on them by the exigencies of modern times with a valor and intrepidity that reminds us of the old Roman legions. The world looks agast upon these men whom no power can move

to do anything contrary to the law of their Church. They suffer themselves to be driven from office and livings, to be harassed by bailiffs, to be cast into prisons, but, unshaken, they persevere; and, driven away to-day, to-morrow they are again at their posts. They are priests, they are warriors, they are true men. It is not the least advantage of the Roman Church that so many warriors can be found within her fold. It may be six months now since we heard of the fearful disaster to a French ship which, being run through by a Spanish steamer, sunk within ten minutes with all on board. While the waves came streaming into the ship, and the unfortunate passengers and crew, roused from their berths, were running about on deck in wild confusion, some praying, others gazing about in dumb despair, others weeping, a Catholic priest was seen hurrying from one group to another promising to all who had a sincere sorrow the forgiveness of their sins in the name of that God before whose tribunal they were all so soon to appear. Glorious type of a true priest! Praise your generals who in the rage of battle expose their breasts to the enemy's bullets, praise your statesmen who calmly look at the pistol levelled at their head by the assassin. Before such a hero they must fade into insignificance. Where all have lost their senses he alone remains calm. When all are terrified by the presence of death, he, with a firm hand, points to heaven, offering life to the dying. Among a hundred clergymen of the Evangelical Church, perhaps one such like may be found. Yet we Evangelical pastors are great in words, and who that would listen to our words spoken in private circles could have but the highest idea of our courage? Any one present at our conferences would stare amazed at our devotedness. But if words are to be converted into actions—if we are called upon to shield with our bodies the standard which we have so proudly unfurled—we are prostrated, and our courage vanishes like smoke. There are wife and child and anxious friends imploring, holding us back. The Catholic clergyman knows that God has placed realities in his hand, but we have only to deal in words. Rhetoric has overgrown everything with us. We are preachers but not priests. Many noble characters among us have been driven by this evident contradiction between the ideal of the Church and the clerical office and the reality, into the bosom of the Catholic Church. Nor can we blame them."

IRISH AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. MITCHEL HENRY, the well-known Home Ruler, has written an able letter on the cause of Ireland in the coming British parliament. It is a document deserving of careful consideration by every Irishman to whom the cause of his country is dear. In adverting to the Eastern question, on which he expresses his hatred to the Turkish tyranny and apprehension of Russian sympathy, the writer makes a full lounge at England by saying "that the Turkish is not the only government whose conduct in its dealings with insurrection Ireland knows to be ruthless and cruel." The shades of Tone and Emmet will vouch for the truth of this assertion. In the discussion of the Eastern question he sees with delight the "approaching end of secret diplomacy." We hope so, but he will give us leave to doubt his opinion in this respect. The grit of his letter is, however, the progress of Home Rule, education, and the land laws, and this, he declares, will depend very much on the earnestness of the people. As a set off to the defection of Mr. P. J. Smyth, he quotes the latest utterances of the venerable John of Tuam that, "The measure of Home Rule which Mr. Butt is seeking will be a great panacea for the ills of Ireland: we should all, then, priests, people, and bishops, be Home Rulers, if we are in earnest in helping the poor—no other kind of help will do." To carry a land bill, Mr. Henry declares that declamatory speeches won't do; they must have facts, with names, dates, and authentic particulars. There is much truth in this. That the recent Land Bill has effected many amendments is indisputable; that landlords, and law, and ready money, have rendered many of its clauses nugatory there is no reason to doubt. The various "Tenants' Defence Associations" are, as he very quietly says, the proper bodies to estimate critically the action of the recent Land Act. There remains the question of education—a vexed question, which Mr. Henry barely alludes to as a supporter of Mr. Butt's bill. Evidently he is diffident of the clergy. How, indeed, could it be otherwise? However patriotic, however talented, Mr. Butt is not the proper exponent of the Catholic education claims, and an Education Bill, to merit the support of the Irish clergy should emanate from, or have the entire concurrence of that body. Mr. Henry fairly weighs the difficulties of procuring better terms than Mr. Butt's bill provides. We may not endorse all his opinions, but he evidently deserves well of the Irish people, and is entitled to the merits of sincerity and patriotism, and this is much in an Irish Protestant.—'Pilot.'

Almost the whole of the private fortune and official emoluments of Cardinal Patrizi found their way into the pockets of the poor. Sixty thousand lire were assigned by him yearly to various fixed charities in Rome, and twenty thousand were given to the Cardinal's diocese of Velletri, besides which another sum of twenty thousand was spent in various casual largesses to occasional applicants. The Cardinal was accustomed very often to visit the poor in their homes to ascertain personally the condition of those who claimed his pecuniary assistance.

A lady writing from Paris to the 'Chicago Times' says that in France women of the highest rank post themselves at the exit doors of the churches, after service, with an enticing little bag, in which they supplicate you to invest. This is part of the duties of their church membership. The writer adds, "I have seen Patti on her knees on a praying chair at the great door of the Madeleine, in Paris, begging those leaving the church for contributions for the poor. I noticed that the stream of outsiders passed her way, so as to have a good look at the charming *diva*, and her reticule became full so soon that she was obliged to send for another.

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 FASHIO ABLE GOODS produced in the best Markets for the present Winter.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,
D U N E D I N .

SPANISH RESTAURANT.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

B. ZUBBANO 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. Specialties—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.

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 GAL-
LERIES IN THE COLONY.

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

Our well-known Shadow Portraits taken in
any weather.

Vignettes embossed; Cameo Medallions;
Ball-figures, Figures, Cartes de Visite and
Cabinet Portraits finished with all the latest
improvements, guarantee 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.

DAVID SCOTT & CO.
(Late of Scott and Smith),
PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,
GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GEN-
ERAL DECORATORS.

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

(Next Law, Somner and Co

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. Per-
fect fit guaranteed.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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 Ker-
sington new Steam-pipe Factory, near Rail-
way Station.

W. M. WHITE.

SHAMROCK HOTEL

BLACKS (OPHLR).

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.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,

(One minutes walk from the Wharf.)

THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR.

Having built and considerably improved the
above Hotel, visitors and others from the city
and suburbs will find it replete with very con-
venience. 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.

MORNINGTON HOTEL,

MORNINGTON.

F. M'CLUSKEY.

PROPRIETOR.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

JOHN CARROLL, ... PROPRIETOR.

(Late Hibernian Hotel, Octagon).

See future advertisement in TABLET.

A CANDID ADMISSION.

THE 'Appeal,' of Chicago, the organ of the Reformed Episcopalians, has the following in its December number:—

If one attacks the Romish Church, Galileo is his gun of largest calibre. If one assails Christianity, Galileo is a whole battery. The popular impression is, probably, that Galileo was a pious, truthful, learned man of science, who was hung, drawn and quartered by the Christian religion. In the face of all the tears, eloquence and indignation which have been vented over this one solitary scientific "martyr," it is most cruel to tell the truth about him. He is such a magnificent weapon against the Jesuits that we Protestants are loth to give him up. But let us do justice even to the Devil. Galileo's condemnation was the work of the science of his day; his enemies were his fellow astronomers, who sought untiringly to overthrow him. All the protection and support he received was directly or indirectly from ecclesiastics. The Roman Inquisition repeatedly refused to prosecute him, though urged to do so, and when at length his scientific enemies who all were advocates of the Ptolemaic System, forced the Inquisition to try him, the Holy Office contented itself with permitting him to maintain that Copernicanism was "scientifically likely in the highest degree but not to teach it was absolutely proven." Under this decree the Inquisition virtually stood between him and his hostile scientific brethren for seventeen years.

PIUS IX.

"THERE are three standing miracles now before the world," remarked a Cardinal lately to an American visitor in Rome, "namely—The unity of the Episcopate, the prolonged pontificate of Pius IX., and the Peter Pence."

A moment's reflections must convince any one of the truth of these remarks. At no time since the days of the Apostles have the Bishops of the Catholic Church throughout the world been more devoted in their allegiance to the Holy See.

That which has not been witnessed since the days of St. Peter—a pontificate extended to twenty-five years—we now behold, and more, in that of Pius IX.

The daily expenditures of the Holy Father are nearly what they were before the occupation of Rome. But though deprived of all revenue from his temporal dominions, his income is nearly the same. He continues to pay the pensions of the old and retired soldiers of the Pontifical Army, the salaries of the various officials of his court, together with his numerous and extensive charities, with the same exactness as when in the undisputed enjoyment of his temporal sovereignty.

In the faith and devotedness of his children, God has prepared for him a treasury equal to his expenditures.

The amount received from the Peter's Pence in those countries where it prevails, and from the generous offerings of the faithful in those where it does not, is nearly equal to the revenues formerly derived from the State.

He who suffered Herod to cast Peter into prison, did so, not that He might abandon His Vicar to the will of his enemies, but that He Himself might thereby receive greater glory, when He would come to his relief, and that the members might thereby be more closely united to their Head in the bond of charity and faith.

"But prayer was made without ceasing by the Church unto God for him. And when Herod would have brought him forth, the same night, Peter sleeping between two soldiers, bound, an Angel stood by him, and raised him up, saying—Arise quickly. And the chains fell off from his hands."—*Acts, xii.*—'Pilot.'

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.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, 22ND, FRIDAY, 23RD, AND SATURDAY, 24TH, the following alterations in the Running of TRAINS will take place:—

A Train will leave Milton for Dunedin and Intermediate Stations	At 9.10 a.m.
A Train will leave Dunedin for Milton and Intermediate Stations	At 7.15 p.m.
A Train will leave Mosgiel for Dunedin and Intermediate Stations	At 12.10 p.m.

The following TRAINS will NOT RUN:—

The 11.30 a.m. Train to Abbotsford
The 6.30 p.m. Train to Mosgiel
The 7.20 p.m. Train from Mosgiel.

Return Tickets will be issued at Single Fares, available from THURSDAY, 22nd, up to MONDAY, the 26th.

WILLIAM CONYERS,

Superintending Engineer.

Central Station, Dunedin. 21st March, 1877;

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.

EASTER MONDAY GAMES,

CALEDONIAN GROUNDS, KENSINGTON,

APRIL 2ND, 1877,

COMMENCING AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK SHARP.

PROGRAMME:

	£	£	£
WRESTLING, open to all comers, but competitors to be drawn against each other according to their respective weights, 1st given to standards ...	15	5	2
GRAND EASTER MONDAY HANDICAP, of 220, 330, and 440 yards. Three best aggregates ...	10	5	2
And £3, £2, and £1 for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in each distance respectively, being equal to ...	9	6	3
HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 300 yards ...	£	£	s.
HANDICAP WALKING RACE, two miles ...	3	2	10
GRAND HIGHLAND REEL, in Costume ...	2	1	
SWORD DANCE in Highland Costume ...	2	1	10
IRISH JIG ...	2	1	10
HORNPIPE (competitors to have the option of dancing a Sailor's Hornpipe, or any description of Clog Hornpipe ...)	2	1	10
YOUTHS' HANDICAP WALKING RACE, half-mile heats ...	15s.	10s.	7s. 5s.
YOUTHS' HANDICAP RACE, 330 yards, heats ...	10s.	6s.	5s. 4s. 3s.

Entries for the Running, Walking, and Wrestling will close on Wednesday, 28th March, at 6 p.m., and for dancing on Saturday, the 31st March, at 12 noon.

Entry Money for Easter Handicap, 3s. Acceptance, 2s. All other events an entry of 2s 6d only.

T. P. WILSON,
Secretary.

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.

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.

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

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.

ROBERT GREIG
Carpenter and Joiner,
DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.
Estimates given.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.
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. ROGAN,
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.

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

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

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

One-third cash. Balance up to two years.
Apply

W. REID,
Seedsman.

V.  R

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

READERS OF THE 'TABLET'
Are Requested to Visit the
LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE
WAREHOUSE

During the
GREAT CLEARING SALE
Note the Reductions—
Gents' Hand Sewn French Calf E.S.,
worth 22s 6d reduced to 16s 6d
Do Shoes
worth 17s 6d reduced to 14s 6d
Do Sewn French Calf, 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

KENSINGTON AND SOUTH DUNE
DIN 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.

BASKETS — BASKETS

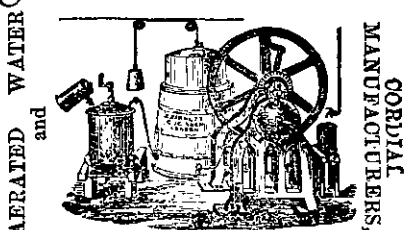
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address —

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY,



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

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

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



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

Notice to Cordial Makers—Raspberry Acid on sale.

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

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION
MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

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



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

F. BEISSEL, HAIRDRESSER, begs to inform his Friends and Customers that he
RESUMED BUSINESS
In all its Branches,
Opposite his late establishment (destroyed by fire), Princes street,
Next to Messrs. BURTON FROTHERS, 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. Under 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 Sievwright, Esq., Solicitor, Dunedin.
The Hon. Captain Fraser, M.L.C., Dunedin.

William Moodie, Esq., Manager New Zealand Meat Preserving Company, Kakanui.
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. Sievwright 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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, O. 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.

RISEING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands
Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.

One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables

CITY BREWERY,

DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSEERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

THOMAS HANNAH, N,

BOARDING-HOUSE-KEEPER,

Severn street.

OAMARU

PADDLE STEAMER PORTOBELLO. DURING THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.



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

Apply

BOWMAN, MACANDREW & CO.,

Jetty-street.

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.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse street, Dunedin.

JAMES TOAL

PRACTICAL TAILOR AND HOSIER,

(Four Doors from British Hotel),

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

JOHN GOLLAH,

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.

[A CARD.]

THOMAS PATERSON,

(Late Commander of brig Pakeha.)

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.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN,

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MOLONEY,

PROPRIETOR.

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.

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.

MR JOHN MOUNT

SOLICITOR,

Banks, Barron & Co.'s Buildings, Rattray-st

DUNEDIN.



FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,

DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

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 23rd day of March, 1877.