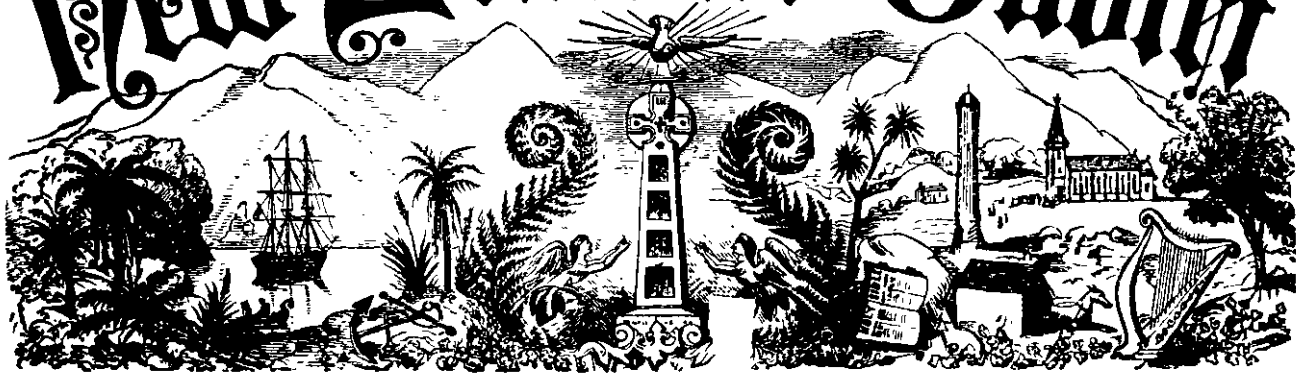


New Zealand Tablet



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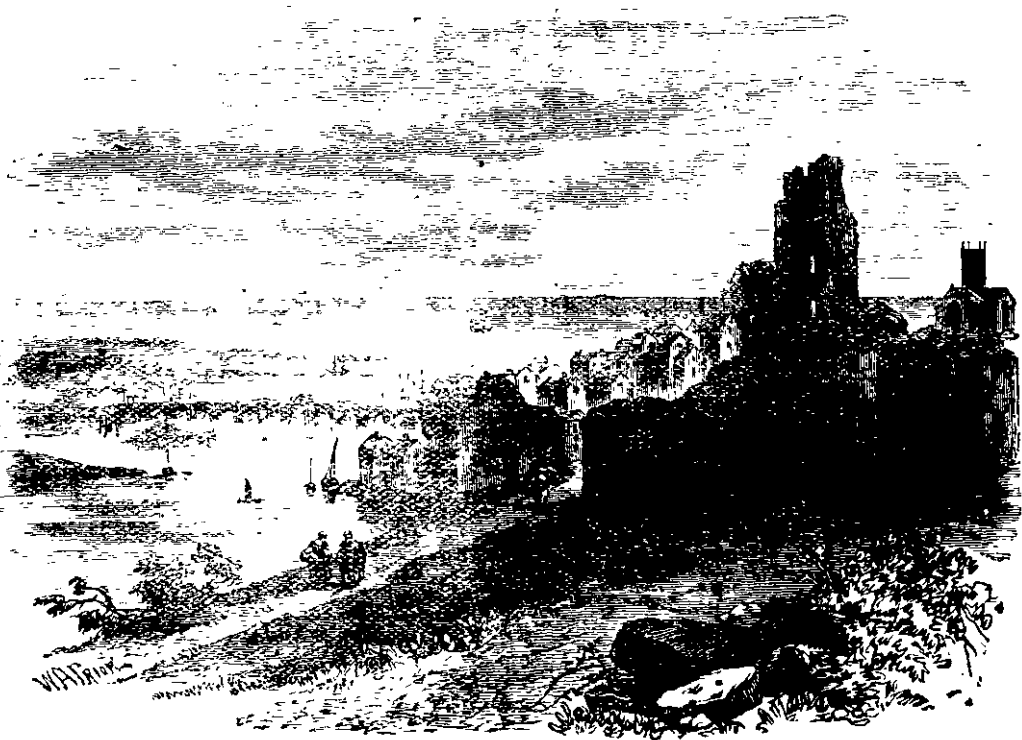
ARKLOW.

THE town of Arklow is remarkable in history as probably forming the turning point at which was decided the fate of the Irish Insurrection of 1798. "Never before" writes Miles Byrne, the famous patriot leader, "never before had the English Government in Ireland been so near its total destruction." When Hoche's expedition appeared on the coast in 1796, the Irish nation was ready to avail itself of it, to throw off the English yoke; but now the people found they were adequate to accomplish this great act of themselves without foreign aid. What a pity that there was not some enterprising chief at their head at Arklow, to have followed up our victory to the city of Dublin, where we should have mustered more than a hundred thousand in a few days; consequently the capital would have been occupied

without delay by our forces; when a provisional government would have been organised, and the whole Irish nation called on to proclaim its independence. Then would every emblem of the cruel English Government have disappeared from the soil of our beloved country, which would once more take its rank amongst the other Independent States of the earth."

The battle of Arklow has been variously claimed; the Government troops, under General Needham and Colonel Skerret, asserting their right to the victory, and on the other hand the like honor being ascribed to the insurgents. The truth is that, according to the dictum of Sir Jonah Barrington, the affair was a drawn battle, but in all probability it would have resulted in favour of the patriot forces had they been properly commanded.

The fight commenced at about 4 p.m. on the 9th of June. The insurgents numbering some 20,000, but being poorly armed, and short of ammunition, advanced on all sides, except that on which



they were hindered by the river. Their three pieces of artillery they brought forward along the Coolgreaney road, exposing themselves to a heavy and effective fire from the garrison; and the patrol of cavalry, sent to encounter them on the sea-shore, they terrified to such good purpose that the valiant cavaliers set spurs to their horses, and never cried halt until they had placed the waters of the Ovoca between them and the hostile ranks.

At one time the defeat of the royalists seemed certain. The bravery of the insurgents was irrepressible; through grape-shot, and the constant fire of musketry they came on again and again, and the Durham fencibles, with whom lay the great hopes of the garrison's success, were so galled and broken, that General Needham proposed a retreat, but was answered by Colonel Skerret, with reason as well as gallantry, that such a motion in the face of an enemy far his superior in numbers would be destruction. Thus

they persevered, until the death of Father Michael Murphy, killed by a cannon-ball, dispirited the insurgents, who drew off; retiring towards Coolgreaney, and, if Miles Byrne be sufficient authority, losing the cause of Ireland by their untimely retreat.

The three priests, Fathers Roche, and M. and J. Murphy, who took so prominent a part in the affair of '98 have been most loudly of all condemned. Maxwell, in his account of the insurrection, which, indeed, is more an abusive tirade than a history, as it pretends to be, loads them with every vile epithet. But of the style and accuracy of this writer let us take as a specimen a few sentences descriptive of the march of the insurgent forces on Arklow. "To maintain that religious frenzy," says he, "which was their great source of courage, at the end of every mile during the march, their leaders said Mass, and used every mode of exhortation, and every superstitious device that priestcraft could invent." Here is

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

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.

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 REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH
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 apartments for Families. Charges moderate.

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 AND MEN'S MEECE,
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 Noted for the sale of first-class goods.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS.
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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.

quite enough to show us what may be the value of this author's work, the standard authority amongst certain classes on the subject. Father John Murphy, we know, notwithstanding, to have been a man in every way unlikely to have taken part in any violent movement, unless he had been, as he was undoubtedly, forced into it. He was a graduate of the University of Seville; in all his habits a gentleman, and possessed of learning and accomplishments. He had used his influence with his people, when the preliminary symptoms of the insurrection first became apparent, in persuading them to give up their pikes and firearms, and it was not until the cowardly yeomanry, believing the peasants to be fully disarmed, set upon them, burning their houses with many of the inhabitants, and committing atrocious outrages of every description, that the priest, whose chapel also had been reduced to ashes, considered it his duty to set himself at the head of his defenceless flock in order to organise a lawful resistance. Father Murphy was at length taken prisoner, when the affair had resulted everywhere in failure, tried by martial law at Durrow, and after he had been cruelly scourged, was hanged.

DEATH OF JOHN O'MAHONEY, THE FENIAN LEADER.

COLONEL JOHN O'MAHONEY, the Fenian leader, died in New York on Feb 6th. Col John O'Mahoney, the Fenian leader, whose exploits occupied a large share of public attention some ten years ago, was born in county Cork, Ireland, about 1820, and belonged to a revolutionary family, his father and his uncles being implicated in the rising of 1798, and barely escaping hanging therefor. After receiving his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he removed to Tipperary, and in 1848 enlisted in the unsuccessful Young Ireland movement of that year which was led by Smith O'Brien. Young O'Mahoney had influence enough to gather around him about 1,500 peasantry, who encamped on the Tipperary hills and maintained their position for three weeks, till, being completely surrounded by the military the futility of further resistance became apparent, and they quietly dispersed. O'Mahoney and some of his friends escaped to France, and after residing there six years he emigrated to this country. From the Carbonari and other secret societies of the Continent, he learned the art of organising secret political societies, which he put into practice in this country. In conjunction with Corcoran and Doheny, he worked quietly for several years in organising the Fenian Brotherhood, which finally assumed such proportions that it held a convention in Chicago in 1862. The great strength which it there exhibited, together with the fiery declaration of principles published by the convention, kindled all the enthusiasm of the Irish residing in this country. Men and money flowed in a constant stream, and at the close of 1865 the Brotherhood numbered over 3,000,000 members, who contributed so liberally that the annual revenue of the organisation was then estimated at \$2,500,000. Military companies were raised, balls and picnics were given, and all went on swimmingly. The arrest of the leaders of the movement in Ireland in 1865 only gave fresh impetus to the Brotherhood here. John O'Mahoney had been confirmed in the leadership by the Chicago Convention. The Moffat Mansion, on East Seventeenth street, New York, was hired to serve him as an executive headquarters, and Fenianism swiftly reached its highest tide-mark. The surroundings of "President" O'Mahoney were brilliant and attractive for a time. But before long, dissensions sprang up in the Fenian ranks, and in 1866, after a convention held in New York, a large section of the "Brotherhood," under Colonel Wm. R. Roberts, separated from Colonel O'Mahoney, and founded that party which was afterwards identified with the Canadian raid. All was now chaos, the money melted away, and in 1868 John O'Mahoney, disgusted with the Fenians, resigned his head centreship and retired into private life until 1872, when he again consented to assume the leadership of the skeleton of the once formidable Fenian body—a leadership he continued to hold up to the time of his death.

At one time Mr. O'Mahoney was recklessly charged with dishonesty, but we understand that he successfully vindicated himself and that his later years were spent in straitened rather than in luxurious circumstances.

During the Rebellion O'Mahoney assisted in organising the Corcoran Legion, and a militia regiment of his own, which he commanded for three months. In appearance O'Mahoney was formerly very remarkable. He wore his back hair in long ringlets, which parted at his shoulders and hung down to his breast in front. At one time he became so devoted to Spiritualism that his mind was deranged and he was confined for four months in a lunatic asylum.

The body of John O'Mahoney, the Dead Fenian Head Centre is laid in state at the Sixty-ninth Regiment armory, corner of Ludlow and Grand streets. The room is appropriately dressed in mourning, and over the body is laid the sword and sash of the deceased. The Irish and American flags also cover the coffin. The remains will be in state until Tuesday morning, when they will be taken to St. Francis Xavier's Church, where the funeral services will be held.

The remains are guarded alternately by the Sixty-ninth regiment, the Irish Legion, and the Irish Volunteers. The funeral procession will form on Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, and the line of march will be down Fifth avenue to Sixteenth street, to Broadway, to Canal street, and then to the wharf. Large numbers of persons visited the armory yesterday and viewed the remains.—*Catholic Standard*.

The Catholic Church in the British Possessions is very influential. In British North America there are 4 Archbishops, 25 Bishops, and 1,645 priests, 3,139 parish schools, and 1,882,000 Catholics. There are double the number of parish schools in British America than there are in the United States, although the Catholic population is only one-fourth. In other words, we should have 12,000 schools, instead of 1,600, the present number.—*Catholic Standard*.

Poet's Couquet.

DIRGE FOR DEVIN REILLY.

The following beautiful and powerful poem is one of the best relics of the genius of poor Joseph Breman. Another such poem—possessing such rare pathos—burning with such fire in its irregular rhymes—abounding with such grand and majestic metaphors, it would be difficult to find in the language.—*Pilot*.

"God rest you, Devin Reilly, in the place of your choice!
Where the blessed dew is falling, and the flowers have a voice;
Where the conscious trees are bending in homage to the dead,
And the earth is swelling upward, like a pillow for your head;
And HIS rest will be with you, for the lonely seeming grave,
Tho' a dungeon to the coward, is a palace to the brave;
Tho' a black Inferno circle, where the recreant are bound,
Is a brave Valhalla pleasure-dome where heroes are crown'd;
Oh! God's rest will be with you in the congress of the great,
Who are purified by sorrow, and are victors over fate;
Oh! God's rest will be with you in the corridors of fame,
Which was jubilant with welcome when Death named your name!

"Way 'mongst the heroes for another hero soul!
Room for a spirit which has struggled to its goal!
Rise, for in life he was faithful to his faith,
And entered without stain 'neath the portico of death;
And his fearless deeds around like attendant angels stand,
Claiming recognition from the noble and the grand.
Claiming to his meed, who, from fresh and bounding youth
To the days of manly trial, was truthful to the truth,
The welcome of the hero, whose foot would not give way
Till his trenchant sword was shivered in the fury of the fray;
And brave will be that welcome if the demi-gods above
Can love with a tithe of our humble mortal love.

"Have you seen the mighty tempest in its war cloak of cloud,
When it stalks thro' the midnight so defiant and proud—
When 'tis shouldering the ocean till the crouching waters fly,
From the thunder of its voice, and the lightning of its eye;
And the waves in timid multitudes are rushing to the strand
In a vain appeal for succor from the buffets of its hand?
Then you saw the soul of Reilly when, abroad in its might,
It dashed aside with loathing all the creatures of the night!
Till the plumed hosts were humbled, and their crests, white no
more,

Were soiled with the sand, and strewn upon the shore!
For the volumed swell of thunder was concentrated in his form,
And his tread was a conquest, and his blow was like a storm!

"Have you seen a weary tempest, when a harbor is near,
And its giant breast is heaving from the speed of its career?
How it puts off its terrors, and is timorous and weak,
As it stoops upon the waters with its cheek to their cheek—
As it broods like a lover over all the quiet place,
Till the dimpling smiles of pleasure are eddying in its trace?
Then you saw the soul of Reilly when, ceasing to roam,
It flung away the clouds, and nestled to its home;
When the heave and swell were ended, and the spirit was at rest,
And gentle thoughts, like white-winged birds, were dreaming on
its breast;
And the tremulous sheets of sunset around its couch were rolled
In voluptuous festooning of purple lined with gold.

"Oh! sorrow on the day when our young apostle died,
When the lonely grave was opened for our darling and our pride;
When the passion of a people was following the dead,
Like a solitary mourner with a bowed uncovered head;
When a nation's aspirations were stooping o'er the dust;
When the golden bowl was broken, and the trenchant sword was
rust;

When the brave tempestuous spirit, with an upward wing, had
passed;

And the love of the wife was a widow's love at last:
Oh! God rest you, Devin Reilly, in the shadow of that love,
And God bless you with His bliss, in the pleasure-dome above!
Where the heroes are assembled, and the very angels bow
To the glory of eternity which glimmers on each brow.

"Lay me on a hillside, with my feet to the dew,
Where the life of the verdure is faintly stealing thro',
On the slope of a hill, with my face to the light
Which glows upon the dawn, and glorifies the night;
Would it were a hillside in the land of the Gael,
Where the dew falls like tear-drops, and the wind is a wail;
Where the winged superstitions are gleaming thro' the gloom,
Like a host of frightened fairies to beautify the tomb!
On the slope of a hill, with your face to the sky,
Which clasped you like a blessing in the days gone by;
When your hopes were as radiant as the stars of the night,
And the reaches of the future throbbed with constellated light!"

The signs of disunion between the Greek and Slav population of European Turkey continue to manifest themselves. The inhabitants of Adrianople, Greeks as well as Turks, have petitioned the Government to be allowed to take up arms against "the common enemy." From the Porte the address was sent on to the Sultan himself, who replied by ordering the Grand Vizier to thank the petitioners and tell them that he still hoped to maintain peace, but that in the event of war he meant to place himself at the head of his Army, and counted on the co-operation of all Ottoman subjects without distinction of race or religion. Sultan Abdul Hamid is already showing himself much more accessible than his predecessors, and has actually written in the *Levant Herald*—so it is alleged—an article on the reforms.

D. J. S. T. O. H. R.
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FAMILY BUTCHER,
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With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
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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
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West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balcutha	...	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. Peckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	...	Cameron & Garden
Matsura	...	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. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

[CARD.]

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

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FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,
TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
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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!
At Moderate Prices.
PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

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PRIVATE FAMILY WASHING.
Fitted with every Modern Improvement for
WASHING, DRYING, STARCHING,

AND
M A N G L I N G ;

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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.

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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. M A G E E.



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

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Dunedin, August 31, 1876.

Sir,—Having taken your Gullah'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.**

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Trade purchasers treated liberally.

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CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

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Princes-street.
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Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.
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Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks
Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.
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North East Valley Works.

W A N T E D K N O W N—Mr. Thos. Robson, Tailor, has removed from Octagon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble, Bootmaker.

W A N T E D K N O W N—Tweed Suits from £3 10s; Trowsers, from 18s. Workmanship and fit guaranteed. **T. ROBSON,** Tailor

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GENERAL HOUSE AND SHIP DECORATOR,
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(Late of Sandhurst, Victoria.)

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First-class Stabling.

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CONSISTING OF
GOODS OF HOME AND COLONIAL
MANUFACTURE,

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SWEEPING REDUCTIONS FOR CASH,
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April 12, 1877.

MESSES. DONALDSON AND BOWMAN beg to inform the Public that they have commenced business in **GEORGE-STREET.** Being practical men, combined with their strict attention to business, they hope to secure a large trade.
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DONALDSON AND BOWMAN,
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GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

RELIGION AND HEROISM.

[From the Month.]

PART THE FIRST.

In discussing the general question of the honesty of the Catholic priesthood, and their internal belief in their religious professions, Dr. Newman makes the following thoughtful remarks:

I wonder (he says) that the self-devotion of our priests does not strike a Protestant in this point of view. What do they gain by professing a creed in which, if their enemies are to be credited, they really do not believe? What is their reward for committing themselves to a life of self-restraint and toil, and perhaps to a premature and miserable death? . . . What could support a set of hypocrites in the presence of a deadly disorder, one of them following another in long order up the forlorn hope, and one after another perishing? If they did not heartily believe in the creed of the Church, then I will say that the remark of the Apostle had its fullest illustration: "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." Protestants admire this, when they see it; but they do not seem to see so clearly that it excludes the very notion of hypocrisy.

Sometimes, when they reflect upon it, it leads them to remark on the wonderful discipline of the Catholic priesthood; they say that no Church has so well-ordered a clergy, and that in that respect it surpasses their own; they wish they could have such exact discipline among themselves. But is it an excellence which can be purchased? Is it a phenomenon which depends on nothing else than itself, or is it an effect which has a cause? You cannot buy devotion at a price. "It hath never been heard of in the land of Chanaan, neither hath it been seen in Theman. The children of Agar, the merchants of Meran, none of them have known its way." What then is that wonderful charm, which makes a thousand men act all in one way, and infuses a prompt obedience to rule, as if they were under some stern military compulsion? How difficult to find an answer, unless you will allow the obvious one, that they believe intensely what they profess!

That heroism and self-devotion may be elevated and exalted by religion is an axiom requiring no proof; but that all true heroism, all real self-devotion is founded on that faith "which is the substance of things to be hoped for," is not so fully apparent; still the evidence in favor of this view may be obtained without any very great difficulty, and whether we contrast the heroism manifested by the Catholic priesthood in the presence of disease and the certainty of death from contagion, or that which, not only the priesthood, but also all the religious orders as well as the laity have shown in battle and beside the ambulance, with that which is prompted by discipline and obedience, merely natural duty or patriotism, we cannot fail to mark the great contrast, and to feel that from the heart of every martyr who has fallen a victim to religious devotion and self-sacrifice, either in hospital or on the battle-field, or as one of those silent martyrs whose deeds are unknown and recorded only in the Book of Life, the cry has gone forth in its fullest significance: "They indeed have striven that they may receive a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible one."

These thoughts have been brought strongly before us while reading a little book recently published in Paris, called *L'Héroïsme en Soutane*, by General Ambert, and the following paper is entirely derived from this source, in the belief that at the present time of doubt and incredulity it cannot be without service to contemplate the heroism and self-devotion displayed by the French Catholic clergy and laity during the late war, and traced by the Author in his interesting book, from the very beginning of the contest to those days of madness which stained the streets of Paris with the blood of those martyrs—in the truest sense of the word—the martyrs of the Commune!

Hardly had the war of 1870 commenced, before a great cry of grief was heard throughout France. The national pride had never sustained so severe a blow. Evil passions were awakened, and the burning breath of Revolution was felt in the air. The priests were aroused, and listened eagerly to the distant sounds. They would have been deaf to the joyful cry of victory, but the moans of a bleeding country penetrated their very souls. They hastened to march towards the scene of suffering. They came from all parts, without call and without watchword; or rather, the country called them, and their watchword was, "God and France!"

A writer distinguished both in literature and politics has said: "The Christian religion is the first and only one which has cared for all the weaknesses of humanity, mental weakness, frailty of sex, of age, and of condition; this alone has changed the world, and is the political significance of that verse of Holy Scripture, *Emite spiritum tuum, et renovabis faciem terra.*" Some of the priests took their course towards the camps in order to assist the dying soldier on the battle-field; others, without separating from their flocks, prepared these for the time of trial. Some organised ambulances, and became later the protectors of the villages, caring for the wounded, extinguishing the burning harvests, sustaining drooping courage, and proclaiming the rights of the poor and feeble. On many a winter night the priests might be seen, guiding the young "mobiles" over the mountain paths, where they had gone astray and were likely to be surprised by the enemy.

When the villagers saw, upon the distant horizon, the long dark columns which announced the approach of the enemy, they all fled, driving before them their frightened flocks, mothers carrying their infants, the elders slowly following with the weeping children. One man alone remained—the curé of the village. The air had long resounded with the mournful toll of the bell, and at

this period there were but two voices heard in all France, the cannon and the church bell. As soon as the enemy had arrived the bell was silent, and the curé, armed with his breviary, would present himself to the General. How many villages, hamlets, and farmhouses have been preserved by the prayers of the humble curé; how many wounds have been healed by his hand; how many times has he led into his presbytery, and warmed with his charity, the exhausted soldier fainting by the wayside! Among these poor village curés, many have paid for their devotion with their lives. They have fallen as the common soldier falls, without noise and without show; no echo has repeated their dying words, and but too often the secret of their death has been carried into Prussia by some brutal soldier.

When the war was declared the French army numbered only forty-six chaplains. A single priest for a division of twelve thousand men was obviously insufficient. Applications came in on all sides, and became still more numerous in the time of disaster; one of these may be taken as an example of the spirit which inspired them all. The Abbé Testory, a canon of the Chapter of St. Denis, wrote to the Minister of War—"I beg you will nominate me as chaplain of the army of the Rhine; I will accept the lowest place, provided I can only serve my country, and take care of our valiant soldiers on the field of battle." By the beginning of September more than ten thousand applications had been received at the Ministry of War. About a hundred Jesuits appeared on the field of battle; many of them were wounded or killed during the war. In one of the battles of the army of the Loire a priest was carrying upon his shoulder a wounded soldier who still breathed; a charge of German cavalry swept all before it, and the priest received a sabre cut upon his face. This noble scar is still conspicuous upon the face of the Père de Rochemontaux when he gives his benediction to the faithful. Three Jesuits died in Germany among the prisoners whom they were serving. All the religious orders, without exception, were represented in the service of their country. Capuchins, with their brown robes, their bare heads and sandalled feet, gave an example of courage, sanctifying poverty, and rendering humility honorable. Many Dominicans might be named; the Pontifical Zouaves were served by Fathers Ligier and Gerlache, of the Order of St. Dominic. The 15th of December, 1870, witnessed the death of a religious of this order, in the ambulance of his convent, brought to the grave by the hardships of war; he was called Père Antoine. In the world he had been called the Baron Armand de Layre, and had also the diploma of a doctor at law. This is not the place to recall, the martyrdom of the Dominicans of Arcueil, but we may mention that before their assassination these Fathers had transformed their house into an ambulance. The Order of Carmelites lost at Spandau Father Hermann, who, unwilling to abandon the prisoners, died of small-pox while serving the soldiers. A single convent of Trappists, that of Notre-Dame-des-Dombes, supplied thirty-five brothers to the troops of l'Ain. The abbot of this convent, Dom Augustin, took the care of the troops attacked by small-pox; struck down in his turn he died, praying for France. This abbot, Dom Augustin, who had preferred the life of a Trappist to the world, was the Marquis d'Avezac de la Douze, of a noble and ancient family; his ancestors, during the Crusades, had fallen by the side of St. Louis, while he, the Trappist, died among the common soldiers. Cistercians, Premonstratensians, Carthusians, Oratorians, and the Professors of the Sorbonne, all furnished chaplains to the army, or made themselves conspicuous in Germany by their efforts for the good of the prisoners.

In the midst of this host one class of men have merited the front rank—the Brothers of the Christian Schools. In its pride the world gives them the name of "Frères Ignorantins!" but where were all the learned Academicians, the distinguished scholars, so famed for eloquence and literature; the statesmen who govern the world, so sceptical and full of mockery; where were all these in the hour when "Brother Ignoramus" fell upon the field of battle, busied with the removal of the dead? On the 8th of December, 1870, the dead were being removed in waggons from Petit-Bry, Champagne, and Croisy; the Christian Brothers who had charge of this were clearing away the snow in order to find the bodies of the fallen soldiers—they had not had an instant's repose since the preceding night. Two Prussian captains were superintending the removal of the bodies of the German soldiers. One of these captains, who had followed with kindly look the prodigious labors of the brothers, said—"We have not seen the equal of this in France." "With the exception of the Grey Sisters," said the other captain. During the campaign the Christian Brothers counted nineteen deaths in their ranks. One day they were marching outside the ramparts of Paris, having at their head the venerable Brother Philip, seventy-eight years old; a doctor belonging to one of the ambulances, seeing them march thus in the face of death, cried out—"Blessings upon you for all the good you do, you humble servants of the soldiers! Truly yours is the true science—the science of charity, abnegation, and devotion, the science which makes heroes; and Paris and France, when delivered, will say that you have deserved well of your country."

The 19th of December, 1870, Brother Nethelme was struck by a Prussian ball, dying after two days of suffering. He was hardly buried when a young man presented himself to the Superior, Father Philip. "I have come," said he, "from the department of Lozère, to take the place of my brother Nethelme, who has just been killed." "Have you received the consent of your family?" asked the Superior. "My father and my mother," replied the young man, "kissed me and blessed me before I was allowed to depart." This indeed is chivalry in its heroic grandeur and most sublime simplicity.

(To be continued.)

1 Our article will be a very free translation and necessarily a very great abridgement, but we shall endeavour to render it as faithful as possible, referring the reader for many most interesting details to the book itself.

The Catholics of Marseilles have resolved to present a golden throne to the Holy Father on the day of the celebration of his Holiness' "golden wedding" to the Episcopate.

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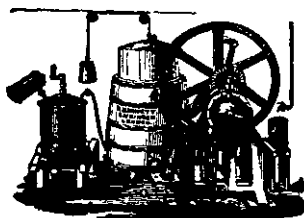
L. O. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Keves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of their various manufactures.

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

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Sale at Lowest Rates.
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22s per ton; Shag Point, 35s per ton; cut dry
Manuka, 25s per load; cut dry Pine, 18s per
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THE GREATEST

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

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the
system against those evils which so often be-
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all disorders of the liver and stomach—the
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Is the most effectual remedy for old sores
wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin dis-
ease; in fact, when used according to the
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These Medicines may be obtained from all
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They are prepared only by the Proprietor,
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from the United States.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AT THE ANTIPODES.

SOME fifteen years ago a work was published by Mr. T. W. M. Marshall, entitled "Christian Missions; their agents, their methods and results." The design of the author is to prove, and mainly, too, by the testimony of Protestant authorities, that the Protestant missionaries employed were unfit generally speaking for the work from their worldly spirit, and in many instances from their immoral or dissolute habits, and that they have utterly failed in the work of converting the heathens; while on the other hand the Catholic missionaries were apostolic in their teaching and manners, and actually succeeded to a notable and striking extent in the work of converting the pagan to the faith and love of Christ in all parts of the world. A few facts respecting the missions to the Australian Blacks and the Maoris, taken from this work, may prove interesting to the readers of the TABLET. Dr. Lang, the Presbyterian historian of New South Wales, says, in August, 1852, "There is as yet no well authenticated case of the conversion of one Australian Black." This is not due to the want of money. In the year 1828, when the whole population of the colony—European I presume—was a little over thirty-six thousand, the cost of the Anglican Ecclesiastical establishment was £22,000. Twenty-two thousand pounds! But this did not satisfy the Anglican apostles—two in number. They each presented an account for extras, one for £700 the other for £800, and got it too.

Archdeacon Scott, after failing in business in England and then acting as a clerk or secretary merged at last into an ecclesiastical dignity and was sent out on a salary of £2,000. Two thousand pounds! What was the fruit of the teaching of those well-paid Protestant missionaries as regards the conversion of the aborigines? Literally nothing. Bishop Broughton told the Committee of the House of Commons that he did not believe it possible to instil into the mind of an Australian Black any adequate idea of God or Christianity—an opinion which it is only fair to say was repudiated by Wesleyan witnesses before the same Committee. So far is this from being true that Mr. Gerstaecker, an experienced German traveller, tells that he visited a school in which native children read the bible with a great deal more expression and emphasis than children in English village schools commonly do. Is it likely that Australian Blacks would be incapable of receiving truths intended by God to be addressed to all men? "Efforts prodigal indeed in zeal and money," say Col. Mundy, in his History of the Australian Colonies, "have been made to Christianise and civilise the Australian Blacks, but they have hitherto met with failure." From these barren Protestant missions turn now to the Roman Catholic missions. A Protestant traveller, Mr. W. S. Bradshaw, in his "Voyages in India and China," etc., admits the success of the Roman Catholic missionaries among the Australian Blacks in these words—"The Roman Catholic clergy have a native mission establishment in Victoria Plains where they make the natives useful by taking every means of civilising them. A very good feeling exists between the Roman Catholics and natives."

A new Benedictine monastery was in 1859 solemnly blessed in the district of Perth. From that hour hope dawned on the native of Australia. The example of the industry of the monks has been followed by many natives, who, abandoning their wandering life, have turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil and now live on its produce. Moreover, three young Australian blacks have been sent from this institution to Rome to complete their education. Here is proof that the Australian blacks are not incapable of civilisation or receiving Christian instruction, notwithstanding that Protestant missionaries, and I may say Protestants generally, if not some Catholics too, have so often pronounced their case to be utterly desperate. The idea so commonly put forward by English Protestant writers, that barbarous races like the Australian and New Zealand aborigines must, of necessity or by an order of Providence, disappear before the march of Christian civilisation, is one which, as Lord Goderich wrote to Governor Bourke, cannot be heard without feelings of indignation and shame. But shame or no shame, it is a notion which seems to have taken firm possession of the majority of the English Protestant people. It is, moreover, a fact which Protestant travellers and others who have visited pagan countries attest, that the Protestant missionaries make Christians, or rather nominal Christians, of those whom they undertake to convert, only to make them worse and more unamiable characters, in many respects, than they were when living in paganism, and before the missionary ever visited them. They have made the unfortunate Maori what he was not before they took him in hand—inhabitable, greedy, and selfish. You shall see something more of this in a future communication with which I mean to trouble you. It is a terrible and humbling thought that England, as the high priest of Protestantism, is not only civilising noble savages like the Maori off the face of the earth, but also spoiling and corrupting the morals of such of them as may for a time survive. Those savage races which have long escaped the blighting influence of Protestantism, and have been taught by Catholic missionaries, are not disappearing but increasing in numbers, and along with the faith they adopt the habits of a real Christian. No sooner do the self-willed, worldly, and luxurious English and American Protestant missionaries appear on the field, formerly occupied by the self-denying Catholic missionary alone, than the work of real conversion is suspended, or rather goes back. The vices of the civilised Protestant man then become engrafted on those of the savage. The fate of the latter is sealed. He begins to sink in the moral scale, and his vices lead to the extinction of his race. His fatal Protestant friends then slip into his place, and enjoy his lands and his other possessions in due time. It was a dismal day for the pagan nations of the world when England renounced the Catholic faith, and the Catholic nations themselves became unfaithful to their creed, as so many of them have done. The just Judge of the nations will surely punish, in some way, such conduct as this, but how or when we cannot know. Already they have felt his scourge.

CARDINAL MANNING'S BELIEF.

At St. Peter's Church, Hatton-garden, on Sunday evening, 14th January, Pontifical Vespers were sung by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. His Eminence was assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. Kirner, and Fathers Crescitelli, Nenci, J. Bannin, and O'Haire. After Vespers his Eminence preached the sermon, taking for his text:—

"And all the kings of the earth shall adore Him; all the nations shall serve Him" (Psalm lxxi. 11).

In the course of his remarks his Eminence said that the time once was when the kings of the earth did adore Him, and the nations served Him—when kings and princes bowed down before the name of Jesus. But what was the state of Christendom at the present day? Time was when Christendom from east to west was one great family of the faith, but now nations and men had gone astray from Jesus Christ. The unity of Christendom was rent asunder; what was formerly Catholic unity is now rent into he knew not how many sections. Looking abroad one might almost think that the prophecy contained in the words of the text would not be fulfilled. The Vicar of Jesus Christ is despoiled of his rightful possessions, and Church, law, and order set at defiance. Heresy and schism were rampant, and men had taken to interpret for themselves the Divine commands and revelations, accepting that which suited their inclinations, and rejecting that which was opposed to their own ends. In the whole history of the Church, however, there never was a time when within the Church herself unity was so strong, so manifest, as at this day. What were the heresies of the present time? he asked. Heresy was a Greek word, signifying "choosing." And to render it into familiar language, it was picking and choosing on the part of the world, who rejected the Divine voice of the Church, which spoke with authority, for observances of their own creation. The world not only rejected the truth, but in their wisdom (as they thought it) they rejected the teachings of their acknowledged leaders and founders. There was not now a man in Switzerland who believed and practised what Calvin taught, not a man in Scotland who believed what Knox taught, nor in England what Cranmer taught. Where is Protestantism? It is an inconsistency. Even among themselves Protestants were at war with each other, and dissension and discord was raging. His Eminence expressed his belief in an ultimate reunion with the Church of God, that reverence to his Blessed Mother would be again universal, and that unity would be again restored. Those in middle age might not live to see the day, but he believed their children would, and they would live to bless the day when the world returned to the Church and faith of their fathers.—*Westminster Gazette*.

EXPERIMENT WITH THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN.

THE long-expected and anxiously prepared-for firing against the 47-inch target by the 81-ton gun took place at the school of gunnery on Thursday, February 8. The weather was very thick until just before the arrival of the visitors by special train from London and special carriages from Southend, but by a quarter to eleven o'clock the sun broke out. The gun, on a line of heavy rails, lay facing the target, which stood exactly at the end of the broad road across the marshes and looked strong enough to resist anything. It was 16ft. long by 10ft. high, and was composed of four eight-inch plates of best rolled iron bolted together with three-inch bolts, three intervals of five inches each being filled with seasoned teak. Along the top lay one of the Thunderer plates, and similar plates at the sides helped to solidify the structure. The 47 inches of iron and teak were backed by three tiers of eight whole timber piles at intervals of 10ft. and 8ft., and the massive framework of great balks was strutted against these piles by diagonal and transverse timber, the joints of which were strengthened by angle plates of inch iron, held by inch bolts. Under the directions of Captain Ellis a white mark was placed on the target 3ft. 9in. from the bottom, and 6ft. 5in. from the left side, and on this the gun was laid. In front of it were the wires for measuring the velocity of the projectile, and between these and the gun was placed a screen of calico to test windage. At ten minutes to eleven General Campbell and other distinguished officers came on the ground, and presently a very large number of English and foreign visitors followed. At eleven o'clock the first bugle was sounded to clear the ground, and ten minutes later a second gave more urgent warning for the spectators to betake themselves to the splinter proofs. At twenty minutes past eleven the gun was fired. The report was comparatively slight, and the impact of 370lb. shell made very little noise. A flash of fire was seen as the shot struck, and on examination the projectile was found to have made a penetration of 46½ inches. Three of the 8-inch plates were pierced and the fourth bulged out about four inches. It was also cracked in a star, 8 inches in diameter. One of the great piles of the first series was nipped clean in two, and one 14-inch balk of timber was crushed to 9½ inches, and into matchwood. On the whole, penetration would have been effected in another inch. The base of the shell, which broke up, is about 4 inches from the face of the target. It is thought another shot would go completely through.

In many German parishes where the parish priests have died the coadjutor-priests have been allowed to continue to perform the parochial functions as formerly. But a communication has lately been made to several coadjutors in parishes thus circumstanced in Nassau that their continuing to perform the parochial functions after the death of the parish priest is illegal, and can no longer be permitted. This will leave several parishes quite destitute of ecclesiastical ministrations. Camberg and Hahn, with populations of 4,000 and 3,000 Catholics respectively, will suffer thus.

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

CATHOLIC BOOK-SELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Office of the Holy Week, by Rev. Father Crasset, S.J., cloth, 1s 6d., post, 2s.; morocco 7s. 6d., post, 8s.
 All for Jesus, by F. W. Faber, D.D. cloth lettered 7s 6d. post, 8s 6d.
 Catholic Interests in the nineteenth century, by Count de Montalembert, 2s 6d. by post 2s 10d.
 Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation, written in the Tower of London, in 1534, by Sir Thomas More, cloth lettered, 4s, post 4s 8d.
 Faith, Hope, and Charity, by Alleluia, a tale of the Reign of Terror cloth, 4s, by post, 4s 6d.
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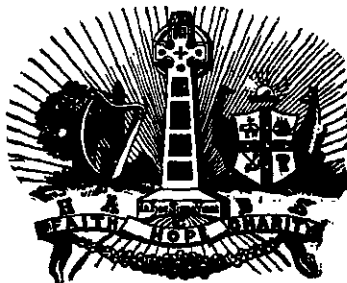
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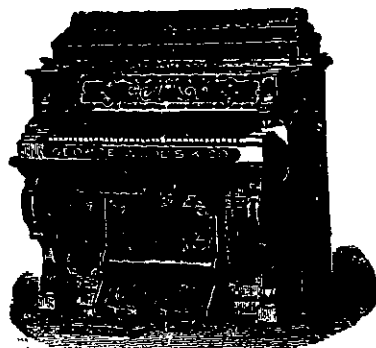
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HOUSES IN GREAT CITIES.

(Concluded.)

HE would propose a very simple model house for the metropolis, such a one as he would if he could build for himself. He would commence the reformation from the basement. The basement saps the health of the occupants of the house more than any other deteriorating influence. The basement walls and rooms are, however clean, always at fault on the score of dampness. They are surrounded by damp earth; into them all the rain which falls near the house splutters down. The pipes which convey the water from the roof and closets find at the basement their easiest points of leakage. Kettles, pots, and all vessels containing fluids here boil and cool. Their vapour is given forth and condensed. Clothes are here put to the fire, crockery set up to dry-sinks are deluged and scrubbed. All this wet passes by evaporation, with the help of a great fire, to the upper part of the house. At night the condensation ensues. In the morning the dripping walls are re-heated and the process goes on again. A lady he attended in the west of London suffered from neuralgic pains. He put his hand on the balustrade as he descended the stairs and found it covered with moisture. He told his patient that the builder was here wanted more than the doctor. A great authority was of opinion that malaria, fever, and ague were sufficiently accounted for by dampness. No doubt colds, exhaustion, toothache, &c., are either caused or aggravated by living above wet basements with fires in them to draw up the water, so that the occupant of the house is in a worse position than if he lived in a city raised on piles above a lake. The food in the damp air is rapidly decomposed, its particles carry infection through the house. The basement in good houses is also often made the sleeping place of women and children. Philanthropists sleep night after night over these catacombs. He had seen a house where 16 servants slept in underground beds, who could never at any season of the year see to dress without artificial light. The Barons of the Middle Ages took the precaution to cut off from all communication with themselves those who passed their lives in their dungeons. Now the laement properly should be an arched subway with a free current of air through. It should no longer be a living-place, a cooking-place, a laundry, bottle vault, refuse store, larder, servants' bedroom, drain-trap, and lavatory. It would consist of three arches, each of which through flue openings would communicate with the air. One of the arches would lead to the staircase at the back of the house to form the servants' entrance. In the basement would be placed the closed bin for receiving, by an outer shaft, all the refuse of the house. In the basement would be a closed tumbling bay in which the soil pipe would discharge. Through the basement the water pipe for supply of the house and the gas pipes would enter, and two at least of the arches might be fitted up with good furnaces or stoves, into which air derived from the upper part of the arch might be drawn and heated, purified, and passed into the upper part of the house. Nicely fitted, the basement rooms might be turned into hot air rooms, like the Roman baths, or to other useful purposes. But about the basement part there would always be this provision, that it could never be entered by a direct shaft communicating and forming a distinctive connexion with the rooms of the house above. The next change would be in the staircase. This change is not easy in houses, as at present constructed. But in new houses it should never be omitted. In the present construction, the staircase is the shaft of the dwelling through which all the products of respiration, combustion, and other forms of volatile impurity rise from the lower to the upper floors. It holds an open communication with all parts, and while it allows for the diffusion of every volatile impurity and damp, it prevents all possibility of maintaining through the house an equitable and agreeable temperature. It is the great source of draughts and it lessens the size and comfort of every floor. It enforces that all the water-closets shall be included actually in the living part of every dwelling—one of the most unwholesome and objectionable of all modern arrangements. The staircase should be placed in the rear of the house in a distinct shaft or tower of its own, leading straight from the ground floor to the upper part above the level of the house. At each floor there should be a door, and each flat would be independently lighted, warmed, and ventilated. Through the shaft the ventilating tubes could be carried, a lift, closets, and lavatories would be in the shaft. All that should be out of the house would be in this shaft. In the third floor should be the kitchen and servants' dormitories. From a spare boiler in the kitchen hot water should pass into any floor. The kitchen would have its own sink, opening into the dust shaft. The cock loft above, so called because it is the crown or cap of the house, is now misapplied and misconstrued. Here is a pointed roof, beneath which one is roasted in the summer and frozen to death (there is actual experience of this fate) in winter. Here upon a firm, almost level, asphalted roof, Dr. Richardson would raise a garden covered with brick and glass. Into this the stair-shaft would finally enter, and if any impurities reached this covered garden with its summer temperature always derived from the kitchen just beneath, the impurities would be eaten by the plants. Here the children and other inmates of the house would play and find relief from the monotonous contemplation of one or two rooms of limited size (Applause.)

THE CHURCH IN AMERICA.

We have received from a respected correspondent a portion of a letter referring to an article which appeared some months since in our columns, and of which the writer evidently mistakes the drift. We alluded to non-Catholic America, and did not take into consideration the effects of the Faith upon the great Republic. We have much pleasure in publishing the extract forwarded to us, and which contains much that is valuable and cheering:—

You pointed to an editorial in a recent issue of the *TABLET*, headed "A Nation's Bane." The writer speaks as if we were galloping head, neck, and heels to the devil. I suppose we have some wicked sinners amongst us, the same as in every other country. I hardly believe America is quite as bad as he writes it down in the *TABLET*. I think it speaks well for the country the rapid growth and spread of the Catholic faith, and, if we be allowed to forecast the future by the light of the past, we may, without presumption, predicate for Catholicity a career of usefulness and glory and influence far-reaching and all-pervading on American soil, hitherto unequalled, even in the most triumphant days of our holy and venerable Mother.

Only one hundred years ago, the Catholics of the United Colonies consisted of a few isolated groups, without influence, authority, or legal recognition; in the aggregate they counted about one in every thousand of the population. In 1810 the Catholics were estimated at upwards of 150,000, and the clergy 80, or double the number reported in 1800. Twenty years afterwards the laity had increased to 450,000, and the clergy to 232. The hierarchy, which only dated from 1789, at this time reckoned 13 bishops. In 1840 the Catholics increased over one million, and the priesthood to 432. In 1850 the Catholic population was estimated at two and a quarter millions, the clergy at 1800. The year 1860 added to the Church four and a half millions, under the charge of 2235 priests. The year 1876, the best authority, puts the Catholic population seven millions. In the year 1847, we had but 812 churches, several of which were small frame buildings. Many of these have since been pulled down, reconstructed, or rebuilt, and replaced by substantial brick or stone edifices. This in itself was a work of considerable merit; but when we reflect that since then no less than four thousand three hundred new churches have been added to this number, excellent specimens of solid masonry and architectural skill. The noble cathedrals especially which adorn Baltimore, Albany, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Boston, and other sees, are models of design, durability, and grandeur, of which any country or age might be proud. The same may be said, but with greater emphasis, of the Cathedral of St. Patrick now nearly completed in New York; that epic in marble, from the tall spire of which the glittering emblem of our salvation is destined, at no far distant day, to shine down upon a million faithful followers of the Cross. Eighty-seven hospitals, and two hundred and twenty asylums of various kinds, attest the practical charity and benevolence of the Catholics of America. The number of schools about one thousand, perhaps more. In the large cities most of the churches have a building for educational purposes attached. In the rural districts the basements of the churches are generally used for primary schools. There are also a number of what are called charity schools, generally under the charge of some of the teaching orders. New York alone boasts 24 of these schools, erected at a cost of four million dollars. There are 640 academies and select schools, with an average attendance of 60,000, for whose accommodation, as well as for the nuns and sisters who watch over them, an equal number of buildings, some very costly and extensive, have been provided. Though our seminaries and colleges do not show a proportionate rate of increase, either in numbers or attendance, the result, if taken by itself, is highly satisfactory. In the last century two of them only existed in the United States. Up to 1850 ten more were added. In 1874 we had 18 theological seminaries, attended by 1375 students; 68 colleges with over 10,000 pupils, and about 600 professors and teachers. Our deficiency here is plausible enough, but we will advance. Few persons who have not devoted special attention to Catholic matters, can form an estimate of the radical change which has been taking place gradually but surely in the American mind regarding Catholicity. Fifty years ago there were hundreds of towns and villages where professors of our faith, few and obscure, were looked upon with downright contempt; while a Catholic priest, because unknown, was regarded as little less than a monster of iniquity. In nearly all those places where formerly so little was known about our faith, are now to be found substantial churches, large and respectable congregations, zealous and respected priests, and, perhaps, one or more educational and charitable institutions. The rural American of to-day, who, with all his deficiencies, is usually a fair-minded man, being thus brought face to face with the things he had been taught to loathe, begins to feel the mists of prejudice lifted from his judgment, and ends by respecting the devotion and unaffected piety of those he lately contemned. Many other causes have likewise contributed to this desirable revolution in popular feeling, such as the annual visit of so many of our wealthy and influential citizens to Europe, where the ancient splendor of the Church may be seen in all its perfection. Godless education will not destroy America as the writer in the *TABLET* predicts, but I will predict if he takes a trip this way in a hundred years hence, he will find the grand old ship of state sailing the water of Catholic America.

About half-past twelve o'clock on Wednesday, 3rd January, the sea along the coast at Wicklow was observed to rise; beyond its usual height. About an hour afterward nearly the whole borough was submerged, the waves breaking over some of the houses. One house was completely levelled, and the furniture carried away. The inhabitants of the houses in Strand-street had to take refuge in the upper stories. Along the quay a strange sight presented itself. Timber was floating about in all directions and swept out to sea, one merchant losing about £50 worth. Several breaches are reported in the line of railway near Newcastle, and no trains can get past. The two o'clock train from Dublin was stopped at Kilcool, and all the up trains remained at Wicklow. Such a rising of the sea has never before occurred at Wicklow.

We learn that Mr. McLiskey, of Ratray-street, is clearing off his first-class stock of boots and shoes at unprecedentedly low rates. The sale will last for a month, and affords an opportunity to economical heads of houses of laying in a supply of capital shoe-leather for the winter.

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A N A P P E A L.

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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.

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The following is a list of persons who have paid an instalment of their Subscriptions:—

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866	624	2236	1396
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991	1792	1229	582
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1818	509	1163	2083
1417	210	1380	980
139	926	2205	2308
1657	1964	1788	495
724	1323	235	1616
152	1808	190	1413
491	263	982	2149
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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.

BIRTH.

PERRIN—On the 14th instant, at her residence, Russell-street, Mrs. J. F. Perrin, of a daughter.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THERE is no truth in the saying that the Sun dances on Easter Sunday. The idea, however, is not without a charm; it probably originated in the thought of the fitness of all nature's rejoicing at the resurrection of the Saviour of the World.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1877.

HOLY SCRIPTURE AT FAULT.

CAN a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit? The SAVIOUR of the WORLD declares that it cannot, but the Rev. Professor SALMOND evidently considers that it can. Whose dictum are we to receive as the truth? In the course of a lecture delivered by him last week to the Knox Church Young Men's Society, entitled the "Relation of Christianity to Science and Civilisation," and much of which, as reported by the Otago Daily Times, we find remarkably good and pertinent, but from much of which we also dissent emphatically, the rev. gentleman alluded to took occasion to assert the claim of the Church to having contributed largely to the civilisation of the world; to eulogise the primitive missionaries, and even to pass a qualified sentence of approbation upon certain works of the religious orders.

The Church, indeed, he speaks of, is not the divine and infallible institution that we, Catholics, know by that name. In "each generation it invariably shares, in its measure, the prejudices and infirmities which belong to its generation," therefore it cannot be that which is appointed to teach the nations truth that cannot vary, and which CHRIST has promised to be with, "All days, even to the consummation of the world." The example of missionary labour also, which he has especially brought forward is suspicious. He speaks generally as follows:—"The lands were covered with impenetrable forests; the missionaries were the first to penetrate them, made the first roads, and the spots where they raised their tents are now the centres of great cities. The missionaries have made alphabets, and grammars, and dictionaries, and given the first books to innumerable barbarous tribes—they have carried with them the spade and plough, clothing and buildings, drainage and agriculture, schools and medicine—and all this, not as their main work, but as a mere incidental—superadding all this to

the leavening of their minds with sublime truths and new moral ideas and emotions." But he does not give us any of the particulars concerning the missionaries who accomplished all this, and who were invariably monks. The results of their labours he avails himself of, when forced in defence of the Christian faith to point to what the Church has done for the world; the names of the labourers he dare not name, for what follower of CALVIN and KNOX might without a blush openly appeal to the works of the sons of ST. BENEDICT in illustration of the benefits conferred upon the world by religion? "Less than a century after the death of BENEDICT," says MONTALEMBERT, "all that barbarism had won from civilisation was reconquered; and more still, his children took in hand to carry the gospel beyond those limits which had confined the first disciples of CHRIST. After Italy, Gaul, and Spain had been taken from the enemy, Great Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia were in turn invaded, conquered, and incorporated with Christendom. The West was saved; a new empire was founded; a new world begun."

Professor SALMOND, however, instead of instancing any one of the great missionaries from amongst the monks, who were the true victors, holds up to admiration a doubtful apostle, for, though not by name, he clearly indicates ULPHILAS, who, while he composed an alphabet, and gave to the Goths a version of Holy Scripture, did yet but win these barbarians to Arianism, and thereby infect with heresy all the kindred tribes of the North, from which many terrible deeds followed in due course. The Rev. Professor, however, perhaps desired only to be consistent, so far as his subject would allow him, and therefore took care to avoid stating broadly that the best proof he could adduce in support of the beneficial influence of Christianity, was the good works performed by men whom the narrowness of his creed compels him to believe to have been idolaters.

But we merely make these remarks in passing. We are not concerned in any special manner with the notions of a church entertained by members of the Presbytery, individually or collectively; nor with the particular preacher whom they may select in order to illustrate their idea of primitive mission work. What we desire to call attention to is the following passage which occurred in this lecture to which we allude:—"Monastic institutions are in bad odour among us, and not without reason. There is a radical vice in the institution; it has always degenerated into viciousness; and it becomes at length an intolerable thing. However, there were long periods during which the monasteries were the centres of all humanising and civilising influences. They stood as a shield between a wild, lawless, feudal nobility and down-trodden serfs. They were the asylums and hospitals of the district. They were the homes of literature, where laborious hands saved from oblivion the treasures of ancient literature. They were the conservators of learning, music, poetry, and architecture—the nurseries of agriculture and arboriculture."

Here we have a picture of a tree rooted in evil, and yet bringing forth fruit surpassing the fabled apples of the Hesperides. The Rev. Professor evidently differs generally from the decision laid down in the Gospel, strict compliance with which he makes his boast.

"There is radical vice in the monastic institution," says the Rev. Professor SALMOND. But ATHANASIUS, BASIL, and CHRYSOSTOM, JEROME, AMBROSE, and AUGUSTINE were defenders of the monks, and promoters of their institution. Can it be that these great intellects shall be found incapable of judging as to what lay at the root of the system they approved? Their opinion will, at least, pass current as being of equal value with that of any Professor, however wise or learned he may be, who occupies a theological chair at the present day, and in comparison with such an one we leave it.

That the Monastic institution, however, "has always degenerated into viciousness," we strenuously deny. Such a statement is hardly justifiable even on the ground of its being a rhetorical flourish; and in a would-be champion of Christianity we should gladly see Christian charity predominant; which in this instance is not the case. There have been abuses in the institution referred to; but, says LACORDAIRE, "Abuses prove nothing against any institution; and if it is necessary to destroy every thing that has been subject to abuse—that is to say, of things which are good in themselves, but corrupted by the liberty of man—God himself ought to be seized upon his inaccessible throne, where too often we have seated our own passions and errors by His side." Had the Monastic institution generally degenerated into viciousness, it must have passed away long since from the face of the earth, instead of being as it is at the present day, and never

more vigorous nor flourishing. Those monasteries which became corrupt invariably perished.—"Life ebbed away from them little by little," says MONTALEMBERT,—"not only religious life, but life of every kind. In spite of the attractions which an existence easy and rich, almost without care and mortifications, offered to vulgar souls, a sufficient number of monks could not be found to people these dishonoured sanctuaries. Let us well observe, to the honour of human nature, as of Christianity and religious life, that the corrupt orders were always barren. The world would have none of them, as God would not. Like God, the world addressed them in these words: 'I would thou wert hot or cold—so then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth.'"—We quote from the English translation of *The Monks of the West*, which accounts for our use of the *Authorised Version*.

But of what avail is it to write? The "Protestant Tradition" requires that the Monastic institution should be considered vicious, and vicious it will continue on the tongues of Protestant lecturers to the end, let truth proclaim never so loudly in its favour, and its works testify to its nature,—the fruit to the value of the tree.

THE TRUE TEST.

THE death of a religious has reminded us of the bitter enemy which the Catholic Church possesses in the Government of the Czar. The lady to whom we refer was named NARISCHKIN. She was member of a noble family of Russia, and many years ago, while still in the morning of life, she renounced the schismatic creed of her country, and entered the fold of the Church. In consequence of this act, when she had concealed the step she had taken for several months, during which she resided in her uncle's house at Moscow, lest she should be the means of drawing down upon her relatives the ire of the EMPEROR, it was thought desirable that she should leave her native land, and she took advantage of the marriage of one of her sisters to remove to Venice, where she resided until she felt called upon to enter religion, which she did by taking the veil in a convent of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

We have, however, no intention of dwelling upon the life of this saintly nun; we quote it only in illustration of the nature of that despotism of the North towards which men's minds are, in consequence of the interest that attaches to the Eastern Question, at present turned, and in favour of which many arguments are being advanced; writers of mark even endeavouring to show that the cause of Russia is that of civilisation, and that it is no longer true to say the Tartar lurks beneath the Muscovite skin. But as straws indicate the direction and force of the winds, so do such slight matters as the event alluded to tell of the extent of the tyranny that holds in check even the individual members of a private family; and though this, of which we speak, happened in the reign of NICOLAS, that of ALEXANDER, if the truth were fully considered, would be found not one whit more enlightened or liberal.

Of all the royal or imperial houses of Europe, that of Russia is least to be estimated by any signs of nobleness or amiability shown by its head CATHERINE II. herself, disgraceful as was her life, and tyrannous her reign, gave many evidences of an admirable disposition. In her letters to Madame DE BIELKE there are instances of remarks that seem to betray a true woman's heart. She speaks of the games played with her little son for the sake of playing the child, and, pitying an ill-used Queen, declares that, for her own part, she could have loved her husband dearly, had such been his good pleasure. The sentiments expressed by her to PAOLI, the Corsican patriot, breathe the very soul of magnanimity; and the picture drawn of her by GRIMM, when for the time she was wont to throw off in a degree the grandeur of her state, and converse with him familiarly, would seem to depict one to whom an ignoble thought, much less such an act, would be an impossibility: "*The Empress was in truth*," he says, "never absent from these *tête-à-tête*, but neither was she ever there too palpably." Yet of what CATHERINE was, let the student of history judge.

The occupant of the throne of all the Russias is not, therefore, to be judged by any symptoms of amiability shown by him. These indications have generally proved deceptive, and much better may ALEXANDER be known by the deeds of his myrmidons in Central Asia and in Poland, than by any signs of humanity given by him, if such there have been, as it seems to be assumed in some quarters. A tamer of "anarchic"

peoples, that is the rôle assigned to him by CARLYLE, who mistakes phantasmagoria of the imagination for historical entities. Much better may he be known as the oppressor of those, who of all men are most regardful of law and order, the faithful members of the Catholic Church.

BAD FOR THE PACIFIC PROSPECT.

In event of the long threatened war in Europe taking place, which can hardly any longer seem doubtful, and for which we have all along looked, the interesting question arises, as to whether it can possibly conclude without other powers than those beginning the contest becoming involved. Our opinion is that such is most unlikely to be the case. Too many and too great interests, opposed to one another, are concerned, to allow of matters easily settling down again when once they have been thus violently disturbed, even were there a sincere desire, on the part of all those who profess such sentiments, for the isolation of the war, and that its results should be alone the amelioration of the provinces governed by Turkey.

But we do not believe that in one most important instance, at least, this desire is sincere, for we cannot see how it is possible that Germany can be supposed willing to endure, for any lengthened period, the position in which she now finds herself. The *London Times*, in its issue of 14th February last, has a leader inquiring into what might be the course of action likely to be pursued by this country "if Russia should pass the confines of diplomacy." And, according to the opinion put forward in the journal alluded to, the answer may be read in a summary of an address, lately delivered by Emperor WILLIAM to his grandson on the occasion of the Prince's entry into active service.

The *Times* having pursued the Emperor's speech, and shown how—so far as regards the German empire—great results have followed "minute attention to seemingly small details," and that the perfection of the organisation, now arrived at in the country referred to, is owing to the "docility, plodding, and intelligence" of its people, thus concludes the article from which we quote. "Trade must suffer from the loss of the physical strength and brain which are drawn to the barrack-room. Literature and science must suffer from the diversion of the rarest mental qualities to the purposes of war. Political freedom must suffer in order that discipline may be perfect. The most thoughtful statesmen of Germany would not deny these facts; but they would reply that wealth, and culture, and liberty must have a second place in their minds, so long as Europe is an armed camp, and Germany must guard the unity she has won."

What, then, has Germany gained, so far, by this unity? The right only, it seems, to deteriorate uninterfered with from without. The results of her patient labor, her attention to "small details," the reward of her "docility, plodding, and intelligence," are this alone. But is it at all likely that her statesmen—above all, her most astute statesman of statesmen, Prince VON BISMARCK—can, in their hearts, be content with this, or other than most anxious to seize the first opportunity that may offer to put an end to so unsatisfactory a state of affairs? Most certainly it is not probable, for otherwise they would lose their claim to the quality of intelligence, with which the *Times* justly accredits the whole people to which they belong. Nor can we believe that the "plodding and docility" of the masses could go to such a length as, for any prolonged space of years, to submit to such a condition of matters.

We may, then, naturally conclude that Germany is desirous, perhaps above all other nations, of seeing this affair of the general European camp come to an end; and, since this cannot be brought about in times of peace, that she is only anxious for such a war to take place as may secure for her, once for all, a position of security, where "wealth, culture, and liberty," may resume the first place in the minds of her statesmen, as it was credibly reported to be the case before her boasted unity was accomplished; a unity, indeed, more to be deplored, if it be rightly considered, than applauded, since it appears to have become the prison-house of the mind of that nation which it thus rather overwhelms than advances.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Church of the Sacred Heart, at Tinker's Gully, was dedicated on Sunday last, by the Most Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Walsh, Royer, Larkin, Kehoe, and Sheehan. High Mass was celebrated on the occasion, being finely rendered by the choir of priests, and a sermon was preached by the Bishop. The sacrament of confirmation was also administered to

thirty-two recipients; his Lordship delivering afterwards a suitable address. We understand that the church is quite clear of debt. The day was fine, and a congregation considered large for the locality were assembled.

His Excellency the Governor is expected to arrive in Dunedin this morning. He comes by the *Hinemoa*, and will probably land at the Rattray-street wharf. An attempt was made to get up a political agitation so as to prevent any public recognition of the Governor's arrival; but, fortunately for the reputation of Dunedin, the matter fell to the ground, and the City Council will present his Excellency with an address of welcome.

THE Very Rev. Monsignor Kirby, Rector of the Irish College at Rome, and one of the Pope's chamberlains, recently presented his Holiness with a supplementary sum of money on the part of the Catholics of Otago; thus raising the Peter's Pence contributed by the Diocese of Dunedin to a considerable amount.

A discovery of gold has been made at West Taieri, in the neighbourhood of Outram, but nothing as yet has shown that would justify a rush.

It seems by no means certain that Russia will find in the Turks a contemptible adversary, capable only of yielding an easy victory; it is not outside the range of possibilities that the combatants may be found pretty fairly matched, and the contest prolonged much beyond anything generally expected. For our own part, while we have no sympathy whatever for the Turks, and not the least desire, apart from other considerations, that they should continue to reign at Constantinople, we shall see with alarm any successes that will serve to advance the power of Russia.

ONE of the signs which we have marked of late that presage the success of Home Rule, is a spiritless article in a recent number of the *Saturday Review*, in which the writer, while he makes an attempt at strongly condemning and ridiculing the measure, plainly betrays that he knows himself to be but the opponent of a cause surely gaining ground. When the biting "Reviler" grows insipid, it may easily be foreseen that some good issue is about to become apparent.

THE very respectable sum of £37 was netted at a concert recently given at Hamilton East, in aid of the Catholic Church, which is now being built there. Judging from the report of the entertainment given in the *Waikato Times*, we should say the district in question must contain a considerable amount of talent. Several songs, readings, and instrumental performances were given in first-class style, and the appreciation of the audience, shown by a demand for encores, prolonged the affair until midnight.

We would call the attention of all persons holding tickets for the late auction at Christchurch to the list of winning numbers given in another column.

The concert and exhibition, in aid of the Pope family, held this week in the University Hall, Dunedin, were attended with much success; the music was extremely good, and the works of art collected well worthy of a visit. Amongst the most beautiful pictures shown, we noticed certain of those intended for prizes in the forthcoming art union, in aid of the Dominican Convent building fund. Of these latter, the three principal were hung between the windows of the side room, at the bottom of the hall to the left. They were those sent from Rome—namely, Guido Remi's "Aurora," "An Italian Woman and Child," and "A Sybil." No doubt their beauty attracted many admirers for it is striking in the extreme, and could not be hidden even by the unfavorable position in which the paintings were placed. They were, however, well situated for the purpose of ornamenting the wall of the room, which, otherwise, would have had a rather bare appearance. The Lady Superior of the Dominican Convent also lent two exquisite tables of mosaic.

THE net amount, received as the result of the lecture delivered by the Rev. W. Kelly, S.J., in aid of the Port Chalmers Church fund, was £33 17s 6d.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

London, April 14.

The Earl of Derby, in the House of Lords last night, expressed his regret that the circular just issued by the Porte was against peace. Lord Hartington, in moving for the production of additional papers, asked how the Government reconciled the protocol with the integrity and independence of Turkey. The Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary for War, in refusing the production of the papers, said England's last word was in favor of peace, and strong objections were uttered against war being made with Turkey. England had signed the protocol to afford Russia a chance to disarm. The motion of Lord Hartington was withdrawn.

Montenegro's demands have been finally rejected by the Porte and hostilities renewed.

The Russians are advancing on Jassy. All Russian reserves on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments. A declaration of war by Russia is considered to be imminent.

The reserve of the Roumanian permanent army has been called out.

There was a war panic during the week on the Stock Exchange. Consols fell one-half per cent., and are now at 96. Russian stock fell 5 per cent., and Turkish 1 per cent. Money is easy; minimum rate of discount unchanged. Australian securities unchanged.

The third emigrant ship, with 350 souls aboard, is leaving New York to-day for Sydney.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget estimates the surplus revenue at the end of the year at £445,000. The estimated revenue of the United Kingdom for 1877-8 is £79,000,000; the estimated expenditure, £78,790,000. No increase or remission of taxation is proposed.

The wool market is depressed, owing to the prospect of war and heavy arrivals. The wheat market is excited, and prices are advancing. New Zealand is at 57s to 58s.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company) reports for the week ending April 18, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—There was a very full supply of 230 head yarded, a fair proportion of which were of good to prime quality. Owing, however, to the large number offered, prices somewhat receded, and prime quality did not realise over 27s 6d per 100 lb; ordinary, about 23s to 25s. At the yards we sold 40 head, and have placed a like number privately.

Fat Sheep.—A moderate supply of 1000 were penned, which caused a further slight advance on last week's quotations. Best cross-breeds brought from 9s to 12s 6d—or equal to 2d to 2½d per lb. At the yards we sold 400, and have delivered 500 privately during the week.

Fat Lambs.—Only about 60 came forward, of medium quality, and sold at from 7s to 8s 6d each.

Store Cattle.—Few are offering, with a limited demand for winter feeding. No transactions of importance to report.

Store Sheep.—The market is still bare of young sheep, both merinos and cross-bred, particularly the former, for which there is a good demand. Old culls and wethers, however, are plentiful, without finding buyers at the extreme low rates at which they are offered. During the week we have sold 6000 at following quotations: Merino wethers, two, four, six, and eight-tooth, 5s to 5s 6d; do, full-mouthed, 3s to 3s 6d; merino ewes, two, four, and six-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d; do, full-mouthed, 2s to 3s 6d; cross-breeds, two-tooth, 5s 9d to 6s 3d; do, four-tooth and over, 6s 6d to 7s 6d.

Sheepskins.—A fair supply came to our weekly auction on Monday, which sold at very full rates. Pelts, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; merino shearlings, 1s 1½d to 2s 3d; cross-breeds, 2s 6d to 3s 2d each; station skins, 6½d to 6½d.

Hides.—Small supply. Late rates were maintained. Heifers' and steers', 5s to 9s each; medium, 15s 3d to 16s 6d; heavy weights, 19s 9d to 20s 3d—or 3½ to 4d for wet salted.

Tallow.—None offered.

Grain.—Wheat.—There is more inquiry for good sound milling samples, which we quote at 5s to 5s 3d. Secondary samples are now saleable at 4s to 4s 6d. Inferior and fowls' feed is in greater supply, and more difficult of sale, at 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Oats are not offering in large quantities, which, with considerable demand for shipping, the market is very firm, or even a shade higher this week, 2s 4d being freely offered for good feed, and milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d. Barley.—Some good parcels of malting samples have changed hands, the choicest bringing 4s 9d; medium, 4s to 4s 3d; inferior, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Feed samples inquired for at 2s 6d.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending April 18, 1877, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1½ lb pints, 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 2½ per lb; English hams, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; eggs very scarce, retailing at 3s per dozen.

MR. M. C. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending April 18, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed), per bushel, 2s to 2s 3d; milling, 2s 6d. Wheat (chick), 3s to 3s 6d. Barley malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s. Pollard, swarc, Bran, 23 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. VIZEY reports for the week ending April 18, 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.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending April 19, 1877:—The demand is quieter than usual for April. Thoroughly experienced farm men and couples are easily placed, but signs are more apparent every day that the genuine article in ploughmen is getting scarce. It is now getting hard lines with those who have no trade or country training to fall back upon. Carpenters are well employed in town, no lack of buildings going on. Several very large works planned for the winter, will employ many. Hotel servants, especially females, are in large demand. Ordinary general female servants for town or country were never so scarce. Men with colonial experience and training get the preference for stores, shops, etc. Shepherds are nowhere at present. Bush and bush mills are quiet. Wages—Couples, £65, £70, £75 and £80; ploughmen, £52, £55 and £60; Shepherds, nil; labour—road, rail, and bush, 7s, 8s and 9s; carpenters, 10s and 12s; blacksmiths and shoers, country, 50s and found. Cooks, boots, waiters, bar-men, 20s, 25s up to 50s; hotel girls, 12s, 15s and 20s; for private families, 10s to 15s; dairy people, 15s and 20s; boys and girls, 6s to 10s; storemen and clerks, 30s, 50s and 60s.

In presenting the prizes to the successful students at the Dover school of Art, Earl Granville addressed himself to a refutation of the Rev. Mark Pattison's opinion that taste in art is decaying in this country. As proofs that taste is improving the noble earl pointed to our churches, country houses, manufactories, needlework, children's books, and bouquet arranging, as so many indications that much positive progress has been made within the last thirty years.

MRS. PAYLETICH, of the Universal Hotel, MacLaggan-street, continues to conduct her comfortable and well-known boarding house with the ability always shown in the management of the establishment referred to. Persons coming into town, from the country and elsewhere, will find all their wants attended to with the utmost care.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. J. CONNOR.

On Saturday evening last the staff of the firm of Mills, Dick, and Co. met at the Globe Hotel, Princes-street South, at the invitation of Mr. J. J. Connor, overseer of the press department, who is severing a connection with the office of 15 years' standing. A cold collation was provided by Mr. Harris, to which between 40 and 50 guests did ample justice. After supper, John Dick, Esq., was called to the chair, the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. Connor. Mr. Connor, in addressing his guests, said it was with great reluctance that he had decided to retire from the service of Mills, Dick, and Co., for he had spent the happiest and best part of his life in that employ. However, what he was doing, he believed, was for his own benefit. He had a great respect for the old customs of the trade; therefore, he had invited them to have a parting glass. The Vice-Chairman, in giving the first toast—"Success to the firm of Mills, Dick, and Co."—gave an amusing account of his first connection with Mr. Dick. Some 15 years ago, he said, after recovering from the gold fever, he arrived in Dunedin regularly hard-up, and more like a navvy than a printer. He was suspiciously viewed from head to foot, but he pressed so hard for a job that he was taken on, and had been with Mr. Dick ever since. By his employer he had always been treated with the greatest kindness, and he had tried to the best of his ability to do his duty. He then passed a high eulogium on Mr. Dick as an employer, and the toast was drunk with acclamation. Mr. Bayliss then favored the company with a song, after which Mr. Dick rose and proposed the "Health and Prosperity of Mr. Connor." He said he did not look on the employé as a slave who wanted to be driven to his duty. He looked upon it in a business way, and expected a *quid pro quo* for what he gave. If a man wanted watching, the sooner he was rid of him the better. He was very sorry Mr. Connor was leaving his employ; but he sincerely wished him success in his new undertaking. He has great pleasure in presenting Mr. Connor with this small mark of esteem from himself and fellow workmen, and wished him long life, health, and prosperity. He then handed to Mr. Connor a beautiful iced water-jug and salver, and also informed him he would be presented with a written address for framing. The toast was drunk with musical honors. After the toasts of "Mr. Reid," "Mr. Woodfield," and "Mr. Terry" were given and suitably responded to, and a few songs and recitations given, a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.

THE CELT IN CONNAUGHT.

A WRITER in the *London Telegraph*, who confesses to a bitter animosity against the Celt, as he knew the race in the extreme west of Ireland, is compelled to give the following testimony to his character:—He is staunch to his kinsmen and his people, but he hates the "stranger"; he is unclean in his habits, and degraded in his superstitions; he can remember injuries, but he is without gratitude; he is passionate, without courage; and he is excitable, without stability. His spirit is tender, but his heart is hard; and, to crown all, he is utterly at the mercy of the priest. There is nothing, in short to distinguish him from his Celtic brother in the Western Hebrides of Scotland, except that he is habitually untruthful, and that he still clings to a faith which the other deems morally extinct. This is the dark side of the picture; there is a light side, too. The Irish Celt loves the scenes where he was born, and the roof which shelters him from birth. He is a dutiful son, a faithful husband, a kind father: though his person is unclean, his affections are pure, and he is without bestial vices; he is patient in suffering, unwearying in trust, where his trust is given; he tills a few sad acres for bare life, and wears a few poor rags for bare warmth; but, so long as he is undisturbed, he is uncomplaining; and, above all, he softens the hard leaven of his lot with the dew of a simple faith in Heaven. No greeting, however casual, is complete without its thanks and benediction. "A fine day, thank God," is the simple formula, spoken as a matter of course; and even in a drenching shower, we have heard the words, "A fine, fresh day, thank God," come from the lips of a passing peasant-woman soaked to the skin!

O'CONNELL'S RULE OF LIFE.

The following rules of life were written by Daniel O'Connell, and are copied from his own manuscript:—

- 1st. To avoid a wilful occasion of temptation.
- 2nd. To appeal to God, and invoke the Holy Virgin and the saints, in all real temptations.
- 3rd. To say the Acts of Faith, Hope, and Charity every day.
- 4th. To repeat, as often as may be, a shorter form.
- 5th. To say daily, at least, and as often as may be, a fervent Act of Contrition.
- 6th. To begin every day with an unlimited offering of myself totally to my crucified Redeemer; and to conjure Him, by all his infinite merits and divine charity, to take me under His direction and control in all things.
- 7th. To meditate for at least half an hour each day if possible—longer if God pleases.
- 8th. We fly to thy patronage, etc., and St. Bernard's prayer to the Virgin, as often as convenient, daily.
- 9th. Ejaculations, invocations of the Blessed Virgin, Guardian Angel, and the saints, as often daily as may be.
- 10th. To pray daily to God, His Blessed Mother, and the saints, for a happy death—and as often as may be.
- 11th. To avoid most carefully small faults and venial sins, even the smallest.
- 12th. To aim at pleasing God in all my daily actions; and to be influenced by love of God in all, rather than hope or fear.

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Rooms, also Warm and Cold Bath Room;
and being in close proximity to the Govern-
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(to which the pupils have free access), it
possesses every advantage necessary to pro-
mote the health, instruction, and enjoyment
of the Pupils.Terms will be forwarded by post on appli-
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Coal.**J O H N C A H I L L,**

THAMES STREET,

OAMARU,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FAMILY GROCER

AND

CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE SALESMAN.

VICTORIA BOARDING HOUSE,

Thames street,

O A M A R U.

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.**J. O A G N E Y,**
OAMARU.Bookseller, Stationer, Importer of Fancy
Goods, and Crockeryware. The
best brands of fancy and
other Tobaccos al-
ways on hand.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,

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
DRAPEY MARI,

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, i.e. 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, Linen 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. K E R R,

The Cheapest Draper,
The Cheapest Clothier,
The Cheapest Men's Mercer

To be found this Side the Line,

CORNER OF HANOVER AND GEORGE STREETS.

FIGHTING FITZGERALD'S LIFE.

WHEN Mr. Fitzgerald was introduced at the French Court to King Louis XVI., the ambassador, thinking to compliment the courage of Fitzgerald, said, "Your majesty, this brave gentleman has killed nineteen antagonists in as many duels, and never has been wounded!" The king replied in sorrowful rebuke, "M. l'Ambassadeur! I should have been more pleased to have heard that he had saved the lives of nineteen persons, or of even one of his Majesty's subjects." It was a fact that he had never been wounded, though opposed by excellent marksmen, who were instructed in those days to aim between the belt and throat; for to shoot above or below was considered ungentlemanly and non-cavaliero.

Fitzgerald was a terror in the society of every club, and he belonged to many; for no person dare blackball him for fear of a leaden ball in return. No one presumed to put his name upon the bulletin for expulsion, for fear of bullets in his own body. He insulted any one who offended him by a blow on the face with his glove. The insulted gentleman was compelled to challenge him, which gave Fitzgerald the choice of weapon—his deadly pistol, with which he had often "snuffed" a candle out at ten paces.

People wondered how it was that he was never wounded. Many were the surmises, with bated breath and whispered suggestions. At that time, in Ireland, duelling was the fashion, and ladies favored no lover who had not been out with his man. Fitzgerald, of noble family, was their reigning favorite.

There lived in County Galway a rich country gentleman, Richard Martin, who became renowned as a modern Richard Cœur de Lion. He was the father of "Animal Martin," so called from his humanity to animals—the Henry Bergh of Parliament. Richard Martin was a quiet, brave man; in manners the reverse of Fitzgerald, who was frivolity personified.

The conversation at a club turned upon the marvellous career of the latter, when Mr. Martin observed that he did not believe Fitzgerald dare fight a duel with his body to his belt entirely naked. This suggestive remark reached the duellist, who instantly insulted Martin by striking him across the face with his glove. Richard Martin had never fought a duel, being opposed to it upon principle, unless for libel, or slander, or gross personal insult. He was, therefore, compelled to challenge—which fact gave Fitzgerald the choice of weapons. Martin's second insisted that the principals should be placed at thirty paces distance, approach each other at the signal, and fire at pleasure as they approached—each step of course lessening the distance between them. This arrangement was agreed to, the distance measured, and the men placed face to face. "Are you ready, gentlemen?" "Yes." "One, two, three, and fire!"

It was noticed that Fitzgerald was nervous, even in the preliminaries, for the original remark of Martin causing the duel suggested knowledge or belief as to the fraudulently concealed armour. They had advanced only two paces each when Fitzgerald suddenly fired, and, for the first time, missed his man, his bullet, however, carrying away a portion of Martin's shirt ruffle. The arrangement was that when either had fired he was to stop and receive the fire of his opponent. There were twenty-six paces left between them, and Richard Martin slowly advanced, and when within only four paces fired point blank at the very heart of Fitzgerald, who stood erect, smiling and unhurt. Martin instantly reversed his pistol, seized the barrel, and, rushing upon Fitzgerald, inflicted a terrible blow before the seconds could interfere, and as quickly tore open the embroidered shirt of his prostrate foe, disclosing to the eyes of all the concealed bullet-proof coat of mail—close steel chain or ring armour, lined with a wadded inner coat, impervious to bullet, sword, or dagger.

After the duel, and in consequence of it, came in the fashion of fighting naked to the waist.

Fitzgerald died almost instantly. Richard Martin was tried for murder and acquitted by acclamation, not only by the jury, but by all Ireland, England and Europe, who saluted him as a public benefactor.

MISSION OF POLYNESIA.

THE following extract is portion of a letter written by the Vicar Apostolic of New Caledonia to M. Louis Veuillot, and translated for the New York *Freeman's Journal*.—

The Marist Fathers were, indeed, called upon to become the heroic fore-runners of Christ to unknown seas, now renowned for their rocks and the shipwrecks they have occasioned; among islands the soil, the climate and the resources of which were unknown to them; among inhabitants of whose language, manners and customs they knew still less. They set out, nevertheless, and in this vast extent of land and water, where the incense of prayer never ascended to heaven, may now be seen three dioceses (in New Zealand), three Vicariates, one Prefecture Apostolic, and at least fifty thousand Catholics, and I know not how many Catechumens. We must confess that the humble little penny of the Propagation of the Faith has not been lost in these regions.

The New Hebrides have not been forgotten by these Missionaries. Twice have they gone into them to carry the glad tidings. The first time they established themselves for even more than a year at Annatom, the island nearest to the Friendly; but whether from the condition of the soil on which they pitched their tents, whether through ignorance of the hygienic precautions taken by the Europeans of to-day, all were stricken by a certain miasmatic fever which quickly undermined their health, and compelled them to seek the more salubrious climate of New Caledonia.

A few years later three courageous missionaries, natives of Arvernes, undertook to renew the contest, and set out under the direction of Rev. Father Roudaire. What became of them God only knows. The sea has kept it secret and our necrology simply says that

they are supposed to be dead. I, however, who, in spite of unworthiness, am entrusted with the heritage of these heroes, my ear ever on the alert to catch whatever whisper the ocean may carry upon its breath, I have heard a vague rumor. It is said that a certain English preacher having landed at Malicolo, one of the Hebrides, a band of the chief men on the island met him with these words: "We want not thy word; we await the religion of the black gowns we have eaten."

Our poor brethren, whose object was to go a little farther up, to Tiropia, must then have been cast by the tempest or some other accident upon the inhospitable shores of Malicolo, and been devoured by its ferocious inhabitants.

Be it as it may, Mr. Editor, all my missionaries yearned most ardently to undertake the dangerous expedition, and a few months ago, upon the mere hypothesis of possibility, requests for permission to set out reached me in great numbers. Unhappily I am still sadly in need of men and resources. I cannot disorganize what is now in operation, to run the risk of founding a mission which it would be impossible for me to keep up. It is, indeed, painful for a Bishop to abandon a land already dyed with the blood and sweat of his brethren; but he must not expose himself to the evangelical condemnation:—"This man commenced to build and could not finish his work."

THE REFORMED CALENDAR.

THAT the word Calendar proceeds from the Latin *Calendæ* is a well-known fact, but from its origin to the present time this record of the past and forecast of the future (for it is both) has undergone various changes. Rome received its first calendar from Romulus and Numa; but its defects were so enormous that in Julius Cæsar's time the festivals had shifted from one season to another; he therefore entrusted its reform to the astronomer Sosigenes, whose knowledge of the subject, though imperfect, was far from contemptible, since he calculated that the sun went quite round the ecliptic in 365 days and six hours, a pretty close result for that time, the error not exceeding eleven minutes to be subtracted from the six hours. Still this would give a day too much in the course of 134 years. As it was, however, the heaviest errors were set aside by the introduction of leap year occurring every fourth twelve-month, and this constituted the Julian Calendar. In 1582, Gregory XIII. undertook a further correction with the aid of several learned men, among whom a physician named Lelio particularly distinguished himself. In order to remove the error of eleven minutes, it was resolved that three days should be suppressed every 400 years, and that this abridgment should be effected on the three first secular years of each period of 400. The year 1700 was the first that lost a day; the year 1800 experienced the same fate; 1900 will also be a common year; but 2000 will be a leap year. Until 1700 the Julian Calendar was ten days behind the Gregorian one; the suppression of another day in that year raised the difference to eleven, and in 1800 it rose to twelve. Every Russian date has therefore to be increased by that number in order to coincide with ours, because the Greek Church still retains the Julian calendar. The Gregorian one was introduced on the 4th of October, 1582; St. Theresa died on that day, and was buried on the 15th, that is, the day after.—*Galignani*.

GENERAL NEWS.

Neither of the principal parties, writes the *Standard*, has an interest in breaking up the Conference, and if it is left to them the discussion will probably be dragged out. But it is possible the other governments may grow tired of a game which only makes them ridiculous; and, as a matter of fact it is alleged that Prince Bismarck has directed his representatives to bring matters to a crisis. Assuming the report to be true, and we see no reason for doubting it, the policy of Germany admits of two interpretations. That generally accepted is, that Prince Bismarck is convinced of Russia's inability to wage a great war, that he desires to see her weakened so as to prevent her allying herself with France in the coming war of revenge, and consequently he is determined, if he can help it, not to permit Russia to withdraw from the position she took up in the Czar's Moscow speech. According to this theory, then, the Prince declares the modified proposals of the Conference the least that can be accepted, and withdraws his Ambassador at once if they are still rejected, in order to force Russia to an immediate decision. It is, of course, part of his plan to encourage the Porte not to yield. The theory is Machiavellian, but for that reason must not be treated as incredible.

At Culm, in Polish Prussia, there was an elementary girls' school, of which the Sisters of Charity had charge; but fifteen months ago it was made a mixed school under secular management, "for the promotion of education and toleration." The population of the city is distributed in the proportion of 3 Catholics to 1 Protestant. Yet there are five Protestant and three Catholic teachers, while a candidate for the Protestant evangelical ministry has been placed at the head. Is it the more effectually to drive ultramontane darkness out of the heads of the poor Catholic children? The lesson in "toleration" seems to consist in insulting Catholic doctrines. A formal complaint has been laid before the Government, charging the Protestant teachers with having expressly denied the existence of hell, while engaged in instructing Catholic children; with having declared that Catholics always pay for pardon of their sins; with having illustrated the Catholic doctrine of veneration of the saints by reference to the Marpingen "swindle;" denounced Cardinal Antonelli as a mere "Captain of Brigands;" and having expressed the hope that the Pope would soon follow his minister. There is also in Culm a school of a higher class for girls, which is under the control of the municipality. In it French and English are obligatory on all the girls. But a request that Catholic girls, who are all of Polish parentage,

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.—Jointly supplied at reduced rates.

HUGH LAMONT BUTCHER, Arthur Street, Dunedin.

The undersigned having taken over the business of the old established Butchery of Mr. James Hastie, situate as above, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded to Mr. Hastie. The public may be assured that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.

M. C. FLEMING, Wholesale and Retail PRODUCE MERCHANT, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c., &c.

MONFY.—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 McCREATH - 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,
DUNEDIN.

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

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

(Next Law, Sumner and Co.)

J. MURPHY
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
(Next Glasgow Fire House),
PRINCES-STREET (Outing), 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.

should learn how to read their mother tongue, was refused by the majority of the town council (which is mostly composed of Germans), on the ground that it might be dangerous to the German empire. Such were the practical lessons of toleration given by the apostles of the culturkampf.

A very laudable spirit seems to have been aroused in Donegal of opening it up with railways. There are only two lines at present in the county, and these, most useful as far as they go, only touch on wide and fairly-populated tracts of country lying behind. Recently, measures were taken to complete the Letterkenny Railway, a project which lay in an unfinished state for years, and there is now a reasonable prospect of the Company's wishes being realised. The Lough Swilly line has been working for some years, and its advantages to one part of Innishowen are of a very substantial sort. On the Cardonagh side the want of railway communication with Londonderry is felt to exercise a retarding influence, and it is proposed to hold a meeting to consider the subject, and take up subscriptions to defray the expenses of survey and other preliminary costs incidental to such a movement. The proposition offers an alternative in the choice of route—namely, either to make a junction with the Swilly line and Buncrana, or take a new direction by striking in at Moville and along the line of the Foyle. In case of the results of the survey proving satisfactory, the scheme will be submitted to a London company, said to be the London Great Western, with a view to their adoption of it.

A sort of panic has been caused here (Paris) on the subject of the adulteration of wine, and I am able, from personal knowledge, to say that there is good ground for the alarm. A. M. Grandeaun, who is an authority on such matters, has just written an interesting report on fuchsine, which is now very generally used for the coloring of wine, and which is most deleterious. According to M. Grandeaun, wine has for many years been the object of frauds of various kinds. No one will attempt to contradict M. Grandeaun in this, but he adds that at no epoch have adulterations been so numerous as at present and so injurious to the public health. Wine used to be doctored with brandy and to be colored with matters having a vegetable origin; but now a fictitious color is produced more cheaply by the employment of fuchsine, which contains arsenic, and is extremely hurtful. An almost microscopic quantity of this dangerous substance will give a gallon of water the appearance of red Bordeaux or Burgundy; it is cheap, and M. Grandeaun knows houses which spend between £400 and £500 (\$2,000 to \$2,500) a year in its purchase. This shows the extent to which this system of adulteration is carried. In consequence of serious complaints at Nancy, M. Ritter, a professor at the Medical College, was directed to examine several samples of wine, and the analysis proved that the employment of fuchsine is very general all through the South. In some instances the wine was found to contain such quantities of this arsenical matter that any one drinking it would have felt seriously ill after a couple of days. M. Ritter mentions the case of a man having taken some of this adulterated wine, and a quarter of an hour afterwards his ears became exceedingly red and his gums slightly tumefied. M. Grandeaun tells us how, with the aid of ether and vinegar, people may analyse their own wine.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

What temperance, cleanliness, and regularity can do in the way of restoring and preserving health is demonstrated in a remarkable manner by the report of the directors of convict prisons for the past year. Who would imagine it? A convict prison is the wholesomest place to live in. If you want to have your health thoroughly restored you have only got to do something which will give a magistrate an excuse for sending you to a convict prison. This is an extraordinary allegation, but it seems to be founded upon fact. Just read what the medical officer of Millbank Prison reports:—"On looking through the annual medical statistics of these prisons for the twenty years, 1855-74, I find that only eight deaths are ascribed to enteric fever, or 0.4 per annum in a population, male and female, averaging 7913. During the five years, 1870-74, only two deaths were caused by this disease in an average population of 9509. If the sanitary securities enjoyed by the inmates of the convict prisons could be extended to the general population of the country many thousands of lives would every year be saved." All perfectly true, no doubt; and better still, by proper attention to sanitation and the strict observance of temperance and regularity of living, the whole of the metropolis might be made equally healthy.—*Universe*.

A Protestant journal, into which the *Liberal Christian* has been metamorphosed, gives us the following entertaining account of the position of religion in Washington, D.C. It will be seen that in zeal and success Catholics are ahead. "As in all Southern cities, the holidays are more generally and more heartily observed than in the towns and cities of the North. Moreover, Washington, as a

part of Maryland, is a Catholic city. The old residents—and, I may add, some very good Christian people here—are Roman Catholics, men and women who go about doing good. They have hospitals, orphan asylums, and schools, well equipped and well managed. They have many churches, but no Cathedral. One of the handsomest and most costly churches is occupied by coloured people. St. Augustine's is very attractive, and like that of St. Aloysius, draws many Protestants there at Vespers. St. Dominic's is another beautiful church, recently completed. St. Patrick's is in course of construction. The Protestants generally of Washington have few fine churches. The Church of the Ascension (Episcopal), is altogether the finest. The church built by the Lutherans will present a grand appearance when completed. Dr. Newman's, the Metropolitan Radical Methodist Church, is large and elegant, but its location is poor. The Congregationalist is very large and complete in all its appointments, but very ugly in its exterior. These three churches, like others in Washington, were paid for by non-resident friends, to whom they still look for more or less sympathy and aid."

On Sunday, December 31st, a solemn religious ceremonial took place in the pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, to celebrate the close of the year 1876. At four o'clock in the afternoon the cathedral was densely crowded. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen preached a lengthened exhortation of thanksgiving to God, for the temporal and for the spiritual blessing He had conferred upon them in constituting them members of the Catholic Church. In the physical order of things God had created and continued to preserve them; in the spiritual order He nourished them by His sacraments, and sanctified them by His grace; and, finally, He had granted them the great blessing of making them members of His one, holy, and infallible Church. The Church had suffered persecution in old times and in the present day, but it had not been weakened in force or in truth. The Church had been purified by persecution. It was persecuted in Germany at present. The Bishops were harassed, the clergy were exiled from their parishes, and the laity had severe sufferings to endure, but all were true to their sacred charge. The venerable Pontiff of the Church was for six years a captive in the Vatican Palace. But there never was a Pontiff that more edified the Church by his piety, that showed more vigour and more determination in the assertion of truth or the suppression of error, or that received more submissive obedience from the faithful throughout the world, and the Church was pure and vigorous as ever to-day. They had many blessings to be thankful for at the close of the present year, and many blessings to pray for during the year that was to come. At the conclusion of the sermon a solemn *Te Deum* was chanted, and the ceremonies concluded with Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

A correspondent says: I never recollect the time when the domestic trade of England was in so depressed and wretched a state as it is now. Go where you will, and ask whom you will, and you will hear the same thing. "There is nothing doing: we think ourselves lucky if we can pay our expenses." As for the demand from the United States for English goods, it seems to be almost a thing of the past. The great steamers go out from Liverpool or London in ballast week after week.

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.

CUMBERLAND-STREET RESTAURANT.

Next Messrs. Burt and Murdoch's Saw Mill.

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. Attached is 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 ap-
ply 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

SS.,

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 counter-
feiting

SLESINGER'S

RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NOTICE.

ROBERT GREIG,
Carpenter and Joiner,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

J. G. ROGAN,

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,

CORNER OF

MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,

DUNEDIN, N.Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR.

The above handsome and substantial structure is situated in the principal thoroughfare of the City, and has been erected specially with a view of supplying first-class accommodation to persons visiting Dunedin. It is built of brick and stone throughout (nothing but the best material being used in its construction), and contains sixty rooms, including Bar, Bar Parlor, Commercial, and Sample Rooms, all of which are furnished in the most superb manner. The Bedrooms are lofty, and have thorough ventilation. The situation, as far as health is concerned, cannot be surpassed in the Province, and splendid views of the Harbor and Ocean Beach are obtainable from the upper storey.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all hours during the day.

Passengers called in time for the early Trains and Coaches.

Private Rooms for Families.

None but the best brands of Liquors kept.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

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

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC,
COMMERCIAL

AND
GENERAL PRINTERS,

IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,

Great King-street,

DUNEDIN.

P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

One third cash. Balance up to two years.
Apply

W. REID,
Seedsman.

V.



R.

GOURLEY AND LEWIS,
UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.

Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.

Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

READERS OF THE TABLET
Are Requested to Visit the

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE
WAREHOUSE

During the

GREAT CLEARING SALE

Note the Reductions—

Gents' Hand Sewn French Calf E.S.,

worth 22s 6d reduced to 16s 6d

Do Shoes

worth 17s 6d reduced to 14s 6d

Do Sewn French Calf, Chelsea,

worth 16s 6d reduced to 12s 6d

Do Strong Balmorals,

worth 12s 6d reduced to 9s 6d

Do Lorne Shoes,

worth 11s 6d reduced to 8s 6d

Ladies' Kid Walking Boots,

worth 7s 6d reduced to 5s 11d

Do Sewn,

worth 9s 6d reduced to 7s 6d

Do Levant,

worth 9s 6d reduced to 6s 9d

Do Sewn French Prunella,

worth 10s 6d reduced to 8s 11d

Large Stock of Children's Boots at Corresponding Reductions.

The Bulk of the above are New Goods, and will be offered at those prices for CASH ONLY

J. G. GREEN'S

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,

(Near the Octagon), GEORGE-STREET.

DUNEDIN.

KENSINGTON AND SOUTH DUNEDIN WOOD AND COAL DEPOT,

Adjoining the Brickworks.

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

Hillside, Kensington, March 7.

BASKETS — BASKETS

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

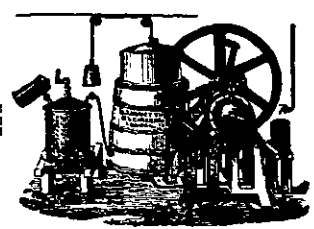
M. SULLIVAN

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY

AERATED WATER



CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS

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

MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH WINES,

CORDIALS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.,

and feel confident, from their long and practical experience in the above business, that they will be able to offer a superior article in every branch of their manufacture.

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



Tonic Orange Wine, Curaçon, Maraschins, Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

Notice to Cordial Makers—Raspberry Acid on sale.

Observe the Address:—

GREAT KING STREET,

Opposite Knox Church,
DUNEDIN.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

SMITH AND SMITH,

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



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

In all its Branches,

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

Next to Messrs. BURTON BROTHERS, Photographers.

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. Stroue, 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, Kakahu.

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

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

John Reid, Esq., Merchant, Auckland.

VALUATORS AND AUDITORS.

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

VALUATORS FOR VESSELS.

Captain Thomson, Harbour-master.

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

Keith Ramsay, Esq., Shipowner, Dunedin.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Sievwright and Stout.

BANKERS.

The Bank of New Zealand and Branches.

BROKERS.

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

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

—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1st. Sawing, planing, and moulding factory.

2nd. Door and sash factory.

3rd. Tub and bucket factory.

4th. Furniture and turnery factory.

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

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

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

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

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

The following special advantages are worthy of notice:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

THOMAS HANNAN,

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER,

Seyn Street

OAMARU.

GLOBE HOTEL,

Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

D. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.
First-class Stabling.

PADDIE STEAMER PORTOBELLO.

DURING THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.



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

Apply

BOWMAN, MACANDREW & CO.,

Jetty-street.

HALL OF COMMERCE.

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

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

OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE,

J. COGVIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

SUPREME COURT HOTEL,

STUART-STREET, DUNEDIN,

C. O'DRISCOLL,

PROPRIETOR.

BURKE'S

OTAGO BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND ALE STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse-street, Dunedin.

JAMES TOAL,

PRACTICAL TAILOR AND HOSIER,

(Four Doors from British Hotel),

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

JOHN 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 Pakeha), SHIP BROKER,

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

CHARTER-PARTIES ARRANGED, 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 CURER,
AND FRUIT DEALER.

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

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

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

E. LOFT.

ROYAL HOTEL (George-street, Port Chalmers).

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

M. R. JOHN MOUNT, SOLICITOR,

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



FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

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

WALTER G. GEDDES,
Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Fitting in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited) by MILLER, DICK & CO., at their Registered Printing Office, Stafford-street, Dunedin, this 20th day of April, 1877, and published by the said Company.