

# New Zealand Tablet

VOL. II.—No. 64.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

**MISS BROWNLIE**,  
(Late at Herbert, Haynes, & Co)  
Has now laid out in her Show-room,  
Princes street, a very large and choice  
assortment of

**SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY;**  
Straw Goods and Trimmings.

Considerable additions have also been made  
to the Underclothing and baby Linen Depart-  
ment.

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

**J. T. ROBERTS**,  
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,  
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,  
Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

**JAMES WALSH**,  
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-  
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,  
Princes Street South, Opposite Market  
Reserve.

**HENRY KNOTT**  
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER  
Princes Street.  
(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)  
Orders punctually attended to.

**COAL COAL!! COAL!!**  
Just landed, ex Duke of Edinburgh and  
Nicoline, two cargoes of the finest NEW-  
CASTLE COAL. Delivered to all parts of  
the City at lowest rates.  
DRUMMOND & WATSON,  
Octagon.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

**J. MOYLAN**,  
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
Late of Frederick Street,

**BEGS** to inform his friends and the public  
that he has removed to more central  
premises, situate in George street (lately occu-  
pied by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers),  
where by strict attention to business and first-  
class workmanship, he hopes to merit their  
patronage.

**DUNEDIN GAS WORKS**  
TO CONSUMERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday  
the 22nd instant, the OFFICES of the Dun-  
edin Gas Works will be REMOVED to the  
New Offices at the Works, Anderson's Bay  
Road, where business will in future be con-  
ducted.

A branch Office or the reception of orders  
and complaints, will be opened on the premises  
of Messrs A. and T. Burt, Princes-street for  
the convenience of consumers.  
By order.

**HENRY ALERS HANKEY**,  
Per **WILLIAM B. TAYLOR**,  
Gas Works Offices, Temple Chambers

**J. A. MACEDO**,  
PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN,  
BEGS to announce to the Catholic Public  
that he has always on hand a large assortment  
of—

**CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION**  
Prayer Books Douay Bibles  
Irish National Books Christian Brothers' School Books  
Crucifixes Statues  
Holy Water Fonts Medals  
Rosary Beads Sculptures  
Pictures (Religious and Secular)  
Carte de Visites 6d to 1s 6d, in great variety.

AGENT FOR THE—  
Lamp, Catholic Illustrated Magazines, Du-  
lin Review, and London Tablet.  
A Large Assortment of STATIONER-  
always in Stock.

A. J. has also added to his business  
**CIRCULATING LIBRARY**,  
Subscription - 2s per Month.  
Agent for NEW ZEALAND TABLETS.

**DOMINICAN CONVENT**  
**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR**  
**YOUNG LADIES.**

**T**HE Course of Instruction comprises an  
English Education in all its branches,  
French, German, and Italian Languages and  
Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy  
Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

For Term and further particulars, apply  
to the  
**LADY SUPERIOR**,  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,  
or St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.  
Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday,  
from 2 to 4 p.m.

Respectable references are required.

**PROVINCIAL TEA MART.**  
**JOHN HEALEY**,  
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,  
and Provision Merchant.  
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),  
DUNEDIN.

**ROBIN AND CO.**  
Coach Builders and Importers  
Stuart street,  
Have on Hand and for Sale—  
BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS.  
Repairs receive prompt attention.

**FACIS MEENAN**,  
Wholesale and Retail  
**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-  
CHANT.**  
George Street.

**MR CHARLES SYKES**,  
PIANIST.  
(Organist of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin.)  
Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.  
Private Residence, Filleul street, opposit  
lower end of Cargill street.

**I. MARTIN**,  
**FASHIONABLE TAILOR**,  
(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)  
**CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.**  
Dunedin.

**JOSEPH REANY**,  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER**,  
Rattray Street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

**ANDREW MERCER**,  
Family Grocer,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago  
Hotel),  
DUNEDIN.

**M. & J. MEENAN**  
Wholesale and Retail  
**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-  
CHANTS.**  
George Street, Dunedin.



TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.  
**H. GOURLEY AND J. LEWIS**,  
(Late of Spicer and Murray, and D. Taylor)  
UNDERTAKERS,  
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.

**THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT**  
**STABLES**,  
Princes Street South, Dunedin.  
G DODSON - - - Proprietor.

**OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND**  
**BRASS WORKS.**  
PRINCES STREET NORTH DUNEDIN.  
A. & T. BURT,  
Plumbers, Coppersmiths, Brassfounders,  
Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.  
Plans and specifications and price lists ob-  
tained on application.  
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of  
the colony.

**MONEY**.—The undersigned has severa  
small sums from £50 to £500 to lend,  
on Mortgage of Freeholds, at current rates.  
No commission charged in any case.  
**W. H. MCKEAY**,  
Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

**GROVES BROTHERS**,  
**ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COACH**  
**MAKERS**,  
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Repairs receive prompt attention.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines  
 Double and Single Furrow Ploughs  
 Chaffcutters, Oat Bruisers  
 Cultivators, Horse Hoes, and Seed Drills  
 Cheese Presses and Curd Mills  
 Ransome's Adjusting Corn Screens and Winnowing Machines  
 Vulcanised, India-rubber and Leather Belting  
 Horse Powers, &c., &c.,  
**T. ROBINSON & CO.,**  
 Princes Street, Dunedin.

### HOGBEN'S PATENT.

To Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Engineers, Brass Workers, and Others.

WHEREAS by deed dated 6th October, 1871, duly registered pursuant to the Patents Act, 1870, Edward Hogben granted unto us, the undersigned, a sole, exclusive, and irrevocable license to use within the Province of Otago certain inventions intitled "An Improved Stopper for Bottles for containing Aerated or Gaseous Liquids," and "Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the Syrup in the manufacture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids, also applicable to other purposes," during the residue of the term for which the said Patents are granted: And whereas we have reason to suppose that certain persons in the said Province are infringing the said Patents, we therefore offer a **REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS** to any person or persons giving us such information as will lead to a conviction against such offenders.

### THOMSON & Co.,

Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Stopped Aerated Waters, Stafford Street, Dunedin.

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

**R E V E R S & C O.,**  
 Manufacturers of

British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Bitters, Aerated, and Mineral Waters, And

### I M P O R T E R S O F

Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,  
 Respectfully thank their Customers throughout New Zealand for their liberal support for the past eleven years, and having enlarged their Premises and Plant—which is now the most extensive and complete in the Colony—they can guarantee their various Goods equal to any European manufacturers, and at such Prices as will command their universal use. They have constantly **ON HAND FOR SALE**

**IN CASES, HHDS., & QR-CASKS:—**  
 Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne  
 Ginger Brandy Bitters  
 Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial  
 Orange Bitters Clove Cordial  
 Luke's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine  
 Lemon Syrup Curacao

Maraschino, &c., &c.  
 All of which may be obtained from Merchants and Storekeepers throughout New Zealand and Wholesale only from the **MANUFACTORY AND STORES** **MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.**

[A CARD.]

**J. M J L N E R**  
 AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,  
 and  
 GENERAL SALESMAN.

**G E O R G E Y O U N G**

**J E W E L L E R**

TO  
**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-  
 GUSSON, K.G.C.M.**  
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,  
 (Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)  
 Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches,  
 New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

**GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street**

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the General Public that we have removed to our New Premises, Princes Street South, corner of Police street.

Our stock almost entirely new, and consists of paperhangings (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographers' glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.

**SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,**  
 Oil and Color Merchants.

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes Street

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

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

**C R A I G A N D G I L L I E S**  
 Wholesale and Retail  
**CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.**  
 Importers of  
**ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE**  
 Cutting Princes street, Dunedin.

**A. M E R C E R A N D S O N,**  
**BAKERS,**  
 Family Grocers,  
 Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants,  
**PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,**  
 (Adjoining Messrs Cargills and M'Lean's)  
 Dunedin.  
 Shipping Supplied.  
 Families waited on for orders.  
 Goods delivered with despatch.  
 Agents for Peninsula Lime.

**G O V E R N M E N T L I F E I N S U R A N C E:**  
 Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

Low rates of Premium.  
 Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

Settlement Policies in favor of wife and children PROTECTED from operation of Bankruptcy Laws, in terms of 'New Zealand Government Insurance and Annuities Act 1870.'

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDonough, Esq., or from

**ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster**

**O A M A R U H O U S E.**

**D. TOOHEY,**  
**DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,**  
 N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

**D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y**  
 Rilleul Street.

**KEAT AND MCCARTHY,**

**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER  
 BOTTLERS.**

**M A R S H A L L & C O P E L A N D**  
 Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

**T H E N E W Z E A L A N D D I S T I L L E R Y  
 COMPANY**

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

**OLD MATURED MALT WHISKY, GIN,  
 TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.**

## ESTABLISHED 1840.

**G E O R G E M A T H E W S,** Nurseryman and Seedsman, has on sale:—Fruit trees of every description, Forest trees consisting of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotch and Spruce Fir, Cypress pines, &c., &c. Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Thorn Quicks for hedges, Vegetable seeds of all kinds, Lawn grass seed. Priced lists on application.

**P R O S P E C T U S  
 OF THE  
 DUNEDIN LAND, BUILDING, AND  
 INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Capital Represented by 10,000 Shares of £5 each.

5s. per Share to be paid on application, 10s. on allotment, and the balance in Calls of 5s per Share at one month's notice.

Only one-half of the Shares (5000) will be issued at present

### PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

Edward Bowes Cargill, Esq.  
 George Turnbull, Esq.  
 John Richard Jones, Esq.  
 Charles Stephen Reeves, Esq., M.P.C.  
 Edward M'Glashan, Esq., M.P.C.  
 James Kilgour, Esq.  
 Horace Bastings, Esq., M.P.C.  
 Robert Miller Robertson, Esq.  
 Andrew Mercer, Esq.  
 Julius Hyman, Esq.  
 Keith Ramsay, Esq.  
 Alexander Burt, Esq.  
 John Mitchell, Esq.

**INTERIM SECRETARY:**  
 Urquhart Macpherson.

The object of this Company is to supply the great and daily increasing want of house accommodation in the City of Dunedin. The Company purpose purchasing eligible sites in the city and suburbs, and erecting thereon substantial buildings, suitable for all classes. The houses, when finished, will be open for purchase by shareholders on deferred payment or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. When purchased on deferred payment, the cost of freehold and building will be treated as a loan to the purchaser, to be repaid in a certain number of years by weekly or monthly instalments, which will not materially, if at all, exceed the usual rent charged at the present time for a similar class of use.

To secure the co-operation of those who will most largely take advantage of the benefits to be derived from purchasing houses from the Company, shares will be issued on the Building Societies' plan, to be paid up in full to the ultimate value of £10 per share by monthly subscriptions.

These shares will not affect the issue, or in any way interfere with the £5 shares, forming the permanent capital of the Company, though they will participate in the profits, and can remain, if desired, as a permanent investment or should the holder become a purchaser of one of the Company's houses, the amount paid up may be used by way of deposit on the purchase.

The Interim Secretary will be glad to supply full information to intending subscribers  
 Applications for Shares will be received

**PAUL & MACPHERSON,**  
 Jetty-street

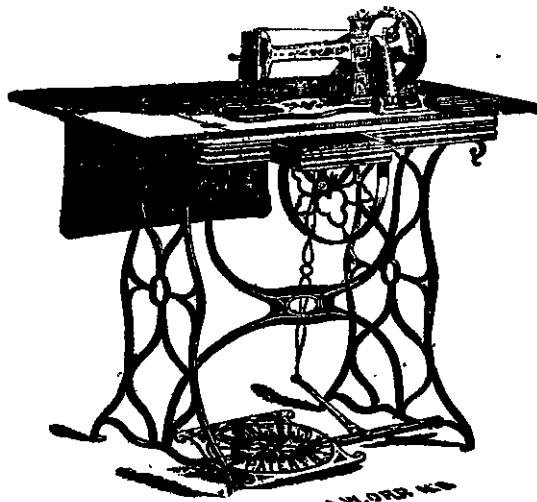
**M. M A R S H A L L**  
 Importer of—  
 Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,  
**GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN**

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

**SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.**

M. A. ALDRICH,



**CAUTION.**

It having come to our knowledge that certain dealers, not in any way connected with this Company, are offering in the Australian and New Zealand markets, Sewing Machines under the title of "SINGER" Machines, we take this means of informing the Public that our Sole Authorised Agents for the several Colonies are Messers STANFORD AND CO., of Melbourne; and that from this firm only can Genuine Singer' Machines of our manufacture be obtained.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

147, Cheapside, London.

Referring to the above, Mrs ALDRICH, corner of Princes and Dowling streets, Dunedin, is our Sole Agent for the Provinces of Otago, Auckland, and Taranaki, and from her only can Genuine Singer's Machines be obtained.

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

**NATIONAL PIE HOUSE**  
Maclaggan street.

JOHN WALLS begs to inform the public that he has opened the above establishment, and trusts, by providing the best of everything, to merit a share of public patronage.

Pie and Cup of Coffee ... .. Sixpence.  
JOHN WALLS.

**MONSTER SWEEPSTAKES**  
ON  
THE MELBOURNE CUP, 1874.

ONE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS AT £1 1s EACH.

To be divided as follows:—

First Horse	...	...	500 Sovs.
Second	...	...	200 do
Third	...	...	75 do
Starters	...	...	125 do
Non-Starters	...	...	100 do

Country subscribers can depend upon having Tickets forwarded on receipt of Bank Draft or P.C.O.

Early application to be made to the undersigned—

GEORGE DODSON, Treasurer.

THOMAS STANBROOK, Secretary.

Empire Hotel, High street, Dunedin.

**NOTICE.**

**THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.**

BY urgent solicitations, received yesterday afternoon from the Deputation and the several Agencies of the Bank in the Northern Provinces, it has been decided to fix TUESDAY, the 21st July, as the date on which the LISTS OF APPLICATIONS for SHARES will FINALLY CLOSE in this, and in all the other Provinces throughout the Colony

WM. YOUNG,  
Interim Secretary.

20th June, 1874.

**BUYERS OF DRAPERY**

Are respectfully requested to note the following New Arrangements just completed by

**ALEXANDER R HAY**  
OF  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

FOR a number of years this Establishment has supplied large parcels of DRAPERY to TOWN and COUNTRY CUSTOMERS, at satisfactory rates, but at no previous period has A. R. HAY been in a better position to execute orders in all the Departments than at present.

**BUYING FOR CASH,**

and carefully selecting the Class of Goods most likely to meet with approval by his many customers, places the several Departments in a most favorable position.

It has been the study of A. R. HAY at all times to give purchasers the best possible value for their money, but at the present moment, and taking into account the fact of so much competition in the Dunedin Market, extraordinary efforts have been used to enable his Establishment to rank first on the list for attention to orders and also as regards price.

Full confidence should therefore be had by all who select from the following

**DEPARTMENTS.**

The Stock of **BLACK SILKS**, from the best manufacturers in the world, are now on view, and, from the immense amount of satisfaction hitherto given to purchasers who have favoured this department with their patronage, customers may rely upon being able to select from the same class of goods from those renowned makers as before, the only difference being that the variety is larger and the prices lower, thereby offering an extra inducement to intending purchasers.

With regard to the Coloured Silks, a few words will explain the magnificence of the stock, when it is mentioned that there are over One Hundred Superb Designs and newest colourings to choose from, ranging in price from Three and a-half to Four Guineas the full dress of 15 yards, wide widths.

**SHOW ROOM.**

Newly Decorated and Newly Stocked.

While bringing the **UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT** prominently before the Ladies of Dunedin, A. R. HAY would desire to point out the extremely Low Prices at which this class of goods are marked. The assortment is complete, and some beautiful specimens of Needlework are to hand.

**DRESS DEPARTMENT.**

New Winceys—The Dryburgh Winceys—The Chamonix Winceys. These latter goods are twilled, and are very durable.

Aberdeen Winceys and fine Saxony Winceys.

The above Goods will bear favourable comparison as regards PRICE in any part of New Zealand.

A large Assortment of Fancy Dress Materials, any length out at wholesale price.

Superior Black Goods for Mourning Wear, embracing all the leading makes of the day.

**MANTLE DEPARTMENT.**

French Pattern Jackets, very rich Goods, 42s. worth in the Home market 3½ guineas. Black Cloth Jackets and Mantles in all the leading styles and shapes, Plain Trimmed and Richly Trimmed. Coloured Cloth Jackets of the following materials, marked for cash.

Ladies must see and judge for themselves of the value, as it is quite impossible by filling a column with a number of prices to convey a correct idea of their real value:—Scalskins, Astracian, Ripple-cloth, Witney, Deerskin. The new French Melkkin—soft as the real skin of the mole—12 colourings. Satara cloth, Beaver Cloth, Velveteen, Double Serge, Velvet Pile Cloth, &c., &c.

**MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.**  
TABLE CLOTHS.

Dunasks, &c	1½ x 1½	These goods (some of Scotch and some of Irish manufacture) are all pure flax, different patterns in each of the different sizes; all thoroughly sound and marked cheap.
Swiss & Luce	1½ x 1½	
Curtains	2 x 2	
Table Covers & Tablin	2½ x 2½	
& Tablin	2½ x 2½	
Oil Baizes	2½ x 3	
Carpets and	2½ x 3½	
Hearth Rugs	2½ x 4	
Felt Druggets	2½ x 4½	
Floor Cloths	2½ x 5	

Table Napkins to match.

Patterns forwarded to all parts of the country free.

Mourning Orders promptly attended to.

**ALEXANDER R. HAY**  
PRINCES STREET,  
(Near the Octagon.)

## "THE HOUSEHOLD MINT."

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!!

Make the most of your money by paying a visit to the Establishment of

**THOMSON, STRANG & CO.,**  
IN THE CUTTING,

As a very considerable saving can be effected by buying your Drapery, Millinery, and Clothing in any quantity  
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE attention of persons furnishing is invited to our Large Stock of the

**CHEAPEST CARPETS IN THE PROVINCE,**

Comprising all the different makes of Carpets in the newest designs, and in safe, useful colourings.

Cheap Carpets in variety, 10d, 11d, 1s a yard;

Cheap Carpets, good quality, 1s 2d, 1s 4d, 1s 6d a yard;

Carpets for Rooms, 8 feet by 10 feet, 10s, 12s 6d, 15s each;

Carpets for Rooms, 10 feet by 12 feet, 13s, 16s, 19s "

Carpets for Rooms, 12 feet by 14 feet, 15s, 18s, 21s "

Tapestry Carpets ... Wholesale Prices.

Brussels Carpets ... Wholesale Prices.

We hold the Largest Stock of Felt Carpets in the City, either by the yard or made up, with border all round, at once a unique and convenient Carpet; can be selected the size wanted and laid down without further trouble.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLANKETS!**

Full size and heavy weights direct from the Blanket Mills, and offered to our Customers at Importers' prices.

Coloured Blankets, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s, 15s, 17s, 20s;

White Blankets, 13s 9d, 15s, 16s, 17s 6d, 19s, 21s;

White Blankets, extra size and quality, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, 30s, 35s.

**THE NOTED HOUSE IN TOWN**

For extraordinary value in Bed and Table Linen, Sheeting, Marseilles, Toilet, and Zepher Quilts; Toilet Covers, Tickings, Towellings, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.,

27 inch Huckaback Towelling, 7s 3d a dozen,  
usual price 9d a yard;

30 inch Tick for feathers, 1s 3d a yard,  
market value 1s 8d a yard;

4 x 4 Brown Holland, 6d a yard,  
usual price 7d per yard.

**IMPORTANT TO HOTELKEEPERS.**

We are prepared to supply Hotels and Boarding Houses on special terms, and having imported very largely of the proper class of goods, to meet their requirements, in Sheetings, Blankets, Quilts, Bedroom Towels, Bar Towels, Bed-room and Sitting-room Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Curtains, &c., &c., we confidently solicit a visit of inspection.

**MAGNIFICENT STOCK DRESS MATERIAL!**

Patterns sent on request to any part of the Province, and all written orders posted to us carefully executed by first conveyance. We are at present showing a very special bargain of Dress Material at 8s 9d the Dress of 12 yards.

**OUR ENLARGED SHOWROOM**

Is fully stocked with all the Novelties of the Season in Ladies' and Children's Jackets in Black Cloth, Tweed, Beaver, Velveteen, Rich Lyons Velvet, Water Proof Mantles, Costumes, Satin Underskirts, Batswing, Lustre, Italian Cloth, and Fancy Underskirts.

Ladies' Water Proof Mantles from 7s 6d.

Cheap Underskirts from 4s 9d.

**LONDON AND PARIS MILLINERY.**

We hold a first-class selection of Velvet Bonnets and Trimmed Hats, to meet the wants of all sections of a large community, at an unusually low charge, as in this department when prices generally rule high, we have applied the principle which we have adopted in all the other branches, of SMALL PROFITS, convinced that it is the surest means of attaining our ambition of doing a LARGE TRADE.

**GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.**

Men's Tweed Suits ... 39s 6d, 42s 0d

Men's Tweed Suits ... 50s 0d, 60s 0d

Boys' Knicker Suits ... 8s 11d, 10s 6d

Boys' Knicker Suits ... 12s 6d, 15s 0d

New Overcoats

New Mackintoshes

New Hats

New Scarfs

Dress Hats

Dress Shirts

Collars

Ties

Braces

Sox

Crimean Gloves

Stud Sleeve Links.

**THOMSON, STRANG & CO.,**

Princes Street, Dunedin.

**TO THE RATEPAYERS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.**

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to inform you that I am a Candidate for the Mayorality. It is now five years since the ratepayers of High Ward elected me to a seat in the City Council; since then, South Ward has paid me a similar compliment, by placing me in the position I now occupy. I may mention that I am the senior member in the Council. I will, in due time, hold meetings in the various portions of the City. Hoping to receive your kind support and assistance in July next,—I remain, Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. WALTER.

**TO THE CITIZENS OF DUNEDIN.**

GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to intimate that I intend offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the next Mayoral Election

Your most obedient Servant,

KEITH RAMSAY.

New Books and New Editions received per "Buckinghamshire," "Atrato," and Overland Mail, by

**R E I T H A N D W I L K I E**  
DUNEDIN.

The Wild North Land by Captain Butler, demy 8vo

Stanley (H. M.) My Kalulu, cr. 8vo

" " How I found Livingstone, 8vo

Hutchinson (J. T.) Two years in Peru, demy 8vo

Cassell's Popular Recreator, Vol 1

Schweinfurth's Heart of Africa, translated by E. E. Frewer,

2 vol, 8vo

Enquire Within Upon Everything, 12mo

Roscoe (H. E.) Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, 18mo

Abbott (E. A.) Shakespearian Grammar, fcap. 8vo

Holmes (O. W.) Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, 12mo

Shairp (J. C.) Studies in Poetry and Philosophy, 12mo

Jevons (W. Stanley) The Principles of Science, 2 vols 8vo

Geikie (James) The Great Ice Age, 8vo

Macrae (D.) Americans at Home, post 8vo

Stoddard (C. W.) Summer Cruising in the South Seas, post 8vo

Scott (Sir W.) The Fortunes of Nigel, 12mo

Lytton (Lord) The Caxtons, post 8vo

Kirby (M. & E.) Stories about Birds of Land and Water, 8vo

Cunningham (J.) A New Theory of Knowing and Known, post 8vo

Carson (J. C. L.) Heresies of the Plymouth Brethren, 12mo

The Gudeman O'Inghis Mill

Marsh (Mrs) Crossing the River, 12mo

Marryat (Captain) The Phantom Ship, post 8vo

ow to Economise Like a Lady, 12mo

Bruce (J.) Life of Gideon, 12 mo

Lamb (Chas.) Eliana, 12mo

Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 8vo

" " Biography, 8vo

Brown (John) Rab and his Friends, 12mo

" (Dr T.) Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind,

8vo

Seton (G.) Gossip about Letters, 12mo

Vaughan (C. J.) Rays of Sunlight, 12mo

De Quincey's Works, 16 vols

Brown's Book of Landed Estate

Nasmyth and Carpenter, The Moon 4to

Church (A. H.) The Laboratory Guide, post 8vo

Burbidge (F. W.) Cool Orchids, 12mo

Cox (G. W.) A History of Greece, 2 vols 8vo

Maudeley (H.) Responsibility in Mental Disease, post 8vo

**BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKET**

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 & Asher's).

**M. W. H A W K I N S**

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

MR. HAWKINS is prepared to undertake all kinds of financial business; to negotiate Loans on freehold or leasehold properties, repayable by instalments if required; to make Advances on various title pastoral, agricultural, or other approved securities; and to act Agent for absentees, trustees, or executors.

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**

**A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT**

Will be given

IN AID OF ST. JOSEPH'S MALE SCHOOL,

On the

21st AUGUST NEXT.

An attractive programme will be provided on the occasion, which will appear in a future issue.

JOHN F. PERRIN, Hon. Sec.

ELECTION FOR MAYOR.

**M**R. RAMSAY WILL ADDRESS THE ELECTORS THIS EVENING at FAGAN'S Hotel, Princes-st South, at 7.30; and MELICAN'S Rising Sun Hotel, Walker-st, at 8.30.

On MONDAY EVENING at ODDFELLOW'S HALL, George Street, at 7.30 p.m.

JAS. B. McCULLOCH,  
Secretary.

**M**R WALTER will ADDRESS the ELECTORS as below:—  
FRIDAY:

Hardie's North Dunedin Hotel, George street ... 7 o'clock.  
McDonald's Hotel, Albany street ... 8 "  
McGregor's British Hotel, George street ... 9 "

SATURDAY:  
Mission House, Russell street ... 6.30 "

MONDAY:  
Masonic Hall ... 8 "

SYDNEY JAMES,  
Secretary.

**D**R. CRAWFORD, Consulting Surgeon and Accoucheur, begs to intimate to his old patients in the City, Suburbs and Country that he has resumed the practice of his profession (after his visit to the Home Country and Continent), and that he may be consulted in all the branches of his profession, at the New Medical Dispensary, corner of Princes and Walker-streets. Dr. C. need not remind the public that he is a specialist, and at the head of his profession in the following diseases, viz:—

Diseases peculiar to women and children.  
" of the throat, lungs, and heart.  
" of the eyes, skin, and blood.

Advice Gratis from 9 to 12 a.m., and 6 to 10 p.m.

NEW ZEALAND 'TABLET' COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS AT 30TH APRIL, 1874.

LIABILITIES.		£	s	d	£	s	d
Capital in 1,500 Shares of £1 each	...	1500	0	0			
Less not allotted	...	919	0	0			
Calls in arrears	...	4	0	0	923	0	0
Suspense Account	...				577	0	0
Sundry Creditors	...				24	17	5
Profit and Loss	...				85	11	7
					251	7	9
					£938	16	9
ASSETS.		£	s	d	£	s	d
Sundry Debtors—Agencies	...	241	3	7			
" Subscribers	...	193	13	3			
" Advertisers	...	269	2	4	£703	19	2
Office Furniture	...				1	17	6
Union Bank	...				232	5	7
Cash	...				0	14	6
					£938	16	9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Publishing and Advertising	...	£985	17	8			
Outstanding Accounts	...	703	19	2	£1639	16	10
					£1639	16	10

Preliminary Expenses	...	73	10	4			
Printing and Production	...	941	17	3			
Charges and Postage	...	126	6	4			
Salaries	...	206	12	0			
Discount and Commission	...	40	3	2	£1388	9	1
Balance	...				251	7	9
					£1639	16	10

Audited } CHAS. COLUMB,  
FRANCIS MEENAN.

Dunedin, 'New Zealand Tablet' Office,  
May 19, 1874.

R. A. LOUGHNAN, Secretary (Acting).

NOTICE.

THE 'NEW ZEALAND TABLET' COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL: £1,500.

In Shares of £1 each, fully paid up.

Application Lists for Shares are now open at the Head Office, and the several Agencies throughout New Zealand.

THE Balance Sheet of the 'TABLET' Company for the year ending April 25th last, is satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows that the Company's business has been so far profitable.

There is a reasonable desire on all sides to see an improvement in some respects in the 'TABLET,' which desire would be satisfied by an increase in the size of the paper, and a consequent increase in the

number of the subjects handled. To do this effectually, and yet maintain the profitable character of future Balance Sheets, is the chief object the Directors of the Company seek to attain.

After careful consideration they have concluded that without further capital it is useless to attempt an enlargement—a conclusion that will be endorsed by all who have read the Balance Sheet, and noted the smallness of the sum paid for literary work—a conclusion that will be further strengthened when the difficulty, almost proverbial, of collecting newspaper accounts is taken into consideration.

The Directors feel that the early history of any attempt at improvement will be an immediate increase in the expenses, while the increase in the receipts will be remote: therefore they are sure that without a respectable sum in hand for efficient preparation, and for tiding over early difficulties, to attempt enlargement would be to court failure. Were the 919 unallotted Shares of the Company taken up, they would feel themselves justified in at once taking the steps necessary to enlarge the paper and increase its business.

From experience of the past year's work, the history of which, like the history of all first years, is a history of many difficulties once for all overcome, the Directors feel justified in looking upon success as certain; and consequently they have much pleasure in offering the balance of the Company's Shares to the Catholic public of the Colony, as a remunerative investment for their capital.

Intending applicants are invited to communicate with any of the Company's Agents, a list of whom appears in each issue of the paper. These will forward the applications and remittances to the Board of Directors for allotment. They have been all instructed to this effect.

JOHN SCANLAN,

Chairman of Directors.

July 7th, 1874.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

Mr WHEELER, Stafford street, and Mr MACEDO, Princes street south, are empowered to receive monies and orders for papers on account of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

THE TABLET will be sent to any part of New Zealand by forwarding a Post Office order for 6s 6d to the Office, Stafford street, Dunedin; it can also be obtained from the following persons who are duly authorised agents in their respective districts:—

Alexandra	...	Mr Kümlich	Kihikihiki	...	Mr Farrel
Arrowtown	...	" Pritchard	Lawrence	...	" Jeffrey
Auckland	...	" Hamil	Lyttelton	...	Rev. Mr Franci
Blacks	...	Harrington & Gavin	Nelson	...	Mr James
Charleston	...	Mr McPharland	No Town	...	" Deviney
Christchurch	...	Bonington & Co.	Naseby	...	" Busch
Coromandel	...	Mr Silk	Onehunga	...	" Honan
Dunedin	...	" Wheeler	Otahuhu	...	" Goodwin
"	...	" Macedo	Oamaru	...	" Toohy
"	...	" Braithwaite	Palmerston	...	" Lewis
"	...	" Baird	Port Chalmers	...	" Dale
"	...	" Mitchell	Queenstown	...	" Boyne
Emerald Hill, Melb.	...	" Griffin	Raefton	...	Rev. Mr Cumming
Greyouth	...	" Somers	St. Bathans	...	Mr T. Mulvey
Grahamstown	...	" Carter	Timaru	...	" O'Driscoll
Hokitika	...	" Crear & Co.	Wellington	...	" Border
Invercargill	...	Mr Rogers	Wanganui	...	" Willis
"	...	J. McInerney	Waikouaita	...	" Browne

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874

INJUSTICE AND BIGOTRY.

The 'Daily Times' is determined that, if strong and exaggerated statements can avail, no single women from Ireland shall obtain employment in the Province of Otago. Some time ago, about thirty-three girls had the misfortune to arrive here from the Cork Workhouse per "Asia." Immediately on their arrival in Port, the 'Otago Daily Times' stated that thirty of the females by the "Asia" had come from the Queenstown Reformatory. On ascertaining there was no such institution, our contemporary changed his statement, saying that he had meant the Cork Reformatory, adding that it must have been evident to his readers he meant the Cork Reformatory. But there is no Cork Reformatory for females. This, also, was pointed out to the 'Times.' Our contemporary, however, never had the grace to make any amends to the young women whom he had so grossly maligned. On the contrary, he has lost no opportunity of grievously slandering these women ever since, as if in revenge for having made an exhibition of his ignorance and bigotry.

The arrival of the "Caroline," a few days ago, has afforded the Editor of the 'Otago Daily Times' another opportunity of gratifying his rancour against poor, helpless Irish women, who have never done him any harm, and of renewing his most unjustifiable attack on the immigrants by the "Asia." We extract the following from his issue of Tuesday last:—"But at

the same time, after their experience of the *wretches* brought by the "Asia," we doubt if the people of Dunedin are altogether in the humour to receive into their midst another batch of the same sort. Yet here we have a lot of 126 single women brought by the "Caroline," and of that number the 40 from the Workhouse (Cork) are reported by the Captain to have been the best behaved during the passage. This, certainly, does not say very much for some of the 86, of whom we must be prepared to hear more."

We venture to say that, for injustice and savagery, the above extract is almost without a parallel in the history of journalism. Our contemporary calls the poor girls who came by the "Asia" from Cork, *wretches*. Was there not one decent girl amongst them? Where they *wretches* without exception? In reality, how many of them proved themselves disreputable, and were the disreputable by the "Asia" in greater proportion to the total number of immigrants by that unhappy vessel, than in the case of other immigrant vessels? Not at all. But they happened to be from Ireland, and the arrival of any immigrants at all from Ireland in Otago is the real grievance. Bad as some few of the girls by the "Asia" were, they were not worse nor more numerous in proportion to the total number, than the bad who came by other ships. These latter, however, have been treated tenderly, whilst the names and delinquencies of the poor Irish girls have been ostentatiously paraded in the Press.

In Tuesday's issue, the 'Otago Daily Times' has in effect called upon the people of this Province not to employ even one of the 126 single females who came by the "Caroline," and to take measures to send them back to Great Britain. And why—because of the "126 single women by the "Caroline," the 40 from the Workhouse are reported by the Captain to have been the best behaved during the passage." The 'Otago Daily Times' takes it for granted that, these 40 females are like the "Asia" girls, all *wretches*, and that, as they were the best behaved, it follows necessarily that the remaining 86 must be still greater *wretches*, and should not be received into their houses by the people of Dunedin. The 'Otago Daily Times' is evidently in great trouble of mind about these *wretches*, and asks, in a despairing tone, "Is there no way of getting rid of this disreputable shipment? We are afraid not. At the same time, if by some good chance a ship bound for England could be got to take them, it would be cheap for this community in the end were these women sent back to the place from whence they came, even although the passage money charged per head came to double the usual rate."

Well done, 'Otago Daily Times!' Hang them all without exception. Spare no one; don't give them even a trial. It is a foregone conclusion; the best of them are from Ireland, consequently they must be all very bad. Ship them back to the place whence they came. The 'Otago Daily Times' knows nothing about them, except the fact that 40, the best of the 126 single females, are from a Workhouse in Ireland. This, however, is more than evidence enough. There is no use in giving any of them a trial; the 40 from Ireland cannot be otherwise than very bad, for no other reason than that they are from Ireland, and, therefore, the remaining 86 must be *wretches* indeed. Such is the reasoning of the highly moral, Christian, just and equitable 'Otago Daily Times,' and such the recommendation given by our contemporary to the citizens of Dunedin and the Government! But what is more to be deplored is the fact, that the 'Otago Daily Times,' in these sweeping extracts, gives, we regret to say, the opinion of a very large number of persons. Under these circumstances there is a dreary prospect before these 126 single females. Were the Government acting on the recommendation of our contemporary, to charter a vessel to take them back to the place from whence they came, our advice to them would be, accept the offer, and fly from the inhospitable shores of Otago, and the tender mercies of such journals as the 'Otago Daily Times.' We ask, in conclusion, have none of the immigrants from England or Scotland come from workhouses? Has not one? Perhaps the 'Otago Daily Times' can answer this question, and would explain how it is that, if such be the case, no notice has hitherto been taken of the fact?

#### OURSELVES.

WE would draw attention to a notice from the directory of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET Company, which we publish in another part of this issue. The directors have thought it advisable to republish the balance-sheet for the past

year, which was submitted to the shareholders a few weeks since, in order that those who might not have attended the annual meeting, or seen the statement, might be made aware of the position of the Company, and the financial success which this journal has proved itself to have been during the first year of its existence. It is well known to everyone that that period is the most trying in the career of a journal. There are difficulties, discouragements, and obstacles to be encountered during that critical time, which have no existence in its more mature age. We have therefore to congratulate ourselves that notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which we have laboured at the start, the NEW ZEALAND TABLET has not only mastered the difficulties by which it was beset, but that it is now an established success, financially and otherwise. This, a reference to the balance-sheet will amply prove. But though we have been so far successful in the past, the field of enterprise has been necessarily circumscribed; and it is with a view of remedying this defect that the present step of the directory has been taken. It had been the original intention of the TABLET Company to have started with a capital of fifteen hundred shares of one pound each; that intention, however, was not carried into effect, and hitherto the number of shares which have been allotted have scarcely reached one-third that number. The success which attended the operations of the Company during the past year, with the very limited funds at their command, has justified the directors in proceeding to carry out the original design as embodied in the prospectus with regard to the amount of capital, and with this view they have come to the determination of offering the remainder of the unallotted shares to the Catholic public. Their object in taking this step, is to place sufficient funds at their disposal to extend the sphere of usefulness of this journal by enlarging its present size, and increasing its circulation. To do this will, of course, cause a considerable increase in the working expenses; but we rest satisfied that, while involving a greater outlay, it will be counterbalanced by the additional advertising space at command, outside the important advantage of allowing a considerable increase in its reading columns. We shall thus be enabled to supply our subscribers with more news, while the rate of subscription will remain as heretofore. We have but little doubt that, with the enlargement of the TABLET, the circulation will also be considerably increased; and, in thanking our subscribers for the generous support which we have received in the past, we feel assured that the efforts which are being made by the Company of making the TABLET worthy of the cause which it defends, and the principles which it advocates, will be ably seconded. We are aware that the TABLET has not been everything we could have wished it, but that was the effect of circumstances beyond our control. Now, however, a struggle is being made to remedy many of the short-comings in connection with its production, and it lies in the power of the Catholics of New Zealand, by the support they will accord to the TABLET, to make it worthy of the cause of which it is the organ, the champion of their rights, and the mouthpiece of their wrongs. We need not dwell further on the subject. As a safe and remunerative investment, the balance-sheet for the past year is the best guarantee; and, with regard to the necessity for such a journal, there cannot be two opinions. Experience during the past few months has amply shown the advisability of Catholics having a medium for refuting the slanderous and unmanly attacks which have been made upon them as a body.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE would remind the members of the Juvenile Contingent of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, that a meeting will be held in the school-room on Monday evening, 20th July, at 7.30 punctually. As the business is of importance viz., the election of office-bearers, we trust to see a good attendance.

A VOCAL and instrumental concert took place on the evening of Tuesday 7th inst., at St. Patrick's Hall, Christchurch. The entertainment, which was for the benefit of the Catholic Schools, was well patronised, there being between four and five hundred persons present. The bill of fare was a most pleasing and varied one, embracing ballads, songs—comic and sentimental—selections from various operas, with performances on the piano by the Misses Donnelly. The entertainment commenced with an overture by Mr C. Bonnington, and the Septett Band. Mrs Wiggins received well merited applause for her touching rendering of the pathetic ballad "The Irish Emigrant." Amongst the different items by which the audience were pleased and amused were "Floating on the wind," by Mrs Oakes; "Take back the Heart," by Mr Anthony, and "Do they think of me at home," by the same gentleman; Mr Kimble managed to keep the audience in continued good humour, his appearance being the signal for general merriment, and during the evening he appeared as "General Jinks," and "On the parade." The burden, however, of the entertainment



devolved on the Misses Donnelly, and they proved themselves quite equal to the task. The selection "Bily Mavournen" from the "Lily of Killarney," by Miss Donnelly, obtained an enthusiastic encore. The evening's enjoyment closed with the laughable farce of the "Spectre Bridegroom," by the members of the Catholic Dramatic Club, which elicited roars of laughter, and sent each one home in thorough good humor, and we are glad to learn also netted a considerable sum for the laudable purpose for which it was given.

THE drawing in the Art-union in aid of the funds of S.S. Mary and Joseph's Schools, Ahaura, took place on the 1st inst., in the new building recently erected on the school grounds, and intended for the location of the Sisters of Mercy. The attendance of visitors was large, but not as numerous as was expected, owing, no doubt, to the state of the weather, which had been wet and stormy for the previous two or three days and still looked threatening. Everything passed off satisfactorily, and the drawing was concluded by about half past four in the afternoon. It is satisfactory to know that the school itself has been a considerable winner, for the tickets taken by Father Portius, on account of the establishment, drew several valuable prizes, among them, the chief prize, a grand piano. There were altogether one hundred prizes, consisting of the piano mentioned, five harmoniums, valued at from £20 and upwards, musical boxes, watches, clocks, pictures, vases, and other works of art. In the evening, a musical dramatic, and literary entertainment was given in the large hall of the school, the performers being all pupils of the schools. There was a large audience, the hall being filled in every part with residents of the town, and visitors from the country districts. The performance consisted of songs, glees, choruses, readings and recitations, and two dramatic pieces suited to the capabilities of the juvenile performers. The little theatre was tastefully decorated with evergreens, the stage being a marvel of impromptu theatrical arrangement. After the performance the hall was cleared, and dancing was carried on for a few hours, to the intense enjoyment of the "children of larger growth" who took part in it.

A MEETING of Roman Catholics resident in different parts of the Grey Valley, was held at Ahaura on Wednesday, the 24th ult., to take into consideration the financial condition of the schools at Ahaura, and to make arrangements for placing the mission on a more satisfactory monetary standing. The meeting was convened by circular, on the authority of the Vicar-General of the diocese of Wellington, and had special reference to making arrangements for the permanent settlement of the Sisters of Mercy at Ahaura. An abstract, says the 'Argus,' of the liabilities of the schools, and in connection with them was laid before the meeting, and a Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions throughout the district in the first place, and afterwards to devise means of extricating the establishment from its temporary embarrassment.

FROM the local journal we learn that the Rev. Father Ecuyer takes his departure from Christchurch in the course of a few days. The Rev. gentleman has been a resident there for a number of years, and his self-denial and kindness of heart have endeared him not only to those of whom he had spiritual charge, but to many belonging to other religious denominations. He has been most untiring in his zeal for the advancement of the interests of his congregation, and his transfer from Christchurch to the West Coast will be deeply regretted by all who have been witnesses to his devoted exertions for the spiritual and material welfare of his flock. It is mainly owing to the labors of the Rev. Father Ecuyer that the Catholics of Christchurch are in possession of such an excellent schoolroom as that known by the name of St. Patrick's Hall, and for some time past he had been most indefatigable in his endeavors to effect such an enlargement of the church to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing congregation. It is understood that the Rev. Father Ecuyer will be succeeded by the Rev. Father Chataigner, who was transferred to Timaru at the time Father Ecuyer assumed the charge of the Christchurch district.

THE struggle for the Mayoral chair, Dunedin, assumed a tangible form on Monday last, when the nomination for its occupancy during the ensuing year took place. The proceedings were held on the terrace of the Government Buildings, His Worship the Mayor presiding. The only candidates whose nomination was read were Keith Ramsay, proposed by F. Meenan, of George street, and seconded by James Morrison; and H. J. Walter, proposed by Lloyd Williams, of Cargill street, and seconded by G. E. Dermer, of Princes street. The Mayor declared that as there had been more than one candidate nominated, a poll would take place on Tuesday the 21st inst. Both candidates then addressed the meeting at some length, each endeavoring to prove his claims to the Mayoralty by seniority in the Council, enumerating his services in the past, and his intentions in the future. The speakers were well received, and listened to with attention, the amount of popularity apparently being pretty evenly balanced. In the evening Mr Walter addressed a large number of ratepayers in the Masonic Hall, and denied a statement in the evening paper that the election would be carried on as a faction one. At the conclusion of his address Mr Sherwin proposed, and Mr John Hall seconded, "That Mr Walter is a fit and proper person to be elected Mayor of the City of Dunedin." The motion was carried unanimously.

We are pleased to learn that the Catholics of Napier are about taking steps towards the formation of a Branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society. The President of St. Joseph's Lodge, No. 73, has received a telegraphic message from Mr Reardon, of that place, asking for a copy of the rules of the Association, and instructions for the establishment of a branch. We wish them success in the undertaking, and trust that ere long we shall have to chronicle a similar movement in both Wellington and Nelson, where up to the present the Society has not been represented. From Melbourne we learn that Bro. A. J. Templeton has been elected Corresponding Secretary to the Executive Directory, vice Bro. F. H. Byrne resigned.

We have received from the hon. Secretary, Mr Mulvey, the following scale of charges for grave sections in the St. Bathans Catholic Cemetery:—"For the space of four graves, £5; three graves, £4;

two graves £3; one grave, £1 10s. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Catholic Church Committee, in the absence of the local pastor.

WITH a view to encouraging the establishment of Pottery Works in Otago, a notice appears in the last number of the Provincial Government 'Gazette,' in which a bonus of £250 is offered under the following conditions:—On the erection of buildings and plant to the value of at least £300, a bonus of £75; on the production of pottery to a value of not less than £150—£75; on the production of a further quantity of pottery to a value of not less than £200—£100. The potteryware in each case must be suitable for household and domestic purposes, to be produced in works permanently established in the Province, and to be manufactured either wholly or to a large extent from material obtained in the Province. Proposals should be forwarded to the Provincial Secretary not later than the 1st October, and should state the estimated cost of and productive power of the works proposed to be erected, the date at which the same will be in operation, and give guarantee to produce pottery to the value of £300 within two years.

MR KEITH RAMSAY met the ratepayers of the city in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday night, and addressed them at some length. A number of questions were put and answered satisfactorily by the candidate, a vote of confidence being moved by Mr Asher, seconded by Mr Lee, and carried unanimously. Mr Ramsay addresses the electors this evening at Melican's Hotel, Walker street.

THERE should be no scarcity of labor at the barracks for some time to come. During the week no less than four vessels with immigrants have arrived at the Port, all having full complements of passengers. The vessels were the Hindostan, Caroline, Cartburn, and Sussex, adding over fifteen hundred to our population.

As a sample of the effects of the slanderous attacks on the Caroline's passengers, we quote the following from the 'North Otago Times,' which forcibly brings to mind the story of the "Three Black Crows":—"The Immigrants per Caroline.—We observe from the shipping columns of the 'Daily Times' of Monday that it is in contemplation to send a large number of immigrants by the above vessel up to Oamaru per first steamer. Should this be true they may be expected by the Samson to-night. If all is correct that is said about them by the 'Daily Times,' it would seem that they are more fit for sending to gaol than for sending up here to be distributed among the respectable families of the district. Hitherto the town has happily been free from such characters, but it would appear that we are now to be burdened with what the 'Times' calls 'Mrs Howard's pets.'"

AN accident, unfortunately proving fatal, occurred at Port Chalmers on Tuesday evening. It appears a number of the male passengers and crew belonging to one of the recently arrived immigrant vessels went on shore and commenced drinking. On returning to go on board the ship, one of the number, named Alexander Knowles, in attempting to reach the ship, fell between the vessel and the jetty. A young man named Patrick Melaney, belonging to the barque Mariano, hearing the cries, went immediately to the spot, took a rope and went down the piles, and succeeded in putting the rope round the unfortunate man. He was pulled up, taken on board, and undressed and put to bed, but he died early on Wednesday morning. At the inquest held in the afternoon of the same day, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A FRIGHTFUL tragedy has been enacted at Pukiri, involving the death of a woman named Eliza Battersea. A telegram from Auckland states that a man named Charles Dyer had been brought into that city from Pukiri, charged with the murder of a woman, with whom he had been living. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause, and they were constantly quarrelling. It is alleged that on Wednesday week, Dyer beat her in a brutal manner, then poured kerosene on her clothes, set fire to them, wrapped a sack round her, carried her to the river, and threw her in. A man named Watson, seeing her there, lifted her out, with Dyer's assistance. All the hair was burned off her head, the clothes burned down to her waist, and the whole of the upper part of the body half roasted. She lingered two days in great agony until she died. Dyer alleges that she spilled the kerosene over herself, and it accidentally ignited.

JUDGING from the following rather candid expression of opinion, the writer does not seem to have formed a very elevated idea of the powers as a legislator of the hon. member for the Dunstan. It is contained in a press telegraphic message from the seat of Government:—"There is no chance of the Gold mining Bill passing its second reading. Mr Shepherd has assumed charge of it. This is enough to ensure its rejection." Mr Shepherd must admit the author, if not complimentary, is decidedly candid.

ON Thursday, Mr T. L. Shepherd called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that a certain telegraphic correspondent of a paper—"Auckland Star"—had sent to that paper a very personal and offensive telegram regarding a member of that House. If that kind of thing were allowed to go on, members would have to provide themselves with heavy horsewhips. The Speaker said the reporter's gallery was under the control of the Hansard Committee. Had the power been in his hands, he should certainly have excluded from the gallery the author of such an offensive production. Members ought to be protected from such insults. With regard to the foregoing, the 'Guardian' has the following:—"We have seen the telegraphic message which has so greatly incensed the member for the Dunstan, and drew forth such a wonderfully learned disquisition or reportorial etiquette from the Speaker of the House of Representatives. There really is nothing in it. The intended wit of the thing is of the most meagre calibre, and such as would not excite the risible faculties of any sane individual. We do not quote it: too much has been made of the stupidity already."

The demand for timber from Hokitika is on the increase. One firm has received an order from Christchurch for over one million feet of sawn timber, besides several small orders.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Another section of the Oamaru breakwater has been completed, making an increase in length of seventeen feet.

Dr Cole of this city, has lately removed the whole of the breast of a woman affected with a cancer. We are told the patient is now in a fair way to recovery.

Paris contains at present 1,851,792 inhabitants. In 1869 the number was only 1,825,271. In 1866 the males exceeded the females by 84,648, whilst in 1874 that difference was reduced to 12,656.

During the year 1870 there were 1,384 twin births and nine triplet births, indicating that one in every eighty-two mothers bore twins, and that one in every 12,665 mothers bore triplets. In one of the cases of triplet births the mother had been married nineteen years and seven months, before she bore children, and then three came at a birth.

The 'Daily Telegraph' recently devoted more than a column of its space to an article on the death of a monkey in the Zoological Gardens.

Miss Elizabeth Morgan M.D., one of the physicians at the Hospital for Women, Marylebone, is about to follow the example of her colleague, Mrs Anderson, M.D., by entering into the bonds of matrimony. Her future husband is a physician, by name Dr Hoggan.

The 'Standard's' Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that hidden stores of grain have been discovered. Nearly half a million labourers are on the relief works. Most of the reported starvation deaths are considered doubtful.

The total quantity of sugar consumed in breweries for the year ending last September was—England, 56,576,259lbs; Scotland, 574,303 lbs; and Ireland, 3,960,667lbs.

According to a return to Parliament, on the 31st of December last, the bank notes of the Bank of England held by the public amounted to £25,807,000, and on that day the total amount of bullion was £22,519,000.

The rateable property in London was assessed in 1871 as being of the annual value of very nearly twenty millions sterling. The Registrar-General in his Annual Summary for London, observes that it is impossible to tell what the income of the inhabitants amounts to, but, taking seven times the above amount as a rough approximation it would be 140 millions a year.

Presumably through the influence of England, a stop has been put to the Peruvian Coolie trade. A plenipotentiary has been accredited to Peru from Buenos Ayres on a special and confidential mission.

A Parliamentary return, containing a register of the owners of lands and heritages in Scotland, has been published. It is shown that there are 131,530 such owners; that the estimated extent of their property is 18,946,694 acres, the gross annual value of which is £18,698,804.

The native leader of the little rebellion at Natal has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and his sons and the head men to punishments ranging from six months' imprisonment to four years' transportation.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the Neva became free of ice throughout its whole course; and that the whole of the ice near Cronstadt is in motion.

The authorities of the mint are about to coin a large quantity of half crowns, none of which have been made since 1848, when they were abolished by royal proclamation, and all those then existing were as they got worn ordered to be called in and gradually converted into florins.

In the island of Jersey there are two currencies—native and English—and the inconvenience thus caused has been long felt, though it has not been remedied. As a step towards its removal the St. Helier's and St. Aubin Railway Company state that they will neither take nor give Jersey coppers.

Sixty immigrant ships sailed from the United Kingdom, for New Zealand, between February 1, 1873, and February 25, 1874. The three quickest passages made were by the James Nicol Fleming in seventy-three days, by the Scimitar in seventy days, and by the s. s. Mongol in fifty-one.

Several Maoris write to a Wespport paper, complaining that the female telegraphists at Nelson "muddle" their messages in transmission.

The Maoris of the Upper Wanganui district appear to be an enterprising race. The 'N. Z. Times' says they have just imported from the old country a flour mill, complete in all its parts, including an iron water-wheel.

An inquest was held at the Royal Hotel, Timaru, on Wednesday, last, upon the body of Eliza Caterick, alias Eliza Shipley, before B. Woolcombe, Esq., Coroner. It was proved that the deceased, who was of intemperate habits, had died while in an epileptic fit, brought on by excessive drinking. A verdict to that effect was returned.

A quicksilver mine is said to have been accidentally discovered by some boys on the bank of the river at Head Weir, near Exeter.

A vocal phenomenon has recently appeared in Vienna—a tenor who from some eccentric formation of the larynx causing two notes at once.

It is said that the Duchess of Edinburgh's influence on the Court is already very marked. Her joyous and affectionate ways have done much to enliven everyone, and have had a very marked effect upon the Queen herself, who is caressed and chid by turns by the young girl, who is as autocratic in her ways as her sovereign papa.

A new movement has been started in London. It is nothing less than a parliament of working men. A conference of the most advanced amongst the leaders of the working class in London was held lately, when the organisation was formed, and a large committee appointed.

The mania for old china, so amusingly characterised by Punch, has extended even to the Sultan of Turkey. His Majesty has begun to form a collection of blue and white ware, and is sending all over Europe to secure specimens for his museum, which he ambitiously intends to be the most complete in the world.

## ESSENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

In the Legislative Council Mr Waterhouse moved: "That in the opinion of this Council the mode of selling and disposing of lands under the New Zealand Settlements Act be regulated by an Act of the General Assembly, and not, as at present, by regulations made at the will of the Government of the day." The motion was agreed to.

Mr Waterhouse moved, without remark, that copies of all correspondence and telegrams which passed between the Government and Judge Ward, and in reference to Judge Chapman, be laid on the table.

The Colonial Secretary said the Government had no objection.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:—A Bill to Amend the Conveyancing Ordinance; Bill to Amend the Canterbury Domains Act, 1872; Bill to extend the time for registration of births in certain cases; Bill to Amend the Marlborough Waste Lands Act, 1867.

Mr Wakefield's motion for a return of the cost of producing the Handbook of New Zealand, was lost by a majority of 18. During the debate Mr Vogel explained that the trouble and labor entailed by the production of the work was such, that had he been aware of it beforehand, he should not have undertaken it.

On the motion of Mr Gillies for the production of correspondence relating to Judges Chapman and Ward, the Premier hoped the matter would be allowed to pass into oblivion, and did not think it advisable it should be printed. He would, however, lay the necessary papers upon the table for the use of members only.

The Nelson Loan Bill was read a first time.

The Imprest Supply Bill for £250,000 went through the first stage.

Drafts of the following Bills were sent down by message from the Governor and reported to the House:—A Bill to amend the Supreme Court Judges Act, 1858; a Bill to make provision for the establishment of State forests, and the application of the revenue derivable therefrom; a Bill to amend the law relating to the Civil Service Act, 1873; an Act for amending the Post Office Savings Banks Act, 1867; an Act to repeal the New Zealand University Act, 1870. The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

The House went into Committee to consider a resolution for an Imprest Supply of £250,000, payment of salaries for carrying on the work of the Government.

In moving the second reading of the Electric Telegraph Bill, the Premier said, "The most important part of the Bill was in regard to calling for telegrams for the purpose of inspection. The Act provides that telegrams should be producible only on the consent of the sender or receiver, with the exception of general cases, where telegrams shall be producible on the decision of the Commissioner of Telegraphs." There was great difficulty in bringing forward such a measure, because it had been found unnecessary to do so in other countries. Unfortunately a practice had been indulged in this Colony of attempting to make the Telegraph Office a medium for hunting up legal evidence, and but a short time since a Judge of the Supreme Court had given an order to inspect all telegrams, without the particular ones being specified. The judges in the Home country had determinedly set their faces against such a course of procedure. He considered it unsafe to allow the matter to rest in its present unsatisfactory state.

Mr Fox would move an amendment with a view to preserve the inviolability of telegrams, "that the Government should endeavor to devise some means by which the primary offender, in divulging telegrams, should be forced even to indemnify the party giving such information, as was done by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the trade union affairs at Sheffield."

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 14TH.

Mr Waterhouse, in speaking to the motion of which he had given notice, regretted the increase in the indebtedness of the Colony. When the Premier initiated the public works of the Colony, he announced that £8,500,000 were to be spent in ten years, or, including immigration, something like £9,500,000. This was to have been met, however, by the sale of land to the amount of £3,500,000. In the face of these promises, expenditure to the amount of £9,816,000 had been authorised, with only 1000 miles of railway to show for it. This would make the total liability of the Colony equal to £17,000,000. We were apt at the present time to under estimate the extent of our liabilities, and the feeling arose from three causes: 1. The unprecedented prosperity prevailing. 2. The fall burden of interest was not yet felt, in consequence of the interest charge being deferred till railway lines were completed. 3. We were not paying the first burden imposed upon the Colony in consequence of native troubles.

Dr. Pollen said that if he were to follow Mr Waterhouse through his arguments, he would be obliged to disclose the financial policy of the Government, which would be more properly done in the other House in a day or two.—Colonel Kenny opposed, and Mr Campbell supported the amendment for the previous question, which was put and carried.

Dr. Pollen laid on the table all papers relating to Judges Ward and Chapman.

The Regulation of Machinery Bill, Offences Against Amendment Bill, and Justices of the Peace Amendment Bill were read a second time. The Council adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Premier moved the second reading of the Westland Loan Bill. He said it need cause no apprehension among hon. members, as it was of a very harmless character. The Bill was ordered to be committed the following day.

Mr Vogel, in moving the second reading of the Supreme Court Judges Bill, said it had been introduced chiefly through the projected retirement of the present Chief Justice. He then referred to the highly satisfactory manner in which he had, through a long series of years, performed his duties, and the very great estimation in which he was held. Bill read a second time.



## ANGLO-NORMAN, AND IRISH CELT.

CERTAINLY the author of the article "Poor Paddy," in your last number, has shown that the swaggering tall bullies of the English Press in Dunedin and elsewhere, who are so lavish of their accusations or insinuations against the Irish Celt, had better keep quiet on the subject of treachery and bloodthirstiness. It would be difficult to tell whether the Anglo-Norman or Irish Celtic race have furnished in past ages the most numerous instances of base treachery and revolting cruelty. We may all congratulate ourselves that we did not live in these times. But it is unfair to judge any race or nation by the faults of certain individuals belonging to it. If the Irish Celt and Anglo-Norman have shown great vices, they have both of them also shown great virtues. Some of the Jews were sinners above all other sinners, and so it may be said of some Catholics in all countries and ages. For all that, the Catholic Church is prolific in holy men and women, and is regenerating the world. The attempts so industriously made by a portion of the English Press to parade and exaggerate the real or alleged faults of poor Paddy, proceed no doubt in great part from the fact that Paddy, with all his faults, has adhered manfully to the grand old Church of the Apostles, and resisted every effort to bribe or force him from his allegiance to it. This ought to have raised Paddy in the estimation of modern Englishmen if they had respect for the rare virtue of fidelity. Paddy has been faithful among the faithless. He stuck to his creed when it was an object of derision and scorn among the great and learned in England, and when it was made the object of the most cruel persecution in Ireland. He has now the happiness of seeing that creed making its way rapidly among the highest of English families, and the most accomplished of English scholars. He knows, and it is to him a great satisfaction to know, that the venerable mother of his Sovereign gave in her adhesion to it ere she passed from this transitory scene—rest her, God. But what useful purpose can it serve to institute any invidious or odious comparisons between the virtues or vices of the people of the different parts of the United Kingdom. Are we not all fellow subjects of the same Sovereign—God bless her—and do we not all profess to be followers of one divine master. The history of the past contains a sad record of dark crimes and absurd or vicious follies—committed both by Celt and Anglo-Norman—the recollection of which ought to be a source of regret and shame to both. No one can doubt that the Irish Catholics have been for ages the victims of a grinding oppression under the Anglo-Norman rule. We all know that it is of the nature of oppression to degrade the character of its victims; to crush out their virtues and to increase their vices; especially the vices of treachery and cruelty. That not a little of the evils suffered by Irishmen have been owing to their own fault, and especially to their own quarrelsome disposition and want of unity among themselves, I think is true. But they are now more united, and Home Rule is likely to be the fruit of that unity. England never could permanently subdue the Scotch, though she often tried. The Scotch know how to combine against their enemies and oppressors. The Irish Celt is wonderfully fruitful under favorable circumstances, and in the Colonies they threaten to become "like the stars of heaven for multitude" the reward of their virtue and fidelity we must suppose.—Yours,

June 12.

SCOTCH CELL.

## PRESENT SUPERNATURAL GROWTH OF THE CATHOLIC RELIGION IN ENGLAND. ITS PROSPECTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

By way of appendix to some remarks on the present wonderful progress of the Catholic religion in England, which lately appeared in your paper, the following passage from the pastoral of "Archbishop Manning and the other Bishops of the Province of Westminster, in Provincial Council Assembled," may be read with interest.

"The Church in England," says this pastoral, "is now so rooted and fruitful, that it needs only time to grow to its fulness. The malevolence which forty years ago threatened us, has now given way before a truer knowledge of what the Catholic faith and Church really are. For three hundred years both have been hidden from the intelligence of England by Penal Laws, and by controversial misrepresentation. Ever since this Church has regained her liberty, this has become impossible. She is now seen, and heard, and known. Educated Englishmen know us better. The poor of England have now no animosities against the faith of their fathers. Our people are mingled with them. They live and labor together. They have learned that the Catholic religion is the Church of the poor. We have heard them say more than this; but this is enough. There is at this hour spread over the breadth of England, a benevolence towards the Catholic Church and the faith of their ancestors, such as for three hundred years has never been."

The present effort of the Good Templars to bring about a union with Catholics, is one proof of what is here stated. If such be the present benevolent feeling of the people in England, generally, towards the Catholic Church and the faith of their fathers, we may reasonably hope that a like feeling will soon pervade the people of this and other British Colonies. Indeed there are not a few indications that such a friendly feeling towards the Catholic Church is already beginning to gain ground even in this Colony, notwithstanding the ungracious attempts of some journals, such as the 'Bruce Herald,' and some public men, like Mr Gillies and Mr Barton, to encourage in the public mind sentiments of a very different kind towards us; and it is possibly just because of such favourable signs that these men express themselves so bitterly or sarcastically against Catholics, and you, the Catholic organ in this Colony. When our bigotted enemies show such anxiety to put us in the wrong, and manifest such strong feelings of irritation against us, we may safely infer that we are making headway, and conciliating the good will of the public generally—the just and reasonable portion of the people. The English naturally lean to

the side of justice when not misled by bigoted and designing men, who practice on their prejudices and credulity. We all know how fond men of the Gillies and Barton stamp are of representing Catholics as the victims of ignorance, superstition, and priest craft.

It is a happy omen that a new edition of the works of Bishop Hay is now being published in Edinburgh by one of the oldest book-selling firms in that classic city. If the Catholic religion is to flourish in this Colony, as it is now doing at home, its progress, under God, must be due to the same causes here as there—the zeal and prudence of our Bishops and Clergy, sustained and augmented by the hearty co-operation of the laity. Let us show to all men that "the Catholic religion is the religion of charity, and that the Catholic Church is the Church of the poor;" and that the Catholic schools, though unmistakably religious or denominational in their character, are yet not one whit behind any other Colonial schools in their standard of secular instruction. To accomplish this last work will require no ordinary efforts. We are a small minority. We are burdened with poverty, and for the present we have all the influence and wealth of Government to contend against; and what is harder still to endure, we have the influence of some inconsistent or unfaithful Catholics brought to bear against our schools—though thank God the power of such Catholics is not great—not worth naming in fact, and is not likely to increase. We must look to just and generous Protestants to aid us in obtaining redress. They have not failed us in the old country, and we may hope they will not be less just or generous in this hemisphere, if we only be true to ourselves. But we must not condemn Mr Gillies and our other enemies, or more properly speaking our conscientious opponents, rashly or too severely. We must make allowance for those prejudices which they have imbibed with their mother's milk, and which has grown and strengthened in the course of years. The power of early prejudices over the strongest intellects and most benevolent hearts is great, beyond calculation. Yet it must be owned that it is extremely difficult even for charity herself to frame excuses for the hostility of such men as Mr Gillies to the Catholic religion, at this time of day. A blindness to Catholic truth such as his, one can hardly suppose to be other than a voluntary blindness, an obstinate resolution not to see the light, however clear and bright it may be. Yet there was a time when something of the same kind, possibly, could be said of Archbishop Manning and Bishop Hay. Though Archbishop Manning and Bishop Hay long resisted the truth, they yielded to it at last, and it cannot be said that their belief and profession of the Catholic faith was the result either of ignorance or prejudice or self interest.

## HISTORY OF ITALIAN FREEMASONRY.

IN the following year was held another general chapter (*costituente*) of the Italian lodges. The one fixed for the summer of 1873 was put off, in consequence of the cholera breaking out in Rome, but even when the pestilence was over there was no talk of the *costituente*. The reason was want of money. In Italy, as elsewhere, the annual contributions (*tasse*) came in very shably; and it would not do to risk the necessary outlay for the assembly. Not that Italian Freemasonry had been idle; the abolition of religious houses in the States of the Church, and above all in Rome, had been a good stroke of work, and all was done that could be done towards furthering the great end—the destruction of the Church. But the country was too Catholic to allow of the expulsion of the Jesuits, the sworn foes of Revolution, and so Freemasonry, as usual, sought to obtain by popular tumult what could not be "legally" accomplished. The riots against the Jesuits in Florence at the close of November and the beginning of December, 1873, (most of the actors in which were foreigners), were the work of Freemasonry and the Socialist unions which were its puppets. The Milanese organ or the lodges, 'La Luce,' boasted in the following words of this heroic exploit: "The meeting at Florence against the Jesuits is a second battle (the first was the abolition of the convents) fought by Freemasonry against that Society."

How low must be the point of honor of people who make a boast of the grossest mob outrages of rioters and disturbers of the peace!

It was at the close of the summer of 1873, that the "Universo" Lodge was founded at Rome, with the object (as it was said) of secretly working against Henri Cinq's elevation to the throne. But let us hear the worthy brethren themselves on the subject. They declare the object of the Universo to be "the collecting together of all the Freemasons scattered through the valley of the Tiber (Rome)," and the 'Rivista' says—"The new lodge Universo rescues the traditions of the one which flourished gloriously under the same name in the valley of the Arno (Florence), and its desire is to gather around itself all honorable and Liberal men, men who have a hand in the management of public affairs; not that what was once the case may happen among ourselves, namely, that the Government may be in our order, an evil greatly to be deplored, but that the order may penetrate into the Government, and lead it on by secret influence to the ultimate objects of the brotherhood." This "secret influence" is now visible enough. Louis Pianciani, the Red Republican, is not only a member of the Universo and of the Grand Orient, &c., but commander-in-chief of the National Guard and *sindaco* of Rome. He has great influence with the numerous artisans of the city, and has made a barrack for the municipal guard in the Convent Ara Cœli. Another brother of the Universo, Antonio Pacca, is commandant of the municipal, and colonel in the National Guard. What may not happen in this state of things, when the long-dreaded moment comes, when, for instance, the standing army is marched to the frontier on foreign service! Certainly the attempts at Paris and Cartagena failed, but who can vouch for a similar result next time? Has not Carbonarism also had to suffer on the scaffold, under the *Piombi* of Venice, at Spielberg, Turin, and Alessandria, again and again, yet its constant dream, Italian unity, stands now before the world a *fait accompli*! It is with a view to the destruction of the Catholic Church, that an organized attack upon the hierarchy is being made in all countries under Masonic influence. First, the

Bishops were its object; then, when it was found impossible to sever the inferior clergy from them, the whole body of the priesthood. Switzerland heads the frantic march; other countries follow. Their cry is, "Reform of the outward constitution of the Church," and it has been raised too in the Italian Parliament. The following sentences are taken from a speech of Signor Vigliani's, the Keeper of the Seals—"When once we get a clergy who stand face to face with the laity, and are bound to consult the faithful, then we shall have a clergy with whom it is possible to deal, who will hear reason, who will come to an understanding with the people, for such an understanding will be one of the duties of their office. But so long as we have a clergy who oppose the Government, . . . there is no possibility of an amicable arrangement, because there is no confidence, and confidence is the basis of every reconciliation. Ardently do I desire the coming of the time when we shall at length be able to place what remains of the Church's temporal possessions in the hands of the people, for they are and must be the right administrators of those possessions. When once that day dawns, then, gentlemen, the flock will have shepherds such as they desire, and the shepherds will correspond with the views of the faithful" (i.e., of the Freemasons!). Or, in other words, the "brethren" must put aside the Pope, make the bishops puppets of the State, and the priests the playthings of a majority of laymen, before the Government meets the wishes of the secret societies. It is impossible for the line of march to be marked out more clearly.

"II.—*The Socialistic movement of Italy in the hands of the Freemasons.*  
It has been known for a long time that "Internationalism," "Mazzinism," and Freemasonry, are of one and the same family. It is, however, undesirable for the lodges that this should be universally believed, and they treat the statement with "indignation," as an "Ultramontane calumny," though it is an open secret that the brotherhood aim at realizing their ideal of an atheistical and socialistic Republic. In monarchical States and reactionary times they are satisfied, certainly, with propagating Liberal and enlightened ideas; as the fox puts up with mice when no fowls are to be had. But besides that, their constitution is admirably adapted for temporising. In Conservative times they put forward their aristocratic-looking "high grade," with all its frippery of scarves, ribbons, ornaments, and colors; in democratic periods it is put in the background, and the three lower, or "symbolical grades," are paraded as the only correct and authenticated ones, and the "Rosierucian Knights," &c., are not allowed to say a syllable of objection: it is a wonderful system of mutual understanding. The Milanese "Luce," the organ of the "symbolical grades," overwhelms that of the "high grade," the Roman "Rivista," with contempt; and yet they are not the least angry with each other in reality: they know that crows are not in the habit of pecking one another's eyes out. These squabbles gave rise to the notion which was so often expressed last year, that Italian Freemasonry was falling to pieces, and torn by dissensions: when all on a sudden the "Gazzetta d'Italia," that enfant terrible of Italian journalism, blundered out the following indiscreet announcement—"Some days ago we mentioned a probable fusion of Freemasonry with the Mazzinists and Internationalists; we are now in a position to add that the leading men ("les grand bonnets") of these three different (?) societies have already held several meetings in Rome, which will be resumed early in October for the purpose of drawing up a common code and programme, and of deciding on a name for the combined society; this latter will, in all probability, be "Società democratico-unitaria Italiana." This rash statement was put down as ridiculous; but the "Gazzetta" stood its ground, adding that in the November of 1873, above sixty delegates from the three societies would meet in Rome to finish the work of fusion begun in Florence. This forced the Grand Master, Mazzoni, to write a letter to the "Gazzetta" representing the body of Freemasonry as a white dove, which "only occupied itself with its peaceful, educational, and humanitarian task;" but admitting in the same breath, that "individual members were independent of their lodges in their views of state, policy, and economy." That is, if the plan for which the fusion is effected, proves successful, the Brotherhood will come forward and claim the wreath of victory; otherwise, the individual members will be disowned as "erring brethren."

(Concluded in our next.)

### THE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

THE most terrible disaster in the annals of Massachusetts, (says the "Alta" of May 27,) occurred in Hampshire County, on Saturday. The Williamsburg reservoir, covering a tract of over one hundred acres, gave way early in the forenoon, precipitating the vast mass of water it contained three miles down a steep and narrow valley into the thriving manufacturing village of Williamsburg, and thence further down the valley, through the villages of Hadenville, Leeds, and Florence, into the Northampton Meadows, where the stream empties into the Connecticut river. The huge torrent, dashing into Williamsburg with resistless power, swept away in a moment the manufacturing establishments and numbers of dwellings, causing enormous destruction of property, and terrible loss of human life. The lower villages suffered, only less awfully. The reservoir which burst was a wall of masonry five feet at the thickest, backed and faced with fifty feet of earth. It was twenty-five feet in depth, and four hundred and fifty feet long. Behind it was a lake of one hundred and four acres, holding three million tons of water. On Friday night last it rained hard. At half-past seven on Saturday morning, Cheney, one of the dam watchers, was in front of his dam when he saw in the east branch a spurt of water near the base. In a moment he turned to his barn, jumped on his mare, and ran her for dear life down the road to Williamsburg. He looked back once, and saw that out of an enormous breach in the earth and masonry, a torrent of water had burst into the air. There was no dam, there was nothing to be seen but the front of a huge, rolling wave, which was carrying on its very crest the great stone blocks of the wall, and dashing them down the steep incline of the valley. The speed of this torrent increased every moment, but Cheney was gone, riding recklessly over the stoney and muddy roads

to give the warning where fifty homes were in the direct path of the flood. He went over the terrible two and a-half miles at so rapid a pace that in ten minutes he was crying and yelling like a madman among the cottages of Williamsburg, "The dam! the dam is burst; get up to the high ground, the water is coming." It had come. Ten minutes was fully enough for that mountain of water going down a decline of one foot in six to reach the first victims. There they stood, pretty white cottages in rows and rectangles on the flats. The gorges had been narrow above, and a thirty foot moving wall of water and lime-stone rock undistinguishable was upon them, over them, and spread out upon the plain, roaring like the crash of near thunder, and tumbling down the frightful valley at twenty miles an hour. Those who were safe before the news came escaped; for the rest they took the chances of the flood. Some clung to their houses, but houses were mere toys of paper, swept like feathers here and there, piled one upon the other, upset, spun round, lifted bodily and broke in twain against the trees, lifted into the air and ground to splinters between flood, beaten and buffeted and tossed adrift with all that was human in them, shaken into the railway speed of the deluge of timbers, and quartz rocks, and water. Some fled and were overwhelmed before the eyes of their friends; some went mad, and rode the deluge down the valley shrieking. Here and there one could be seen sitting upon the roof of his shaking house, and clinging to it as the billows struck it. Of these last, one or two escaped by the sudden staying of the waves. It was all over in a short half-hour, and the waste had gone down the valley not unheralded entirely. An hour from the alarm at Williamsburg, the waters had done their work, and in half an hour more had lost their power. 120 buildings are destroyed, hundreds of acres covered with stone and mud. No one has attempted to estimate the loss in money. As for human life, to-night 90 bodies in all have been found, and squads of men here and there through the valley are looking for the missing. Scarcely a trace has been left of the removed habitations, so completely had the torrent ploughed up the ground in all directions.

### THE OBJECTS OF FREEMASONRY.

WE select the following passages from the long and able pastoral of the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, the Bishop of Wellington:—

This hell-born foe of Religion and order, aspiring to universal sway, chiefly assails Europe, the head and heart of the world. Its ULTIMATE AIM is the annihilation of Catholicity—nay, of the Christian idea—for ever. Its invisible head is Satan, its visible head are the Secret Societies, or—as the Pope calls them in his last Encyclical—the "Sects," whether masonic, or of any other name. "They form"—His Holiness says—"the Synagogue of Satan, which leads its troops against the Church, and gives her battle." Its PLAN OF ATTACK is to destroy, firstly, the Temporal, secondly, the Spiritual power of the Pope, and thirdly, all Christianity. Its MEANS to that effect are any whatsoever, provided they are effective—violence, cunning, fire and sword, poison and the dagger; but chiefly—as being more applicable, far-reaching, and universal—they are the following: to deceive Princes and Governments, and thus get the reins of power, as it now has them in Italy, Spain, Germany, and elsewhere; then to destroy the influence of the Clergy by the systematic corruption of the masses, by Godless education, falsified History, immoral Literature, an audaciously lying and slanderous Press, perverted Arts and Sciences, and lastly, by the marshalling of all Religious Sects adverse to Rome, into one huge host against the common foe—the Roman Catholic Church. "We Appeal," wrote a well-known Revolutionary, Edgar Quinet, to the "Vente," or Headcentre of secret societies in Piedmont—"we appeal to all the beliefs and religions that have ever warred with Rome: they are ALL willing or unwilling in our ranks; for, at bottom, their existence is as irreconcilable as ours with Rome." Moreover, the Revolution has its fair pretences to beguile the simple and unwary—may, sometimes the upright and honest. These are certain high-sounding, magic words—such as liberty, progress, enlightenment, law, civilization, the welfare of nations, the destruction of abuses, the abolition of misery, the amelioration and comfort of the working classes—in short, endless prosperity and a golden age. And yet history and experience are there to give the lie to such promises; for the boasted material superiority of our times is not due to the Revolution, but to natural progress, which has been impeded rather than quickened by its baneful influence. The Catholic Church, whose object is neither science, nor art, nor industry, nor wealth, nor bodily comfort, but the salvation of souls, has INCIDENTALLY done more for the promotion of them all than any other corporation. On Historical evidence, she claims to have founded Christian civilization, preserved Literature, encouraged Arts and Sciences, promoted industry in every age and clime. England is indebted to her for the foundation of our liberties and the destruction of serfdom. (Macaulay's History, vol. 1.) And the whole fabric of the British Constitution is based upon her prudence, her wisdom, and her laws. And when calumny and falsehood brand her as the deadliest foe of mankind, she—as a mother stung to the quick by foulest ingratitude—meekly and sorrowfully exclaims: "I have brought up children and exalted them, but they have despised me." (Is. 1.—2.) To murder this beneficent mother is the object of the Revolution. Against her it summons all its forces: Infidelity, Protestantism, Cæsarism, Rationalism, Naturalism, false politics, false science, false education. "On, on!"—it cries—"against our common foe. Away with the Pope, away with the Church, away with Christianity. On, on, to the emancipation of mankind." Such is the formidable adversary which the Catholic Church has now to conquer. For she has the "Promises"; "The Gates of Hell shall not prevail against her"; her victory is certain. Her glorious head, Pope Pius IX., stands as an immovable tower of strength against the fiercest onslaughts. Bishops, priests, and faithful march in serried ranks round their leader. Such unity is invincible. It foretells a future which will shortly amaze the world. The day and hour of its coming we know not, but we do know that we can hasten it by our prayers and good works.

## GENERAL NEWS.

THE Emperor, Don Pedro II., has signed a decree commuting the sentence of four years of hard labor to which Mgr. Vital, bishop of Olicca, has been iniquitously condemned, into four years of simple imprisonment without hard labor. The Fortress of Santa Cruz has been assigned as his prison. Very shortly the bishop, and a priest who voluntarily shares his imprisonment, will be carried off to that fortress by the police agents.

The late deputation of Irish members to the Premier, requesting the release of the remaining Fenian prisoners, is characterised by the 'New York Herald' as the most remarkable demonstration of Irish Parliamentary opinion that has taken place since the union of Great Britain and Ireland. It offered Mr. Disraeli (says the 'Herald') an opportunity to make a change in the policy of the Government towards Ireland, which no wise statesman would have allowed to pass. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the wisdom of the Fenian movement, there can be no question of the earnestness and single-mindedness of the men who engaged in it in Ireland. It is now nine years since the arrest and conviction of the leaders of the movement, and during that period the prisoners have been treated like ordinary convicts, or rather with greater severity. The moral effect of their punishment has been felt by those likely to imitate them, and its prolongation can serve no useful purpose.

Whilst the Lord allows the Church to be afflicted and opposed in many countries of Europe, he gives it a rapid development elsewhere. At the beginning of the present century America had only two or three Bishops, whilst now there are more than seventy, and they are divided into seven large ecclesiastical Provinces. And Australia, where then there were only two missionaries, has now thirteen dioceses. Besides the province of Sydney, His Holiness has just erected another in Melbourne, embracing Victoria and other flourishing parts of the Australian continent. Victoria has 731,528 inhabitants, of whom 170,620 are Catholics; in 1871 there were only 18,014. New South Wales, out of a population of 503,932, has 147,627 Catholics. In South Australia (Adelaide) there are 28,668 Catholics in a population of 188,995. In Queensland the Catholics are 31,882 out of 120,104. In Western Australia (Perth) by far the most desert and least cultivated part of the continent, there are 7118 Catholics out of 24,785 people. In New Zealand, out of 350,393 inhabitants, 35,608 are Catholics. In Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) out of 99,328 inhabitants, 22,091 are Catholics. Summing up, out of a population close upon two millions (exactly, 1,925,115) nearly a fourth (in 1871, 443,554) are Catholics. Supposing the increase during the last three years to have been in like proportion, we find at this minute a Catholic population of 500,000, where half a century ago there were scarcely 30,000 Catholics. And this population is in the full vigor of Catholic life, with magnificent churches, colleges, schools, convents, and charitable Institutions of all sorts.

The Russian Government is sedulously engaged in exterminating the Catholic Church throughout its dominions. In the days of that infamous tyrant, Nicholas I., the United Eastern Church in the old Polish provinces of Lithuania and Volhynia was forcibly suppressed, and soldiers and hangmen called in to compel the Catholic people of those districts to join the so-called orthodox Church. The present emperor, Alexander II., whose generosity and magnanimity the toadies and tuffhunters of the London press are never weary of extolling, has of late begun to follow in those "footprints on the sands of time," and enter upon the *damnosa hereditas* left to him by his father. One of his most detestable tools, the late Governor of Poland, Count Berg, signed a stringent order on the very eve of his death, i.e., on the 17th of January of the present year, for the compulsory conversion of the Catholics in the eastern districts of the kingdom. This order has been carried out to the letter. Russian Popes were sent into the villages of the circles of Seidlca and Biala, and began their sacrilegious antics in Catholic churches. In some places, such as Polabice, Zablocie and Drelow, the people resisted, broke the "czar's door" to pieces, and sent the sham priests to the whereabouts. These risings have been put down with fearful slaughter. Apart from a large number of men and women killed in the defence of their faith, hundreds of peasants have been put in irons and taken to the prisons of Biala and Miedzyciecz. By the time the eastern districts shall be "converted," the western portion of the kingdom, which has been Catholic for upwards of 1000 years, will be brought under the harrow, and there will be none but the schismatic Church left throughout the dominions of the Czar. Whether it will boscom Catholics to join in the ovations with which England is about to welcome the persecutor of their Church, may be very well left to their own discrimination.

Peter Ellingthorpe, a gentleman of great wealth, died at his own residence, Shorrokey. He was often desired to dispose of his property by will, but he always resolutely refused to do so, alleging that he had not any immediate relations, and the next of kin must assert their claims and establish them in the best way they could. Mr. Ellingthorpe was as good as his word, and died intestate. The family tree reveals the fact that the heirs-at-law are two brothers, who, if living, are somewhere abroad. The coveted treasure is estimated to be worth £40,000; much of it is freehold property, and therefore some claimant is sure to assert a title thereto.

A singular application was made at Wandsworth Police Court. A woman came before the magistrate and wished to know whether she had a right to show a calf, as so many persons wished to see it. She said the calf had two heads, four eyes, two mouths, and two tongues. It was something more than ever was known. She wished to know whether she was justified in showing it. Mr. Ingham said he did not know of any law against it. The applicant said some of her neighbors told her that she required a license. Mr. Ingham supposed it was not a place of public entertainment. The applicant said it was her own place. Mr. Ingham told her to go to the station and speak to the inspector.

Dr. Kenealy, of Tichborne fame, has taken to journalism. Whether from a want of some work to do at his own profession, or a fear

that his services in the cause of Arthur Orton will meet its due reward, we do not know. All we are at liberty to say just now is that convict Orton's distinguished advocate has started a newspaper and has become its editor, and that he seems to be sadly in want of money. The first number of the new journal appeared a short time ago. Its first striking characteristic is quite in keeping with the well-known personal characteristics of its editor—barefaced self-puff and vulgar rhodomontade. The whole number is occupied with articles in eulogy of Dr. Kenealy and of his conduct during the Tichborne trial. To cap the modesty of the proceeding, an announcement occupies a prominent place wishing the public to assist in raising £30,000 to be presented to Dr. Kenealy as a reward for his exertions on behalf Arthur Orton! Is this to be taken as a deliberate insult to the intelligence of the British public, or is it that the doctor has become demented?

The Dublin 'Freeman,' in alluding to the disgraceful state of affairs at Kilmainham Hospital, says:—As Mr Owen Lewis has taken up the matter of the Catholic inmates of Kilmainham Hospital, there are a few other matters on which we think it might be well to question the Minister of War, or whoever the proper authority is. The Catholic inmates of the house are, as previously stated, in the proportion of five to one. There is, we understand, a sum of sixteen pounds set aside for buying newspapers for the inmates. This sum is, we are told, disbursed entirely in the interest of the few Protestants in the asylum. Not a single Catholic or Liberal paper is purchased. Again, although the asylum is full of aged Catholics tottering on the verge of the grave, the library does not contain a single Catholic work of devotion with which the Catholic veteran could solace his evening hours and prepare for the long journey close at hand. In the bedroom of every Catholic inmate, we have reason to believe, is placed a Protestant version of the Bible, but there is not a single Catholic version in the establishment! The matter is no light and trifling one, and we trust Mr Lewis will not allow it to die out till full justice is obtained. It is intolerable that Catholic soldiers who have perilled life and limb for their Royal mistress should, in the refuge provided for them in their old age, feel that a system—for it is a system, not individuals, we arraign—prevails which places their religion under a ban.

The Geelong 'Evening Times' thus pathetically relates an incident which occurred at the local Police Court:—"More shocking and painful than the erratic mental aberrations of lunacy, or even than the frenzy of madness, is the vacant, blank, unmeaning look, and the positively hideous smile and laugh of the idiot. Poor Mrs Freeman has been afflicted by Providence with an idiot child, which has grown from its birth minus all mental perception, and is now a physically strong girl of twelve to fourteen years old. But on her face, the features of which are individually almost handsome, set the inexpressible deformity of fixed, unalterable, drivelling imbecility. As the mother and daughter sat together, it was easy to see the story of a heart that had suffered a never dying anguish, far exceeding the poignant sorrow that springs from death. One could readily picture the years of tender solicitude during which the mother looked in vain to catch some acknowledgment from her child of the love she had lavished upon her; but who can tell the intensity of the pangs she must often have felt in receiving from the offspring of her heart, nothing but an idiotic chuckle, or a laugh without meaning, in response to her best affections. What her many years' experiences have been were, perhaps, portrayed in the final outburst of her maternal feelings in Court to-day. Throwing her head upon the idiot girl's shoulder, she sobbed aloud. 'Oh, your Worship, it is hard for me to lose her, for she was always more to me than all others.' More painful to the spectator, during this scene, than even the mother's grief, was the unappreciative expression of the girl as she laughed vacantly in response to her parent's sounds of grief. It seems that the cause of the laws intervention is that the girl as she grows older is getting dangerous, occasionally threatening herself and others with the carving knife."

An English journal publishes a description of a terrible predicament of the lighthouse-keepers on Bishops Rock during the recent hurricane, the violence of which is described as being fearful. The Bishops Rock lighthouse is erected on a rock beyond the Scilly Islands, far out in the Atlantic. It was struck by enormous waves in quick succession, each causing a noise like the discharge of cannon, and making the massive stone building rock to and fro, so that every article fell away from its place. One fearful sea broke the great lens in several pieces, and another smashed the cylinders of the spare light, while sand from the bottom, thirty fathoms deep, was found heaped upon the lighthouse gallery. The keepers had a narrow escape.

THE 'Waka Maori'—the journal published in the native language—has taken a rather novel and unpleasant way of reminding forgetful subscribers of their liabilities, as the following notice quoted from a recent issue will show:—"We beg to inform the undermentioned parties, of the Wanganui district, that their names have been struck off our list of subscribers, they having refused to pay their subscriptions as promised. Of all our numerous subscribers in the Wanganui district they are the only defaulters; everyone of the others have honorably paid the subscriptions as regularly as the Pakehas do for their newspapers. There are also others in other districts, whose names we purpose to expunge from our list if they do not fulfil their engagements."

THERE are two brothers, twins, whose resemblance to each other is so strong that strangers can hardly tell them apart. They keep a grocery and provision store, and were one day bringing in bags of meal from a waggon which was out of sight from inside the shop. Nathan had his coat, but Eli was in his shirt-sleeves. A stranger in the shop watched them coming in and going out, but only one was visible at a time, and at last he exclaimed to Eli, "Well, you're the smallest man I ever saw; but why do you keep putting on and taking off your coat?" These brothers and several other men were in the habit of getting up very early, and going to swim, and once Eli going, as was his wont, to Nathan's house to call him by tapping on the pane, saw his own face reflected on the glass, and taking it for his brother's called out, "Come on, they're all waiting for you."

## GENIUS AND CHARACTER OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

A LECTURE DELIVERED AT BOSTON BY THE REV. THOS. BURKE.

I AM come to speak of the history of our nation and our honorable race. I am not ashamed of my country. I say, taking all for all, that it is the grandest country and the most glorious race of which the genius of history can ever record. There are two elements that constitute the character and the genius of every people. These two elements are the religion of the people and the Government. I need not tell you that of all the influences that can be brought to bear upon any man, or upon any nation, the most powerful is the influence of their religion. If that religion be from God, it will make a God-like people; if that religion be from Heaven, it will make a heavenly people; if that religion be noble, it will make a noble people. Side by side with their religion comes the form or system of government under which they live. If that government be just and fair, and mild and beneficent, it will make a noble people; if that government be the government of the people, it will make every man in the land a lover of his government, a lover of the land, and a lover of the institutions under which he lives. But if that government be a foreign government—the government of a foreign race—it will make an alienated people. If that government be unjust and tyrannical, it will make a rebellious and revolutionary people. Now, when I come to speak of the genius and character of my fellow countrymen, I am reminded that in the character of every people on the face of the earth there is a light and shade. There is the bright side and the dark side; there is the sunshine and the shadow. There is the side which we eye to contemplate—the side in which the virtues of the people shine out; the side which the better part of their nature governs. And there is also the bad side—the side that we are ashamed to look upon; the side the contemplation of which makes a blush rise to the cheek of every lover of the land. And so there are lights and shades in the character and in the genius of our Irish people. As it is in nature, this world, in all its beauty, is made up of lights and shades. My friends, there is no sunshine without shadow; there is no light perceptible to the eye of man unless that light bring out all that is fair and beautiful, whilst at the same time it casts its shadow over the dark places. I have said that, in the order of nature and in the beauty of God's creation here below, there is light and shade. But there is this distinction to be made—the light comes from Heaven, from the Sun, rolling in its splendor over the clouds above, in us; the shadow comes from the earth, from the clouds that are near the world, from the deep forest glade, from the overhanging mountains—from these come the shadows, but the light comes from Heaven. So, in like manner, in the character and in the genius of our Irish people, there are both light and shade. There is the bright side, the beautiful side, the glorious side to contemplate; and there is also the dark side, but with this difference; that the lightsome, the beautiful side of Irish genius and character is derived from above—from Heaven—from God—from the high source of Irish faith; whilst the black side of our character, the dark and gloomy shade, comes from below, from the treachery, the depravity and wickedness of man. In speaking to you, my friends, on this subject, I am forcibly reminded that the character and genius of every people are formed by their history. In going back to the history of Ireland, I am obliged to travel nearly two thousand years in order to come to the cradle of my race. I am obliged to go back to the day when Patrick, Ireland's Apostle, preached to the Irish race, and in the Irish language, the name and the glory of Jesus Christ and of His Virgin Mother. And coming down through that mournful and chequered history, I find that our people have been formed in their national character and genius, first of all by the faith which Patrick taught them; and secondly the form of government under which they live. What is the first grand feature of the Irish genius and the Irish character? It is this: that having once received the Catholic faith from St. Patrick, Ireland has clung to it with a fidelity surpassing that of all other peoples. She has known how to suffer and how to die; but Ireland's people have never learned to relinquish or to abandon the faith of their fathers. They received their faith from the glorious Apostle whom God and Rome sent to them, early in the fifth century; they struggled for their faith during three hundred years, against all the powers of the north—unconquered and unconquerable—when the Danes endeavored to wrest from Ireland her Christian faith, and force her back into the darkness of Pagan infidelity. They have struggled for that faith during three hundred years of English tyranny and English penal laws. They have suffered for that faith, loss of property, loss of friends, loss of nationality, loss of life. But Ireland, glorious Ireland, has never relinquished the faith which she received—and she is as Catholic to-day as in the day when she bowed her virgin head before St. Patrick to receive from him the regenerating waters of baptism. This, I say, is the first beautiful light in the character and genius of Ireland. Every other nation of whom we read, demanded of their Apostle the seal of his blood to ratify the truth which he taught them. Ireland, alone, amongst all the nations of the earth, received their faith willingly; took it joyfully; put it into the hearts and blood of her children, and never caused her Apostle one tear of sorrow, nor one drop of his blood. More than this, every nation on the face of the earth has, at some time or other, been misled into some form heresy.—Some doctrine was disputed; some discipline denied; some anti-Pope set up his unholy pretensions to be the head of the Catholic Church. I claim for my nation, for my race, that were never yet deceived in the instinct which drew them to the true head of the Catholic Church—the real Pope of Rome. In the fourteenth century, there was a protracted schism in the Catholic Church. An anti-Pope raised himself up. France was deceived, Germany was deceived, Italy was deceived, England was deceived; but Ireland, glorious Ireland, with true instinct of a divinely-inspired and guided people clung to the true Pontiff, and adhered to the true head of the Catholic Church. Whence came this light? Whence came the fidelity that neither bloodshed nor death could destroy? It came from God; it came from that high heart and high mind in Heaven

that inspired Patrick to preach the Gospel to the people of Ireland, and inspired the Irish people to receive the message of Christian peace and love from his mouth. The next great point in the genius and character of the Irish people is the bravery, and valor, and courage that have been tried upon a thousand fields; and, glory to you, Ireland; Irish courage has never been found wanting! No, never! They fought for a thousand years on our own soil. The cause was a good one; the fortune of the cause was bad. They were defeated, and overpowered upon a hundred, yea a thousand fields; but never from the day that Ireland's sword sprang from its scabbard to meet the first Dane, down to the day that the last Irish soldier perished on Vinegar Hill,—never has Ireland been dishonored or defeated by the cowardice of her children. Why, whence comes this light of our people? I answer, that it comes from this, that Ireland as a nation, and Irishmen as a people, have never drawn the nation's sword in a bad, a treacherous, or a dishonorable cause. We have fought on a thousand fields, at home and abroad; we have been from time to time, obliged to shed our blood in a cause with which we had no sympathy; but Irishmen have never freely drawn the sword except in the Sacred cause of God, of the altar of God, and of sacred liberty—the best inheritance of man. Search the annals of the military history of Ireland. Did we fall back before the Dane, when for three centuries—three hundred years—he poured in army upon army on Irish soil. He endeavored to sweep away the name of Christ from the Irish land. Did we ever give up the contest, or sheath the sword, or say the cause was lost? Never! England yielded, and admitted the Dane as a conqueror, France yielded, and admitted the Dane as a ruler and king amongst her people. But Ireland never—never for an instant yielded; and upon that magnificent Good Friday morning, at Clontarf, she drew the sword with united hand, swept the Dane into his own sea, and rid her soil of him for ever. Ah, my friends, Irishmen for three hundred years were fighting in the cause of their God, of their religion, and of their national liberty. Then came the invasion of the English. For four hundred years our people fought an unsuccessful fight and divided as they were, broken into a thousand factions, how could they succeed when success is only promised to union as a preliminary and a necessary condition. They failed in defending and asserting the nationality of Ireland. At the end of four hundred years, England declared that the war was no longer against Ireland's nationality, but against Ireland's Catholic religion. And England declared that the Irish people must consent not only to be slaves, but to be Protestant slaves. Once more the sword of Ireland was unsheathed and came forth from its scabbard; and this time in the hands of the nation. We have fought for three hundred years: and five years ago the Government and people of England were obliged to acknowledge that the people of Ireland were too strong for them. They were conquerors on the question of religion; and Gladstone declared that the Protestant Church was no longer the Church of Ireland. Whence came this light—this magnificent glory that sheds itself over the character and genius of my people? I see an Irishman to-day in the streets of an American city; I see him an honest labourer; I see him, perhaps, clothed in rags; I see him, perhaps, with a little too much drink in, and forgetful of himself; but wherever I see a true Irishman, I greet him as the representative of a race that never yet knew how to fly from a foe, or to show their backs to the enemy. Why? Because of their Catholic faith, taught them by St. Patrick, which tells them that it is never lawful to draw the sword in an unjust cause; but that when the cause is just—for religion, for God, or for freedom—he is the best Christian who knows how to draw the sword, wave it triumphant over the field, or let it fall in the hand of man who knows how to die without dishonor. The third light that shines upon the bright side of the history, the character, and the genius of my people, is the light of divine purity; the purity that makes the Irish maiden as chaste as the nun in her cloister; the purity which makes the Irish man as faithful to his wife as the priest is to the altar that he serves; the purity that makes Mormonism and defilement of every kind utter strangers to our race and to our people. I say, the Irish woman is the glory of Ireland; she is the glory of her country. How beautiful is she in the integrity of virginal purity. She has been taught it by St. Patrick, who held up the Mother of God—the Virgin Mother—as the very type of Ireland's womanhood, and Ireland's consecrated virgins, as illustrated in the lives and in the characters of our Irish virgin saints. The Irishman knows that, whatever else he may be false to, whatever other obligations he may violate and break, there is one bond, tied by the hands of God Himself before the altar; sealed with the sacramental seal of matrimony; signed by the sign of the Cross—that no power upon earth, or in hell, or in Heaven, can ever break; and that is the sacred bond that binds him to the wife of his bosom. What follows from this? I know that there are men here who do not believe in the Catholic religion; that do not believe in the integrity of our Irish race: yet I ask these men to explain to me this simple fact—How is it, how comes it to pass that whilst the Mormons are recruiting from every nation in Europe, and from every people in America, they have only had five Irish people amongst them? And amongst these five, four arrived in New York last week. A reporter of the 'Herald' newspaper went to them, and he said to them, "In the name of God, are you become Mormons?" They said, "Yes, yes, we are." "Why don't you come from Ireland?" The answer he got was this—"A weel, we cam' fra' the North of Ireland, ye ken; but we're a' Scotch bodies." Men and women of Ireland, to the honor and glory of our race, there was only one Irishman among all the Mormons. What brought him across there? I don't know. I would like to meet him, and have half-an-hour's conversation with him.

(To be Continued.)

The general election at the Cape has resulted in a great infusion of new blood. The Parliament consists of sixty-eight members, and of these twenty-eight never served before, and thirty-seven did not sit in the last house.



## UNKIND WORDS.

If I had known in the morning  
How wearily all the day,  
The words unkind would trouble my mind  
That I said when you went away,  
I had been more careful, darling,  
Ner given you needless pain;  
But we vex our own with look and tone  
We might never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening  
You may give me the kiss of peace,  
Yet it well might be that never for me  
The pain of the heart should cease!  
How many go forth at morning  
Who never come home at night!  
And hearts have broken for harsh words spoken  
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thought for the stranger,  
And smiles for the sometime guest;  
But oft for our own the bitter tone,  
Though we love our own the best,  
Ah! lips with the curve impatient,  
Ah! brows with the shade of scorn,  
'Twere a cruel fate, were the night too late  
To undo the work of morn.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**A BUDGET OF INTERESTING FACTS.**—The sixteenth annual report of the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland contains the following interesting facts noticed by the registrars:—"During the year, a giant Irishman died at Hawick, who was 7ft. 5in. in height, measured 58 inches round the chest, and weighed 22 stone. From the imperfect manner in which the old registers were kept, it is often impossible to procure satisfactory evidence of the ages of those who die at extreme old ages. It is, however, one of the peculiarities of the Scottish race, that they use every effort to ascertain the exact age of the deceased, so that, as a general rule, the age of death may be relied on as being correct. During the year 1870 there were 9 males and 17 females whose ages were entered on the register as being above 100 years of age at death. Of the 9 males, 2 had completed 100 years, 1 was 101 years, 2 were 102 years, 1 was 103 years, 1 was 104 years, 1 was 108 years, and one survived to his 110th year. Of the 17 females who died above 100 years, 9 had completed their 100th year, 2 were 101 years of age, 7 was 102 years, 2 were 103 years, 1 was 104 years, 1 was 107 years, 1 was 108 years, 1 was 110 years, and 1 was reported to be her 115th year of life.—'Lancet'

**GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION OF PENS.**—In the financial year just ending, 11,890 gross of steel pens, at a cost of £1588, and 479,620 quill pens, at a cost of £733, were supplied to the Government departments. In the year 1868-9 the total number of steel pens used was 14,942 gross, costing £1900, and quills 843,733, costing £1816. It will be seen that a saving of thirty per cent. has been effected, and that, as many of our readers know by experience, the quills have been reduced in quality as well as quantity.—'Civilian.'

**THE GERMAN MILITARY LAW.**—In the military conference between the German Emperor, Count Moltke, Von Kameke, Albedyll, and Voigts-Rhetz, it is reported to have been decided (says the 'Cologne Gazette' of Thursday, March 26), formally to maintain the demand for 401,000 men, but in addition to admit of a *minimum* figure of 384,000, so calculated that the average reckoning for each day for the year would give such an effective force, so that at certain times more, and at other times fewer, soldiers than this average figure, according to the requirements of the service, might stand under arms.

**A SECRET OF THE SEA.**—The Portsmouth (New Hampshire) 'Chronicle' states that on the 5th of April one of the navy-yard watchmen found on the beach of an island in that harbor a tightly-corked bottle completely overgrown with barnacles and seaweed. When broken it was found to contain a slip of paper apparently taken from a ship's logbook. All the writing upon it that could be made out was as follows:—"December, 14, 1861.—Ship, Jane, Arctic Ocean.—I write this knowing that I shall never see land again, hoping that some one will pick it up. Yesterday the captain died, which . . . I would write more if I could, but I am starving to death." The ink is very pale and the paper somewhat discolored. The writing, though indistinct, was easily read by the aid of a magnifying glass.

**RUN OVER.**—In 1873, for the first time, the Registrar-General's returns show the year's tramway accidents in London, and it will surprise many to learn that seventeen persons were killed by tramway cars in the streets of the metropolis; the omnibuses killed only twelve persons. There were twenty-eight deaths caused by cabs, ten by carriages, seventy-five by vans or waggons, four by drays, fifty-six by carts, two by other vehicles and thirteen by horses not drawing. The total number of persons thus killed in the streets of London increases; the number was 192 in 1869, 198 in 1870, 208 in 1871, 213 in 1872 and 217 in 1873.

**ONE Marie Verdun**, a young girl residing in Paris, is said to be affected with an infirmity known as *nyctalope*, that is to say, she loses the faculty of sight during the day and recovers it in darkness. Although her eyes do not present any special morbid character, she is forced to keep her eyelids closed during the day, and covers her head with a thick veil. On the other hand, when the shutters of a room are hermetically fastened she reads and writes perfectly in the deepest darkness.

**DEATH OF A SINGULAR MAN.**—James Lucas, who for twenty-five years has led a singular and solitary life in his place in Redcoats Green, between Stevenage and Hitchin, died recently. Since the death of his mother, deceased, who was a gentleman of fortune, excluded

himself from the world. He never wore anything beyond a blanket enveloped in which he used to appear at his windows, and he totally ignored soap and water. He would allow nothing in the house to be touched, and consequently the pictures and furniture presented a dilapidated and decaying appearance. Rats were in the house and the premises generally were in a ruinous state. He detested the rich, but gave money and spirits to his poorer visitors.

**A PARLIAMENTARY** paper, forming the first instalment of the list of owners of land and heritages in Great Britain, together with the rental and the extent of the holdings, has just been issued. It relates to Scotland, in which it appears there are 132,230 land-owners, with possessions of the gross annual value of £18,698,804. Seventy-five proprietors have estates of upwards of 40,000 acres. There are considerably more than 74 estates of that area, but several landlords possess more than one such. The total area in the hands of these 75 proprietors is at least 9,100,000 acres, or not far off the whole acreage of Scotland. Amongst the principal land-owners are the following:—Duke of Sutherland, acreage 1,176,574, valuation £57,147; Earl of Breadalbane and Trustees, acreage 458,358, valuation £58,292; Duke of Buccleuch, acreage 432,347, valuation £184,142; Earl of Seafield, acreage 305,981, valuation £71,884; Duke of Richmond, acreage 269,268, valuation £60,387; Earl of Fife, acreage 252,815, valuation £72,312; Duke of Athole, acreage 194,975, valuation £40,758; Duke of Argyll, acreage 175,114, valuation £50,842; Duches of Sutherland, acreage 149,879, valuation £11,792; Earl of Dalhousie, acreage 131,021, valuation £59,051; Duke of Montrose, acreage 103,760, valuation £23,099; Marquis of Bute, acreage 93,270, valuation £47,772; Duke of Portland, acreage 105,456, valuation £41,527; Duke of Hamilton, acreage 147,941, valuation £114,063. In Aberdeenshire there are five estates of over 40,000 acres; Argyllshire, 12; Ayrshire, 2; Banff, 3; Caithness, 3; Dumfriesshire, 1; Elgin, 2; Forfar, 3; Inverness, 20; Kincardine, 1; Kirkcudbright, 3; Lanark, 2; Nairn, 1; Orkney, 1; Peebles, 1; Perth, 5; Ross, 10; Roxburgh, 2; Selkirk, 1; Stirling, 1; Sutherland, 2; Wigton, 1. In Berwick, Clackmannan, Cromarty, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Linlithgow, Renfrew, and Zetland there are no estates over 40,000 acres in extent. The Queen's Balmoral estate is set down at 25,350 acres, of the gross annual value of £2392 16s. The Prince of Wales has an estate at Ballater, containing 6810 acres of the annual value of £816 12s, and the Secretary of State for War two holdings—one of an acre in extent, value £160, and the other of two acres, £500.

**A SINGULAR** case of a man being instantaneously stricken dumb is recorded by Dr J. H. Webb, of Powlett-street, East Melbourne. That gentleman writes to the 'Medical and Surgical Review,' as follows:—"A young man, aged twenty-four, a clerk in one of our principle firms, entered an hotel late one evening, after an unusually hard day's work and seating himself in one of the rooms, with a glass of brandy and water before him, commenced a conversation with the landlady, who made some ironical remark to him; in the act of rising from his seat to reply, his foot slipped, and he fell, striking his head against the bar of a child's chair, with force sufficient to break the rail; and on regaining his feet, he attempted to laugh, but discovered to his dismay, that he could not emit the usual sounds of ha! ha! He next essayed to speak, but found that the power of articulation had entirely left him; whereupon he took up a slate and wrote the words 'I am dumb.' When called in next day after another practitioner (Dr. Isla, of Emerald Hill) had seen him, I found my patient a healthy person with every faculty perfect, excepting that of speech and without numbness in either hand, or paralysis of any description, facial or otherwise. I came to the conclusion that this peculiar affliction was the result of a sudden palsy of the 'recurrent laryngeal,' analogous to what we sometimes see occurs in temporary and immediate paralysis of the branches of the fifth. In this diagnosis I was supported next day by the opinion of a third practitioner, who was called in consultation, and verified by the happy termination of the case, and gradual but entire restoration of speech after a lapse of nearly a fortnight."

**"SLIGHTLY SINGED"**—A writer in the 'Melbourne Weekly Times,' thus comments on a certain class of trade advertisements, which are by no means peculiar to Victorian shopkeepers:—"Off to New Zealand!" was a standing cry during several years, and after that "Dreadful Sacrifices through the Panic!" Where that panic took place it might not be easy to tell; but it is to be hoped that fewer persons were killed by it than was anticipated by the clever inventor. Even up to the present day the outbreak of a fire is looked upon as a real godsend by all traders in the neighbourhood. Not one of them but has damaged goods to sell for three months afterwards; and of course, at a ruinous loss. This is sometimes carried a little too far. It is said that not very long ago a fire broke out next door to a draper in one of our up-country cities; and, though it was never found out that the conflagration made its way into his place of business, he sold "Blankets Slightly Singed by Fire" during fully six months afterwards. Towards the end of the period referred to, a lady asked to see some of the singed goods, and a youth (who will never be a good Victorian man of business) said, "We have none in the shop at present ma'm; but they are singeing some in the back-yard."

**A CONTEMPORARY** remarks:—The poetry of life is rapidly disappearing in the progress of civilisation, and the most hallowed spots on the earth are being stripped of their sanctity. The home paper state that a telegraph office, for the despatch of messages in Turkish and foreign languages, has now been opened at Bethlehem, in Palestine. We suppose that it is only right that the inhabitants of Bethlehem should enjoy the benefits of telegraphy; but somehow or another we would rather they had been left to the old fashioned Eastern modes of communication.

The following figures, compiled by a competent authority, show the income and expenditure of the 'Melbourne Argus':—Daily circulation, 7,676 copies; income derived therefrom daily, £58 17s; daily income derived from advertisements, £237 4s. The entire mechanical and literary staff numbers 89; the annual income of the office is £92,367; and the working expenses, £34,800—net yearly income, £57,567.



## TAXING THE CHURCHES.

EXTRACTS from the speech of Hon. P. A. Collins, before the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on "Just and Equal Taxation":—

"It is officially reported that there is some 48,000,000dols., worth of Church and other property devoted to religious, charitable, scientific and educational uses in the Commonwealth at present exempt under the law; and it is estimated that this exempted property, if taxed, would yield some 543,000dols annually. This sum looks large, but distributed among the countries, cities and towns, with a share to the State, I fancy it would not much affect the rate of taxation. It would give the tax gatherers a larger field to work in, extend taxation over a wider area, and that is all. It would take a few less cents or dollars out of one pocket, and a few more dollars and cents out of another—the same men in either case would bear the burdeus of Government, and pay the bills. If you have a million dollars to raise in a given community by taxation, you may tax the property that you tax to-day, you may tax everything in the shape of property, visible or invisible; in the former case the aggregate of property taxed will be small, but the rate of taxation will be high; in the latter case the amount of property will be large and the rate low. What difference will it make? Will there be any more or any less property; or will you raise or need any more or less revenue? Double the valuation of all the property in the State to-day, and reduce the rate of taxation one-half—will you cheat any man into the belief that the people are twice as rich and only half as heavily taxed as before? You cannot make property by a stroke of the pen. But it is said that such an argument as this is a fallacy, because, after all, there are some people in our midst who pay taxes and who do not believe in churches, or in these other institutions. To show the number of such persons, attention has been called to the number of churches and their seating capacity. It is said that in 1870 there were in Massachusetts 1764 churches, containing 882,000 seats, and one petitioner triumphantly remarked that many of those churches were not half filled during services. Well, I don't know what churches he refers to. He certainly cannot be acquainted with mine. I can bring him to churches within whose walls three times or more on every Sunday more people worship than can find seats. No Catholic church in this Commonwealth is half large enough to hold the people who worship in it. The number of seats in churches by no means represents the number of believers. The number of seats is four-sevenths of our population. While some churches may have empty seats at their single Sunday service, others are crowded twice and thrice and four times. Moreover, the necessities of modern civilisation compel the employment on Sunday of a great number of our population. Others who profess religion do not or cannot attend services. Add to these the aged, the infirm, and those of tender years who occupy no seats in the churches, and you make up nearly the whole inhabitants of the State. Tax-payers and the supporters of churches and institutions which I have named are identical in Massachusetts. The plea is that this exemption is an oppression of unbelievers—a plea for justice to infidels. How many infidels have we here? What property do they own? What taxes do they pay? Wherein are they injured by the law as it stands? These are proper questions, but you will have no answer for them.

"The movement is avowed to be an infidel movement; another phase of which one of the speakers called "The conflict between Church and State, between theological tyranny and Republican equality." The Church stands in the way of those gentlemen. In their opinion churches are a nuisance. The true doctrine is "Liberty, equality, fraternity." Their ideas sometimes get a free range, become crystallized into acts, and Paris makes a bonfire, in the light of which these zealous patriots send a few score of useless churchmen into eternity, and fraternally sack the city to emphasise their doctrines. Wheresoever you find them, and under whatsoever name, you will find disturbers, however small their numbers. Thus far in America they have done but little open violence. In New York the International has not been a success, because the police and military are strong. But there and here, and elsewhere, they have done what they have been able to do in the direction of disorder. They are the enemy of social order and religion in every form. Do you wonder that they come here and ask you to take a departure in State policy in their direction? They do not ask all they want, but they ask all they think they can get. If they thought your temper would go the length of burning the churches and making religion an outlaw, they would not hesitate to ask for it. I have said that these "freethinkers" have been reinforced by others who profess to be Christians. One of these "Christians," in response to a question from a member of the Committee, boldly answered that the common school is a greater conservator of morals than the Church—that education without religion makes a better citizen than religion without education. Hence he would foster the common school and discourage the Church. I leave the clerical members of this Committee to say what kind of Christian doctrine this man's is.

This is a movement for "equality." Mr Chairman, we often hear the changes rung on that word. We are told that the constitution declares that "all men are born free and equal. If they are, how few remain so! There is no such thing on this earth as perfect equality in these things. Equality is the dream of the socialist—and it is only a dream. But these men do not go the full length of their doctrine in taxation. They do not propose to disturb the exemption of cattle, horses, sheep and swine under a certain age, the property to the amount of 500dols. of an unmarried female, the property of a female minor to the amount of 1000dols., income to the amount of 2000dols., household furniture, wearing apparel, mechanics' tools and farming utensils. Why not? Are these things not property? If these gentlemen are to give us "just and equal" taxation, let us have it in its full strength. Upon what principle of theirs can any of it escape? Why spare the scant earnings of the poor, the small patrimony of the orphan, the sewing machine of the seamstress, the tools or utensils of the workmen? If they can't afford to pay taxes for their property, the proper thing is to divide it around among the good people who

love "liberty, equality and fraternity." Make no exemptions; allow the assessor no discretion. Tax property wherever you can find it, regardless of the means of its owner, or the purpose to which it is devoted. Push the idea of the petitioners to its logical conclusion.

"But, Mr Chairman, the State will gain nothing by a change. It will lose much. Suppose taxation of these classes of property would yield 543,000 dollars a year. I can count in this vicinity institutions owned and managed by Catholics, the existence of which saves that amount to the public. Suppose we had no house of the Angel Guardian, no home for destitute Catholic Children, no Carney Hospital, no House of the Good Shepherd, none of the score or so of other Catholic institutions I could name, the care of the inmates of these institutions would be thrown on the State—and you can calculate the cost. The rev. gentleman who preceded me gave you the details of these institutions. Knowing what it costs to build and keep these institutions annually, now multiply by three and you have the cost of running them by the State. The State cannot afford to cripple these institutions. Moreover they do what no State Institutions can do,—what no institution managed by the State or any county or city in it has yet done: they reform those whom they profess to reform. Let them alone, and they will save the public more than all this 48,000,000 dollars worth of property will yield in taxes; besides saving many a life, and leading many an erring one, who might otherwise be lost, into the right path.

"Do not tax them for the good they do. These institutions were founded, and have since been supported by the contributions of the public spirited and the charitable, and it is the duty of the government to foster and encourage, and not to crush them. They have cost the State nothing. How much they have saved it can scarcely be measured. These institutions and the churches have been erected under an implied promise from the State that they should be free from taxation. These structures contribute to the beauty of every town and village in the State, and enhance the value of property around them. They are a source of no income to their supporters. They are erected and maintained for the moral good they do to individuals and to the State. They are a kind of property that no civilized country has yet made taxable. Is Massachusetts to make the innovation? Then will the shock be rude. Wisely and well the pioneers of this State saw the good that churches and private charities could do, and encouraged their establishment and growth, not only by exempting their property from taxation, but by grants from the Treasury in many instances. Wisely and well, to the glory of the Commonwealth and the benefit of its people, that policy of encouragement has been maintained to this hour. That policy has been as economical as it has been generous. Catholics can bear as much as their neighbors—they have borne more in the past, and even now bear more,—but they join with other denominations in the State, with other men whose generous hands have helped the poor and soothed the suffering, and led the erring to better ways; they join to-day with the vast majority of the citizens of Massachusetts, in asking you to stand between them and a false economy dictated by men who either will not or cannot see the good fruits of generous and Christian policy.

## PERSECUTION IN BRAZIL.

From the Paris correspondence of the Bombay Catholic 'Examiner,' we take the following:—

After the condemnation of the Bishop of Olinda to four years' imprisonment with hard labor, there comes a summons to Mgr. de Macedo Costa, Bishop of Para, to appear before the same tribunal. He is guilty of the same crime as his colleague—that of not admitting the interference of the civil power in purely spiritual causes, and of resisting the attempts of the freemasons to govern the Church of Jesus Christ. At the sitting of the 24th of last month, three commissaries were chosen by lots for this cause. The Government, under pretext of avoiding a popular movement against the Portuguese—which was intended only as a demonstration in favor of the Bishop—had taken military precautions. The sentence of four years' hard labor pronounced on the Bishop of Olinda has been commuted into four years' confinement in a fortress. Are we to believe that this mitigation is the effect of some little respect still left in them for religion? It is hard to say so. The Ministers are rather in fear of popular anger; they thought the faithful would not like to see their bishop having to go through the streets, with his feet chained, and in company with some great malefactor, and the Republicans themselves differed on this point. The honest portion of this party blamed the *Republica*, for having defended the persecutors, and in consequence of this disagreement, that journal ceased to appear. The result of this condemnation has made itself felt already, in the growing dislike of the people towards Don Pedro. Several papers interested in calumniating the Bishops, have spoken of a brief of Pius IX. condemning the conduct of the Bishop of Olinda; but they have not yet published the brief, for very good reasons: it never existed. So then, the penalty having been commuted, Brigadier Gabuo repaired to the prison of the Arsenal for the purpose of conducting the Bishop to the fortress of S. John. But the officer of the guard, having received no orders to that effect, refused to give up his prisoner. There was in consequence a delay of two hours, during which several persons could come to pay their homage to the prelate. When he reached the fortress nothing had been prepared for him, and the commandant was absent. The officers, however, placed a few chairs and a sofa at the bishop's disposal, for which His Lordship thanked them. Those who condemned him were all Masons, and the president himself was a Grand-master of the Sect. The Lodge "Esperanza" hastened to present the Public Prosecutor with a gold pen enriched with diamonds. His Grace the Archbishop of Bahia had addressed a circular to his colleagues, exhorting them to remain firm in the faith and to combat freemasonry with all their energy.

Fifteen hundred new journals have been registered in France during the last three years.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS consisting of over FIV HUNDRED CASES,

Are now showing the largest assortment, and best value to be obtained in Dunedin, of NOVELTIES, FURNISHINGS, DOMESTIC GOODS, CLOTHING, UNDERCLOTHING, &c., &c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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| Cheap Blankets  | Cheap Hosiery   | Cheap Boys' Clothing    |
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25 CASES New Tweeds and Cloths added to the Tailoring Department. Perfect fit guaranteed.

NOTE. -Our large Shipments for this season, coming in during rebuilding, compels us to use every means to move our stock as soon as possible. To effect this, we are marking everything at very low prices this winter, in order to induce all buyers to assist us to reduce our immense stock.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN

RED LION HOTEL,  
STAFFORD STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

Good accommodation for Travellers. Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.

WALKER & THOMPSON, PROPRIETORS.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,  
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M. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel having recently been enlarged, is now replete with every comfort and convenience for the accommodation of boarders and travellers.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

The bar and cellar are stocked with the choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best description, and an experienced groom is always in attendance.

Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

GLOBE HOTEL  
Princes street  
(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

Visitors from the country will find the comforts of a home at this healthily situated Hotel.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS,

First-class Stabling.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

Meals at all hours. Beds, 1s. Meals, 1s. Board and Residence per Week, 18s; per Day, 8s 6d. Weekly Meals, 5s per Week. Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths free of charge to Boarders, by T. PAVLETICH (Late of Victoria). One of Alcock's Billiard Tables and Bowling Saloon on the Premises. Boarders' Luggage Free during Residence. Stabling.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,  
Octagon.

Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.

Wines of the choicest brands.

Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.

JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travellers. Wines and Spirits of the best quality. First-class Stabling with moderate charges.

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

P. O'BRIEN begs to intimate to his friends, and visitors from the country having greatly improved the above Premises, he is enabled to offer cleanly and good accommodation to boarders and travellers on reasonable terms.

P. O'Brien does not mention the quality of his stock, but requests friends to judge for themselves.

ALBION HOTEL,  
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodgings, 18s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.

Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.

FRANCIS MCGEATH - Proprietor.

WELL PARK BREWERY,  
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We beg to inform our numerous customers that our premises are now completed, and fitted with a new and most perfect brewing plant.

Our various qualities of Bulk and Bottled Ales and Stout are not surpassed by any brewed in New Zealand.

JAS. WILSON & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

NOTICE.

NO MORE HEADACHES.—The Panama Hat is a certain cure for troubles in the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviate all uneasiness in the upper storey.

Can only be had at V. ALMAO & CO's. Prince-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand. 6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manufactory.

All Hats made to order of the best material

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

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CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.

Losses by Fire insured against on Stores, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses &c., at current rates.

The Company also takes risks on Wool and all kinds of Merchandise, on land or at sea, on the most favourable terms.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that by provision in the articles of association Insurers will participate in the profits of the Company.

CHAS. REID

Manager.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,  
Agent for Otago.

**EUROPEAN HOTEL,**  
George street.

**M**ESSRS KELEGHER & O'DONNELL,  
having taken the above Hotel, and having made extensive alterations and improvements, are now in a position to offer unequalled accommodation to visitors from the country, at moderate charges.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.  
Good Stabling.

**RISING SUN HOTEL,**  
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**D MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.**

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

**STARKEY'S****KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

**SWAN HOTEL,**  
Thames street, Oamaru.

**S. GEBBS** begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment.  
All Liquors of the Purest Quality.  
First-class Stabling.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
And General Store,  
**N E V I S.**

**DANIEL SCALYX** - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

Provisions, Drapery, &c., at Dunedin prices.

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

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

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**STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,**  
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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.

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**THOMAS O'DRISCOLL,** - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

**LYON'S UNION HOTEL,**  
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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.

**MORNING STAR HOTEL,**

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**JOHN O'BRIEN** begs to inform his friends and the Public that it is still his care to maintain the high reputation of this comfortable Hotel.

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In the above old-established Hotel travellers will find every comfort and convenience.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

**MELBOURNE HOTEL**  
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Good Accommodation for Travellers.  
Good Stabling and Loose Boxes. Buggies and Horses for Hire.

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**JAMES'S GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL**  
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First-class Accommodation for Travellers, Visitors, and Families.  
Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c., of the very best Brands.

Superior Billiard Table.

Good Stabling and Experienced Grooms.

**CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL**

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GOOD STABLING.

**SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,**  
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Messrs **MARKHAM & DOOLEY** having taken the above hotel, are prepared to offer superior accommodation to Boarders & Travellers at moderate charges.

GOOD STABLING.

**JOHN MARS H.**

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

**BRIDGE HOTEL**  
CROMWELL.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
Peel Street, - Lawrence,  
**MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,**

**UP-COUNTRY Travellers** will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

**CAMP HOTEL,**

Peel Street, - Lawrence,  
**JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.**

**VISITORS** to Lawrence will find Comfort and Civility at the above well-known establishment. None but the finest brands of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

**JAMES HARRIS,**  
WINE,  
SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT  
LAWRENCE.

**WELCOME HOTEL.**

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

**MESSRS RESTER BROTHERS** beg to state for the information of tourists and travellers, that they have spared no expense to make the above establishment comfortable in every respect.

Alcock's Prize Billiard table.

**ALLIANCE HOTEL**

Thames street, Oamaru,  
**Mrs. HANNING, PROPRIETRESS.**

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

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL.**  
Peel Street, - Lawrence

**ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG** begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Tuaepeka and surrounding districts that he has leased the above Hotel, and trusts, by careful attention to the requirements of his customers, to receive a continuance of the support hitherto accorded to his predecessor.

This Hotel is unsurpassed for accommodation in any up-country township of Otago, and every attention is paid to travellers and families.

In addition to the Hotel there is a splendid Billiard-room, fitted with one of Alcock's best tables. The Stable is large and well ventilated, and there is an experienced groom always in attendance upon horses.  
Ales, Wines, and Spirits of excellent quality.

**WHITE HART HOTEL,**

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

The **WHITE HART** is situated in a most central position, and within three minutes' walk of the Post-office.

**FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.**  
**M. HANLEY,**  
PROPRIETOR.

**J. CAHILL'S**  
BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT,  
SEVERN STREET, OAMARU.

This house is in the very centre of Oamaru, within three minutes' walk the Post Office.

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

**J. CAHILL,**

Proprietor.

**SHIP INN HOTEL,**  
KINGSTON,

**J. O'BRIEN,** ... Proprietor.

**J. O'BRIEN** respectfully begs to apprise the travelling public of his having taken possession of the Ship Inn and Stables, both of which he intends to thoroughly renovate and keep under his own supervision. He anticipates establishing for the above Hotel a name hitherto unknown to it.

Having just completed new and extensive additions to the house, the proprietor can with confidence say that it is equalled by no hotel on the road. The accommodation for families is first-class.

**CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND MODERATE CHARGES**  
Will be the motto aimed at.

**JAMES O'BRIEN**

**ROYAL MAIL HOTEL, KINGSTON**

**L. E. CLAPP** begs to inform Travellers and Tourists that he has recently opened the above establishment; and having made considerable alterations and improvements, is prepared to offer every comfort and convenience to travellers visiting this locality.  
**WINES AND SPIRITS OF BEST BRANDS.**  
**GOOD STABLING.**