

New Zealand Tablet

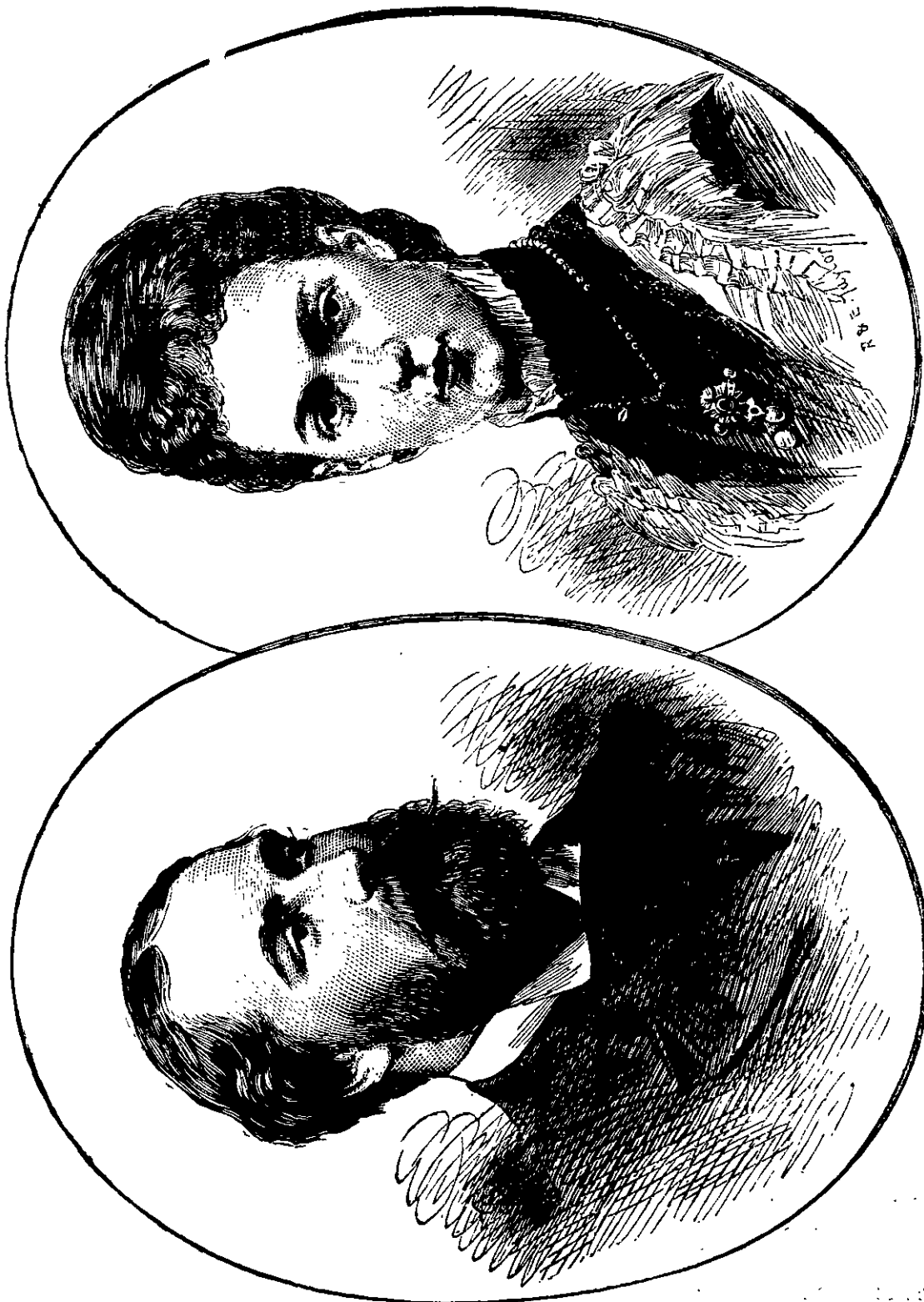
VOL. IV.—No. 210.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877.

PRICE 6D.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

If report speaks true, we are again to be honoured in the colonies by a Royal visit. Another Prince of the reigning house designs to brave the perils of the deep that he may bless with his presence the loyal settlers of the antipodes. This time it is the heir to the Crown who is coming amongst us, and in proportion to the greater importance that attaches to his person



will be, if possible, the fuss stirred up to greet him. It, however, is hardly possible that any greater excitement can prevail than that occasioned in these latitudes by the first advent of the Duke of Edinburgh. Many persons, who have profited by close upon ten years additional experience of life, will probably look back upon the enthusiasm, by which they were at that time inspired, with something of shamefacedness; recollecting the interest they took in all his Royal Highness was reported to have said or done, in his personal

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 WALIS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGER,
Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin
Has on hand and to arrive—

REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH
COOKING RANGES,
"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and
Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantelpieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Latest designs also

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

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING
FORKS.

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

AMERICAN ANGLO-CUT NAILS.

Wire and "Rwebank's" Patent Nails, Locks
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Fencing Wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Fencing
Staples and Wire Stretchers.

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

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

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
Machines.

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PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN
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SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL.

Corner of

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

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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.

SCANLAN BROS. & CO.



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

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

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

J. HARDIE AND CO.'S

FRESH ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE,
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
Crape 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 is now showing a magnificent assortment of New Goods, which, for moderate price and excellent quality, cannot be surpassed.

Shop lately occupied by the Bank of
New Zealand, next door to R.
Bagley & Son, and opposite
York Hotel, George-
street, Dunedin.

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.

appearance, in his very clothes, and recalling how they scrambled for a place from whence to obtain a view of him, whom after narratives have convinced them was no great thing to see.

Notwithstanding this, we shall have it all over again, a rushing to and fro of households, newspapers filled to repletion with done-to-death details of ceremonies and receptions that are the same all over the world; sickly speechifying of Corporations and public bodies, and vapidity all a bubble. We trust, however, that due precautions will be taken this time to prevent the soulless farce from being turned into a cruel tragedy. We should be sorry again to see a peaceable gentleman receive a severe hurt, and still more sorry were a people grown frantic, so that they are compared to heathen votaries gashing themselves in honour of their idols, again in their undiscerning fury to sacrifice an unfortunate maniac, who, after the manner of those suffering from his affliction, had been provoked to attempt the life of a prominent personage.

We are not prejudiced against the Prince of Wales; to the rumours which circulate to his discredit we attach but little importance. It is true he comes of a suspicious race. The Georges, his fore-runners, were probably, taken all in all, as contemptible a line of individuals as ever breathed. They were, with one exception, only distinguished from one another by slight variations of brutality. The first was hardly human; the second was sensual, and harsh, an unnatural father and son, and a faithless husband; the fourth was grossest of the gross. The third alone was an exception, yet even he shone only by comparison, for although moral, he was pig-headed, unfeeling, and bigoted. But since their times the Court has been purified. Her Majesty the Queen was educated under the care of a most wise and estimable lady, the late Duchess of Kent, her mother, and, although the generosity of her nature, and the effects of her training may have been in some degree cramped by the influence of the rationalist philosopher, whom some men style "Albert the Good," she has ever continued to afford an admirable example of uprightness and benevolence in her high position.

We, therefore, hope the best with reference to his Royal Highness, our future king; nor have we seen any just reason, as yet, for supposing him to be of habits different from those in vogue amongst men of rank and fortune at the present day. He seems, it is true, of no very distinguished merit; his talents are not remarkably brilliant, nor, apart from his exalted condition, is there anything to mark him out from the crowd. The accidents of descent and birth have pitch-forked him into an elevated place to which otherwise he never could have attained, even were the throne open to ability, and surrounding circumstances will enable him to perform satisfactorily the duties required of him, as any man of ordinary understanding might do; but we no more believe him to be at present a Prince Hal than we expect that he will hereafter develop into a King Henry V. There is no reason in the world then, why his Royal Highness should not be received with all due deference in any part of the dominions of the Queen, his mother, which it may seem; good to him to visit.

What we object to is the senseless uproar that is sure to attend upon his progress. The divinity of kingship has long since departed, or proved altogether a myth; all appearance of devotion at its shrine must accordingly of necessity be a sham, and every sham is utterly contemptible. It is, therefore, to us a season of humiliation, when we are called upon to witness a general bowing down of the community at the feet of that, which each one of them in his heart believes to be an idol of clay. For this reason we trust that, while the visit of the Prince of Wales to these colonies may be attended with satisfaction to his Royal Highness, it may also be of short duration, so that we may be spared the prolonged contemplation of a world foaming up in a froth of emptiness.

In our illustration, by the side of the Prince's portrait, will be found that of his fair and amiable wife.

AN OLD ZOUAVE OF THE EMPIRE.

A CASE of uttering seditious cries, which created a good deal of amusement, has just been decided by the Paris police-court. A man named Tissier was charged with bawling out "Vive l'Empereur!" in the Church of St. Roch, during Divine service. *President*—On the occasion in question, you cried out, "Vive l'Empereur!" *Prisoner*—Well, the fact is that having remained up all night with some friends I was not sure of where I was, but hearing singing, I supposed myself at the Opera. (Laughter.) *President*—Don't take up the time of the Court with such ridiculous explanations. Even if you had been at the Opera, do you suppose that you would have been entitled to cry out "Vive l'Empereur?" *Prisoner*—I do not know. My companions said to me "Call out 'Vive l'Empereur!'—this is his birthday," and I did so. I have been in prison already some days for that; how long should I be kept there if I had broken into a jeweller's shop? *President*—You tried to strangle yourself on the bars of your cell. *Prisoner*—Yes, with vexation at having been arrested for such a small affair. I am an old Zouave, wounded in Africa, at Inkermann, and at Magenta. The Emperor made me an allowance out of his private purse; but now the Republic has come, and I am kicked about like a pair of old shoes. I wrote to Marshal McMahon, who promised not to forget me; but I have not received anything for all that. *President*—All that has nothing to do with the case. *Prisoner*—I know that very well; but what can you expect? The liquor made me quite forget that we were under a Republic. (Loud laughter.) The Court ordered Tissier to be imprisoned for eight days and fined sixteen francs.

Some very unpleasant disclosures have been made in England as to bribes received by English journalists, and by at least one member of Parliament, from the Nacval Nôzim of Bengal, to advance his claims in the newspapers. The subsidies varied from £25 to £500 and £600, and in the case of Dr. Russell, of the *Times*, to £1000.

Poets' Gonna.

WORK WHILE IT IS CALLED TO-DAY.

BY LADY WILDE.—("SPERANZA.")

THE following powerful and beautiful poem appeared a few years ago in the *Pilot*. We, *Pilot*, republish it by request of several of our readers:—

"No man hath hired us"—strong hands drooping,

Listless falling in idleness down;

Men in the silent market-place grouping

Round Christ's cross of silent stone.

"No man hath hired us"—pale hands twining,

Stalwart forms bowed down to sue.

"The red dawn is passed, the noon is shining,

But no man hath given us work to do."

Then a voice pealed down from the heights of Heaven:

Men, it said, of the Irish soil!

I gave you a land as a Garden of Eden,

Where you and your sons should till and toil;

I set your throne by the glorious waters,

Where ocean flung round you her mighty bands,

That your sails, like those of your Tyrian fathers,

Might sweep the shores of a hundred lands.

Power I gave to the hands of your leaders,

Wisdom I gave to the lips of the wise,

And your children grew as the stately cedars,

That shadowed the streams of Paradise.

What have ye done with my land of beauty?

Has the spoiler bereft her of robe and crown,

Have my people failed in a people's duty,

Has the wild boar trampled my vineyard down?

True they answered, faint in replying—

Our vines are rent by the wild boar's tusks;

The corn on our golden slopes is lying,

But our children feed on the remnant husks.

Our strong men lavish their blood for others;

Our prophets and wise men are heard no more;

Our young men give a last kiss to their mothers,

Then sail away for a foreign shore.

From wooded valleys and mountain gorges,

Emerald meadow and purple glen,

Across the foam of our wild sea surges,

They flee away like exiled men.

Yet, the chant we hear of the new evangel,

Rising like incense from earth's green sod;

We—we alone, before worshipping angels,

Idly stand in the Garden of God.

Then the Lord came down from the heights of Heaven,

Came down that garden fair to view,

Where the weary men waited from morn till even,

For some one to give them work to do.

Ye have sinned, He said, and the angel lustre

Darkened slowly as summer clouds may;

Weeds are growing where fruit should cluster,

Yet, ye stand idle all the day.

Have ye trod in the furrows, and worked as truly

As men who knew they should reap as they sow?

Have ye flung in the seed, and watched it duly,

Day and night, lest the tares should grow?

Have ye tended the vine my hand hath planted,

Pruned and guided its tendrils fair;

Ready with life-blood, if it were wanted,

To strengthen the frail its branches bear?

Have ye striven in earnest, working solely

To guard my flock in their native fold?

Are your hands as pure, and your hearts as holy,

As the saints who walk in the City of Gold?

Go! work in my vineyard, let none deceive ye,

Each for himself his work must do;

And whatever is right shall my angels give ye,

The work and the workman shall have their due.—

Who knoweth the times of the new dispensations?

Go on in faith, and the light will come;

The last may yet be first amongst nations,

Wait till the end for the final doom.

The last may be first! Shall our country's glory

Ever flash light on the path we have trod?

Who knows?—who knows?—for our future story

Lies hid in the great sealed Book of God.

Whilst a funeral procession was proceeding to Kilbenny churchyard, near Mitchelstown, on the 25th ult., the people were alarmed by a mounted soldier dashing through in full uniform with sword drawn. There were various conjectures as to what could be up. But the processionists were not recovered from the shock when three more flew past with similar speed. On the first man approaching the town he was met by the head-constable, who was reading a telegram he just had from Cahir barracks to arrest him. He opened his arms before the wild cavalier to stop the horse, but it was only by bending towards the ground that the head-constable escaped from being headless from a cut of the sword which our hero aimed at him. He galloped on through the town, frightening dogs, children, and people. Shortly after arrived the other three, who were in pursuit. They came up with him near Fermoy. He had fled from the parade ground at Cahir,

D. J. S. T. C. H. R.
FAMILY BUTCHER,
 MACLAGGAN-STREET,
 DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders.
 Shipping Supplied.

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(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Established, 1859.
 With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station.

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

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Port Chalmers	William Elder
Green Island	William Gray
Tokomairiro	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	David Grant
Balclutha	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	John Keen
Oamaru	George Sumpter
Kakanui	James Matheson
Otakia	Henry Palmer
Naseby	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	Cameron & Garden
Mataura	James Pollock
Riverton	Peter Grant
Tapanui	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown	Wm Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELIOTT,
 Agent for Otago.

[CARD.]

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

T. CHALMERS REID,
 FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
 AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,
 TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
 DUNEDIN.

KENSINGTON HOTEL.
TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,
 All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

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

VENETIAN BLINDS!
VENETIAN BLINDS!
 At Moderate Prices.
PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
 MACLAGGAN STREET.

THE CITY STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY,

Corner of Union and Cumberland-streets,
 Dunedin.

Established specially for

PRIVATE FAMILY WASHING.

Fitted with every Modern Improvement for
WASHING, DRYING, STARCHING,

AND

MANGLING;

The Sanitary arrangements of the Establishment also being perfect.

Engage only the most experienced Ironers, and select all their Employes to ensure first-class work.

Families can have their washing alone done if they prefer their own people should do the ironing. The Company has likewise fitted

A REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,

And in the absence of instructions to the contrary, substitutes will be provided for Tray Buttons and necessary repairs also effected. The charges of the Company are on an exceedingly moderate scale, and it would be well for heads of families to seek for information from an economical point of view.

One portion of the Laundry (private), under charge of a suitable female, is devoted entirely to Ladies Clothing.

The Company's servants will both Collect and Deliver throughout the City and Suburbs. Patrons therefore have only to forward their addresses by post or otherwise to the Office of the Company, Cumberland-street, addressed to the Manager, who will feel pleasure in affording every information to applicants, either orally or by letter.

THAMES STREET BAKERY,

OAMARU.

B. MAGEE.



TIGER BRAND.

G. H. O. L. L. A. H.'S
 GREAT INDIAN CURES.
 TIGER BRAND.

Example of the numerous Testimonials received by the Proprietor from well known Colonists:—
 Dunedin, August 31, 1876.

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

(Signed)

JOHN GRIFFEN, J.P.

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

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Dunedin, P. Hayman & Co.; Christchurch, Cook and Ross; Wellington, W. and G. Turnbull and Co.; Nelson, R. Hadfield; Auckland, Brown, Barrett and Co.; Westport, Bailie and Humphrey; Greymouth, Kennedy Brothers; Hokitika, Joseph Churches.
P. HAYMAN Dunedin,
 Wholesale Agents or Otago.
 Trade purchasers treated liberally.

J. O. H. N. H. I. S. L. O. P.
 (LATE A. BEVELY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
 Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order.
 Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
 by Transit Observations.

N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

GLOBE HOTEL,
 Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS. DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

WANTED KNOWN

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S

North East Valley Works.

WANTED KNOWN—Mr. Thos. Robson, Tailor, has removed from Octagon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble, Bootmaker.

WANTED KNOWN—Tweed Suits from £3 10s; Trowsers, from 18s. Workmanship and fit guaranteed. **T. ROBSON, Tailor**

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 PAINTER, GRAINER, AND
 GENERAL HOUSE AND SHIP DECORATOR,
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Ceilings and Walls distempered, in any color. 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, Potatoes &c., &c.

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

GLASGOW ARMS HOTEL,
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK WORKS.

MICHAEL O'HRIE,
 PROPRIETOR.

A large quantity of first-class BRICKS always on hand.

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

THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

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

SUCH was the celebrated battle of Lepanto, whose results were in one way insignificant, owing to the losses incurred by the Christian allies, and the limitation put on the power of Don John by the cautious policy of the Spanish king. Yet we should be wrong to estimate the worth of any victory by the amount of its territorial conquests, or its lists of killed and wounded. The moral effects of the day of Lepanto are beyond calculation: it was the turning point in the history of the Ottoman Turks; from it may be dated the decline of their dominion; for though indeed, during the following century, the terror of Europe was still constantly excited by their attacks on the frontier of the empire, yet their naval power was never again formidable, and the long prestige of continual success was broken.* Moreover, whilst it is impossible to deny that the advantages of the victory were never followed up, and that, in consequence of the desertion of the Venetians, the league itself was soon dissolved; yet it is also certain that the further progress of the Ottomans westward was checked from the hour of their defeat; whereas every campaign during preceding years had witnessed their gradual advance.

It only remains for us to speak of the manner in which the news of the success of the Christian arms was received by those who were so anxiously awaiting the result of the expedition at the courts of Rome and Madrid. Pius V., who may be considered as the originator of the whole enterprise, had, from the first departure of the fleet, ordered continual fasts and prayers for its success. On the memorable 7th of October on which the battle took place, and which fell that year on a Sunday, all the confraternities of the Rosary had assembled in the Dominican church of the Minerva to offer their devotions for victory under the intercession of Mary. All Rome was in prayer that day, and her prayer was the *Ave Maria*. The Pope himself had attended the procession; and on returning to the Vatican after the conclusion of the ceremony, he was walking to and fro through the long suites of rooms in the pontifical palace, in conversation with some of the cardinals and Baffotti, the treasurer, on various matters of business. Suddenly he stopped as if listening to a distant sound, then, leaving his companions, he approached one of the windows and threw it open; whilst those who watched his movements observed that his eyes were raised to heaven with the expression of one in ecstasy. They themselves also listened, but were unable to catch the faintest sound that could account for his singular behaviour; and whilst they gazed at one another in astonishment, unable to comprehend the scene, Pius (says his biographer Maffei), "whose eyes had been fixed upwards for a good space, shutting the window again, and seemingly full of great things, turned graciously to the treasurer, and said, 'This is no time for business; let us go and give God thanks, for our fleet has fought with the Turks, and in this very hour has conquered.' He knelt down as he spoke, and gave thanks to God with great fervour; then taking a pen, he wrote down the day and the hour: it was the decisive moment at which the battle had turned in favour of the Christians."

The actual intelligence of the victory did not reach Rome until the 21st of October, owing to contrary winds which delayed the couriers of Colonna; so that the first news was brought by a messenger from the republic of Venice. It was night when he arrived; but when word was brought to the holy father of the happy realisation of his hopes and of the Divine assurance he had received, he sprang from his bed, and bursting into tears, exclaimed, "There was a man sent from God, whose name was John;" then, hurrying to his private chapel, he summoned all his attendants and officers to meet him there, to offer their thanksgivings for the great event. A more solemn function was performed on the following morning in the Basilica of the Apostles, and none of those who had joined in the previous and reiterated prayers by which the patronage of Mary had been invoked on the Christian arms, failed to ascribe the success which had been granted, to the power of her intercession, especially as invoked in the holy devotion of the Rosary, under whose banner, as it were, the battle had been fought and won. The emotion displayed by St. Pius was in accordance with the simplicity and tenderness of his character. Not less characteristic, nor less religious, though possibly less calculated to engage the sympathy of our readers, was the calmness with which the same intelligence was received by Philip of Spain. He was at Vespers when the news was brought him, and heard it without the smallest manifestation of joy or surprise. When the office was concluded, he desired the *Te Deum* to be sung; and on the following day proceeded to Madrid, to be present at a solemn Mass offered in thanksgiving for the victory. An entire and rigid self-command was at once the virtue and the cause of the unpopularity of this singular man. As a virtue, it was the effect of natural impulse subdued and annihilated; but along with this there doubtless mingled much of constitutional reserve and coldness. As to the Venetian republic, the charge of insensibility could not certainly be brought against either its senate or its people. The religious emotion of St. Pius, and the austere self-restraint of King Philip, were there exchanged for the tumultuous expressions of popular rejoicing. The great Piazza of St. Mark was like a fair, where doge and senator, nobles and citizens, all met to congratulate one another; whilst the shouts and *viras* of the crowd rang far over the waters of the Adriatic; and by an edict of the senate the prisons were thrown open, and none of those whose relations had fallen in the battle were allowed to wear mourning, or show any outward demonstrations of grief; for their loss was rather counted to them as glory.

We shall not dwell on the tokens of gratitude showered on the victorious chiefs,—on those revivals of the classic triumphs which filled the streets of Rome on the entry of Colonna,—nor on all the

* Cervantes calls it "that day so fortunate to Christendom, when all nations were undeceived of their error in believing the Turks to be invincible at sea." *Don Quixote*.

laurel-wreaths and orations, the poems and painted galleries, and other similar memorials of the great event, which the gratitude and the genius of the day presented to the conquerors of Lepanto. There was another kind of gratitude owing, and to a different victor: and the Church well knew how to pay her debt. The voice of Catholic Christendom agreed in attributing the victory to the intercession of Mary; and the invocation, "Help of Christians," was introduced into the Litany of Loretto in the memory of the fact. But St. Pius was scarcely content with so slender an acknowledgment as this. "In the revelation granted to him of the victory," says Maffei, "it had been also made known to him that the prayers of the brethren of the Holy Rosary had greatly contributed to the same. Being therefore desirous of perpetuating the memory of this, he instituted a feast, appointed for the 7th of October, in honour of 'Our Lady of Victories.' But Gregory XIII., admiring the modesty of his predecessor, who, being a religious of the Order of Friars Preachers, had not chosen to make mention of the Rosary, for fear he should be thought rather to have sought the honour of his order than that of truth, desired that in future the feast of our Lady of Victories should be kept on the first Sunday in October in all Dominican churches, and wherever the Confraternity of the Rosary existed, under the new title of the 'Festival of the Holy Rosary,' which was thenceforward no longer to be celebrated on the 25th of March, as in time past it had been. This was finally extended to the whole of the Church by Clement XII., who changed the wording of the Roman Martyrology to its present form: 'The Commemoration of our Lady of Victories, which Pope Pius V. ordained to be observed every year, in memory of a famous victory gained at sea this day by the Christians over the Turks, through the help of the Mother of God; and Gregory XIII. likewise ordained the annual solemnity of the Rosary of the same most Blessed Virgin to be kept on the first Sunday of the month for the same cause.'"

Baronius, in his notes on the Martyrology, has commented on these words, saying they are but the confirmation from the hand of Clement of that which had been already declared by Gregory XIII., namely, that by the common consent of the Catholic world the victory of Lepanto was due to the intercession of Mary, invoked and obtained by the prayers of the brethren of the Rosary, and of the Dominican Order; not only the prayers offered up before the battle, but those especially which were rising to Heaven at the very moment when the tide of victory turned in favour of the Christian league.

On one of the northern hills of Rome may be seen another monument of the Church's gratitude to her mother and protector: it is the Church of our Lady of Victories. There, upon walls dazzling with the rich colours of their jaspers and marbles, hang the tattered and discoloured banners of the infidels. The church was raised to receive them, and to be a witness to all ages of the omnipotence of prayer.

Nor, considering how slight were the immediate and apparent results of the victory of Lepanto,—so slight, indeed, that historians have spoken of them as null,—will the pious mind fail to note and admire how, with prophetic eye reading futurity, the Church saw in that event the crisis in the fortunes, and the incipient decay, of that monstrous anti-Christian power, whose advances, so far from being arrested, seemed only to be accelerated by any check it might chance to encounter. The commemorations of the Church are not only preludes of victory, but triumphs already accomplished and secured.—(Concluded.)

WHAT IS A DRUNKARD?

THE following is taken from the pastoral issued by the Most Rev. Dr. Warren, Bishop of Ferns, Ireland:—"What is a drunkard? A man whose heart is full of vice, and whose life is full of sin, that will never know, nor even suspect, the hundredth part of the crimes he committed until he shall see them revealed before his astonished eyes at the tribunal of Christ, where the hidden things of darkness shall be brought to light. The drunkard if entrusted with the care of another's property, steals; in his dealings he will lie and cheat, to procure the means of gratifying the cravings of his insatiable passion. If he is a parent, he will eat the flesh and drink the blood of the hapless little ones whom he has brought into the world! He will consume in drink the price of the food that should nourish them, as well as of the clothes that should cover and protect their infant bodies.

"But I do not intend to go too far; I am determined not to become a drunkard," says the incipient lover of drink. Be assured, my dear people the love of drink and the pleasure of drinking are most deceptive and dangerous. In these respects they resemble the seductive woman mentioned by St. John in the Apocalypse, who gives her abominations to drink, but presents to her victims in a cup of gold. You say you do not intend to lose your soul through the love of drink, that you do not intend to become a drunkard. True, you do not, but neither did any of the victims of intoxication who are now in the unquenchable fire intend to bring themselves into that place of torment; nor did any of the victims of drink, men or women, with whom you are acquainted, or of whom you have heard, intend to reduce themselves to that of misery, degradation, and hardness of heart. Yet they reached that state in due time. Their unhappy career had its small, imperceptible beginning; its perhaps slow, but steady progress; its fatal termination. Warned by the sad fate of so many others, let those who begin to feel a growing fondness for drink be on their guard in time. Let them not be deceived by their good intentions; let them not be too confident in their fair, and in what seems to them firm, resolutions. Let them not say, 'I shall go so far and not farther.' So others thought, so others said, but they began to go the way of ruin; they loved the danger, they encouraged, they gratified a love of drink, and they perished by it. They were taken in the net of the hunter. 'The wicked shall fall,' says the Holy Ghost, 'into his net.' 'The devil's net,' says St. Hilarius, 'is pleasure, which the flesh offers us as a bait, in order to attract us, deceive us, and make us fall.' And, alas! how many has the pleasure of drink allured into the net and snares of the evil one."

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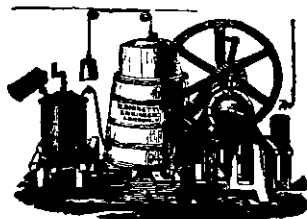
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FATHER BURKE AS AN ORATOR.

In the *Irish Times* of the 24th January, we find the following tribute to the eloquence of the great Dominican:—The ground on which stands the Church of St. Augustine and St. John—one of the stateliest and most beautiful sacred edifices in the country—is hallowed by many and most interesting historical associations and memories; for on it, centuries ago, was built, and for centuries stood, the venerable hospital of the Knights of Saint John, whose achievements are celebrated in many a history, fiction, and song. The spire, or tower, is one of the finest and tallest in the city, and the church is built of the best Wicklow granite, the facades and ornamental carving interspersed throughout being of red Whitehaven stone. So beautifully proportioned is the building, so fine the lines, so nicely harmonised and contrasted the colours, that it is not a building only, but a poem—a poem in stone; and, having seen it, we do not wonder that Mr. Ruskin, acutest of art critics, pronounced it to be the finest specimen of modern Gothic edifices of its kind extant. Indeed, if we do not mistake, he even went the length of saying that it would compare not unfavorably with the masterpieces of the past.

At 12.40 p.m. Father Burke quietly entered the pulpit and began his discourse. In appearance he is over the middle height; his features are massive, with large nose and mouth, high cheek bones, sallow and somewhat florid complexion, sunken cheeks, and a sort of haggard, wearied look, forcibly suggestive of midnight vigils, and nights and days spent in laborious work and study. The not very high forehead is surmounted with a crop of dark hair, sleekly brushed down, and squarely cut, and from under the black eyebrows flash out dark and somewhat sunken eyes, which, in moments of excitement, flash and gleam with startling brilliancy and force. His voice is strong, sonorous, and rich, full of melody, power and instincts, with a sort of weird pathos and langour which it is impossible to describe. His elocution and action, his language and style of speech, are purely and distinctly oratorical, betraying in every gesture and inflection of the voice the born orator—the man who, if a great occasion should arise to call forth his energies, could stir the pulse of multitudes, and rouse Christendom to engage in a second crusade. Beginning very slowly and deliberately, he gives out his text standing erect in the pulpit with both hands on its ledge. For a time there is little or no action beyond an occasional raising of the right hand, but as he gradually warms to his work, the action becomes more vigorous and frequent, the utterance more vehement and rapid, until by nicely balanced and artistically conceived gradations he rises into the rare attitudes of fervid eloquence, and electrifies his audience by one of those passionate and thrilling outbursts which send a delightful and indescribable tremor through the entire congregation as if it was one man. Yesterday this was particularly the case when he went on to describe the sufferings of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. At first the preacher lent over the pulpit, and talked familiarly to his hearers, as one might do at his own fireside. Then, step by step, he led them on from one phase of feeling to another, until having prepared them for what was to follow, he suddenly threw himself erect, and raising his right arm aloft, hurled forth—for there is no other word to describe it—such a torrent of descriptive eloquence that one felt compelled to hold his breath until all was over.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

We take the following extract from a speech lately delivered in Dublin by Mr. Butt, and reported in the *Ulster Examiner*:—"Then there is the land question and the education question. (Cheers.) We may have different opinions on the means by which the condition of the Irish occupier of the soil is to be rooted to that soil; but no man who honestly looks at the state of land tenure in Ireland can avoid the conviction that something must be done to give security to the cultivator of the soil. (Cheers.) I have framed a measure, and our members are perfectly at liberty to canvass its merits or dissent from its details; I may not have framed a perfect measure; but I do believe that it is essential to the peace and prosperity of Ireland that further security should be given to the occupier of the soil. (Cheers.) And times are coming when, perhaps, it may become of more importance still. There are indications of an importation of foreign provisions from America, and that a revolution is close at hand that may transfer the pasture lands of the country again into tillage. (Hear.) I am not sure that it will not be a most happy change for the country, but in the change, believe me, the social question between landlord and tenant must arise—(cheers)—and if the Legislature does not in time prepare for that great change in the relation between landlords and tenants you may see again the heartless evictions of 1847 repeated to adjust that change in the interests of the landlords—(hear, hear)—unless the Legislature interfere meanwhile to protect the tenant; and I only hope you will not see again the terrible retribution which the crimes of the landlords, I do not hesitate to say, have provoked in other times. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) This question is assuming, for the peace of the country, an enormous importance. (Cheers.) That question we will press upon the attention of the Legislature; we will, at all events, do our duty. (Cheers.) For the education question, every day and hour deepens my conviction of the importance of that question—I was going to say to the Catholic community, but I will say to the whole Irish community, because the Catholic community cannot suffer without suffering to the nation. (Cheers.) I don't think the importance of this question is realised. (Hear.) A monopoly of educational institutions for Protestants (for it is practically this) is Protestant ascendancy in its worst and most destructive shape. (Cheers.) Every day the Catholic young man is placed at a disadvantage, because he has not the educational institutions in which he can compete on perfectly equal terms with his Protestant countryman. I don't go into any question of what control the clergy should have over education. That is for the Catholic

people themselves. (Applause.) But what I, as an Irishman, say is that every Irishman—whether he congregates with his own countrymen, with Englishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen, or Germans—ought to have an opportunity in his own land of acquiring the education that would fit him for that competition on equal terms without being called on to sacrifice one conscientious conviction of the heart. (Loud cheering.) And if I make this demand on behalf of the nation am I to be told that I am handing over the education of the country to the Roman Catholic clergy? These are two of the questions we will have to press upon Parliament this session. Mr. Butt then referred to the Grand Jury system, which he said was the most anomalous and absurd in the whole machinery of legislation. There are a great many other questions which I will not take up your time by enumerating, but which it will be our duty to press on the English Parliament—not, I repeat, as substitutes for Home Rule. Never in the English Parliament in pressing those measures did I utter, or will I utter, a word that would imply that we were waiving or abandoning or modifying the great demand of the Irish people for self-government. (Great cheering.) The first attribute of legislation that would be successful is to impress upon the people the idea that it springs from themselves—(hear, hear)—and not from any other source. (Applause.) Any other form of government might make wise laws—a tyrant might make wise laws—but as long as you crush down every feeling of independence, of national energy, every instinct of national self-respect, be your laws [ever so wise, they are but the gilded chains upon a people. (Cheers.) These are the principles upon which I intend to take my stand.

ARCTIC SAILORS.

The Arctic Expedition has returned, having proved, so far as its primary object was concerned, a complete failure. The exploring parties scarcely got within four hundred miles of the Pole—a rather inglorious ending, when we remember the flourish of trumpets which preceded the departure of the ships.

But, without concerning ourselves here with the scientific aspect of the question, it is well for Irishmen to note how the credit of our country was upheld by the little handful of Irish sailors who accompanied the expedition. It is true that whatever might have been the results of the enterprise, Ireland as a nation would reap no honor, and that these Irish seamen on board English vessels were but assisting to sustain the fabric of English prestige. That cannot be helped, and in our own provincial state we must but content ourselves, as on many another occasion with a little of the reflected radiance which comes to us at second hand from the glory shed upon the country of our rulers by the deeds of Irishmen. Most of the chiefs and leaders of previous Anglo-Arctic expeditions have been men of Irish birth. McClure, of Northwest Passage fame, McClintock, Maguire, Moore, Kellett, Crozier; and on reading over the account of the present attempt to reach the Pole, it is remarkable, when we remember what British prejudice is, to find among the common sailors our own countrymen (as in the case of O'Keegan and others) singled out for honorable mention. The usual course of English writers is only to make special mention of Irishmen when linked with some crime, misconduct, or ill-doing; but in connection with deeds of valour or daring they are merged into the great Anglo-Saxon race. This time, however, they have acted somewhat differently, and in the general distribution of compliments our countrymen have come in for a meed of praise. One of them, we are sorry to say, is now beyond the reach of human approbation, but what Irishman can read without a thrill the following extract from the record of his death:—

"The last man who was engaged at Portsmouth before starting was an Irishman named James Hind, a native of Dublin. He was physically one of the finest looking men on the expedition, a splendid seaman and a hard-working man in every respect. He was on the expedition under Lieutenant Beaumont, which explored a couple of hundred miles of the northern coast of Greenland, and while at work was suddenly taken. His body was buried in a higher latitude than any man had ever been buried."

Eternal rest to the soul of James Hind, of Dublin, whose body lies in its icy tomb, far, far to the northward, away from his native land.

A mournful distinction, truly, to sleep one's last sleep "at a higher latitude than man has ever been buried," where the north wind moans an eternal requiem. Dearer to him, perhaps, would have been a simple grave on Irish earth; but away from kith and kin he rests, his snowy catafalque hallowed by no sacred burial, to await the resurrection in the Arctic wastes. But, distant as he lies, we know that when wintry rigors here in this country bring more vividly to mind that awful region, some at least of his countrymen will not be unmindful of the touching fate of that humble Irish sailor, whose bones are laid in a lonely grave beneath the Northern Lights, within the Polar Zone.

One in name and in fame
Are the sea-divided Gael.

—*Liverpool United Irishman.*

A Wexford farmer, named Miles Lambert, has been prosecuted for keeping a greyhound under an Act a hundred years old, which declares it illegal for any one to keep a greyhound, or any other game dog, who had not a personal property of £1,000, or £100 a year freehold. It was argued that the Act, which was a very old one, could not be put in force against Lambert, as he held a license for the dog under the Registration of Dogs Act. The opinion of the law adviser was read, the purport of which was that the case was one that ought to be sent to Quarter Sessions, through a common law indictment, and that the defendant having a greyhound was a point in his favor. Informations were taken against Lambert, and the hearing of the case fixed to take place at the next Wexford assize.

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

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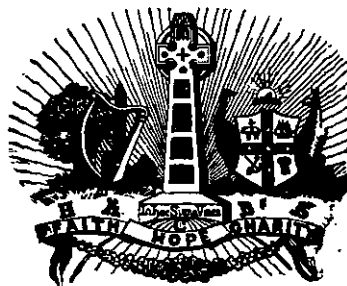
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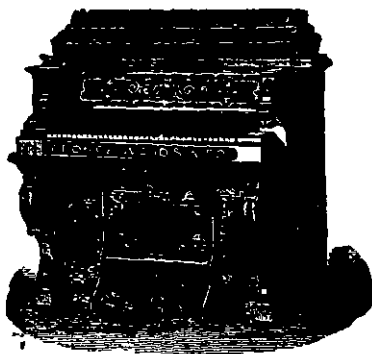
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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Correspondence.

AMERICAN LETTER.

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

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—I read the TABLET regularly, thanks to my Christchurch friend "Rathkealsensis," who is always prompt in sending me the best Catholic paper in the colonies. I see in Australia, as in this country, the great strides Catholicity is making in spite of the intense opposition that the secret societies and all enemies of the Church are now taking against her. I am not surprised at the Puritanic hate that lifts its feeble head at the Antipodes, for the same hatred is as rampant in this Republic as it was among the silly bigots that were imported into New England in the much Yankee-adored "May Flower." As this is what is called the "age of progress," and as America is a go-ahead country, so renowned for its great inventions, shrewd Yankee notions, bogus elections, crooked whiskey, and wooden nutmegs, the latest progress is in the invention of new Protestantisms, which are springing up all over, making the number now, so far as heard of, 346. "The Watchers of the Coming Man" are the latest, and as they say the only reliable. But in spite of all this bigotry that is hissed through Beecherism and all of that ilk, the old Catholic Church, that has seen the ruin of its enemies in all ages, is to-day destined in this land to become the stronghold of its teachings, adding more lustre and purity to the reality of American independence. The onward course our holy faith is making here is unprecedented. Twenty years ago there was in this city one poor priest, who said Mass in a shanty, which could hardly accommodate the little band of Catholics on Sunday; to-day, we have eight churches, their noble spires towering over everything in the city, and whose interior magnificence can vie with some of the historic piles of Continental Europe, all having their fine schools adjoining, which can each accommodate seven hundred children daily.

I see the school question causes discontent in New Zealand as well as here. An American Catholic must pay taxes for a system of education he is no sharer in. Not only that, if he sends his child to the public schools, before his studies, a long chapter from King James's Bible is read for him as an introduction to the insult offered to the faith of his fathers. This sectarianism is a blot on the name of freedom, and until it is abolished will meet the undivided opposition of the Catholic Church, which already is felt, as some State legislatures have suppressed the reading of the Bible.

The financial depression that this country is going through at the present time is new in its history; dull times all over, and idleness everywhere but among the politicians, who are at the present time sapping the life out of the constitution of this beautiful country. It cannot be otherwise, when from the bigoted present-takers, Grant and his Cabinet, down to the pound-master, the worship of dishonest dollars goes on, whilst State prisons and penitentiaries often only lend enchantment to their view. From present appearances this injustice and robbery will go on, as Hayes is nearly counted in by the dishonest party now in power, backed up by a commission of vile political shysters, who own their position on the bench to their bigotry, and Grant's mismanagement, and who have, to the Nation's peril, boldly declared that fraud, perjury, and murder are as nothing compared with the success of their party. But the future looks threatening, and Congress boldly tell those traitors that Tilden's great majority will not or cannot be set aside, as the people's voice, from Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comes in all its might to undo this wrong and to leave untarnished the great honor of being free men, under that grand old flag, upheld by the Constitution so nobly won and framed by Washington and his honored associates.—Yours, &c.,

Jersey City, Feb. 20, 1877.

T. J. O'CONNELL.

REVIEW.

The New Zealand Magazine, April, 1877.

THIS publication continues to pursue the ponderously respectable course it has marked out for itself. It maintains generally the creditable place it has assumed in the ranks of heavier colonial literature, and with the exception of one paper this month's number is, as usual, from a purely literary point of view, fair and acceptable.

The exceptional paper to which we refer, is that entitled "A Book of Poems," and which professes to give an unbiased review of *Flowers of the Free Lands*, by Thomas Bracken. Professes to give such a review, we say, for, although the writer assumes in a degree the paternal-didactic tone, there is a suspicion of acerbity apparent through this thin varnish that, to say the least of it, is highly suggestive of prejudice.

Having given us a page or two of verbiage, in which he aims at being instructive, and asserts a belief in "the mute inglorious Milton," this critic makes the following unique statement: "Our poet of the *Flowers of the Free Lands* has had the ill luck to be applauded by the crowd." We can well understand that to be so applauded would be a misfortune, were it the effect of puffing, or were the public of utterly vitiated tastes, but now, for the first time, we learn that genuine popularity degrades the bard; hitherto we had thought it formed an element in his greatness. It is not considered amongst the least of the glories of Burns, for instance, that his strains are familiar in the mouths of the most illiterate of his fellow-countrymen; and we recognise it as a weak point in Moore, that his lyrics lack the magic which might obtain for them a constant audience at the fireside of the peasant. "Let me

write a nation's songs," said Fletcher of Saltoun, "and I care not who makes its laws;" but he must be no weakling who wields so potent an influence.

In all ages has the merit of the poet been confirmed by the approbation of the populace. Homer was recited in the streets to admiring crowds; the love of the people for Euripides rescued from death many men belonging to the wrecked forces of Nicias; and it is told in illustration of the powers of Dante that, when he went abroad, he was followed through the town by cries of "*Eccovi l'uom ch'è stato all'Inferno*." In our own days, moreover, amongst lesser testimonies to the capability of the multitude to appreciate that which is good, we have the description, given by Farjeon, of the effects of a pure song on the habitués of a low London tavern, where ribaldry in general prevailed.

In fact, ballad-poetry originated, as Macaulay tells us, in the necessities of the people, and it is a strange slur to cast upon a poet that he has caught and charmed the popular ear. Verily the *Profanum Vulgus* is here most unjustly despised. Mr. Bracken need feel but little discouragement at finding himself declared unworthy of entering into the *sanctum sanctorum* where such a Rhadamanthus sits in judgment, and over whose portals is inscribed the motto of Molière's pedantic women—

"Nul n'aura de l'esprit, hors nous et nos amis."

Our critic, however, with most engaging candour and an extreme simplicity, opens out to us his qualifications for passing sentence. He strings together, in a manner malapropos and disjointed, a number of extracts from British poets, and his comments upon them are unsurpassed. The two cardinal points of poetry, according to Coleridge, are, "The power of exciting the sympathy of the reader by a faithful adherence to the truth of nature, and the power of giving the interest of novelty by the modifying colours of the imagination." From this our reviewer evidently differs. He says, in effect, what Cowper said in satire.

"Manner is all in all what's'er is writ,
The substitute for genius, taste, and wit."

In a passage of Milton's *L'Allegro* quoted by him—the passage is from *L'Allegro*, and not from *Comus* as stated in the reviewer's note—he finds "Little of thought or fancy, wisdom or wit." And this he asserts of a poem, concerning which, together with its companion *Il Penseroso*, Macaulay wrote: "These poems differ from others, as atar of roses differs from ordinary rose-water, the closed packed essence from the diluted mixture. They are, indeed, not so much poems as collections of hints, from each of which the reader is to make out a poem for himself. Every epithet is a text for a stanza." The italics are our own.

The thought contained in some beautiful and melodious lines of Coleridge's is adjudged to be "common-place;" yet Carlyle says, "Coleridge remarks very pertinently somewhere, that wherever you find a sentence musically worded, of true rhythm and melody in the words, there is something deep and good in the meaning too. For body and soul, word and idea, go strangely together here as everywhere." A man may, however, fail now and then in the musical flow of his lines and still deserve the name of poet. The critic, for example, who would deny such a title to Ben Jonson would expose himself merely to ridicule, were he indeed considered worthy of any notice. Yet this writer is accredited by Macaulay with "rugged rhymes," with "jagged mis-shapen distiches," and again he says, "Ben's heroic couplets resemble blocks rudely hewn out by an unpractised hand with a blunt hatchet."

In the third verse of *Childe Harold's* "Greetings," our reviewer perceives only "grace of words." But, indeed, the whole style of his criticism is that of *Philaminte*:

"J'aime superbelement et magnifiquement;
Ces deux adverbes joints font admirablement."

We should have concluded that the whole string of quotations alluded to had been brought together simply in vacuous pedantry, so inapt are they, and so feeble and senseless are the comments that attend upon them, did not the last extract adduced seem to afford a clue to the manœuvre, and give evidence of a deeper motive by no means creditable. This extract is a sonnet of Shakespeare's, into direct comparison with which a passage, certainly amongst the least meritorious, in Mr. Bracken's volume is brought. Here is literary bullying with a vengeance, and which cannot be too highly reprobated. To fell even one of heroic strength with the club of Hercules, wielded by means of a lever, would be but a paltry victory. The Laureate himself so dealt with would be found wanting.

The fact is the writer, whatever may be his pretensions, is totally unfitted for the task he has endeavored to perform. Even had it been undertaken with good temper it must have proved a failure, for it is clear, on his own showing, and from the ridiculous remarks he makes concerning the extracts he has brought forward, in attempted repression of the author he essays to review, that he has no perception whatever of the meaning of poetry. Its sense escapes him, and for him its delicate essence is void of sweetness; by "jingle" alone does he recognise the bard. The censures and instructions of such an one are alike worthless, and do but prove him to be a much gasping and effete Quintilian.

In conclusion, we trust the *New Zealand Magazine* does not seriously propose to itself an effort to crush local talent of the less ponderous kind, but that this, its first shabby attempt to do so, may prove as well its last.

The *Dublin Irish Times* says that the profits realised by the Messrs Guinness's brewery amount to the magnificent figure of £100,000 per annum, and the partnership has been dissolved upon the terms that Sir Arthur is to receive £1,000,000 or 20 years purchase of £50,000 a year. Mr. E. Cecil Guinness, who becomes the sole owner of the brewery, offered to draw a cheque for £1,000,000, his brother's share of the concern:

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A N A P P E A L.

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

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THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending April 12, 1877:—

	£	s	d
Mr. Scanlan, Milton, to April 24, 1877	...	1	2
" Hynes " November 22, 1875	...	2	0
" Hanafly " April 24, 1877	...	1	5
" O'Grady " "	...	3	16
" Burke " "	...	2	11
" Rabbit " March 28, 1877	...	0	12
" Ames, Dunedin, to December 15, 1877	...	1	5
" McQuirk, Auckland, to April 3, 1877	...	0	12
" Bunny, Nelson, to November 22, 1876	...	2	10
" Leuredo, Invercargill, to February 25, 1877	...	0	12
" McIntyre " "	...	0	12
" Fitzgerald " "	...	0	12
" Maher " "	...	0	12
" Gibbland " "	...	0	12
" Diamante, Deep Creek, to October 25, 1877	...	1	10
" Hawkins, Canterbury, to September 3, 1877	...	1	5
" Cullen, Blenheim, to July 6, 1877	...	0	6
" Murphy " "	...	0	6
" Ryan " June 9, 1877	...	0	6
" O'Leary " May 8, 1877	...	1	5
" M. Hishon, Winton " "	...	1	5
" Lawrence, Okarito, to August 1, 1876	...	2	0
" Mulhearn, Goldsboro', May 1, 1877	...	1	5
" O'Brien, Otepopo, to April 24, 1877	...	3	2
" McKettrick, Turakina, to March 13, 1877	...	2	10
" Lynch, Pakuratahi, to February 28, 1877	...	1	13
" M'Ara, Otaki, to October 17, 1876	...	1	5
" O'Malley, Wellington, November 22, 1876	...	0	12
" Sandbrooke, Wellington, March 3, 1877	...	0	19
Mrs. Bunny, St. Bathans, October 24, 1877	...	1	5
Rev. Father Paul, Auckland	...	1	5
For late D. Sheehan, Esq., to August 25, 1875	...	0	19

Will the gentleman who forwarded a Post Office Order to us from Lyttelton on Monday last, kindly send his name that he may be credited with the amount paid?

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.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877.

EDUCATION.

THE *New Zealand Magazine* for this month contains a very suggestive article, from the pen of Mr. DELATOUR, on the subject of technical education. It is not our intention, in this place, to criticise this article; but this much we say, it is deserving of serious consideration, and ought to be attentively read by colonists. Few subjects are of equal importance to the community at large. It appears clear to all who duly consider the subject, that technical education is of vastly greater importance than the mongrel sort of education which Government is labouring to give at an enormous expense, and to such little purpose.

It interests the community more to possess intelligent, well-informed agriculturalists, mechanics, engineers, surveyors, architects, seamen, and manufacturers than a crowd of people who can barely read and write, and hardly know anything more. No one will dispute this proposition; and yet, what has Government hitherto reaped from its enormous expenditure on schools? How many scholars of Government schools can read fluently, and thoroughly understand what they read; how many can write even decently? Such as are acquainted with the facts of the case will unhesitatingly answer—certainly the results are not commensurate with the expenditure, and disappoint our expectations. And it must be so. Government undertakes what does not belong to it, and what it is incapable of accomplishing. It invades the domain of parental rights and duties, and, at a large and greatly disproportioned expenditure, puts a huge machine in motion to produce a very small effect. Parents are bound to teach their own children to read and write, either *per se aut per alios*—that is, they are bound to provide them with the means of learning these things. The Government is no more bound nor justified in interfering in this matter, than it is bound or justified in providing food and clothing for the children of the community. In cases of neglect on the part of parents, it may, and can, in the interests of the community at large, interfere in both cases; but surely exceptional cases do not justify an arbitrary assumption of parental rights and duties in all cases, and with regard to every member of the community without exception.

Because certain parents neglect their most imperative duties as to the education of their children, Government steps in, enacts a law for all, puts this law into force at the expense of all, punishes indirectly, but efficaciously, all parents who educate their own children well, but who disapprove of the Government system, and refuse to subject their children to what they consider its injurious influence. Because some neglect their duty, the Government punishes not the neglectful but the conscientious parents, and taxes all indiscriminately for the support of its tyrannical and unnatural system. To be consistent the Government ought, because some parents abandon their children altogether, to undertake to feed and clothe all children without exception, to take them from the control of their parents, so far as these are concerned, to insist on their being fed in a certain way and on a uniform system of diet, and tax all for their support. For surely the one is as legitimate and natural and reasonable as the other; and if educated subjects cannot be provided, unless the State becomes the universal parent in order to this end, neither can strong, healthy subjects, who are even more necessary to the State than educated ones, be secured, unless the State steps in between parents and children, and provides fitting clothing

and nourishing diet for the latter. The argument arising from considerations of the good of the community, the only one alleged, or that can possibly be brought forward in favor of free, secular, and compulsory education, is as conclusive, to say the very least, in the one case as in the other.

But if Government had the good sense and justice to confine itself to helping the needy, and taking care of the neglected, as is its duty and its right, it would, whilst giving general satisfaction, have the means to do what is clearly its duty, and what it is now grievously neglecting; and that is, as Mr. DE LAOUR suggests, providing efficient technical schools in the chief centres of population, where children could be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic much better, or, at least, as well as they are now, and, at the same time, some trade, profession, or business which would fit them to use their physical powers usefully and earn their bread. The bit of education picked up at present in the Government schools is, as a rule, practically useless for the purposes of life or society.

But we fear Government will not confine itself to its legitimate sphere. The men who influence our Legislature are too earnestly bent on a raid on Catholic consciences, too much afraid of the influence of religion, and too determined to raise up State puppets, to do so. What the State could and ought to do in the way of providing technical education is utterly neglected, whilst all its energies are strained to the utmost, in an effort to prevent the legitimate influence of religion and the Church being felt in the schoolroom; whilst bearded men are busily engaged in waging an unnatural war against the duties and rights of parents and poor little children, refusing all aid to schools where the commandments of God are taught and His love inculcated, simply because these are taught by the grand old universal Church of Christendom, the resources of the minds of the people, in reference to land, trade, commerce, arts, sciences, are left in their undeveloped state by these men, whose first duty, after providing for the security of life and property, is the development of the physical resources of the community. The fact is, that although our various systems of education have been established ostensibly to provide a modicum of education for the children of poor and of neglectful parents, these are the very children whom they do not reach, whilst they afford a cheap education to the children of well-to-do parents. This is also the case in Victoria as well as in other countries. Those who were neglected before are neglected still, but such as enjoyed educational advantages then, enjoy more now.

What possible objection can there be to a system of payments by results in secular subjects. Such a system would create emulation, raise the standard of teaching, develop all the generosity and zeal for education existing in the community, lessen, by at least one-half, the Government expenditure on common schools, and thus enable our rulers to establish technical schools, without which we shall not be able to hold a respectable place in the community of peoples. But no; the rabid bigoted, and tyrannical secularist does not value even a high standard of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, if, whilst learning these things, the pupils have been taught to regard themselves as responsible to their Creator, to say their prayers, to love the Christian's faith, and to do their duty to all. Can there be greater folly?

THE ASPECT OF HOME RULE.

WE are happy to learn from the news received by the San Francisco mail that the Home Rule movement in Ireland continues to prosper. English statesmen no longer act as if it were true, according to the declaration of Lord DERBY, that there was no more probability of Irishmen obtaining the measure they so much desired, than of a whimsical child who cried for the moon gaining the object of his perverse requirements. The old tactics have once more been tried, but this time they have resulted only in making manifest the alarm of the Government. It has been sought to bribe the leaders of the popular party, so that they might desert the cause they have so far conducted triumphantly; but the attempt has failed. Self-interest has yielded to sincerity, and the renewed confidence of the nation in them is more than a sufficient reward in the estimation of those whose steadfastness and probity have deserved it.

Mr. BUTT especially has given evidence of the genuineness of his claim to the reverence of the people, and if, as he declares with hopeful pride, his name is destined to shine upon

the page of history, as that of the champion of a successful cause, it will also be surrounded there by rays emanating from well-proved devotion and the sacrifice of self.

That the people are thoroughly in earnest now in fighting their peaceable and praiseworthy battle for the possession of their own country, and the right to make their own laws, is very evident. The results of the Waterford election afford a proof of their determination to triumph over everything. All the engines that power could bring forward or ingenuity devise were there pitted against them. The influence of great names, the potent bullying of the landlords, threatening eviction with all its desolating consequences to the dearest interests of their tenants. Everything was done that a dominant party, abounding in wealth and power could do; and their success seemed assured, for there appeared no possibility that the measures so warmly adopted and relentlessly pursued, in order to secure the continued ascendancy of a class in opposition to the general welfare of a nation, could succumb. It was even confidently boasted that, although there would be a close contest, the affair was certain—the advocate of oppression and bungling was sure to be returned and the popular candidate rejected. But the result was a miserable failure. The choice of the Government and hope of the landlords was even ludicrously defeated! Out of 2,500 votes in all, he gained 600, yielding to his opponent a majority of 1,300.

Such is the spirit with which Home Rule is being pushed forward at present. Determination exists amongst the masses, and the leaders are united and trustworthy. It may, then, well be credited that the chiefs of the English Liberals are beginning to manifest a disposition to examine into the matter, and even to contemplate the possibility of an union with the Irish members. In fact, all things seem conducive to the fulfilment of Mr. BUTT's prediction that—"Even before the centenary of 1782 returns we will see, at least on the anniversary of that great occasion, her Majesty opening the Parliament of Irish members in College Green—the Parliament, as it will then, indeed, be, of the 'Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland.'"

THE FEVER HOSPITAL.

THE meeting held at the Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of discussing the Fever Hospital, was unanimous in advocating the continuance of such an institution in Dunedin; the sole point of difference being as to the fitting site.

For our own part, we have never seen the force of the objection against the building occupying that portion of the Town Belt where it now stands. The situation is all that can possibly be desired, and the locality is out of the way, and, even prior to the erection of the hospital, was but little frequented by persons in search of recreation.

There can be no doubt but that in every civilised community, provision should be made for the isolation of, and proper attendance upon infectious diseases. Extreme measures, however, or any appearance of such should be avoided. It was, for instance, extremely impudent to allow a belief to spread abroad that children attacked by fever would be forcibly removed from their parents' houses, and we have no doubt whatever, that much evil has been the consequence of such a report. Apart from all questions of attendance during illness, there are people who would prefer to see their children dead, rather than know that, in all probability, they were running about unwatched during convalescence, in company with a band of unkempt larrikins; and such folk would submit to anything, and run any danger, before they would call in a doctor to pass the sentence they so much dreaded. Many other considerations also militated against the matter, for, notwithstanding all arguments and plausible paragraphs and windy locutions, the fathers and mothers of the present day are not Spartans, nor is it desirable that they should become so.

An hospital for infectious diseases, of which persons who desire it may avail themselves, is an absolute necessity. Let us have such an institution then, but such an institution properly managed; for, let doctors differ as they will, the idea of leaving a number of sick children untended during the night is simply barbarous; and, however medical opinion may decide as to its safety, those who have had practical experience in attending to the needs of the class of sufferers alluded to, know very well that to carry them here and there in the height of their illness, however expedient it may otherwise be, is the extreme of cruelty.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, accompanied by the Rev. Father Sheehan, leaves Dunedin this morning for the purpose of opening a Church at Tinker's Gulley, in the Ophir district. His Lordship will be absent from Dunedin for about a week.

Owing to the size of our illustration, we are obliged, this week, to alter the appearance of our first page, by returning to our original heading.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "The Laws of New Zealand," by John Curnin, B.A., of the Inner Temple. The publication contains a great deal of information likely to prove useful to members of the bar, and will be found invaluable in a lawyer's office.

We would call particular attention to the history of the origin and publication of Wolfe's famous ode, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," given in another column, and especially written for this journal by a gentleman who, for over half a century, held a high place amongst contributors to the press of Great Britain and Ireland. The sketch will prove interesting, not only in relation to a poem admired wherever the English language is spoken or understood, and which, had its merit not been recognised in time by a discriminating eye, must have shared the fate that, in later days, threatened Dr. Newman's "Vision of Gerontius," and perished in oblivion. It will, as well, serve as an illustration of the enduring powers of a brilliant intellect; the writer being now in his eighty-fourth year.

We rather wonder that we have as yet seen nothing in colonial newspapers of the reported initiation of the Prince Louis Napoleon into the craft of the Freemasons. Suffice it to say that such a report was circulated lately in England, believed by some, and that there was not a word of truth in it.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Mellican has suffered severely by the late fire on her premises in Walker-street, Dunedin. Besides the destruction of her hotel, a large sum of money—in notes and cheques—perished in the flames. Her loss, we understand, amounts altogether to upwards of £600.

We perceive that Mr. Gladstone denies, in the columns of the *Times*, that the Catholic faith is making real progress in England. For disingenuousness and sophistry on the part of the eminent personage referred to we were prepared, but not for childishness. Denial of an evident truth is the feeblest opposition that can be offered to any cause. If an increase in churches, schools, religious orders, and members be not sure proofs of the genuine progress of the Faith, we know not what they denote, and these things he who runs may read in England. As to whether there be a motion Romewards of the Anglican Church as a body, or not, we are not yet sufficiently informed to judge. This we know, that, like all forms of Protestantism, the sect referred to must end, when its course has been duly run, by the submission of its members to the Church, or else in their absorption into some of the various phases of infidelity that now begin to show their heads.

JOHN B. CALLAN, Esq., was on Saturday last admitted and enrolled a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand. Mr. Callan is also a member of the Victorian Bar, and for some months past he has been engaged in studying, under the able directions of Messrs. Macassey, Kettle, and Bridges, of Dunedin, the differences that exist between the code of this colony and that of Victoria. The gentleman, to whom we allude, belongs to a family that has gained brilliant distinctions in the world of intellect, and we have every reason to believe him fully qualified to make good his claim to its membership. We are happy to congratulate him on his admission to the Bar of New Zealand, and we trust that a long and successful career of practice in Dunedin lies before him.

The gentleman who "smile a sickly smile" has been gifted with a companion, in the person of the famous Andromache, wife of Hector, who, in a new version of Homer's *Iliad* by Mr. Cayley, is accredited with having smiled "a teary smile." This translation is done in what is called the *homometric* style, and is remarkable for a strange *mélange* of archaic terms, with phrases which, if they be not actual slang, make a very near approach thereto. There are, however, here and there some very fine passages, which really have a flavor of the original.

It appears that there is a difficulty in the labor market of Otago with respect to obtaining employment for married couples with children. Those who are void of "encumbrances" are easily provided for, but the bairns are an insuperable impediment. A more inhuman, immoral, and altogether despicable objection can, we believe, hardly exist. It is alone sufficient to stamp the country with disgrace. The man who would advance it is richly deserving of castigation, and as for the woman who would do so, in Canidia only could she find her counterpart.

The ordinary meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society was held in St. Joseph's schoolroom on Wednesday evening, when there was a fair attendance of members. The furtherance of of the debate and class schemes was postponed until the following meeting night, owing to the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Father Crowley through illness. The evening's work consisted of a paper by Mr. J. J. Eager, and several recitations, readings, &c. A full attendance of members is requested for next Wednesday evening, at 7.30, on account of the debates and classes, which questions are to be finally settled.

MESSES. HENDERSON & FERGUS, of George-street, are prepared to supply mantelpieces of elegant design, and various kinds of material, together with flagging and other articles required in building. They have on hand also, a large assortment of monuments and tablets, in marble, Oamaru stone, and granite. Immediate attention will be given to country orders, and all care taken to ensure the satisfaction of customers.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

London, April 6.

The protocol recognised the necessity of European concert, and favors the desire of Montenegro for the rectification of the frontier, invites the Porte to reduce its army to a peace footing, recognised Turkey's promise of reform, and hopes for its energetic execution. If the Porte disappoints the other Powers they will then consider the best means for securing the well-being of the Christians and the general peace of Europe. The Porte is displeased with the protocol, and will probably refuse to disarm. Montenegro maintains her demands. There is great uncertainty as to the course of events.

Wool is inactive. Money easier. Wheat strong, and stocks reduced; New Zealand, 58s. to 56s. Tallow weak; Australian mutton, 39s to 41s; beef, 38s to 39s. New Zealand hemp depressed; £20 to £23 nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company) reports for the week ending April 11, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—200 head were yarded at the market to-day, the greater portion being of good to prime quality, and last week's prices were fully maintained. Best pens of bullocks brought from £10 to £13 10s; do cows, from £8 10s to £11 10s—or equal to 30s per 100 lb. for prime quality. At the yards we sold 56 head, on account of Messrs Malcolm Carmichael, Thomas Christie, Lindsay, and others, and have placed 50 during the week at prices equal to the above.

Fat Calves.—Twenty were penned, and readily found buyers at 20s to 65s, according to weight and quality.

Fat Sheep.—1600 came forward, and this number being a rather short supply, prices somewhat improved. Best cross-breds brought from 8s 6d to 11s 6d, and a lot of very prime merinos were sold at 19s—or equal to 24d per lb. for best quality.

Fat Lambs.—The season being now almost over, only a few of medium quality were offered, which sold at 5s 6d.

Store Cattle.—No transactions to report.

Store Sheep.—We have to report a continued inquiry for young merinos of both sexes, and of all classes we have, during the week, sold 4,500 at the following rates:—Merino wethers, two, four, and six tooth, 5s 6d; do, full-mouthed, 3s; merino ewes, two, four, and six tooth, 6s 6d to 7s; do, full-mouthed, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; cross-breds, four-tooth and over, 6s to 7s 6d; two-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d.

Wool.—The latest telegrams from London report wool inactive. In this market, for the few lots offering there is good demand, and prices are well supported.

Sheepskins.—At our usual weekly auction on Monday, we had a full attendance of buyers, who competed freely for all sorts. Pelts sold at 1s 2d to 1s 5d; shearings, 1s 9d to 2s 9d; lambs', 1s 6d to 2s 10d; full-wool, 4s 3d to 4s 5d.

Hides.—A small supply was cleared at 12s to 14s for light inferior; 17s 6d to 20s 6d for heavy weights—or equal to 4d per lb. for wet salted.

Tallow.—None offered. Good inquiry.

Grain.—Wheat:—Good milling samples are firm at 5s; secondary, 4s to 4s 6d; inferior, 3s to 3s 6d. Oats:—Good inquiry for shipping; prices firm at 2s 2d to 2s 3d for good feed; 2s 4d milling. Barley:—Choice malting, none offering; medium samples, 4s to 4s 6d; second quality, 3s 6d to 3s 9d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending April 11, 1877:—Businesses of most kind are waking up. The rains are now putting the ground in good ply for the plough, and, consequently, ploughmen are in increased demand. Station couples are moving off, but in most cases the employers prefer couples without children. It is a very unreasonable demand. The building and town trade in general is fairly active. The iron business seems to hang fire more than any other trade. Shopmen and clerks of experience are in fair request. Shepherds are very slack, their busy season being past. Wages:—Couples, £65 to £80; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; shepherds, £60; day labor, at bush, road, and rail, 7s, 8s, and 9s; cooks, boots, waiters, grooms, &c., 25s to 50s; hotel girls, 12s, 15s, and 20s; house girls, from 10s, 12s, and 15s; carpenters, 10s, 12s, and 15s; dairy hands, 15s and 20s; boys and girls, 5s, 6s, and 8s; storemen and ordinary clerks, 36s to 60s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending April 11, 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; s de 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 6d per dozen.

MR. M. C. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending April 11, 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. VASSEY reports for the week ending April 11, 1877, retail:—Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 9d per lb; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork, 6d to 8d per lb; lamb, 2s to 3s 6d per quarter.

THE HISTORY OF A FAMOUS LYRIC.

(Written for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)

In a biographical sketch of John Sidney Taylor by the Rev. Samuel O'Sullivan, is this passage. "One there was who is already known to fame by the accident of a stray leaf of his journal finding its way into the public papers. We mean the author of the 'Ode on the Burial of Sir John Moore,' and who was the happiest and gayest, as well as the purest and most richly gifted of the little group, who found at that period, in each other's society, within our college walls, so much of inexhaustible enjoyment."

That man was Charles Wolfe, and he was all that his friend here describes him to have been. Most truly, and in the highest sense of the words, he was "in wit a man, simplicity a child." His name has been mistaken for that of Stephen Wolfe, a Catholic student, his contemporary, who was afterwards Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. But they were in no degree related. Even their names were spelled differently. Charles Wolfe belonged to the old Protestant house of Porenaght, in the county of Kildare, a member of which—Lord Kilwarden—was murdered in Thomas-street on the night of Emmet's insurrection in 1803. He (Charles) was elected a scholar of Trinity College, and he died at an early age, a clergyman of the Established Church.

The "accident" of publication I can explain better than any one now living, for the poem was first brought into public notice by myself. One morning in the year 1816, I was with my friend, Samuel O'Sullivan, at his rooms in No. 26 Trinity College, when he produced a written paper, saying, "Here are some pretty verses of Charles Wolfe's. He was here a few evenings since, and I read to him, from the *Edinburgh Annual Register**, a graphic account of the burial of Sir John Moore, which we both agreed must have been written by Walter Scott. Wolfe was greatly moved, and remained for a good while silent and thoughtful. His mood was altogether changed from that boyish tone and flow of spirits, which make his presence so delightful wherever he is. At last he brightened again and said, 'I have been trying to give a rhythmical colouring to that beautiful picture. Just hear how it runs;' and he poured forth rich fragments of these verses, which he presented to me on the following day in their perfect form."

O'Sullivan allowed me to take a copy, which, in the spring of the following year, when I served the curacy of Rathfriland in the county of Down, I gave to Mr. Stewart, the editor of the *Newry Telegraph*, and he published the verses in his paper, with the author's initials "C.W." subscribed. Not a little disturbed was Wolfe, when Dr. Davenport, his college tutor, showed him the provincial journal, and challenged him, by those letters, as the author. He looked upon the thing as an "unconsidered trifle," not worthy to be flaunted before the public eye; and when I acknowledged that I had been the means of bringing him out in that way, he was displeased. "You should not," he said, "have put my initials to those verses without knowing whether I should like my name to be identified with them." I own it was an unwarrantable liberty which I had taken; I cannot even now justify it. But seeing that by that happy "accident" I was the means of disclosing a flower which might else have remained for ever unseen, the offence will be as readily condoned by readers of the present day, as it was pardoned by him who had most cause to be offended. His wrath did not last long. Indeed, whatever his provocations may have been, I believe he never let the sun go down upon that troublesome passion. And, finally, when Maturin, the author of *Bertram*, then in the sunshine of his popularity, proclaimed at the Dublin Library his admiration of the verses, he became quite reconciled to the exposure.

They were afterwards copied into the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and there lost out of sight for nearly the Horatian period of nine years. Their resuscitation was a posthumous work of Lord Byron, of whom it is related in Captain Medwyn's "Conversations," that, during a discussion on lyrical poetry, the noble bard produced from his portfolio an ode, which, in his opinion, was one of the finest in the English language—"Such an ode as only Campbell, of known writers then living, could have written;" and then he read poor Wolfe's one claim to stand among the foremost of those whom the Muse forbids to die.

Until Captain Medwyn's book appeared, Charles Wolfe's name lay hid in night; but that day he got up famous. All England rang at once with the praises of a poem, which, for nine years, had been as completely ignored by all England (and by all Ireland too, for that matter) as if it were one of Stephen Duck's lucubrations. Critics contended about its paternity. The general voice, echoing that of Lord Byron, said that Campbell, the "Bard of Hope," was the man. Others named Tom Moore and Walter Scott. But one critic, wiser than the rest, who "knew all qualities with a learned spirit of human dealings," affirmed that Byron himself was the author, because—such was the nature of the man, that he would never have bestowed those hyperbolic praises upon the lines if they had come from any other pen than his own! The ingenuous critic was a certain Captain Basil Hall, a noted traveller, who, boasting of his personal intimacy with Lord Byron, left this record of the value, to a great man's memory, of "a candid friend."

MARK PEEBIN,

Black Rock, Dublin.

Preb. of Taghsaxon, Dio. Tuam.

* Here is the passage in the *Edinburgh Annual Register*: "He had often said that, if he was killed in battle, he wished to be buried where he fell. The body was removed at midnight to the citadel of Corunna. A grave was dug for him in the rampart by a party of the 9th Regiment, the *aides-du-camp* attending by turns. No coffin could be procured, and the officers of his staff wrapped the body, dressed as it was, in a military cloak and blankets. The interment was hastened, for about eight in the morning some firing was heard, and the officers feared that, if a serious attack were made, they should be ordered away, and not suffered to pay him their last duty. The officers of his family bore him to the grave; the funeral service was read by the chaplain; and the corpse was covered with earth."

HOUSES IN GREAT CITIES.

(Continued.)

Our buildings spring from three sources—the cave, the castle, and the cloister. In Nottingham we find a series of caves, as the name of the town implies, in which the primitive inhabitants sought shelter from men, beasts, and the elements. The lord who vanquished these timid dwellers in caves built his towers for security and not for health. He must have his caves and dungeons still out of sight, his secret passages and ditches of water. When the town was built it was cramped by its own walls, and had its secret underground passages for protection. The ambitious built also for permanence and durability to perpetuate the memory of the builder. The thunder of Cromwell laid walls and castles in the dust and isolated houses underwent a certain modification. But the modification was imperfect; protection, darkness, underground passages, and vaults, strength and durability for ages—these ideas, often hollow shams, but equally destructive, cling to the minds of the builders. Charitable institutions mostly retain the ecclesiastical model—the cloister, cell, the common room or ward. The object of this arrangement originally was not health, but convenience. It was desired that the houses should be able to receive as many persons as possible. When these houses were few and distances great it was thought proper to collect at centres aid and services. It was justifiable, in the ignorance of sanitary laws which then prevailed, to warehouse even disease. The gaol long remained after the fashion of the castle, sometimes a disused castle and long a focus of disease. Now it has been transformed into the most perfect dwelling-house from the point of view of health, except that it is insufficiently lighted from without. Our model prisons contain the purest air, the most equable temperature, the driest and cleanest walls, the cleanest floors and kitchens. Epidemic disease is under instant control. Disease from exposure to extremes of atmospheric variation, from impure air (except by the grossest neglect), excess, or want, from uncleanness, personal or general, are out of the question. In a word, the occupant of the modern prison house is subjected practically to none other than his acquired or inherited diseases. Some endure mental sufferings, some an excess of physical work, owing to the insane system of treating the prisoners too strictly to one standard of work, as if the physical capabilities of all were the same. But on the whole the prison population is healthy above all other classes. In winter the gaol population decreases in weight, in summer it increases with a physiological precision like the procession of the seasons. But it retains its health so strikingly that in some cases, as Mr. Edwin Chadwick has shown, its death-rate is actually reduced to 3 in 1000. Nothing in the sanitary history of this country is so astonishing as the history of the gaols within 100 years. The other public institutions have not been so fortunate. They had continued unsystematised. By the act of the 39th year of Elizabeth, for the relief of the poor, the churchwardens and overseers of a parish are empowered to build necessary places for habitation, for poor and impotent people, on waste or common lands, and to place more than one family in one cottage or house. The poor-house thus began as a new and secular institution. The poor-houses were built like ordinary houses, and had all the faults of the rude dwellings usually found round the castles of the great. They remained so till the new Poor Law system built the Unions, with many improvements but many defects. The hut roofed with thatch or turf is the model of a dwelling-house. Its thick wall is an imitation of that of the castle. The small mullioned windows, the dark passages, the underground recesses, the heavy balustrades, imitated from the castle for the abbey, still carry with them an historical charm, and are still adopted in many houses of the rich. They are insanitary. The house for occupation is often in another class also the house of trade. Men, women, and children sleep in conditions of dust and close atmosphere which are unfit for the continuance of a wholesome existence. The odour of the shop pervades every nook and corner, and when the business is of an offensive kind the atmosphere is devitalised. The factory system has massed people together in crowded streets and in new houses lacking the first principles of sanitary science, where bedrooms are ventilated from kitchens, living rooms from cellars, in which ventilation can only be carried on by open doors, and a door cannot be opened without draught or dust. The houses of the upper, middle, and professional and independent classes often concentrate the errors of all the rest and of all the past. A part of the house is below the soil, like the dungeon of a castle. The grand staircases bring the atmosphere of the vaults to the living rooms, that of the living rooms to the bed-rooms, and the whole into a close vault above, which, like the bell jar of a chymist, catches the gasses made in the day, that the occupier may have the privilege of going to sleep in them in the night and may revel in them unconsciously for a third of his life. The lecturer observed that in a late discourse he attempted to describe a model city, in which, however, nothing was out of the range of human science and skill. While the combination remained unproved and waiting for a gradual development, there was no reason why the details should not at once be considered, with a view to their practical application. It would answer the purpose best to take a dwelling-house of one of the middle class, and to leave out of sight the half-filled mansions of the great, or those of the poor, which will hardly be changed till the higher class have set the example of improvement.

MR. ELLIOTT is about to remove from his present premises in George-street, to those lately occupied by the Bank of New Zealand. His fine stock of boots and shoes has lately received a large and valuable addition, and the wants of all classes of the community will be found provided for.

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and being in close proximity to the Govern-
ment Domain and Acclimatisation Gardens
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mote the health, instruction, and enjoyment
of the Pupils.Terms will be forwarded by post on appli-
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BARREL GUNS.****GUNPOWDER, SHOT,****CAPS, WADDINGS,****AND CARTRIDGES****AT****ISAAC B. SHEATH'S,**

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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,****NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,**Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every
description Lawn grass seed, Agricultural
seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for
hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape,
&c., &c., &c.**FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.****S. T. KERR has opened a NEW
DRAPERY MART,**

In connection with his well-known

**CLOTHING AND MEN'S MERCERY
ESTABLISHMENT.**In order to make this new undertaking a
success**GREAT INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED.****FACT No. 1—Winceys Cheaper than ever.
Wonderful Value.****FACT No. 2—BLANKETS FOR THE MILLION.
No House can beat them, few can compare
with them for Sterling Value.**Heads of Families, Hotel Keepers, and the
General Public before they purchase will do
well to inspect the undermentioned Goods:—Counterpanes, Toilet Covers, Sheetings,
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.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL NEWS.

(From our Exchanges.)

The Emperor of Brazil, on the 14th February, visited the Pope. He expressed the hope that the Pope would, in accordance with the Brazilian Government, assist in removing all ecclesiastical difficulties in Brazil. The Pope replied that the Church was rather accustomed to smooth than create obstacles. He hoped to be able to restore religious harmony, which had always been the glory of Brazil. The interview appears to have been marked by extreme cordiality. The Emperor showed much emotion, and threw himself at the feet of the Pope. The Empress was also present, and was received with great kindness by the Holy Father.

The county of Waterford has won a great victory for the good cause. The candidate who represented denominational education, Home Rule, tenant-right, and amnesty has defeated the English Whig by the splendid majority of nearly 1300. The number for Delahanty was nearly 1900, while the alien candidate could not muster 600. The defeated candidate of course threatens to petition against the return on the ground of priestly intimidation. If there was any intimidation at all it was on the part of the landlords, whose agents crowded the polling-places, thinking that (notwithstanding the ballot) they might frighten the tenant class. Now that the people of Waterford have done their duty to the good cause, it is to be hoped Mr. Delahanty will not fail to do his.

The patriotic Father Lavelle (says a correspondent of the *Connaught Telegraph*) has not been unmindful of those of our race whose blood has been shed for fatherland. On Sunday, the 19th December, he announced the approaching anniversary of the martyrs to Irish liberty, and in accordance therewith had reverentially prepared for the solemn occasion. On that most sad-recurring day—the 23rd—the parochial church of “Cunga na Glora,” was in full mourning. The Mass was offered in particular for the souls of Allen, Larkin, O’Brien, and Barrett, and generally for all the suffering departed whose main object was faith and fatherland. Father Lavelle, with his usual warmth on such occasions, spoke at some length on the pure and unselfish motives of those brave men who nobly fought for Ireland’s cause, and whose last breath was an invocation to the God of justice to bless their native land. Tears flowed freely from the large congregation, and from the manifest emotion of the reverend preacher the instructive lecture was deep in its effect. May God lengthen the days of such a priest to inspire us on the path to freedom.

A rumor was prevalent at Mullingar that a severe shock of earthquake occurred on the 1st ult., in the neighborhood of Ballingall. On enquiry it appears that during the heavy storm of wind and rain which passed over this district on the Saturday night previous, an underground rumbling noise, accompanied with a tremulous motion of the earth, was noticed by several persons in the neighbourhood of Knockdrew, Ballingall and Cullen. No damage was done.

Mr. Luke Owen Pipe, a barrister of Lincoln’s Inn, has written an elaborate and learned work upon the “History of Crime in England,” which has been recently published in London. In this book there is much to be admired. Its author urges that crime in England was the consequence of the Teutonic conquest of that country; before the conquest property was safe, roads were good, tastes were fine, houses were full furnished, and life was secure. With the conquest all this was swept away before a spirit of violence and fraud which has not yet ceased to have its influence. In regard to the influence of education upon crime Mr. Pipe dissents from the popular opinion that universal education is altogether wholesome. The system of compulsory education, he says, is practically a step in the direction of Commissions. He says, in effect, when the State takes into its hands the education of children, it places the parent in a position in which he may with justice say, “You have deprived me of my right to educate my child, and you must therefore take the consequences, and find him a means of living when he has been educated by you.”

Government reports show the appalling total of 65,000 men, women and children killed or mutilated in their daily work in mines, railways and factories during the years 1873-4-5. England slaughters more per thousand—by at least double—of her mining labourers than either Belgium or Prussia; and the vast majority of the accidents of all kinds are, according to the best evidence, preventable. Here is a true national calamity certainly, but still more a national disgrace. An uneasy feeling pervades the mind that all our classifications and reports have not yet touched the most fertile cause or causes of these industrial horrors, and until this has been done legislation, which has already attempted to grapple with them, would seem to be futile. Our own belief is that gross and wilful carelessness is one of the most constant factors in the work of death, and that a few cases of manslaughter well pressed home and severely punished would go far to abate the death-rate. In the case of the late fatal accident on the Midland line the jury found that it was in great part owing to the negligence of Pepper, the driver, who was one of the killed. That verdict was a step in the right direction.

According to the Hungarian papers, the illness of the Grand Duke Nicholas originated with an attempt to shoot himself. He is said to be seriously, though not mortally, wounded.

The Countess Novikoff, the Russian lady whom wiseacres have credited with a special mission from the St. Petersburg Foreign Office to the Russophile party in England, still remains the occupant of her pleasant suite of rooms in Symond’s Hotel—the same rooms, by the way, in which were quietly matured the details of the Alfonso restoration expedition. Here it was where two years ago the young Sandhurst cadet, “The Colonel” Senor Mery de la Val and others busied themselves over cipher telegrams and tough problems of ways and means. Madame Novikoff receives an extraordinary medley of visitors—Mr. Gladstone bowing himself out as Mr. Kinglake bows himself in, Turcophile dropping into the chair

vacated by Russophile. Madame Novikoff is the sister of the gallant and ill-fated Colonel Kireeff, who was the first Russian to fall in the late Serbian war, and whose tragic end Mr. Kinglake has described with so much detail in his preface to the just published sixth edition of his “Crimean War.” Mr. Kinglake says the Turks could not be persuaded to surrender poor Kireeff’s body. From what I have heard, they had good reason in their own interest as claiming to make war decently for this declination.—*World*.

We cut the following brief summary from the columns of the *New York Sun*: A distinguished and popular Roman Catholic preacher died recently in Germany, whose life had features of peculiar and dramatic interest. Johann Emanuel Veith was the son of Jewish parents, who were very faithful in the observance of their religion, and who had him thoroughly instructed in rabbinical literature. Being sent to Vienna to study medicine, he made sufficient progress to perform successfully a very difficult and dangerous surgical operation upon his father. After a time, however, his attention was diverted to religious topics, and he became a convert to Roman Catholicism, and began to study for the priesthood. When his parents, for whom he seems to have had a strong affection, heard of his conversion, they mourned for him as though he were dead, sitting for seven days on the floor and reciting the prayers for the departed, and his mother wept until she became blind and died. The young preacher, however, labored with great fervor and eloquence at the task he had assumed, and became very popular. He never again saw the Jewish friends and associates of his youth, and when, after years, impelled by irresistible yearning, he went one day to the village where his father resided, and sent a message to him to ask leave to see him, the only reply the old and broken man returned was that he had no son. His only child was long dead. But Johann Emanuel Veith bore goodwill to the Jews all through his life, and helped and defended them against many persecutions and unjust accusations; at the same time he toiled faithfully to the end in the advocacy of what he considered the true religion.

The *Post* observes that the increasing difficulties of the internal situation in Germany have, even at an earlier stage of their development, led to the hazarding of suppositions which are irresistibly recalled to mind by the events of to-day. The spectacle of 123 Socialist candidatures at the elections for the Imperial Parliament of regenerated Germany within six years of its regeneration is, it must be confessed, an extraordinary one, nor need we be entirely surprised if the thought that foreign policy is a less perilous arena than domestic Parliamentarism should rise frequently across the anxious mind of the German Chancellor. Parliamentarism has brought scant success to the German Chancellor. He is more accustomed to seek solutions by the sword. What if the drama being played at Constantinople should give him the opportunity of rousing the manhood of Germany to a nobler struggle than that of obscure demagogues and levelling agitators.

A Parisian writer, in criticising the refusal of Germany to participate in the coming French Exposition, declares that he has found out the true reason. According to him, the intending exhibitors of Alsace and Lorraine, who are the most industrious people in the empire, refused to figure under the German flag, preferring to enter individually. The ugly look such an occurrence would wear decided the authorities to hold aloof.

The usual yearly summary of the weekly returns of births and deaths in Dublin, for the year 1876, shows that there were 9,006 Irish births registered in Dublin during the year 1876; this was at a ratio of 29 per 1000 of the population. The birth rate for the same period was in London 36 per 1000, Glasgow 38, Edinburgh 33. The low birth-rate in Dublin shows a want of general prosperity, with its usual result of discouraging marriages, 8097 deaths were registered in Dublin during the year 1876, being at the rate of 25.7 of the population.

I hear strange rumours of overtures from the English Liberals to the Irish members. The terrible truth seems at last to have dawned on the Marquis of Hartington that without his Irish followers he is powerless, and the Liberal party is powerless. He may not care much, but there are forces behind him which he cannot control, and which he must acknowledge. It is now urged by prominent and independent English Liberals that a time has arrived for at least discussing the basis of a union with the Home Rule party. Thanks to faithful Waterford for enforcing the great lesson.—*London Correspondent*.

Mr. F. O’Donnell, vice-president of the Home Rule Confederation, writing to the *Times* under date February 6, says:—“May I hope that your courtesy will allow me to state in reference to your leader on the Home Rule Party Conference in the *Times* of to-day, that not sixteen but thirty-two members of Parliament attended the Conference? Secondly, that the “emissaries” of the Irish nation to present the Centennial address to America were not both absent bewailing their disappointment on the banks of the Potomac? One of them, Mr. Parnell, was at the Conference, and the other, Mr. O’Connor Power, has the pleasure of being able to send home the assurance that the Irish address declined by the President is to be received by the Congress in special session, and duly framed and deposited in the Capitol instead of the White House.”

Those who have read De Quincey’s works will have been very sorry to hear from Dr. Charles Mackay in his “Forty Years’ Recollections” that in his later days the greatest of English writers sank so low as to ask friends in the street for sixpences to buy opium. Dr. Mackay further alludes to an undischarged debt between the essayist and himself. So far as we can judge, Dr. Mackay meant no unkindness in raking up these old stories—memoir writers never do; but they prefer effect to sympathy and their book to family feeling. We are not surprised to find a letter from De Quincey’s two daughters—one married, the other not—denying in a very categorical fashion the allegations of Dr. Mackay. They convict him of error in matters of fact, and undoubtedly it is much to the point that a man who says he was an intimate friend of De Quincey’s was never heard of by his daughters. The ladies admit in the

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

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

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

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

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

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

Don't Forget
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

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

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

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.

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

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

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

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

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL, Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,

ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ROYAL ARCADE.

Established - - - - 1859.

THE LARGEST PHOTOGRAPHIC 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.

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,
ROYAL ARCADE,
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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, Somner and Co.)

J. MURPHY
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
(Next Glasgow Pie House),
PRINCES-STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.
Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice. 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 MCCLUSKEY, - 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.

JOHN VEZEY (Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

frankest way that De Quincey's skill in money matters was *nil*, and that his method of getting things without money led to his paying much more than he owed in the end. This present writer ventures to state here that he sought to borrow 5s, and presented a £50 note of the Bank of England as security! In certain conditions of brain the great man knew no better; and this failing accounts quite for the stories that may be told concerning what the vulgar call "sponging." The letter of the ladies seems to us to upset all allegations against De Quincey's honour and decency; but that he was deplorably weak and imprudent after the opium had diseased his mind we fear there is no ground for doubting.—*Freeman*.

The *Russki Mir*, a leading journal of St. Petersburg, says:—"England may well boast that she is ready for war, for she does not require much time to mobilize her insignificant military force and to send her fleet to sea. Sweden and Denmark may also say, with equally good reason, that they are ready for war; but the question is whether England is able to enter into a successful conflict with Russia for the achievement of a fixed political object. England is powerful on the sea, but she is hopelessly weak on the Continent. . . . We may leave the sea to the English, and in the meanwhile we can quietly destroy the Turks on land, or allow them to escape in English ships. We can raise an insurrection in India from Persia and Khokand, and we can describe England's maritime trade by the help of a few cruisers, while the English ironclads will endeavor in vain to approach the harbours of the Black and Baltic Seas, so strongly protected by torpedoes. Our railway communications would make a successful landing of English troops on Russian territory as impracticable as one of Russian troops on English territory. In a word, England is harmless to us so long as she has no Continental allies; and she will not find any, for the Napoleonic regime in France has fallen, and no other European State is disposed to follow its disastrous example. The great powers of the Continent must attach far greater importance to the maintenance of their mutual relations than to the alliance of a commercial nation, which being separated, from them by the sea, holds aloof from the system of Continental politics."

The busiest man in Russia is Prince Gortschakoff. He rises at 6 a.m., reads letters until eight; his secretary reads or analyzes to him the more important articles of intelligence in the daily papers of Europe; he lunches at noon, walks an hour, receives visits from one to four, answers letters from four to eight, dines and spends the evening at the Empress of Germany's cottage. The most interesting portion of Prince Gortschakoff's correspondence is the letters he gets from ladies. He begs every Russian lady about to quit St. Petersburg to write him frequently and tell him everything she sees and hears. In this way he is kept familiar with all the public, private, and secret history of Europe. The old fellow evidently knows where to look for news.

It is not without importance, in the present crisis of affairs in Turkey, to remember that the Catholic Church, partly as the Latin Church and partly as the United Greek, is alone to be found in every part of the vast Ottoman Empire. The Greek schismatics are far more numerous, but they are confined to certain provinces, in which they form the vast majority of Christians. But in every part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa, the Catholic Church is carrying on her divine work of Christian civilisation; she possesses no fewer than sixty-six bishoprics and archbishoprics and eleven apostolic vicariates, with a Catholic population amounting to about 1,000,000. In European Turkey there are ten bishoprics and two archbishoprics, with a Catholic population estimated, on a very moderate calculation, at between 260,000 and 300,000. Constantinople is the seat of the Catholic patriarchate. In Bulgaria, Wallachia, Moldavia, Servia, Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia, and Herzegovina there are eight bishoprics and five apostolic vicariates.

Wendell Phillips, in a recent lecture on education, thus declares his dissatisfaction with the present training of young girls: "In the city a child is kept constantly in school from the age of seven to fifteen, and taught botany, history, and that class of knowledge. Seven out of ten are to make their own living, and there are very few of those who strive for a livelihood, who do not come back to their parents utterly incompetent to do one single act of any kind worthy of a morsel of bread. This is what they call education. Four-fifths of the girls you present to society cannot read a passage or write a letter intelligibly, and all those valuable years have been wasted in acquiring a mere superficial education."

A Massachusetts fishing schooner was obliged to return to port recently on account of a singular misfortune. The vessel was at anchor, and it seems that by some means a whale got the end of the cable nearest the anchor twisted round his tail, and in his efforts to free himself became securely entangled. The crew had no intimation of the trouble till the vessel was suddenly towed through the water at the rate of ten or fifteen miles an hour for

several miles. The whale lifted himself entirely out of the water several times, and at length broke the cable and freed himself. About 140 fathoms of cable were lost. Had the monster had the use of his tail he would probably have done serious damage to the vessel. Old fishermen who have frequented the Banks all their lives say they never heard of such an occurrence.

The Irish nationalists, owners of the barque *Catalpa*, that rescued the political prisoners from Western Australia, have disposed of the vessel in a generous and highly creditable way. A New Bedford paper makes the announcement that Mr. John Devoy, of New York, and Mr. Reynolds, of New Haven, Conn., in whose name the *Catalpa* was entered, visited that city lately, and presented the vessel as she stood, with her whaling inventory, to the three men who best deserved her, namely, John E. Richardson, the agent, George S. Anthony, the brave captain, and Henry C. Hathaway, the Chief of Police whose fidelity and sagacity had much to do with the success of the rescue. Messrs. Devoy and Reynolds also settled with the crew on most liberal terms, the details of which, and the whole statistics of the enterprise, will soon be published. This is the proper ending for an affair that was well managed from the beginning, and reflects credit on all concerned.

Says the *Cork Examiner* of January 6:—"The floods and gales throughout Ireland have abated. The damage done to property is immense. The city tramcars to the watering places had to cease running, the lines being covered with four or five feet of water. Large coping stones were hurled from the sea walls and lodged in the middle of the tram lines at Clontarf."

A criminal hoax has been perpetrated upon the officers and crew of the Goshawk gunboat, stationed at Queenstown. A false telegram, purporting to come from the Admiralty, was received at the Admiral's office, Queenstown, ordering the Goshawk, with her full strength of men on board, and carrying the utmost possible quantity of coal, to proceed instantly to Gibraltar. The Goshawk proceeded as far as Vigo, in dangerous weather, before the hoax was discovered.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, in a Mandement prescribing prayers for the Chambers, says:—"I doubt not that the concurrence of the faithful will again this year testify the sentiments of faith and religion which, whatever may be asserted, remain those of the French nation. May these acts of national piety be a kind of public protest against the torrent of impiety of which we are daily the afflicted witnesses! May this homage rendered to God turn away the chastisements which the unmentioned outrages offered to the Holy Church and to religion itself may call upon a country! Lastly, may depositaries of power of all grades be imbued with this grand truth—that a nation which ceases to respect itself by exposing the most sacred things to scorn, runs the risk of losing the esteem of other people, and places itself on the brink of irremediable ruin!"

HOUSEKEEPERS will find it to their advantage to profit by the facilities offered by the City Steam Laundry Company. The horrors of "washing day" may be thus avoided in every family, and the necessary work performed with as much economy and satisfaction as at home.

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

N O T I C E.
GEORGE STREET RESTAURANT.

ST. LAWRENCE WEBB, ... PROPRIETOR.

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

MEALS ALWAYS READY.

BOARD & LODGING, with every attendance. Charges Moderate.

C A R R O L L ' S E U R O P E A N H O T E L,
GEORGE STREET, (NEAR THE OCTAGON,) DUNEDIN.

JOHN CARROLL, (LATE OF THE HIBERNIAN HOTEL,) PROPRIETOR,

WISHES to acquaint his many friends and the public, that he has now completed extensive alterations to the above HOTEL. The new addition is constructed of brick and stone throughout, and is furnished in the most SUPERB STYLE, regardless of cost, while every modern appliance and requisite necessary for the comfort and welfare of his patrons is provided.

The HOTEL, from its CENTRAL POSITION, will be found a desirable residence for persons from all parts of the country having business to transact in Dunedin.

The CUISINE is under the supervision of an eminent Chef, and the Proprietor trusts that his LONG EXPERIENCE in the TRADE is a sufficient guarantee as to the excellence of the viands, and the general mode in which the establishment is conducted.

HOT, COLD, and SHOWER BATHS at all times, both DAY and NIGHT. PRIVATE APARTMENTS for Ladies and Families. One of ALCOCK'S PRIZE BILLIARD TABLES. A sixteen-stalled STABLE, with an experienced Groom always in attendance. Persons CALLED IN TIME for all the early Trains and Coaches.

INSPECTION OF THE HOTEL INVITED.

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. G. G. A. N.,
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.

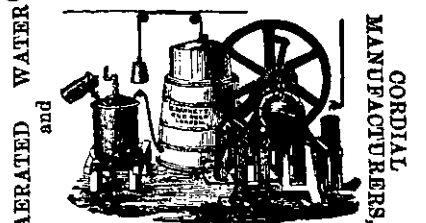
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY



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

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

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



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

Notice to Cordial Makers—Raspberry Acid on sale.

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

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

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



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

In all its Branches,

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

Next to Messrs. BURTON BROTHERS, Photographers.

PROSPECTUS

OF

GUTHRIE AND LARNACH'S

NEW ZEALAND TIMBER AND WOOD-WARE FACTORIES (LIMITED).

CAPITAL: £250,000,

In 50,000 Shares of £5 each.

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

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

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

A. C. Strode, Esq., Dunedin.
Alexander Burt, Esq., of Messrs A. and T. Burt, Dunedin.
James Robin, Esq., Carriage Manufacturer, Dunedin.
Robert Sparrow, Esq., Dunedin Iron Works, Dunedin.
Basil 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 M'Kinnon, Esq., Shipbuilder, Mayor of Port Chalmers.
Keith Ramsay, Esq., Shipowner, Dunedin.
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. M'Kinnon, 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 sate, ready for consumption alongside the boilers. By this means all rubbish is utilised and made a source of profit, and the cost of labor reduced to a minimum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RISING SUN HOTEL, Walker street. D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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,

Sovereign 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. COGGIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

SUPREME COURT HOTEL,

STUART-STREET, DUNEDIN,

C. O'DRISCOLL,

PROPRIETOR.

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 TOL,

PRACTICAL TAILOR AND HOSIER,

(Four Doors from British Hotel),

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

JOHN GOLLAR,

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 Pakaha),

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

Office: TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN,

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MOLONEY,

PROPRIETOR.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON 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.

THE 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.

M. R. JOHN MOUNT,

SOLICITOR,

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



FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY.

COMBINED with the strictest decorum 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 MILLS, DICK & Co., at their Registered Printing Office, Stafford-street, Dunedin, this 13th day of April, 1877, and published by the said Company.