

New Zealand Gazette

Vol. II.—No. 70.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

PRICE 6d!

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

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

Straw Goods and Trimmings.

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

Infants' Cloaks, Squares, and Pelisses.

J. T. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL-

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Reserve.

HENRY KNOTT
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER

Princes Street.

(Opposite the Queen's Theatre.)

Orders punctually attended to.

COAL COAL!! COAL!!

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

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Octagon.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Late of Frederick Street,

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

CRAIG AND GILLIES,
CABINETMAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS,

BE respectfully to inform the public that
they have **REMOVED** to their New Pre-
mises 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 desir-
ous 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, Land, and Estate Agent.

J. A. M A C E D O,
PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN,

Begs to announce to the Catholic Public
that he has always on hand a large assortment
of—

CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Prayer Books	Douay Bibles
Irish National Books	Christian Brothers'
	School Books

Crucifixes	Statues
Holy Water Fonts	Medals
Rosary Beads	Sculptures
Pictures (Religious and Secular)	
Carte de Visites 6d to 1s 6d, in great variety	

AGENT FOR THE—

Lamp, Catholic Illustrated Magazines, Dun-
edin Review, and London Tablet.

A Large Assortment of **STATIONERY**
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 MERCHANT.
George Street.

M R C H A R L E S S Y K E S,
PIANIST.

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

M R J O H N M O U A T,
(Late of Lawrence),

S O L I C I T O R,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
DUNEDIN.



TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

H. GOURLEY AND J. LEWIS,
(Late of Spicer and Murray, and D. Taylor)

UNDERTAKERS,
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.

THE IMPERIAL LIVERY AND BAIT

STABLES,

Princes Street South, Dunedin.

G DODSON - - Proprietor.

**O T A G O P L U M B I N G, COPPER AND
BRASS WORKS,**

PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BURT,

Plumbers, Copper-smiths, Brassfounders,
Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
Plans and specifications and price lists ob-
tained on application.
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of
the colony.

M O N E Y.—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.

G R O V E S B R O T H E R S,

**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, HDSD., & Q-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 Curacon
 Maraschino, &c., &c.

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

[A CARD]

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

G. E. O. R. G. E. Y. O. 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. H. I. S. L. O. P.,
 (LATE A. BEVERLY,
**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
 AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

C. R. A. I. G. A. N. D. G. I. L. L. I. E. S.

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
 Cutting Princes street, Dunedin.

A. M. E. R. C. E. R. A. N. D. S. O. N.,
BAKERS,

Family Grocers,
 Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
 (Adjoining Messrs Cargills and M'Lean's)
 Dunedin.

Shipping Supplied.
 Families waited on for orders.
 Goods delivered with despatch.
 Agents for Peninsula Lime.

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

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

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

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information,
 may be obtained at any Money Order
 Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDon-
 ough, 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.

K. E. A. S. T. A. N. D. M. C. C. A. R. T. H. Y.,

**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.
 COMPANY**

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

**O. I. D. M. A. T. U. R. E. D. M. A. L. T. W. H. I. S. K. E. Y., G. I. N.,
 T. O. M., S. P. I. 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 & d
 Seedsman, has on sale:—Fruit tree of
 every description, Forest trees consist-
 of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotch and Spruce Fir, Cy-
 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 Hastings, 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. I.
 Importer of—
 Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medi-
 cines, and Sundries. Family and
 Dispensing Chemist,
G. E. O. R. G. E. S. T. R. E. E. T., D. U. N. E. D. I. N.

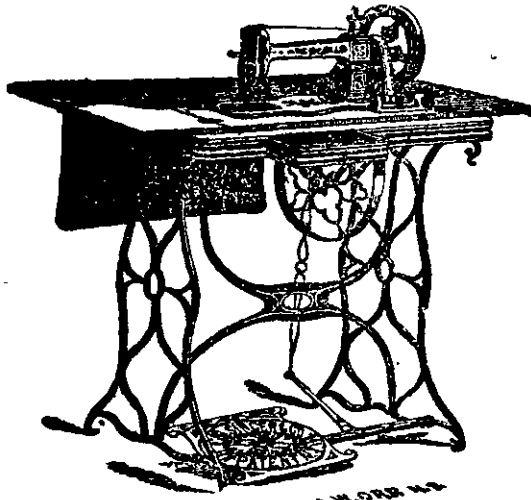
Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality
 and dispatch.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.



SHOWLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND BROTHAMST, NEW PLYMOUTH.

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' Machines be obtained.

STANFORD & CO., Melbourne.

NATIONAL PIE HOUSE

Maclagan 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.

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

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

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

BASKETS! BASKETS! BASKET

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

Note the Address—

M. S U L L I V A N,

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

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.

BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

THE manner in which the NEW ZEALAND TABLET has been hitherto conducted is deserving of approval. I have no doubt the future management will be in accordance with the past, and that this journal will continue to be an excellent Catholic newspaper. Under these circumstances, I can have no hesitation in saying it deserves the generous support of all Catholics in this Colony. I beg to recommend it to them most earnestly.

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 187

† P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

R. A. LOUGHNAN,

ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL AGENT
Is PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE ALL BUSINESS PUT INTO HIS HANDS

—ooo—
OFFICE:

TEMPLE CHAMBERS, PRINCES STREET.

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.

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 Peru, demy 8vo
- Cassell's Popular Recreator, Vol 1
- Schweinfurth's Heart of Africa, translated by E. E. Frewen, 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
- Geikie (James) The Great Ice Age, 8vo
- Macrae (D.) Americans at Home, post 8vo
- Stoddard (C. W.) Summer Cruising in the South Seas, post 8vo
- Scott (Sir W.) The Fortunes of Nigel, 12mo
- Lytton (Lord) The Caxtons, post 8vo
- Kirby (M. & E.) Stories about Birds of Land and Water, 8vo
- Cunningham (J.) A New Theory of Knowing and Known, post 8vo
- Carson (J. C. L.) Heresies of the Plymouth Brethren, 12mo
- The Gudeman O'Ingilis Mill
- Marsh (Mrs) Crossing the River, 12mo
- Marryat (Captain) The Phantom Ship, post 8vo
- ow to Economise Like a Lady, 12mo
- Bruce (J.) Life of Gideon, 12 mo
- Lamb (Chas.) Eliana, 12mo
- Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 8vo
- " " Biography, 8vo
- Brown (John) Rab and his Friends, 12mo
- " (Dr I.) 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 Estates
- 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

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SUBSCRIBERS and others are informed that bound copies of Vol. I. of the 'New Zealand Tablet,' are now on sale at the Office, Stafford street. Price, £1 5s. As only a limited number are available, an early application is necessary.

Those Subscribers who may have unbound numbers, can have them bound neatly and moderately at this office.

SILKS EXTRAORDINARY!

BEST CHOICE IN DUNEDIN

AT

THOMSON; STRANG & CO'S.

Good Black Silks, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s, 5s 6d,

Warranted free from Jute or other mixture.

Rich Black Silks, 5s 9d, 6s 6d, 7s, 7s 6d, 8s 6d.

Specially selected for permanent brilliancy.

Choicest Black Silks, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 16s, 18s.

Better goods money cannot buy.

Our Stock of Black Silks comprises a most extensive choice of all the best makes, Glacés, Ducares, Grograins, Radzmeres, Gro Boyals, Gro de Suez, Gro D'Indienne, Drap de France, Poult de Soie, Gro de Naples, Drap de Lyon, &c. and have been carefully selected by our Home Buyer, from the most celebrated makers, so as to secure to our customers BLACK SILKS THAT WILL WEAR.

LARGEST CHOICE IN DUNEDIN.

Rich Fancy Silks for Marriage Silks, Dinner Silks, Walking Silks in New Stripe Silks, New Brocades, New Chenes, New Shots, New Shades, Gro-grains, Glacés, &c. The choice in these goods is unequalled in the city, and the prices the most moderate.

REAL IRISH POPLINS.

A good old standard dress, which for wear no rival can approach. We are showing a most complete assortment of these goods in Black and Colors, and can recommend them as the most durable and economical dress that any lady can invest in.

RICH MOIR ANTIQUES.

A splendid selection of high-class goods in Black, White, and Colors, suited for evening and street wear. The qualities are the best, and the colours rich and permanent.

BLACK SILK VELVETS,

From Lyons.

BRIDAL MILLINERY.

High-class goods. Undoubted taste. Moderate charges.

DRESSES AND COSTUMES.

We are showing an immense Stock of Made-up Dresses and Polonaise Costumes, in a large variety of material, in all the newest shapes, received BY LAST MAIL.

IN DOMESTIC GOODS

We continue to give the same good value as we have always done, and which has earned for us a reputation throughout Otago and Southland, and even as far as a portion of Canterbury. We can commend our present Stock of Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings and Quilts, as of VERY SPECIAL VALUE.

Best Value in Grey Calicoes.

Best Value in Brown Hollands.

Best Value in Table Cloths.

Best Value in Crimean Shirtings.

VERY SPECIAL VALUE WINDOW CURTAINS.

MEN'S MERCERY.

YOUTHS' APPAREL.

BOYS' CLOTHING

For Clothing of every kind, Underclothing, Hats, Braces, Shirts, Sox, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, the right place to get a really good article at a moderate price, is at

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO'S.,

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,

NEW BUILDINGS, CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of ADDITIONS to PREMISES of G. M. Aldrich, Esq., Dowling street, to be received by the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m.

R. A. LAWSON, Architect.

TENDERS invited for the ERECTION of new Knox Church (second contract stone work), to be received by the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER, at 4 p.m.

R. A. LAWSON, Architect.

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.,

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

PRINCES STREET,

Dunedin.

COMMERCIAL.

DUNEDIN PRICES CURRENT.

In bond.

Brandy—Hennessy's bulk, 10s 9d to 11s; do case, 32s 6d to 33s

Associated bulk, 8s 6d; do case, 24s to 25s

Otard's bulk, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; do case, 28s 6d to 29s

Bisquit Dubuche, 9s to 9s 6d

Geneva, 14s 6d to 15s

Glenury whiskey, 5s 10d to 6s 3d; Campbelton, 5s 6d

Sheriff's Islay, 5s 6d; M'Murhey's 5s 9d

Rum—Lemon Hart's and RWF., 4s 6d; Loundes's 4s 4d to 4s 6d

Kerosene, 1s 9d to 1s 10d

English ginger wine, 22s to 25s

Stout, Byas's, 9s to 9s 6d; do, Blood's, 9s to 9s 6d; do, Guinness's, 11s to 11s 3d; 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 to L24 10s per ton

Flour, L11 to L11 15s 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

Potatoes, L7 per ton

Onions, 50s per cwt

Bacon, 9d per lb; ham, 1s 0d; 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; ven, 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

Carrots, L3 per ton; celery 3s to 6s per doz

A. MERCER reports retail prices only:—

Fresh butter still continues scarce, and anything like passable butter fetches 2s per lb. Butter is not likely to advance, and in a week or two will be getting more plentiful. Salt butter, 1s 6d per lb, and has been selling well this winter. The market is well supplied with cheese, and best quality is 10d to 1s per lb; side and rolled bacon, smoked or green, 10d to 1s per lb; colonial hams, 1s to 1s 2d per lb; beef hams, 8d per lb; boiled hams, 9d; English hams, 1s 1d to 1s 6d. Eggs still continue to be very plentiful, and are retailing at 1s 6d per dozen.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874

FAREWELL TO THE LAND.

THE Premier has carried his resolutions by a majority of more than two to one. Did he choose to prolong the Session for the purpose of embodying them in an Act of Parliament, he is strong enough to do so. The existence, then, of the Provinces of the North Island, even for one year more, depends on his mercy or his policy. But is there nothing else that depends on his mercy or his policy? The City of Wellington may well tremble, for he could make her cease to be the Seat of Government if he so willed it. This, however, is not likely to be, and so the little wooden city may repose in security. Not so, however, Otago and Canterbury as regards their Crown lands; for these Provinces there is not, nor will there be any security worth one year's purchase, that the Colonial Government will not soon annihilate the Provinces of the Middle Island also, and assume the entire control and disposal of their land estate.

It is not our purpose to-day to discuss the wisdom, policy, or justice of the Auckland petitioners, who ask for the destruction of all the Provinces of the Colony, and the handing over of the Crown lands in Otago and Canterbury to the Central Government. But the proposition has been made, and Mr VOGEL can, if he pleases, give it effect. Will he do so? This is a very interesting, and probably a very important question. To Otago and Canterbury, at all events, there can be no doubt of its importance.

Mr VOGEL is now pledged to introduce a Bill next Session to put an end to Provinces in the North Island, to fix the Seat of Government at Wellington, and to secure by law the Crown Lands of Otago and Canterbury to these two Provinces. He will keep his pledge, no doubt. The main principle of the Bill will be death to Provincialism; the other two questions cannot be considered in any other light than that of somewhat important details. It is certain an amendment will be moved to the effect that the Provinces of both islands shall cease to exist, and that all Crown lands shall be disposed of for the general purposes of the Colony. Nor can there be a doubt as to the reception these propositions will meet with. All the members from the North Island, with hardly an exception, will vote for it; and the same may be said of the representatives of Westland, Nelson, Marlborough and Southland, with very few exceptions. The probability, then, is that it will be carried by a large majority. Is it likely that the Premier will resign office rather than accept such a decision by the House of Representatives?

If the Colony wishes to put an end to Provinces in both islands, there is no reason why Mr VOGEL, or any other politician should sacrifice himself by opposing the people, especially when the people endorse the principle of his Bill, and only differ from him on a few matters of detail. No one would, under the circumstances, expect the Premier to do otherwise than practically bow to the decision of the House of Representatives.

But granting, for the sake of argument, that all the Premier's propositions as embodied in his resolutions, are enacted into law; nevertheless Otago and Canterbury cannot hope to retain their Crown lands long. In a short time the entire interest of our Colonial debt must be paid out of ordinary revenue, and not as now, partly out of borrowed money. Will it be possible to do this without having recourse to additional taxation? It is not necessary we should answer this question. The public mind has been long since made up upon it. The tide of prosperity cannot be expected to flow for ever. We must be prepared to encounter depression sooner or later, and to find the returns from all the present sources of taxation insufficient to meet the liabilities of government. The Minister of the day will have to ask Parliament for additional means, which, if the compact of 1856 is to be maintained, can only be obtained by the imposition of new taxes, or by new loans. Is it likely that Parliament will feel itself justified in imposing new taxes or increasing the debt of the Colony, whilst two of the Provinces are in the exclusive enjoyment of a large estate, made up entirely of Crown lands. If so, then, all that can be said is that human nature has been revolutionised in New Zealand.

It appears to us that, as Colonial Treasurer, the Premier has played his cards admirably. We do not say wisely for the real interests of the colony. This is a question which we shall not now discuss; our attention is directed at present solely to the consideration of the inevitable consequences of the resolutions lately accepted by the House of Representatives; unless, indeed, the result of the general election, which it is said is near at hand, should be unfavourable to the policy they proclaim. But, as a Financier, foreseeing great pecuniary difficulties, the Premier has certainly shuffled the pack fortunately. He has so managed matters that, when he wants the money, he is certain of a majority to enable him to repeal, if necessary, his own law in reference to Crown Lands; and, in the interests of the colony, to put the Central Government in possession of these lands. Nothing appears clearer to us than that Otago and Canterbury may bid farewell to the Crown lands, if these resolutions be enacted into law. The security proposed to be given to these two provinces as to these lands is, in reality, not worth the paper on which it is written. Very many people say, so much the better for the colony at large, but most men in Otago and Canterbury think differently.

At present, we pronounce no opinion on this point;

but, we may say, the questions are very important. Great interests are at stake—political integrity and honesty, as well as good faith, are involved; and it is of the highest importance that there should be no mistake as to public opinion. A decision in accordance with this opinion may reasonably be expected to be permanent, whereas nothing is more perilous or injurious than a mistake as to the public voice, and nothing less lasting. It does appear, then, that an elector's qualification law and a re-adjustment of the representation ought to precede an appeal to the people on the Resolutions. From various quarters complaints are heard that the people are not fairly represented—that some are not represented at all—and that others are over-represented—and that many most intelligent men, admirably qualified to give an opinion on these important questions have no voice in the selection of representatives, owing to the defective state of the law. This should not be; and, if these complaints be well founded, as we think they are, certainly they should be remedied before the next general election.

It may be for the interests of the colony to put an end to provinces, and devote Crown lands to general colonial purposes, as must inevitably be the case should the Resolutions become law; but it is also necessary for the general good that legislation should be the embodiment of the real voice of the people.

THE FACTORY REGULATIONS.

THE motion brought forward in the House of Representatives by Mr. BRADSHAW, the hon. member for Wakai, for the purpose of inducing the Government—while giving every encouragement to the establishment of industries—to make adequate provision for the health of the young of both sexes. is one which must carry with it the sympathies and good wishes of all classes of the community. It may be remembered that towards the close of last session a bill was introduced by the hon. member, which ultimately became law in which the hours of female labor in workshops and factories throughout the colony were regulated; and while the measure was under discussion a promise had been made that a clause would have been added, having for its object the prevention of the overworking of boys under similar circumstances. The late stage of the Session, however, at which the measure reached the higher branch of the Legislature, and the very cogent reason that, were any alterations sought to be effected, the passage of the bill might have been endangered, prevented any effort being made to have the promised clause inserted. In bringing the matter under the attention of the House on the 30th ult., Mr. BRADSHAW gave a brief history of the several Acts passed in the mother-country with a similar view; and although it must be confessed that the monstrous abuses which made the passing of stringent regulations an absolute necessity in Great Britain, never had existence in these colonies, yet our march of progress has been such as to demand legislation in that direction. The rapidly-increasing growth of industries and factories which call into requisition the services of children of tender years, makes it a matter of obligation that the State should not only regulate the hours and manner of employment, but also to see that such laws are carried into effect. The fact which was elicited before the Children's Employment Commission of 1862, that it was "unhappily apparent to a painful degree that against no person do the children of both sexes so much require protection as against their parents," is, unfortunately, not confined to Great Britain; and we have fathers and mothers in our midst whose sense of duty to their offspring is so blunted, as to sacrifice the health and strength of their unfortunate children for a paltry pecuniary consideration. In the *Annals of British Legislation*, Mr. LONGE, in speaking of the condition of things in the potteries and brickfields, said:—"In one yard at Moxley I found a girl of twenty-four making 2000 bricks a-day, and having two girls, one fifteen and the other sixteen years of age, to carry clay and lay her bricks. These girls had to carry ten tons of clay, which she used in the day, up the slippery sides of the pit, from a depth of about ten yards, and over a distance of about seventy yards." Of course matters have not reached such a height in this colony, but it is a fact that we have boys of tender years employed at and for such hours as are calculated to undermine the health and constitution, and sow the germs of disease, leading to physical suffering and decay. The Hon. the Minister of Public Works, during the course of the debate, spoke most highly of the measure, awarding the very

highest praise to the hon. member, and bearing testimony to the necessity which had arisen that such provision should be made; promising, on the part of the Government, that the subject should receive their serious consideration, and that, if practicable, they would introduce a short bill to meet the deficiency, based upon the English Factory and Workshops Regulations Act. Mr THOMSON, in supporting the measure, stated that for some years past children had been employed at flax-mills, some even at the early age of seven years. Unfortunately, the flax industry had almost died out, and, consequently, the evil has been reduced, but the fact that it had ever existed, renders it necessary that there should be stringent legislation on the subject. But, although the evil has been reduced with regard to the flax-mills, another and more glaring one has been taking its place, and of which, possibly, neither Mr THOMSON nor Mr BRADSHAW is aware. We have been informed, on an authority which defies contradiction, that in many of the offices in connection with the Northern daily journals, boy labor has usurped the place of men to such an extent, that the services of the latter are almost totally dispensed with. In these establishments it is no uncommon thing to see children, who have scarcely entered their teens, toiling night after night in a vitiated and unhealthy atmosphere, to the certain destruction of health and strength, and engendering ills that consign them to a premature grave or a life time of misery. It is well known that, even with strong men, whose constitutions have been thoroughly matured, so trying and unhealthy is the occupation in connection with the morning papers, that the greatest care is necessary to guard against colds, and other evil incidental to the transition from a heated and unwholesome room to the cold air of night. Here, then, we see the paramount necessity for the State taking steps to counteract those baneful influences, resulting from too close a worship of mammon; or else through lack of restrictive legislation on the one hand, and the greed of parent and employer on the other, we may silently glide into that base and sordid traffic in the lives and strength of the rising population, which has been a blot upon the humanity of Great Britain. Even in the mother-country, where so many and so great abuses have been allowed to exist, the employment of boys, no matter how mature their years, would not be for a moment tolerated on morning papers, and we trust that the philanthropic and energetic member will make special provision, and take such steps as will effectually crush out this growing evil. Another very cogent reason why the Bill should be submitted next Session is to be found in the fact that new industries are either in prospective or in their infancy, and, by immediate legislation on the subject, those who may embark in manufactories, in which the labor of children of tender years will be utilised, will know exactly how far these services can be available, and the Government will thereby avoid any subsequent claims on it for losses through interference with vested rights.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Albion, with the Suez mail on board arrived on Thursday, but the bulk of the intelligence has been anticipated by the Tartar.

THE concert in aid of St. Joseph's School, came off in the Masonic Hall, on the 21st, and, we are glad to state, proved a genuine success. Indeed, so great was the demand for front seat tickets, that the stock was early exhausted, and to supply the deficiency the space had to be considerably enlarged. Notwithstanding this, however, the accommodation was scarcely equal to the numbers present; but, so far from any dissatisfaction being evinced on that account, the greatest good humor was apparent. Our readers, and those who lent their aid, will be pleased to learn that between £30 and £40 have been netted for the laudable object for which the entertainment was given. An extended notice appears in another column.

IT is currently reported that His Honor the Superintendent has recommended the appointment of Mr J. L. Gillies to the post of Secretary of the Harbor Board. It appears there are twenty-three applications for the appointment, but as the salary is £500 per year, it may be looked upon as a foregone gift to Mr Gillies. But how, then, about his seat and the Speakership? Will not the holding of the office be fatal to his seat in the Provincial Council? If so, a dangerous man has been quietly provided for.

IN accordance with an announcement to that effect, an interesting and instructive lecture was delivered by Mr B. Gordon, in St. Patrick's schoolroom, Naseby, on Saturday evening; the Mayor occupying the chair. The subject chosen by the lecturer was "Some of the Poets of Ireland," amongst whom were Goldsmith, Moore, and D'Arcy McGee. The attendance was numerous, and although the room was densely crowded, the lecture was listened to with earnest attention through its delivery, extending over two hours. During the evening, the lecturer, in a very happy and lucid manner, portrayed with telling effect the respective characters of his subjects, and proved the claim of D'Arcy McGee to take a high place among the Irish poets. The

various selections for recitation were rendered in a highly creditable manner, plainly indicating that the lecturer possessed ability as an elocutionist of no mean order; and his delivery of "Homeward Bound,"—one of poor McGee's last efforts—evoked unbounded applause. It is a source of great gratification to find the entertainment was equally successful in a pecuniary point of view, and will place a handsome sum in the hands of the School committee. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman, and a like courtesy to the lecturer, terminated a most enjoyable evening.

AMONGST the items of news to hand by the mail is the intelligence that John Mitchell, the Irish exile, had returned to his native land. The intimation simply appears, without either explanation or comment, and as there has been nothing of late to lead us to the belief that the Royal prerogative has been extended to him, after an expatriation of over a quarter of a century, the explanation must be sought in the supposition that he has been elected to represent an Irish constituency in the British Commons, and has determined to take his seat. The paragraph, as clipped from the telegrams, reads as follows:—"John Mitchell arrived at Cork on July 17. He is ill, but will go to Dublin. The Fenian Amnesty Association will form a procession with a torchlight demonstration. A banquet will be given in his honor." Our liberal contemporary, the 'Guardian,' in noticing the item in its resumé of the mail news, with a characteristic perversion of facts in matters relating to either Catholics or Irishmen, regrets the old Irish rebel should have permitted himself to be dishonored by a Fenian torchlight procession; and adds, "But some men never learn wisdom." To any one possessing one particle of impartiality, the animus conveyed in the despicable innuendo so covertly put forward must be apparent, as there are but few who are unaware of the wide distinction between a Fenian Amnesty Association and a Fenian Association itself. There are very many whose sympathies would be freely given to the first, who would rigidly stand aloof from the latter, holding a belief that the objects of their sympathy had sacrificed their liberty through a noble devotion to their country, and whose only crime lay in their method of proving it. But, with the 'Guardian,' we may exclaim: There are some journalists to whom the meaning of the words "honor and justice will be ever strangers!"

THE committee appointed to investigate the telegram mystery in connection with the Ward-Chapman scandal, have brought up their report, but—like the cause which made the committee needful—it is far from satisfactory. It has been made painfully evident that flat perjury was resorted to with a view of baffling the inquiry; and the committee, in despair at fathoming the mystery, urge that a Royal Commission should be appointed to make a full investigation into all matters connected with the inquiry, and that if necessary an Act of Parliament should be passed, giving extraordinary powers to such Commission to enforce the production of evidence, and granting indemnity where witnesses may criminate themselves. This, no doubt, may be a most necessary step to protect the inviolability of telegrams in the future, but there is another aspect in connection with the matter which has evidently been lost sight of in this rigid search after the culprit. A direct charge of gross impartiality was made against a high and important functionary, filling an office the holder of which should be, like Caesar's wife, "above suspicion." Either those charges were true, or they were not. If they could be substantiated, or even the slightest leaning calculated to sway the scales of justice to one side or the other could have been proved, then the judgment seat should have been relieved of so unworthy an administrator, and the temple of justice no longer allowed to be contaminated by his presence. On the other hand, were those charges proved to be without foundation, condign punishment of such a nature should be meted out, as the enormity of the offence so richly deserved, and as would attest the detestation of all honorable men for such mean and despicable conduct. In the dispute between the parties in the present case, the official position occupied by each warrants us in looking at it rather as a public than a private quarrel, and, while rigidly abstaining from blaming any one in particular, we maintain that by allowing the matter to pass into oblivion, a grievous injustice is being done.

AT A caucus of the Government supporters, held at the residence of the Premier, at which forty-nine members of the House were present, to consider the political situation, the Government received unqualified promises of support in the work of abolition. It was intimated that the Ministry would prepare the Bill during the recess, and a distinct promise was given that nothing should be done to disturb either the land revenue of the Middle Island, or the seat of Government.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the 'Illustrated New Zealand Herald' for August from the publisher, Mr Wheeler, of Stafford street. The 'Herald' is conspicuous this month for the number and excellence of its illustrations, numbering over a dozen first-class cuts, of which three are page-sized. The selection, too, has been a judicious one, all the colonies being represented. Queensland, with the "Opening of Victoria Bridge;" Sydney, with its "Free Trade Banquet;" more advanced Victoria, with a "Coursing Match;" and New Zealand, by its rugged mountain scenery. In addition to this, there are sketches of the Overland Route, including King George's Sound, a Bombay Bungalow, Aden, the Suez Canal, Gibraltar by Moonlight, and various others of an equally interesting character.

ANOTHER, and by far the most serious fire which has taken place for some time, has to be added to the already large catalogue. We publish a full account of the calamity in another column, from which it will be seen that, were it not for the punctuality and untiring efforts of the Brigade, there is no doubt we would have had to chronicle a vast destruction of property, and, possibly, a sacrifice of human life. When it is remembered that, notwithstanding the inflammable material by which the fire was surrounded, and the very small area over which the flames were allowed to rage, some faint idea can be formed of the labor entailed upon the Brigade before arresting its progress. Although the premises and stock destroyed were covered by insurance, still the destruction of so much property will naturally cause a cessation of work, which, in an indirect manner, will fall upon the shoulders of those least able to bear it.

THE telegraphic wires state that the Italian Freemasons have expelled the Pope from their Society. We do not know till we receive our usual files the precise meaning of this; but we may state that the Holy Father has never been a member of that accursed society; and that if such a sentence has been passed, the meaning of it is—as in the case of Napoleon III.—that an attempt will be made to assassinate His Holiness.

A MEETING, convened by His Worship the Mayor, in accordance with a requisition, was held on Monday night at the Athenæum, for the purpose of establishing a Workingmen's Club in Dunedin. The Chairman explained that, some time since, Messrs Clarke and Larnach had subscribed, the former £100, and the latter £50, towards the above object, subject to certain conditions, the prohibition of the use of wines or spirits at the Club being one, which sums were available whenever the public had contributed a like amount. Dr Bakewell opposed the restriction, and spoke in favor of workingmen being allowed to enjoy their smoke and glass, and moved "that the kind offer of Messrs Larnach and Clarke be declined, on the conditions named in their letter," but it fell to the ground, finding no seconder. Mr Burt spoke at some length as to the peculiar kind of entertainment to be furnished to members, and urged the policy of allowing billiard and card tables, as such enjoyments when indulged in at hotels, were a considerable item of expense. He stated he believed he expressed the wishes of Mr Larnach, in advocating that the Club should be a place of recreation and amusement for the working classes—such as were in Glasgow—rather than a institution of the same nature and in opposition to the present Athenæum. Ultimately a committee was formed to collect subscriptions, with the view of raising a sum equal to that so liberally donated, and obtain information with regard to the working of similar institutions.

A TELEGRAM from Wellington, speaking of the intended departure of Sir James Fergusson, says the announcement of the Governor's resignation was received with great surprise. In answer to a question asked by Mr Stafford, Mr Vogel said the Governor had resigned because of a desire to have more active life than Governor of a Constitutional colony. The Marquis of Normanby will be succeeded in Queensland by Lord Cairns' brother, at present Lieutenant-Governor of Honduras, at £1,800. Queensland last session raised the salary of the Governor to £7,000. Mr Cairns was appointed by the Secretary of State in 1852. He was writer in the civil service, Ceylon, in which colony he resided till 1866. He was first Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca, next Lieutenant-Governor of St. Kitt's, and from 1870 Lieutenant-Governor of Honduras.

IT WOULD appear there is a great want of unanimity with regard to abolition throughout the North Island. At Grahamstown, on Saturday night, a most enthusiastic and crowded meeting was held, at which the following resolutions were adopted:—"That this meeting cordially approves of the resolutions passed by the General Assembly for the abolition of the provinces in the North Island, and trusts the same policy will be extended to the South Island, as it believes the time has arrived when provincialism should be superseded by a simple and inexpensive form of self-government." 2. "That an equitable and well-devised scheme for the re-adjustment of the representation should be passed by the Assembly before any appeal be made to the constituencies on the question of the abolition of the provinces." From other provinces in the North Island also come demonstrations of approval of the steps taken by the Premier. The 'Taranaki Herald,' of the 22nd, in a leader on the question, says that the quicker the resolutions are carried out by the Assembly the better for the colony, and asserts that in Auckland all outside Queen and Wyndham streets are in favor of the abolition of the provinces.

The following somewhat strange fact is chronicled in the 'Wanganui Herald':—"One of the greatest 'finds' of frost fish ever made in the colony, was made by the driver of Cobb's coach, between Otaki and Raikakarika. He picked up no less than one hundred and sixty, and reports that the Maories had filled about fifty sacks and baskets. Some of the fish were cut or broken in two, in a way that would lead to the conclusion that it must have been done by a sharp knife. The reason why this fish is never found except on frosty mornings is still a mystery, and that so many of them should be cut or broken is a thing that can only add to it. We should suppose that they were broken by the severity of the frost."

A telegram from Wellington states that seventy-eight members of the Assembly met on Thursday, and subscribed £500, with the view of forming a Constitutional Association. The object is to resist by all constitutional means the proposed fundamental changes in the Constitution of the colony, until after the changes contemplated shall be clearly set forth by the Bill or Bills, and that, after such Bills are introduced, the House of Representatives should be dissolved, and an appeal made to the people before legislation on such an important matter takes place.—The same authority states that the first count-out of the Session took place on Monday evening. While Mr T. L. Shepherd was speaking, almost every member rose and walked out. The Speaker's attention was called to the state of the House, the bell was rung, and the Government had great difficulty in keeping a quorum. Members would not listen to him. He got very warm, and was called to order by the Speaker three times, and was compelled to retract several allusions. He refused to record his vote, and complained bitterly that the Government did not recognise his claim.

DURING the hearing of a case at the Resident Magistrate's Court, Clyde, the following rather guarded reply was given in answer to a question from the Bench:—"A witness, on being asked about what amount of profit would be derived from the use of a sausage machine for one week, after considerable hesitation, stated that "it would materially depend upon what the sausages were composed of." The evidence rendered was no doubt conclusive, as he retired without being further questioned.

In our issue of last week we published a paragraph with regard to the care and attention bestowed on the great clock of Westminster, but we have been informed that there has been a clock in the office

of this paper, which has always been under the special superintendence and control of the youngest imp. Whether there is some mysterious preserving influence in the atmosphere of a printing office, or, according to the old saying—being watched by one of his imps—"the what's-his-name takes care of own," we know not; but certain it is, that during the past twelve years it has undergone the cleaning process on but two occasions—once by the application of the office bellows, and once by the internal administration of a bottle of castor oil, notwithstanding which we would back it against Westminster, and give five minutes in every hour.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A woman, named Minnie Benzie, late of Hokitika, has been committed for trial at Westport, for attempting to commit suicide by drowning herself in the surf.

The scraping up of the Wealth of Nations claim, Reefton, for the past week resulted in a return of 338oz 5dwt of amalgam.

Two men, named Dennis Sullivan and Charles Shadworth, have been killed in the Northern Wairo, near Auckland, by trees falling on them, whilst working as bushmen.

The 'Star' publishes the following slight erratum:—"By a typographical error the oratorio to be given by the Choral Society on September 5, was announced in our advertising columns as "Madman," instead of "Naaman."

A player at whist may hold over 635 thousand millions of various hands, so that continually varied, at fifty deals per evening for 312 days or 15,650 hands per annum, he might be above forty millions of years before he would have the same hand again.

The Venerable Archbishop of Tuam speaking of the press, says:—"Of such a powerful instrument of good or evil, we should be all anxious to extend the beneficent, and check the baneful influence. If, however, you wish to have an honest press, you ought to honestly and generously support it."

The Bey of Tunis recently bought the dwelling of the Christian Brothers, who are conducting schools in that city, and presented it to them.

The Catholics of New Brunswick are moving strongly for separate schools, and have prepared an address to the Queen on the subject.

At Adelaide the unemployed miners are applying to the Destitute Board for rations.

The Colac (Victorian) Meat Preserving Company manufacture tins of plum-pudding requiring only twenty minutes, immersion in boiling water to render it fit for the table.

It may not be known to our readers that a son of the celebrated novelist, Charles Dickens, has been following the occupation of a squatter for some years in Victoria. From the 'Australasian' we learn that Mr Alfred Tennyson Dickens has been appointed Acting-Secretary to the Denilquin and Moama Railway Company.

A seam of twelve feet of coal has been discovered at a depth 248 yards on the Duke Sutherland's Trentham estate.

A correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' has been on a visit to Bazaine in captivity. He seems to have been much struck with Madame Bazaine, whom he describes as a "Mexican, with dark hair, lustrous eyes, dark eye lashes, and eye brows beautifully curved, a mouth indicating unusual resolution, and a radiant, lovely face."

The Emperor of China has ordered a collection to be made of Chinese poetry from the earliest times downwards. This collection will be published in two hundred volumes. It is also stated that he has in his possession a library, numbering over 400,000 volumes.

As an example of enterprise in the Birmingham button trade, we may mention the fact that quite recently Messrs Green and Cadbury, of that town, posted in one day 153,000 sample cards of a patent two-hole linen button that they manufacture, to ladies in London and suburbs, the postage on the same amounting to £329 12s 6d.

According to a Parliamentary paper just issued, the amount of barley imported into the United Kingdom last year, was 2,587,498 qrs, or 9,241,063 cwt.

Europe consumes about two-thirds of the petroleum produced in the United States.

Some curious statistics relative to paper-making have been recently made at Venice. It appears that there are 3,960 paper manufacturers in the world, employing 80,000 men and 180,000 women, besides 100,000 in the rag trade; 1,809 millions of pounds of paper are produced annually; one-half is used for printing, one-sixth for writing and the remainder for packing and other purposes.

The foundation stone of a new Catholic Church has been laid at South Shields. The building will accommodate 1,000 persons, and will cost £8,000.

A man in Illinois committed suicide by drowning, lately, in six inches of water. He could not have done it alone, but his wife, with that self-sacrificing devotion and hopefulness so characteristic of her sex, sat on his head.

A Western paper chronicles marriages in this style:—"The couple resolved themselves into a committee of two, with power to add to their number."

A novelty in suicide is reported from Adelaide. A telegram says:—"A man named John Allen attempted suicide by putting gunpowder in his mouth and lighting it with a fuse. The injuries are so serious that a fatal result is expected."

The 'Times' has established a private telegraphic wire direct from its Paris office to the head-quarters in Printing-House square, in London.

Nelson has gone back to the good old days. A watchman now cries the hour in the street at night, just as in the time of "Tom and Jerry" in London.

It is reported that one of the manufacturers of confectionery in Melbourne ships upon an average about six tons of confectionery to New Zealand per week.

Seven thousand miners in South Staffordshire accepted the terms arranged between the delegates and the masters.

CONCERT IN AID OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

THE concert given by the members of St. Joseph's Choir, assisted by a number of ladies and gentlemen, who kindly volunteered their services in furtherance of the above laudable object, took place on the evening of Friday, the 21st instant, and proved to be an unqualified success. Indeed, so great was the amount of patronage bestowed, and so generous the support accorded the entertainment, that it was found necessary at the last moment to considerably increase the space available for the reserved seats; and we have been requested to apologise for any inconvenience—or rather, want of convenience—which may have been experienced by those who arrived late in the evening. The bill of fare provided was a tempting one, the programme being most pleasing and varied, embracing ballads, duets, recitations, and selections from the choicest operas; while Messrs Sykes, O'Connell, and Hogg, contributed to the instrumental harmony. After an overture on the Piano, the entertainment opened with the glee, "Hail to the Chief," in which the entire strength of the company took part, followed by the pretty ballad, "I'll Meet thee at the Lane," by Mr Griffin. This was rendered very pleasingly, but whether owing to the inferior acoustic properties of the building, or some other cause, the lower notes were almost inaudible. The same gentleman, at a later period of the entertainment, sang the selection from Wallace's *Maritana*, "In Happy Moments," with equal care and judgment. The defect we have noticed was markedly apparent throughout the entire programme, and was a matter of much regret, some of the most pleasing efforts being considerably marred thereby. Mr Desmond was loudly applauded for his spirited delivery of "Bernardo de Carpio," and although the accompanying action was capable of improvement, he was conspicuously noticeable for the total absence of that timidity and nervousness, so fatal to amateurs, and which in most cases has such a detrimental effect. The comic recitation of the "Vulgar Little Boy," by Master Scoulan, was interrupted on several occasions by oblations of youthful applause, in which his more staid auditors were compelled to join, the young people especially, making vain attempts to retain a becoming decorum and gravity during its recital. The programme, no doubt, was a lengthy one, but we imagine this young gentleman's name might have been introduced into both parts with advantage. The duet, "List to the Convent Bells," by Mrs Connor and Miss Hesford, was warmly and deservedly applauded; as was also the plaintive song "Alas! those Chimes," rendered in a most feeling and effective manner by the first-named lady. Miss Hesford was evidently laboring under nervousness, and although this was not so observable in the duet with Mrs Connor, it acted as a great drawback to her otherwise admirable rendering of the selection from *Lucretia Borgia*, "Come let us live happy together," it being quite apparent to the audience, that had she divested herself of her timidity, her rich voice would have been equal to the occasion, and that the defect was one of diffidence rather than deficiency. Mr Lennon is entitled to the highest praise for his rendering of the touching but difficult ballad, "Alice, where art thou." Mr Lennon enters so thoroughly into the sentiments and feelings conveyed in the words he utters, that he imparts to his auditors the very pleasing impression that he is deeply imbued by the feelings which find vent in song. Some gentlemen can sing the most plaintive melodies with commendable musical correctness, but they fail to move that sympathetic chord in the breasts of those who listen, which is by far the greater charm. Mr Lennon seems to forget that he is singing for other cause than to pour forth the feelings by which he is swayed, and thus, though possibly lacking studied effect, has the greater charm of being natural. Mr Robert Carroll was most effective in the pathetic song "Half-mast High," which was given with feeling and judgment, and served to exhibit his clear ringing tenor to advantage; but we regret we cannot speak in like terms of his "Rooked in the Cradle of the Deep." Mr Cornish treated the audience to "Ever of Thee," and being vociferously applauded, bowed his thanks; but we confess we were far better pleased with the manner in which he rendered "Happy be thy Dreams," and for which he was deservedly encored. Mr Cornish, however, had a decided advantage over the majority of the gentlemen, being possessed of a tolerable share of confidence and self-possession, which in itself is no mean advantage under certain circumstances. Mr Fraser had been set down in the programme for the "Death of Nelson," but gave instead "The Pilgrim of Love," a change decidedly to the advantage of the audience. The truth of our remarks as to the difficulty of hearing were most painfully borne out, whilst Mr Fraser was before the audience, but we are inclined to think the gentleman himself cannot be held quite blameless in the matter. This was sincerely to be regretted, for with somewhat more of life and animation infused into it, "The Pilgrim of Love," was without doubt, one of the best efforts of the evening. Of course we are aware that the nature of the song requires a certain amount of cadence, but certainly not to the extent of all sound becoming totally inaudible. We have heard the same ballad given by others laying claim to almost professional abilities, and—saving the defect of which we have spoken—rarely better or more feelingly given than by Mr Fraser. The difficult and beautiful duet, "The Wind and the Harp," between Mr and Mrs Connor, was decidedly the gem of the evening; and it is only those to whom the piece is known, who could properly estimate the amount of credit due for the admirable manner in which it was given, but nevertheless the hearty applause by which it was greeted, bore ample testimony to its thorough appreciation. Mr A. E. Loughman did yeoman's service in the glee, his deep bass voice being a most valuable acquisition, and in the solo in which he appeared he received his due meed of applause. Mr J. O'Connell was the only performer during the evening who was allowed to retire without receiving the usual round of applause. His name appeared to a violin solo of favorite airs, but after making his appearance, and raising expectation to the highest by the masterly manner in which he played "The Harp that once," a rebellious string—probably in imitation of Tara's harp—rudely snapped its bonds, and brought the melody to an abrupt termination. This information was conveyed to the audience, and Mr O'Connell retired, ostensibly to get a string on the instrument, but as

they waited in vain for his return, it dawned upon them that themselves and not the fiddle, had been subjected to the stringing operation. Mr Porrin, during the course of the evening recited the "Street of Bye-and-bye," and at the close of the entertainment returned thanks, as honorary Secretary, in the following original

EPILOGUE.

Our programme is ended—songs, readings, and glee—
We hope we succeeded when trying to please.
In the part he assumed we have each done his best,
And your kindness has no hint of failure expressed.
Your good-nature to us we most gratefully own,
And return sincere thanks for the favour you've shown.
But may recompense higher by far be your meed,
For the aid you have given to the cause which we plead.

There is no better task, as you certainly know,
Than to train up a child in the way he should go.
To fit him for life—him for death to prepare—
For stray where he will, all his paths must end there.

This good work you have helped, 'tis not our's to give thanks,
The reward of good works far beyond our sphere ranks.
There is One who rewards, and when giv'n in His name,
E'en a cup of cold water His blessing may claim.

THE WARD-CHAPMAN TELEGRAMS.

AFTER a most searching and patient investigation and examining a host of witnesses, the joint-committee appointed to inquire into the above matter brought up their report, which was read in the Council on the 21st. It is divided into four parts, as follows:—

(1) The Committee have taken a considerable amount of evidence, with the object of ascertaining the source through which the telegrams were communicated to the 'Daily Times.' The Committee are satisfied that the 'Times' received the telegrams from Mr Macassey, but the manner in which they came into his possession have not been satisfactorily proved. (2) The evidence taken has been of a very contradictory nature, and indeed involves a distinct question of perjury on the part of one or two persons. The Committee suggest they should be freed from the necessity of reporting to the Council the evidence taken by them, and would recommend that their reports, together with the evidence, should be transmitted to the Governor, together with an address, praying that a Royal Commission be appointed to make a full investigation into all matters connected with the inquiry; and that if necessary an Act of Parliament be passed giving extraordinary powers to such Commission to enforce the production of evidence, and that power be given it to grant an indemnity where evidence may be given by witnesses which may tend to criminate themselves. (3) That in the opinion of the Committee irregularities in the conduct of business in the Post and Telegraph Offices at Oamaru have been disclosed. (4) That, with regard to Messrs Holdsworth and Clayton, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that they have given their evidence in so straightforward and truthful a manner as to justify confidence being continued in them for the future. They, therefore, earnestly recommend the Government to overlook their past misconduct.

The Premier, in reply to a request from Mr Shepherd stated, that he was at first averse to an inquiry being held, but now that it was evident there had been direct perjury on one side or the other, it became a matter of necessity that further investigation should take place.

WHO LOVE AND WHO HATE THE CONFESSORIAL—AND WHY.

AUCKLAND.

THE Confessional is loved by Catholics and hated by the world. Like the pillar, which of old guided the people of God, to us it is all light. To the world it is all darkness. There are two things of which the world would fain rid itself: the day of judgment; and the Confessional. Of the day of judgment, because it is searching and inevitable; of the Confessional, because it is the anticipation and the witness of the judgment to come. For this cause there is no evil that the world will not say of the Confessional. It would dethrone the eternal Judge if it could; therefore it spurns at the Judge who sits on the Confessional, because he is within reach of its heel. And not only the world without the Church—but the world within its limits, the impure, the false, the proud, the lukewarm, the worldly Catholic; in a word, all who are impenitent fear and shrink from the shadow of the great white throne which falls upon them from the Confessional.—ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

N.B.—There is an Anglican Archdeacon in Auckland, Dr Maunsell, who has publicly distinguished himself of late by his hatred to the Confessional, and it is possible some of the Dunedin clergy or newspapers may show a similar hostility. To all such, Archbishop Manning's remarks are respectfully commended for consideration. It is well known that a very large portion of Anglicans, led by Archdeacon Denison, concur with Archbishop Manning in his view of the Confessional, and go to Confession even more frequently than many Catholics do. In fact a Puseyite Protestant layman is often far more of a practical Catholic than many professed Catholics themselves. Of course such a state of things cannot long last. Such Protestants must come over to Rome ere long. Whenever a Protestant begins to fast and abstain, and go to Confession, it is a clear case. His conversion to the Catholic faith is a mere question of time, or rather his reception into the Catholic Church is, for he is converted already. No mere Protestant formalist will ever fast and abstain and go to confession. He must be in earnest about religion ere he would do that.

A Calcutta despatch says that the rivers from Assam to Oude have flooded the country, causing much damage.

DR. NEWMAN ON THE NECESSITY OF UNITING RELIGIOUS WITH SECULAR STUDIES IN PUBLIC SEMINARIES.

AUCKLAND.

"The human mind may be regarded from two principal points as intellectual and moral. As intellectual, it apprehends truth; as moral, it apprehends duty. The perfection of the intellect is called ability; the perfection of our moral natures is virtue. It is our great misfortune here, and our trial, that as things are found in the world, these two are separate and independent of each other; that where the power of intellect is, there need not be virtue; and that where right and goodness and moral gentleness are, there need not be talent." He reminds us that at the beginning this was not the case. That it is the result of man's fall in consequence of which he was deprived of supernatural grace. By man's fall, virtue and talent became divorced. In the system of education sanctioned by the Catholic Church, an effort is continually being made to reunite what God originally joined together, but which the wickedness of man disjoins. He goes on to say:—

"It is the object of the Holy See and Catholic Church in setting up universities to reunite things which were in the beginning joined together by God, and have been put asunder by men. Some persons will say I was thinking of confining, distorting, and stunting the growth of the intellect by ecclesiastical supervision." Mark this is just what the 'Guardian' and other Scotch philosophers say of Catholic schools; "but," adds Dr. Newman, "I have no such intention. I have no such thought, as if religion must give up something and science something. I wish the intellect to range with the utmost freedom, and religion to enjoy an equal freedom; but what I am stipulating for is that they should be found in one and the same place, and exemplified by the same persons. I wish the same spots and the same individuals to be at once oracles of philosophy and shrines of devotion. It will not satisfy me what satisfies many, to have two independent systems—intellectual and religious—going on at once, side by side, by a sort of division of labor, and only accidentally brought together. It will not satisfy me if religion be here and science there, and young men converse with science all day, and lodge with religion only in the evening. I want the intellectual layman to be religious, and the devout ecclesiastic to be intellectual."

The sentiments here so well and forcibly expressed by Dr Newman are the sentiments of Catholic layman no less than the Catholic clergy everywhere, and we will all act on them in spite of everything the enemies of the Church can say or do to prevent us. In the United Kingdom, ever since the so-called reformation, to this day, Catholics have had the greatest difficulties to contend against in upholding school even for elementary education; and as to a "University," the thing very recently, as not been so much as named. So it is in New Zealand. Government here, as at home, will throw every obstacle in the way of siding Catholic schools out of the public funds, until forced to do so. When forced by constitutional pressure they will yield—not before. Let us, then, gather up and concentrate, and husband well our political power. Let us be politically drilled for the poll, ere the day of battle comes. For this purpose I would like to see a Central Catholic Association formed for the whole Colony, with corresponding committees in all large towns and populous districts.

ARCHBISHOPS AND THEIR PROVINCES.

THE following facts will be found interesting at the present time:—

For the purposes of government and the administration of its affairs, the Catholic Church, in any nation, is divided into provinces and dioceses, a certain number of dioceses over which an Archbishop presides forming a province.

The title of "Archbishop" is one of great antiquity, dating from the fourth century. It was officially given by the Council of Ephesus in the year 430, and Chalcedon in the same century. They are also called Metropolitans, anciently filling the See of the principal and capital towns of provinces. The Bishops whose dioceses are within the Archbishop's province are called his "suffragans," deriving that name from the right of voting in the ecclesiastical councils of their province. The rights of an Archbishop are to consecrate suffragans, to convene principal councils, to settle disputes amongst Bishops, and to superintend the faith and discipline of his province, subject always to control and authority of the Holy See. The insignia of an Archbishop is a pallium, which denotes the plenitude of his jurisdiction. This mark of dignity is made of the finest wool, shorn from the back of lambs blessed for that purpose, and ornamented with six crosses. It is a sort of circular scarf worn close to the neck, with two falls, and falls over the chasuble, to which it is fastened with three gold pins. The pallium is an appropriate symbol of the great flock committed by our Lord to the Pastors of His Church; worn on the shoulders, it is significant of the functions of that Good Shepherd, who, having lost one of His sheep goes forth into the wilderness to search for it; and who having found it lays it tenderly upon His shoulders, and brings it back with gladness to the fold from whence it strayed. It symbolically represents humility, zeal, a chain of honor and pastoral vigilance. It is also called an *ans phorion*, *super humerale*, and *hiera stole*. It is thus prepared: yearly on the 21st of January, two young lambs are blessed at Mass on the altar of the Church of St. Agnes at Rome, and are then presented to the Sovereign Pontiff, who lays hands upon them. Carefully tended they are, and when the fit season arrives, shorn and their wool is spun by the Sisters of a religious community, which is thus made into the pallium. On the eve of the feast of the Blessed Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, a certain number of these are reverently deposited in the confession, from whence, after the first Vespers of the Feast, they are brought with much pomp to the Sovereign Pontiff, who blesses them with duly prescribed rites; then they are replaced in a silver casket covered with gold, and laid near the body of the Prince of the Apostles. It is sent to all Primates, Metropolitans, and Archbishops. As

an Archbishopric can only be created by the Pope, when it is so created, the pall is either sent to the Archbishop, or he has to go to Rome for it. When Pope Gregory the Great created Canterbury an Archdiocese, he sent St. Augustine the pall, which mark of submission to Rome and of jurisdiction derived from St. Peter, is still to be seen on the coat of arms of the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, and testifies to the ancient history of the See.—'Catholic Standard.'

POPE PIUS IX.

THE REV. DR. MULLEN in the course of an eloquent panegyric on the late Cardinal Barnabo, in St. Stephen's Church, Chicago, thus speaks of the Holy Father:—

Whilst we see these great columns of the Church torn away as it were, we cannot but turn our gaze to that great central pillar which, rough and rugged, seems as firm as ever, and as it were, alone capable of sustaining the mighty mass. Whilst we see the noble oaks of the forest scattered and laid low, we stand in amazement and wonder before the majesty of that hoary tree which seems to defy the attack of the storm and the waste of time. Whilst we see the great ones whom God has raised to direct His people pass away, we cannot but admit that Pius IX. himself engrosses the attention in a greater degree of every considerate Christian mind. His life has extended as it were into futurity to meet the mighty events of this the strangest age since the time that the Son of God appeared upon earth. His mind, calm and strong amidst the infirmities and decrepitude of age, is a marvel of strength—a tower rising firm, raised and sustained by the hand of the Almighty. But we may live to see him also taken away, and the Church renew herself and her members; yet, still living, young and fresh, generation after generation sending her noble and glorious children away to the futurity of eternity, she gathers up new pillars and new materials wherewith to perform the great mission that was left her, of taking the place of the Son of God amid men on earth. And when we consider the lives of the glorious ones passing away, we are cheered with the brilliancy of the endless days of eternity, reflecting on the words with which I opened my discourse, that although their bodies indered are "buried in peace," their fame and their glorious name deserve to live generation after generation. "Let the people narrate their wisdom, and let the Church sound forth their praise."

BISHOP PERIGUEUX'S PASTORAL.

THE following is a portion of Bishop Perigueux' Pastoral for publishing which the Paris 'Universe', was "suspended" at the instigation of Bismarck:—

"Far then from allowing our hearts to be shaken at the sight of the persecutions which the Holy Church is suffering, let us raise our courage according to the recommendation of our common Father in that beautiful hymn of victory which he himself has borrowed from St. John Chrysostom, and which in our turn we will gather from his sacred lips.

"Many waves and storms threaten us, but we are not afraid of being overwhelmed, for we stand upon the rock. Though the sea rage, it cannot melt the rock; though the waves arise, yet they cannot sink the bark of Jesus. There is nothing mightier than the Church. The Church is stronger than heaven itself. *Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.* What words are these? *Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against.* If you do not believe in words, believe in deeds. How many tyrants have tried to oppress the Church? How many gridirons, how many furnaces, how many wild beasts, how many swords have been prepared against her? How much have they accomplished? Nothing. Where are her foes? They are forgotten. Where is the Church? She shines more brightly than the sun.

"Dauntless, unyielding in the faith, let us redouble our fervour in prayer. If the Church has nothing to fear from persecution, many feeble souls may nevertheless find therein an occasion of falling and of eternal damnation. Let us seek Divine help, and let us implore with our whole strength that soon the blessed day may come, when the liberated Church shall be able to go forward unimpeded in the natural course of her divine and beneficent mission."

A somewhat romantic case is reported by the Hobart Town 'Mercury' of July 17:—"Yesterday morning a fair-fronted young fellow, of about 23, who answered to the name of Theophilus Davis was charged at the instance of Mr McGregor with having deserted his whaling ship Asia, now lying at Recherche Bay. Upon the charge being read, Mr Graves rose and mentioned that his learned friend Mr Hookey and himself appeared on behalf of the defendant, and at the same time stated that the case was a most extraordinary one and surrounded with singular circumstances. The facts were that the youth before the Bench was heir to a baronetcy, and had lately received a legacy of £20,000 from his uncle, besides being entitled to several estates in England and Wales. The shipping master, Mr Hawthorne, had received £100 from the executors of his uncle's will, to pay his passage homeward; and part of this sum has already been expended in clothing the boy as he stood. Mr Graves contended this case was not one of ordinary desertion, and that had Captain Bayley or His Worship been placed under similar circumstances, they would have done no less. Captain Bayley generously withdrew the charge. Our hero left the Court with his counsel, and within 24 hours will be on the way homeward to his father's house in the land of his birth."

Victory lies with the National party in the matter of the Drogheda petition. Dr. O'Leary retains his seat, paying, however, his own costs. This decision was announced by Judge Barry, and on its becoming known in Drogheda, a scene of popular rejoicing was witnessed in that patriotic town for which there are but few parallels,

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

By the arrival of the Tararua at Hokitika, and the Tartar at Auckland, we are in possession of European news by both the San Francisco and Suez routes. The following are the principal items of interest:—

LONDON, August 11.—Bazine escaped on Sunday night by a vessel supposed to be bound for Italy.

In the circular despatch, Bismarck proposes European recognition of the Spanish Government.

The Northumberland has arrived. The Macgregor has reached San Francisco.

Sir James Fergusson has resigned the Governorship of New Zealand. The Marquis of Normanby succeeds him.

England and France recognise the Spanish Government.

Bazine's escape was planned by his wife. He descended the cliffs by a rope-ladder, and was conveyed away by a vessel in waiting. The officials in connection with the fortresses have been placed under surveillance.

Mr Cairns, brother to the Lord Chancellor, succeeds to the Governorship of Queensland.

The Scottish team won the Flecho Shield at the Wimbledon meeting, England second, Ireland third.

The English Insurance Company's last case has come before the Court of Exchequer, in which the question was raised whether a policy-holder had a right to travel without the Company's permission. Dr Beasley re-insured his life for £1000 sterling; went to New Zealand, and died. His heirs were refused the money on the grounds that the Company had not allowed him to go to New Zealand, but the Court compelled them to pay.

London papers say that the Liberal party will likely lose their leader in consequence of Mr Gladstone proposing to take his ease in Italy.

It is stated, in recent letters from Berlin, that Prince Bismarck is preparing to take another important step in his war upon the Church. It is said that the Government will present a Bill during the present Session to regulate religious processions, and to prevent them from using highways.

Nothing has been heard of the Austrian expedition, which started for the Polar Seas in the Regthoff two years ago. The 'Constant Messenger' requests all travellers and seamen who may have learned any news about the expedition to communicate to the Foreign Office, Vienna, or to the Admiralty, St. Petersburg.

Thirty victims of the disaster of the yacht Foam were found on the 31st, on the American shore, nearly opposite Niagara.

In the House of Lords, on the 24th July, a member asked whether the Government made any remonstrance to France against the connivance of the authorities in violation of the Spanish frontier by the Carlists, and urged that, by the ordinary courtesy due from one civilised nation to another, there should be no unnecessary delay in the formal recognition of the Spanish Government by Great Britain.

Earl Derby, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that the recognition of the Spanish Government at present would be premature. He said it would be better that such a recognition should be the collective act of the European Powers.

London telegrams of July 24 say that there is an alarming outbreak of small-pox at Newmarket. Upwards of 60 cases are reported. The authorities asked the Jockey Club to permit them to convert the grand stand into a hospital where the afflicted persons may be quartered.

John Mitchel arrived at Cork on July 17. He is ill, but will go to Dublin. The Fenian Amnesty Association will form a procession, with a torchlight demonstration. A banquet will be given in his honor.

A Berlin journal says that war between Russia and China is inevitable, in consequence of the designs of the latter upon Kashgar.

The Committee of the Agricultural Laborers' Union in London have adopted resolutions declaring that, "As we are not justified in appealing to the public for support for the locked-out laborers in the Eastern counties during the harvest, therefore we offer them the alternative of emigration or depending on their own resources;" and the committee is negotiating for easier terms of emigration to Canada.

Gaskell Brothers, cotton merchants, Liverpool have failed; liabilities, £96,000.

A special despatch to the 'Daily News' reports the destruction of property by floods in Moravia; 200 persons killed, and many houses swept away.

It is announced from Beyrout that a large party of Prussian explorers begun excavations at Tyre, with a corps of over 100 workmen. It is thought that Bilboa may soon be visited for the same purpose.

At a fire in the Jewish quarters at Stamboul, over 500 houses were burned. The Sultan had two Pashas thrown into prison, and their estates confiscated, because they did not seem concerned about it. The net proceeds, however, were not turned over to the homeless families, but given to a favorite Sultana.

An accident on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway caused the death of several persons.

A fire in Galata, Constantinople, was brought under control after raging for six hours. About 500 houses were destroyed. The loss is estimated at £500,000.

Advices from India represent that fears are entertained of cholera breaking out among the 50,000 pilgrims assembled in Pooree for the Juggernaut festivities. The Southern districts are still without rain. The little that has fallen in some sections has done no good.

A colliery explosion has occurred at Wigan. Fifteen persons were killed.

Despatches from India announce that the inundations are subsiding.

Thirty-five thousand gallons of creosote were destroyed by fire at Rohe ulhe, England.

Albert Grant, member for Kidderminster, has been unseated for corrupt practices.

Rochefort is still in London, and will probably remain there.

The statement that young Duke Nicholas was sentenced to banishment for stealing his mother's diamonds is officially denied. His case is still under the consideration of the Emperor. The American woman who induced him to commit the crime proves to be Josey Mansfield who caused the shooting of Fisk by Stokes.

A Japanese expedition against Formosa has started, China paying the expenses of the expedition and guaranteeing the safety of foreigners.

Several revolts among the peasantry of North Prussia, owing to a change in the local Government have occurred. The troops have been called out, and came into serious collision with the people.

The Freemasons of Italy have expelled the Pope from their Order, which he had joined in his youth. The ground of expulsion was his refusal to answer certain charges preferred against him in 1865.

Otago eight per cent. matured debentures will be taken up by the Bank of New Zealand of July 1.

AMERICAN SUMMARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The ship Warrior Queen, from Otago, New Zealand, went ashore, at 6 p.m., on July 20, four miles north of Point Hayes. The boats were got out immediately. The captain remained on board all night, and at 4 a.m. the following day all hands left. The wreck was sold the following day for 760 dollars, but up to the present time nothing has been done towards saving the property, in consequence of the state of the weather. The accident occurred during the prevalence of a dense fog.

Since the Tartar arrived at San Francisco, the sheriff's officers, have been on board, Messrs. J. C. Meckle and Co. having sued the agent Mr Leves, for 19,544 dollars—the amount expended by them as agents. Matters have been arranged, as far as the steamer is concerned, to allow Messrs. Williams, Blanchard and Co., agents for the owners of the Tartar, to send her with the mails and passengers.

Another great fire devastated Chicago. It broke out at 5 p.m. on July 14, and continued to burn with unabated fury until 2 a.m. on the 18th, during which time it swept down some of the finest buildings in the city. About sixteen blocks were burned. The loss is estimated at 3,000,000 dollars, which is covered by about 800,000 dollars insurance.

A terrible storm broke over Eastern Nevada, and fell on the town of Eureka, Nevada, with full force. In addition, a waterspout, which had been gathering for hours, burst on the deluged town. Twenty lives were lost.

There have been fearful floods in Pennsylvania, which deluged several towns. Twenty-two miles of country were submerged, 200 lives were lost, and a million of dollars' worth of property destroyed. The accounts fill several columns of the papers. In Alleghany City the sewers burst, and the water rushed down the streets to a depth of ten feet in torrents, sweeping away houses, and drowning many persons. Pittsburg suffered the greatest loss.

The Government intend prosecuting all Mormons in the Salt Lake City who have gone into polygamy since the passing of the Polygamy Bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

It will be remembered that a statement was made in the English newspapers recently (said to be on the authority of the British Consul at New York) to the effect that 40,000 skilled workmen were prepared to leave the United States and proceed to England. That statement has been officially denied by the American authorities. It probably arose out of a cringing offer of a Mr Wood, "who for a long time resided in the State of Ohio," and has offered to take over to England 20,000 farm laborers, who would work in gangs at 14s per week from April to November, and 10s per week during the rest of the year. To this, their food would require to be added, amounting, at the lowest calculation, to 1s 6d per day. Even assuming that Mr Wood could induce 20,000 men to leave the United States on these conditions, the average rate of pay would be so far in excess of what the Laborers' Union demands, that we do not wonder the Cambridgeshire farmers have been deaf to the charmer. It is said that "one of these men will do as much work as three average English hands," to which we remark, that we don't believe it.

General Trochu has declared his intention of leaving France, and spending the remainder of his life in religious retirement.

A property in the King's County has realised £13,650, the whole of which, less the costs of sale, will be devoted to providing a new Convalescent Hospital for Dublin. Such was the benevolent design of the owner, the late M. B. Mullins, Esq., of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, whose will left this and other sums for the same purpose. A couple of years ago, shortly after his death, appeared the usual notice, setting forth his charitable donations to various hospitals, &c.; they amounted to nearly £6000. At a future time nearly £10,000 more will be available for the purposes of the Convalescent Hospital; so that, in all, the poor and suffering will owe to this gentleman's consideration for them benefits to the amount of about £30,000. Nor does this cover many kind deeds which his will directed.

A NEW NEEDLE.—A lady in San Francisco, the 'Chronicle' of that city says, has invented a new needle, the improvement consisting in making a needle any size without an eye for the thread, but with, instead, a hole bored longitudinally in the head or larger end thereof to the depth of a quarter of an inch or thereabouts, which hole is arranged with a screw thread. The needle, it is claimed, will carry any kind of thread, and can be used for every purpose. It is thought that it will be valuable also as a surgical needle as it will require but one thread, the advantage of which will be that a smaller hole will be made in passing the needle through any substance that would have to be made partially doubled thread of the ordinary eyed needle.

Silver medals have been awarded to Dr. Livingstone's faithful followers. The Government pays £1,000 for arrears of wages.

FIRE IN PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

On Saturday, hundreds visited the scene of the fire reported in our issue of this day to have broken out on the premises of Messrs Guthrie and Larnach. Hundreds too, who, having been present when it raged fiercest, could hardly have failed to contrast with the calm of day the hurry, the confusion, and the din of early morning. Scorched and blackened masses showed how mercilessly the fire had done its work; smouldering and hissing timbers indicated an extreme unwillingness to relinquish its prey; long lines of serpentine-like hose lay here and there, suggestive of the peril that had passed; while the fatigued and almost exhausted appearance of Captain Wain, and his hard-working and gallant band, together with the almost untouched appearance of adjoining buildings, presented additional evidence of their great value as a fire brigade. The fire was first discovered by Alfred Hamilton, the night-watchman at Messrs Guthrie and Larnach's, after going the round of the premises between a quarter and half-past 3 o'clock. He first saw flames, 4ft. high, issuing from the vicinity of the boiler, situated at the north side of the building. The exact spot where the fire was supposed to have originated was carefully examined by him about half-an-hour before it was discovered. On observing the first indication he ran up the yard, opened the front gate, and gave the alarm. He afterwards turned on the water, and endeavored to extinguish the fire by playing on it with the firm's hose. His efforts, however, as the result proved, were futile. Near the spot where the fire broke out were shavings and light timber. The flames quickly spread from one piece of timber to another, "leaping higher, higher, higher," until the scared watchman, with his face badly scorched, was compelled to retire. Soon a great deal of the closely-packed inflammable material was all aglow, and soon, too, the appearances were most alarming. A short time afterwards one portion of the large chimney was absolutely red-hot; and it will be necessary, it is said, to take it down. Fanned into greater fierceness by the pursuing wind, the fire soon approached the Spanish restaurant, belonging to Mr Guardiola, a building of three storeys, in which there were that night sleeping 54 persons. And now a scene of great confusion was witnessed. The boarders—all the property of some of whom, it is said, pecuniary and otherwise, was in their bedrooms—endeavoured to remove what they could before the flames rushed in to prevent them. But with nothing to facilitate their progress beyond a staircase only about 2ft. wide, they almost of necessity met with many hindrances while going in and out of the building. Some had even to get down from the upper storeys by means of ropes. Meanwhile the fire continued to spread with alarming rapidity. It ultimately communicated with the restaurant, and soon that, with the adjoining building, in the occupation of Mr R. T. Haworth, was enveloped in flames. The Brigade were promptly on the spot, but many complaints were made that there was a great deal too much delay in the ringing of the fire-bell. No time was lost by the Brigade in endeavoring to beat back the advancing enemy. And what a hissing, crackling, and spluttering was then heard! Shortly after the last of the inmates left the restaurant, the buildings and timber ignited were one vast sheet of flame. Then, indeed, the Brigade had great difficulties to cope with, amongst them heat almost unbearable, and smoke almost stifling. Continuous streams of water were poured into the burning mass. The main jet was pointed against the Prince of Wales Hotel, on the opposite side of the street, which building is surrounded by wooden houses. The close proximity of the hotel to the property destroyed, and the fact that it escaped unscorched—although protected perhaps somewhat by a timely change of wind, and the brick portion of the premises first attacked—bears testimony to the often admitted efficiency of the Brigade. As on all previous occasions, their efforts to prevent the spread of the fire were arduous and continuous. At last, the roof and side walls of the restaurant gave way, and then flew up from the burning mass an immense body of sparks that heightened in no small degree the terrible grandeur of the scene. The immigrants located at the old barracks, aided by many willing persons, succeeded in getting their clothes out of the dépôt; but this building was fortunately not damaged, the fire being confined entirely to Messrs Guthrie and Larnach's, Haworth's, and the Spanish Restaurant. A number of women, half-dressed, were seen rushing about the street with children in their arms, excited and naturally much frightened. The only explanation that can be given regarding the origin of the fire is, that a spark from the engine must have fallen amongst the timber. One of the most painful results of the conflagration is the fact that 200 men have been thrown out of employment. The Corporation, however, have made arrangements by which Messrs Guthrie and Larnach will be able to erect temporary premises between Bond and Crawford streets, in a very short time, and most of the hands, with the exception of those in the manufacturing department, will be almost immediately employed. We understand that on Saturday the agent of the New Zealand Insurance Company intimated that a cheque would be handed for the amount of the insurance, £3,000, due to Messrs Guthrie and Larnach, directly it was applied for. Permission was also given by that company to remove the débris. Arrangements have been made with different timber merchants in town by which there will only be a short delay to the customers of the firm in executing their orders. The greatest injury was done to the manufactory, engine-room, store, and offices; the iron shed was not damaged. Quite recently the firm had received some improved machinery from home. Luckily it was in the premises which the fire did not reach, and it will, therefore, be brought into operation immediately. Constable Murdoch, it appears, passed on the opposite side of the road a few minutes before the alarm was given; all then appeared to be right. He proceeded as far as the Government house, and, on returning, observed flames issuing from Messrs Guthrie and Larnach's premises. The police, under the superintendence of Sub-Inspector Mallard, were present, and rendered valuable assistance in restraining the progressive efforts of the crowd. The fire, if not of the most costly character, certainly sent forth the strongest volume of flames of any that has been witnessed in Dunedin for many years. The whole of Saturday the Brigade were engaged

endeavoring to extinguish the slumbering embers in different parts of the yard, the material being removed from place to place by men specially engaged for the purpose, so as to leave no chances of the flames being revived. Yesterday strict watch was also kept, lest there should be any further necessity for the Brigade's services. During the day a large portion of the wall which divided the timber-yard from Crawford street fell. A large number of persons were in the immediate neighborhood at the time, but fortunately nobody was injured, nor, so far as we have heard, was anybody hurt from the first alarm of fire until it was extinguished. What goes to justify in some degree the remarks made by many persons as to the delay in ringing the bell is the fact that the watchman warden on one of the platforms at the Gaol states that shortly after 4 o'clock, and fully five minutes before the bell rang, he saw flames shooting up in a great body, and heard people shouting as they hurried along the streets. A system which is adopted in many large places of business in the Old Country, might with advantage be carried out here. It is that of placing a peg, or tell tale clock, at or near the spot where a fire is most likely to originate. Forming part of the fixture are a number of pegs, one of which is removed by the watchman perhaps every half-hour. Should he fall asleep, or in any other way neglect his duty, the pegs, equal in number to the half-hours he has been neglectful, appear against him as evidence on the following morning. It has also been suggested that the Sergeant of Police on duty should be furnished with a key of such large establishments, and be authorised to visit the watchman every half-hour to ascertain whether he is on the alert; but here it should likewise be mentioned that the watchman was supposed to give warning every half-hour during the night, so that the policeman on duty in that particular neighborhood might himself be satisfied that strict watch was being kept on the premises. There is no doubt, however, that the tell-tale clock would be the most efficient check that could be introduced. We understand that the watchman at the Bell-tower has reported that the first he saw of the fire was a narrow-shaped flame, issuing from what he thought to be an attic window, at about five minutes past 4 o'clock; and he then ran down the steps and rang the bell. One of the police officers on duty at the time has reported that when at the corner of Prince street and Rattray street he saw indications of fire. He paused for a moment to satisfy himself that the reflection was really that of a fire, and then ran towards the Bell Tower. Immediately after ascending the Dowling street steps, he called out to the watchman at the tower. The latter asked about the precise locality of the fire, whereupon the constable said the glare which he had witnessed appeared to come from near the Gridiron Hotel. Immediately afterwards the bell rang. Captain Wain had 25 men under command, five less than usual; and we believe that this, the last fire, furnished further proof that the Brigade should be strengthened by at least ten more men. Members of the Brigade kept watch until last evening, when they were relieved by Messrs Guthrie and Larnach's own servants. While the fire was raging the Brigade had between 12,000ft. and 13,000ft. of hose in use, and as many as nine streams of water were fighting for victory with the flames that made many think when they left their beds, that a very great portion of Dunedin, and not merely a part of a block, was on fire. Fortunately, Dunedin has an efficient Brigade, who, on Saturday morning, were backed up by a good supply of water. As showing the intensity of the heat, it may be mentioned that several of the helmets of the firemen are reported to be literally shrivelled up.

The following were the insurances on buildings destroyed:—

MESSRS GUTHRIE AND LARNAOH.				
	Building.	Machinery.	Stock.	Total.
Victoria Company	...	£500	...	£1,500
South British	...	500	...	250
Australian Alliance	...	150	...	350
Standard	...	750	...	—
Norwich Union	...	250	...	1,000
National	...	500	...	500
New Zealand	...	1,500	...	1,000
	Grand total	...	...	£13,750

MESSRS R. AND T. HAWORTH.				
Royal Insurance Company	...	...	...	£1,000
New Zealand	...	...	...	500

SPANISH RESTAURANT.				
New Zealand Insurance Company	...	...	...	£500

—'Guardian.'

LIP READING.—Lord Granville presided at the examination of the children who are being educated under the direction of the Association for the Oral Instruction of the deaf and dumb, at 12, Fitzroy square, London. Rabelais tells of a young Italian—one Nello de Gabriellis—who, though deaf, understood all that was said by merely watching the lips of the speakers. Nevertheless up to the present time the system of teaching the deaf and dumb to communicate by signs has usually obtained. In the last century, however, Amman, a Swiss physician, then living in Holland, taught his pupils to watch closely with their eyes the changes which came over his face and lips when he uttered words, and then to imitate those changes before a mirror. Perfected in Holland and Germany, this system is now taught by Mr Van Praagh assisted by three ladies, at 12, Fitzroy square. There are now 36 children on the books. The children being called before Mr Van Praagh by their classes, the little ones repeated whatever he said, although they were, born and are absolutely deaf. "Give a picture," said the speaker, and a little boy ran and brought a painting of a farm yard. A higher class repeated and wrote down strings of figures like 26,000,003, and worked sums in "Bills of parcels." In answering questions some of them displayed remarkable intelligence. One described a visit to Wales with her sisters; another child, being asked for what Oxford and Cambridge were famous, replied with unconscious satire, "The boat race." The list of those present included Mr Jefferson Davis.

THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE CELT.

AWAY where the fiery Southern sun looks down upon the rushing streams and dense forests of Tasmania—where the Himalayas soar to heaven, and the waters of the Ganges roll—where the Pyramids, defying time, still cast their shadows on the land of the Pharos—by the northern Steppes, on the shores of the Euxine, or where arise the minarets in the crescent-crowned city of the Sultan—there, imprinted in the soil, carved on the rock of time, distinct and ineffaceable, are traced the footsteps of the Irishman. Where gleam the spires of Monterey, in the land of the Montezumas—where the mighty Amazon rushes to the embrace of the sea—where the fierce hurricane sweeps over the Western prairie, or fair winds fill the sails of commerce on the bosom of the Northern lakes—there are found the ready hand and the fearless heart of the child of Erin. Wherever the embattled hosts of Tyranny were trampled down—wherever the flag of Liberty was unfurled—wherever the hired mercenaries of a despot dared to trample on a people's rights—there flashed the fiery sword, there glowed the heroic heart, there waved the glorious flag of the unconquered Celt. That flag has fluttered amid the glare of battle, with victory on its folds, from the Scheldt to the Potomac, from Fontenoy to Fredericksburgh. In America, as in Europe, it has led the forlorn hope—first in the vanguard, last in the retreat, and never yet has dishonor or shame sullied its green folds. In their own land, denied the rights of freemen, ground down to the earth by a mighty, merciless enemy, the sons of Ireland seek in other climes that reward for their genius and enterprise, which a tyrant power denies them at home. And wherever art rears her highest temples—wherever science surmounts the most formidable barriers, there is found the busy brain, the unerring skill of the Irish workman. The voice of the Celt is heard in song from the sunny slopes of his native mountains to the uttermost ends of the earth. "Lala Rookh" is sung by the Arabs of the desert, and the writer of this article has heard "The Harp that once through Tara's Hall" sung in the forests of Canada around an Indian camp fire. The immortal melodies of Moore are known as far as civilisation extends, and are sung in the lady's boudoir as well as in the cot of the peasant. And who has not heard the glorious music of Ireland? On the march, in the camp, in the bivouac, and on the battle-field it soothes, inspires, invigorates the soldier, and he rushes to death as fearlessly to the strains of "Garryowen" as he would to a dance in his native village.

The round towers of his country stand to-day, solid as the mountains that overshadow them, to attest to the world the genius, the enterprise, and the glory of ancient Ireland. The sun rose, and his rays illuminated those Irish towers 3000 years ago. He sets to-night, but ere he sinks to rest, his bright beams fall and gild those very towers raised by our Celtic sires, when earth was young, when time was but a babe. Tadmor is gone, Baalbec is in ruins, the Coliseum is but a decayed relic; they have outlived them all, and were, perhaps, in being before Cheops designed his first Egyptian pyramid. The impassioned Celt, no matter where he treads, looks back with love to these old towers, the green hills, and the ruined abbeys of his own fair land. They linger in his memory, and mingle with his dreams. The beauty of Italy, the grandeur of Niagara, or the sublimity of the Alpine hills cannot efface them. Lusting is the love, and fond the affection that breathes and burns in the Celtic soul. Scattered over the earth, "as far as the breeze can soar or ocean foun," they wander. In the log-built cot by the St. Lawrence, or in the imperial halls of the great and mighty ones of earth, that love is still the same. And never did the children of Israel yearn to salute their new-built Zion with a more holy love—never did the wandering tribes with more glowing ardour long for a glimpse of the promised land than do the exiled children of Erin long for the day, when, gathered from the shores of the four seas, they shall return, and stand on their native soil in the name of freedom and freedom's God, salute the free flag of their fathers, and place the diadem of Liberty upon the beauteous brow of unconquered motherland.—'Irish World.'

IRELAND'S PART IN HISTORY.

FROM the 'Edinburgh Review' we clip the following testimony to the ability and learning of the sons of Ireland. It is such a rare occurrence to find a journalist with the moral courage to do justice to Ireland, that we publish the article with pleasure:—

"Ireland has always played a part in history out of all proportion to its size and population. Isolated by the sea almost as effectually as by a chain of mountains from the Continent, inhabited by a people who for ages were strangers to all the arts of life, subsisting by the most rude and homely agriculture; and rescued but slowly from the depths of anarchy and political barbarism, it has, nevertheless, produced within a period of little more than a hundred years, over the widest arena of human enterprise, and in all the highest branches of human knowledge, a notable band of scholars and divines, philosophers and poets, statesmen and warriors, who challenge the admiration of the whole world. It is a singular circumstance, however, that up to a comparatively recent period, nearly all the distinguished triumphs of Irishmen have been won in foreign lands. In the early ages, and especially from the middle of the sixth to the middle of the ninth century, when the lights of Roman civilisation had been all but extinguished, and the oscillations of the human understanding had reached their lowest point, the Irish missionaries swarmed from their conventual schools over England, Scotland, France, and Germany, for the conversion of the heathen. It was from this spot that Charlemagne gathered round the brightest spot of Christendom those learned strangers, eager for metaphysical combat and foremost in all the literary tournaments, who became the supple and powerful instruments of the civilization he sought to promote. Ireland was studied with conventual schools, which preserved the learning of the West, but these institutions, including even the great Armagh and Lismore Colleges, to which thousands of youths flocked from the Continent, were evidently only large seminaries for priests, a body possessing even in those days no great learning

even in greater communities. The martial glory of the Irish has also been chiefly won upon foreign battle fields. It was the remark of Voltaire that the Irish who showed themselves the bravest soldiers in France and Spain had always behaved shamefully at home. The taunt is hardly justifiable, for their value at Clontarf, Aughrim, Blackwater, and Limerick was incontestable, though their most brilliant achievements were reserved for the Continent. Napoleon might have said of the Irish what he is reported to have said of the Poles, that they formed soldiers more rapidly than other people. Whether they fought for France under Turenne or St. Ruth or for Spain under her finest generals—whether against Italians or Netherlands, or French or Spanish—no swords cut deeper than theirs; and the plains of Raucoup, the ramparts of Lafeldt, the slopes of Fontenoy, and the fierce battles of Luzara, Guillestre, Emorin, and Cremona, witnessed their fierce onset, and displayed their matchless discipline. The more recent history of war tells how from Assaye to Vittoria, from Vimeira to Waterloo, and from Crimea to India, they maintained the glory of the English name. Nor can it be denied that no part of the United Kingdom has sent forth men of greater mark in our common history. It was Ireland, that gave the Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Castle-reagh, and Lord Palmerston to the State; it was Ireland that gave Goldsmith, Moore, and Edgeworth to literature, Mulready and Maclise to art, and has given Tyndal to science. It was Ireland that sent Burke and Sheridan, Grattan and Plunkett, Shiel and O'Connell to the House of Commons. We know not by what perversion of fact and reason Ireland is supposed to repudiate any of these glorious names, because they are not the names of Celtic Irishmen. As well might Scotland repudiate Burns, Adam Smith, and Watt because they are not Highlanders! The magnitude of their genius raised these men from an Irish origin to Imperial services and Imperial fame."

"THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS."

FOR long years the Protestant press has been in the habit of attributing to the Jesuits the axiom that "the end justifies the means," and they have based thereon many of the charges which they have brought against the Church in general and the Jesuits in particular. But the fanatics who lead the intemperate crusade against intemperance, have far overstepped the wildest charges that were ever brought against the Jesuits in the insane and illegal crusade which they are perpetrating at present. They not only trample under foot the divine law in which the Apostles says, "Let your moderation be known to all men," but they moreover bring disrepute upon the sanctity of prayer, weaken its potency, destroy its influence, and then they overthrow the legal enactments of the land in their illegal spirit of fanaticism.

Professor Tyndal, when he made his virulent attack on the potency of prayer, and tried to root out from the human heart its holy spirit, did not accomplish in all his anti-Christian essays one tithe the evil which these fanatics are likely to hurl upon the divinely instituted appeal to the throne of Grace. They make of prayer a delusion and a snare. They disgrace the sanctity of prayer by introducing it into atmospheres that reek with the fumes of the infernal regions, and wicked indeed must they be who offer these prayers, when we see how little they avail for the cause for which they are offered.

This whole movement is nothing but the outcroppings of that spirit of fanaticism which is as likely to be levelled at the Catholic Church as at any other "evil" in our midst. These deluded people look upon us Catholics as benighted, ignorant and misguided mortals whose situation is deplorable, and upon whom these modern Pharisees will make a crusade at no distant day similar in all respects to the present abomination. As long as fanatics confine their operations to their several churches, none can complain, but the moment they enter any man's dwelling or store, for the purpose of forcing their fanaticism upon him, that moment they become trespassers, and are liable to the laws of the land.

This crusade is nothing more than an extended field of operation for fanatical zealots, some of whom have entered the houses of Catholic families in this city, and "prayed" therein for the "h-o-l-y l-e-i-g-h-t" of the "h-o-l-y-g-o-s-p-e-l" to pierce the scales of Papal darkness which covered their Catholic eyes. And having become accustomed to that kind of illegal trespassing upon the rights of private citizens, they take temperance for a cloak to extend their operations.

Let the tide of fanaticism but lead in the direction of the Catholic Church, and—if we permitted it—we would find a band of howling Dervishes around the portal of every Catholic Church in the land, "praying" (save the mark!) for the conversion of "the Catholic people" to the light of the Gospel; and those shams would imagine they were doing their whole duty to their country, the community and themselves, in thus disturbing the peace, and indirectly casting odium upon the Church of God.

Intemperance, bad as it is, is not the only curse that festers in the body politic. We have other sins that cry to Heaven for vengeance far more loudly than drunkenness. We have other places that contain more iniquity than the public bar-room, and if the crusaders want to see vice in its most hideous form, they must defer their visits until darkness shrouds the city, when they can behold enough to make them think the task of cleaning the Augean stable was child's play compared with the work they have undertaken.

The present movement is wrong. Its illegality alone condemns it, and for the bad precedent which it sets, it deserves the condemnation of every Christian in the land. None of the acts have ever accomplished for temperance one tithe of the good which has been secured for the holy cause by the Catholic Church. Yet whilst they have tried Maine law, prohibition, oath-bound societies, crusades, and sensational schemes of all sorts, without accomplishing anything, the Catholic Church has directed her efforts through the pure spirit of religion, and through her holy teachings, her example, and her precepts she has won thousands of pure souls to temperance and religion which could never be rescued from the vortex of intemperance by all the crusades that ever emanated from the addled brains of fanaticism under the cloak of religion and reform.—'Catholic Sentinel.'

WHITHER?

BY MARY A. MCMULLEN (UNA).

[An Irish paper of a recent date says that this Spring "there is a continuous stream of young people leaving Drogheda to embark for the far West." Years ago it was like rending the heart-strings to say farewell to Ireland. Has the love of land grown weaker, or is the country changed? We may bury under the cypress our hopes of an Irish nation, when the Celt walks quietly out of his home to give possession to the Saxon.]

Whither, oh, whither, so swiftly rushing,
Far from your ancient and storied land?
Where can you seek for more fruitful valleys,
Breezes more bracing, or scenes more grand?
Where? You are leaving your hearts behind you,
Here will they linger though far you roam.
Why do you turn from the land that loves you?
Why are you hastening away from home?

Wherefore, oh, wherefore, my sons, my daughters,
Flee you away to a stranger shore?
Thousand before you went o'er the waters,
Went—but alas! they returned no more.
Now is their clay but the soil of strangers,
Lost are their children to me for aye;
What do they care for the hills of their fathers
Watched through their tears as they sailed away.

"Ah!" do you sigh, "we can stay no longer?
Strangers are lords of our rightful soil;
Theirs is the wealth of the teeming valleys,
Our the struggle, the woe, the toil;
Right has departed, and we must follow."
Why, oh, my sons! You have strong, true hands—
Better to fall for your homes than perish
Toiling unknown and in distant lands.

Whither, for still you are going, going?
Oh! will you leave me alone—alone—
Here with tyrant to mock the anguish
Wrung from my heart for my children gone?
Lo! you may see on the world's broad pages
Written my doom as you leave the shore:
Ireland, one of the oldest, the proudest,
Grandest of nations exists no more.

Whither, oh, whither? the plains, the mountains,
The rivers are calling; all are yours—
Yours, if you strive for them. Win and hold them—
Long as the ocean or earth endures.
Stay where your hearts are, my sons, my daughters,
Lust to your nation's, your mother's cry;
Stay, ere I weep out my soul in sorrow,
Cover my brow in the dust and die!

A REMARKABLE CHAPTER.

(Continued.)

In respect to the great calamities which Anna Maria announces as impending over mankind, as well as the splendid triumph which will follow for the Pope and the Church, together with the renovation of the entire world, one may say that such is the general object and the common end of all the prophecies, whether ancient or modern, which bear upon these latter times. Each sees, it is true, has added or dwelt more at large on some special circumstances, but they all agree in two leading features. First, they all point to some terrible convulsion, to a revolution springing from the most deep-rooted impiety, consisting in formal opposition to God and His truth, and resulting in the most formidable persecution to which the Church has ever been subjected; and, secondly, they all promise for this same Church a victory more splendid and complete than she has ever achieved here below. We may add another point upon which there is a remarkable agreement in the catena of modern prophecies, and that is the peculiar connection between the fortunes of France and those of the Church and the Holy See, as also the large part which that country has still to play in the history of the Church and of the world, and will continue to play to the end of time. Pius IX., indeed, is reported to have addressed these encouraging words to the Bishop of Poitiers, when speaking of the calamities which the French were enduring:—"Let them console themselves, and hope in the midst of their terrible trials, for France shall not perish. God has great designs in her regard, and she will be more than over the firm support of the Church." And Mgr. Droux Brézé, Bishop of Moulins, in an allocution which he delivered after his return to his diocese, declared that the Holy Father had said to him, "No, no, France shall not perish; if France were to perish it would be a sign that those evil days which are to precede the end of time had arrived."

The Revolution first attacked France, which we have seen bruised and lacerated by its fangs, and from thence it has extended, and yet has to extend, its ravages to other lands, but everything leads us to expect renovation to spring from the same quarter whence the evil arose. "France," says P. Calixte, "the first to be punished for excesses, will also be the first to arise, by a sudden and, as it were, miraculous restoration under a good and wise monarch. She will then aid the other nations to stifle in their bosoms that revolution which they have received from her." These anticipations may be said to express the hopes and confident expectations of Catholics, as they are also supported by the general voice of modern prophecy reckoning from the first formation of Christendom.

We need scarcely add that in recording any unfulfilled prophecies either of Anna Maria Taigi or of others, however well attested, we are not presuming to pass any confident judgment respecting them. We know that the gift of prophecy, like the gift of miracles, is possessed by the Church of God, but, apart from and previous to any pronouncement

of the Holy See, we have no title to do more than express with all submission an opinion in regard to any particular prophecy as in regard also to any alleged miracle. One of the errors of which we are especially bound to beware, is that of fixing the precise time for the accomplishment of this or that prediction. "Many of the faithful," says P. Curicque, "strike upon this rock of dates;" and he proceeds to quote a very apposite remark of the Curé de Malétable (who is said himself to have received supernatural lights): "We must be very reserved," says the Curé, "in our applications and, above all, in fixing epochs. I have myself often been deceived by judging of things after this manner in which we commonly judge of the distance of objects which we view against the horizon. If, for instance, you look at several summits of mountains in the same direction, you may perhaps be able to calculate with tolerable accuracy the distance which separates you from the nearest, but, as the wide valleys which are on the opposite side are hidden from your sight, you readily believe, and are often mistaken in this belief, that the second peak is very near the first; nay, you sometimes fancy that both rest on the same base. He for whom the Lord vouchsafes to lift up a little the veil which conceals the future, is liable to fall into this error when the epoch of certain future events remains concealed: he judges that these latter facts follow close upon their precursors, and this often is not the case." "If the seer himself may thus be deceived," adds P. Curicque, "what of us short-sighted ones?" Precipitation in fixing the date for the fulfilment of prophecies is the parent of subsequent incredulity. Persons who have suffered this disappointment come to despise all prophecy save that which they are bound by faith to believe, as being contained in the inspired record. But surely this attitude of mind is an unfortunate one, to say the least. One who thus puts aside almost with contempt all modern prophecy suffers a loss, since assuredly, if God has bestowed this gift upon His Church, it was intended for our consolation, encouragement, and support, as well as to maintain fresh in our minds what is so easily lost, the remembrance that we have no abiding-place amongst these gross, material, and transitory things which go to build up our present earthly state, but that we seek "a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God," looking for the setting up of that spiritual kingdom which shall finally break in pieces and supplant all the empires of the world. "Despise not prophecies," says the Apostle; "but prove all things: hold fast that which is good." In these few words we have both a command and a caution, summing up all that we need for our direction and guidance.

ANNA MARIA'S GIFT OF HEALING.

The power of healing was communicated to her in a vision not long after her conversion, at the time she inhabited the house in the little Strada Sdruciollo, near the Chigi palace. We possess the account put on record by Cardinal Peditini, to whom she frequently related all the particulars. She was seriously ill at the time, and during one night great fears were entertained of her life, when, towards the dawn of day, the Lord Jesus appeared to her. His demeanour, as she described it, was that of affectionate confidence. He was arrayed in a violet-colored garment, over which he wore a magnificent blue mantle, the wide folds of which he spread over her bed. "She told me," says the Cardinal, "that His beauty and grace were marvellous to behold. He took her hand, and kept it pressed closely in His own, while He held a long conversation with her. It was then that he told her that He chose her for His spouse, and that He communicated to her the gift of healing the sick by the touch of that hand which He held clasped in His own. He also cured her instantaneously of all her own maladies." So intense had been the joy of that interview that, when Jesus left her, she felt a pang of sorrow so poignant that it extracted from her a loud cry of anguish, which was heard all over the house and speedily brought all the terrified inmates to her bedside. She reassured them as best she might, for she did not tell them of the vision, saying only that she was perfectly cured; and, in fact, shortly afterwards she arose as usual, and went to Communion at the Madonna della Pietà, no vestige remaining of her late illness.

The witnesses who made their depositions in the canonical process testified to a very great number of miraculous cures which had been wrought by her and duly attested. Cardinal Peditini alone had taken notes of hundreds of which he had cognisance at the time they were performed; and thousands more, he added, have never been recorded. Indeed amongst the different supernatural gifts which she received there seems to have been none which she more liberally used for the benefit of her neighbor. We have seen her exert it even in favor of animals. The greater number of her cures were operated during the first years which followed her conversion, when, as we have related, her services were continually requested on behalf of the sick; and it may be added that, in devoting so much of her time to this external work of charity, she acted in strict obedience to her confessor. Her miraculous cures, however, were not all performed by the immediate touch of her hand; commonly, when called to the bedside of sick persons, she used to invoke the Blessed Trinity, then make the sign of the Cross devoutly over them, and give them her image of the Blessed Virgin to kiss. Several cases are recorded of her having healed persons afflicted with that most dreadful of all maladies, cancer, which may be regarded as well nigh incurable by human remedies; the means she commonly employed being the application of oil from the lamp which she kept ever burning before her Madonna. One of these cases was that of a gentlewoman belonging to the house of Albani, who could not resolve to submit to medical examination. Her confessor went to beg Anna Maria's assistance, who gave him some of the said oil, at the same time bidding him to exhort the sufferer to have faith. Its application removed the tumour that very night without the least pain. In the first fervor of her gratitude the gentlewoman expressed a strong desire to be made personally acquainted with her benefactress, and engaged to furnish as long as she lived the oil for her Madonna's lamp. As time went on, however, she failed to keep her promise, and God punished her avarice by sending her various troubles and maladies, which entailed great expenses upon her. Mother Doria, of the Convent of St. Dominica e Sisto, from similar motives of modesty had concealed at its commencement the same terrible disease with which she was afflicted. Growing worse, she sat

for the servant of God, and disclosed to her the nature of her malady ; adding, ' You must set about curing me ; I will not permit any doctor to examine me, and no one must know of my complaint.' It had now become really serious, for a wound had already formed. ' My mother,' replied Anna Maria, ' you apply to a very bad person ; I am quite frightened at your speaking in this way. Do not you know that I am a poor sinner ?' ' No matter,' rejoined the nun, ' you must cure me. I feel myself moved to ask this.' Then Anna Maria bade her make the sign of the Cross with the oil of her Madonna which she brought her, and the cancer disappeared miraculously. Another Religious of the Convent of the Bambin Gesù was to have an operation performed for the removal of a cancer. Anna Maria's prayers were requested. She replied, ' If the Religious has a great deal of faith the operation will not take place, but confidence is needed.' Unfortunately the nun as yet had very little. Her confessor labored to inspire her with the requisite sentiments, in which, if he was not entirely successful, the firm faith of the servant of God and the ardent charity of her prayers supplied what was deficient, for again the Madonna's oil worked a perfect and instantaneous cure. One day, as the Cardinal tells, when Anna Maria was on her way to confession, she was surprised by a heavy shower of rain, and called at the house of an acquaintance to borrow an umbrella. The mistress, before fetching one, said, ' We have some one dying here.' The sick person was, in fact, at that very moment about to breathe her last ; she had received Extreme Unction, and the priest's stole was laid on the bed. Anna Maria, entering the room, placed her hand on the head of the dying woman, and made the sign of the Cross, invoking the Most Holy Trinity. ' Be at peace,' she then said ; ' the grace is granted ;' and went her way. Some hours passed, and then the woman spoke, partook of some food, and arose in perfect health.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

INTIMATION is hereby given to Shareholders that, to entitle them to Vote at the Meeting advertised to be held on the 30th day of September next, it will be necessary that they should Sign the Deed of Settlement of the Bank before that day.

The deed now lies at the offices of the Bank, in High street, Dunedin, where Shareholders are requested to call and sign the same.

WM. YOUNG,
Interim Secretary.

August 17, 1874.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement of the Colonial Bank of New Zealand, a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the said Bank will be held at the Masonic Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, on Wednesday, the Thirtieth day of September, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, at Two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of Electing Seven Directors and Two Auditors, to be the first Directors and Auditors of the said Bank.

And that every Proprietor who is possessed of three hundred shares at the least in the capital of the said Bank, and shall become a candidate for the office of Director, must give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left at the offices of the said Bank, in High street, Dunedin aforesaid, thirty days at least before the day of Election.

And that every person appointed to act as proxy must be a Proprietor of the said Bank ; and every proxy must be in writing, under the hand of the Proprietor of the shares in respect of which such proxy shall be given, and delivered to the Secretary of the Bank at least twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the said meeting.

Copies of the said Deed of Settlement, and proxy forms, may be had on application at the office of the said Bank, in High street, Dunedin aforesaid.

By order of the Provisional Directors.

WM. YOUNG,
Interim Secretary.

Dunedin, August 15, 1874.

SAILORS' HOME FUND.

M R J O H N P. A R M S T R O N G,
(The well-known Dentist).

WILL DELIVER HIS POPULAR LECTURE

OF
AN IRISH PILGRIM'S PROGRESS THROUGH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA,

in aid of the above fund,

AT THE

M A S O N I C H A L L,
ON TUESDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER.

Prices of Admission : Front seats, 3s ; Back do, 2s.

N E W W I N T E R G O O D S.

B R O W N, E W I N G A N D C O.,

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

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

I N S P E C T I O N I N V I T E D.

Cheap Blankets
Cheap Flannels
Cheap Flaidings
Cheap Calicoes
Cheap Hollands
Cheap Skirtings
Cheap Skirtings

Cheap Hosiery
Cheap Silks
Cheap Mantles
Cheap Millinery
Cheap Wineys
Cheap Tartans
Cheap Tartans

Cheap Boys' Clothing
Cheap Men's Clothing
Cheap Underclothing
Cheap Skirts
Cheap Waterproofs
Cheap Hats and Caps
Cheap Ties, Collars, &c

25 CASES New Tweeds and Cloths added to the Tailoring Department. Perfect fit guaranteed.
NOTE.—Our large Shipments for this season, coming in during rebuilding, compels us to use every means to move our stock as soon as possible. To effect this, we are marking everything at very low prices this winter, in order to induce all buyers to assist us to reduce our immense stock.

B R O W N, E W I N G A N D C O.,

W H O L E S A L E A N D R E T A I L D R A P E R S A N D C L O T H I E R S, D U N E D I N.

G R I D I R O N H O T E L,
Princes-street

M. McILROY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

E D M O N D S A N D B A R R Y,
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,
ST. ANDREW STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Be to inform the Public that they are prepared to supply the very best qualities of Wood and Coal at lowest rates.

All Orders will receive prompt attention.

G L O B E H O T E L
Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

C A L E D O N I A N H O T E L,

PALMERSTON STREET,

RIVERTON.

Good Boarding, Lodging, and Stabling.

Terms moderate.

D. M. CAMERON.

U N I V E R S A L H O T E L A N D RESTAURANT,

ABBEYLEIX HOUSE,
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

Meals at all hours. Beds, 1s. Meals, 1s. Board and Residence per Week, 18s ;

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

VICTORIA HOTEL,

BRES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

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

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.

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

JOSEPH EARNY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,
Rattray Street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

RED LION HOTEL
STAFFORD STREET,
DUNEDIN.
Good accommodation for Travellers. Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.
WALKER & THOMPSON, - PROPRIETORS.



COBB AND CO'S
Telegraph Lines of
ROYAL MAIL COACHES
J. 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 horses 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

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Head Office, Princes street, Dunedin.
CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.
Losses by Fire insured against on Stores, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses &c., at current rates.

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

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

CHAS. REID
Manager.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
Octagon.
Noted for the superior quality of its Beer and Spirits.
Wines of the choicest brands.
Accommodation for Boarders second to none in Dunedin.
JOHN CARROLL, PROPRIETOR.

DOMINICAN, CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the
LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,
or **St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.**
Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 4 p.m.

Respectable references are required.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

P. O'BRIEN begs to intimate to his friends, and visitors from the country having greatly improved the above Premises, he is enabled to offer cleanly and good accommodation to boarders and travellers on reasonable terms.
P. O'Brien does not mention the quality of his stock, but requests friends to judge for themselves.

ALBION HOTEL,
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodgings, 20s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.
JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

WELL PARK BREWERY.
Dunedin.

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,
Brewers and Maltsters.
Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.

NOTICE.
NO MORE HEADACHES.—The Panama Hat is a certain cure for troubles in the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviate all uneasiness in the upper storey.
Can only be had at **V. ALMAO & CO'S.** Princes-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand. 6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

Hats of all kinds on sale at the above Manufactory.
All Hats made to order of the best material.

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.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	Geor. Sumpter
Kakanui	...	Jam. Matheson
Otakia	...	Her. 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.

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

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



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

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

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

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 V I S.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL,
CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HORRIGAN.

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,
OTAKIA

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 M A R S H.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL
CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
Peel Street, - Lawrence,

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HARRIS,

WINE,

SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT

LAWRENCE.

WELCOME HOTEL-

MAOETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

MESSRS RESNER 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 ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.
M. HANLEY,
PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

J. CAHILL,

Proprietor.

SHIP INN HOTEL
KINGSTON,

J. O'BRIEN, ... Proprietor.

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

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

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

JAMES O'BRIEN.

ROYAL MAIL HOTEL, KINGSTON

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