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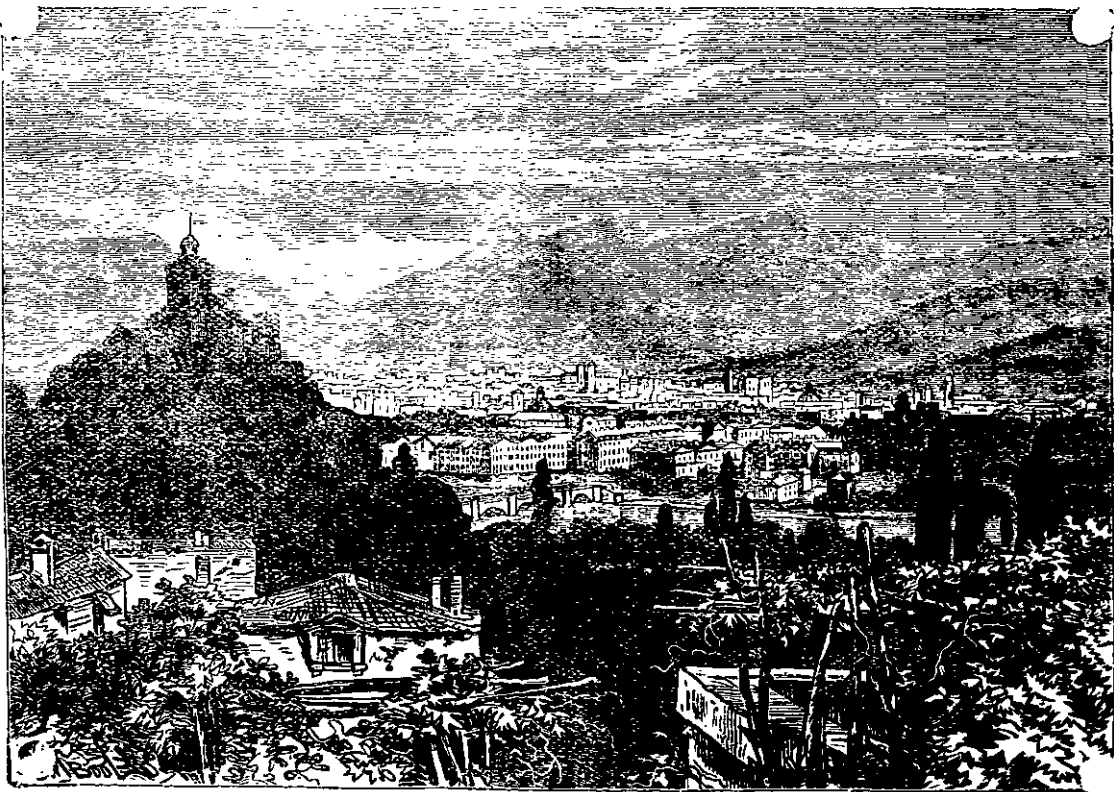
TURIN.

TURIN, the Capital of the Kingdom of Sardinia, of which Victor Emmanuel, the usurper of Italy, is rightful monarch, is a considerable city, containing somewhere about 200,000 inhabitants. It is situated in the north of Italy, on the banks of the River Po, and of its tributary the Doire, and is entitled to rank amongst the most beautiful towns of Europe. The solid method in which the houses are constructed gives to the streets an air of grandeur, and the projection of the first storeys over the footpaths, forming arcades in the principal thoroughfares, has an extremely good effect.

The Royal Palace, though less magnificent than many of those to be found elsewhere, is still a very handsome building, opening

damask, glass, porcelain, liqueurs, chocolate, all are produced here, and there are, moreover, a cannon foundry and a factory of arms and powder.

The history of the place dates back to a remote antiquity. On the descent of Hannibal, the Carthaginian, into Italy, there dwelt in this town a Gallic tribe named the Taurini, who, refusing to adopt the cause of the Punic general, were subjected by him to rigorous treatment. In after ages, under Julius Cæsar, the place became a Roman colony, and was known by the title of Colonia Julia Augusta Taurinorum. It was especially favoured by the Emperor Augustus, who did much towards its embellishment. On the destruction of the Western Empire the town became capital of one of the thirty duchies into which the Kingdom of the Lombards was divided; and in modern days it is remarkable for having sustained two sieges by the French, surrendering at length in 1640, but holding out successfully in 1706. The armies of France also



on one side on the Place du Château, a broad square with a castle in its midst, and on the other upon charmingly laid-out gardens, from whence a fine view of the surrounding country is commanded. The armoury of the Palace is remarkable for an unrivalled collection of armour, ancient and modern, and its chapel is striking from the severity and gloom of its appearance, which are occasioned by the predominance of black marble in its adornments.

Amongst the other buildings and institutions worthy of notice are to be reckoned the Palaces of the Dukes of Savoy and of the Prince of Carignan, the University, the Military College, the Cathedral and several churches, the Royal Academy of Science, the Library, the Picture Gallery in the Palace of Madama, the Egyptian Museum and that of Antiquities, and the Observatory. Turin is also the seat of many manufactures: silks, velvets,

occupied it in 1796, 1798, and 1800, dismantling the town on the latter occasion.

The route from Italy into France, by way of Mount Cenis, lies through this town, and in ascending the mountain, by diligence from Susa, a view is obtained now and then of one of those lovely valleys for which Piedmont is famous, and which bear, unfortunately, a less felicitous reputation as forming the stronghold of the Waldenses, or Poor Men of Lyons, the followers of Peter Valdo, a mediæval heresiarch.

THE members of the H.A.C.B.S. at Napier celebrated St. Patrick's Day by a dinner, which was largely attended and much enjoyed. The President of the Society, Mr. Bowerman, occupied the chair.

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.

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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
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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 Hollowware, American Brooms, Tubs, and Buckets, and Furnishing Ironmongery of every description.

SADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING
FORKS.

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

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

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

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

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
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Corner of

WALKER AND PRINCES STREETS, DUNEDIN.

P. O'BRIEN, - PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation. Single and Double Bed-rooms, and a Bath-room. Private apartments for Families. Charges moderate.

SPECIAL.

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

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

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

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
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AND MEN'S MERCER,
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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,
CONSISTING OF

New and Fashionable Suits, Trousers, Trousers and Vests, Sacs, Pagets, Alpaca and Silk Coats, White and Fancy Vests, Summer Overcoats, Engineers' Jackets and Overhauls, White Shirts, Oxford and Regatta Shirts, Crimean and Grape 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 Kugs, &c.

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

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

WANTED KNOWN.

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

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

ELLIOTT'S BOOT SHOP,
GEORGE STREET.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,
High-Street.

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

H. YEEND & CO., Proprietors.

Poet's Couquet.

LINES FROM A HOMILY OF ST. BERNARD.

(From the *Month*.)

Rejoice, O Adam! Father of our sorrow!
Behold the dawn of gladness once again:
Rejoice, O Mother Eve! rejoice thou rather,
Who first hast stained our world with sin and pain.
For thy sad sake, the sword of sorrow pierces
The hearts of all thy daughters here below;
For thy sad sake they reap the double portion
Of earthly shame, of suffering and woe.
O woman! see, the happy hour is dawning,
Which turns to praise thy shame, to joy thy grief;
O man! cast forth thy bitter taunts no longer—
Cease to reproach, thy triumph shall be brief.
Thrice cruel words! "The woman whom Thou gavest,
She gave the fruit to me, and I did eat."
Through woman hast thou fallen? Aye, remember,
A woman only lifts thee to thy feet!
Therefore, O mournful Eve, fly thou to Mary;
Fly Mother to thy Daughter full of grace;
Who satisfies the Father for the Mother,
And wipes away the stain of thy disgrace.
Our God, in the sweet treasures of His goodness,
Hath sought and found how aid shall be supplied;
For Mary's wisdom shall blot out thy folly,
And her humility efface thy pride.
For one who gave the fruit of death and sorrow,
Another gives the fruit of endless days;
Change then, O man! thy false unkind excuses
Into a burst of gratitude and praise.
"O Lord! the woman who to me is given,
She gave the Fruit of Life, and I did eat;
And by this Food my spirit hath been quickened:
O taste beyond compare! O Food most sweet!"
For this, God's Angel comes to thee, O Mary,
Virgin most admirable, greatest, best;
Winning His pardon for thy fallen parents,
And for thy children, life, and peace, and rest. C. P.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP POLDING.

AFTER a fortnight's suffering, the venerable and much beloved Archbishop of Sydney expired peacefully on the morning of Friday, March 16th last. The course of His Grace's illness was watched with interest and anxiety by all classes of the community, and the assemblage at his funeral is said to have been the largest ever seen in the metropolis of New South Wales. We take the following from the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*:—John Bede Polding was born at Liverpool on November 13, 1794. It seems that the original name was not Polding but Polten, which is an ancient and respectable German name. Of German extraction on his father's side, he was of purely English extraction on his mother's. While yet an infant he was left an orphan, and his maternal uncle, Dr. Brewer, president of the English Benedictines, took charge of his education. Early in life he seems to have felt within him a call for the Church, for at eleven years of age he was sent to St. Gregory's College, Downside, and two years later, in the year 1807, he was removed to Acton Barnal, the seat of Sir Edward Smyth, where the scattered members of the celebrated English Benedictine College of Douay had found an asylum. Here his studies were prosecuted with success. On the 16th July, 1810, he received the habit of the Benedictine Order, and on the 18th July in the following year he made his religious profession. He studied his course of theology under Dr. Elvey, the eminent professor at the Sorbonne. Priest's orders were conferred upon him by Bishop Poynter on the 4th March, 1819, and on the 21st of the same month he celebrated his first mass.

It appears that now the time had arrived when Father Polding's pre-eminent fitness for higher spiritual work could no longer be concealed. At the early age of 30, in the year 1824, he was appointed to superintend the studies and to frame the minds and characters of the younger members of the order. With what patience, watchfulness, and tenderness this was done, was borne testimony to by his old pupils after a space of fifty years. It is scarcely three years since Dr. Ullathorne, Fathers Davis, Kendall, and Dowling met to bear testimony to the loving care he bestowed upon them fifty years ago. They met on the Feast of St. Gregory, 1874, to celebrate the fiftieth year in the religious habit, and they subscribed a loving testimonial to their old master. "The best of our teaching was the spiritual unction that flowed from your heart to ours. . . . How accurately did the outward Master interpret to us the light of the inward Master, until in some measure we learnt to comprehend that inward language ourselves." We can now understand, now that death has brought home to us all the great loss we have sustained, what it was that drew the hearts of those four jubilants to their old master. They loved a Father in God, as we do. While he was with us we saw the man; now he is gone to his rest we remember the saint. They could have been no common services that demanded such a recollection after a space of fifty years. Judging by what we know of his labours in this colony, we can picture to ourselves how faithfully he strove to mould the souls entrusted to his care for the work of the ministry. For nine years he prosecuted zealously this important work. In 1833 he received a great shock to his peace, having the Bulls presented to him by

Bishop Bramston, on the part of the Holy See, for the Bishopric of Madras. In his humility he was doubtful of his own powers. Fearful of the difficulties ensuing from the schismatical state of the Indian Church, and shrinking from the responsibility of the episcopal charge, he entreated permission to remain at what to him was a more congenial and less ambitious life. But the Holy See could not afford to dispense with the services of such a man. There is no man so fit to be made lord in many things, as he who has been careful over a few things. The Catholic Church in Australia had hitherto been dependent on the Bishop of Mauritius, and the time had now arrived to separate it from his diocese. Again Father Polding was nominated, and fortunately for Christianity in these colonies, he was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Bramston on the 29th of June, 1834.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN ROME.

VERY recently (says the *Tablet*) some very interesting discoveries have been made in the Catacombs upon the Nomentan way. It has now been decided upon archaeological grounds that what was vulgarly called the cemetery of the catacombs of St. Agnes, is really the famous *Cemeterium Ostrianum*. The real cemetery of St. Agnes lies under and around the actual Church of St. Agnes. It is known from the Acts of the Martyrs and from archaeological traditions that St. Peter used to baptize converts in the *Cemeterium Ostrianum*. In the first years of the sixteenth century, Bosio, whom De Rossi styles the Columbus of the Catacombs, visited and thoroughly examined this *Cemeterium Ostrianum*, and placed upon record the fact that he had seen on the apse of a crypt some letters painted in red and very beautifully executed which, however, he had great difficulty in deciphering, in consequence of the condition of the walls. Although, as is well known, the Basilica, so-called, of this cemetery and its contiguous crypts have been long since excavated, within ten metres of the Basilica, there remained unexamined another crypt which had been filled up with rubbish, apparently on purpose. A few years ago Mgr. Crostarosa, the owner of the vineyard over these catacombs, was induced to make fresh examinations by the writings of Commendatore de Rossi, who very sagaciously conjectured that this cemetery was the one in which St. Peter had baptised, and in which would be found the crypt, with the words painted on the apse to which Bosio referred. The careful examinations instituted by Mgr. Crostarosa were directed with a view to discover a lucernarium, or ground opening, to admit light to the catacomb. His search was successful. The water had caused the ground to sink at the mouth of the lucernarium. He discovered the shaft of masonry, followed it, cleared it of rubbish, and, at a depth of twenty-five or twenty-six feet, found a very remarkable chapel, with an episcopal chair cut of the tufa, and immediately opposite to this is a short column of masonry, on which used to burn the oils placed before the shrines of the martyrs. These oils are referred to in the code preserved in Monza, and written by the Abbot John, who had been sent to Rome to procure relics by Theodinda, a Bavarian princess, the Queen of the Lombards. The Pope of that day refused to allow the bodies of martyrs to be removed, but allowed the abbot to make a collection of the oils which were burnt before the shrines. To return to the lately discovered chapel: Upon the apse of this chapel, and directly over a large tomb, were found the red letters recorded by Bosio. They are but faintly discernible, but happily were deciphered by the good eyes of a promising young Archaeologist, Signor Mariano Armellini. The letters, as far as they yet have been made out, are as follows:—*Sanc . . . Pe* (with part of the *t*) *S. Emer . . . iana*. The remainder of the word *Emerentiana* can be very faintly, if satisfactorily, made out. The portion which is legible is, however, quite enough to show that the inscription has reference to St. Peter and to St. Emerentiana, the foster sister of St. Agnes, who was buried in this cemetery. The matter is still under investigation by the archaeologists, who wish, before pronouncing a definite judgment, to examine more thoroughly all which regards this most interesting discovery.

A GLIMPSE AT THE CZAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from St. Petersburg:—"I entered one of the many shady walks which spread out in all directions, and a few turns brought me to a small marble building in Grecian style, half hidden by foliage, with a small knot of people lounging about the entrance. A short distance away a groom was leading a white charger up and down. Upon inquiry I found that the Emperor was in the building, which contains a bath, and that the people were waiting to present to him complaints or petitions. Several old women wanted to have their conscript sons returned, while others were suing for the pardon of some criminal, and, though I had nothing in particular to say to his Majesty, I concluded to stay and have a good look at him. We did not have to wait long. The folding doors opened, and with rapid strides a tall form passed by and had reached the groom with the horse before any of the petitioners could approach him.

"As he mounted I had a full view of his fair, open countenance, but his steed was a more beautiful object to look upon—the noblest horse I ever saw; of pure Arab blood, milk-white, with rosy nostrils, and gracefulness and strength in every move. When his imperial majesty seated himself, the gentle animal turned its head and affectionately attempted to nibble the Emperor's boots but a single word started him off on a canter, much to the dismay of the petitioners, who endeavoured to keep up with him, holding out their papers. The Czar shouted back a few words telling them to come to the palace, and disappeared from view. For the sake of the beautiful horse I was glad to hear that there is a park at Tzarskoie Selo, where all horses who have ever carried his majesty on their backs are kept in idleness and abundance when their time of active service has expired, and there is no degradation in store for them to carriage or even cart horses when old age comes on.

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FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN-STREET,
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Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town
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Are granted upon every description of Build-
ings, 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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Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balclutha	...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
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Tapanui	...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown	...	Wm. Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D., Homœopathic
and Allopathic Physician, may be con-
sulted 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. Tem-
porary residence: Cumberland street, left di-
vision, 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.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."

JAMES MARKHAM, having taken the
above Establishment, has just made ex-
tensive 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.

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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
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GREAT INDIAN CURES.
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Example of the numerous Testimonials received by
the Proprietor from well known Colonists:—

Dunedin, August 31, 1876.

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

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

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 through-
out 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, Barre &
Co.; Westport, Baile & Humphrey; Greymouth,
Kennedy Brothers; Hokitika, Joseph Churches.

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Trade purchases treated liberally.

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Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Pri-
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower
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gon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble,
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WANTED KNOWN—Tweed Suits from
£3 10s; Trowsers, from 18s. Work-
manship and fit guaranteed. **T. ROBSON,**
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PAINTER, GRAINER, AND
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All Work executed on the most reasonable
terms. Orders promptly attended to.
Estimates given.

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PRODUCE MERCHANT,
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Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Pota-
toes &c., &c.

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Bookseller, Stationer, Importer of Fancy
Goods, and Crockeryware. The
best brands of fancy and
other Tobaccos al-
ways on hand:

GLASGOW ARMS HOTEL,

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MICHAEL MURPHY ... PROPRIETOR.
(Late of Sandhurst, Victoria.)

Has much pleasure in announcing to his
numerous friends that he has commenced
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THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

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

EVERY man on the prior's vessel was slain, with the exception of himself and two knights, who were all, however, severely wounded. One of the knights fought till he could no longer stand, and fell, as was supposed, dead; yet he afterwards recovered, and lived for several years, with the loss of an arm, a leg, and an eye, and was looked on in the order as one of their trophies of Lepanto. Giustiniani himself was wounded in fourteen places; and his galley, now without defenders, fell into the hands of the Turks, who immediately brought up their seven shattered vessels, and towed her off in triumph.

It was with inexpressible grief that the Christian fleet beheld the fall of the Maltese standard and the capture of its chief galley; but the success of the infidels was of short duration. The knights inspired with fresh courage by the spectacle of their admiral's misfortune, attacked the vessel of the corsair-chief with redoubled fury. He defended himself with extraordinary obstinacy; but at length, after the loss of all his bravest men, the banner of the Hospitallers was once more seen to float over the *Capitana di Malta*, and Giustiniani and his two wounded comrades were rescued from the enemy's hands.* No less than seventy-three knights fell in this struggle. Among those who most distinguished themselves was the Gascon hero, Maturin de Lescat, better known as "the brave Romegas." In his own day he enjoyed a kind of romantic celebrity; for it was said that in all his combats with the Moslems they had never been known to gain a single advantage over him. In the course of five years he is said to have destroyed more than fifty Turkish vessels, and to have delivered one thousand Christians from slavery. Many of his most daring exploits had been performed on the coasts of Sicily, where he was so great a favorite, that, as Goussancourt informs us, whenever he entered any city of that island, the people would flock out of their houses only to behold him; not knowing which to admire most, so much courage adorned with such rare graces of person, or those graces sustained by so undaunted a valour. Much of the old chivalrous spirit was to be found in his character, defaced, indeed, by an ambition which afterwards obscured his fame; but at Lepanto that fame had as yet lost nothing of its brilliancy, and Romegas was never higher in estimation than when he led on the galleys of his Order to the rescue of the admiral. Before the battle began he made a solemn vow that the first Turkish captain who might fall into his hands should be offered to God: it chanced that his first prisoner was a most ferocious Turk, who had lost the use of his right arm, as was said, in consequence of the violence he had used in inflicting the torture on his Christian slaves. This man was given by Romegas, in fulfilment of his vow, to the church of St. John at Malta, and had good reason to thank the brave Gascon for his happy fortune: for his heart changed in his captivity, and he learned to weep over the actions wherein he had formerly placed his glory; so that, embracing Christianity, he solicited baptism from his masters, and died happily in the true faith. The gallantry displayed by the Hospitallers in the engagement forced the Venetian Contarini to acknowledge that, in spite of their insignificant numbers, their part in the victory almost surpassed that of Venice herself; and in fact, when we remember that Don John of Austria was himself a member of the Order,* we are bound to admit that their share in the honour of the day has not been sufficiently acknowledged by historians.

Among the combatants in Doria's division, whose courage equalled any of those engaged in the battle, was one whose celebrity, great as ever in our own day, rests, strange to say, rather on the wit, whose ridicule gave the last blow to the chivalry of the middle ages, than on the valour which made its owner himself worthy of the highest chivalrous renown: it was Miguel Cervantes, "brave as the bravest." He lay sick of fever in the cabin of his ship when the tumult of the battle began; but he could no longer endure to remain inactive. In spite of the entreaties of his friends, he arose, and rushed into the hottest of the fight. Being covered with wounds, his companions again urged him to retire; but he replied, "Better for the soldier to remain dead in battle than to seek safety in flight. Wounds on the face and breast are like stars to guide others to the heaven of honour." Besides other less important wounds, Cervantes lost in this battle his left arm;† his right hand was destined to gain him another kind of immortality.

The combat soon became too general for the different divisions of the two armaments to preserve their respective positions. Every portion of the hostile fleets was engaged; but the most desperate fight was that between the galleys of the rival generals, Ali Pasha and Don John of Austria. Both commanders fought in the thickest of the fray, regardless of their rank, and with the bold temerity of simple men-at-arms. By the side of the Prince's galley were those of Colonna and Sebastian Veniero; and in them, and in the other vessels that surrounded them, were assembled the very flower of the Christian host. Here for the most part were the noble French and Roman volunteers; hardly a great house of Italy but had its representative among the combatants: two of the Colonnas; Paul Orsini, the chief of his name, with his brothers, Horace and Virginus; Antonio Carrara, Michel Bonelli, and Paul Ghislieri, nephews of the Pope; and Farnese, prince of Parma, who played a very hero's part in the flag-ship of the Genoese republic. The battle in the centre, led on by such men, and met with equal valour and determination on the part of their adversaries, lasted more

than two hours. Already had the Christians made two gallant attempts to board the vessel of the Pasha, and each time they were driven back with loss so soon as they reached his decks. The burning midday-sun added to the heat of the engagement, and the thirst of the soldiers was almost intolerable. The decks were heaped with dead, and those still living were covered with wounds, and well-nigh exhausted from loss of blood, and still they maintained the conflict with unabated courage. At length the signal was given for a third charge. It was obeyed with an impetuosity nothing could resist; and whilst Ali Pasha vainly strove, as before, to drive back his desperate assailants, a shot from an arquebuse struck him in the forehead. Staggering from his wound, he fell, and his head was instantly cut off by a blow from one of the galley-slaves, and thrown into the sea. The event of the battle after this was no longer doubtful; Don John with his own hands pulled down the Turkish flag, and shouted, "Victory!" whilst Santa Cruz, profiting by the confusion, pushed forward with the reserve, and completed the discomfiture of the foe. At this critical moment the corsair Ouloudj Ali, seeing that the whole Turkish centre was broken, and the day irretrievably lost, hoisted all sail, and with forty galleys, the only vessels that escaped out of that bloody battle, passed safely through the midst of the Christian fleet.

The Turks struggled long and desperately before they finally gave way. It was four in the afternoon ere the fight was over; and the lowering sky betokened the gathering of a tempest. The remains of the Turkish fleet fled in all directions, pursued, though with difficulty, by the allies, whose wearied rowers could scarcely hold the oars; whilst their numbers were so thinned by the slaughter, that it was as much as the commanders could do to find crews for their vessels. Crippled as the Christians were, however, the infidels were seized with panic, and ran their vessels madly against the shore of Lepanto. In their terrified efforts to land, many were drowned; whilst the galleys were broken by the waves, or fell an easy prey to the conquerors. The whole sea for miles presented most terrible tokens of the battle; those clear waters, on which the morning sun had shone so brightly, were now dark and discoloured by human blood. Headless corpses and the fragments of many a wreck floated about in strange confusion; while the storm, which every moment raged in wilder fury, added to the horror of the scene, lit up as the night advanced by the burning galleys, many of which were found too much disabled to be of any use to their captors. Twelve of those belonging to the allies were destroyed; but the extent of their victory may be estimated by the fact that eighty vessels belonging to the Turks were sunk, whilst 130 remained in the hands of the Christians. The Pasha's galley, which was among those taken, was a vessel of surpassing beauty. The deck, says Knolles, was of walnut wood, dark as ebony, "checkered and wrought marvellously fine with divers lively colours and variety of histories;" and her cabin glittered with ornaments of gold, rich hangings, and precious gems.‡ The enemy's slain amounted to 30,000 men; and 15,000 of the Christian slaves who had been compelled to work the Ottoman galleys were liberated. Yet the victory, complete as it was, was dearly bought; the loss of the allies was reckoned at about 8000 men; and their ships, riddled with balls, and many of them dismantled, presented a striking contrast to the gay and gallant trim in which but a few days previously they had left the harbour of Messina.

The conduct of Don John of Austria after the battle justifies us in ranking him among the true heroes of chivalry. He had been foremost in the day's conflict, where he had been seen, sword in hand, wherever the danger was greatest and the blows hardest. He was now equally conspicuous for his care of the wounded, his generosity towards his prisoners, and his frank and noble recognition of the services of a rival. Sebastian Veniero, the disgraced leader of the Venetian forces, had distinguished himself in the fight by a valour that had made his gray hairs the centre round which the most gallant of the young volunteers of France and Italy had rallied during that eventful day. The Prince sent for him as soon as the confusion of the victory had subsided, and (adds Rosell in his history of the battle), "to show him that he harboured no resentment for past offences, he advanced to meet him as far as the ladder of his galley, embraced him affectionately, and, calling him *his father*, extolled, as was just, his great valour, and could not finish what he would have said for the sobs and tears that choked his utterance. The poor old man, who did not expect such a reception, wept also, and so did all who witnessed the scene." Whilst this interview was taking place, the two sons of Ali Pasha were brought prisoners into the Prince's presence. "It was a piteous sight," says the same historian, "to see the tears they shed on finding themselves at once prisoners and orphans." But they met with a friend and comforter in their generous captor; he embraced them, and expressed the tenderest sympathy for their misfortunes. The delicacy of his kindness showed itself in more than words; he treated them rather as his guests than as captives, lodging them in one of his own cabins, and even ordering Turkish clothes to be provided for them at his own expense, that they might not be pained by being obliged to adopt the European costume. Neither was he less forward in returning thanks to God for the victory granted to his arms than he had been in commending to Him the event of the day's conflict. Thus the night closed: the vessels cast anchor amid the wreck of battle, and the wearied combatants took a short and necessary repose. Soon as day again broke, the sails were hoisted, and, securing their prizes, they proceeded to the port of Petala, to repair their damages and provide for the necessities of the wounded.

(To be continued.)

* Von Hammer says that Ouloudj Ali struck off Giustiniani's head with his own hand. Contarini, on the contrary, writes that he was "so badly wounded that he was all but killed."

† All the members of the Order did not live in community; some were scattered about, and were liable to be called in, in case of emergencies—e.g. we find several Knights of St. John among the early governors and settlers of Canada.

‡ "A trifling price to pay (he says in the preface to the second part of *Don Quixote*) for the honour of partaking in the first great action in which the naval supremacy of the Ottoman was successfully disputed by Christian arms."

§ Von Hammer says fifteen; and that the Turks lost 224 vessels, of which 94 were burnt or shattered on the coast; the rest were divided among the allies. But this calculation leaves 36 vessels unaccounted for, after reckoning the 43 which Ouloudj Ali succeeded in saving. The number of prisoners he estimates at 3443. || Sutherland, vol. ii. p. 244.

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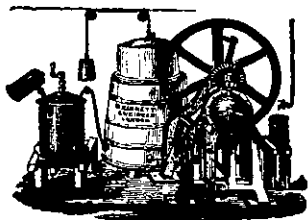
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There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1866. Of the Medicinal and other Beverages analysed, amongst which were samples of Quinine, Champagne, Soda Water, and Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none," he says, "that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—*Otago Guardian*, December 4, 1874.

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

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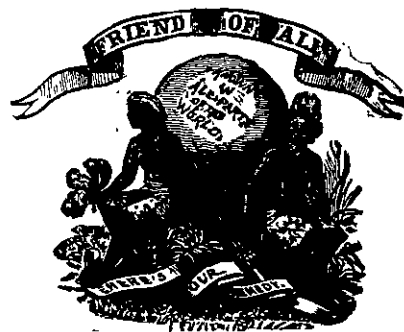
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They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533 Oxford-street, London.

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

UBIQUITY OF THE IRISH.

AN American writer says: "Nothing has struck us more in our rambles than the ubiquity of the Irish race. We have seen them ruling the destinies of nations in the cabinets of Europe, digging with a strong arm the wealth of the West, and sweeping the wide waste of the waters in the floating homes of the deep, to the uncivilised islands of our antipodes. Driven by destiny or attracted by wealth, they are found wherever the sun shines or the breezes blow. But the facility with which they accustom themselves to the habits and manners of other nations seem more remarkable than their proverbial ubiquity. They are digging gold in Australia, doing police duty in Siberia, preaching in Patagonia, whale fishing at the Crossettes, leading the armies of Spain, and struggling with the brigands of the Appenines.

"Their influence in every land shows the designs heaven has had in the dispersion of the Irish. What would Christianity be in Australia, in New Zealand, if it were not for the Irish? What would it be on the parched and shrivelled plains of South Africa were it not for the Irish? And in this vast continent, where we see in every flourishing town in the Union the little church bearing the cross on high, and a Catholic people worshipping around altars of gold and marble, we have only to mention the name of the tutelary saint to find a congregation who have brought with them from old Ireland the memories of its ancient glories. There are six cathedrals on the Erie canal that recognise their origin in the Irish emigrant. Yet Ireland's sons never cease praying, longing, and working for Ireland's liberation—for the day when 'free in their own free land,' they shall devote unto Ireland the wonderful energy they gave the proof of in foreign lands. It is remarkable, the Irish have preserved their nationality in a marked degree in those places whither the wind of destiny has wafted them; like the chosen people of God, they are among the nations, but not of them."

IRELAND TO AMERICA.

(From the *Dublin Irishman*.)

News comes to us, across the sea, that two Irish Representatives have arrived in America, their mission being to present to the President of the United States an Address from the People of Ireland. This is an item of intelligence of considerable significance; not like other pieces of news, which seem more important than they are, this has a depth of meaning which not every observer will at first sight fathom.

The people of Ireland are sparing of addresses. *Across St. George's Channel there have gone none from us, as a nation, with England or any of England's authorities as the recipient.* Neither have there gone any elsewhere. One, indeed, was born to the young French Republic, when Louis Philippe had fled the sparkling splendours of the throne, in the guise and in the name of Mr. Smith. The sentimental M. Lamartine was then, unfortunately for France, at the head of affairs, and he, not knowing the influence of Ireland on British destinies, and caring less for principle than for a favorable criticism in the London Press on his oratory, did seize the opportunity to assure the world that he was at peace with Britain. His "cordial alliance" stood neither him nor Britain in good stead—sterner hands plucked out his peacock's feathers, and he retired into the woods to heave melodious sighs over the falling flowers.

In later days there went another address in the same direction, but to a man whose sword had preserved France as that of his mighty ancestor Brian had saved Ireland. With it went a glaive of steel and gold and gems, finely modelled after the exquisite Celtic fashion. The cordial and stately congratulations of an ancient nation to her noble offspring, in recognition of his glorious feats on behalf of a kind and kindred people, were received with corresponding warmth, and answered with simple dignity. He whose brave hand poised that splendid glaive, now holds in the same hand the destinies of France, rescued from ruin, restored to order, progress and power.

Now again is heard the voice of Ireland—that voice which never yet saluted triumphant tyranny. It echoes beyond the western main, in the capital of another mighty nation. Surely there is something significant in this intercourse between France, Ireland, and America. Our country could not now, could never have felt altogether forlorn, even in the time of bitterest oppression, when she remembered her position between two such strong and sincere friends, and the many bonds of amity that drew them close in heart and mind.

And it was not for nothing that the Almighty Ruler of the Universe cast the fortunes of this most ancient yet most vigorous Irish nation between France—the inheritor of Imperial Rome—and America, the predestined of the coming age. Partaker with the past, by her history—partaker with the future, by her vigorous vitality, this position seems to betoken for our country a dignity for the coming times commensurate with her lofty reputation in the past.

These Representatives who now go from Ireland to Washington, go to salute the future. It is an act strange, solemn, and full of portent. This is the only nation of the old world that was not sceptred by the Roman sword—its greeting is given to a nation in whom the Empire of the Cæsars seems to be new-born into a nobler, ampler, and grander existence.

For a hundred years, and more than a hundred years, the heart of Ireland has beaten in unison with that of the United States. It suffered with their sorrows—it exulted—oh, how it has exulted! in their cause of joy. One has but to glance back into the traditional records of our people—the chronicled feelings of past generations bequeathed to the present, to understand the intensity of Irish sympathy with America's uprising. It was a sympathy not shown so much in printed documents, though they exist, as in

beaming glance, exultant word, and daring act. Well might Franklin, in the name of the young Republic he represented, assure our country of the earnest sympathy of his own. Our fathers had worked to deserve it. In the Senate at home, in the press, but still more on the foughten fields of America, they had given the ample evidence of thought, word, and deed, that they were the friends of America—friends in life—friends unto the death!

It is meet and proper, therefore, that on this famous Centenary of American Independence the sons should renew, by a solemn ceremony, the pact of noble amity which was sealed by their fathers' blood. For, surely, the present generation is no unworthy representation of the past! The blood of the children has reddened the fields made sacred by the tombs of their ancestors. Against foreign foe and domestic enemy, Ireland placed her Emerald Standard beside the broad and Starry Banner of the States, and carried it through the roar and storm of many battles. For America, the personification of Liberty—for America, the generous refuge of the oppressed—for America, Ireland's second self. The cause of Freedom is Ireland's cause—whether it sinks or rises, there falls or ascends the cause of Ireland too. But the close and kindly ties of kindred thought, and feeling, and blood made the cause of America and that of Ireland not only similar but the same, in a thousand different ways. From the curving bays of New York to the Golden Gate of California, from the thunderous roar of Niagara to the sunlit seas of Florida, there are no regions in all that majestic continent where Irishmen have not lived and died, exulting in the presence of America, glorying in the memory of Ireland!

THE ANNIVERSARY OF CANOSSA.

THE anniversary of Canossa has been the storied remembrance of Christendom. Eight hundred years ago the great Emperor of Germany, Henry IV., made his submission to the Supreme Pontiff at the Modenese Castle of Canossa, the inheritance of Matilda, from whom the Holy See derived the territories of Viterbo, Acqua Pendente, Civita Vecchia, and other localities thenceforth known as the patrimony of St. Peter. Henry IV. was a most ruthless persecutor of the Holy See. He urged the right of giving the investitures of bishoprics, and the supreme ecclesiastical authority of the Pontiff was openly set at defiance. The Pope, Gregory VII., in a Council at Rome immediately declared the Emperor and his adherents schismatical, and the Pope pronounced Henry to be not only heretical but deposed. Henry could not live against such a sentence, and the great Emperor was forced to make his submission at Canossa to the power of the Papacy. The Pope against whom Henry rebelled, was canonised, while Henry, the great Emperor of Germany, was forced to pay homage to his memory. The anniversary of Canossa, then, is one of religion over materialism, is a victory of spiritualism over temporal power, is a triumph of the spiritual over the material. It is a triumph for the Papacy over the temporal power. "In our own time," said Schlegel, "justice has been at last rendered to the memory of a great Pontiff, and it has been allowed he was perfectly free from all selfish views, and that the austere and decisive energy of his character sprang from no other motive than a burning zeal for the reform of the Church and mankind. Henry IV. was the representative of despotism; the Church was the representative of modern thought and almost lay independence. Such a coincidence, or at least its parallel, has occurred in modern days. In point of fact the Church has always been the spoke upon the wheel of modern judicial progression, preserving it from that speed and that strain which would eventuate destruction and death. How many German writers have celebrated the papacy? Herder wrote that without the Papal Hierarchy Europe in all probability must have become the prey of tyrants, the theatre of eternal war of men—a desert. Beck, in his work on the Middle Ages, wrote that the Catholic Hierarchy opposed the progress of despotism in Europe, preserved the elements of civilisation, and upheld in the recollection of men what is easily effaced—the ties which bind earth to heaven. Catholicity in this century is as generous and as liberal as it was in that. It does not go in for the subservience of Emperors or the dependence of creatures, but it determines on preserving the ties which preserve sociality and which are momentarily threatened with disruption by the rationalistic tendencies of this age. We believe that in this regard the eighth centenary of the anniversary of Canossa shall be received, if not with enthusiasm, at least with rejoicing by the Catholics of Christendom, and that the relation between the celebration and the prominent ideas of the present time shall be recognised with the truth and forcibleness which they should command. We are now in the thirty-first year of the Pontificate of the greatest of all the successors of the great Hildebrand, and it is not unfit that we should celebrate the eighth centenary of the memorable date of the triumph of Canossa. If Marengo, if Trafalgar, if Austerlitz, if Waterloo, if Sedan, are to be kept in remembrance, why not Canossa? These are but triumphs of physical force. Canossa is a victory of the mind, of the soul—a victory which might be made the subject of philosophic disputation, and is made the theme of historic comment.—*Uster Examiner*.

The coroner for Southwark lately held an inquest respecting the death of Emma Black, aged six, who was alleged to have died from the effects of a fright caused by being shut up in a dark room at the Charles-street Board School, Horsleydown. The assistant mistress stated that such a thing as putting children in a dark room was unknown in the school, but the churchwarden of St. Olave's and several of the jury declared that the practice was common at the Charles-street School, and the coroner adjourned the case for further evidence.

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

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

- Office of the Holy Week, by Rev. Father Crasset, S.J., cloth, 1s 6d., post, 2s.; morocco, 7s. 6d., post, 8s.
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J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.,

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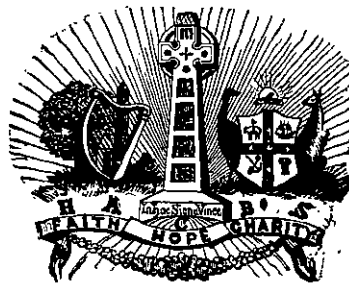
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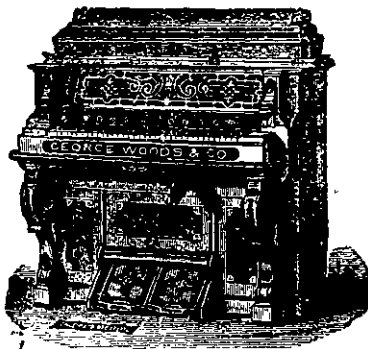
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As set forth in the introduction to the Rules, one of the objects of the Society is for the members to "Cherish the memory of Ireland," rejoicing in the prosperity and condoling in the sufferings of their native land, and to bind them yet closer in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

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GEORGE R. WEST, MUSICAL IMPORTER,
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Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—To Irishmen, the world over, the Festival of St. Patrick, their Patron Saint, is ever a matter of deep and vivid interest, and none the less to the readers of your excellent and independent Catholic journal; and therefore, I presume, a brief description of its celebration, and matters appertaining thereto in this flourishing, though apparently isolated district, will be acceptable to your columns.

The weather here had been for some time genial and bracing, and everything promised well for the annual celebration under the auspices of the Hibernian Society, for the suitable and successful carrying out of which extensive preparations had been previously made; and the committee of management can congratulate themselves on the result, socially, financially, and otherwise. The morning of the 17th was ushered in by a copious down-pour from the bountiful hand of old Pluvius, and was followed by a beautiful and altogether exhilarating sunshine, under whose soothing influence the brethren assembled in their strength at their hall, formed in line of procession, marched to the tune of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning" to the chapel to assist at Divine Service, and hear from their worthy pastor, the Rev. Father Carew, the usual panegyric, which was ably handled by the rev. gentleman, delivered with singular pathos and effectiveness, and from a religious and national point of view, made a deep and lasting impression on the minds of all present. Everybody seemed deeply moved and at the close of the edifying discourse, the choir chanted that beautiful hymn "Hail Glorious Apostle," which produced a most thrilling effect. After Mass, the procession reformed, and with banners flying, drums beating, and fifes playing, proceeded *a la militaire* along the principal streets of the town, thence to Mr. M'Inerney's paddock, about a mile distant, where a match of "foot ball" was improvised and well contested by some thirty stalwart members of the Society—and creating the most lively interest, reminding one of the "days of old" when those athletic games were more in vogue, and partook more of a national character. It would be trespassing too much on your valuable space to describe in detail the various incidents of this world-wide game; suffice it to say that, though some of the contestants were at times made to kiss mother earth in the orthodox fashion, a finer body I have not seen for some time, and the exhibition of strength and agility called forth my warmest admiration—reviewing in imagination the scenes of my childhood, whose green fields, moss-covered valleys, and brown-tinted hillsides had been, in serener days and more halcyon times, the theatre of similar displays. The match over, the procession again formed, and with the same martial bearing returned to town to the tune of some soul-stirring national airs, and then dispersed to participate in the annual sports which were being inaugurated in the immediate vicinity, and which continued all through the day and the following Monday with unabated and unflagging interest. Thus the day passed off; but the evening was characterised by a reunion of the Hibernians in the Assembly Rooms of Williams' Commercial Hotel, when the memory of "St. Patrick," "The Day we Celebrate," "Our Native Land," "The Hibernian Society," "The Press," &c., were done ample justice too by songs, toasts, and speeches suitable to the occasion.

I fear I have already drawn this correspondence to its limits, but I cannot help alluding to the most successful fête of the season—the Catholic School Children's Pic-nic, which came off on the 20th inst., the day fixed for an event which is ever looked forward to with great anxiety by the juveniles of both sexes, and not unfrequently by those of maturer years—as was evidenced on this occasion. The school committee, with characteristic liberality, extended an invitation to children of all denominations, and at an early hour in the morning assembled to the peal of the school bell, and with suitable banners and other insignia headed by a band, marched under the superintendence of their teacher, Mr. R. Delaney, and his staff of assistants to the sports ground, where amusements, the most enjoyable, were arranged for them by the Committee with the Rev. Father Carew, who was most indefatigable in his efforts to render his young charge as happy and comfortable as possible; and too much praise cannot be bestowed on the ladies who so gracefully presided over the tables at which the rising generation were seated, and to the contents of which they helmed themselves to their hearts content. Altogether about seven hundred persons were on the ground, half of whom at least were children, most of whom, according to ages, participated in the events of the day, whilst the adults indulged in the dance, the swing, or the promenade.

On the whole it was admitted by all to be the most successful affair of the kind that has ever been in Reefton, and a glorious and agreeable finale to the holiday. In conclusion, Sir, allow me to hope that the same unanimity and harmony will prevail at every recurring anniversary of St. Patrick, and that the children's picnic will not be the least item on the programme.—I am, &c.,

Reefton, March 22, 1877.

R. D.

Sir E. A. H. Lechmere writes that he can vouch for the statements recently made as to the mutilation of five Turkish soldiers, who are at present in the military hospital of Scutari, by their Montenegrin captors. These men he saw at the hospital, and conversed with them through Dr. Temple, the physician to the Sultan's household. He was subsequently informed by Sir Henry Elliot that upwards of 100 cases of similar mutilation by Montenegrins had been brought before his notice. Sir E. Lechmere further confirms the fact that the Turkish officials are reluctant to make these cases generally known in Constantinople.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

LONDON, March 30.

The Cabinet continues negotiations with Russia, and has resolved to sign the protocol, although it considers the effect of the document will be nugatory in the case of failure on the part of Russia to demobilise her army.

The English Press is not sanguine at the result of the negotiations.

Turkey repudiates foreign intervention. The Council of State have agreed to an address in reply to the Sultan's speech, opposing any claim to Turkish territory, and approving the rejection of the proposals of the Conference.

Mr. Layard is appointed temporary representative at Stamboul. President Hayes has sent a commission to Louisiana, and invited the rival Governors to Washington with a view to the settlement of the election dispute.

The wool sales closed on March 28th. The heaviest fall was in medium and inferior. The reduction was owing partly to the faulty condition of the clip, lambs and choice fleece being scarce, and commanded good prices.

Arrived: Waimate.

April 2.

The ambassadors signed the protocol at the Foreign Office. Earl Derby declared its validity depended upon peace being secured to Montenegro, Russia demobilising, and Turkey disarming. Count Schouvaloff declared that Russia consented to demobilise, and was willing to enter into negotiations with Turkey with a view to mutual disarming, provided the peace of Montenegro be secured.

Turkey is reported to be favourably disposed towards disarming and reforms.

The *Times* and Government organs approve the action of the Cabinet, but dwell on the uncertainty of the situation, as everything depends on Russian sincerity.

The *Daily News* ridicules the whole affair.

The year's revenue is 78½ millions.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

MR. PIM, formerly a Liberal M.P. for Dublin City, and one of its leading merchants, has delivered an interesting address at the opening of the thirteenth session of the Irish Statistical Society. The address, a retrospect of the labours of the society for twenty-nine years, is practically a review of the gradual change in the social and industrial condition of the country during that period. The statistics with regard to land-holdings are very suggestive, and show that while farms of from one to thirty acres have decreased enormously in numbers, those over thirty acres have increased in proportion. The greatest decrease was in farms of from one to five acres; the greatest increase in those of from 30 to 200 acres, that is in the medium holdings. In crops, during the period between 1844 to 1875, cereals diminished to nearly one-half, while green crops doubled. Sheep have doubled, and cattle more than doubled during the same period. Mr. Pim condemns the decrease of cereals, and cites the case of Scotland to show that the increased culture of cereals and green crops may be co-existent. This part of his report is a bitter comment on the conduct of the landlords of Meath and other grazing sections who have blotted out whole villages and given as guardians for cattle-runs of 200 acres, a herd, and a dog.

The operation of the Irish Landed Estate Courts Mr. Pim notices and commends. Three million acres, or over one-seventh of the whole soil of Ireland, was sold under the Courts, in 6400 estates, to 16,000 distinct purchasers, and realized some fifty million pounds. Their operation has wrought sweeping changes, generally in favour of the tenantry. The quality of the dwelling houses had improved generally, and the mud cabins had almost disappeared. Within the last thirty years 2143 miles of railway had been constructed in Ireland at the cost of 5,900,000. Commerce had considerably increased, the maximum increase being in the northern, and the minimum in the western ports. Belfast and Waterford had trebled shipping trade since 1854. Dublin came next, then Newry, Cork, and Londonderry. The increase of property and profits, based on the Income Tax returns, were in Ireland double, in England two and a-half times, and in Scotland three-fold. Mr. Pim further states that in Ireland well-considered enterprise affords a safe and remunerative field for the investment of capital.

Mr. Pim is evidently a master of statistics—pity he did not carry them a little further. The kingdom of Belgium would have furnished the example. Both countries are chiefly agricultural, and populated by tenant peasantry, cultivating small holdings. The soil and climate of the two countries are about equal. Belgium has an area of 7,273,612 acres; Ireland, about 20,807,680. The population of Belgium is about 4,530,228; if Ireland was as densely peopled in the same ratio, her population would be, in round numbers, 13,000,000; yet Sir G. Nicholls, who made a critical examination of the condition of the two countries, pronounced the condition of the Belgian as infinitely superior to that of the Irish peasant. To account for this extraordinary disparity of numbers and condition, it will not do to say that the bulk of the Irish are Catholics, for so are the Belgians. The causes are to be sought in bad landlords and bad land laws, in absenteeism and union with England—and remedies should be sought accordingly.

The official return respecting deserters from the army places the number at 7759 during the year 1876, and the *Police Gazette* contains the names of 254,749 deserters. The number of men who enlisted at Woolwich during the past three years were respectively 1295, 610, and 897.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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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.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877.

ABOLITION AND CENTRALISM.

THE people were solemnly assured by the advocates of Abolition and consequent Centralism, that these measures would ensure prompt administration, and cheap and good government. Provincialists disputed these assumptions. These had on their side the teachings of the history of the world, as well as theory; and they maintained that a sad experience would soon confirm the soundness of their arguments. The oppo-

nents of Abolition and Centralists contended that these measures, if carried, must necessarily result in misunderstandings, mismanagement, tardy administration, inefficiency, and a greatly increased expenditure. One year has not yet elapsed, since Abolition and Centralism became accomplished facts, and these predictions have been only too clearly accomplished. The County system, which has superseded Provincialism, already stinks in men's nostrils, owing to its extravagant expenditure, the petty self-seeking it has so disgustingly developed, and the intense local spirit it has engendered.

We are not in the least surprised. To us, from the very first announcement that such measures were in contemplation, it was clear that such must necessarily be the result of destroying genuine local self-government, and centralising every-thing in one town outside this island. We never wavered in our conviction that Centralism, as it has been effected, would, before long, have succeeded in setting every man residing beyond the immediate influence of Wellington, against that city, and making all utterly dissatisfied with the present distribution of political influence and power. The event has justified our views, and this, too, much sooner than we had anticipated. The present Government would do well to take note of the fact that, from one end to the other of the country, there is great dissatisfaction, which, if neglected or contemned, must before long bring about not only their own downfall, but also serious injury to the commonwealth.

It always struck us as very strange, something for which we could not reasonably account, that whilst others were either contending, ardently struggling for what we possessed, or busily engaged in securing similar advantages, the people of New Zealand, that is a majority of their representatives, were wantonly flinging from them those advantages of local self-government, which they possessed in such large measure. It was to have been expected that, instead of perpetrating such insanity, they would have been found fighting for not only the confirmation of their privileges, but also for enlarged powers of both Provincial administration and legislation. Such, certainly, would have been the natural course; and we did hope that, at least, each Island would have been constituted a province, with greatly enlarged local powers.

Whilst the majority of our Houses of Legislature were destroying a wise and liberal constitution, other peoples, notably the Spaniards, were engaged in securing their Provincial Legislatures and immunities from the interference of the Central Government and Parliament. According to the Constitution of 1869—Every commune in Spain has its own elected council, consisting of twenty-eight councillors, presided over by the Alcalde. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation and authority for preserving the public peace, is vested in these councils, which are elected every two years. From the municipal representation flows that of the provinces of Spain, each of which has its own Parliament. These Provincial Parliaments have large political powers, and are in many respects independent of the National Government and Legislature. They meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by a committee of from three to six members elected every year. Neither the Cortes nor the National Executive have the right to interfere with these Municipal and Provincial Governments, so long as these confine themselves within the bounds defined by the Constitution.

Now look on this picture and look on that. And a similar state of things obtains in the German Empire. Even Alsace and Lorraine, though conquered provinces, enjoy, even under their conquerors, Provincial Legislatures and Executives. Here in New Zealand, however, a majority of representatives has flung away what two of the provinces almost unanimously desired to retain, and what the people of other countries so zealously laboured to conserve, and what their masters with conquering swords in their hands thought it wise and even necessary to concede, viz., Provincial Legislatures and Executives. The wisdom of the New Zealand legislature and government does not appear to advantage in the contrast.

VAIN EVIDENCES.

ARE denial of self and devotion to the welfare of others, sufficient to convince the world that they who practise them are workers in a good cause? We believe not, and we are not wanting in reliable data on which to base our belief.

It is true that, in particular instances, the heroism of individuals will occasionally produce good effects. We have, for example, heard just conclusions drawn by a military

officer, the son of an Anglican clergyman and himself a Protestant, from the self-denying and devoted conduct pursued by a certain Catholic priest during the Indian mutiny; and the ardour of a volunteer follower of GARIBALDI was, to our knowledge, damped considerably towards that "hero," by the tender care given to the wounds of an enemy of her Order by a Sister of Mercy. But to soften the world in general, or even to obtain for any particular body immunity, not to say reverence, the most exalted surrender of all that is ordinarily considered to make life so much as endurable appears to be impotent.

A glance at the religious orders is sufficient to show any one of understanding, how completely they have resigned the pursuit of self-interest, and how fully prepared they are to encounter hardship, sickness, or death, in the fulfilment of their voluntarily undertaken duties. Yet it is very far from being conceded to them generally, that they are engaged in the service of God. On the contrary, they are commonly overwhelmed with abuse, and the fact of having persecuted them, has been sufficient to gain for the Governments of VICTOR EMMANUEL and BISMARCK the sympathies of multitudes professing themselves to be biased by philanthropy.

So it is now, and so it has been for ages. Far from their devotion having availed generally to gain for them adherents, or to convince an erring world of the excellence of their cause, it has not sufficed to shield them from the worst of ill-usage and the most scandalous abuse. Examples of this may easily be found, but let us be content to seek one in the history of the Society of JESUS, perhaps the most calumniated of all the Orders in the Church, and from whose very title, sacred though it be in its origin, an adjective expressive of evil has been unscrupulously framed.

Who has not heard of the contest of Jesuit and Jansenist, a necessary conflict that followed on the learning of the one being enlisted to subdue the heresy of the other? Between these two adversaries a trial of constancy was called for; one not, indeed, proposed by man, but elected of God, and which, in the terrible plague that broke out at Marseilles towards the beginning of the last century, was destined to prove the stability of the contending parties. The Jansenists fled before the ordeal, but the Jesuits poured into the infected town, and spent themselves in attendance upon the stricken people, leaving seven of their number dead there of the pestilence, and martyrs to their holy cause.

Yet Jansenism and its kindred rebellion are to-day applauded by many, who stigmatise the principles from which these Jesuits derived their strength of mind.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Catalan sports on Monday last were, as usual, highly successful. The athletic contests were well maintained, and the fineness of the weather was favourable to a good attendance of spectators.

AMONGST the banners hung in the world-famed sanctuary of our Lady of Lourdes to represent Catholic nations and communities in all parts of the earth, is now to be seen one commemorative of Dunedin. It was forwarded there through the kindness of a religious attached to an Irish convent, who, while attending to the spiritual interests of her own community, remembered also those of this distant mission.

WE have received from Mr. Bailliere, of Melbourne, publisher, a lecture on "Diagnosis," delivered by Dr. Beaney to the students of the Melbourne Hospital. The matter is technical and of interest to the medical profession. The publication does credit to the house which has issued it.

THE non-Catholic press of Australia has been unanimous in reviewing, with extreme favour, the career of the late Archbishop of Sydney, and in regretting his decease. Even such bigoted newspapers as the Sydney *Morning Herald* and the Melbourne *Argus* have been most laudatory. We must, however, class with the curiosities of journalistic productions the following sentences in the *Argus* referring to the subject in question—"He was a Churchman of the Carlo Borromeo type. He was a Christian first, and a Catholic afterwards. He was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word before he was a priest, and he never ceased to be both Christian and gentleman during his long and exemplary life." The writer, we should say, stumbled accidentally across some details of the life of St. Charles, alone of all Catholic saints, and hence selects him as his model *par excellence*, not knowing the points of similarity that are evident in the characters of all those who have attained to heroic sanctity. Christian and Catholic, we take it, are synonymous terms, and the true priest will be found, also, the true gentleman; since the charity attendant on the former calling faithfully adhered to, will, of necessity, produce the gentleness and consideration for the feelings, as well as the needs, faults, and failings of others that are the distinguishing traits in the latter character.

WE clip the following from the *Lyttelton Times* of the 3rd inst. A large audience assembled last evening in the Catholic Schoolroom, Barbadoes-street, where a very enjoyable entertainment was presented. The first part consisted of a vocal and instrumental concert, in which Madame and Miss Winter, with Mr. Melchor Winter, took the leading part, and they were ably assisted by Mrs. J. M. Thompson and Mr. Schwartz. The second portion of the entertainment was undertaken

by the members of the Garrick Amateur Dramatic Society, who presented "Charles II," a comedy in two acts, which is after the manner of "La Jeunesse de Henri V" and is one of the numerous adaptations of John Howard Payne. The parts were allotted as follows:—King Charles, Mr. F. C. Phipps; Earl of Rochester, Mr. R. F. Houllihan; Edward, the page, Mr. T. J. Duffy; Captain Copp, Mr. Joseph Barrett; Lady Clara, Mrs. F. C. Phipps; and Mary, Mrs. Hooper. The piece is one that is well adapted for representation before a general audience, as it abounds in situations, and affords ample scope for the introduction of varied scenery, and for the display of rich dresses. The Dramatic Club is now in possession of a large stock of properties; and the capital little stage in the schoolroom affords them ample facility for the introduction of plays of every description. The various parts last evening were capitally rendered, and the audience testified their appreciation by frequent and hearty applause. The proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of the Catholic schools.

HERE is another emanation from the goose-quill of that adult (?) who writes "Passing Notes" in the *Otago Witness*:—"The TABLET is distressed about some statement made in a Scotch paper, to the effect that the Irish have a larger proportion of criminals than the Scotch, and gives statistics to show that Irish steal less than Scotch. well, I haven't the slightest doubt the TABLET is right, but may not this arise from the fact, that the Irish can't get anything to steal?" (! !).

OWING to the accident which occurred to the San Francisco mail-boat, and her consequently late arrival at Auckland, we have been behind-hand in the reception of our Catholic exchanges. This is to be regretted, as the Europeans telegrams, so far as all things Catholic are concerned, are quite as unreliable as the Protestant press, and we are dependent for true information on the incoming mails.

THE newest thing in journalism is a list of heiresses given in the American papers. The appearances, qualifications, and, above all, the expectations of the young ladies are dilated on in a manner that, were the world not affirmed to be progressive, we should venture to call impertinent.

A LIVELY scene was witnessed in Stafford-street on Wednesday afternoon last, when numerous sons of the Flowery Land, who inhabit these quarters, were setting out to attend a compatriot's funeral. Jollity seemed to be as much the order of the day amongst the presumed mourners, as if some merry-making were on the tapis.

If the version given of the affair by the 'Otago Guardian' be just, the Hon. Donald Reid has, in his courteous interview with Mr. Proudfoot, supplied an additional proof of the insufficiency of even Ministerial soap to wash the blackamoor white. "I'll shove this roll of papers down your throat," said the Honorable the Minister of the Crown. * * * "You're a blackguard to talk to me in that way," said the Honourable the Minister of the Crown. Thus reports our contemporary. Verily some exceedingly shady things are said and done, even by official personages, in this Empire on which it is boasted that the sun never goes down.

ON the festival of the patron of Ireland, the panegyric of that great Apostle was preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, by the Rev. W. Kelly, S.J., whose sermons and lectures were lately heard with so much interest and edification in Dunedin.

THE *Illustrated New Zealand Herald* for April is quite up to the mark. "Surf-boats at Timaru," and "The ship Grandee in collision with an iceberg," are especially interesting.

SIGNOR GIAMMONA, whose finished performance on the flute so delighted the lovers of that instrument during the tour of the De Murska Troupe in New Zealand, is at present in Melbourne. He recently sang in the Catholic Cathedral there a *Qui Tollis* composed by him, and which is highly spoken of.

THE Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society held a special meeting in St. Joseph's schoolroom on Wednesday evening last, when there was a large attendance of members. The principal business of the evening was the establishment of debating and improvement classes; and it was decided to have a debate on given subjects in each month. Improvement classes were also formed, and a large number of members promised to attend them. It is requested that members will attend next Wednesday evening at 7.30 sharp, when the subject for the first debate, to be held at the first meeting in June, will be given out.

MR. L. W. BUSCH, Mayor of Naseby, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction has been expressed at a Dunedin medical man's having been employed to visit the small-pox patients at the Quarantine station. Surely the day is approaching when infectious disease will be counted a crime, and Christian charity seems rapidly giving way to "progress." Common shame should be sufficient to quell such murmurs.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed as a committee to make collections in aid of the South Dunedin Church Building Fund—Messrs. N. Moloney, W. Meade, P. Duodon, T. Heffernan, W. Badgar, P. Carey, P. Keligher, M. Fleming.

THE Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Farjeon have recognized the merit of the writing machine, but we should like to have Mr. Carlyle's opinion of the newly-invented talking machine. We hear that after thirty years, which the historian of the Great Frederic will probably think might have been better employed, a clever gentleman has succeeded in producing an apparatus consisting of a table with pedals, an organ bellows, and a keyboard. In the centre is an elaborate arrangement, representing the human lungs, larynx, glottis, and tongue. At the conclusion of the exhibition, in the Grand Hotel at Paris, it spoke a "piece" as follows:—"I was born in America. I can speak all languages, and am very pleased to see you. I thank you for your visit." There is already too much talk in the world, but yet this machine might be made useful. It would for instance, be invaluable at railway stations, where porters roar out the name of the place in tones equally loud and unintelligible. A good talking-machine would be a vast improvement on the inarticulate porter.—'Iron.'

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company) reports for the week ending April 4, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—Only 125 head were yarded, which were chiefly of good to prime quality, and in consequence a slight improvement in prices may be reported. Best pens of bullocks brought from £9 10s to £12 10s; do cows, £7 to £10 10s—or equal to 30s per 100lbs. for prime quality. At the yards we sold 30, and placed 40 head privately.

Fat Calves.—Ten were penned, and readily sold at from 20s to 55s, according to quality.

Fat Sheep.—2500 came forward, and this rather large number, together with the fact that the trade was plentifully supplied, caused sales to be extremely difficult to effect at satisfactory prices, and half the number had to be held over. Best pens of cross-breeds brought from 7s 9d to 10s 6d; merinos, from 5s to 7s 9d—or 1½ per lb. for prime quality.

Fat Lambs.—200 were penned, and all found buyers at late rates—say 5s 6d to 8s.

Store Cattle.—There is a fair demand for mixed lots, or for good-conditioned quiet cattle for winter feeding. There are no large transactions to report.

Store Sheep.—The demand for young merinos previously reported still continues, and during the week we have sold of various descriptions 6500 at 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.

Wool.—London wool sales closed on the 28th ult. Great reduction in price of medium and inferior. Choice fleece and lambs' were scarce, and brought good prices. As we have remarked some weeks ago, the reduced price was principally caused by the faulty condition of the Australian clip, which preponderated at these sales. In this market there is a good demand for combing fleece at a slight reduction on late rates. There is very little coming forward, the bulk of the clip being shipped.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly auction sale yesterday, we had a full catalogue, which was well attended by buyers, who competed freely at full rates: Full wool cross-breeds, 5s 4d; merino, 4s 8d; butchers' green, inferior, 2s 2d; cross-breeds, 2s 7d; lambs', 1s 6d to 2s 4d; pelts, 9d to 1s 1d.

Hides were in good demand, every lot selling at improved rates, viz: In light and inferior, 6s to 11s 9d; medium, 14s 9d to 16s 6d; green slaughters, 21s 6d.

Tallow.—There was good demand for all offered—rough, from 20s 6d; medium, 27s 6d to 28s 6d.

Grain.—At our grain stores yesterday afternoon we submitted 2000 bags to auction. Wheat brought 4s 1d to 5s, the latter price being offered for 7000 bushels prime Southland wheat. Inferior and damaged barley sold at 2s 3d to 2s 6d; medium do, 3s to 3s 6d. Oats, feed, 2s 3d per bushel. The market is fully supplied with wheat. Oats are only in moderate supply, with a good shipping demand at 2s 3d to 2s 4d for good to heavy feed samples. Barley: Prime malting is scarce, and worth 4s 6d to 4s 9d; second class, 3s 6d to 4s; inferior, 2s 3d to 3s. Supply principally inferior, which is very unsaleable.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending April 4, 1877:—Working people have now fairly settled down to work for the winter, and it is high time, for the holidays, &c., have seriously hindered work for a good part of March. Orders are coming in fast for ploughmen and all sorts suited for farm. But there are far too many totally unsuited for such hanging about. Neither farmers nor men need dread an overstock of skilled ploughmen during the present generation. The building trade and carpenters are well employed. There is very little life to report in the iron trade. Shepherds are out of season. Female servants for private houses and hotels are in brisk demand. Couples are too plentiful, those without families have the best chance; but if settlers persist in preferring such, where is our supply of ploughmen and shepherds to come from? Wages—Couples, £65, £70, and £80; shepherds, £60; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; dairy hands, 20s and 15s; cooks, grooms, waiters, barmen, &c., 20s, 25s, and up to 50s per week; hotel girls, 12s, 15s, and 20s; house girls, 10s, 12s, and 15s; storemen and clerks, 30s to 60s; boys and girls, 5s, 6s, and 10s; carpenters, 10s to 13s; bushmen, 8s and 9s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending April 4, 1877, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 3d. Fresh butter for this season of the year is very plentiful, and the most of the shops in town have to salt down their supplies. Cheese, best quality, 10d to 1s; English, unsaleable, 1s 4d per lb; side and rolled bacon, 10d to 11d; Colonial hams, 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb; English hams, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; eggs very scarce, retailing at 2s 3d per dozen.

MR. M. C. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending April 4, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed), per bushel, 2s to 2s 3d; milling, 2s 6d. Wheat (chicks), 3s to 3s 6d. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s. Pollard, scarce. Bran, £3 15s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £13; small, £13 10s. Oatmeal, £12 10s. Potatoes, new, 4s per cwt. Hay, new, £3 15s; old hay, £4 per ton. Chaff, £4 per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. J. VEZEX reports for the week ending April 4, 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.

A VISIT TO THE CALEDONIAN SPORTS.

EASTER Monday breaking fine, I took up the paper to ascertain what Dunedin had provided for its inhabitants in the way of amusement. Steamboat excursions and the Caledonian sports constituted the bill of fare. I was too late for the steamers, they having started at the early hour of 9 and 10 a.m., so I resolved on wending my way to Kensington and regaling myself on Scotch reels, Cumberland wrestling, foot racing, and bagpipes. The morning was beautiful, and the walk to the ground would have been most enjoyable if the tide had been in, but the unpleasant odours which arise when the tide is out, completely did away with the pleasure derived from the bright sun, the pure air, and the charming scenery which surrounds this fair town. The ground where the sports were held, if it were better drained, is well adapted for its purpose, and the stand, after those at Flemington and the Melbourne cricket ground, will compare favorably with anything else of the kind in Australia. It is a large and substantial structure.

I have seen a good deal of foot-racing in my time, and was not much struck with the exhibition of Monday last. With the exception of Macpherson's running, it was only mediocre. Macpherson with practice ought to develop into a very fleet runner. Why were there no long races in the programme? They test the stamina of the competitors, and they afford more amusement to the public. To win a long race a man must train strictly, no half measures will suffice. I have often witnessed the spectacle in foot-races of bottle-holders running occasionally alongside a competitor, and dousing him with cold water. Until last Monday I was always under the idea that this was a means used for freshening the runner up; but on that occasion there was one enthusiastic youth who was very excited over one of the competitors in the walking match. He was most assiduous in his attentions with the bottle; his method of application was, however, rather novel. Instead of throwing the water directly on his friend's head and face from the bottle, he, in the first place, inserted the bottle into his own mouth, took a good mouthful from it, then, when he saw his friend approaching, he would plant himself close to the ring and dexterously lodge the contents in his friend's face. If this was intended as a refresher, I, for my part, should certainly have selected some other means of application. I may add that this competitor did not win.

The wrestling took my fancy most, and the bagpipes least. Every one to his taste, say I; but I must confess I cannot for the life of me see where the music comes in in the bagpipes. Two ardent votaries of this wonderfully-made instrument continued perambulating the ground the entire afternoon, blowing away to their heart's content, and, I presume, to the delight of most of the Scotchmen present. Two members of the fair sex, however, who were standing within hearing of me, expressed their disapprobation of the national instrument in strong terms, and with accents which evidently proclaimed them as hailing from north of the Tweed. One remarked that it reminded her of the "childer squalin' in the mornin'"; and the other expressed a fear that the "puir bodies maun be tired," and wished that some one would "tak them away and gie them a drap of beer."

Of the wrestlers, a little man with yellow socks pleased me most. He was a small, slight fellow, but evidently as hard as nails. He displayed great science and agility, and the way he threw his opponents, who were all larger men than himself, gave great amusement to the people. I did not wait to see who eventually won the first prize for wrestling, but it seemed to me that the light weights had not fair play in the arrangement of the prizes. The best of the light weights could only hope for second prize. It was not to be expected that little yellow feet, for instance, would succeed in throwing a giant like Tyson, yet it was only by the accomplishment of such a miracle that he could claim the first prizes.

The bellman of Dunedin is ubiquitous. His bell is to be met with everywhere. He was the first person I noticed on the ground on Monday. His general get-up, not forgetting his voice, is imposing. His duties on this occasion were, amongst others, to give notice of the different events, and summon competitors to their posts. On one occasion the gentleman who had to furnish the music for a dance did not put in an appearance at the first summons of the bell. The bell had to be rung several times before he turned up, and the way Mr. Bellman rang that bell, and demanded in stentorian tones that "the gentleman who was to play the fiddle for the hornpipe would please now step into the arena," was a treat to all beholders. "The gentleman who was to play the fiddle" had been regaling the inner man, or, at least, so thought the bellman, and it evidently banished all malice he might entertain for the trouble he had been put to in calling him, because he met him with an easy smile and said, "Ah, Mr. Fiddler, we have been calling you, but I perceive you have been having a drink." Mr. Fiddler smiled a guilty smile and assumed his post.

Besides the legitimate amusements there was an Aunt Sally, presided over by a very voluble dandy. This Sambo professed a devoted attachment to his Sally; and one way he had of showing it was by breaking out into loud manifestations of concern for his "dear partner" whenever any of the public, who patronised him, commenced shieing at the pipe in the aforesaid Sally's mouth. The result was that the pipe escaped scatheless, for the loud utterings of the dark proprietor helped considerably to distract the attention and divert the aim of the person attempting to strike it. He was not a witty personage, and his remarks were all noise and fury, signifying nothing. Himself and his Sally, however, reaped a good harvest, for though several knocked the pipe out of Sally's mouth, none succeeded in breaking its bowl. There were other amusements of a somewhat similar kind, the ring business—*et hoc genus omne*; but I don't fancy that any of their spirited proprietors made their fortunes. The sports, as a whole, passed off well, and afforded considerable amusement to the large crowd which patronised them.

K.Y.Z.

HOUSES IN GREAT CITIES.

(From the Mail.)

Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON, F.R.S., on Monday delivered the first of two lectures to the members of the London Institution on "Health Improvements in Great Cities." Later in the evening the subject of Ventilation was treated by Mr. Lanyon in a paper read at the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Dr. Richardson observed that for purposes of health the houses on this island require to be rebuilt or remodelled from Land's End to the Hebrides. He admitted that there is about some of them a certain element of beauty, but he had not been able to discover one house in the island constructed on a plan perfect for the requirements of the healthy existence of its inmates. We might date all our new knowledge on the subject from the time of Stephen Hales, rector of Teddington, who in 1733 published the first treatise in which the subject of the ventilation of houses is scientifically considered. The nature of gases was then not understood, for although the existence of oxygen had been dreamed of as nitro-aerial air, and Boyle had shown that ammonia exposed to the air seized some substance from the atmosphere which gave the new compound additional weight, the nature of "fixed air" was unknown, nor was it suspected to be a product of the human body, breathed out with every human breath. Yet by one of those simple series of observations which the fortunate and honest in science make for themselves, Hales measured the air we breathe, showed that the capacity of the human chest for containing it was 220 cubic inches, and discovered approximately the loss sustained in the lungs by the absorption of some part of the air, the nature of which he could not analyze. "Two gallons of air," he said, "breathed to and fro for 2½ minutes become unfit for respiration." This essay of Hales was the birth of modern sanitation. Nevertheless, years afterwards Pitt blinded and choked the nation by the window-tax. Sir John Pringle, in hospitals, Howard, in prisons, continued the work of Hales. Then came the chymical discoveries of Priestly and Black, and it was proved that the presence of vegetable existence to reabsorb carbonic acid is a necessity for perfect purification of the air. It was found that oxygen assumed new qualities in the form of ozone, and that the ozonized condition of the air was increased by its contact with vegetation, and by electrical discharges. Thus ventilation by itself was proved insufficient. The air must also be made active and vitalized. Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Broughton placed living warm-blooded animals in chambers charged with simple oxygen, and arranged an alkaline solution to absorb the carbonic acid given out in breathing. But the animals became languid and drowsy and died in their sleep. Nevertheless, the oxygen supported the combustion of a taper. It was concluded that oxygen undiluted was a narcotic poison, but the lecturer found from some experiments that on using oxygen repurified over and over again warm-blooded animals ceased to live in it, though frogs could exist, while fresh supplies of oxygen were attended with no narcotic symptoms, and increased the appetite to voracity if the oxygen was at summer heat. He found after a prolonged inquiry that oxygen gas breathed in contact with oxygen that has been breathed loses some quality which destroys its power of sustaining natural life. In this deteriorated oxygen organic substances more rapidly decay. It may be restored by electric discharges. He further learnt that the presence in oxygen of various vapours and products of decomposition interferes with the vital action of oxygen in the same way, and had no doubt that the useful narcotic vapours employed to suspend sensation under operations depend on their faculty of arresting the vital action of oxygen. Air, in short, is rendered dangerous by carbonic acid, restored by plants, loses its active condition in great towns, and is devitalized by contact with other gases. For the purification of water society was indebted to Dr. John Snow, who 25 years gone by showed the relation of impure water to cholera, typhoid, and certain other spreading diseases. In 10,000 houses supplied by one company in Southwark and Vauxhall there were 97 fatal cases of cholera. In the same number of houses supplied with pure water by the Lambeth Company the fatal cases were five. Then it was discovered that dampness adds rheumatism and neuralgia to the list of painful and pulmonary consumption to the list of fatal as well as painful maladies. A fourth step related to the value of light. The actinic rays in vegetation are perpetual chymists to the world. They decompose the carbonic acid in the leaf, fix the carbon for the plant, give up the oxygen for the use of man. But it is not generally understood how refined and potent this influence is and how it is crossed by man. The noxious vapours, ven off from alkali works as chlorine. Hydro-chloric acid, and sulphurous acid reduce the activity of the chymical changes in plants, under the action of the sun. Mr. Lockyer, at the lecturer's request, made some experiments, which showed that this was effected by cutting off the rays which produced these changes. An eminent native physician of our Indian Empire sent Dr. Richardson some cobra poison fatal to animal life. But some that was exposed to the light became innocuous in a few days, while another portion which was wrapped in paper retained its virulent properties. This was an illustration of the importance of letting in the sunshine which would destroy the cobra poison, and by analogy such poisons as small-pox, scarlet fever, and typhus. The maintenance of an equable temperature is another requisite. The wave of cold that passes from time to time over our houses is so sharply destructive to life in certain ages as to kill by a kind of geometrical progression. If on persons above 30 years of age it produces an increase of mortality, the fatal effect doubles with every nine years of life. If it kill one person who has reached 30, it kills two of 39, four of 48, eight of 57, 16 of 66, 32 of 75, and 64 of those who have attained to 84. Pure air, pure water, purity from damp, pure daylight, equable temperature, these, said Dr. Richardson, are the five fingers and right hand of health. They are little known, but the knowledge exceeds the practice of them. The lecturer then entered on an interesting review of the difficulties which lie in the way of reform, difficulties closely connected with

the social as well as with the physical development of man. He said that the progressive development of practical learning in the building of houses of towns had been much modified and delayed by political causes. But political circumstances in England had now become very favourable to improvement.

(To be continued.)

THE VIRGINS OF GOD.

From the very beginning of Christianity there were women whose piety and zeal led them to imitate the Blessed Mother of God by a public profession of virginity. It is a sound tradition in the Church that St. Peter who consecrated the virginity of St. Petronilla, and that St. Thecla—who was also the first martyr of her sex—professed this holier state at the persuasion of St. Paul. The Roman Martyrology, which is one of the most venerable documents of ecclesiastical antiquity in existence, informs us, under date of the 21st of September, that St. Iphigenia, virgin, received baptism from St. Matthew, and by him was consecrated to God; and in the Acts of the Apostles we read of Philip's four daughters, who lived in holy virginity and were favored with the gift of prophecy. Pope St. Clement, who lived in the first age of the Church, gave the consecrated veil with his own hands to the virgin Flavia Domitilla, who was niece of the illustrious Consul Flavius Clemens, and belonged to the "household of Caesar," as a near relative to the Emperor Domitian.

Not one of the fathers of the first three centuries but alludes to this holy state; and from their writings, and especially from those of Tertullian and SS. Cyprian and Ignatius, it is clear that it was entered by a public profession and solemn consecration. The famous martyr and celebrated Bishop of Carthage whom we have mentioned composed a treatise "On the Dress of Virgins"—"*De Habitu Virginum*,"—in which he calls them "the flowers of the Church's family, and the noblest portion of the flock of Christ." In how great esteem even some heathens held those who lived this life is recorded by a pagan historian, Ammianus Marcellinus (xviii. 10), who says that during the war which was carried on about the middle of the third century between the Romans and Persians some Christian virgins having been captured and brought before King Sapor, he commanded that all should respect them, and permitted them to practise the religious exercises of their state.

At this early period, when Christians were harassed by almost continual persecutions, these holy women lived in their own houses, but apart from the world and carefully avoiding all secular conversation; and if their private means were not sufficient for a decent support, they were allotted a part of the oblations of the faithful.

In the fourth century, after peace had descended on the people of God, the number of virgins was greatly increased. From a homily of St. John Chrysostom (67 in Matt.), we learn that there were one thousand in the city of Constantinople alone. Now, also, monasteries and convents in which a life of community was followed were established both in the East and West. St. Anthony, abbot, opened such a house for religious women in Egypt, over whom he placed his sister; and several similar institutions were founded by St. Basil in Pontus and Cappadocia. In the fifth century, convents for women were immensely multiplied in the East; and with regard to the number of their inmates, Theodoret says in his "Ecclesiastical History" that he knew of one in which two hundred and fifty virgins lived together.

In the West, also, there were numerous houses of this kind; and such saints as Jerome, Athanasius, Eusebius of Vercelli, Augustine, and Ambrose were very solicitous to encourage the good resolutions of those who wished to devote themselves to the service of God in the state of virginity and in obedience to a rule. The last-named father erected a convent in Milan—among whose subjects was his sister Marcellina—which soon became so renowned for the virtue of its inmates and the sanctity of its founder that postulants came from every quarter of Italy, and even from Mauritania in Africa, to be professed therein and take the veil from that great bishop himself.

Wherever such a community of religious women was established, prayer, fasting, and manual labor were among the regulations; a brown habit and woollen girdle were worn; the canonical hours or office, which consisted principally of hymns and selections from the Psalms, was recited in common, and it was obligatory to go in a body to the church on Sundays and feast-days to assist at the Holy Sacrifice. A part of the sacred edifice was reserved exclusively for them. They were always under the supervision of the bishop.—*Ave Maria.*

It is rumoured in England that the Russians are being inflamed to a new crusade by an enthusiast who is like a reincarnation of Peter the Hermit, so fiery are his utterances, and so insanely devout his purpose. This man is described as a very wealthy citizen of Moscow, formerly in the Russian army, who declares he has a mission from God to rouse the Russians to a holy war which shall sweep the Turks from Europe and release the Slavs from their oppressors. Beginning at Moscow, where the council granted some millions of roubles towards the military preparations, this prophet went southward to the Czar's seat of Livadia, and there announced to him the will of the Most High, Prince Gortschakoff in introducing him to the presence. Since then the preacher tells the populace that he is permitted to say that the "father of his people" will not fail the cause of God at the coming crisis. When he returned to Moscow, it was the triumph of a conqueror. The magistrates, municipal councils, and the corporations headed a procession of the inhabitants that flocked to lead him in. This is a wild story, but we cannot say an impossible one.

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with every accomplishment.The House is in a pleasant and healthy
situation, having good Living and Sleeping
Rooms, also Warm and Cold Bath Room;
and being in close proximity to the Govern-
ment Domain and Acclimatisation Gardens
(to which the pupils have free access), it
possesses every advantage necessary to pro-
mote the health, instruction, and enjoyment
of the Pupils.Terms will be forwarded by post on appli-
cation.**GUNS, GUNS, GUNS.****GREENER'S CHOKE BORE BREECH-
LOADERS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE.****BARREL GUNS.****GUNPOWDER, SHOT,****CAPS, WADDINGS,****AND CARTRIDGES****AT****ISAAC B. SHEATH'S,**

Colombo-Street, corner of Tuam-Street,

CHRISTCHURCH.**HALLIWELL AND CO.,
OTAGO COAL DEPOT,**
Rattray street.**COAL:**Newcastle, 1st quality, 50s per ton; 2nd do,
35s per ton; English, Scotch, Kaitangata, best
Green Island.**GAS COKE, SYDNEY COKE, CHAR-
COAL. FIREWOOD**Manuka, Maple, Black and Red Pine, Mixed
Wood.Office—Opposite 'Daily Times' Office.
Coal Depot: Reclaimed Land, opposite Rail-
way Station**IMPORTANT NOTICE****TO THE GREAT SEWERAGE SCHEME.**

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, CON-
TRACTORS, and others that REQUIRE
DRAINAGE.—I have made another great
Reduction in my PATENT STONE SANI-
TARY PIPES

FOR CASH ONLY.

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

Junctions, Bends, and Elbows—all sorts on
hand. Terra Cotta Garden Edging, all de-
signs, cheap.N.B.—Inferior Glazed and Flanged Pipes
half-price.**W. M. WHITE,**

Patent Stone Pipe Factory,

February 7, 1877. Kensington.

**MARTIN & WATSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL****COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,****STUART STREET,**Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs
Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island
Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut).
Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all
kinds of produce.Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point
Coal.**JOHN CAHILL,****THAMES STREET,****OAMARU,****WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FAMILY GROCER****AND****CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE SALESMAN.****VICTORIA BOARDING HOUSE,****Thames street,****OAMARU.****ANDREW COSTELLO, PROPRIETOR.**

Good accommodation for the

WORKINGMAN.**THOMSON AND NIVEN,
BOOK IMPORTERS,****Great King Street,**Have in stock Haydock's Douay Bible, ap-
proved by the late Cardinal Wiseman, Car-
dinal Manning, and other eminent R.C. D.D.s.Terms: Monthly instalments can be paid
to their Agents or Canvassers in all the
principal towns in the New Zealand and
Australian Colonies.**THOMAS STEWART,****BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.**

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

PRINCES STREET.**ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.****GEORGE MATTHEWS,****NURSEYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,**Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every
description. Lawn grass seed, Agricultural
seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for
hedges, Canary, Hump, Linseed, Rape,
&c., &c., &c.**FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.****S. T. KERR** has opened a **NEW
DRAPERY MART,**In connection with his well-known
**CLOTHING AND MEN'S MERCERY
ESTABLISHMENT.**In order to make this new undertaking a
success**GREAT INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED.****FACT No. 1—Winceys Cheaper than ever.**
Wonderful Value.**FACT No. 2—BLANKETS FOR THE MILLION.**
No House can beat them, few can compare
with them for Sterling Value.Heads of Families, Hotel Keepers, and the
General Public before they purchase will do
well to inspect the undermentioned Goods:—Counterpanes, Toilet Covers, Sheetings,
Towelings, Flannels, Toilet Quilts,
Calicoes, Long Cloths, Diapers,
Brown Hollands, &c., &c.,**FOR IT IS REALLY A FACT THAT**
S. T. KERR is determined that his Prices
shall make the Goods
SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.Civility and Despatch, combined with the Fact
that you will get more than ordinary value
for your money, must induce you to
patronise**S. T. KERR,**

The Cheapest Draper,

The Cheapest Clothier,

The Cheapest Men's Mercer

To be found this Side the Line,

CORNER OF HANOVER AND GEORGE STREETS.

A POPE'S DEATH BED.

EVERYTHING connected with the dying moments of a Pope is invested with that solemnity and gravity suited to the high and holy office which during life he had fulfilled. His domestic prelates and the chief dignitaries of his household are summoned around his bed. He then makes a profession of his faith, grants particular favours to all about him, requests their prayers, and receives from the hands of the sacristan prelate the Holy Visticum, and from the Cardinal Penitentiary indulgence. If his state will allow of it, he summons before him the College of Cardinals, in the presence of whom he renews his profession of faith. He recommends to them the Church of God, and engages them to elect as his successor the person whom they believe most worthy to feed the sheep and the lambs. The domestic prelates remain at his bedside when he is in the agony of death, and the sacristan priest recites the commendation of the departing soul, and a part of the Passion. Scarcely has the Pope breathed his last when the Cardinal Camerlingo, preceded by the master of ceremonies, repairs to the palace, and takes up his position at the foot of the bed, on which the deceased Pope lies, his face covered with a white veil. The Cardinal kneels down and offers up a short prayer. He then stands up, and the attendants uncover the face of the Pope. The Camerlingo approaches the body, strikes three times the head of the deceased with a small silver hammer, and calls out his name three times. He then turns towards the assistants and says, "The Pope is indeed dead."—Exchange.

ST. AUGUSTINE ON THE MOSAIC DAYS.

THE question of the "Six Days Creation," and of Mr. Huxley's lecture on Miltonic theories of the creation is treated in the *Notre Dame Scholastic*.

"Mr. Huxley tests the Miltonic view of the Mosaic history of creation, but in disproving Milton's view we reiterate that he does not by any means disprove the history of the creation as given by Moses. For example, there are a great many theologians and fathers of the Church who do not accept the view of Milton at all. The view of Milton concerning the six natural days of creation cannot be the view of Moses, for these days may be understood—and so they are by a great many fathers of the Church—as long periods, long enough to allow those formations on the earth's crust. This, however, is not our view of creation; we would rather accept another. The days spoken of in Genesis cannot be taken as natural days (the Miltonic view of them), nor are they to be taken as extremely long periods. Moses did not enumerate the appearance of the different created beings, in their natural succession, but according to the four elements of the ancients—i.e., first light, then air, then water, and lastly earth; so Moses cannot mean any fixed period of time by the expression of days. St. Augustine already manifested the difficulty of explaining the meaning of the word day. He says: "Of what kind these days are, is very difficult, nay impossible, to conceive, and how much more for us to explain: "Quis dies, cujusmodi sint, aut per difficile nobis, aut etiam impossibile est cogitare, quanto magis dicere. (De Civ. Dei, xi.; c. 6.) But it was clear to him that we cannot understand by this term natural days, for, he says, we see that these days now have an evening, in that the sun sets, and a morning, in that the sun rises; but those three first days of creation are not determined by the sun, of whom it is said that he appeared but on the fourth day. "Videmus quippe istos dies notos non habere vesperam nisi de solis occasu, nec manè nisi de solis ortu: illorum autem priores tres dies sine sole peracti sunt qui quarto die factus refertur (Ibid., xi.; c. 7.).

THE MARPINGEN AFFAIR.

AFTER having admirably performed the functions of the "devil's attorney-general" in the Marpingen affair (says the *Catholic Review*) the Prussian authorities have ignominiously abandoned all their positions. The priests, Neurenter and Schneider, pastors of Marpingen and Alswiller, were received, after liberation, with triumphant ovations by their respective flocks. The four men who saw the apparition, and who were locked up because they said so, returned to their homes on the 17th November, although they never retracted a single one of their assertions; and, as a crowning triumph the children have been set at liberty, and restored to their parents. The Landgericht of Saarbrück quashed the judgment which ordered the three little ones to be shut up in a Protestant reformatory, but the Procurator-General appealed against the decision of this tribunal to the Superior Court of Justice of Berlin, which has confirmed the sentence of the Landgericht. The little ones left their prison on the 12th of December. The authorities have also been forced to acknowledge that the children never made any confession of fraud, but have all persisted in repeating their first assertions under threats which were calculated to influence much older persons. It is generally believed that this result was brought about through fear that the party of the Centre would take hold of it, and expose the motives which have actuated the authorities in the matter. The words of the Landgericht are that "there was no deceit practised, nor any other punishable offence committed in the matter." The Saarbrück *Gazette*, which will soon have to defend itself in court for slandering the pastor of Marpingen, says that multitudes flock daily to the site of the apparitions. The faithful arrive by thousands in the little village. This Liberal journal, which was wont to treat the affair with so much ridicule, is compelled to acknowledge that there is not the least disorder committed in consequence.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

MR. JOHN POPE HENNESSY (writes the London correspondent of the Liverpool 'Mercury') who is going out to Hong Kong as governor with a salary of £5000 a year, has had a very remarkable career. In 1859, when he was clerk in a Government Office in Whitehall, about 25 years of age, and with about £80 a year stipend, he was selected by Cardinal Wiseman to stand for King's County at the general election which the then Lord Derby had suddenly announced. The young clerk went down, found three Liberals in the field, saw that he was sure to win, telegraphed to London on the eve of the election to resign his appointment, and was returned at the head of the poll. He thus found himself, like Phineas Finn, an M.P. at five-and-twenty, with something less than Phineas Finn's income to live upon. He spoke frequently in the House, and experienced none of that nervousness endured by Mr. Trollope's hero. He tried his hand at literature, and wrote, I believe, for a time in the 'Athenæum.' But letters were not his forte, and they would not have kept the wolf from the door. He had sufficient self-confidence to inspire confidence in others, and there were many who believed in him sufficiently to aid him when supplies ran short. So things went on, and for six years Mr. Hennessy contrived to keep his head above water, and to make a certain amount of reputation for himself in the House. In 1865 there was a general election, and Mr. Hennessy had to go back to his constituents. Alas, he lost his election by seven votes. Things looked very gloomy indeed at this time for the young politician. He was out in the cold, and his political friends seemed to be farther from office than they were six years before, for the country had increased Lord Palmerston's majority from 13 to over 70. But we all know what happened—how the veteran premier died, how the Adullamites broke up the Russell-Gladstone Ministry, and how the third Derby-Disraeli Ministry was formed. One of the first things it did was to give Mr. Hennessy the governorship of Labuan. There he settled for a while and married. Then he was promoted to the West Coast of Africa, then the Leeward Islands, and now goes to Hong Kong. Everything has seemed to tell in his favour. His very mistakes have turned out to his advantage, and because he did not get on in Barbadoes with £4000 a year, he is sent to China with £5000. This success is the more remarkable, because Mr. Hennessy suffers from what is usually a hindrance to promotion, the fact that he is a Roman Catholic of ultramontane views.

THE POWER OF MUSIC.

FATHER BURKE is an ardent admirer of the Jesuit Fathers. In one of his most eloquent lectures the great Dominican orator says:—When the glorious sons of St. Ignatius—the magnificent Jesuits—went down to South America to evangelise the native Indians, the hostile tribes with their chieftains lined the river banks, hideous in their war paint, and stood ready to send poisoned arrows into the hearts of these holy men. They would not listen to them. They would not open their hearts to their influences, until at length upon a certain day these Jesuit missionaries were upon the river in an open boat. The banks on either side were lined with angry and inflamed warriors thirsting for the blood of the saints, when one of these children of God took a musical instrument and began to play sweet chords, and the others lifted up their voices and sang. Sweetly and melodiously they sang, voice dropping in after voice, as they sang the praises of Jesus and Mary. The woods resounded to their peaceful chant. The very birds upon the trees hushed their song that they might hear, and the savages threw down their arms, rushed with naked bodies into the river, swam to the boat, and listened with captivated hearts to the strains of music. And thus upon the wings of song, did the Divine faith and the grace of Christianity reach the savage, rugged breasts of these Indians.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Pope, replying to an address from a body of pilgrims, made a speech, in which he said Italy was more prosperous before her unity than she has been since that event. At the present time the poor people cannot obtain bread or clothing; trade languishes, affording the spectacle of frequent financial disasters; the taxes are heavier, and small landowners cannot get a living. Speaking of the idea of a reconciliation between the Church and the State, his Holiness said he had always remained faithful to his oaths, adding, "People wishing to take part in the voting do so, but on condition that you intend to remain immaculate in the observance of the laws of God and His Church."

The *Unita Cattolica* specially announces that three grand Te Deums will be sung in Rome this year, those of Canossa, Venice, and Rome—the first in celebration of the eighth centenary of the submission of the Emperor Henry IV. to Gregory VII.; the second for the seventh centenary of the day when Frederick Barbarossa implored the forgiveness of Alexander III.; and the third, for the fifth centenary of the reestablishment of the Papal See at Rome, after 73 years of exile at Avignon.

The Italian peasantry are flying from their country in such numbers as to cause some of their legislators to think of imitating the action of Germany in a similar conjuncture by preventing any further emigration. Crime is increasing enormously, and in some parts of the country brigandage is strong enough to be able to set at defiance all authority. Notably is this the case in Sicily, where it is proposed to send Prince Amadeo as governor with a large army to restore order and security. A curious case growing out of the state of things in Sicily, is soon to come before the courts. A certain Mr. Rose, an Englishman, was captured by brigands and obliged by them to pay a ransom of four thousand pounds sterling; he now sues the Italian government for the amount. Perhaps if

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

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

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

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,
DUNEDIN.

SPANISH RESTAURANT.

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

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

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

ROYAL HOTEL,

WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.
THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

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

SOUTH DUNEDIN BUTCHERY.

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

HUGH LAMONT

BUTCHER,
Arthur Street, Dunedin.

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

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

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.

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

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

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

W. H. MCKEAY,
Solicitor, Princes-street, Dunedin.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

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ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ROYAL ARCADE.

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THE LARGEST PHOTOGRAPHIC GAL- LERIES IN THE COLONY.

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

Our well-known Shadow Portraits taken in any weather.

Vignettes embossed; Cameo Medallions; 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.

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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 at greatly reduced prices. ADDRESS—

THE OCTAGON.

(Next Law, Sommer 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.

SHAMROCK HOTEL

BLACKS (OPHIR).

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

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

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,

(One minute's walk from the Wharf.)

THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR,

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

T. LINKLATER,

OCTAGON BOARDING HOUSE,

STUART STREET (Late York Hotel),

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

THOMAS LINKLATER.

N.B.—Stabling accommodation.

MORNINGTON HOTEL,

MORNINGTON,

DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY, - Proprietor,

Wishes to intimate to his many friends and the general public that he has purchased the above hotel. Having just completed extensive improvements, he is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation. None but the best liquors kept. Good stabling and paddock accommodation. Charges moderate.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHN CARROLL, ... PROPRIETOR.
(Late Hibernian Hotel, Octagon.)

See future advertisement in TABLET

Lord Palmerston were alive, the British government would take up the case. Certainly it would not be deterred for want of a precedent, for, in 1850, did not that government present to the Holy See a bill for the damages sustained by British subjects during the Revolution, amounting to twelve thousand pounds sterling? But the times are changed; Italy is a great nation, or at least too great for England at the present moment, with everything else on her hands.—*Catholic Review*.

The *Temps*, giving the substance of a letter from Bessarabia on the Russian army there says:—"The army is composed of four corps of Infantry, each having two Divisions, of four Divisions of Cavalry, and twelve regiments of Cossacks. The Artillery consists of about 400 field guns, and there are four bridge equipages. The strength of the force is about 140,000 men, 120,000 of them Cavalry. The personnel and matériel are good, the soldiers are pretty well clad and well armed, and the Cavalry is very well mounted. The Cossacks form an excellent light Cavalry. The Artillery are well horsed. The administration, however, leaves much to be desired. The equipage train is entirely wanting in the Russian Army, and the lack of this important part in the matériel is seriously felt; and the commissariat, ambulance, and hospital services are hardly organized at all, or, at any rate, very badly. Great efforts are being made to remedy all these deficiencies. The field hospitals are already ranged; 30 will follow the army, and nine of these are already in working order. Thirty others will keep in the rear of the army, each of them accommodating 600 patients. The International Society of Assistance for the Wounded has offered the Government 15,000 beds on paying 1s. 30c. per day for each patient. The first supplies of corn, flour, and cattle are assured, but not for a long period."

London has a large weekly newspaper called *The Obituary*, devoted, as its title shows, to obituary and mortuary proceedings. Undertakers who get up funerals in every variety, cremationists, embalmers, vault-makers and grave-diggers, all have their say in its columns, while the makers of humble tombstones and the sculptors of gorgeous monuments are ready to decorate the last home of man. Crape-makers, manufacturers of all sorts of funeral appliances, and especially mourning mantua-makers, claim the attention of the afflicted in their special advertisement. Wills of distinguished individuals are given, and lost wills advertised; the cards of attorneys drilled in probate matters, and advertisements for absent heirs, make up a portion of its patronage. The reading matter is all suited to the subject, while the obituary notices form a staple item, and, if necessary, choice notices are written by distinguished writers for the afflicted friends and relations of deceased persons.

A sad story comes from the village of Walton-on-Trent. On a recent Sunday afternoon, when the village children came out of school, one little fellow, aged eleven, named James Mewis, was teasing a girl named Charlotte Butcher and pulling her dress. She told him to be quiet, and in pushing at him with an umbrella the point accidentally entered his eye, and he fell unconscious to the ground. He was taken home, and the effect of the shock upon his father was so great that he was seized with a fit, and died shortly afterwards. The little boy died about seven o'clock the same evening, and his mother has since been confined to the house owing to the influence of the sudden double bereavement upon her health and spirits.

The *Sport* of Paris records some dynastic facts of a curious character. With the exception of Spain, Sweden, Italy, Brazil, Servia and Montenegro, all the Christian nations submitted to a monarchical régime are, it says, governed by sovereigns of Germanic race. The House of Brunswick-Hanover reigns in Great Britain, and that of Saxe-Coburg will succeed it, after the death of Queen Victoria, in the person of the Prince of Wales. In Belgium and Portugal we again find the Saxe-Coburg family allied with the House of Braganza at Lisbon. The Emperor of Russia is a descendant of the family of Holstein-Gottorp, and, through Catherine the Great, of that of Anhalt. Another branch of the House of Holstein, that of Sonderburg-Glücksburg, reigns in Denmark and Greece; the Prince of Roumania is a Hohenzollern, and the King of Holland belongs to the Nassau family. The Emperor of Austria, chief of the Lorraine-Hapsburg House, is of a race purely German. The illustrious family of Lorraine descended from Charlemagne, and this house and that of Hapsburg were merged by the marriage of the last Duke of Lorraine, Francis, with Maria Theresa, the last inheritor of the blood and name of Hapsburg. We scarcely need remind our readers that the Emperor William I. is of pure Germanic race; and the same remark will apply to all the other German sovereigns without exception. The chief among them, viz., the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg; the Grand Dukes of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg and Saxe-Weimar; the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Altenburg are all of pure German origin. France has furnished a Bourbon to Spain and a Bernadotte to Sweden; the last male descendant of the House of Braganza reigns in Brazil; and the royal family of Italy is of Savoy origin. Finally, the small principalities of Servia and Montenegro have local dynasties.

Washington was married, but had no children. Adams was married and had one son, whom he lived to see President. Jefferson was a widower; his wife died twenty years before his election. They had six children—all daughters—of whom only two survived infancy. Madison was married, but had no children. His wife was the most elegant woman that ever adorned the Presidential mansion. She survived him many years, the pride of Washington society, having lived to listen to Clay's farewell speech in the Senate. Monroe was married, and so was John Quincy Adams. Jackson was a widower, and so were Van Buren and Harrison. Tyler was a widower when he entered office, but soon afterwards married the heiress Miss Gardener of this city. He was the only President that married during his term of office. Polk was a

married man, and his wife survived him a number of years. General Taylor was a widower. Pierce was a widower, but Buchanan was a bachelor. The social condition of such men as Lincoln, Johnson, and Grant needs no reference, except to add that Grant is the first President who had a daughter married while in office.

Death has recently deprived the Carlist cause of one of the eldest as well as the bravest and most devoted of its defenders. Don Francisco Merry was born in Seville, on the 6th of November, 1793, his father being a resident merchant there, of Irish descent, and his mother a lady of noble Andalusian extraction. He entered the British navy as midshipman, and was present in the Stork frigate at the siege of San Sebastian, 1813, for which service he afterwards received the naval war-medal. In the Spanish navy, which he subsequently joined, he rose to the rank of post-captain, and during the revolutionary troubles of 1820-23 was remarkable for his truly Conservative Royalist opinions. When Ferdinand VII. was arrested by the Cortes and thrown into prison at Cadiz, Don Francisco Merry proposed to run in his ship and carry the King off in triumph to Gibraltar; but the intention became known through some oversight or folly on the part of the King himself, and Don Francisco, who had gone to Seville to make certain arrangements with reference to the affair, was astounded to read in the revolutionary official journal the entire details of the plot, together with his own name as that of the prime mover. He managed to rejoin his ship in disguise, and when the King re-entered Madrid (as Roy Absolut!) Don Francisco was on the occasion created a Knight Commander of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III.

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, almost useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 629: Gustav Hirsch Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk Feathers, &c.

ART UNION

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One New Double-seated Buggy, with patent leather hood	100
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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.

NO T I C E.
GEORGE STREET RESTAURANT.

ST. LAWRENCE WEBB, PROPRIETOR.

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

MEALS ALWAYS READY.

BOARD & LODGING, with every attendance. Charges Moderate.

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS For you to swallow!

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

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

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on wrapper and cork

S.S.,

V.S.,

(in circle),

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

£10 REWARD

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

SLESINGER'S

RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NOTICE.

ROBERT GREIG,
Carpenter and Joiner,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

J. G. ROGAN,
GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,

CORNER OF

MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,
DUNEDIN, N. Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

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.

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 DUNEDIN WOOD AND COAL DEPOT,

Adjoining the Brickworks.

R. YOUNG, having commenced in the above business, hopes that by close attention to orders and moderate charges, he will receive a fair share of the patronage of the surrounding district.
Hillside, Kensington, March 7.

BASKETS — BASKETS.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

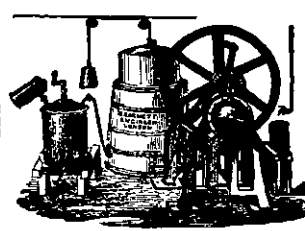
Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY

AERATED WATER



CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS.

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:—

Ginger Wine,
Ginger Brandy,
Raspberry Vinegar,
Orange Bitters,



Duke's Bitters,
Quinine Wine,
Peppermint Cordial,
Glove Cordial,

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

Notice to Cordial Makers—Raspberry Acid on sale.

Observe the Address:—

GREAT KING STREET,
Opposite Knox Church,
DUNEDIN.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

SMITH AND SMITH

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



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

RESUMED BUSINESS

In all its Branches,

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

Next to Messrs. BURTON BROTHERS,
Photographers.

P R O S P E C T U S**GUTHRIE AND LARNACH'S
NEW ZEALAND TIMBER AND WOOD-
WARE FACTORIES (LIMITED).**

CAPITAL: £250,000.

In 50,000 Shares of £5 each.

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

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

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

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

James Robin, Esq., Carriage Manufacturer, Dunedin.

Robert Sparrow, Esq., Dunedin Iron Works, Dunedin.

Basil 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, Merchants, 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 four 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.

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL, STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSTERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

THOMAS HANNAN,

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER,

Seymour Street

OAMARU.

PADDLE STEAMER PORTOBELLO. DURING THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.



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

Apply

BOWMAN, MACANDREW & CO.,
Jetty-street.

HALL OF COMMERCE.

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

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

OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE,

J. COGVIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

KRULL'S FAMILY HOTEL, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

MR. KRULL begs to inform his friends from Town and Country that he has now completed the enlargement of above HOTEL, and that he is prepared to afford them every possible ACCOMMODATION.

Best attention and civility as hitherto.

BURKE'S OTAGO BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse-street, Dunedin.

JAMES TOAL,

PRACTICAL TAILOR AND HOSIER,

(Four Doors from British Hotel),

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

JOHN GOLLAH,

BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

[A CARD.]

THOMAS PATERSON, (Late Commander of brig Pakeha), SHIP BROKER,

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

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

Office: TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848. ANDREW MERCEH,

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

SOUTH DUNEDIN,

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MOLONEY,

PROPRIETOR.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURE,
AND FRUIT DEALER.

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

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

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

E. LOFT.

ROYAL HOTEL (George-street, Port Chalmers).

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

MR. JOHN MOUNT,

SOLICITOR,

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



FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES,

Undertaker, Octagon,

DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin;

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & CO., Stafford street, Dunedin, and published by the said Company this 6th day of April, 1877.