

New Zealand Tablet



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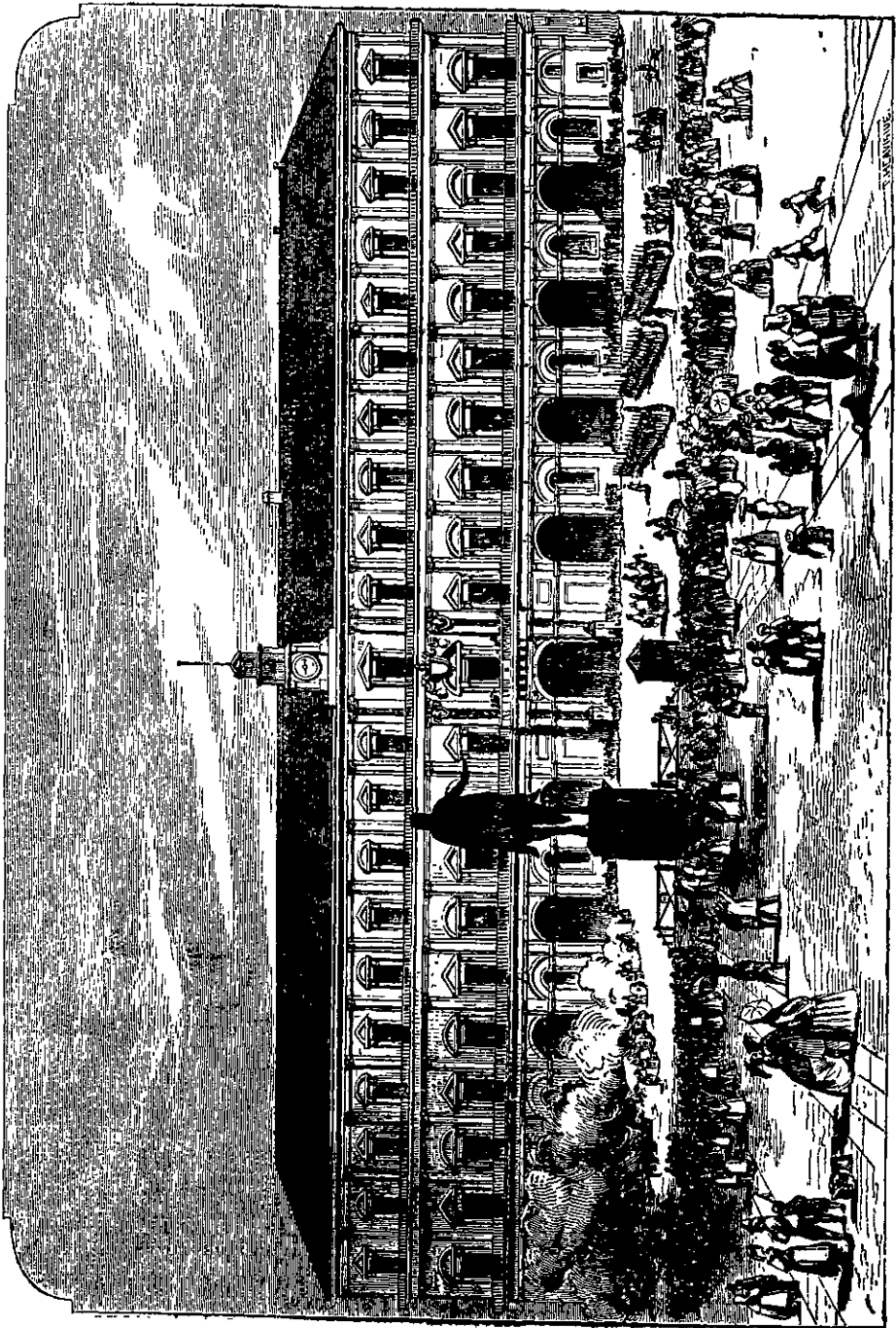
DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1877.

PRICE 6D.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, whose Palace Royal forms the subject of our illustration, is situated on the north side of the bay which bears its name, and is the largest city of Italy, containing somewhere about 500,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded, on those sides which border on the land, by a fertile tract of country known as the Terra di Lavoro, and amidst which Vesuvius rears its cone aloft. Like the other great cities of Italy, there is attached to this town a long and eventful course of history, of which, however, it would be impossible to give even an outline of any interest in such a limited sketch as the present must necessarily be. We shall, therefore, confine our attention to one or two circumstances with which the neighbourhood has been of old, or still is concerned.

The beauty for which the coast of the Mediterranean Sea is celebrated culminates here, and here all that nature itself can do towards making lovely the face of the earth has been done. The azure of the skies and waters, the verdure of the shores, and the configuration



of the land, bearing its far-famed volcano, all combine to form a seat of unexampled loveliness for the city, whose buildings complete the attraction of the scene. Yet what terrible things has that tract of the heavens, many times so tranquil in its sapphire-seeming depths, that overhangs this bay and town beheld. What terrible convulsions of the earth, and what foul deeds of men.

As peacefully and beautifully surrounded as now is Naples were Herculaneum and Pompeii close by, some seventeen hundred and ninety-eight years ago, while old Rome was yet at the summit of her power, and Titus, whom they styled "Delight of the Human Race," had just begun to reign.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.**JAMES WALLS**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGER,
Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin
Has on hand and to arrive—REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH
COOKING RANGES,
"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and
Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also

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

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

AMERICAN ANGLO-CUT NAILS.

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

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Double Bed-rooms, and a Bath-room. Private
apartments for Families. Charges moderate.**SPECIAL.**

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PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
BRUSHWARE, PAPERHANGINGS,
IRONMONGERY, &c.

Also, Invoices of GENERAL MERCHANDISE
continually arriving from the Manufacturers.**SCANLAN BROS. & CO.****D. SAMPSON,**
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
AND MEN'S MERCER,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.N.B.—Despatch and punctuality guaranteed.
Noted for the sale of first-class goods.**A. H. ROSS,**

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

J. HARDIE AND CO.'S**FRESH ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE**

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

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

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

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

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

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

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

J. HARDIE AND CO.,**TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS**

Corner of Prince and Rattray Streets.—Convenient to Railway Station.

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

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

ELLIOTT'S BOOT SHOP,
GEORGE STREET.**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC****COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,**
High-Street.

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

H. YEEND & CO., Proprietors.

But, through all the beauty, the mountain, Vesuvius, long supposed incapable of harm, heaved up floods of fire from underneath the fruitful vineyards that clad its sides, and destroyed these towns—the one in a tide of flowing red-hot lava, the other beneath a pond—as cloud of ashes—preserving for the student and the antiquarian records of inestimable value, and affording to all, we should think, a true example of the worth of life, and the world's pursuits; a theme much insisted upon, but little taken to heart.

Some years before this time, along these shores travelled the Great Apostle of the Gentiles, on his way to the Judgment Seat of Caesar, for it was at Puteoli he landed when his voyage from Asia Minor terminated, and that port is identified with the modern Puzzuoli, which lies six miles to the west of Naples. How great a shadow on that day did the fair sun of Italy cast upon her soil; one sufficient to sanctify it in our eyes were this alone its claim to such regard, and what wonder that the faith prevailed in that land which such royal blood empurpled.

But it is not only because of the landing of St. Paul there that Puzzuoli is interesting from a Christian point of view; in its amphitheatre, whose ruins still remain, early martyrs testified in death to the faith, and amongst them, in the year 305, was exposed to wild beasts the holy Bishop of Beneventum, St. Januarius. But, as it frequently happened, the beasts, more humane than the men who would have made them ministers of cruelty, refused the atrocious task required of them, and the martyr was beheaded with the sword.

It was the habit of the faithful of the times to gather up the blood of those who died for the faith. They soaked it in cloths or sponges, and it was frequently preserved in vials, which, with the instruments of his torture, were placed by the grave of the martyr, when his mangled body had been obtained by his brethren and buried. Numbers of such vials, or ampullæ, remain to the present day, and from amongst them, that containing a portion of St. Januarius' blood, is preserved in the Cathedral of Naples. At ordinary times this blood, as may be supposed after the lapse of so many ages, is in a dry state, and as a dark substance adheres to the sides of the flasks, which in their turn are contained in a glass case; but on September 18, the feast of the Saint, and now and then on other occasions, a miracle is performed, for the blood liquifies, becomes of its proper colour in the fluid form, and even bubbles and boils so as to fill completely the vials.

This is a wonder which has been much controverted, but which yet is incontrovertible. The miracle is performed in the open church before an immense multitude of people, and in such a manner as to render any attempt at deceit an impossibility. The glass case, containing the ampullæ, alone is touched by the priest officiating. Deceit would be impossible, for there is no chemical substance known that could be affected as this blood is affected, and so made to pass for it; and for this is pledged the word of Sir Humphrey Davy.

But they who deny God or His Church must needs also cavil at the works of God. Such things as this are judged too trifling. Yet blood of old cried from the earth to God and acquainted Him with murder. Why should it be now thought unworthy that it should testify to man of the like deed? There are those who forget that they are but dust of the earth, and that when God deals with them, their littleness is taken into account. Their pride is such that, in event of a miracle being needed for their conviction, they would not think it too much to ask that the very gates of Heaven should be thrown open, and its ineffable light flashed upon their impure vision, or the sounds of the angels' choirs wafted within reach of their polluted ears,

W I S D O M.

"Wisdom," says the wise man in Scripture, "is an estimable treasure, which they that possess it become the friends of God." Now, my brethren, you are aware that theology is a science which sounds and investigates, interprets and expresses, the Divine utterances of God in the Scriptures. The greatest of theologians, St. Thomas of Aquinas, asks himself this question, "What is wisdom?" And his answer is, "*Sapientia est scientia per causas altissimas*"—Wisdom is knowledge springing from the highest causes. We must not exclude any form of earthly knowledge. The Church demands and seeks for it. But wisdom is knowledge, which first of all comes from the Supreme Cause—the knowledge which lets God into the soul; the knowledge which purifies the intelligence by the truth of Divine faith, which man can never reach by his natural powers. Unless the very hand of God be there, the intelligence of man, by its natural powers, can never come to have a knowledge of the things of heaven. The arrow lies motionless upon the ground, but when the archer takes it up, puts it to his bow, and draws it, he sends it flying through the air. So the intelligence of man in its natural sphere, only helped by the natural knowledge of which I have spoken, lies there dead. It has its natural circle around it. It can go through that circle, and master everything within that circle of natural truth. Beyond it never can go unless, like the arrow in the archer's hand, the Almighty God takes it, bends it to the bow of Divine inspiration, and sends the arrow of human intelligence into the depths of Divine knowledge. Therefore that knowledge is only the knowledge which is circumscribed when graced by nature; but comes in the form of the theological virtues of faith, hope, and charity—when grace comes in which purifies the heart, as well as illumines the mind—then, my dearly beloved, that which before was knowledge becomes wisdom, because wisdom is the knowledge which aspires to the Lord through the highest causes. And this is the reason why although the world was so highly instructed, educated, and civilised before the coming of our Lord, yet the Apostle of the Gentiles does not hesitate to say, "The world by its knowledge knew not God." They refused to recognise God in their

knowledge, and therefore God turned their knowledge into folly. Yet knowledge, human knowledge, is esteemed—nay, is sought by the Church of God. It is esteemed and sought for as a preparation of the soul for those high truths, for those high practices, which the Church teaches and imposes upon her children.—FATHER BURKE.

THE POPE AND THE EMPRESS.

(From the 'Nation.')

THE halls of the Vatican palace of the Popes have been the theatre of many memorable scenes. Thither for over fourteen centuries have flocked pilgrims from every European land, and from many countries unknown to the mighty warrior-rulers who piled up the glories of pagan Rome. And now, for many a year, from beyond the Atlantic the stream has also set, as if to keep up by a continuous current, the tradition of Christendom. Very different, indeed, were those pilgrims in station, in disposition, in motive. There were, in the days of faith, holy men from our own nation, and many others, apostles of their time, who went to report their labors among the heathen, and to crave a blessing on their work. And in later ages thither went the philosophic infidel, like Gibbon; the classical critic, like Niebuhr; the sceptical dreamer, like Bunsen. Kings and emperors went there, in the days of their power—Canute, the Norse conqueror of England; the long line of the Othos; and in less pacific mood, the bad breed of the Hohenstauffen; and, not least, the Czar Nicholas, only thirty-one years ago, red with the blood of Poland, to hear from the aged Gregory the language of truth, as he never heard it in his life elsewhere. Thither fled the weary-hearted—banished bishops, who refused to yield to tyrant force; scared scholars, like the crowd who, with Bessirion, escaped from Constantinople, before it was overwhelmed by the flood of Ottoman barbarism; broken-hearted exiles, like our O'Neill and O'Donnell, whose bones still rest beneath St. Peter's shrine on the Janiculum; princes tired of reigning, like the Swedish Christina, or dethroned by fickle fortune, like the Bonapartes, after Waterloo. The bare list of those visitors, even of the most distinguished among them, would be a marvellous catalogue, such as cannot be associated with any other spot on earth. But among all who have trodden those halls there was none around whom more thrilling or more pathetic memories gathered than the visitor whom they received lately. All the arrangements showed that it was no ordinary personage who was expected. The Pope's maggiordomo and chamberlain stood at the foot of the magnificent staircase to receive the visitor on alighting with humble obeisance—an honor shown only to the highest monarchs. The approaches to the audience chamber were lined by the Palace Guard, while the Noble Guard were drawn up in the ante-chamber. At the door the venerable Pontiff met his guest, who, touched to the heart at such evidences of respect and such goodness of heart, sank at his feet in an outburst of weeping. Well, indeed, might that visitor weep; for it was Eugenie, once Empress of the French, wife of a man who was bound to the Pope by many and closest ties. It was some time before she could be comforted, and yield to the Pope's entreaty to be seated; and then she remained in close audience with his Holiness for an hour and a half. We cannot be surprised that the flood of memories which came upon her when she first found herself face to face with Pius IX., completely broke down all that stern self-control into which she has schooled herself. In the days of her prosperity she had earnestly desired to visit the Pope, to bring with her her son, the hope of her life, to receive the blessing of the Pontiff, who is also his godfather. Her pious wish had been always thwarted; and now its fulfilment was granted, under very different circumstances indeed from what she had hoped.

COLOR POISONING.

A BELIEF in color poisoning by means of green dresses and green wall-papers has already been forced upon the public by some tolerably conclusive evidence; but it seems that the mischievous propensities of this color are far from being yet fully exposed. A French savant, M. Paul Bert, has just exhibited against it articles of impeachment of the gravest character, supported by reports of a whole series of startling experiments. If his theory is true, it is not only the arsenic used in producing the color which does the injury, but the actual color itself; and a mere ray of green light is capable of affecting the health of the person exposed to it, apart from all aid afforded to it by the smell or presence of arsenic. To demonstrate this alleged fact, M. Bert has submitted several specimens of the sensitive plant to rays of different colors thrown upon them through stained glass, and in every case those which were treated to the most brilliant green light withered and died in the shortest time. In those plants which were exposed to a red light a peculiar phenomenon was observed; the tips or spikes of the leaves prolonged themselves and grew forward in a lean and hungry fashion horizontally with the branch from which they sprang; while in a blue light a contrary effect was produced, the spikes standing out abruptly and perpendicularly from their stem. On one of the plants being enclosed in a sort of lantern, having red glass on one side and green on the other, instead of shrinking away from the poison on their right to the rosate antidote on their left, the leaves, as if by a fatal fascination, turned with one consent the other way, and literally looked death in the face.

M and Madame Monard were recently travelling by train from St. Amand to Valenciennes (Nord) with their young child, owing to the sudden opening of the door, fell out of the carriage. The mother instinctively sprang after the infant. When the train reached Valenciennes, M. Monard related the circumstance to the station-master, who placed an engine at the disposal of the distracted husband to seek his wife and child. The latter was found to have escaped with a mere stun, but its mother had a shoulder dislocated and a leg broken.

D. J. S. T. O. H. R.

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MACLAGGAN-STREET,
DUNEDIN.

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Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,
With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.
FIRE INSURANCES
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

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Palmerston ..	John Keen
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
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Riverton ...	Peter Grant
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This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution, the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

[CARD.]

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

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FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

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All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

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

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS!!

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"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION." —
JAMES MARKHAM, having taken the above Establishment, has just made extensive alterations and improvements, and is now prepared to accommodate a number of respectable Boarders on moderate terms. The cellar is stocked with the choicest wines, and the ales and spirits supplied at this house are of the very best brands.

Don't Forget

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GREAT INDIAN CURES. TIGER BRAND.

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

(Signed) **JOHN GRIFFEN, J.P.**

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

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

P. HAYMAN & Co., Dunedin,

Wholesale Agents for Otago.

Trade purchasers treated liberally.

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Sharp and Fat Sand, in any quantity, at most reasonable prices.

THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

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

But there was little time for the settlement of mutual disputes; and the intelligence brought by the Spanish spies soon induced all parties to lay aside their rivalries, and prepare for the combat. The tidings of the fall of Famagosta were now fully confirmed; Cyprus was lost past recall; and the Turkish fleet, under the command of Ali Pasha, was drawn up in the bay of Lepanto, with orders from sultan to seek and fight the Christians wherever they might be. He, indeed, were found who, even at this juncture, advised defensive measures; but their votes were overpowered by the ardour of the Colonna and of Don John himself, who, we are assured, had such faith in the sanctity of Pius, and in the assurance of victory which he had received from his mouth, that he relied more on his words than even on the number and valour of his soldiers. But it seemed as though his purpose of giving battle must perforce be deferred. A sudden obstacle presented itself; an adverse wind arose, which rendered the advance of the armada all but impossible. For two days it had kept steadily blowing from the same quarter, and there seemed no indication of a change; nevertheless (to use the words of the Spanish historian, Rosell) "on the morning of the 7th of October, a little before daybreak, Don John, defying the opposition of the elements, and as though impelled by an irresistible power, to the astonishment of all gave the signal to weigh anchor." It was obeyed; and laboring against the contrary wind, the vessels began to make their slow and difficult way, tossed and beaten by the waves, as the morning light was breaking over the horizon. Just as the sun rose over the glorious coast of that island-group, anciently known as the Echinades, the watchman on board the prince's galley made signal of a sail. It was quickly repeated by the lookers-out in Doria's squadron, and many who eagerly ascended the rigging plainly discerned not one sail alone, but, like so many dark specks on the flashing surface of the western sea, the distant array of the whole Turkish fleet. A battle was therefore felt to be close at hand; and whilst the crimson folds of the consecrated banner, to which a blessed rosary was affixed, were displayed aloft on the royal vessel, and the signal gun gave notice for all to fall into position, loud acclamations burst from every part of the Christian host in token of their enthusiastic joy. The Turkish fleet consisted of upwards of 4000 vessels of all sizes,* manned by not fewer than 120,000 men; in strength, therefore, the Moslems far surpassed the Christians, and they had the prestige of their late conquests in their favor. As the fleets were still distant, the interval was spent by the leaders of both parties in encouraging their followers and preparing for hostilities. Some of the Spanish generals, who still doubted the prudence of provoking the contest, appeared on board the royal galley to learn the final decision of the prince. They received it in a few words: "Gentlemen," he replied, "you mistake; this is not the time for council, but for combat;" and turning from them, he continued issuing his orders. Then, taking a small and swift galley, he went the rounds of the fleet, animating their crews with a few of those brief and heroic phrases which fall with such powerful effect from the lips of a great commander. He had an appropriate word for all. The Venetians he reminded of their injuries, and of the slaughter of Famagosta. Sebastian Veniero, whose irritable and stubborn temper had, at the first departure from Messina, betrayed him into excesses which banished him from the prince's council, still bore himself morose and sullen under his disgrace; but the judicious and courteous kindness of Don John so won upon him, that he laid aside his angry feelings and distinguished himself in the subsequent battle among the most valiant and devoted of the combatants. His address to the Spaniards has been preserved: "My children," he said, "we have come here to die—to conquer, if Heaven so disposes. Give not occasion to the enemy to say with impious arrogance, 'Where is now your God?' Fight, then, in His holy name; fallen, a victorious immortality will be yours!" And now might be seen other galleys passing from vessel to vessel on a different mission. These conveyed the religious appointed to attend the armada by the Pope, who went through every squadron publishing the indulgence granted by his Holiness, hearing the confessions of the soldiers, and preparing all for death. Their labors were crowned with abundant fruit. So soon as the prince had returned to his vessel the signal throughout the squadrons was given for prayer; all the soldiers, fully armed for the combat, fell upon their knees, the crucifix was upraised on the deck of every vessel, and for some minutes, as the two hosts drew rapidly nearer to each other, every man on board the Christian fleet was engaged in humbly imploring the Divine blessing on its arms.

Gradually the whole battle-front of the enemy displayed itself to view; and the sun, now risen high above the horizon, shone over a spectacle as terrible as it was magnificent. Three hundred and thirty large Turkish vessels were to be seen disposed in the form of a vast crescent, and far outflanking their opponents' line; but the courage of the Christian leaders remained unmoved by the terrific sight. Although it became evident that the reports of the Spanish spies had greatly underrated the numbers and strength of their opponents, yet, as Rosell relates, the heart of Don John was unappalled: and placing his hopes in God, and fixing his eyes upon the crucifix he ever carried with him, he gave thanks aloud for his victory as already won. No sooner were the words uttered than a token seemed to be given him to assure him that his trust was not ill-founded. We have said that hitherto the wind had been all in favour of the Turks, whose enormous crescent was bearing rapidly down on the Christian host, like some fierce bird of prey with outstretched wings, when suddenly the breeze fell, and the sails

flapped idly on the masts; there was a dead and profound calm. The sea, but a moment before crested with foam, became motionless and smooth as a sheet of glass; it seemed as though they were going to fight on land rather than on water, so still and quiet lay the ships but just now tossed and beaten by the angry waves. Presently a soft rising breeze was heard sighing among the cordage; by and by it gathered strength; but this time it filled the Christian sails, blowing right against the prows of the Turkish ships, and the whole state of things was changed. The Turkish line, which but a minute previously had seemed to extend its wide arms as if to enfold its helpless foe in a deadly embrace, was thrown into some confusion by this sudden and extraordinary veering of the wind; while the Christian vessels, carried forward by a brisk and favourable breeze, bore down with impetuous gallantry on the foe, and thus gained all the advantage of attack. The Turks, however, fired the first shot, which was quickly answered by the Spaniards; then placing himself in full armour on the prow of his galley, Don John ordered the trumpets to sound the charge; while in every vessel the crews and soldiers knelt to receive the last general absolution, and this being given, every thought was turned to the approaching struggle.

It was noon before the fight began; the brilliant sun rode aloft in the clear azure of the Grecian sky, and flashed brightly on the casques and armour of the warriors. The Moslems received their assailants with loud and horrible cries, which were met on the part of the Christians by a profound silence. The flag-ship of Ali Pasha commenced the cannonade; but the fire of the Venetians opened on the Turks so suddenly, and with such overwhelming violence that at the first discharge their advancing vessels recoiled as though from the shock of a tremendous blow, and at the second broadside two of the galleys were sunk. In addition to the discouragement produced by this first incident in the fight, the adverse wind carried all the smoke of the Christian artillery right upon the decks of the Turks, who were thus blinded and embarrassed; whilst their enemies were able to direct every movement with facility, and fought in the clear light of day. After this first encounter the battle became general; Don John eagerly made his way towards the Pasha's galley, and Ali, on his part, did not decline the challenge. To form anything like a correct idea of a sea-fight in those days, we must remember the nature of the vessels then in use, propelled as they were by rowers seated on several tiers of benches, and defended less by artillery than by the armed combatants, who strove to grapple hand to hand with their opponents. The galleys of war were armed with long beaks, or pointed prows, with which they dashed against the enemy's vessels, and often sunk them at the first shock. Terrible was the meeting of the leaders of the two armaments; the long beak of Ali Pasha's galley was forced far among the benches of the Christian rowers: his own rowers, be it said, were Christians also,—slaves chained to their posts, and working under the threat of death if they shrank from their task, and the promise of liberty if the Turks should gain the day. Then there rose the clash of arms: the combatants met face to face, and their swords rang on the armour of their opponents, whilst the waters were lashed into fury by the strokes of a thousand oars. Wider and wider the conflict spread: the Bey of Alexandria, at the head of his galleys, made a furious attack on the Venetian squadron; but he was met by Barbarigo and his men with the most eager and determined courage; for the memory of the cruelties practised on their countrymen at Famagosta was fresh in their minds, and animated them to vengeance. A shower of darts rained around them, but they seemed regardless of all danger. One of these deadly weapons struck Barbarigo himself in the eye whilst in the very front of the battle; he was carried to his cabin, where, after lingering three days, he expired from his wound. The slaughter on both sides was terrible, though the Venetians were finally successful in repulsing their enemies; the galley of Contarini, the nephew of Barbarigo, narrowly escaped being taken, from the fact of almost every man on board of it being slain, Contarini himself among the number.

Whilst matters proceeded thus in the left wing, the right was engaged in an equally desperate struggle. To the Spanish commander, Doria, was opposed, on the side of the Turks, the famous renegade corsair Ouloudj Ali, who, from the rank of a poor Neapolitan fisherman, had risen, through his apostacy from the faith and his extraordinary and ferocious valour, to the sovereignty of Algiers, and had become one of the most distinguished admirals of the day. In the course of the preceding year he had surprised a large squadron of galleys belonging to the Knights of Malta, three of which he succeeded in capturing, whilst others, including the admiral's vessel were severely injured and run aground off the coast of Sicily. This circumstance had for the time so crippled the squadron of the Order, that it was able to contribute no more than three galleys to the Christian fleet. They were commanded by Peter Giustiniani, grand prior of Messina, one of that illustrious race which was ever foremost when the cause was that of the Church, and the enemy was the Mussulman, and whose boast it was, to reckon the names of fifty saints among its lineage. Giustiniani's own vessel, the Capitana di Malta, was posted in the very centre of the line of battle, the place of honour being granted without opposition to the banner of St. John; but the other galleys were attached to Doria's division, and received the first attack of Ouloudj Ali. In spite of their heroic defence, they were overpowered by numbers; the St. Stephen was assailed by three Turkish vessels at once, and was in the utmost danger of being taken, when Giustiniani, perceiving the danger of the knights, hastened to their assistance, and forced two of the enemy's vessels to strike. The third was on the point of doing the same, when Ouloudj Ali brought up four other galleys, and then ensued one of the most desperate and bloody combats that was witnessed throughout the day.

(To be continued.)

* Von Hammer makes the Turkish fleet consist of 240 galleys and 60 vessels of smaller size, just 300 in all. His account of the Christian fleet is as follows:—70 Spanish galleys, 6 Maltese, 3 Savoy, 12 Papal, 108 Venetian; in all 199 galleys, to which he adds 6 huge galleasses contributed by Venice; making the sum-total 205 vessels.

† Vertot. Von Hammer, as has been said, mentions six.

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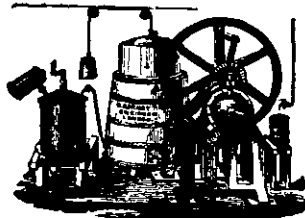
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DR. NEWMAN ON MIRACLES.

"MIRACLES to the Catholic are facts of history and biography, and nothing else; and they are to be regarded and dealt with as other facts; and as natural facts under circumstances do not startle Protestants, so supernatural, under circumstances, do not startle the Catholic. They may or may not have taken place in particular cases; he may be unable to determine which; he may have no distinct evidence; he may suspend his judgment; but he will say, 'It is very possible;' he never will say 'I cannot believe it. Such, then, is the answer I would make to those who urge against us the multitude of miracles recorded in our Saints' Lives. We think them true in the sense in which Protestants think the details of English history true. . . . If, indeed, miracles never can occur, then, indeed, impute the narratives to fraud; but, till you prove they are not likely, we shall consider the histories which have come down to us true on the whole, though in particular cases they may be exaggerated or unfounded. Where, indeed, they can certainly be proved to be false, there we shall be bound to do our best to get rid of them; but till that is clear, we shall be liberal enough to allow others to use their private judgment in their favor, as we use ours in their disparagement. For myself, lest I appear to be in any way shrinking from a determinate judgment on the claims of those miracles and relics, which Protestants are so startled at, and to be hiding particular questions in what is vague and general, I will avow distinctly that, putting out of the question the hypothesis of unknown laws of nature (that is, of the professed miracle being not miraculous), I think it impossible to withstand the evidence which is brought for the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples, and for the motion of the eyes of the pictures of the Madonna in the Roman States. I see no reason to doubt the material of the Lombard Crown at Monza; and I do not see why the Holy Coat at Tréves may not have been what it professes to be. I firmly believe that portions of the true Cross are at Rome, and elsewhere, that the crib of Bethlehem is at Rome, and the bodies of St. Peter and St. Paul also. I believe that at Rome, too, lies St. Stephen, that St. Matthew lies at Salerno, and St. Andrew at Analfi. I firmly believe that the relics of the saints are doing innumerable miracles and graces daily, and that it needs only for a Catholic to show devotion to any saint in order to receive special benefits from his intercession. I firmly believe that the saints in their lifetime have before now raised the dead to life, crossed the sea without vessels, multiplied grain and bread, cured incurable diseases, and superseded the operation of the laws of the universe in a multitude of ways. Many men, when they hear an educated man so speak, will at once impute the avowal to insanity, or to an idiosyncrasy, or to imbecility of mind, or to decrepitude of powers, or to fanaticism, or to hypocrisy. They have a right to say so, if they will; and we have a right to ask them why they do not say it of those who bow down before the Mystery of mysteries, the Divine Incarnation. If they do not believe this, they are not Protestants; if they do, let them grant that He who has done the greater may do the less."

1876 IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, December 22, 1876.—The year 1876 has not been one of exciting events in Ireland. Politically, it was an extremely tame period. Under a Tory administration, to which the political sympathies of the vast majority of the Irish people are opposed, no legislation in the direction of reform or amelioration could be expected. The Home Rule party brought forward a motion for a select committee to inquire into the nature of the claim advanced for local legislation, which was defeated, the chief incident in the debate being the eloquent speech of Mr. P. J. Smyth, member for Westmeath, a speech, which it is feared, will cost him his seat. Numbers of bills in the direction of popular demands were introduced, to gratify the vanity of individual members, and as an evidence of Parliamentary industry to their constituents, without the remotest hope of their ever reaching the stage called a second reading. Of these, by far the most important was the Irish University Bill, introduced by Mr. Butt, but which wholly fell through. The only measure of the session was a miserable Municipal Act, restoring to Irish Corporations portions of the privileges which they formerly enjoyed, and which English Corporations still enjoy, in the appointment of sheriffs. No material change took place as regards the representation in the House of Commons. Contention amongst the popular party, in the city of Cork, on the lamented death of the patriotic Joseph Ronayne, led to the return of a Conservative, the first time for years in the capital of Munster. A vacancy in Leitrim, however, balanced this defection, a Liberal and a Catholic having succeeded a Conservative. Just at the close of the year, the death of Sir John Esmonde, M.P., causes a vacancy in Waterford county. Before this event, fifty of the one hundred and three Irish members (Cashel and Sligo boroughs disfranchised) were Catholics, and about seventy-three Liberals, nearly all of them Home Rulers.

It has been a year of fair harvest, average commercial prosperity, diminished pauperism and crimes, vastly decreased emigration, entire freedom from political excitement and agitation, and for almost the first time, in more than thirty years, a slight increase of population. The steady growth of wealth, but far inferior to the rate of progress in England and Scotland, the improvement in the condition of the masses of the people, in food, clothing, and habitations, and the general diffusion of higher comforts amongst the industrial classes are admitted.

These circumstances, coupled with the unfavorable reports from the United States for the last few years, have completely checked emigration to the West. The few that have gone went to join the chief portion of their families on the other side, their passages having been paid in the States. Almost as many have re-

turned to Ireland from the States during the year as have left. I had opportunities of seeing many of those returned, and although few or none have come back intending to remain, all have returned under industrial pressure. A considerable number of those who have come back have emigrated to Australia and New Zealand. The great Republic may now accept the fact that no further material accession of immigration can possibly be hoped for from Ireland. Waifs and strays, dribbles of families will for many years, no doubt, continue to join their relations beyond the Atlantic, but emigration from Ireland, in the past sense, is at an end. People are quite content with the dull, quiet comforts, which, now, every industrious person can command at home, so that the spirit for emigration has died out. At the same time, such is the fascination of the exciting industrial and social atmosphere of the States that no rational emigrant would assent to the supposition that he was going to remain in this sleepy and unfortunate country. Ireland is more happy; America is more prosperous. To combine both is the vexed problem.—'Catholic Review.'

LECTURE ON LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

THE third lecture for the season of St. Kevin's Branch of the Catholic Union was delivered at the lecture-hall, Camden street, Dublin, on the 21st ultimo, by Michael Carter O'Meara. Mr. O'Meara apologised for the necessary incompleteness of the sketch which he intended to give. He had rather selected this subject in order to bring before them the education and surroundings of the youth and early manhood of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, to show he never could have organised or consented to take part in the insurrectionary movement with which his name was inseparably connected if it had really been the wild and impossible scheme it had been so often represented; and that the fact of his, a man of position and family, having thrown himself into the agitation was complete proof, if such proof were wanted, that by reason of the policy adopted towards his country by the British Minister it was an impossibility that Ireland could have escaped passing through the ordeal of an insurrection. Lord Edward Fitzgerald was born on October 15th, 1763, being the fifth son of the Duke of Leinster. In the latter part of 1780 a lieutenantancy was purchased for him in the 96th Regiment, and in a year after, at the age of eighteen, he was first introduced to the horrors of war at a battle fought in the American War of Independence, where he received a severe wound, and was left for dead on the field. A negro found him and carried him off to Charleston. In after life Lord Edward regretted the part he had taken in this war, and said on one occasion that he had been fighting against liberty. Of him Major Doyle wrote about this time—"I never knew a more lovable person, and every man in the army, from the general to the drummer, would cheer the expression. . . . He had great animal spirits, which bore him up against all fatigue, but his courage was entirely independent of those spirits—it was a valour *sui generis*." In 1783 he returned from America, and was returned member for Athy. In October, 1792, while in Paris, he attended a meeting to celebrate the victories of the French armies, and among the toasts were—"The armies of France: may the example of its citizen-soldiers be followed by all enslaved countries till tyranny be extinct;" and another, still more Republican—"The speedy abolition of all hereditary and feudal distinctions." For this he was dismissed from the army. In 1793, when a vote of thanks was being moved to the Viceroy for a proclamation for dispersing all unlawful assemblies, Lord Edward rose and said, "I give my most hearty disapprobation to that address, for I do think that the Lord-Lieutenant and the majority of this house are the worst subjects the King has." A perfect tumult followed, and when called on for an explanation he said—"I am accused of having declared that I think the Lord-Lieutenant and the majority of this house the worst subjects the King has—I said so, it is true, and I am sorry for it." It was needless to say this explanation was rejected. In the summer of 1796, the United Irishmen determined on appealing to arms; it was then Lord Edward joined the society, and was elected Commander-in-Chief. The lecturer then detailed the events connected with the rising of '98, so familiar to every reader of Irish history, down to the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, on May 19, 1798, at the house of Mr. Murphy, in Thomas street, when, after a gallant resistance, he was captured by Major Swan and Captain Ryan, of infamous memory, and conveyed to the Castle. There he was subjected to undignified, barbarous, and disgraceful cruelties which were fully stated in a letter from Lord Henry Fitzgerald, his brother, to Lord Camden; and on June 4, 1798, Lord Edward Fitzgerald died. Reviewing generally the state of things at that period, the lecturer concluded:—"For myself I may say I would echo the words of Wolfe Tone—"I would rather be Fitzgerald in his rebel grave than Pitt at the head of the British Empire."

A Sister died recently in Bensheim, Germany, who had the almost exclusive care of the typhus ward in the military hospital during the campaign of 1870-71, and has been ever since that time celebrated for her self-devotion in nursing other typhus patients during the two or three epidemics in this district. Her coffin was borne to the cemetery by twelve veteran soldiers, among whom were several Protestants and Jews, who outrivalled the Catholics in their veneration of the deceased. The municipal authorities not only gave a special place for the interment of the Sisters, but have also undertaken to erect a suitable monument at their own expense. The Sisters visit and attend indiscriminately all classes and denominations, nursing in their own houses even Protestants and Jews. The Catholics form a minority of the population, but the love for the nuns is universal, and never has the slightest charge of any kind been brought against them.

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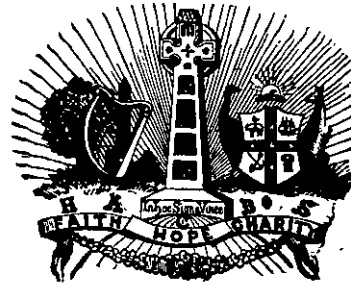
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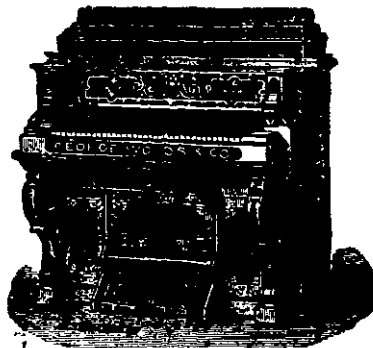
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Our fellow Catholics have no longer the excuse, heretofore too well founded, that there is no Catholic society for them to join, offering advantages equal to those afforded by other benefit societies, as the HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT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

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

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Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

ATTITUDE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

SIR,—The education question is now the question of questions;—the bone of angry discussion and political contention in many lands, and many attempts have been made by civil legislators to settle—and unsettle it. But little or no satisfaction has followed such efforts: the result of the labor, as tested by the past few years, has not been altogether encouraging or satisfactory. A short, unhealthy career has, in parts of these colonies, and in other countries—the United States, for instance—exposed the too many defects of the State Schools—the costly creation of a few years ago.

Their adversaries need not now go far to find strong arguments against them—the delusive career of the schools themselves furnishing the most damaging one. A considerable proportion of the population regard them with holy horror; another portion are dissatisfied. Even their most enthusiastic advocates are calming down and are beginning to admit that their action, costly and unjust as it has been, has not been altogether wise; and judging by the general agitation, dissatisfaction, and confusion on the whole subject of education, which show no signs of abating, the definite settling of the matter appears as remote as ever.

Now against the "State" schools, in certain cases, no person can say a word; education is one of the highest—if not the highest—blessing to the human race, and every "State" has a perfect right, and it is its duty, to see that children, who will be its future citizens, are not deprived through the indifference or neglect of bad parents or guardians, of the inestimable pleasures and advantages of enlightenment and education.

As already touched upon, no person can find any fault with the "State" for requiring its subjects, as far as possible, to be educated; and of course no one can object to "State" schools being enjoyed by all who feel satisfied with them; but why is it that Catholic schools are so harshly treated, if in them, *in addition to secular knowledge as required by the State, some knowledge about God is taught?* Why does the "State," for merely the sake of religious instruction, which it does not pretend to object to, ignore practically the voluntary schools, and thereby aim at the extinction of Christianity? As to the high-sounding and pretended liberality or condescension, that ministers of religion may impart religious knowledge after school hours in the State schools, surely there is no one so simple as to be deceived by its flimsy cynicism.

Catholics cannot deny either of these two propositions—(1) That the Church is the safest and best authority on this earth on the subject of education. (2) That she knows what educational system is most suited for her youth. And admitting these propositions their duty in the present struggle on education is plain:—Follow the Church, and they can have no justification for disregarding her counsels.

There is no wisdom in Catholics deceiving themselves about "State" schools; the undeniable and manifest intention of the "State" by the argument of such schools is to extinguish Catholic teaching for one object. It is well for Catholics to know their position and its responsibility; a few cowardly backsliders, the adverse vote of an insignificant (Catholic) M.H.R., are what we must naturally expect, else where could the weakness of human nature show itself?

As to the unjust taxation, it is certainly very much at variance with one's notion of a new, free country; but it is trifling when we reflect on the taxation, and more than taxation, that such a country as Ireland has endured for preserving, cherishing and maintaining the same opinions as ours for the last 300 years, and she has the crown of victory on her head after all. Every school of ours is a standing monument of our regard for our opinions, and points the finger of scorn at the unjust and intolerant men who are impotently and foolishly endeavoring to destroy them.

The march of justice, though sometimes slow, is always sure; the very necessities of this new and struggling colony, which it is to be regretted entered so early on the track of injustice, will soon force it, for its own welfare, to abandon its unfair and harsh treatment of the Catholic community, who, had they their own schools, recognised by the State, would support and advance the cause of education, and whose schools would offer healthy rivalry to the State schools, as in England, Ireland, etc.

As to the issue of the present education contest, Catholics need feel no alarm. Over the battle the Church and the world are locked in conflict once more; they have often contended for 1800 years, and with one result, and the same who has always conquered before will conquer again.

Thames, March 14.

D.O.D.

CONCERNING NASEBY.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

FROM my long continued silence, I presume the readers of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET will consider me either dead, fled, or in a state of coma. However, I think I shall shake off this lethargy by which I am surrounded, and give you an inkling of passing events in Naseby. First of all I shall commence with Father Royer's sermon on St. Patrick's Day. Subject: The Patron Saint of Ireland; St. Patrick of glorious memory. Oh! how that day should be celebrated in every land where Irishmen dwell, by both Catholic and Protestant, but especially Catholics. How vividly it brought to my memory my first attempt at a speech on St. Patrick's Day in my schoolboy

days, in a rude schoolhouse in the wilds of Mayo. But to the rev. Father's sermon, he said, "I am doubtlessly speaking to persons well acquainted with the history, life, and labor of their canonized saint." He next gave a short biographical sketch of the life of St. Patrick; said that he was a Frenchman, born near Boulogne sur Mer, in France, and sent to Ireland in the fifth century by Pope Celestinus, when he preached the gospel of Christ with such success, that he soon converted the Irish to Catholicity, and made them what they ought to be—

Great, glorious, and free,
First flowers of the earth, and first gems of the sea,

an immortal saying of O'Connell with a little alteration. He next referred to the gratification it gave him, as a Frenchman and a priest, to refer to the life of St. Patrick, a countryman of his, who converted the Irish to Catholicity, and he, at the same time, as a Frenchman, addressing an Irish congregation in New Ireland, or, as it is at present called, New Zealand. I can at present only give you a mere outline of the sermon. He referred to St. Patrick's life in Ireland as a slave; to his escape from bondage; to his education in Tours under the great St. Martin, bishop; to his subsequent return to Ireland; to his glorious success in converting the Irish nation to the knowledge of the true God, and also in his building of churches and seminaries, and in his making Armagh the Primate's See of Ireland.

We had the Hon. D. Reid here, in Naseby, on the 20th and 21st inst. I think his mission here was to inspect and see for himself how the public works were getting on, and to enquire into things in general in this part of New Zealand, he being resident minister here. There was a public meeting held at the Town Hall, and a deputation appointed to wait on Mr. Reid. Mr. DeLatour, M.H.R., was chairman of the meeting, and introduced the Hon. D. Reid to the audience. I think, as well as I can recollect, that Mr. DeLatour said, in introducing the deputation (Messrs. Shannon, and Newman), that their principal object was to ascertain from him, Mr. Reid, as representing the Government, what were their intentions as regards the carrying out of the public works in Naseby. He said, in reply, that he had no doubt but that the Government would carry out the work, but that they were in no hurry to hand them over to an irresponsible body.

I am very glad to be able to report that the Hon. D. Reid met with a good reception, and that he will not forget the mining interest of Mount Ida, or the general interest of New Zealand.—I am, &c,
HIBERNICO.

THE MOSGIEL WOOLLEN FACTORY.

An engine of 32-horse-power, and a production of fabrics amounting to somewhere about 3000 yards per week; such is the motive force, and such are the results of the work done at the Mosgiel Woollen Factory. This is a local enterprise of respectable proportions, enough to rejoice the hearts of those who desire to see the colonies advancing, and who consider, with justice, that the progress of the country depends on the enterprise of the settlers well followed up and developed.

But it is not only as a colonial undertaking, bespeaking the spirit of its inaugurators, and giving promise of an important branch of commerce and of future excellence, that the factory, of which we treat, is to be considered. It claims no indulgence, and needs no aid from any prospective reasoning. It may well rest upon its present merits, and, by the excellence of the articles in whose production it is engaged, consent to stand or fall.

We left Dunedin on Monday last for the purpose of visiting this establishment, but were rather provoked to find that we had chosen an inauspicious season, for the works had been stopped for cleansing purposes, and, with the exception of the manager and a few men, engaged at the boilers or executing some trifling repairs elsewhere, all hands were absent, and a general hush prevailed. There is something uncanny about machinery in a quiescent state; it looks, after a manner, like a series of monstrous skeletons, and the stillness that prevails seems, by force of contrast, sepulchral.

However, although one's imagination may be gloomily impressed, or one's curiosity may suffer from an inability to see the motion which produces the union of warp and woof, or the various processes at work of carding, spinning, or winding, we almost think a better opportunity is thus afforded to judge undisturbedly of the quality of the materials manufactured.

In old times the thrifty wives of farmers, who spun and wove the wool grown on the farm into a coarse and rather unsightly species of frieze, were wont to consider and boast that all defects in their handiwork were atoned for by the fact that it was the pure growth of the sheep, for they looked upon anything purchased as suspicious, and as being most probably adulterated with some less valuable and more perishable matter. Here, however, there is testimony quite as incontrovertible as that of the worthy housewives, whose wheels of yore turned out the clothing of their families, that the fabrics manufactured are genuine; while there is also the additional advantage that their appearance is of the best and brightest. The whole process is open to the eye of the casual visitor, and all is patent from the shorn wool—the finest merino—in its natural state, to that in which it is exhibited as made up into the various forms of clothing material which it is capable of assuming. Particular pains are taken in the matter of colour and patterns and the Manager, who seems duly imbued with a proper spirit of pride in the works under his direction, pointed out to us the dyeing vats as unequalled in the southern hemisphere.

Blankets, flannels, yarn, pants, socks, tweed, shawls, and wrappers are manufactured here; and we were particularly struck by a well designed and handsome plaid intended for ladies' dresses, and which, if we may venture to form a judgment of the feminine taste is, we should say, destined to become extremely fashionable. On the whole intending purchasers who will inquire freely for Mosgiel goods will find themselves benefitted by the demand.

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

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A GENTLEMAN of Experience desires an ENGAGEMENT.—English, Mathematics, Classics, French, and Italian. Unexceptionable References. Address O. C., TABLET OFFICE.

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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.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending March 29, 1877:—

	£	s	d
Mr. Collins, Waikaia, to February 16, 1878	...	1	5 0
" Clancy, Naseby, to January 24, 1877	...	0	19 0
" Roche, Westport, to January 27, 1877	...	1	5 0
" Conolly, Temuka, to April 10, 1877	...	1	5 0
" Moreton, Queenstown, to October 24, 1877	...	1	5 0
" O'Donohue, Thames, to June 28, 1877	...	0	6 6
" M'Ardle, Greymouth, to January 10, 1877	...	1	5 0
" J. Kerrin, Cardrona, to November 7, 1876	...	1	5 0
" M'Grath, " 15, 1876	...	1	5 0
" Mulhall, Ross, " 1, 1876	...	0	12 6
" O'Neil, Bannockburn, " 29, 1876	...	1	5 0

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1877.

FREE THOUGHT.

WHAT is free-thought? Until last Monday evening, knowing that thought is essentially free, and that no earthly power can enslave it, we were always puzzled as to the meaning attached to the words—free-thought—by the gentlemen who so ostentatiously give themselves out as *Free Thinkers*. But our difficulty has been removed. The 'Evening Star' of that evening, a paper to which we have been so often indebted for information (reliable and unreliable), contains a report of a lecture on "Free-Thought and Moral Responsibility," in which the following definition of a free-thinker is given. A free-thinker, according to the lecturer, is one who is at liberty to investigate any subject that might be interesting to him, undeterred either by anathema or satire. Very well, we shall, of course, accept the definition of a free-thinker given by himself; though we may remark in passing, that it would be both more logical and more in accordance with the radical meaning of words, to designate such a person a free-investigator. For the future, however, we shall understand a free-thinker to be one who is free, not in thought or in thinking, but one who is free to investigate, without let or hindrance from anathema or satire, every subject that interests him. Somehow or another we always had a shrewd suspicion that it was so; that few men were less free in thought, and more the slaves of certain writers whom they foolishly think great, than those who boast themselves to be free-thinkers.

In fact, we have never seen any evidence of free-thought, or even of free investigation, about them. On the contrary, it is quite plain to every well-read man, that these self-complaisant free-thinkers have never really investigated any subject whatever. They have, to be sure, read the works of great blasphemers, and rabid enemies of Christianity and the Catholic Church, but nowhere do they afford the slightest proof of the least acquaintance with the works of genuine Christians and Catholics. Their tirades are a weakly flavored hash of the least telling, but most highly flavored assertions of ruthless enemies of Christianity, and of untruths a thousand times denied and a thousand times refuted. What sort of free investigation is that which attends exclusively to one side and one view of a question, and resolutely turns away from every other view. But this is precisely what is done at the present day by boastful free-thinkers. They claim a right to investigate everything; a claim, by the way, which no one denies, though they are for ever puling as if some serious opposition were offered to their investigating anything and everything, and yet they really investigate nothing.

In our experience, the lectures and other productions of these boastful free-thinkers are made up of incoherent scraps of blasphemy and unsupported assertion, culled from the works of the enemies of Christianity of every age, thus illustrating the saying of the wise man, "There is nothing new under the sun." Here is a specimen of free investigation, taken from the above-mentioned report of the 'Evening Star.' "The Pope anathematized all those who professed to think for themselves." Where has the Pope done so, or when? This palpable and wilful falsehood is not the result of free investigation, because free investigation would have taught the literary free-thinker who spoke these words, that the Pope never did such a thing; but it is the result of one-sided reading, which is the enemy of all genuine investigation, and of shallow scholarship, of profound and unreasoning prejudice and bitter hate.

Neither has free investigation discovered that "Jesus attacked alike the law-books, the Sabbath and holy days, the

circumcisions and observances which fettered the people." The fact is the man who spoke these words has either never read the Gospels, or he has wilfully misrepresented our Divine Redeemer. It is shocking, too, to see the familiar, irreverent way in which he speaks of the Incarnate GOD and his teaching. In his eyes, the great ST. PAUL, the vessel of election miraculously selected to be the Apostle of the Gentiles, contradicts the teaching of CHRIST, and is no better than a tyrant. The lecturer goes on to say, "There was a mighty struggle going on between ignorance and education, and the world would soon be called on to either open the avenues of knowledge wide as the heavens, or shut them to all inquirers; but there was no doubt on which side the victory would be." We are not quite sure that we understand this sentence. We are not aware that any avenues of knowledge are closed to any one, except by free-thinkers to free-thinkers, who only think along one groove and investigate only one side. If this be the meaning, and there is no other that we can attach to the words, there certainly can be no doubt on which side the victory will be.

In this report there are other strange and, indeed, most dangerous sentences. For example, we are told in reference to moral responsibility, that the traditional hell and the devil were no longer needed to keep people in order, that these are bug-bears, and that man is only responsible to his own conscience. This is a very comforting doctrine, and will, no doubt, recommend itself at once to the criminal classes. If the belief in hell and the devil was not always powerful enough to persuade men to control their passions, we may be quite certain that the absence of this belief, even in the case of free-thinkers, will not make them more honest, peaceful, truthful, in a word, more moral. Again, if a sense of responsibility to God, to society, and conscience, has not been always strong enough to keep men in the right path, there can be no doubt that scoffing at responsibility to God and society will be less powerful; and that a sense of responsibility to one's own conscience alone, accompanied by a conviction, if, indeed, such a conviction can really exist, that there is no hell, no judgment, no personal God—which is the creed of free-thinkers—will, in the absence of the policeman, afford a poor protection to life, property, character, and the stability of society. The doctrine promulgated by free-thought lecturers is subversive of law and order, destructive to the security of life and property, and an incentive to vice. The prince of dramatists, SHAKESPEARE, knew better than free-thought lecturers the power of the thought of hell and the devil, when entertained, to deter from crime, and the little care some take to realise it, when he put into the mouth of AUTOLYCUS, the "snapper up of unconsidered trifles," the following prescription for a roguish life: "*As for the life to come, I sleep out the thought of it.*" Winter Tale, act 4, sc. 2. "The fool hath said in his heart," not in his intellect, "there is no God," that is, he spoke the desires of his wicked heart; "but the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom." How far then must they be from even the beginning of wisdom, who deny God and repudiate all responsibility to Him, as is the boast of free-thinkers, who glory in teaching that man is only responsible to his own conscience. Were such monstrous principles as these to meet with general acceptance, there would soon be an end, not only to all hope as to hereafter, but even to civil society itself, and this earth would become a pandemonium.

A FACT FOR "THE VAGABOND" AND OTHERS.

ONE effect of the wide spread of literature at the present day is that there is an ever-increasing demand for sensation. The superabundant supply of cloying mental pabulum tends to make all morsels that are not highly spiced pall upon the taste, and editors are at their wits' end to gain "strange experiences," which, reduced to writing, will serve to give zest to the columns of their journals.

With such a view adventures innumerable are sought for, and recorded in many styles and with varied success; but one of the most extraordinary expedients of which we have as yet heard, was that which lately led the "Vagabond" of the Melbourne 'Argus' to take up his abode for a time in the Pentland Stockade, and which, as the valuable result of so curious a freak, has given to the public the details of GATELY the hangman's career, with a portrait of that grim official fit to form a frontispiece for the last dying speech of the most eminent murderer of the age.

We, however, do not partake of the tastes of "My Lord TOM NODDY" and his fashionable friends, and, there-

fore, have no desire to linger amongst the records of so dismal a life, which indeed might very well have been left in obscurity without serious injury accruing to anyone from its concealment—whatever may be the wholesome effect expected from holding it up to public admiration. That which we choose to concern ourselves with is a remark made by the "Vagabond," in the course of this most elevating paper to which we refer, and in which he takes occasion to say, that, while he never met a converted Jew, he never heard of a "converted Christian," that is a Christian who had become a disciple of Judaism.

From one possessing such wide experience, and accredited with universal knowledge this falls very strangely. We do not doubt that the distinguished journalist has from his school-days been well acquainted with the history of the GORDON riots, that peculiar phase of anti-Catholic piety that broke out in London towards the close of the last century, and was attended with such disastrous events, of which also Dickens has given a fine description in 'Barraby Rudge.' LORD GEORGE GORDON, the ruling spirit of the movement, having begun his career with a hatred of "Popery," ended it, by a very natural sequence, in a state of hostility to all forms of Christianity, and for some years previous to his death was constant and most particular in all the offices connected with the Jewish ritual. He had embraced Judaism, and in its profession and practices he died.

So far as we can perceive the "Vagabond" is not troubled with any special belief, therefore he would learn no lesson from the defalcation of LORD GEORGE; but, as we happen to know that many good "evangelicals" look upon a detestation of Catholicism as a most healthy sign, we commend the fact to their consideration, as a further proof that though a man execrate the Pope he may not be, even according to their judgment, one whit nearer the Kingdom of Heaven.

ON CALVARY.

PLACE yourselves in spirit on the Hill of Calvary. Look on those three crosses, and those three crucified upon them. See the middle cross: on it hangs the world's ransom; there, with out-stretched hands, with His head sinking on His bosom, with a crown of sharp thorns encircling His brow, is the Lamb who takes away the sins of the world, is that merciful Lord who gained for us the adoption of sons, and purchased with His blood the graces of the Spirit. At the foot of His cross is Mary, His mother. In her, the strong woman, grace has worked the highest effects that have ever been produced in creature. She represents the power of sacrifice and self-immolation produced by grace's influence. See that young man with a countenance full of intense love, and broken with overpowering sorrow: that is the beloved Disciple; a pattern of the work of grace in a man's heart—producing in their highest forms supernatural love and angelical purity. See that woman, till now hidden from us; she is clasping the foot of the Cross, her eyes, like fountains of waters, stream with tears. She will not be consoled; her heart almost breaks with inextinguishable grief as she kisses the feet of her Saviour. What is she? Magdalene, the pattern of patience, a token of the workings of grace in the heart of a sinful woman, whose many sins are forgiven her because she loved much! And there are two more figures which must not be omitted, the two thieves: the one after a life of ill-doing, at last struck through with the lance of compunction; and turning to Jesus with all his heart; the other a blasphemous and scoffer to the last.—Archbishop Vaughan.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE have received from Mr. West, Princes-street, No. 7 of Metzler's "Flowers of Melody." It contains "The Armourers of the Rhine," by Henry Parker, a *morceau* of considerable merit. The melody is pleasing and marked, and, while the piece is sufficiently easy of execution to render it desirable for students not very far advanced, it is sufficiently full to sound well from the hands of more finished musicians.

We are happy to learn that the interest shown in the Dominican Convent Art Union by persons residing in the country districts is most laudable. We are in a position to assure them that their efforts are highly appreciated by those in whose cause they have been undertaken.

We have received a plaintive epistle from an ex-subscriber, settled in a district of Wellington, wherein he informs us that he is debarred from the reception of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, by the necessity that exists for his travelling fourteen miles on foot in order to reach the nearest post-office. A lamentable course of events that has followed on the culpable neglect of Government to prevent his being fenced in by the Maoris, who inhabit his neighborhood.

THE Rev. Mr. Tooth, whose Ritualistic practices have been of late the occasion of so much excitement in London, is member of a colonial family. His relatives reside in Queensland, where they occupy a respectable position.

THE blessings of Centralism are further apparent, in the neglect shown at Wellington of the telegrams requesting instruc-

tions, sent by the Health officer from Port Chalmers on the arrival of the Gloucester with small-pox on board. Delay in such a matter is intolerable, and the officials, through whose fault it occurred, are deserving of the heaviest and most loudly expressed censure that it is possible to visit them with.

THERE can be no doubt but that the decision of the medical men of Dunedin, as to the necessity of having an hospital for patients suffering from infectious diseases, is a just one. The want of such an institution is simply disgraceful; but it is no less to be insisted upon, that such an hospital should be liberally and, in every respect, thoroughly well managed, otherwise it were better dispensed with.

THE new church of St. Patrick at Kumara, was opened on the Festival of the Saint by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Wellington, assisted by the Rev. Father McCaughey. In the course of the sermon, which was preached by the Bishop, referring to the subject of secular education, and the hardship of Catholics being obliged to provide their own schools, in addition to the taxes levied on them in support of the Government system, his Lordship took occasion to say: "A most crying injustice and very great grievance it is, but it must be borne. It is by forming a Catholic opinion and by uniting for elections, that we may perhaps have this state of things changed, but if we cannot do that we are bound to have our own schools. This is what the Catholic Church has decided throughout the entire world." On the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Bishop was entertained at dinner by the Catholics of the district, and afterwards returned to Hokitika.

THE proposal of his Worship the Mayor of Dunedin to purchase an old ship, which might serve as an hospital hulk at the Quarantine Station, is undoubtedly a good one. The only thing to surprise is that so common an expedient had not been employed long since.

THE Rev. Father Paul, of Orehunga, continues to afford an example of firm adherence to principles. He still refuses to pay the education rates, and in consequence his goods have again been seized.

THE Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening last in St. Joseph's School-room. One of the members favoured the Society with an excellent essay, entitled "The Steam Engine," and was loudly applauded. Other members gave recitations, readings, &c, after which the meeting terminated. Members are particularly requested to attend a special meeting to be held on Wednesday evening next at half-past seven sharp.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

WELLINGTON, March 27.

5.50 p.m.

Mr. Travers has been elected for the City of Wellington by a majority of 13. The voting was—Travers, 573; Hutchinson, 560.

7.50 p.m.

There has been great excitement in the city to-day over the election. Throughout the day, the betting was decidedly in favor of Hutchinson, but Travers's supporters, although quiet, were confident, and his Committee worked in an admirably systematic manner. The result was very close, Travers having a majority of 8. It is said a further scrutiny increases this to 14. The official declaration will take place on Thursday. There is no doubt Mr. Travers is in, and Mr. Hutchinson, who had looked on the matter as an absolute certainty, is of course very crestfallen. The election was fought admirably on both sides. When the result was known, Mr. Travers was carried round shoulder high.

LONDON, March 19.

Sir H. Elliott has received instructions to return to Stamboul. General Ignatieff is a guest of Earl Salisbury at Oxford.

The Queen has received General Ignatieff at Windsor Castle.

March 20.

Russia proposes still further amendments in the protocol, and England is considering her answer.

In speeches on Turkish affairs in Parliament it was admitted that the Empire was gradually declining owing to internal disorganisation, but the Porte promises more vigorous administration.

It is asserted that Russia's promise to demobilise the army is absolute if England signs the protocol.

Vengeful fighting has been renewed in Bosnia.

Warlike preparations are being made in Asiatic Turkey.

March 22.

It is generally reported that Russia refuses to enter into any positive engagements, but promises to demobilise her army when the protocol has been signed, when the Turkish army has been disarmed, and when the peace of Montenegro has been secured.

The English Cabinet, before its consideration of the amendment proposed by Russia, requires a distinct pledge that Russia will demobilise in the event of the protocol being signed.

The Porte refuses the conditions submitted by Montenegro.

March 25.

The stock market is agitated owing to political suspense. During the week consols were at 96½. Australian securities are firm. The Bank rate of discount is 2 per cent. The money market is stronger. Wheat is inactive.

The armistice between Turkey and Montenegro has been prolonged.

It is believed that the negotiations between England and Russia, have failed.

General Ignatieff has arrived at Vienna.

March 26.

The Russian Press accuses England of leaving Russia no other choice than dishonor or war.

Th Softas are agitating for the recall of Midhat Pasha.

COMMERCIAL.

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

Fat Cattle.—310 were yarded at the market to-day, and although this was rather a large supply, fully last week's quotations were obtained. Best pens of bullocks brought from £9 10s to £14; do cows, at from £10 to £10 10s—or equal to 27s 6d per 100lb for prime quality. We sold 90 head at the yards, and have placed 50 privately.

Fat Calves.—20 came forward, and were sold at 20s to 65s.

Fat Sheep.—2,300 were penned, chiefly good cross-breeds. Prices were equal to last week's rates, or about 2d per lb for best quality. At the yards we sold 600.

Fat Lambs.—200 came forward, and sold readily at an advance in price of 1s to 1s 6d each.

Store Cattle.—No transactions of importance have taken place during the week.

Store Sheep.—The demand still continues for young merino ewes and wethers. We have during the week sold, of various sorts, 6000 at the following quotations, say: 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.

Sheepskins.—At our sales yesterday we catalogued 1000 skins, all of which sold at very full prices. Full-woolled merinos, 4s 9d each; green shearlings, 1s 11d to 2s 7d; pelts, 9d to 1s 9d; lambs, 1s 6d to 2s 4d.

Hides.—Good demand at late rates. Inferior condition, 5s to 13s 9d; shipping order, 15s to 17s—or equal to 4d per lb.

Tallow.—We sold several parcels medium quality at 28s 6d to 29s; rough fat, 22s per cwt. Demand good, specially in shipping orders.

Grain.—Wheat is very slow of sale, at lower rates. Millers careless in buying, except top samples, at 5s to 5s 3d; secondary, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; inferior, 3s to 3s 6d. Oats.—Few offering. Good shipping parcels wanted, and saleable at 2s 3d to 2s 4d for feed, 2s 6d milling; old are held for 2s 7d to 2s 9d. Barley.—Samples are much discoloured and inferior; very little good malting coming forward. Fine, 4s 6d to 5s; secondary, 4s to 4s 3d; grinding and feed, 2s 6d to 2s 9d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending March 28, 1877:—Every one is now settling down to work after the holidays and racing dissipations. Enquiry has begun for ploughmen, and such as are bred to farm work. It can be safely asserted that there will be no lack of work, and fair pay for such. So many additional acres are getting yearly added to the arable land, that ploughmen can never be too plentiful. Couples are rather plentiful at present; as usual, those without families are picked. Town work is pretty brisk, and we have good prospects of plenty work during the winter. The building trade is healthy. Ironworkers still growl at the dullness in their line. Female servants are short of the demand. Hotel people (male and female) are constantly needed. Storemen and clerks are more asked for. Wages.—Shepherds, £60; couples, £65 to £80; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; cooks, grooms, waiters, &c., 20s, 25s, 30s, and 50s; female servants (private houses), 10s, 12s, and 15s; hotel do., 12s, 15s, 20s, and 30s; dairy hands, 15s, 20s, and 25s; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; carpenters, 10s, 12s, and 13s; storemen and clerks, 30s to 60s; boys and girls, 5s, 6s, and 10s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending March 28, 1877, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 2d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d. Salt butter, in kegs, 1s 1d per lb; cheese of the best quality, 1s; English and American cheese, 1s 4d; side and rolled bacon, 10d to 11d; Colonial hams, 1s 2d; English hams, 1s 6d; eggs, 2s 3d per dozen.

MR. M. C. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending March 28, 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, 2½ 5s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £14; small, £15. Oatmeal, £12. Potatoes, new, 4s per cwt. Hay, new, £3 15s; old hay, £4 per ton. Chaff, £4 per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. J. VREXY reports for the week ending March 28, 1877 retail:—Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 9d per lb; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork, 6d to 8d per lb; lamb, 2s to 3s 6d per quarter.

The Brussels correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazette' writes:—No sentence of death has been executed in Belgium since 1863. Commutation to penal servitude for life, of which part may subsequently be remitted, has been the course invariably followed. A recent great increase in crimes of violence of the worst kind has given occasion for bringing the subject again before the Chamber. The Minister of Justice, however, made the declaration that he would rather resign office than permit a single sentence of death to be executed. Murderers in Belgium have therefore still a good time before them.

The census of Paris is looked forward to with much interest. In 1700 the population numbered 720,000 inhabitants. Toward the end of the eighteenth century it had diminished to 620,000, and continued to decrease until 1801, when it numbered 546,000. From that time it has steadily risen. In 1831 it was 774,338; in 1839, 909,126. Twenty years later it reached 1,538,613. In 1860 the annexation of all the districts comprised between the old Octroi boundary and the fortifications had the effect of swelling the numbers to 1,700,000, and to 1,825,000 in 1866. These additions nearly doubled the area of the capital. In 1872 the population showed a slight falling off compared with 1870, being 1,851,792, against 1,900,000 in the latter year.

THE RACES.

JUPITER PLUVIUS must certainly regard the Dunedin autumn meeting with disfavor. One of the days, at least, he invariably visits with unpleasant moistness, without regard paid to its effects upon the spirits of the sporting world, or even consideration for the pains which the fair sex has bestowed on preparing charming toilettes for the occasion. We do not, however, venture to say that the parties most interested in the racing object to a slight dash of rain, for we have been assured by enthusiastic fox-hunters that, in addition to a "southerly wind and a cloudy sky," they rather preferred a mild shower, as it seemed to settle them in the saddle; and it will be generally found that whenever some exciting amusement is on foot, a thousand excuses will be found, and a thousand pleas advanced in favor of all sorts of unfavorable conditions, atmospheric or otherwise.

This year the rain came down on the first day, and, fortunately, only on the first, the other two being exceptionally fine; but although it thinned the non-sporting or ordinary spectators' attendance, its effects were else imperceptible. The running was particularly good on each of the three days, and crowds hung, as usual, breathlessly on the various careers of the horses.

One is almost inclined to do a little in the philosophical-speculative line, as to what it is in a well-contested race that has such a power of excitement, and that, not only over persons concerned in the event, but, as well, over the most unlikely-seeming individuals. It is not astonishing if some fair damsel, all gas and gauze as Rachel was said to be, but with modifications, who is interested to the extent of several dozens of Liliputian gloves, and otherwise sentimentally affected by the matter, palpitate almost to faintness as the horses come tearing up the stretch that extends in front of the winning post, and the affair is still doubtful. But why on earth the homely and substantial mother of three diminutive children—one of them being an infant in arms—who stands compressed against the barrier amongst the crowd, and who distinguishes the horses only through the colors worn by their jockeys, should, for the time, become oblivious of her offspring, double up her baby as if it were something kneadable, all but trample her other two children under foot, and elevated on tip-toe, shout for red or blue, by whose success she will lose or gain not a sixpence, is a question for psychology to fathom if it may. Can it be that, however bottled up, whether, as it were, in the most delicate champagne flask with abundant promise of sparkles, or in the commonest earthenware jar, bespeaking only muddy dregs, human nature is akin? It almost seems as if it were. And possibly, if there were no tiny *gants de Paris*, and no suspicion of anything more tender, the dainty demoiselle would be little less agitated; for all the field, while fate is yet in the balance, is in a tremor.

During the intervals between the races, a stroll through the crowd is not void of entertainment. Ingenuity can do no more, in order to induce this world's goods to change hands, than here is done; pegs and balls and cunningly devised holes, all invite the hand of the gambler. Fortune seems ready to be thrust upon the adventurous; it is but a throw and your capital is doubled. Yet try and try again, and prove yourself to be a tyro. There are more regular dealers too. One, in particular, offers some valuable article for a mere song; he is a public benefactor, ready to sacrifice his substance to the casual stranger; but his overtures are rejected, and he retires in disgust, pathetically offering to bet five pounds that, even if he expose a sovereign for sale at the unexampled price of one penny at any public gathering in the colonies, a stiff-necked and incredulous race of settlers will refuse to deal with him.

The snatches of conversation that reach the ear are now and then amusing, though occasionally we are riled by overhearing the remarks of some cynic from a neighboring province, who will have it that his country's institutions are superior to those that surround us. This we are inclined stoutly to deny. The racing here is excellent; the stand and the course generally are admirably got up, and as for the situation, can there be a more beautiful? It seems to have been selected by poets; here close by the breakers, amidst that sweep of verdant hills, and with the distant city arising full in view. A more fitting scene for the festivities he confessed to delight in, could scarcely have been chosen by old Froissart himself, who so keenly appreciated all that was pleasing to the senses.

INDIFFERENCE AND ZEAL.

THE report of the General Board of Catholic Primary Education in England, read at the late great Educational meeting in London, brought out in a very striking way the indifference of the Catholic majority, compared with the zeal of the Catholic few, in the cause of Catholic education. The Government grant to Catholic schools in England—a little over £81,000 a year—is given solely on condition that the teachers are "certificated" and educated at a training school under Government secular inspection. The Catholics have three training colleges: one for masters and two for mistresses. Yet the Catholic public are most niggardly in supporting these three institutions, which the Marquis of Ripon stated were as efficient as any in the country, and yearly becoming more efficient.

It further came out, that among a Catholic population of over a million in England, many of them wealthy or well-to-do, there were not above twenty liberal subscribers to these training colleges, besides about 300 more who gave small sums; and it was moreover stated, that for the two training colleges for school mistresses, buildings of large extent and most convenient arrangement had been erected by two communities of nuns with their own private funds, thus relieving the Catholic body of a great expense, which otherwise they would have had to bear. In allusion to this, the report somewhat sarcastically says, "We have not been so fortunate as to meet with any community of men who have done so

much for Catholic schoolmasters." *Place aux dames!* The ladies lead in everything good and noble.

It is often made a subject of reproach against the Catholic religion, that it is fit only for women and children. It is quite true that women and children have ever been, and are now, the pride and glory of the Catholic Church, and fitting it is this should be so. It was women who "ministered" to our Lord or "wept" for Him on the most solemn and critical occasions in the course of His pilgrimage on earth, and it was children who sung canticles of praise to Him on his entrance into Jerusalem. To women, children, and the poor, the Church is indebted for much of her influence. So long as the daughters of the Church are faithful and zealous, she may defy all her enemies, and regard with a smile of pity their efforts to hurt her. The alms and prayers of the poor do more for the Church than the donations of the rich. But this is no excuse for the niggardliness of the rich, whose donations are often conspicuous from their absence or smallness.

The General Board of Catholic Education made a remark which the Catholics of this colony would do well to lay to heart. They said if Catholics be content that their schools shall be inferior in teaching power and actual results to other schools, a large portion of their scholars would certainly be drawn to Board schools, which have nothing to fear from short-handedness of teachers, or want of funds. It remains with Catholics themselves to say whether this calamity shall come upon them here or not. The time has come, or is near at hand, when we must have in this colony a training school, at some central place or places, for Catholic schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, under a Central Board of Catholic bishops and leading laymen. Poverty cannot be fairly pleaded as an obstacle.

OBSERVER.

BOARDING-HOUSES.

If I had been born a daughter of Eve, the first question I should put to that individual, of what is termed the nobler sex, who ventured to pop the question to me, would be, "Have you ever lived in a boarding-house, and, if so, how long?" And if I received for answer, "Yes, my Angelina, for five years I have sat at Mrs. Jones' mahogany" (landladies revel, I have often noticed, in the name of Jones), I should politely but firmly remind him that I was not his Angelina, that my name was Miss Smith, and that he must continue to grace the mahogany of Mrs. Jones for five or fifty years more for all I was concerned, but that I must beg to be excused from ever sitting at the head of his.

A resident of a boarding-house for a period under five years, I might be inclined to regard with favor, but an elder boarder than that I should peremptorily decline. For a well developed specimen of the genius selfish man, commend me to an old resident in a boarding-house. It is beautiful, if not instructive, to observe his attention to number one. For the full-fledged bird you must go to the boarding-house where there are no ladies, and where the members of the other and nobler (Heaven save the mark!) sex are few, and have been long acquainted with one another. The carver in such an establishment has not a pleasant position. He certainly, it must be confessed, has not much trouble in discovering what each one likes best off the joint. There is no need for him to stand, knife and fork in hand, beseeching of the person whom he wishes to assist to tell him what part he can have the pleasure of helping him to. All that part of his business is made wonderfully easy. His questions on this head are all anticipated, and, heaven help him, if two of the boarders have tastes akin. His efforts in such a case to please both parties are not, as a general rule, crowned with success, always provided, of course, that he himself be not one of them. Then, indeed, one of these sympathetic fellow-boarders leaves the dinner-table quite satisfied, whatever may be the feelings of the other. And this explains the reason why the position of carver is so much thought of in boarding-houses. He is master of the situation, and where the motto is "each one for himself," of course the man with the joint before him has a great pull over his neighbours. The oldest boarder generally fills the post, and it is astonishing to what an extent he will go in asserting his privileges.

I have had some experience of boarding houses. I am not, let me hasten to inform any young and as yet unmarried lady who may happen to read these lines, a "five-yearer,"—if I may use the expression—so that I am still, and shall be for some considerable time, amongst those whom I have advised young ladies not to make miserable, simply because they have lived in boarding-houses. But my experience, though short in point of time, has been much, and varied in incidents. I have lived with the private family, I have had private apartments, and I have lived in boarding-houses, pure and simple, of all sorts and sizes.

As an instance of how completely wrapped up in one's own little wants and desires one is apt to become by long residence in a boarding-house, to the utter exclusion of any regard for your neighbour, I remember once listening to a hot dispute between an old boarder—the carver of the establishment—and the landlady, as to the particular quality of the joint he happened to be carving. The gentleman insisted, with all the freedom which long residence and a fair punctuality in the payment of his board warranted him in using, that the meat was not fit to be put upon the table. The lady warmly resented the accusation, and asserted it to be fit for the best table in the land. After much discussion on both sides, the gentleman finally clinched the argument by asserting, "Why it was so bad that I could not get a piece off it even for myself." After that the landlady collapsed; it was too convincing. It silenced even her well-trained and skilled battery of words. The manner in which her opponent delivered this last speech was refreshing, from its simplicity, and its want of the faintest glimmering of a feeling that he was saying anything out of the common.

Can anything, again, be more ingenious, when on being asked by the landlady which of two kinds of sweets you will have, each of them being of rather small dimensions, than to answer, "Both

please." The gentleman I first heard making use of this stratagem, was a bright particular star in boarding-house qualities. He used no brief measures in getting what he wanted. He had a very big head, large saucer eyes of a bright color, and a bald square face, on which no hair grew. When in the humour his appetite was enormous; but he was of a hippish tendency, and frequently would vary his indulgence in beef and mutton by a change to pills, draughts, and mixtures. At such times he would fill the house with his complaints, enlist everyone he could in attending upon him in some way or other, and, if he came to the table, it would be only to express his astonishment and disgust how human beings could continue to eat in such a manner. He had a loud, arrogant manner, and if not satisfied with what the carver gave him, he would bawl out, "I say, What's-your-name, this is all fat you have given me. Cut under there for me," and he would point with his fat finger to the place he meant. "You have given Smith the piece that I like," and his saucer eyes, with their indefinable color, would look over at Smith with an expression as if that gentleman had given him some dire offence. X.Y.Z.

STREET READERS.

THE streets of Paris, which differ in almost every imaginable respect from those of our own capital, are frequented by a species of the human race almost wholly unknown to London. This is the street reader, who devours the pages of his journal as he walks along, and endeavors with limited success to combine locomotion with mental improvement. An unusually lively contributor to the 'Patrie' gives a graphic account of these curious persons, some of whom every one familiar with Paris will remember to have run against in the course of his walks abroad. The 'Patrie' believes that the existence of the species dates from no more ancient date than 1830. Before that year the street readers who were to be seen occasionally were mere exceptional specimens belonging mostly to the pedagogic or theatrical class. But for nearly the last half century the street reader has been a familiar object. Few are those whose toes have not been trodden upon, whose hats have not been knocked off, or at least whose meditations have not been roughly interrupted by the charge of this misguided being as he flounders along the pavement. The temptation to read one's paper in the streets is no doubt strong in the Paris capital. Almost every one buys his daily paper at a kiosk, and if the news contained in it is suspected of being exciting it requires some patience to carry it quietly all the way home without even glancing at the contents. It is true that there is the alternative of retreating into the nearest *café*, or, shorter still, of taking refuge under the *café* awning, at one of the *al fresco* tables invitingly set out. But to that most important of all mortals even this delay is insupportable; and the neighborhood of the kiosks is at one or two periods in every twenty-four hours a sort of debatable ground upon which eager readers, journal in hand, rush in erratic lines against the more sedate folk who expose themselves to their attack. The remarkable thing is that the street reader has, if the 'Patrie' can be believed, his favorite hours. From seven to ten in the morning and from four to five in the afternoon are the chosen times in which he indulges in the mental feast. He is, therefore, a member of one of the industrious classes, often a working man, sometimes a working woman, shop girl, seamstress, or lady's maid. The *flâneur* pure and simple is never found indulging in the practice. — 'Exchange.'

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS ON THE FRENCH CLERGY.

A BRIEF report is given in the 'Galignani's Messenger' of the speech of the Bishop of Orleans in the Senate, in reference to the reductions made by the Chamber of Deputies in the payments to the clergy. Monsignor Dupanloup observed that an attentive perusal of the Budget had revealed to him some sad things. In order, however, not to cause any embarrassments, he would accept in advance the propositions of the Financial Committee, but could not refrain from pointing out that about three thousand communes in France were without cures; aged priests had no asylum; and those in active service were worse paid than in any country in Europe; and still, notwithstanding these facts, a diminished credit was demanded! Was the country honored by showing itself so parsimonious in affairs of religion? The reduction proposed would almost wholly apply to country parishes. Relative to the free admissions to the training schools for priests, France required 3,493 additional cures in order that the religious services should be properly celebrated, so that the present moment was not suitable for suppressing the three hundred free admissions. The stipends of many of the country cures scarcely enabled the recipients to live; the priests in many large towns had positions scarcely more tolerable, and the subsidies granted by municipal councils were becoming less frequent. Touching on the question of cures who were not resident in the commune of their functions, the right rev. senator declared that there was no abuse. The real object was to respond to the most absolute needs of religious worship in communes where there did not exist any residence for the curé. After referring to the bitter charges made against the clergy, he affirmed that he could reply in the words of Jesus Christ Himself—"We have done many good works among you, for which of them do ye stone us?" But he was far from wishing that any complaint or bitterness of feeling should go forth from the French episcopacy, which was esteemed throughout the world, and was attached to the Church and to the chair of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. It wished for everything that gave vitality and grandeur to the nation. The body of the priesthood in the country was actuated by the same views; its members were poor, simple, and devoted; and whenever there was a grief to console or a service to perform, they were always to be found.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

(From the French of M. Victor Tissot.)

On the morrow I felt the need of breathing a little fresh air, for everything oppresses you in these streets, which are at once like a prison, a sewer, and a tomb. I went upon the platform surmounting the tower of the cathedral. It was eight o'clock in the morning. A distant rolling of a drum proclaimed the distant reign of order, and that M. the Governor might prolong his slumbers without fear. The pigeons swarmed about the roofs, shaking their humid wings to the sun. To the left the Vosges prolonged the line of their calm verdure. It seemed as if a great peace had descended from heaven upon the murdered (*suppliciée*) city, belted in by the forts and the soldiers of the emperor.

The watchman approached me.

"You come from France?" he asked, with eager interest.

"Yes, monsieur."

"Do they still think of us there?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Ah! when one looks at the force keeping guard below, and can see no other coming, one feels inclined to despair. We are here like the crew of a wrecked ship; this tower is the mainmast; and for four years I have daily scanned the horizon, searching in vain for that little tricolor sail which will import our deliverance. Alas! each day there is but the lengthening white line."

"The white line?"

"Yes, monsieur; the line, or rather circle, within which we are enclosed. You can see the white points united to each other by a black thread. There are nine on the left bank of the river, and three on the right. The black thread is the railway which establishes communication between them. For a moment it serves to transport the materials which have been in part provided by the levelled works of Schelestadt and Phalsbourg. It is said that we shall have so wide a chain of forts as to render bombardment of the city impossible. This will be no evil after all, for the cathedral cannot bear much more. In 1870 I thought it would crumble under me."

"Then you were here during the whole of the siege?"

"Up to the burning, monsieur."

"The 25th August?"

"Yes, the day after the day of the destruction of the great library. Ah! what nights we passed then. I awaken sometimes still dreaming that I have below me a sea of flames and above me a livid heaven ridged with the burning shells. The Protestant church of the Temple-Neuf, the hospital of the Protestant gymnasium, the library, and ten other houses blazed at once. The silence of death reigned in the city; one would have said it was doomed to die, and, resigned to the sacrifice, was stretching itself upon the pyre. The cathedral stood out redly in the light of the conflagration, as though its walls were covered with blood. The enemy selected this as a guide to the aim, and very soon the shells hissed all round me. They burst everywhere, disfiguring the columns and smashing the stony saints that seemed to be praying for the victims. At last the day dawned. The fires continued burning, and the eye had vistas of ruin. In the afternoon the bishop went to the quarters of General Mundolsheim, where the Grand Duke of Baden was giving his amateur aid to this appalling tragedy. In the name of humanity the prelate besought the Grand Duke to solicit the sparing of the churches, the hospitals, the public edifices, and the suburbs, wherein there was a laboring and inoffensive population. But the prince did not receive him, and General Werder replied that the sick and the children were elements of feebleness to a besieged town which he could not allow to be removed. The moment night fell the bombardment recommenced with double fury, and it was now the turn of the cathedral, against which the Germans flung bomb after bomb. I was on the staircase, when all at once an obus came with a hissing that made me tremble from head to foot. It came crashing through the roof and then burst. A column of smoke rose and enveloped the spire, and from this black mass leaped out enormous tongues of flame. I thought all was over. The shells succeeded each other with fearful rapidity, giving stroke on stroke to the rent, battered, and burning edifice. The glass of the windows was shattered to pieces; the bells shook and clanged; and the *débris* of iron and stone fell to the pavement below with a noise loud enough to waken the dead. We ran upon the platform and cried aloud to the city for succor. The tocsin pealed its lugubrious notes. The firemen arrived as the zinc roof was giving way, but they had nothing to do. The fire burnt itself out from want of food on which to live. Ah! monsieur, what moments. Ten times I believed the cathedral was about to perish and disappear. It was the sight of the flag that cheered our spirits through the ordeal. It floated up there above the flames, victorious, and braving the projectiles of the enemy."

I raised my eyes, but it was not the tricolor which reigned in air. The Prussian had planted his sombre standard on this cathedral where France, in vestments of mourning, never ceases to recite the Acts of Faith and of Hope.—'N. Y. Tablet.'

Captain Boyton has accomplished the feat of swimming down the river from Turin to Ferrara, a distance of 540 miles. On reaching the latter place he is stated to have been received with great enthusiasm by the foreign as well as the Italian residents. In Nov. he swam from Turin to Castel Nuovo in his life-saving dress, 260 miles, in 83 hours, but was obliged to leave the water, feeling that a fever, caused by the malarious atmosphere of the river and his exertions, was coming upon him. He was laid up for several days at Castel Nuovo. On starting again from that place, however, he completed the journey down the Po to Ferrara, 280 miles in 96 hours, without a single break. This he states to be the last, as it has been the longest, of his feats.

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

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

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

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

S P A N I S H R E S T A U R A N T . PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

R O Y A L H O T E L 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.

H U G H L A M O N T , BUTCHER, Arthur Street, Dunedin.

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

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

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.

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

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

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

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

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL, Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,

ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ROYAL ARCADE.

Established - - - - 1859.

THE **LARGEST PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERIES IN THE COLONY.**

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

Our well-known Shadow Portraits taken in any weather.

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

Portraits of Maories and celebrities presented gratis.

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,
ROYAL ARCADE,
DUNEDIN.

DAVID SCOTT & CO. (Late of Scott and Smith), **PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,** **GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS**

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

(Next Law, Sonner 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. Perfect 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 Kensington new Steam-pipe Factory, near Railway Station.

W. M. WHITE.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L **BLACKS (OPHIR).**

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

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

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

C O M M E R C I A L H O T E L A N D **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 convenience. The Bed-rooms (single and double) are lofty and well ventilated. Great attention has been given to the purchasing of stock. The Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other drinks kept are of the very best quality.

T. L I N K L A T E R , **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.

M O R N I N G T O N H O T E L , **MORNINGTON.**

F. M'CLUSKEY.

PROPRIETOR

E U R O P E A N H O T E L ,

GEORGE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

JOHN CARROLL, ... PROPRIETOR.

(Late Hibernian Hotel, Octagon).

See future advertisement in TABLET.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S WILL.

THIS will, a translation of which was given in our impression of Saturday—scatters at once and for ever, by the record of a few very simple facts, a monstrous delusion. The exact statement there put forth as to the worldly possessions of his Eminence, and as to the way in which he desired these possessions to be distributed after his demise, even the 'Times' went out of its way at once, on Thursday, frankly to acknowledge was marked throughout with simplicity and a directness from which a lesson might well be learnt by our own lawyers. This last will and testament may, indeed, serve to do more than simply soften the prejudices acknowledged by our contemporary to have been previously in existence in regard to the illustrious deceased. It scatters, upon the instant, as the wildest of absurdities, the malignant rumours afloat by non-Catholic journalists of the secret amassing of wealth by the late Cardinal Antonelli. The document, in fact, proves to demonstration that the Cardinal's possessions consisted entirely of the moderate competence which he had inherited, and which, during his enjoyment of it, he had himself dealt with prudently. Conscious of the calumnies which were already afloat when he was writing his will, nearly six years ago, in the January of 1871, as to his accumulation of countless treasures, and aware, also, that, in all human probability, those lying imputations would be revived and intensified at the time of his dissolution, Cardinal Antonelli, in the course of his will, averred thus solemnly—"I declare I do not possess any other capital beyond that which came from the heritage of my excellent father, or which I have been able to acquire through the same means left me by him." Further than this, his Eminence went on to say, with increased solemnity—"I protest, therefore, against all the calumnies which, on that or any other account whatsoever, have been in so many ways circulated through the world, before God, who is to judge me:" adding, "And, before Him, I forgive from my heart all those who have tried to do me evil." In accordance with this, he leaves the whole of his modest private possessions to be distributed, according to his directions, among his own nearest and dearest relatives.—'Weekly Register.'

A letter from a sporting gentleman, in the last number of the 'Sporting Magazine,' gives some idea of the cruelty of the huntsmen of a former generation, and which may be food for reflection for the vivisectionists. It appears that the Nimrods of the period were much given to badger hunting, and on one occasion an unfortunate animal furnished the gentlemen of the hunt with sport for several days. On the first day he was turned out, and received ten minutes' "law" before huntsmen and hounds pursued him, and he then gave them a three-miles' run before he was caught and brought back in a bag. On the second day his "law" was increased to half an hour, and a man mounted on a fleet horse was sent after him to flog him on; but he ran so fast that his pursuer could only get an occasional cut at him, although furnished with a very long whip, and at the end of "a glorious run of twenty-five miles" he was once more taken alive and brought back. A third day's torture came, with a three quarters of an hour's "law," and produced a run of eighteen miles, after which the badger was once more bagged; and but for the poor brute having been carelessly starved to death, or, in the words of the writer, "came to a premature death," this kind of amusement would have been kept up until Councillor Jenkins, one of the huntsmen, should have been duly furnished with his hams, "for," says the writer, "it was the custom of that part of the country to cure the posteriors of badgers and eat them for hams."

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. O. 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.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The ordinary Time Tables will be observed. Return Tickets will be issued at Single Fares, available from 4 p.m. on THURS. DAY, the 29th, up to TUESDAY, the 3rd April.

On EASTER MONDAY, April 2nd, TRAINS will run to and from the Caledonian Grounds at frequent intervals, commencing at noon.

EXCURSION FARES.

WM. CONYERS,
Superintending Engineer.

Railway Department, Central Station,
Dunedin, March 27, 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, 10st 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	8
HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 300 yards ...	3	2	10
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 O N

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. G. O. G. A. N.,
GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,
CORNER OF
MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,
DUNEDIN, N. Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

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

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC
COMMERCIAL

AND
GENERAL PRINTERS,
IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

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.

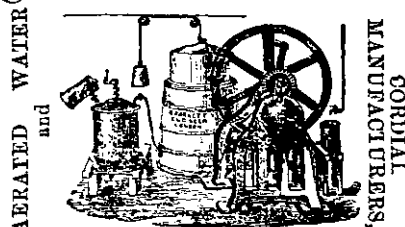
Note the Address—

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, Maraschino, 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 Athenaeum.



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

RESUMED BUSINESS

In all its Branches,

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

Next to Messrs. BURTON PROTHERS, Photographers.

PROSPECTUS

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

CAPITAL: £250,000,

In 50,000 Shares of £5 each.

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

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

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

A. C. Stodge, 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 2½ per cent., Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach guaranteeing the entire amount of the unsecured debts to the Company.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1st. Sawing, planing, and moulding factory

2nd. Door and sash factory.

3rd. Tub and bucket factory.

4th. Furniture and turnery factory.

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

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

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

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

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

The following special advantages are worthy of notice:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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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.

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THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

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LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

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PADDLE STEAMER PORTOBELLO. DURING THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.



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

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

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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.

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BOTTLED ALE AND ALL STOUT.

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

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EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
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All goods kept are of the very best description. Orders left will have prompt attention. Charges strictly moderate.

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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 MOUAT

SOLICITOR,
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