

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. II.—No. 66.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

MISS BROWN LIE,
(Late of 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.

CRAIG AND GILLIES,

CABINETMAERS & UPHOLSTERERS,

BEG respectfully to inform the public that
they have **REMOVED** to their New
Premises in George street (close to Octagon).

THE EMPLOYMENT INSTITUTE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

MACLAGGAN STREET (few doors above Arcade), DUNEDIN.

SERVANTS of every description by calling and leaving their names and addresses at the
above office with the Manager, may, through the medium of this Agency, obtain suit-
able employment. It is quite distinct from the ordinary Registry Offices. Advertisements
are inserted from time to time in the leading country papers, in order that the public can
communicate direct with this Institution, as their requirements may demand, whether they
are engaged in business or otherwise, and in full confidence that all necessary inquiries will
be made and forwarded to them, prior to a final engagement.

Tutors, Clerks, Governesses, Salesmen, Housekeepers, Domestic Servants, both male
and female, Farm Servants, &c., &c., will at all times be supplied with information, free of
charge; also Saleswomen, Dressmakers, Milliners, Machinists, &c., &c., in town or country
seeking situations, will find this office an advantage to them.

"The Employment Institute" is not confined to Otago only, but by Post and Telegram
will be acquainted with vacancies in the other Provinces. Special arrangements made for
this purpose. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Tradesmen's Books regulated, and Accounts prepared ready for collection. Strict
confidence observed in all matters relating thereto.

Traders or Private People who may favor the undersigned with commissions, may rely
upon punctuality and despatch, combined with a thorough knowledge of business generally.

Window Tickets written for any class of trade, Plain or Ornamental from 1s 6d per doz.
Evening Classes for Boys and Youths who are occupied during the day, and are de-
sirous of improving themselves in a Commercial Education, or in Writing only, on Mondays,
Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 till 9. Charges moderate. Important to the Young—
Mental Arithmetic. All communications to be addressed to

W. F. SHACKLEFORD, COMMISSION AGENT, DUNEDIN.

N.B.—House Agent.—Particular attention given to this.

J. A. MACE DO,

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 Brother's
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, Dub-
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 TABLET.**

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

J. O H N H E A L E Y,
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

R O B I N A N D C O.,

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

F R A C I S M E E N A N,

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-
CHANT.
George Street.

M R C H A R L E S S Y K E S,
P I A N I S T.

(Organist of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin);
Teacher of the Pianoforte and Organ.
Private Residence, Filleul street, opposit
lower end of Gargill street.

M. & J. M E E N A N

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.

T H E I M P E R I A L L I V E R Y A N D B A I L

STABLES,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G DODSON - - Proprietor.

O T A G O P L U M B I N G , C O P P E R A N D
B R A S S W O R K S ,
PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BURT,

Plumbers, Coppermiths, 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 several
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 Card 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.

REVES & CO.,
Manufacturers of

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

IMPORTERS OF

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
Duke'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. B. O. R. G. E. Y. O. N. G.,

J. E. W. E. L. L. E. R.

TO

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-
GUSON, 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 is 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. 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.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:
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. T. O. O. H. E. Y.,
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.

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLEERS.**

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. C. O. M. P. A. N. Y.

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKEY, GIN,**T. O. M. S. P. R. I. T. S. O. F. W. I. N. E.**

ESTABLISHED 1850.

G. E. O. R. G. E. M. A. T. H. E. W. S., Nurseryman & 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 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

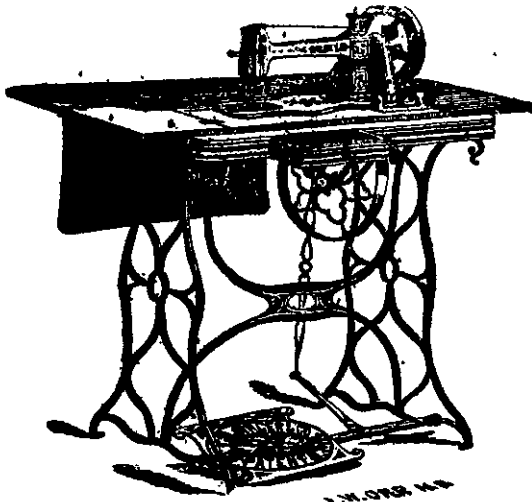
M. M. A. R. S. H. A. L. L.
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries, Family and Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

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 Messrs 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.

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.

CANVASSER WANTED.

CANVASSER WANTED for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET, for the Provinces. Applications by letter will be received by the Secretary, Office of this paper.

"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, Sheetings, 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, 6½d a yard,
usual price 7½d 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, Bed-room 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, Velvet, 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 usually low charges, 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 ... 33s 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.

M. W. HAWKINS

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 mercantile title pastoral, agricultural, or other approved securities; and to act Agent for absentees, trustees, or executors.

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED, 1868.

THE Investors' Shares in this Society are the following:—

Terminating Shares of the ultimate value of Fifty Pounds each, which are realised after seventy-five monthly payments of Ten Shillings each. These Shares may be withdrawn at any time, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum after the first year, upon giving one month's notice. No withdrawal fee is charged.

Permanent Shares of Fifty Pounds each, payable in one sum, are also issued. On these Shares Half-yearly Dividends are paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, together with Annual Bonus out of Surplus Profits.

Deferred Paid-up Shares, to be realised at the end of three, five, or seven years, at the option of the Shareholder. These Shares may be withdrawn at any time, with compound interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on giving three months' notice.

The Society grants loans on mortgage upon most favorable terms, repayable by monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly instalments, commencing immediately; or the repayment instalments may be deferred for one, two, or three years. To facilitate building operations, the Society will make payment of advances during the progress of buildings.

The Society also receives deposits, secured by the Society's Debentures, pursuant to the Building and Land Societies Act, at current rates of interest.

Prospectuses, Rules, Forms of Application for Shares, Advances, &c., and all other information, may be obtained from

M. W. HAWKINS, SECRETARY,
Princes street, Dunedin.

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).

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 D U N E D I N .

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 Fern, demy 8vo

Cassell's Popular Recreator, Vol 1

Schweinfurth's Heart of Africa, translated by E. E. Fowler, 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, 2vols, 8vo

Seikie (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 Cartons, 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'Inglis Mill

Marsh (Mrs) Crossing the River, 12mo

Marryat (Captain) The Phantom Ship, post 8vo

How 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

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

COMMERCIAL.**DUNEDIN PRICES CURRENT.**

In bond.

Brandy—Hennessy's bulk, 10s 9d to 11s; do case, 32s 6d to 33s
Associated bulk, 8s to 8s 6d; do case, 24s to 25s
Otard's bulk, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; do case, 28s 6d to 29s
Bisquit Dubuche, 8s 6d
Geneva, 14s 6d to 15s
Glenury whiskey, 5s 10d to 6s 3d; Campbellton, 5s 6d
Sheriff's Islay, 5s 6d; M'Murochey's 5s 9d
Rum—Lemon Hart's and RWP., 4s 6d; Loundes's 4s 4d to 4s 6d
Kerosene, 1s 10d to 2s
English ginger wine, 22s to 23s
Stout, Byass's, 9s to 9s 6d; do, Blood's, 9s to 9s 6d; do, Guinness's, 11s to 11s 8d; Arrol's stout, 9s 9d to 10s; Jeffrey's ale, 10s to 10s 6d

Free and duty paid.

Hay, L6 10s per ton
Straw, L2 5s per ton
Oatmeal, L24 per ton
Flour, L11 15s to L12 per ton
Prime wheat, 4s 3d to 4s 9d per bushel
Good fowls' wheat, 4s 2d to 4s 3d
Oats, good feed, 4s to 4s 2d
Bran, L5 per ton
Chaff, L4 10s per ton
New potatoes, L4 per ton
Onions, 45s per cwt
Bacon, 9d per lb; ham, 11d; cheese, 7d to 8d
Pollard, L5 10s to L6 per ton
Barley dust, L5 per ton; rather scarce
Beef, 20s to 25s per cwt, 3d to 7d per lb retail
Mutton, 3d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 6d per lb
Turkeys, plentiful; fowls, per pair, 5s to 6s
Apples, 4d to 8d per lb; oranges, 3s per doz
Lemons, 3s per doz; currants, 4d
Rhubarb, 3d per lb; cabbage 2s per doz
Carrots, L3 per ton; celery 3s to 6s per doz

A. MERRICK reports retail prices only:—

FRESH butter in 4lb and 1lb prints, best quality, 2s per lb; second quality, 1s 10d per lb. Salt butter, 1s 6d to 1s 8d, and in good demand, owing to the continued scarcity of fresh butter. As the market at present is only barely supplied, the grocers have a difficulty in supplying their customers. Cheese, only of the best quality, 10d to 1s per lb. Side and rolled bacon, 10d to 1s per lb; beef ham, 7d; boiled beef ham 9d; Colonial hams, 1s to 1s 2d per lb; English hams, 1s 5d to 1s 6d.—not much in demand, and the market well supplied. Eggs still continue to be scarce, and are selling freely this week at 2/6] per dozen.

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

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Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 1874

† P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

M. W. HAWKINS

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Princes-st., Dunedin.

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Terminating Shares of the ultimate value of Fifty Pounds each, which are realised after seventy-five monthly payments of Ten Shillings each. These Shares may be withdrawn at any time, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum after the first year, upon giving one month's notice. No withdrawal fee is charged.

Permanent Shares of Fifty Pounds each, payable in one sum, are also issued. On these Shares Half-yearly Dividends are paid at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, together with Annual Bonus out of Surplus Profits.

Deferred Paid-up Shares, to be realised at the end of three, five, or seven years, at the option of the Shareholder. These Shares may be withdrawn at any time, with compound interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on giving three months' notice.

The Society grants loans on mortgage upon most favorable terms, repayable by monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly instalments, commencing immediately; or the repayment instalments may be deferred for one, two, or three years. To facilitate building operations, the Society will make payment of advances during the progress of buildings.

The Society also receives deposits, secured by the Society's Debentures, pursuant to the Building and Land Societies Act, at current rates of interest.

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Good fowls' wheat, 4s 2d to 4s 3d
Oats, good feed, 4s to 4s 2d
Bran, L5 per ton
Chaff, L4 10s per ton
New potatoes, L4 per ton
Onions, 45s per cwt
Bacon, 9d per lb; ham, 11d; cheese, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Pollard, L5 10s to L6 per ton
Barley dust, L5 per ton; rather scarce
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DEATH.

ON the 9th June at Campbellfield, Victoria, Duncan, youngest son of Ewen Cameron, Esq., Glenfalloch Station, Nokomai. Aged 26 years. R. I. P.

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.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.R.K., Auckland.—The letters having appeared in other journals, could not be published as original. We should be happy, however, to hear from our correspondent again.

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 authorized agents in their respective districts:—

Alexandra	Mr Kummich	Kihikihi	Mr Farrel
Arrowtown	„ Pritchard	Lawrence	„ Jeffrey
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„		Waikouaiti	„ Browne

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874

THE 'OTAGO DAILY TIMES' TRUCULENT AGAIN!

FOR truculent bigotry, groundless assumption, and absolute ignorance of facts, an article which appeared in last Tuesday's issue of this precious journal exceeds anything that has yet appeared even in its columns. This article begins with a reference to Prince BISMARCK's crusade against the Catholic religion, and the reported attempt on his life. The writer goes on to say that the Prussian Premier's policy is generally approved of "amongst Protestant communities." The writer, perhaps, knows that such is the case, though if his knowledge in this particular is nearly as accurate as is his information in reference to Catholic and Prussian affairs, we may take leave to doubt, nay disbelieve, his statement. We should be sorry, indeed, to think that Protestants generally approved of a policy founded on a lie, and directed to the destruction of the rights, guaranteed by the Constitution, of German Catholics. Prince BISMARCK has succeeded in inducing a nest of bigots and Freemasons, on the morrow of a victory mainly won by Catholic blood magnanimously poured out like water in defence of his master's cause, to uproot the very Constitution on the faith of the maintenance of which the Empire had been established, and the Imperial crown offered to William of Prussia. As we have already said, we should be sorry indeed to think that Protestants generally approved of such treachery and tyranny. But bad faith, and hatred of Catholicity are so manifestly displayed by BISMARCK's policy and recent German legislation, that the Prince's admirers are for very shame driven to find excuses for both, and failing facts, to scatter utterly groundless falsehoods broadcast through the nations. For example, the 'Daily Times' says, "We are of opinion that the steps taken so vigorously to eradicate the undue political influence of the priesthood, and to put a stop to the machinations of the Jesuits, form a line of policy dictated by a bold and lofty statesmanship." Here are two statements which are entirely devoid of truth. The Catholic priesthood possessed no more political influence in Germany than other citizens of education, virtue and position. To such influence they are as much entitled as their fellow-citizens, and the attempt made by BISMARCK is not to lessen that influence, but to destroy the Catholic Church and reduce the priesthood to the degrading position of certain ministers who are made to fetch and

carry for any Government that may happen to be in the ascendant, no matter how vile it may be, and to at least pretend to believe and certainly to teach the doctrines that may be agreeable to worthless politicians. The Catholic priesthood, in defiance of every Minister and Government, teach Catholic doctrines without any admixture of courtly error, and at all hazards obey the law of the everlasting Roman Catholic Church; this is their crime,—the only real cause of the persecution, at once cruel and contemptible, to which they and their flocks are now being subjected in the very Empire cemented with their best blood. It is a mere pretence and a shallow hypocrisy to say that the object in view is to lessen their undue political influence. What right, even if they had undue political influence, has Prince BISMARCK, or any one else to make laws prohibiting men to obey their Christian faith and conscience, for the purpose of eradicating political influence. If the Catholic clergy of Germany possess political influence, they have as much right to possess it and exercise it, too, as Prince BISMARCK and his tyrant, yet slavish, followers, have to possess and exercise their influence. Why should all political influence be concentrated in them? why is it that Catholics, merely because they are Catholics, should have none at all? why should they, because from the nature of things they cannot help having political influence which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of their lives, properties and rights, be compelled to receive sacraments from suspended and sacriligious priests, or religious instruction from wolves in the clothing of sheep? Yet this is precisely what Prince BISMARCK and the German Government is endeavoring to do. They are endeavoring, whilst imprisoning and banishing their legitimate pastors, to force the Catholics of Germany to receive religious teaching from heretics, and accept the ordinances of religion from the hands of men without power to administer them. The German Empire is busily engaged in an unholy warfare to compel fifteen millions of her very best subjects to foreswear their faith and their consciences, and to revel in sacrilege. The 'Times' calls it a tremendous crusade, and so it is indeed.

The 'Otago Daily Times' tells us one of the objects of the German policy is "to put a stop to the machinations of the Jesuits." This is very pretty writing—machinations is a beautiful word! but unfortunately all this is a very common place; any school boy could write the sentence, he has met it a thousand times in his school-books, and so often have the words been dinned into people's ears, that they have come to be accepted as Gospel truth. Prince BISMARCK himself, though by no means a common-place man, could not divest himself of the habit acquired from his early associations, and had the vulgarity when endeavouring to justify his tyranny, to assign the machinations of the Jesuits as his reason for banishing peaceable citizens from their native country. But he was promptly brought to shame. He was asked by members in the Parliament House at Berlin to give a case in point, to prove any one machination on the part of Jesuits, to state any breach of the laws or Constitution of the country by the Jesuits, to bring them, if he could, before the tribunals of the land: but he was absolutely unable to answer one word to their point-blank challenges. No; the Jesuits entered into no machinations, violated no law, made not the slightest attempt on the Constitution; they were peaceable, loyal, useful citizens. But they were learned and virtuous Catholics—this was the crime that stunk in the nostrils of BISMARCK and other German bigots and Freemasons. BISMARCK and his followers! they are the criminals; they are the law-breakers; they are the men who have not only attempted, but have actually violated the Constitution, broken faith with fifteen millions of Germans the moment they had got what they wanted by means of their help, and trampled on the rights and plundered the property of good citizens. We now say to the 'Otago Daily Times,' give up wild writing, abandon vague charges, come to facts, descend to particulars. Come, now, and give the public even one instance of the machinations of the Jesuits—state even one violation of the law by the Jesuits in Germany. We defy you. And until you do, we denounce your charge as reckless, untrue, unjust, and calumnious.

The 'Times' continues, "Probably there may be cited instances in which ejection of rebellious priests by the civil power has assumed the appearance of religious persecution; but these are exceptional cases. Generally speaking, the 'persecution' has, on examination, resolved itself into due punishment for offences against law and order." These words have no application to Germany or BISMARCK. The priests banished had broken no law. This BISMARCK, had

been compelled to confess. Such writing, therefore, on the part of the 'Times,' is merely beating the air, a sort of tangent, devised for the purpose of riding off from the consideration of the real point at issue. But here is the true liberal and Freemason principle—the 'Times' says "The Church must learn that she has no inherent right of being in the land, and that she only stands there by permission of the civil power." There is the reality. The State is the Deity—the absolutely supreme—the rule of law, conscience, religion. The Church is nothing, except by permission of the State. Christianity, then, is a myth. Christ never lived on earth—never founded a Church—never gave a mission to the Apostles. This is, in effect, what the 'Daily Times' blasphemously asserts. It is truly shocking that in the midst of a Christian community, even though it is mainly Protestant, a journal of such wide circulation as the 'Times,' should inculcate a principle so utterly subversive of Christianity.

THE 'DAILY TIMES' AND HOME RULE.

THE 'Otago Daily Times' in its leading columns a few days since waxed eloquent at the death blow which it vainly imagines has been dealt to the Home Rule movement, by the majority by which the measure had been negated in the House of Commons. This jubilation and the accompanying pæan appears to have been caused by the disaffection of the renegade Chief of the Glens, and the disapprobation of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer; and because of the apostasy of the one and the disapproval of the other, it hugs itself with delight, and predicts that the ghost has been finally laid. Of course the dicta of a journal so notoriously conspicuous for the veracity of its statements, and the correctness of its opinions as the 'Daily Times,' are entitled to a certain measure of consideration, but we imagine our readers will not have much difficulty in summing up the full amount. Notwithstanding that the subject has been thus so summarily and agreeably settled by our contemporary, we confess we are rash enough to hold an opinion—and one not in unison with that journal—on the question. Contrary to its usual practice of hurling invective and derision at everything of a Celtic character, it has changed its tactics, and flattery has been used instead, the pill to be administered being nicely gilded, the better to conceal its compound. Blarney has taken the place of bounce, and laudation has been lavished with no niggard hand. While tacitly admitting that Englishmen do not understand the art of governing Ireland, and that the necessities of that unhappy country have never been understood or honestly inquired into by English legislators, the writer with questionable consistency says the Irish are themselves alone to blame, inasmuch "as they have steadfastly refused to regard the Government of England as other than a foreign tyranny." So that, according to the 'Times,' because Ireland has been badly governed, foully wronged, and her necessities treated with contempt, her sons alone are culpable for not quietly submitting to acknowledged injustice and misrule. While appreciating "the talent, the wit, and the virtues of that most charming people," it is a source of regret to the writer that they should not have bowed their heads in mute submission, and kissed the rod with which they have been scourged. Whilst attesting the national genius which has placed Irishmen in the foremost ranks as barristers, judges, soldiers, and statesmen, our contemporary denies them the possession of sufficient ability to govern themselves. That the men who have won never-fading laurels on the bench, at the bar, the Senate, and the Cabinet, and gloriously upheld the honor of the nation under which they served, should be unworthy of self-government, is unsound in argument, untrue in substance, and a libel on common sense. According to FROUDE, whose recent work assumes to be an authority on the subject, no people are fit to be entrusted with the reins of government, who have not a respect for justice and for law, and a capability of being formed by those who govern and direct them. In proof of the law-abiding character of the Irish people, we may cite the testimony of Sir JOHN DAVIS, an English Attorney-General during the reign of JAMES I.—He says, "There is no people under Heaven that love equal and fair justice like the Irish;" and in the same letter he adds: "There is no people, who are more willing to submit to fair impartial justice, even though it goes against themselves, than the Irish." So much for their respect for the laws under which they live; and if further proof were wanting, their fidelity to right and principle has been shown by their devo-

tion to their faith through centuries of wrong, oppression, and persecution, and the tenacity with which they clung to the fallen fortunes of the unhappy STUARTS, who though worthless, claimed their allegiance as their lawful sovereigns. With regard to the right to self-government by reason of a capability of being formed by good and judicious government, Mr FROUDE himself has so completely vindicated the right of the Irish people, that we shall merely quote his own words on the point. He says: "They are a people singularly adapted to good government." In the face of this admission, and taking it for granted that, as has been asserted, Ireland has been in a state of chronic discontent and rebellion, it naturally follows that the cause of her disaffection arises from misgovernment. The 'Daily Times' asserts that the reason why Ireland has been subjected to the persecution and injustice under which she labored, may be found in the fact "that English legislators have mostly regarded Ireland as a theatre of disaffection, a costly nuisance, which it was politic to retain in their own hands for fear of the ambitious designs of foreign potentates, and have troubled themselves but little to remove the iron from the limbs of the captive." This is plain speaking; yet in the same breath we find the writer, with singular forgetfulness of what he had just written, extolling the magnanimous conduct of the Government in not entirely crushing those fool-hardy persons who dared to rattle the chains by which they were bound; or were guilty of the crime of—in common with their rulers—imagining they were trampled on, and daring to resist. That Ireland has still rights to demand, and grievances to be redressed, even the sophistry of the 'Daily Times' cannot conceal. If after a trial of seven hundred years the grand secret of governing the people "singularly adapted to good government" has not been discovered, justice and humanity alike demand that the captive should be set free, and the galling chains which have been rivetted for seven centuries at once removed.

The charge has also been made "that the work of reform throughout has been a thankless one," which means, we presume, that although Ireland at present groans under Coercive laws more stringent than any hitherto in force, her gratitude for the boon of mere existence under any circumstances, should be boundless. SYDNEY SMITH who, in the "Letters of PETER PLYMLEY," fought as hard in England in the cause of Emancipation as ever O'CONNELL did in Ireland, thus caricatures the horror felt by Protestants when Catholics who had been admitted to the same national table, asked for "a little more":—"Forthwith a general cry of shame and scandal. Ten years ago you were on your backs. Don't you remember what a great thing you thought it to get a piece of bread! and now, with an audacity only equalled by your ingratitude, you have the impudence to ask for knives and forks." The sarcasm of PETER PLYMLEY is just as applicable at the present day as ever it was a generation since; and the No-Popery and Protestant ascendancy every whit as rampant. In one of those letters the witty Canon humorously illustrates the folly of fostering national and religious differences.—"He supposes the captain of a British warship in the presence of a French enemy. Does he call all hands on deck and talk to them of king, country, sweethearts, hearts of oak, French frogs, wooden shoes, and so forth? No! not a syllable of all this! But the first thing he does is to secure twenty or thirty of his prime sailors, who happen to be Catholics, claps them in irons and sets a guard over them of as many Protestants. He then goes on deck and reminds the sailors that they are all of different religions, exhorts the Episcopalian gunner not to trust the Presbyterian quarter-master, issues positive orders that the Catholics shall be fired on at the first show of discontent, and then rushes through the fight examining the men in the Thirty-nine Articles." The evils and absurdities which SYDNEY SMITH lampooned with such caustic force have not been altogether swept away, and there are many modestly claiming credit for liberality and toleration, who, in the hour of difficulty and danger, would court the strong arm and willing heart of the people they have stigmatised as "a costly nuisance." True, there are a few noble Englishmen whose love of justice and fair-play has risen above national prejudice; men who have linked their names and energies with the Spartan band now waging the unequal contest, and whose memories will be cherished for the noble part they have taken with the weak and oppressed in the struggle of right against might. The 'Daily Times' assert it to be neither politic or likely that their labors should be crowned with success. We think differently, and time will tell which will prove the better prophet.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FROM our Home files we learn that Dr. O'Connor, Bishop-elect of Ballarat, was to be consecrated shortly after the departure of the mail, but Dr. Fortune, on the ground of ill health, had declined the Bishopric of Sandhurst, and there was no reason to anticipate that the rev. gentleman would alter his determination on the subject.

At a meeting of the Dunedin Athenæum Committee, held on Wednesday evening, amongst other business transacted, a resolution was passed excluding all papers from the free table with the exception of the 'Gazettes' and the Parliamentary papers. Mr Stout, then named *seriatim* each journal sought to be excluded, and moved as an amendment that they should be retained, but the motion was lost, an amendment being carried that the consideration of the question be postponed for ten days.

We are pleased to learn that the efforts being made with the view of assisting the St. Joseph's School Fund, are likely to be crowned with success. All arrangements have been completed for the Concert to take place in the Masonic Hall on the 21st inst., a most attractive programme being provided, which will appear in our next issue.

We regret to learn that a brother of the Rev. Mr Morrison, of Switzers, has been lost at the Upper Waikais for ten days. There is no possibility of searching for the body, the snow being from 3ft. to 5ft. deep.

AN accident, which might have resulted fatally, occurred to a little boy named M'Cutchen, on Tuesday evening. It appears the little fellow had been sailing a toy boat in the flood drains leading from the Anderson's Bay road, and overbalancing himself, was precipitated into the water. Fortunately the attention of a painter at work at the Bay View Hotel was drawn to the spot, who succeeded in rescuing him just as he was on the point of drowning.

ONE of the boys employed in the office of this paper discovered an abandoned hat and coat on the fence of the back premises early one morning last week. After they had served as foot-balls for some time, and the coat was about to be consigned to a dust-heap it struck him to search the pockets, and on his doing so he found a receipted account from Mr Beissel, a plug of tobacco, and a purse containing a twenty-pound note. Like an honest youth he immediately brought it to the station and left it in the hands of the police, in case the loss should be reported. A few days afterwards the owner appeared, and on correctly describing the purse and contents, they were handed over to him, minus £5, which he generously left as a reward for the boy's honesty.

It is rather a coincidence that, although but one month has elapsed since the general licensing day, three of the applicants on that occasion and, amongst those whose licences were refused, have passed to their last account. In each case also the parties, we learn, were then enjoying good health. They are Mr Arrow, Crown Hotel, Caversham; Mr Forrester, Artillery Hotel, George street, and Mr Colquhoun, Green Island.

THANKS to Mr Barton, since the Green Island case, we were not ignorant of the prevalence of larrikinism in and about Dunedin, but we certainly had no idea that garotters had found a footing here. It appears, however, that a successful attempt occurred a few nights since, when a man was set upon by two ruffians, and robbed of all he had in his possession, amounting to about one pound. To aggravate the hardship, the sum taken could be ill afforded, as it constituted the poor fellow's worldly wealth.

FROM the publisher, Mr Wheeler, of Stafford street, we are in receipt of 'The Illustrated New Zealand Herald' for July. The cuts maintain their usual character for excellence, and the selections most varied. Those most deserving of notice are—"The Parlour-maid in a Dilemma," "Holiday Rambles," and "The Beach at King's Island after the Wreck of the British Admiral." There is also a full-page picture of "A Football Match," and portraits of Lloyd Jones and Zephaniah Williams, the celebrated Chartist leaders. The 'Herald' is admirably adapted for posting to friends in the old country. There is a four-page supplement containing the selected news of the month.

WE notice by advertisement in another column that Mr Shackelford, for many years connected with the establishment of Mr Hay, Princess street, has opened an Employment Institute and General Agency office in town. The business of the institute will embrace not only Otago but all parts of the Colony, arrangements being made both by mail and wire. It is also stated that tutors, clerks, and others will be supplied with information free of charge.

As some doubt existed as to the validity of the nomination of Mr Burt as one of the councillors of High Ward, a communication has been opened with the Attorney-General, from whom the following reply has been received:—"I think the nomination should be treated as regular by the returning-officer.—(Signed)—J. PRENDERGAST.

THE nomination for the seats in the City Council, rendered vacant by the effluxion of time, took place on Friday, the 24th inst. An unusual amount of interest was taken in the proceedings, owing to the numbers of vacancies to be filled being eight instead of four. South Ward was the only one in which the number of candidates did not exceed the seats vacant, and Messrs Fish and Walter, being unopposed, were declared by the Mayor duly elected. For the other wards the candidates are as follows:—High Ward: A Mercer, proposed by C. H. Street, seconded by Richard Pearson; Barnard Isaac, proposed by B. J. Lowry, seconded by Robert Stout; Alexander Burt, proposed by James Robin, seconded by John Neil. Bell Ward: R. H. Leary, proposed by Alexander Macgregor, seconded by William Baird; William Asher, proposed by Andrew Lees, seconded by Francis Meenan; William Woodland, proposed by James Jack, seconded by Hermann Doring; John Carroll, proposed by Thomas Fogo, seconded by Benjamin Bagley. Leith Ward: Peter Giltson, proposed by Alexander Allan, seconded by John Collie; Thomas Birch, proposed by William Royle, seconded by J. A. Steadman; John Grant, pro-

posed by Charles Strachan, seconded by J. R. Renwick; James Wilson, proposed by James Finch, seconded by Alexander Rennie. As the number of Auditors to be elected for the whole city is but two, and three gentlemen are in the field, a poll will be taken on the same day as the election for Councillors. The following are the gentlemen who have been nominated for Auditors:—Sydney James, proposed by H. J. Walter, seconded by Keith Ramsay; J. B. McCulloch, proposed by Joseph Reany, seconded by George Baker; Frederick H. Evans proposed by Robert Wilson, seconded by Robert Marks.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence from Hokitika reports that a new rush has broken out at Greenstone, between Hokitika and the Grey. The accounts are most satisfactory, and the prospects of improvement are every day more visible. A perfect stampede of miners had taken place from all parts of the Coast in that direction, and sixteen parties have struck payable gold. The available ground is rapidly being taken up, and a large and prosperous gold-field expected. From Grahamstown we learn that gold has been struck in the Exchange Company's ground on Grahamstown Flat, and the Waitemata Company have struck a new reef, which is generally believed to be the Manukau, where gold is visible. Attention is being directed to other claims by this discovery of rich Manukau reefs.

UPON the motion for the third reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, the Premier gave it as his private opinion that the population of the Colony would be injured by such a measure. It was quite true that a similar Bill had been passed in other Colonies, but it was chiefly owing to the large amount of pressure in individual cases. There ought to be only one law for marriage, and it would be quite time enough to alter the present law when the Imperial Parliament did so. A great deal of misery arose from irregular marriage laws, such as the Scotch. He would dissuade members from disturbing the social relations in the Colony. He would like to see New Zealand attractive to all those persons who had desired to marry their deceased wife's sister.—Mr Fox looked at the question from a different point of view from the Premier's. What they had to do was to look to the requirements of the people—not at any religious aspect of the case. The question was one that could not be subject to individual interference, and the State had no right to interfere with the liberty of the subjects. The House could not have a better example than the House of Commons and other Australian Colonies. It was only the preponderance of the ecclesiastical element in the House of Lords which kept such a Bill from becoming the law of England.—Mr O'Neill moved that the Bill be read a third time that day six months. A division was then called for, the result being that the Bill was passed by a majority of seven, there being twenty-four in favor and seventeen against it.

WE have been requested by the Treasurer of the Lawrence School Committee to insert the following tribute to Mr John Griffin, late Catholic teacher in that district, whose removal to Hokitika we noticed in last week's issue:—"Mr John Griffin. Dear sir—We the members of the Roman Catholic School Committee, Lawrence, having been apprised of your departure from amongst us, take this occasion to testify our appreciation of your valuable services. Your anxious solicitude and zealous attention to the welfare of the Roman Catholic children of Taapeka, which endeared you to us all, and the high tones of moral and religious culture, which your virtues have instilled into their minds, will ever be remembered by your sincere friends with grateful acknowledgement; and as you have been always faithful in the companionship of the true worshippers of Him, who for very love of all died on a cross for our redemption, we, therefore, ask you to accept this endearing emblem of a sacrifice so truly meritorious, it is of purest metal, but purer still shall be your memory in the minds of your devoted friends.

THE withdrawal of the cattle trading steamers to Auckland seems to have created almost a panic in the market. The butchers have raised the price of meat one penny per pound, owing to the scarcity of meat, and threaten to increase it until steamers carrying stock supply the places of those withdrawn.

SAYS the 'Wellington Times':—"Cottages, cottages, everywhere, and still the cry is 'more.' The streets of Te Aro at one end of the town, and Tinakori road at the other, resemble carpenters' workshops at some particular spots where building operations are thickest, yet the complaint is everywhere heard that habitable tenements are not to be had for love or money. A comfortable house which may chance to become vacant is leased (upon highly advantageous terms to the landlord) by somebody who has cast a longing eye upon it for perhaps six months. A five roomed house, with not enough ground attached "to swing a cat" upon, fetches £1 a week; still building goes on, and the demand for house room becomes greater.

THE New York 'Sun' describes an air ship invented by L. B. Hunt of Auburn, New York State, who expects to travel by its agency through the air at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The car destined to carry the passengers is of wood, 30ft long, 8ft high, and 8ft wide. This is attached to the engine-room, 20ft above, by four wire cables, and the motive power is steam, one of Slossy's rotatory 50 horse-power engines being used. The engine is so constructed as to turn upright shafts, one within the other, working in opposite directions, to which wings made of sheet-iron, slightly concave, are attached. These wings are eight in number—of a foot wide next the shaft, 6ft at the extreme end, and 12ft long, being attached to the outer shaft; four of a similar shape of the same dimensions being attached to the inner shaft, 10ft above the other. When the machinery is set in motion, these wings lift the vessel, and the whole apparatus is steered by a sheet-iron rudder, parallel to the shaft of the engine at the right of the machine, 10ft long, by 5ft wide. From the car to the top of the shaft the vessel measures 58ft, and it has cost twelve thousand dollars. It weighs six tons, is capable of carrying six tons more, and will afford accommodation to 40 persons." This, though placed in quotation, is a somewhat abridged account of this extraordinary vessel. But it contains all that is material, without going into more minute details. It should be observed, however, that no trial has yet been made of this vessel, although one is promised at an early day.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

In British Columbia, the Oblate Fathers and the Sisters of St Ann devote themselves to the instruction and support of the Indians, about twenty thousand of whom are already baptised or under instruction.

For the first time in the history of the State, the Jesuits are about to open a college and found schools in Minnesota. They are composed mostly of exiles from Italy and Prussia. In this way even persecution scatters the seeds of faith.

Father Damen, the greatest missionary priest in the United States, has baptised over 4000 converts with his own hands, during his missionary life of 32 years, and perhaps as many more were baptised by other priests as the results of his labours.

The Charitable Irish Society of Boston, celebrated its one hundred and thirty-seventh anniversary on last St. Patrick's night.

Mr Sherwood, a gentleman well known for his scepticism about matters spiritual, in the sense in which such matters are professed by "spiritualists," has lately given a séance at Newcastle (England), which he most successfully performed every one of the most important feats attributed by "spiritualists" to supernatural agency. He has undertaken, after one or two séances for charitable purposes, to explain how all the tricks are accomplished.

In Oregon alone the Jesuit Fathers have six missions among the Indian tribes, for whose temporal and spiritual welfare they labor with undying zeal.

It would appear from the following paragraph that Arthur Orton was not altogether the callous, cold-hearted scoundrel he has been represented to have been:—"In the 'Gippsland Guardian' of June, 1856, appears a list of contributions to the Patriotic Fund, then being canvassed for, to relieve the widows and orphans of the soldiers who fell in the Crimea:—"From the men on Mewburn park, we have among a score of other names that of Arthur Orton, stockman, £2."

Mr Arrow, the proprietor of the Crown Hotel, Caversham, died quite suddenly on Wednesday. Although deceased had been ailing for some time, his death had not been expected.

Intelligence from Mexico announces that many of the Jesuit community who have been exiled from thence have found an asylum in Texas.

The Greymouth cemetery must be an exceedingly damp place of interment, if the following paragraph from the 'Argus' is to be taken literally:—"Many valuable lives might have been spared in this district, and there would have been fewer records of deaths by drowning in our cemetery, if the suggestions which have been made by the local press had been attended to by the Government."

England is celebrated for its frogs, France for its frogs, Ireland for its bogs, Canada for its dogs, Maine for its logs, and Ohio for its hogs.

Led by Henare Matua, the Maoris have appointed one of their race to watch the present session of Parliament and report to them all the proceedings that are of any interest to them. His expenses will be paid by subscriptions. A meeting, to be held in Wellington, has also been called to consider the welfare of their race, and it will be attended by delegates from various parts of the colony.

ACCOMMODATION FOR IMMIGRANTS.

THE advocates of free, indiscriminate and extended immigration may, ere long, be compelled to admit the possibility of "having even too much of a good thing." Last week we drew attention to the miseries and hardships which were being endured through want of sufficient house accommodation, and since then twelve hundred persons have been added to our population. It is well known that the present is the dullest season of the year, and to obtain employment of any kind it is necessary it should be sought in the country districts, where the chances of succeeding are but remote indeed. Where, then, are the hundreds of families to be housed while the heads travel the country in search of work? and even where the applicant has been successful, and the means of supporting a family has been found, the accommodation is so limited, and the rents demanded so enormously high, that when conceded to they swallow up a large proportion of income. From all parts of the province, and even every quarter of the colony, the cry is still the same, and yet the Government have taken no adequate steps to meet the emergency. Some dozen houses, equal to the requirements of about a score of families, were erected by the authorities some few months since, and although they were proved to have been a boon to the unfortunate people, and a profitable investment, returning the money expended in their erection in less than three years, no further steps have been taken to extend so necessary a public work. In Canterbury, likewise, the Provincial authorities seem to be at their wit's end to find accommodation for the fast increasing population. The following humorously written account of the difficulty experienced in that respect, written by a "New Chum," is both expressive and amusing. He says:—"On last Saturday fortnight, I obtained a job of work, to which I was to go on the Monday. Consequently I was told to clear out of Addington, and go to live at Armagh street, as the Government would not allow me to stop at the Depot after obtaining work. I arrived at the Barracks about five or six o'clock on a Saturday night, and was very much surprised at being ushered into a prison cell, the only alteration being that the old iron-barred door was taken off and laid up outside and a more civilised one put on: with this exception, the cell was in the same condition as when used for prisoners, the authorities not having taken the trouble to erase the choice compositions, both in prose and verse, with which the cell had been adorned by previous compulsory occupants. As my wife cannot read, and is, like most of Eve's daughters, a little curious, she wanted to know what all the writing was about, so I had the pleasant task of pretending to read them to her, converting them into what Scriptural texts I could remember, upon which she remarked, 'Dear me, I wonder what they locked the poor fellows up for; they must all have been religious.' This is the accommodation I have at present, and for it I have to pay the Government six shillings per week."

IMPENDING BREAKDOWN OF THE BISMARCK POLICY IN AUCKLAND.

MR REED, of the Auckland 'Evening Star,' an ex-kirk minister has been in company with Mr J. Sheehan, a professed Catholic, attempting to carry on a policy which, in point of principle is identical with that of Bismarck in Germany. They want the pluck and power of Bismarck, and are seeking to do by insidious and crafty means what the German prince is attempting to accomplish by open violence and brute force. The main purpose of Bismarck and his imitators is to destroy the influence of the Catholic Church. This they attempt to accomplish by taking the education of youth into their own hands, that is, into the hands of the civil government, and shutting out the clergy from the public schools of the country. This is done under the artful pretence that the Government will educate the people in secular knowledge only, and not to interfere with their religious principles. Bismarck and his small imitators in Auckland and elsewhere, try to aim a blow at the Catholic clergy in the first instance, but they are not content with that. They must also destroy, if they can, the influence of the Protestant clergy of all denominations. Such a policy as this may succeed for a time; but it will only be for a short time. In Germany, Bismarck and his master have raised such a political storm by their policy, as threatens the most disastrous consequences. In Auckland a like policy has raised a political ferment among all creeds, which is not likely soon to be allayed. The eyes of the people are now being opened to see what secularism in politics and education really means, and what a set of artful despots secularists are. Protestants and Catholics are now fain to coalesce against the secularists as the most insidious but formidable enemies of faith and freedom, of liberty both civil and religious. In Auckland, we see an intrepid and honest Scotch Presbyterian minister, Dr. Wallis, leading the people, Catholic and Protestant together, against Mr J. Sheehan and his secularising party. Here is a revolution—or a revulsion perhaps we ought rather to say—with a vengeance. The masses are fairly aroused to a sense of their danger. Who would have anticipated such a coalition, two years ago. Two enthusiastic monster meetings have been held in Auckland to protest against the Bismarckian principles of Reed and Sheehan. It is true the bulk of those attending such meetings were working men, and some of their leaders were not men of very high political or social standing. But no party in the State, not even the one led in Auckland by Sheehan and Reed, can afford to treat the working men with indifference, and far less with contempt, now a days. Mr Sheehan, with an air of superiority as if he were an aristocrat of the first quality, spoke of the men at these meetings as "groundlings," and ridiculed the idea of their proceedings possessing any political importance. But groundlings or no groundlings he did not dare to disregard their feelings and wishes; and his party may yet ere long be made to feel what "groundlings" can accomplish in defence of faith and freedom. The 'Herald' admits that the education question in this province is entering on an entirely new phase. It is now no longer a mere question of rates or taxes for educational purposes. It is a question involving the very essentials of civil and religious liberty, and the security of Christianity against its artful enemies. The people are not content that the education of their children shall be made a mere sordid affair of money and temporal interests, while their religious principles are being menaced or actually destroyed, by their being forced into Government schools from which religion and its ministers are rudely banished, or only admitted as an act of grace and favor for a short time, under humiliating restrictions or conditions. The various Protestant ministers and people in Auckland, have hitherto permitted such an affront to religion and themselves, to pass without protest. They are evidently resolved to remain silent no longer. The 'Herald' reproaches Dr. Wallis with inconsistency in joining with Catholics in this crusade against secularism, seeing he has been of late lecturing so much against the "Papacy." But there is really no inconsistency. However opposed Dr. Wallis may be to many things in the Catholic system, he knows at least that Catholics are sincere Christians, and as such he calls them his "brethren."

DR. MORAN, MR. BARTON, AND ORANGEMEN.

Auckland.
"I WAS beaten rather by Dr Moran than by Mr Wales, and the party who supported him, and I have satisfied myself that the Catholic voters of this city recorded a block vote against me, their numbers being, to the best of my information, close on 400." Thus wrote the beaten candidate, Mr Barton, in the 'Otago Guardian.' So far as Dr. Moran is concerned, this statement, it appears, was inexact. But so far as regards the Dunedin Catholic voters recording a block vote against Mr Barton, and thereby keeping him out of the House of Representatives, it is possibly quite a correct statement. If so, all honor to the Catholic voters of Dunedin. They have shown that they are men of the right stamp. Their example is well worth following by their co-religionists in all parts of the colony. Let us ever keep well together, and act in concert with our many Protestant allies. Mr Barton must have lost his temper and become perfectly demented with rage, else he would never have descended to the use of the language he employed when speaking of his Catholic fellow citizens. *Ira brevis furor est.* Mr Barton, an Irish gentleman, and a member of a learned profession, to lower himself, his country, and his cloth, by the vulgar Orange slang he made use of in the 'Otago Guardian,'—Shame! Mr Barton, shame! Your uncle the Archdeacon, your cousin the Dean, and your respected Orange parent, it is to be hoped that, if in life, they will never see your letter, and Dr. Moran's reply to it, in the 'Otago Guardian;' else I am sure they would disown you. It is Orangism run mad; that letter, and must have afforded an occasion for a hearty laugh among such rational Irish Protestants of education as happened to see it. I am sure you yourself, after recovering the use of your reason when the fit of madness was over, must have been heartily ashamed at the idea of ever having penned such vulgar

Orange nonsense. Your ideas about liberty and justice, lawyer though you be, are evidently very misty. It does not seem to enter into your fanatical brain that Catholics can have any rights at all. The British Constitution, the elective franchise, the ballot and polling booth, and the public press, you seem to think were meant for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of Protestants and Orangemen. Modest enough, truly. But it won't do, Mr Barton, it won't do. You are behind the age. I am no Irishman myself, and have no Irish Catholic prejudices. Irish Orangemen, I dare say, are mighty fine fellows, loyal to the backbone, and brave as lions; ready to send the Pope and all his belongings to Old Nick. But you must not run away with the idea that your amiable sect monopolise all the loyalty, patriotism, knowledge and common sense in the British dominions; and that we benighted Catholics never read history, nor reflect on the lessons it teaches us. Go to, Sir; go to; and before you next venture to break a lance with Dr. Moran, learn to shew a little more modesty, decency, and good breeding, and respect for truth, or to put it more politely, be more full and exact in your statement of facts. As a New Zealander, and a Catholic, I thank you much for the compliment you pay the Catholics in this colony and elsewhere, when you represent them as possessing so much political power as you impute to them in the course of your letter to Dr. Moran. It will be our own fault if we do not make our power tell, along with our Protestant allies, in defending right against might, and ourselves against such men as Mr Barton and his very temperate Orange fraternity.—L.A.I.C.

MEN AND MANNER IN PARLIAMENT.

(From the 'Gentlemen's Magazine.)

MR DISRAELI'S manner in the House of Commons is one strongly marked, and is, doubtless undesignedly, calculated to increase the personal interest which has for more than a quarter of a century been taken in him by the public. Either because his colleagues do not care to chat with him, or because he discourages private conversations in the House, Mr Disraeli always sits apart in a sort of grim loneliness. Mr Gladstone is, except when he sleeps, rarely quiet for a moment, frequently engaging in conversation with those near him, often laughing heartily himself, and being the cause of laughter in his interlocutors. When Mr Disraeli enters the House and takes his accustomed seat, he crosses one leg over the other, folds his arms, hangs down his head, and so sits for hours at a time in statuesque silence. When he rises to speak he generally rests his hand on the table for a moment, but it is only for a moment, for he invariably endeavors to gain the ear of his audience by making a point at the outset, and the attitude which he finds conducive to the happy delivery of points is to stand balancing himself upon his feet with his hands in his coat-tail pockets. In this position, with his head hung down as if he were mentally debating how best to express a thought that has just occurred to his mind, Mr Disraeli slowly utters the polished and poisoned sentences over which he has spent laborious hours in the closet. Mr Bright is a great phrase-maker, and comes down to the house with the gems ready cut and polished to fit the setting of a speech. But no one could guess from Mr Bright's manner that the phrases he drops in as he goes along are fairly written out on a slip of paper carried in his waistcoat pocket as he crossed the bar of the House. He has the art to hide his art, and his hearers may well fancy they see the process of the formation of the sentences actually going on in the mind of the orator, all aglow as it is with the passion of eloquence. But the merest tyro in the House knows a moment beforehand when Mr Disraeli is approaching what he regards as a convenient place in his speech for dropping in the phrase-gem he pretends to have just found in an odd corner of his mind. They see him leading up to it; they note the disappearance of his hands in the direction of his coat-tail pockets, sometimes in search of the pocket-handkerchief, which is brought out and shaken with a light and careless air, but most often to extend the coat-tails, whilst with body gently rocked to and fro, and an affected hesitancy of speech, the speaker produces his *bon mot*. For the style of repartee in which Mr Disraeli indulges—which may be generally described as a sort of solemn chaffing, varied by strokes of polished sarcasm, this manner is admirable, in proportion as it has been seldom observed.

The 'Universe' says:—"The re-election of Mr G. H. Whalley for the borough of Peterborough appeared to us about the most curious, nay, mysterious fact connected with the general election in England. We know that many constituencies in that country were remarkable for their religious bigotry, but we also thought that those constituencies, if they sought by bigoted representatives, would not at least elect men likely to bring them into ridicule. But, by all accounts, Mr Whalley and his constituents are entirely worthy of each other. In a letter addressed to the 'Weekly Register' by the Very Rev. Canon Seed, of Peterborough, we find the following passage:—"There is in this celebrated city a public cemetery, and Catholics have a portion allotted to themselves for the burial of their dead. The enlightened Peterborough Cemetery Commissioners, into whose hands arbitrary powers are committed, which they seem to know only how to abuse, for years past have refused to allow what every devoted Catholic wishes to see on the tombstone of his departed relative or friend. "Of your charity pray for the soul of," are words forbidden by the wisdom of this Cemetery Board. Lately, the Rev. Father Duff died, and was buried at Peterborough. An unostentatious Catholic inscription was prepared, "*Orate pro anima* Rev. Joannis Duff, &c., but the three first words were struck out by our fanatical commissioners, on the veracious grounds that it was a *Protestant cemetery*." Well, indeed, may the writer ask, in conclusion, if there be known such flagrant intolerance in any other part of the civilised world."

The Polish Princess Czartoryski, recently converted to the Catholic faith, has made over the whole of her immense fortune and estate to a Catholic convent in Posen.

FRIGHTFUL SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

THE ship *Arracan* was burnt at sea in lat. 3.26 N. and long. 65.30 E., about the middle of February last, when the captain and crew had to take to their boats. One of the boats, with the chief officer and four men, arrived at Cochin on the 17th March, and subsequently the captain and eight men managed to make their way in the long-boat to Aden. The third boat, the pinnace, with the second officer and four men has now arrived at Calcutta, having been picked up at sea by the City of Manchester. A passenger by the latter vessel furnishes the 'Friend of India' with the following particulars, which were obtained from the second officer:—"On the 20th March, we picked up, in the Arabian Sea, lat. 7.56 N. long. 63.5 E., a small boat containing the second mate and four men of the barque *Arracan*, all dreadfully emaciated and sunburnt. Two of them were so weak that they had to be lifted on board. The poor fellows had been tossing about in that open on a tropical sea for 32 days. Their 10 days' stock of provisions and water was utterly exhausted on the 9th March. During the 11 days which followed, they had eaten only two birds, four flying fish, and a few barnacles from the boat's bottom, drinking only sea water. Every kindness was shown to them, and in a few days the doctor and volunteer nurses brought them all round, though it was feared that one or two might not rally." The details are supplied by Mr Webster, the second officer, whose steadiness and decision of character, under most trying circumstances, cannot be sufficiently admired:—"The three boats kept together until Friday night, the 20th February, when they lost the captain's boat. The following Monday night the pinnace was stove by a heavy sea, so that they were obliged to throw over many things to lighten her. After this she would not go to windward, and they soon lost sight of the mate's boat. They mended the boats' side as well as they could, but she continued to leak so badly that they had to keep one man constantly baling. Had it not been for this necessity for constant work, Mr Webster thinks he could never have kept the men from killing each other. One of the men accidentally broke the compass. They had no chart, only a sextant. Mr Webster kept the boat by the wind, and hoped, how vainly he did not know, to make the Maldive Islands. March 9th he wrote: 'Divided the last morsel of bread between us. All in good health except the boy, and thankful to God for His mercies.' Two days after one of the older sailors, Davis, proposed casting lots. The mate refused to have anything to do with it, and told them as always afterwards, that there should be no man-eating in that boat while he lived. The same day, in the afternoon, while Mr Webster was asleep, the four cast lots, and the short lot fell to the younger boy, Billy Horner. He went apart to say his prayers, but as Davis was preparing his knife to kill him the mate awoke and prevented him. After that he threw over-board all the knives but two, one for himself and one for the older boy, and made Billy stay by him in the stern of the boat all the time. The two elder sailors, Davis and Layford, were much displeased and plotted to kill the mate, and tried to do so more than once, but the older boy, Francis Stobie, warned him. After that the mate and boy kept alternate watches, so that the men could do nothing unobserved. The heat was so intense that they spent much of the day-time in the water, regardless of sharks, which they saw occasionally. They chewed lead to moisten their throats a little. They tried to eat their boots but these were too salt; also their oilskins, and some jelly fish which they caught by diving, and dried, but they were too bitter, and devoid of nourishment. Mr Webster read to them from the Bible and Spurgeon's 'Morning by Morning,' and prayed with them every day. This seemed to quiet the men for a time, but they would grow discontented and mutinous again, with spells of delirium. One day Davis swore he would either kill the boy or sink the boat in 12 hours. He had already tried to do both, beside refusing to work repeatedly. The mate felt that he ought to shoot him. He raised his gun and snapped it at him, but it did not explode. Two minutes after, just as he had put a fresh cap on, a bird flew over the boat, and he shot it dead. The men rushed for it. It was quickly picked up, divided, and devoured, inwards, bones, and all but feathers. Davis then returned to his duty. The day before they were rescued was the worst. Layford knocked off work, and told Davis that he wished he would kill him when he was asleep. 'Very well' said Davis. A few minutes after, Davis struck him with a marlinspike. The blood gushed out, and Davis drank it eagerly, giving Stobie a little. A struggle ensued for the marlinspike; Layford got it at last and threw it overboard. Then they tried to kill each other, bruising and biting each other like wild beasts. Both were too weak to succeed. When exhausted, they would ask forgiveness, shake hands, and kiss each other. Soon the delirium would return, and they would begin again. The next day would have decided the fate of one or two probably had they not been picked up. The boat was some five miles south of the steamer's course, and was only recognised by its lug sail. The above statements are substantiated by all in the boat."

The New York correspondent of the 'Standard' says:—"In days when the future of Ireland is a subject especially interesting to many people, a description of a *Vision of Ireland*, as given on the first page of an Irish National paper published in New York, ought to be read with some avidity. The *Vision*, or rather the picture of it, occupies two-thirds of the large page. The central figure in it is a young woman, dressed in a classical *negligee*, standing in a fog near some ruins. She leans on the traditional harp, and holds in her hand a light cross. Behind her a gigantic sun is either rising or setting behind some mountains. Beneath her feet flies an ugly angel with trailing skirts, and holding a drawn sword in her hand, pointing the way to St. Paul's Cathedral and apparently directing the movements of a miscellaneous body of troops, cavalry, artillery, and infantry which, headed by the banners of Ireland and America, is on the point of immersing itself in the waters of the Thames. Meanwhile a flash of lightning breaking from the clouds over St. Paul's Cathedral makes as straight as a thunderbolt can for a flag-staff from which the Union Jack is flying. The flag-staff is shattered, and the symbol of the United Kingdom is falling.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

The Cyphrenes with the Californian Mail arrived at Auckland on the 23rd ult. The following is a summary of the news by the files she brings:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr Disraeli announced, in the Commons, 17 domestic Bills, and urges diligence, to avert a protracted session.

Mr Gladstone has presented a petition, signed by 8,600 labourers, asking for assimilation of the country and borough franchise.

Forty deaths from cholera are reported from India.

SUMMARY.

There have been extensive inundations in Hungary. Many villages are swept away.

Copies of the 'New York Herald,' containing Rochefort's letter, were seized in Paris owing to its attack upon MacMahon.

The Turkish steamer Kars, with 330 persons on board, was run into, in the Sea of Marmora, by an Egyptian vessel. She was sunk, and 320 lives lost.

The Emperor of Austria has summoned an International Congress, to consider sanitary measures for the prevention of cholera.

Despatches from Algeria state that the insurrection at Fez was extinguished by the Sultan bombarding the town. Ninety inhabitants were killed.

Despatches from India announce famine riots at Darjeeling. The troops fired on the rioters, several were killed.

A letter from a China missionary, published in Paris, states there were 80,000 Christians, in that country, but that 10,000 have been strangled, burned, or drowned. He adds he does not expect to escape from martyrdom.

The Pope, in answer to earnest solicitations from exalted political personages for reconciliation with the Italian Government, said he would yield nothing.

The Spanish Government solicit a loan of fifty million reals.

A London special despatch from Berlin says that the Government of Germany in the interest of Servia and Roumania, confidentially inform the other European Powers that they have concluded an agreement to mutually protect their interest against the designs of Turkey.

Despatches to the 'Daily Telegraph,' from Berlin, asserts that the differences between the Khedive of Egypt and the Sublime Porte are serious, and intimate that grave complications in the East are probable.

The 'Times' Berlin correspondent says the Congress which assembles at Brussels next month, to consider the subject of international rights in time of war, will first codify the recognised usages of international law, and then enact a new code in the form of an international treaty, which promises to become a first law common to the whole. A draft of the treaty has been made. It has 76 clauses, stating the rights and obligations and mutual claims of belligerent States, and individually specifying what arms may be legitimately used. They are making a regulation for the treatment of prisoners.

A banquet was given in honor of the agricultural exhibitors. The Crown Prince William Frederick of Germany, in reply to the toast of the Emperor William, expressed the hope that foreign exhibitors would, on their return home, convey the assurance to their countrymen that nowhere was the wish for peaceful continuance of labour and civilisation stronger than in the re-united German Empire.

AMERICAN SUMMARY.

There is great distress in consequence of the incessant rains since the disappearance of snow. The farmers have been eating seed grain. Many cattle have died. Fears of a famine are entertained.

Small-pox is very prevalent; it has broken out in an asylum containing 600 patients.

At Toronto, ladies' fairs and balls have been successfully held in aid of the Louisiana sufferers.

An excursion train, with 700 people, ran off the track at Louisville. Three negroes were killed and ten injured, and ten whites killed.

Another railway accident occurred at Syracuse. Thirty people were injured by one car jumping off the track.

Thirty disguised men entered the gaol at Louisiana, took out two murderers, and hung them in accordance with lynch law.

Mrs Moyer has been released from the lunatic asylum. A year ago she murdered her husband and children in a shocking manner. She says she loved them dearly, and wanted to send them to heaven before herself.

There was an explosion in a Pennsylvania mine, which killed three miners. Seven men, while fighting the fire, were overcome with the gas, and carried home unconscious.

The steamer Prince Alfred is totally wrecked.

In a duel between two editors, in the open street, in San Francisco, one of them was shot.

The small-pox is causing great distress in Canada.

The steamer Tartar has grounded on Caldwell reef. They lightened the ship, and got her off without injury. Left Honolulu on the 22nd June. Had been set 40 miles to the eastward by the current.

The sufferings by the Mississippi overflow continue; 20,000 rations are daily issued.

A hurricane at Kempeville unroofed and demolished a number of houses, and injured several persons.

There have been large fires in various parts of the States.

ADDITIONAL MAIL NEWS.

A London letter says that a slave ship, with 275 negroes from Mozambique, bound for Madagascar, was captured by the English man-of-war Daphne, in March. Fourteen slaves were put on board with only two days' provisions, and the voyage was prolonged to eight. Their sufferings are alleged to have been indescribable. Many died in agony.

India telegraphic reports relative to growing crops are favorable. A "special" to the 'Times' says the Government continue to furnish assistance to 500,000 natives. There can be no crop in the Testool until December, and the Government admits that some people may die before assistance reaches them.

The prospect of a settlement of the lock-out in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire seems very distant. The Norfolk Farmers' Labor Defence Association contemplate an alteration in their rules.

A general meeting of Ministers has been called to consider the course to be taken. The 'Post' says: "The Public Worship Regulation Bill, now before Parliament, which is intended to restrain ritualists, threatens to lead to a coalition of the High Church Clergy and the Liberals, which may result in an attempt to replace the present members for Oxford University with Gladstone and Montagu Bernard. Gladstone heads the opposition to the Bill.

SHIPPING.

Arrived: May 30, Celaeno, from Wellington. Sailed: For Lyttelton, Carisbrook Castle, May 31; for St. Lawrence, May 22. For Otago, Columbia, June 2; Corano. Loading: For Canterbury, Cathcart, Merope; for Napier and Poverty Bay, Queen Bee; for Nelson, Celestial Queen, Fakeha; for Otago, Cordelia, Haddon Hall, Otago, Tweed; for Wellington, St. Leonard's, Strathnaver, Douglas, Auckland.

The 'Star' correspondent writes that the Tweed is to sail for Otago on 10th June.

The third ship of the New Zealand Shipping Company, the Waitangi, was launched on the 1st of June by John Blenner and Co., of Sunderland; tonnage, 1,143 register. She is to sail for Canterbury in August.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 2.—Schwartz reports the wool market firm. Faulty fleeces meet with a more regular competition. Prices are in favor of the sellers. There is an excellent demand. Greasy wool firm, without change. Foreign purchasers took two-thirds of the total on the 27th May. New Zealand realised 10½d to 1s 2d; greasy skins, 8d to 11½d. Jacobson reports: The New Zealand wool offered was mostly in heavier condition than last year's. Clothing parcels did not show much improvement. Lambswool and coarse half-bred fleeces improved towards the middle of the month, but are now duller. Flax is very dull. The following marks were disposed:—Per Celestial Queen: Sound, D and S over KK, at £20. Ex Sam Wendel: DL, £18 to £19. Ex Halcione, Logan and Nicholson, £23 to £24. Ex Wild Duck and Ashley Gorge, £16 10s. Ex Excelsior, sound and damaged, C R and Co., £10. Ex Jessie Readman: R. and Co. in diamond, £12 10s; various marks, sound damaged, £9 10s. Tallow (sheep), fine in tanks, 39s 9d to 40s 3d; slightly veiny, 39s; veiny, 38s 9d. Hides, light average, 5½d; third class, 4d; leather, decline, 1s to 1s 4d.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL.

San Francisco flour market quiet. Extra, 5dol. 25c. to 5dol. 75c; wheat, 1dol. 65c. to 1dol. 72c; 23½ bushels barley, feed, 1dol. 15c. to 1dol. 20c; oats, quiet, 1dol. 70c. Liverpool wheat quotation, June 20: 12s 4d to 12s 7d for average per central. New York wool, fine, 25c to 26c. Boston wool market firm.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALBION WITH THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE s.s. Albion, with the English mail, arrived early on Wednesday morning. She left Melbourne on the 23rd inst., at 8 p.m., and has made the quick passage of four days twelve hours to the Bluff.

PARIS, July 20.—General Latour, Orleanist, has been appointed Minister of the Interior; and Bodet, Moderate, Deputy Minister of Finance. Other Ministers remain in office. The Executive, with the view of giving the Assembly time to deliberate, has postponed the Constitutional debate till Thursday.

BERLIN, July 20.—A priest, arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice to the attempted assassination of Bismarck, has been released.

MELBOURNE, July 23.—On Tuesday night, the third reading of the Constitution Amendment Bill was carried by a majority of two votes only, the numbers being 35 for and 33 against. Yesterday, when the Assembly met, the Treasurer asked for an adjournment until Tuesday, to enable the Government to consider their position, and the House adjourned accordingly. It is thought resignation will follow. The Chief Secretary is still very ill. The Navigation Board has suspended absolutely the certificate of the captain of the ship Oakworth. From the evidence at the inquiry, it was shown that after the fishing vessel was run down in the Irish Channel, and cries for assistance heard, there was an utter disregard for the safety of life.

The Financial Statement has been postponed for a fortnight.

The Government have stated, after making full inquiries, that no kidnapping occurred on board the Daphne in the South Seas.

Three candidates have been nominated for Collingwood, and two for Grenville.

The steamer Amoy, with a cargo of new teas, has arrived from Foo Chow.

SYDNEY, July 23.—The Sydney Parliament is further prorogued to the 23rd August. Mr Lee resigned his seat for Maitland.

The New Wallsend Company obtained the Imperial contract for supplying the Australian squadron with coals.

The Governor was informed by telegram of his mission to Fiji.

BRISBANE, July 23.—The Brisbane Parliament is prorogued. The speech, which referred to the work of the session, regretted the action of the Council with regard to the land measure, which left the demand for agricultural settlement unsettled.

TASMANIA, July 23.—The Tasmanian Parliament was opened by a speech, which spoke of the satisfactory state of the revenue. No fresh taxation is promised.

ADELAIDE, July 23.—The explosion aboard a river steamer killed two men, and injured several others.

The Speaker of the Assembly continues ill.

MELBOURNE, July 23.—Wheat and flour have improved. Oats are dull. Kerosene, 1s 5d. Large sales of sardines at an advance.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wellington 'Tribune' describes the mode of lighting the lamps in that city thus:—"The lamp lighter mounts his horse and gallops to a lamp, stops and stands upon his saddle, like a veritable Duerow, lights the lamp, slides down his seat and gallops to another post, where the same process is repeated, and so on from Te Aro to Thorndon. No walking and no ladder. The town is lit up in an incredibly short space of time. Much depends upon the expertness of the man and more upon the training of the horse, but both manage to do their work excellently well."

"Phil," writing under the heading of "On the Flags," in 'Town and Country,' says:—"Tichborne Gossip will never end. The latest discovery is that Arthur Orton was hung in Melbourne Gaol, under the name of Alfred H. Jackson, shoemaker, for highway robbery at Bacchus Marsh, in 1855, in conjunction with one James Condon, the victim being a person named Rutherford, whom they eased of £1500. The individual who has made this statement is a prisoner named Clark, who is now rusticated in the Ballarat Gaol. It appears the A. H. Jackson mentioned was hanged as stated, and that the letters A. H. were tattooed on his arm. I don't think there is anything in the anecdote."

The population of Great Britain and Ireland at this time is stated in the Register General's returns to be 32,412,000, or 600,000 more than double the population enumerated at the first census in 1801. The population of Ireland in 1874, is only 84,000 more than in 1801. The population of Scotland in 1874 is 212,000 more than double the population of 1801. The population of England and Wales in 1874, is above 5,500,000 more than double the population in 1801.

In England the National Church has 1,452,600 children in its schools; the Nonconformists, 435,426 in theirs; the Catholics, 125,697, and the Board-schools, 111,286. The 'London Tablet' is glad to find that the percentage of the average attendance is larger in the Catholic than in any of the other schools; and further, that in regard to the results of the examination the highest percentage of passes in the different standards has been made by the Catholic schools. This speaks very highly for the zeal of the clergy in working up the average attendance, and for the efficiency of the teachers.

The new Bishop of Ballarat, Australia, the Right Rev. Michael O'Connor, was consecrated on Sunday, May 17, by Cardinal Franchi. The ceremony took place in the Chapel of the Propaganda, Rome. At the same time and place were consecrated Mgr Camillo Sorgente, lately a Prior of the SS. Annunziata of Salerno, and now Archbishop of Cosenza; and Father Antonio Maria Grasselli, now Bishop of Trapezopolis in *partibus infidelium*, and Vicar Apostolic of Moldavia.

The will and codicil, dated January 30, 1871, and February 15, 1873, of Anne, Duchess Dowager of Argyll, who died at No. 40, Rutland-gate, on February 25 last, were proved on the 29th ult. by the Very Rev. James Spencer Northcote, D.D., and David Lewis, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testatrix gives pecuniary legacies to her executors, sister, niece, and servants; to the Rev. John Dobree Dalgairns, of the Oratory, Brompton, the income of £7,000 for life; at his death £3,000 is given to certain members of the Convent of St. Dominic, Stone, Staffordshire. Lord Walter Campbell is appointed residuary legatee. There are numerous specific legacies to the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Lorne, and others; and she leaves all the contents of her chapel at Rutland-gate, with the vestments, ornaments, candles-sticks, pictures, chalice, relics, including her relic of the true Cross, set in a tortoise-shell case inlaid with gold, and all the furniture thereof, to the said Rev. J. D. Dalgairns.

The "old folks" appear to be falling fast of late. On Monday last, Mr James Godso, an old veteran in his 92nd year, expired (says the 'Argus') at his son's residence, Clifton Hill. In the exciting war times of George III. he was kidnapped by the "press-gangs" of those days to serve in his Majesty's navy. He served principally in the Lion, 64 guns; visited China, the Cape, Bombay, the Persian Gulf, Java, St. Helena, &c., and received the silver medal and clasp for services at Java. He finally left the navy in 1815, and arrived in the colony in 1858. A narrative of his eventful life was published in several of the colonial journals about twelve months ago. He resided with his son, Mr Isaac Godso, of Shirley House, and was interred in the Melbourne Cemetery on Wednesday last, the Rev Caleb Booth, incumbent of All Saints, officiating. The old man was blind for the last six years, but had good health, and all his other faculties were unimpaired.

The leading Catholic and anti-Bismarckian paper of Germany, the 'Germania,' in one of its last issues, reviews the results of the elections to the British Parliament at some length, and expresses its unqualified satisfaction at the accession of the Conservative party to power. After alluding to the observations made by Mr Disraeli, in his Aylesbury speech, on the anomaly of the maintenance of coercion in the sister island and on the return of Home Rulers *en masse*, the 'Germania' goes on to say:—"In all that Mr Disraeli has to say with respect to martial law in Ireland we fully concur; but when he proceeds to designate the Home Rulers as revolutionists and rebels he lays himself open to flat contradiction. The Irish are very little given to revolutionism; less so, in fact, than any other nation—decidedly less than the English. Let us but cite one fact in support of this proposition. Although unhappy Ireland has been oppressed by the English conquerors these seven hundred years, her very life blood been sucked out and her soil made into an abode of misery; although owing to the tyrannical laws and administrative measures of an alien government which has no understanding for the faith and nationality of the people, as well as the merciless egotism of the ruling race, unscrupulously seeking its own advantage in the impoverishment of the conquered, millions and millions have been driven away from their beloved green island, whilst those who remained behind dragged on an existence scarcely worthy of human beings, under the supervision of gaolers and tax-gatherers; although, by reason of the wantonness and injustice of the rulers, of the hard-heartedness and contempt of the

men in possession, the distress and starvation of the disinherited, Ireland might have appeared as a soil specially fitted for the plantation of the poisonous flower of Internationalism; it is yet certain that, whilst in all the principal towns of the British empire the International Association has its branches—it has not one in Ireland. Surely the Irish can never be called a nation of "rebels" and "revolutionists!"

A candidate for the English Parliament said:—"Taking the estimates of Mr Dudley Baxter, which is the most favorable to the existing state of things, the poor pay £30,000,000 of taxation, local and imperial on a very small margin of surplus income above that needed for supplying the bare necessities of life; whereas the rich pay £50,000,000 of taxation, local and imperial on a surplus income of £400,000,000."

Father Lawlor, of St. Patrick's Church, Louisville, Ky; has been visiting the saloons of that city with the view of prevailing on the proprietors to remove pictures of an objectionable character, which are not uncommon in such places, and it is believed that he has been quite successful.

At the banquet given by the city of London to the chiefs of the Ashantee expedition, Sir Garnet Wolseley, in replying to the toast of his health is reported to have said:—"The military world of late years has been employed in discussing many plans for campaigns on a large scale, and that without reference to England; but it is a great blessing to us that these little wars, such as those of Abyssinia and Ashantee, teach us a lesson—that when we have selected a general to take command of an expedition, it is necessary to trust him, to give him what he asks, to rely on him, and, above all things, not to trammel him. There was the mistake of the New Zealand war, and I trust no general will ever again be sent who is not intrusted with the charge of the whole of the affairs connected with the country into which he is to advance. If I had had a civil governor at my elbow or an ambassador to control me in such things, I firmly believe I should never have reached Coomassie."

The death is recorded of Dr Charles James Fox, who will long be remembered for his unbounded kindness to the Catholic clergy of London, and, we may even say of England. The late Dr. Fox not only gave his professional services gratuitously to every priest, but, in former years, was in the habit of receiving into his house those clerics who did not reside in the metropolis, and more especially the students of St. Edmund's College. His generous kindness and able services were deeply appreciated, both by Bishop Griffiths and Cardinal Wiseman, the latter of whom expressed his sense of this in a letter which is gratefully treasured by the afflicted family. Dr. Fox was a most exemplary Catholic, and closed a holy and suffering life by his death on Tuesday last. We must not omit to add that Dr. Fox's services to the clergy were acknowledged by His Holiness Pope Pius IX., who sent him, at Cardinal Wiseman's request, a special Benediction.—R. I. P.

Considerable interest has been excited in scientific circles in Auckland by the discovery, during the excavation of the Barrack Hill, of the stump of a Ti tree, evidently many hundred years under ground, from the strata under which it was buried. The interest lies in the evidence of the tree having been cut by some instrument, proved by the surface, and by a spike of wood left standing in the centre where the trunk had broken as it fell. The stump was upright when found, and has been the subject of a paper and discussion in the Auckland Institute, when the balance of opinion was in favor of its having been cut down, and consequently of its throwing some little light on the existence of the race of people in the North Island, whom the Maoris by tradition say were found when their ancestors first came from Hawaii to New Zealand.

At the Middlesex Sessions, John Edward Irving, whose name appeared in the calendar as Robert Roberts, a private in the Royal Horse Artillery, was charged with a series of singular frauds. The prisoner went to the house of Dr Sherrin, who keeps a private school in Leighton-crescent, Kentishtown, and told one of the assistants that he was one of the officers on the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and had been sent by him to make arrangements with Dr Sherrin as to receiving the two sons of Garnet on the following day. He also represented that he was a brother of Henry Irving, the well-known actor, of the Lyceum Theatre. On Dr Sherrin's return he repeated the story, and was not recognised, though he had previously been a teacher in the school. The prisoner left suddenly, taking with him a coat, and nothing more was heard of him. The other frauds were of an equally ingenious character. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Detective Butcher gave the court a few particulars regarding the prisoner's past career. He had been a student at Guy's Hospital up to the time of the death of his father, who had been the clergyman of St. Philip's Church, Regent street. Whilst studying there he and his brother committed a robbery on the Metropolitan Railway, were tried at the sessions of this court, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He was afterwards a tutor in Dr Sherrin's school, and then a constable in the Metropolitan Police Force, but ten days after his admission he was recognised at Marlborough Police-station by Detective Butcher, who gave information of his conviction for felony, and he was immediately dismissed. He then enlisted in the Scots' Greys, was convicted again of felony, sentenced to 168 days' imprisonment, and ordered to be dismissed from her Majesty's service with ignominy. He afterwards enlisted into the Royal Horse-Artillery, but deserted shortly after he had joined, and then commenced the career of fraud of which these given are merely samples. The assistant judge ordered him to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

The consumption of alcoholic liquors in the Tuapeka Hospital has lately been the subject of some discussion. A correspondent of the local paper, who signs himself "Growler," says:—"Commenting on the amount of money expended in grog for the patients of the Tuapeka Hospital, it appears at a glance that sixteen sick men drank four hundred pounds worth of fermented liquors in the year; and I do speak plainly there must be some good drinking men in the institution. I noticed a bad Templar last night staggering along the street, and I at once settled in my mind that he was sick and had been in the Hospital."

THE MEN OF "FORTY-EIGHT."

LECTURE BY FATHER SHERREY.

ANOTHER, and only one—of all that immortal coterie which genius gave in that splendid hour to mark an epoch in our awakened story, might here be named, if courtesy did not forbid comparison—in rivalry of imperial gifts, in the companionship of love, and gratitude, and fame of Thomas Davis, his compeer fittingly in every splendid and brilliant combination of gifts and qualities that immortalise and endear. I know, my friends, that the affections of your souls have already imaged whom I mean. (A voice—"John Mitchell;" and loud cheers.) Yes I am glad that your affections, anticipating my utterance, have pronounced that honored name before I uttered it; because, my friends, it is an evidence that John Mitchell has stamped his image upon the Irish heart and the Irish intellect for evermore. (Loud cheers.) Give that name homage in no vulgar fashion. I speak no words of unmeaning praise where there is question of this great strong intellect. Rhetoric—*ad captandum* talk—had grown to be the curse of Ireland when John Mitchell appeared and lectured upon "the pike." Stately as a pillar, this grand figure loomed up before the nation. He broached grand principles and startling maxims—startling because truthful, plain, and direct. He soon occupied the thoughtful minds within the island. Despising mere eloquence—the trick of words—he apostrophised the nation in the inimitable and truer eloquence of thought, and the more striking eloquence of action. (Cheers.) His hope for Ireland he soon made known to be in regiments, not in rhetoric; and, "invoking the God of battles," he cried anathema upon peace and blarney. Never had a nation a more fearless advocate. Never has there been a greater lover of his country. Never has there been an abler or a bolder man to defy the one and defend the other. (Cheers.) Conceiving that the reliable part of every nation lies in the individual character of the masses; conscious, if a radical reform came, that health and life, and inspiration and renewal must come from the bulk of the people, and not from the favored classes; conscious that, in Ireland, the upper surface of society was ulcerous all over: John Mitchell saw the necessity of a deep and universal subsoiling. And he called before him the masses of the people, and preached to them revolution. (Cheers.) England he summoned to the bar of final judgment; her Viceroy he arraigned as an armed criminal against law and justice; and loudly—with vehemence and defiance—he told the world what was his solemn vow, to place his race once more in combat with that power, and endeavour, with wielded pike, to dig to the heart of England for justice and redress. (Cheers.) I need not pause to tell how a packed jury sent John Mitchell into exile. No more need I tell you—what your know—how he went rejoicing—another victim of failure, another gift-offering at the national shrine—another hero and martyr to the imperishable principles of Irish liberty. (Cheers.) Men and women of Ireland, never has Ireland had a truer lover, and never has tyranny had a more inexorable foe. To Ireland he has clung fast, through weal and through woe; to her he has given all his toil, all his thoughts, and all his labours—and they were labours of love;—to Ireland he has given all his joys, but none of his sorrows; to her he has given the inspiration of his courage, the strength and splendour of his genius, all his iron nature, with all his iron virtues, all his splendid gifts—richest treasures—all his heroisms and devotion—all the shining glories of his intellect—all these in prodigal profusion he has given, to live unrequited, yet unrepining.

Well now, my friends, there are three others of this coterie that I intended to speak on to-night. One of these was he whose name is known to Ireland and dear to America. His sun rose in the splendor of its rising, away somewhere on the eastern slope of the hills that girdle the "Urbs Intacta;" and there is no Irishman at home or abroad to-night, who will forget the name of Thomas Francis Meagher. (Loud cheers.) Yes, that boy-genius, as I may call him, appeared on a platform that held, perhaps, the first orators of Europe; and we know that in one leap he came to the front. We know with what a spell he held the nation in the charm of his wondrous oratory. He was but a boy in Ireland, and it is not fair to compare him with Grattan or O'Connell, nor with Demosthenes, because their greatest efforts were conceived and spoken in the full zenith of the power of their mental faculties. Meagher was but a boy, and he gave to Ireland the richest jewel of oratory; and those who know say, that when the cause which he immortalised went down in gloom, the intellect of Meagher never more kissed the sunlight. When the immortal cause seemed for a time to perish, the inspiration of Meagher's intellect perished with it, and never was rekindled, except, perhaps, once. When over here in America, there is a flash of arms—like the returning vision of an early dream, that meteor spirit became again radiant, that divine germ, so to speak, became brilliant once more, and the sword which he apostrophised in youth he drew in the name of human liberty and human right, and caught on its blade, on the heights of Fredericksburg, that glory which he had immortalised in words that shall live as long as the English language, and shall have an echo in every breast—caught the enthusiastic light of battle which he once exulted in the hope to fling from that redeeming weapon on the battle-fields of conquering Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

Now, my friends, I would ask you to summon up before your minds all that brilliant galaxy of talent, of devotion, and of heroism, which is known to the age as the men of '48. (Cheers.) Did it not seem as if the light of heaven, so to speak, had burst upon our land once more? Everywhere over Europe there were gifted men, no longer dreaming, talking, or thinking of liberty, but, as befitted those who were resolved, working firmly in its just and sacred cause. The Continent was one vast battle-field in '48; every nation—Belgium, Switzerland, France, Germany, and Italy—were theatres of the people's triumphs; and while the sun of liberty glauced fiercely on the despots of Europe, no wonder that its rays poured hotly upon Ireland; and how could her sons remain inactive with each free message of despot's doom, of purchased nationality, and the people's triumphs who but yesterday bent their naked necks under the heel

of despotism? (Loud cheering.) And why not, they thought, free our country from the worst and most ancient despotism that ever cursed the world by crime against justice, against pity, and against mercy? (Cheers.) Yes, my friends, where was the cause more holy? Where a despotism marked by such a trail of blood? Where the flame of surging battle so needful to purify and restore? How could they parley longer with their impatient and bitter memories? (Cheers.) In the ecstasy of their souls they exulted in the grand vision of the raging tide of battle which, like a rising and irresistible sea, would bear them on its angry breast over the desolated ruins of usurpation to an enfranchised Ireland. (Cheers.) To know that the heart of the nation would throbb when their names were mentioned—to know that they had the affections of countless thousands of their race and blood—to know that, long after they had passed away, their names, unforgetton in the glorious heritage of ransomed liberty, would survive, was a rapturous thought to those whose exultant hope was to pour the hot, red tide by which the priceless boon of liberty was to be gained.

But, it will be said, such devotion in the men of '48 simply meant disaster. Yes; but the disaster lay not with them, or with their principles, which are immortal. (Loud cheers.) Failure, which was the outcome, should certainly not be relative to the most sacred and divine principles of human liberty. Errors, if you insist upon it, they committed; but you and I have committed errors. I will tell what theirs was, my friends; their error sprang, as I understand it, from the over-estimation in which they held the wealth and manhood of the Irish race. They recalled a chapter in their own world's annals, nobly written by the Irish sword; and they thought that, with a similar weapon, they would carve as bright a record, and shape as happy a destiny. (Cheers.) A population of seven or eight millions of people, with a million and a half of stalwart fighting men in Ireland, had nothing to fear. My friends, if there was only one tithe of the spirit in these men of '48 that showed itself in the thoughts and words of Thomas Francis Meagher, John Mitchell, and the rest, the armed hirelings of the foe would have been called upon to acknowledge their manhood. (Cheers.) Speaking in the heat of oratory, you may suppose that I shall say the men of the hour are able to resuscitate their country, and that a new-born Ireland will crown the hopes and vows of centuries. But, my friends, I am not one of the modern school who insist upon an uprising of this kind; for this reason: The science of war has been brought to such perfection, the instruments for the destruction of human life have been brought also to such perfection as a science, that I do not think the Irish race, at the present day, could do what might have been done in '48, and what Wexford alone did in '98. (Cheers.) No, my friends, I will say with every intelligent Irish Nationalist at present, I would preach what O'Connell preached: "Bide your time." Yes, my friends, no matter who talks about English benevolence, I believe, and so does every man and woman, too, who knows the history of our 700 years' connection, that you can never hope to dig from the heart of England justice towards Ireland.

The men of '48 were ahead of our time; and that was the cause of their failure. Their failure is a beacon-light and head-land to us, and to all who will advance to the same work once more. They were guilty of the crime—probably the pardonable one—of being young, and their hearts were at once unchilled and unblighted. The hearts of Meagher, Davis and the rest luxuriated in life's youth, filled with its play, its pride, and its power. They did not break Ireland's chains, but at least they did not break their vows. They did this much—they led, and aroused a wholesome tone of thought. They preached bold and daring truths, they vindicated the right of free opinion in our country; they made "Young Ireland" at least, an intelligent, self-reliant, reflective Ireland. John Mitchell, when he lectured on the pike; Meagher, when he apostrophised the sword; Davis, when he wrote the song for the Irish Militia;—everyone of these gifted '48 men preached to the world boldly, and taught young Ireland to grow intelligent with the belief that there is in truth another gospel of love.

The Dublin 'Nation,' of April 11, speaking of the rescue of the crew of the Europe by the National Line steamship, Greece, says:—The Cork papers report a gallant and daring attempt, happily successful, by the crew of the Greece, of the National line, to rescue the crew and passengers of the French steamer Europe, which vessel was encountered in the Atlantic in a sinking state. With pleasure we notice, as foremost amongst the volunteers to board the doomed vessel, our friend, Dr Constantine Maguire, whose heroism contributed in no small degree to render the Irish Ambulance Corps in France a proud memory for Ireland. Indeed, it will be remembered that, before the Ambulance Corps left the Irish shore, Dr Maguire well inaugurated his career by leaping from the side of the La Fontaine into the river, and rescuing a drowning man. Our friend unites with the skill of the medical profession all the daring courage of a brave soldier.

During the eight years from 1852 to 1860, no less than forty-three Episcopal clergymen in England embraced Catholicity. Among them were Lord C. Thynne and Lord Henry Kerr. The following converts were also made during the same period:—The Countess of Clare, Sir C. D'Albani, Lady C. Towneley, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Lady Duff Gordon, Sir Vere de Vere, Lady de Vere, Lord Melbourne, Sir J. Talbot, Lady Curtis, Earl of Roscommon, Viscount Fielding (now Lord Denbigh), the Hon. C. Pakenham, Lady Ida Lennox, Lady Foley, Lord Nigel Kennedy, Countess of Arundel, Lady Cavendish, Lord Campden, Baron Weld, Sir John Simeon, M.P., Sir George Bowyer, M.P., Hon. Gilbert Talbot, Lady Campden, Lady C. Peat, Lady Douglas, Lady Simeon, the Duchess of Hamilton, Lady C. Kerr, Lady K. Howard, Lady Gage, Hon Mrs Law, Hon. Miss Law, Hon. F. Cavendish, Lord Huntingtower, Lady Harris, the Countess of Kenmare, the Countess of Clancarde, Lady C. Thynne, Lord John Kerr, Lady H. Kerr, Lady A. Kerr, Lady C. Kerr, the Marchioness of Lothian, Lord E. Kerr, Lord Monteith, Sir B. Crown, Lady Floyd, Lady de Trafford, Hon. J. Chantre, the Earl of Dunraven, the Duchess of Buccleugh, Sir Soucheir Wray, Lord Boyle, Lord Norreys, Lord and Lady Fortarlington.

THE FOUR-LEAVED SHAMROCK.

BY "MYLO" OF THE NATION.

Old rhymers tell of a magic spell
In the four-leaved shamrock steeped 't' the dew,
But here it lies, underneath my eyes,
And what can its vaunted virtues do?
Can it make life last, or revoke the past,
Can it ease the canker of care and pain?
Or light up the gloom beyond the tomb,
Or the hope of youth in our blood again?

Can it dry the tears of long, long years,
Or fond hearts parted unite once more?
Or, when passions roll round the troubled soul,
The calm and the sunshine of peace restore?
When a death-dark pall, and the tyrants' thrall,
Hang over a nation in quick decay,
Can it touch its heart, and bid life restart,
Or read from its limbs the fetters away?

Could it give the pow'r, in this fleeting hour,
To glad sad hearts with a life of bliss,
I would yield it thrice told, this hour to behold
Poor Ireland's joy in a balm like this—
To restore her Chiefs from their prison griefs,
To behold her creed and her children free,
And the earth might roll in weeds and dole—
This sight were all earthly bliss to me.

Oh, 'tis sweet to stand on our native land,
When the night mists rise and the dawn appears,
And again to behold, from her mountains bold,
The graves and shrines of two thousand years.
But dearer far to trace Freedom's star,
'Mid chains, and gloom, and cold sceptic scorn,
Till we see it shed its light on the head
Of a risen Chief, like a Saviour born!

But, frail leaf, you possess not this power to bless;
'Tis alone in the hearts and minds of men;
When our feuds give place, a united race
May rise to Freedom, but not till then.
Not in idle grief, nor in withering leaf,
Nor men discovered like sea-washed sands;
But with trust in God, on their native sod,
And their naked swords in their red right hands—

NEW LIGHTS IN IRISH HISTORY.

To those whose views are darkened by the haze of Exeter Hall, and who hate Ireland and Catholicity as a certain notoriety hates holy water, Mr James Anthony Froude's work, "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," vols. II. and III., will prove a welcome and reasonable production. We have had occasion, some time back, to draw the attention of our readers to Mr Froude's character as a historian, and to the dual hostility he invariably manifests towards the Irish people and the religion they profess. Had Ireland followed the example of England, and thrown off the yoke of obedience to the Holy See at the bidding of a sacrilegious and bloodthirsty tyrant, the "Supreme Head" of the Anglican Church; had she yielded to bribes and menaces, to the logic of the gibbet and the dungeon, and taken part with England in her schism and apostacy, she would be to-day spared the indignities and calumnies heaped upon her by British writers and so-called historians—men who dig up out of the past every foul aspersion and groundless imputation to be found in manufactured State papers and lying records, and call this trash and rubbish the materials for history. If Ireland is no longer persecuted by penal laws she is pretty well abused from platform and in print in England. If the sword is not raised to strike her, the pen is wielded to revile her. When a man like Mr Froude has the daring to come forward as the apologist of that human monster Henry VIII., we need not wonder if he hold up to admiration the persecuting and exterminating Cromwell, the Attila of the Irish people, the scourge of their land, the unsparring Vandal and the heartless tyrant; the strangest mixture of enthusiasm, hypocrisy, and ambition presented to us by history, ancient or modern; the most extraordinary compound of villainy, baseness, coarse familiarity, and idle buffoonery to be found in the annals of mankind. It could scarcely be imagined that any man living out of Coomassie or the realm of Dahomey would have the unblushing audacity to suggest, as Mr Froude has done, that the incomplete subjugation of Ireland was owing to the timidity with which English statesmen carried out the abominable penal laws. Mr Froude is not very tender to the memories of those English statesmen of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, because they lacked vigor in carrying out the Draconic legislation of that period; because, in other words, they did not follow up the confiscations, the sacrileges, the murders, the robberies of Cromwell and his fanatical followers, who swept over Ireland like a swarm of Huns, spreading destruction everywhere, and leaving only ruin, misery, and the voice of wailing behind them. The authorities on whom Mr Froude relies for his charges of atrocious cruelties and savage outrages against the Irish peasantry were men of the Lydford Jury stamp, who were said to

—hang and draw,
And sit in judgment after.

Mr Froude has a great love for one-sided evidence. The man who could have the world believe that in the Cromwell papers in the Cotton Library and the Rolls House may be read true accusations against the monks, and a justification for rooting out the whole monastic system, may well ask his credulous readers to place implicit faith in the official documents of Dublin Castle. Because the Irish people

would not tamely lie down like whipped spaniels while their liberties were crushed, their religion outraged, their consciences fettered, and their country turned into a garrison; because they rose from time to time to defend their property and their lives; because they made chronic efforts to regain their independence, and throw off a galling despotism and an ignominious servitude, therefore, are they stigmatized by the Frouditers as cut-throats and miscreants. Impartial history will show that the worst agrarian crimes committed in Ireland have been owing to the corruption of the tribunals of justice in that country, when there was no law for a Catholic save the law of extermination, and when a Society was organized in Dublin, called the United Irishmen, whose chief aim was to steadfastly and resolutely oppose the system of corrupt government of the country, which was goading the people on to periodic resistance to their oppressors. The Irish people had unfortunately to recur to a "wild justice" to defend themselves against their persecutors. They were driven into crime by the cruelties practiced on them, and their own powerlessness to obtain redress by legitimate means. But these crimes lack the turpitude and meanness which Mr Froude would attach to them, but which usually characterize the atrocities that year after year were disclosed at an English assize. When, as Arthur Young wrote nearly a hundred years ago, "the domineering aristocracy of 500,000 Protestants feel the sweets of having 2,000,000 of slaves," it is not to be wondered at if a system of religious separation, fanatical bigotry, and legalized persecution nurtured the rascals of the Irish peasantry, and drove them in despair to take the law into their own hands. But Mr Froude is one of those who call every struggle made by the Irish people in their self-defence by the odious name of "rebellion," and who see the elements of premeditated and cold-blooded guilt in these excesses into which the Irish people were precipitated by the cruelties to which they were subjected. But while Mr Froude dwells with savage unctious over the atrocities of the Irish peasantry, he unscrupulously withholds from his readers the facts that would bear witness to the provocation they had received. As a writer in the "Daily Telegraph" says in an able review of Mr Froude's work:—

Mr Froude does not do anything like full justice to the excesses on the other side—the judicial murders executed by the order or with the connivance of the Government, and the abominable cruelties perpetrated in the latter years of the rebellion and many years afterwards by the organized Orangemen. He has a short way of writing history on these subjects; he consults the State Paper Office, and believes every official record; he reads the popular records, and treats them all as Popish fabrications.

And this is the man who is to delineate the Irish character in all historic truthfulness to his prejudiced countrymen! Need we wonder if Mr Froude finds occasionally a mare's nest among the lying chronicles of Dublin Castle? For instance, the voracious Mr Froude has made the wonderful discovery that Wolfe Tone was ready to sell country for a small post under Government—one of the basest calumnies ever uttered. And what opinion shall we form of Mr Froude's historic accuracy when he tells us that the immortal Father O'Leary was a spy in the pay of Pitt?—one of the greatest libels ever penned against the memory of a devoted priest and patriotic Irishman. This is the writer over whom the "Daily Telegraph" grows hot and cold. One day it accuses him of garbling history, suppressing important facts, and of "seeing red" when he "comes across Roman Catholics and their priests." It says, in the critique already referred to:—

"Nor can we, without something like revulsion, write that while Mr Froude enters into the details of every atrocious outrage committed by the peasantry, he always excuses where he does not slur over the retaliatory crimes of the authorities, the troops, and the Protestant settlers."

And yet a few days after it suggests that a more fitting title for Mr Froude's work would be "Home Rule in the Olden Time," and then proceeds to dish up and spice Mr Froude's calumnies for the English palate, and enjoy the confection with evident relish. And then, after sneering at the idea of Ireland's independence, it winds up a bitter diatribe against some of the greatest names in Irish history by the following *non sequitur*:—

"Hence Home Rule is the worst political absurdity ever demanded by clever men, and the Irish ought to thank Mr Froude for telling them the truth."

Thus it is that the "Daily Telegraph," like Mr Froude, "sees red" when it looks at the Irish character and at Irish subjects.—"Universe."

It was only the other day that a portion of Tom Moore's library was brought forward for sale by Messrs Puttick and Simpson, auctioneers, with the other belongings of departed authors, wits, and statesmen. The collection was an interesting one, on various accounts, some from Moore's handwriting. One contains manuscript poems, some having been immediately used in connection with his works. A set of a monthly magazine, "Mythologia Hibernica," 1791-3, contains the lines: "In this magazine appeared the first verses of mine that were ever published.—T. M." A copy of a dictionary presented to the poet by the Earl of Essex, as shown by this capital inscription: "These books of many words are offered as a small tribute of sincere friendship to Thomas Moore, Esq., by one who, with many others, has shared the charm of his delightful words, still more fascinating when accompanied by the delightful strains which no one but himself can give them.—Essex." A copy of Byron's poems, on various occasions, "New work, 1806," is valuable—as correcting Lowndes in his statement, that it was published in 1808—as having intimations in Moore's writing of the poems not yet reprinted in the "Hours of Idleness." For the note to "Doubtless, Sweet Girl," to this effect: "Miss Howson, a beautiful girl, afterwards married the Rev. W. Jackson." A curious work is a copy of a *divertissement*, founded on "Lalla Rookh," presented at the Chateau Royal at Berlin, in January, 1822: "Pendentes jour de la grand Duc Nicholas et Duchesse Alexandra Feodorovna." Moore has added this characteristic note: "As far as I can learn, my old friend Lalla has not had justice done her."—Correspondent of "Irish Times."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CLAIM.

THE 'N. Y. Tribune,' April 13, had the following article.—This year, as for several years past, Miss Anna Ella Carroll comes before Congress with her claim for compensation for services rendered during the civil war. For a while this claim was laughed at on general principles, because Miss Carroll was a woman. Afterwards it was frowned upon, as disrespectful in its essence to some of our great captains. But it gathered strength and consistency all the while, and it at last obtained the suffrages of many Congressmen and the favorable report of a committee. It is now by no means impossible that it may yet be recognised by considerable parties in both Houses, and even that Miss Carroll may some day obtain the compensation she asks. Her claim is certainly an extraordinary one. She asserts and assumes to prove that she originated and suggested to the Government the plan for opening the Mississippi and breaking the rebel power in the southwest, which was finally adopted and carried out. She claims to have made out a detailed plan of the campaign in which our armies ascended the Tennessee river to the decisive position which they occupied on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. She claims further to have written an important series of papers on the Rebellion, for which the War Department promised her a compensation which she has not received. The latter claim is not so serious, and will scarcely hold; but the proofs she brings to sustain her assertions in relation to the Tennessee campaign are of a character which it is almost equally difficult to admit or to deny.

The Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, certifies to the justice of the claim in the most positive and unqualified terms. His statement is worth giving in his own words:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1870.

On or about the 30th of November, 1861, Miss Carroll, as stated in her memorial, called on me, as Assistant Secretary of War, and suggested the propriety of abandoning the expedition which was then preparing to descend the Mississippi River, and to adopt instead the Tennessee River, and handed to me the plan of campaign, as appended to her memorial, which plan I submitted to the Secretary of War, and its general ideas were adopted. On my return from the Southwest, in 1862, I informed Miss Carroll, as she states in her memorial, that through the adoption of this plan the country had been saved millions, and that it entitled her to the kind consideration of Congress.

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Colonel Scott repeats this unreserved declaration in two or three different forms. The Hon. B. F. Wade is equally emphatic. He says that President Lincoln and Mr Stanton both informed him that the credit of the Tennessee campaign was due to Miss Carroll. The Hon. O. H. Browning, Senator from Illinois, gives the same evidence with equal distinctness. Chief Justice Evans, of the Supreme Court of Texas goes further into details, giving the case of the memorialist far more fully and strongly than she presents it herself. The venerable Elisha Whittlesey joins in the same representations. Such legal authorities as Reverdy Johnson and Trueman Smith say that the evidence is complete in her favor. Finally, the Military Committee of the Senate in the XLIIst Congress, after maturely weighing the case, reported through their Chairman, Senator Howard of Michigan, that Miss Carroll had established her claim.

The case thus supported is one of the most remarkable ones which has ever come before the National Legislature. The decision is of importance to more than the memorialist. If it is in her favor, the country will, of course, give her ungrudgingly the compensation she deserves, although others have already been munificently paid in money and glory for the work she claims to have done.

An Alabama editor thirsting for subscribers has adopted a singular expedient. Instead of offering as premiums chromos and that sort of rubbish he promises to name his new baby after the person who pays his subscriptions for the newspaper in advance.

HOME RULE IN CANADA.

In Toronto, Canada, steps are being taken to establish a Home Rule Association and though not yet thoroughly organised, it is certain to be a large and influential body. The chairman of the Organisation Committee addressed a letter to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, asking his countenance for the Association, and the following noble and patriotic reply is the answer of the Prelate:—
St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, April 9, 1874.

Dear Sir.—I do not see any valid objection to your instituting a branch of the Home Rule Association in Toronto. It is creditable to a man's head and heart that whilst he cherishes the land of his adoption he should not forget the land of his birth or that his ancestors.

He is a jealous husband who does not wish his wife to love and succour her parents when she can do so without an injury to her position. Poor Ireland is a mother that claims the loving sympathy of all her children because she suffers. Patriotism is a virtue at whose call a man leaves home and friends, and exposes his life to defend his country; it ranks higher than the love of family. We must not forget that our Blessed Lord wept over Jerusalem.

Home Rule is the right even of barbarians. It would surprise me to find Irishmen in Canada who would not wish to see their country enjoy rights that we enjoy here. The Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada touch, and yet there is no clash of authority with separate legislatures. Ireland appears to be governed in the interests of England and of the wealthy classes. The poor are cast forth from the earth like a noxious weed, and yet the oppression of the poor cries to heaven for vengeance.

Whilst in Ireland lately my eyes wandered over immense tracts of country from the railway cars; it was as desolate as the Campagna of Rome, as if afflicted with malaria, with this difference in the aspect of Ireland, that its Campagna was cut up with hedges, and the fat cattle were more numerous. I noticed in the Catholic churches on Sundays the absence of young men and women. I was told they all had gone to America. The immense sums of money drained from the country by absentee landlords, the taxation sent to England, and the absence of trade and local improvements bespeak the want of a fatherly government. Any movement tending to ameliorate the condition of the people is not purely political; hence, for the sake of Ireland and humanity, whose welfare you seek, you have my blessing on your association.

The Irish are one of the noblest and oldest families in Europe—not destined to be absorbed into another people. They are carrying the light of faith and civilisation to the New World, but their mission is greatly marred by the vast numbers of its people who are pillaged of all earthly goods by inhuman laws and landlords, and cast on these shores in a state of degradation and poverty. A great number of these people, it is true, recover, and become rich and respectable citizens through the prodigious strength of their natural qualities, aided by the grace of God; but alas, there are too many lost who would have fulfilled their noble missions were they able to come to this country under such favorable auspices as other nationalities. Solomon prayed against too much want, lest, compelled by poverty, he should steal, and forswear the name of his God. This is also my prayer for Ireland.

We have no doubt but that the association will be carried on peacefully and constitutionally.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

A doctor was charged in the Resident Magistrate's Court, Grahamestown, with being of unsound mind. The accused had left a letter at a tradesman's to the effect that the writer was tired of his life. He had also applied for a license to purchase a pistol, with the avowed purpose of shooting himself. He was remanded for medical examination. The accused was formerly a surgeon in the Armed Constabulary.

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Meals at all hours. Beds, 1s. Meals, 1s. Board and Residence per Week, 18s; per Day, 3s 6d. Weekly Meals, 5s per Week.
Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths free of charge to Boarders, by T. PAVLETCH (Late of Victoria). One of Alcock's Billiard Tables and Bowling Saloon on the Premises. Boarders' Luggage Free during Residence. Stabling.

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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
Green Island	...	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balclutha	...	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	...	Herbe & Co.
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Palmerston	...	John Keen
Amaru	...	Geor Sumpter
Kakanui	...	Jam Matheson
Otago	...	Her y Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. Roskrug
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough

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.



COBB AND CO'S
Telegraph Lines of
REAL MAIL COACHES
HAPLIN AND CO.,.....Proprietors.
Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.
CARRIAGES.
J. C. and Co., have always on hand the newest designs in Broughams, Barouches, Phaetons, Waggonettes, and American Buggies of every description.
CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.
All Timber used in their Manufactory has been carefully selected and imported direct from America, and seasoned for years before working.
Repairs done in a superior manner, with all possible dispatch, and at the lowest rates.
MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.
Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle sores and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange.
Horses broken to saddle and harness.
COBB & CO.,
Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
George street.

MESSRS 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,
Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

S. GIBBS 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 W I S .

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

**GOODGEN'S
JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**
CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.

THOMAS HERRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

MORNING STAR HOTEL,
'ARROWTOWN.

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.

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAK'A

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

JAMES'S GOLDEN FLEECE HOTEL
Main North Road, Waikouaiti.

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
AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

A. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) - Proprietor

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

JOHN MARSH.
"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 Tuapeka 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 ACCOMODATION, 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. F. 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.

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