

New Zealand Herald

Vol. II.—No. 75.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

PRICE 6d.

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.

COAL COAL!! COAL!
Just landed, ex Duke of Edinburgh and
Nichline, 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 oc-
cupied by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers),
where by strict attention to business and first-
class workmanship, he hopes to merit their
patronage.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
FAMILIES.

The bar and cellar are stocked with the
choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best
description, and an experienced groom is
always in attendance.
Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and
Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

EDMONDS AND BARRY,
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,
ST. ANDREW STREET,
DUNEDIN,

BEG to inform the Public that they are pre-
pared to supply the very best qualities of
Wood and Coal at lowest rates.

All Orders will receive prompt attention.

MURDOCK AND GRANT,
PRACTICAL LAPIDARIES
(Adjoining the Masonic Hall),
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Every description of stone Cut, Polished,
and set. A liberal allowance made to the
trade.

GLOBE HOTEL,
Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve).
Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Pri-
vate Rooms for Families.
MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,
PALMERSTON STREET,
RIVERTON.
Good Boarding, Lodging, and Stabling.
Undrugged Genuine Liquor Supplied.
No Inebriates Tolerated.
'London Tablet,' 'Glasgow Gael,' 'Inverness
Highlander,' 'New Zealand Tablet,'
'Invercargill News,' and
'Riverton Star,'
Contributing to the "Feast of reason and
the flow of soul."
D. M. CAMERON.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.
FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travellers.
Wines and Spirits of the best quality.
First-class Stabling.
D. P. CASH,
Proprietor.



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

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

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

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

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

MR JOHN MOYAT,
(Late of Lawrence),
SOLICITOR,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
DUNEDIN.

J. A. MACE DO
PRINCES STREET DUNEDIN,
BEGS to announce to the Catholic Public
that he has always on hand a large assortment
of—
CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Prayer Books Douay Bibles
Irish National Books Christian Brothar's
School Books
Crucifixes Statues
Holy Water Fonts Medals
Rosary Beads Sculptures
Pictures (Religious and Secular)
Carte de Visites 6d to 1s 6d, in great variety
AGENT FOR THE—
Lamp, Catholic Illustrated Magazines, Dub-
lin Review, and London Tablet.
A Large Assortment of STATIONER'S
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.
JOHN HEALEY,
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

B. BAGLEY AND SON,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUN-
DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Are constantly in receipt of shipments from
the
GLASGOW APOTHECARIES' CO.,
and other firms of established reputation;
while the extent of their own business transac-
tions enables them to give their customers
the advantage of a large and varied stock of
the very best quality and most recent manu-
facture.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

HOGGEN'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.

REEVES & 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., & QR-CASES:**—

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Bitters
Raspberry Vinegar	Peppermint Cordial
Orange Bitters	Clove Cordial
Lake's Tonic Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Lemon Syrup	Curacao
	Maraschino, &c., &c.

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

[A CARD.]

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

G. E. O. R. G. E. Y. O. O. N. G.

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

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-
GU'SON, 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.

JOHN HISLOP,

(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.

CRAIG AND GILLIES

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

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

A. MERCER AND SON,

BAKERS,

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

Shipping Supplied.

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

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:

Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

Low rates of Premium.

Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster

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

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

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

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Fillen Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLERS.

MARSHALL & COPELAND

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers.

Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

THE NEW ZEALAND DISTILLERY COMPANY

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.

Have always on hand

OLD MATURED MALT WHISKY, GIN,

TOM, SPIRITS OF WINE.

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.

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	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	Jam. Matheson
Otakia	...	Herbert Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. R. Roekruge
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough

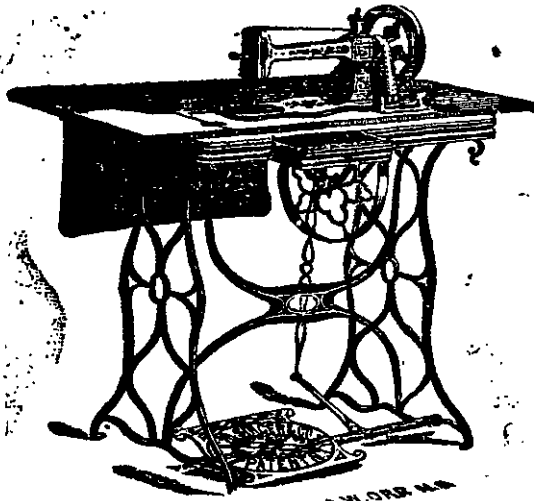
This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution, the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES.

M. A. ALDRICH,

PRINCES AND DOWLING STREETS, DUNEDIN.



SHORTLAND STREET, AUCKLAND; AND BROUGHAMST, 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

Maclaggan street.

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

Pie and Cup of Coffee Sixpence.

JOHN WALLS.

DR. 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. SULLIVAN,

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.

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

PRINCES STREET,

Dunedin.

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, Ducaques, Grograins, Radzmeres, Gro Royals, 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.

New Books and New Editions received per "Buckinghamshire,"
"Atvato," 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. Frewer,
2 vol, 8vo
Enquire Within Upon Everything, 12mo
Roscoe (H. E.) Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, 18mo
Abbott (E. A.) Shakespearian Grammar, fcap. 8vo
Holmes (O. W.) Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, 12mo
Shairp (J. C.) Studies in Poetry and Philosophy, 12mo
Jevons (W. Stanley) The Principles of Science, 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 Guleman O'Ingils 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, 12mo
Lamb (Chas) Eliana, 12mo
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 8vo
" " Biography, 8vo
Brown (John) Rab and his Friends, 12mo
" (Dr T.) Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind,
8vo
Seton (G.) Gossip about Letters, 12mo
Vaughan (C. J.) Rays of Sunlight, 12mo
De Quincey's Works, 16 vols
Brown's Book of Landed Estate
Naemyth 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

U N I O N P E R M A N E N T B U I L D I N G S O C I E T Y . — E S T A B L I S H E D , 1 8 6 8 .

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.

R. A. LOUGHAN,

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

OFFICE:

TEMPLE CHAMBERS, PRINCES STREET.

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.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DUNEDIN, PENINSULA, AND OCEAN BEACH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL ... With power to increase. ... £60,000,

In 12,000 shares of £5 each. 5s payable on application, 5s on allotment, and such portion of the balance as may be required by calls of 10s as the works proceed, but not at shorter intervals than three months.

(Power will also be taken, under the Articles of Association, to borrow on the security of the Works a portion of the necessary funds, should the shareholders consider it better to do so than call up capital.)

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

Mr William Bacon, Peninsula
Professor Black, Anderson's Bay
Mr E. B. Cargill, Dunedin
Mr James Christia, Peninsula
Mr G. W. Elliot, Dunedin
Mr Kanieri Ellison, Peninsula
Hon. Captain Fraser, M.L.C., Dunedin
Mr Wm. Hooper, Peninsula
Hon. Mathew Holmes, M.L.C., Anderson's Bay
Mr W. J. M. Larnach, Peninsula
Professor M'Gregor, Anderson's Bay
Mr James M'Indoe, Forbury
Mr D. Proudfoot, Dunedin
Mr Thomas Reynolds, Peninsula
Mr George Robertson, Peninsula
Mr Robert Rainbird, Peninsula
Mr R. M. Robertson, Anderson's Bay
Mr James Smith, Anderson's Bay
Mr James Seaton, Peninsula
Mr W. A. Tolmie, M.H.R., Anderson's Bay
Hori Kerei Taiaroa, M.H.R., Peninsula
Mr George Wilson, Dunedin.

BANKERS:

Bank of New Zealand.

SOLICITORS:

Smith and Anderson.

It is proposed to construct a Railway from Dunedin to the Ocean Beach at the Forbury on the one side, and on the other down by Anderson's Bay and the east side of the Harbor, as far as Portobello, with the view of continuing it to the Heads. So soon as possible, it is proposed to commence near the crossing of the Clutha Railway at the Anderson's Bay Road, making use of the Clutha Line from Dunedin to that point, until the Company thinks it desirable to construct a separate line from its own terminus in the City.

The promoters are satisfied that such a railway will not only be directly profitable as an investment, but that it will prove an immense boon to the inhabitants of Dunedin, and the settlers in the district through which it will pass. The Forbury Branch will pass the Caledonian Grounds, Gasworks, and Racecourse, and terminate at or near the Forbury Road; and it is believed that the passenger traffic on this part alone will pay a good interest on the capital necessary to construct the whole line. The other Branch will leave the Anderson's Bay Road, beyond the Bay View Hotel, and proceed to Anderson's Bay, and thence down the East side of the Harbor to Portobello. This line will secure a considerable goods traffic in Lime, Timber, Coal, Bricks, and Farm and Garden Produce; while the rapidly increasing popularity of the sunny slopes of the Peninsula for summer residences and pleasure excursions, will draw a large passenger traffic. Both kinds of traffic will be very much increased by what will no doubt follow the construction of the railway, viz.—steamer from Port Chalmers to Portobello, and a deep water wharf at the Heads, when the line is finished that length.

The Provincial Government, fully recognising the public importance of the proposed undertaking, has promised to give all public lands required for the construction of the line, including sufficient land for a Dunedin Terminus in a central situation; and the Government has also undertaken, if necessary, to work the line with its rolling stock on fair and reasonable terms.

The Promoters have every reason to believe that all private lands required for the line will be freely given by their respective owners. Mr D. Proudfoot has already offered to give, without compensation, a strip of land through the whole breadth of his valuable property near the Ocean Beach.

The following may be taken as a rough estimate of the approximate cost of the different sections, exclusive of rolling stock:—

From Dunedin to Ocean Beach ... 2½ miles	£7,000
From near Mr Tolmie's house to Portobello, via Anderson's Bay ... 9½ "	30,000
From Portobello to the Heads ... 5½ "	18,000

£55,000

Applications for Shares may be made to the undersigned.

J. B. BRADSHAW,

Interim Secretary.

Temple Chambers, Princes street, Dunedin.



V. **NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.** R.
EXPORT GOODS-SHED.

TENDERS are invited by the Colonial Government for the erection of Export Goods-shed at Dunedin.

Drawings and Specifications may be seen at this office, where Tenders will be received up till noon on Monday, 12th October, 1874.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 24th September, 1874.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL ... £1,000,000.

An issue of 50,000 SHARES in this Company is offered to the Public, at £4 10s. each. Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares to be had at the Office of the Company, High-st.

GEO. W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

NOTICE.

THE 'NEW ZEALAND TABLET' COMPANY (LIMITED)

CAPITAL: £1,500,
In Shares of £1 each, fully paid up.

APPLICATION LISTS FOR SHARES ARE NOW OPEN

At the Head Office, and the several Agencies throughout New Zealand.

MOUNT IDA.

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

THE Services of a Duly Qualified Medical Man are required for the I.O.G.T., and the Hibernian A.C.B. Society, Naseby, Mount Ida. Applications, with testimonials, stating charge per member to be lodged at once with the Chairman of the Committee appointed of the joint societies, N. Brookes, Naseby.

The Mount Ida district is a large one, and there is no medical man within 60 miles of Naseby. The population of the district is large but scattered. The present opening is one rarely met with.

NOTICE TO OUR AGENTS.

IT is respectfully requested that Agents for the TABLET would advise the Secretary when any change—either of increase or decrease—occurs in the number to be forwarded. Those agents who may be receiving copies in excess of the demand, will kindly notify same.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

GREAT uneasiness is felt by all moderate men as to the prospects of the continuance of peace in Europe. Germany is prepared for war, and as is generally believed, even anxious for another invasion of France. It would appear that Prince BISMARCK, or at all events the German Government which derives its inspiration from him, is endeavouring to pick a quarrel with France, and that it is entirely due to the forbearance and good sense of Marshal MACMAHON, that an open rupture has not already taken place. This is most creditable to the French Government, particularly when the fiery nature of the French people, their martial ardour, and the many provocations and stinging insults to which they have been lately subjected, are borne in mind. It is clear that nothing but dishonour or intolerable injustice will drive France to the last resort of Nations; unless, indeed, madness seize the hour, and intestine feuds precipitate events.

This, however, is not improbable. The state of parties in this unhappy country is most alarming. Each one seems to be pursuing its own peculiar ends, almost regardless of the general welfare of the Nation as such. The spirit of compromise, so essential to all wise government, would appear to have fled the country; and it is to be

feared that another and still more terrible humiliation must come upon the people before they are in a proper frame of mind to take a rational view of the situation. Revolution may break out any day, and what then? Unfortunately for Europe, a commotion in France is never localised. That country is so placed geographically, and such is her influence in Europe, that an explosion even in the streets of Paris is felt everywhere.

But even though France should be able to maintain domestic peace, the elements of strife are not wanting. There is an universal conviction that France is preparing for a war of revenge, and that so soon as she feels herself sufficiently prepared, she will demand of Germany the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine at least. It is said that Germany shares in this conviction, that BISMARCK regrets he did not, when France was under his heel, inflict on her a much more severe chastisement than the cession of two provinces, and a war indemnity of two hundred millions of pounds sterling; and that he now contemplates a renewal of the war before his great enemy shall have completed the preparations now so actively on foot. All this seems very likely; it is in accordance with human nature, and derives confirmation from the unjustifiable interference of Germany with the French Press, and the internal government of the country. Germany, it would appear, is enacting the fable of the "Wolf and the Lamb," and whilst taking the Spanish revolutionists to her aristocratic arms, forbids Marshal MACMAHON'S Government to erect or strengthen fortresses necessary for the defence and safety of the country. It is, then, pretty certain that Germany is doing everything in her power to provoke France to a declaration of war. But it is a perilous game even for Germany herself.

In that Empire the causes of strife are not wanting. Not to speak of the religious difficulty, it is well known that revolutionary and anti-social principles are making alarming progress amongst the masses, particularly in the great centres of population. The seeds of universal confusion seem to have been scattered far and wide, and the Government, as if labouring under some dreadful infatuation, is busily engaged in an elaborate effort to alienate the affections of the millions of Catholics who, in the coming struggle would be, were it not they are the victims of the grossest injustice, the best advocates of law and order, and the most loyal and staunch defenders of the Throne, and the integrity of the Nation. It is not to be supposed that German Catholics will permit any amount of ill treatment to drive them into disloyalty and rebellion. Like the Irish Catholics in the days of the worthless STUARTS, they will be loyal for conscience sake, even when cruelly treated: but somehow injustice and persecution always bring in their train their own chastisement. The German Government has at this moment three Bishops and 1100 Priests in various prisons, having deprived them of all their property and heaped on them every species of indignity; has banished the religious orders, and placed by force, heretical teachers in Catholic Schools. And for what? For no reason, except that these persecuted people are Catholics. It is well for Germany that these people so grievously persecuted are Catholics: no other people would remain peaceable and loyal one hour, under such gross injustice. But at the same time there is and must be a vast difference between the quality of the service rendered by enthusiastic and devoted partisans, and that which is extorted by a mere sense of duty demanding obedience under the most unfavorable and depressing circumstances. For Germany herself the prospect is not bright.

Again, Italy is a danger to herself and to the peace of the rest of Europe. In that unhappy country the revolutionary party which made the Kingdom of Italy, and intended it to be merely a stepping-stone to a Republic, thinks the time has come for realising its cherished idea. Without the support of this party, VICTOR EMMANUEL'S Government cannot maintain itself long. Its only hope of prolonging its existence in the face of the disaffection of the Sects, lies in a foreign war. Here, also, there are not many grounds of hope, but the Italian Kingdom, like Mr MACAWBER, hopes that something may turn up. This helplessness, and this only hope, places Italy at the disposal of Prince BISMARCK, who may safely rely on her as an ally, should he attack France. These are not the only elements of strife to be found on the Continent of Europe. Spain endangers the general peace. The state of parties in Austria is far from reassuring; and it is well known

that Russia is arming. Everything, therefore, portends a coming storm, and one, too, that, in all human probability, cannot be long delayed. This is a melancholy picture; and it is sad to think that statesmen and politicians, whose special business it is to guard against war and revolution, should be themselves chiefly to blame for almost all the calamities of nations. These men have been for a long time jealous of the Church, and zealous in corrupting the nations by means of secular and godless education. They have sown the wind, and now by a just retribution they are reaping the whirlwind.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

SINCE the Australian colonies have been linked with the mother-country by cable communication, much of the excitement and interest hitherto attached to the arrival of the European mails has been lessened. In these days of progress when science has annihilated distance, and the stirring events which are agitating the world's capitals are flashed to the uttermost ends of the earth within but a few hours of their occurrence, the news borne by the steamers having been invariably anticipated by wire, causes their arrival to be looked forward to in a manner very different to that of a few years since. In addition to this, the changes in the political kaleidoscope follow each other in such rapid succession, that unless affairs of more than usual weight arrest our attention, they become matters of the past, only to be recalled to our memory by each incoming mail. On the other hand, however, the news received by telegram is generally so meagre in detail, and subject to so many inaccuracies, that on questions of moment we are compelled to await the arrival of the Home files for elucidation. Although the result of the debate in the Commons on the Home Rule, which took place on the 30th June, became known to colonial readers in less time than it would have been known in the Irish capital at the commencement of the present century, yet it was not until two months later that the particulars of that great struggle for the national cause were placed before them. On that, as on every other question of a national character, the Irish members have been overwhelmed by a preponderance of the English voting power in the House. During the last Session of the Imperial Parliament, on five different questions affecting the internal welfare of the country, has the Irish vote; and the voice of the nation, been swamped by the intrusion of a hostile British majority. At the opening of the Session, the motion by the hon. member for Limerick with regard to the disaffection so prevalent in Ireland, and urging the Government to remove the admitted grievances under which she groaned, although carried by a majority of two to one of Irish members, was rejected by a majority of English and Scotch. When the Irish Municipal Franchise Bill came up for its second reading, although the Irish votes numbered 43 to 12, or almost 4 to 1, it met with the same fate as its predecessor. The majority on the question of Irish Railways was even more disproportionate, the division-list showing the result as 46 to 6, or 8 to 1; yet still in the face of this decided expression of approval, the measure was defeated by the English and Scotch vote; and a similar success attended the introduction of the Sunday Closing and Convention Acts, both of which secured considerable majorities of the national vote. With such recent experience of liberal legislation before them, there were not many who could have anticipated for a moment that on a question of such magnitude as Home Rule, the result would have been otherwise than it has been. Some idea may be formed of the importance attached to the debate, when it is stated that over 500 members of the House—a number very rarely gathered within the wall of St. Stephen's at one time—were in their seats, and all the present and most of the members of the late Ministry were amongst the earliest arrivals. The leader of the party, Mr ISAAC BUTT, undertook the task of moving the resolution of the evening, and in a speech of almost two hours' duration, in which the most telling and unanswerable arguments were brought forward, he kept the House in such a state of respectful silence as rarely occurs. The 'Times' of the following day spoke of it as the best speech ever delivered at Westminster, a judgment that was universally endorsed by every critic who had the good fortune to be present on the occasion. The leader was followed by a host of others, whose eloquence was listened to with wondering admiration, calling forth the remark that "it showed that true oratory was not dead in Ireland's sons, or in Parliament." But although the speakers were listened to with respectful

deference—the principal antagonists being the Attorney-General for Ireland and the renegade Chief of the Glens—the measure met with the fate which advocate and opponent alike expected. Out of a House of 521, 63 members voted for Mr BUTT's motion, and 458 against it; out of the 193 members by which Ireland is supposed to be represented, 95 recorded their votes, and of these 59 were in favor, and 36 against Home Rule. It will be thus seen that by a clear majority of one-fourth of Ireland's representatives the claim has been unmistakably made for self-government; and although we have too much experience to imagine that this fact alone will move the Imperial Parliament to do justice to Ireland, yet it proclaims aloud that the voice of the nation demands home legislation. It also plainly proves that Irish representation, when the national wants run counter in the slightest degree to the wishes of English members, is a mockery and a farce; and that on all questions affecting its welfare, unless when it becomes politic to temporise, the Irish members might as beneficially sit in session at St. Petersburg. The tactics employed in a neighboring colony to compel justice being done to it, might be beneficially followed at home. In the earlier days of the colonies, and before Victoria had reaped the benefit of governing her own local affairs, the representatives of Port Phillip in the Sydney Legislature found that so persistently were their efforts for the benefit of their constituency frustrated by the overwhelming preponderance of the New South Wales vote, that they resigned their trust, and the district elected EARL DE GREY as its representative. The expedient was a clever and a happy one, and the proud eminence which she has since attained dates its commencement from the era of self-government.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Wellington 'Tribune' in contradicting the statement that Mr Kennaway, of Christchurch, had been appointed to the post of Secretary to the Agent-General, falls into a grave error in giving the antecedents of the gentleman who has been temporarily appointed to that office. It says:—"There is no truth in the statement that Mr Kennaway, of Christchurch, has been appointed Secretary to the Agent-General. The successor to Dr Walter Buller in this office is Mr Cashel Hoey, who is known in colonial circles, and went Home from Melbourne with the Agent-General of Victoria. He is perhaps better known, however (if we may use an Irishism in connection with an Irishman), as the husband of his wife, the celebrated novelist, Mrs Cashel Hoey." Perhaps the 'Tribune' will be somewhat surprised to learn that Mr John Cashel Hoey has never been in Victoria or any other Colony, and consequently its statement with regard to his going Home with the Agent-general of Victoria is altogether a mistake. Mr Hoey was associated with Sir Charles Duffy on the 'Nation,' holding a small interest in the paper, but on Sir Charles emigrating to Victoria, he became chief editor and part proprietor, in conjunction with Mr A. M. Sullivan, its present owner, and one of the members for Louth. Many years since Mr Hoey, having been admitted to the Bar, resigned his editorial position, and having married a widow lady, named Stewart, a constant contributor to the 'Nation,' and now the celebrated authoress, he migrated to London, of which city he has been a resident ever since.

FOR the second time, through the inclemency of the weather, the entertainment in aid of the Port Chalmers Church, had to be postponed. As a most attractive item in the programme is the Moonlight Excursion, and as having the trip without being illumined by the "moon's pale lamp" would be somewhat like playing "Hamlet" with the purt of the melancholy Dane excised, it has been a matter of necessity that the further postponement shall be to such a date as to secure that most necessary accessory, and with a hope that the elements will be then more propitious. It may also be stated that the holders of tickets will not suffer any loss by the delay, as it has been decided that, taking advantage of the extension of time at command, the committee will furnish an improved programme. As it has been arranged that the entertainment should be postponed for a month, holders of tickets and others will receive through advertisement ample intimation of the date on which it will be carried out.

THE project of connecting Dunedin with the Peninsula and Ocean Beach by railway is not to be allowed to slumber. The prospectus of the company appears in our advertising columns, and from the long list of influential names on the Provisional Committee small doubt should exist of the matter being brought to a successful issue. It is proposed to commence near the crossing of the Clutha line at the Anderson's Bay road making use of the Dunedin portion of that line until the Company deem themselves in a position to construct a separate one for their own use. The Government recognising the benefits arising from the undertaking have made most liberal concessions in its favor, giving all public lands required for the construction of the line, including the land for a terminus at Dunedin, and also offering to work the line with its rolling stock on fair and reasonable terms. The Forbury Branch will pass the Racecourse and terminate near the Forbury road, and there can be little doubt that the receipts to be derived from the passenger traffic will pay a good percentage on the outlay.

THE tempestuous weather which has been experienced during the last week appears not to have been confined to Dunedin alone. From all parts of the colony reports have been received of destruction of property and the imminent danger of life. Every town throughout the

province seems to have felt the effects of the storm in a greater or lesser degree, but its effect seems to have been more serious at Greytown than elsewhere. A telegram from that place on Tuesday says:—"The flood covered Greytown again yesterday, Mr O'Meara's house was carried away altogether, but the family and furniture had been previously removed." Miles of fencing have been destroyed near Masterton, and there has been a great loss of cattle and sheep throughout the district. An attempt was made to carry the Wellington mails through Abbot's creek in a trap, but the mails were lost and the driver nearly drowned. On Wednesday the Commissioner of Police received a telegram from Oamaru stating that a man named John Standish had been lost while attempting to cross the Waireka River with a dray and horses.

The efforts of Mr J. A. Reardon, towards the establishment of a Branch of the Hibernian Society at Napier, have not been allowed to pass without recognition. From the 'Daily Telegraph,' we learn that Mr Reardon had been entertained at a complimentary dinner by the Association, on Thursday, the 24th ult.

On Tuesday evening, the employes of the Telegraph Department entertained Mr F. J. Bunny at a complimentary supper, prior to his removal from Dunedin. Upwards of thirty gentlemen were present; the chair being occupied by Mr Muir, the vice chair being filled by Mr J. Allan. A number of toasts were proposed and responded to, the principle one, however, being "Our Guest," which was drunk with three times three. The chairman expatiated in most eulogistic terms on the sterling qualities and gentlemanly conduct of Mr Bunny, and bore testimony to his business capacity as an officer. Although every one would be pleased at the change of position which caused Mr Bunny's removal to St. Bathans, still it was a matter of regret that it should compel a severance of that friendly connection which had so long existed. Mr Bunny responded in suitable terms, and expressed his proud satisfaction at being able to say that, while he had made troops of friends, he was not conscious of having created a single enemy—at least, there was not a person whom he deemed as such. The entertainment was prepared by Mr John Haydon, of the Star and Garter, and reflected great credit on his ability as a caterer.

ACCORDING to report, the commercial and literary heads of the 'Guardian' are to be pitted against each other in the contest for the seat rendered vacant in the Provincial Council for Mount Ida, by the resignation of Mr Oliver. A third candidate is also announced in the person of Mr Armstrong.

AT THE departure of the June mail, an opinion was prevalent that the vacant See of Eloyne would be offered to Dr. Crooke. A paragraph in the 'Cork Examiner' states that his lordship received, and accepted, the appointment. Although there is every probability of the statement being correct, the clergy of the diocese have not as yet had any intimation to that effect.

UNDER the heading of "A Deserted Infant," the 'Border Watch' has the following significant, but quietly sarcastic rap at the Victorian system of education and its author, the present Mr Justice Stephen. Mr Stephen held the position of Attorney-General and Minister of Education—in which latter capacity he introduced the Bill—but, when a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court he followed the example of another Law Minister in a neighboring colony, and appointed himself to fill the vacancy. This is how the 'Watch' mildly refers to the circumstance:—"The other day an infant was found in a street in Melbourne rolled up in a copy of the 'Age,' with a paper beside it on which was written, 'The name of this infant is Free Education; be kind to it, for it will not live long.' The police, on seeing the child, recognised it at once, and declared that they had had a good deal of trouble with it already, and expected a good deal more. Its father, they said was a sailor man named Stephen, who had recently deserted from a ship called the Viceroxy."

THE Lakes correspondent of the 'Dunstan Times' thus chronicles the advent of a third legal luminary at Queenstown:—"You might scarcely credit the fact, but a third real live lawyer has settled down to business in Queenstown. Such an event during a most unparalleled season of commercial depression, and when so many people are leaving the district, looks ominous. We must either be in a state of *transitu* from bad to worse, or from worse to better. Perhaps the old fable is about to be realised, that "when something falls to pieces somebody must make something by picking up the bits." The legal gentleman in question is Mr H. J. Finn, brother to Mr Finn, a distinguished Victorian barrister, and well known on Ballarat and Inglewood, and who, in all probability, will shortly be elevated to the Judicial Bench. Mr Finn once contested the Avoca election, in company with the Hon. the Premier of New Zealand. Mr H. J. Finn comes of a very clever family, and there can be but little doubt but that a large share of the legal business of this district will fall to his share. There should exist an opening for a good mining lawyer."

ON arrival of the barque *Oneca* at Port Chalmers from New York, the second mate was handed over to the custody of the police, on the charge of causing the death of one of the crew during the voyage. It appears that on the 17th ult. one of the seamen, named John Green, was reported to the master as having been lost overboard, but circumstances have since transpired which go to prove that his death was caused by the mate. One of the crew states that while Green was ascending the rigging the mate struck him violently with an iron belaying pin, when uttering a shriek for mercy he loosed his hold, and fell overboard. The prisoner is detained in irons on board the vessel, the ship being under the American flag, and the crime having been committed in neutral waters; but on arrival of Mr Driver, the American Consul, from Wellington, the case will be proceeded with. Meanwhile the Port police keep watch-and-watch over the prisoner. The deceased was a native of the North of Ireland, and thirty-eight years of age.

THE remains of a man in a frightfully decomposed state were found lying on the beach at Observation Point, on Monday, by some fishermen. Indeed in such a mutilated condition was the body that were it not for the clothing, there is but little doubt the limbs would

not have held together. Although evidently in the water for a considerable time, the clothing, which is of good quality, was in a fair state of preservation. It was at first supposed that the body was that of one of the four men drowned by the upsetting of the boat on the 24th of May last, and which has never since been recovered. It has, however, been recognised as the body of James Smith, who deserted from the ship *Corona*, on the 30th of June, by swimming ashore. Deceased was a native of Liverpool, twenty-four years of age.

ON Sunday, the 20th ult., the new Catholic Chapel, at the Kanieri, completed a few weeks since, was formally opened with High Mass, the Rev. Father Martin being the celebrant. The attendance was large, the edifice being filled to overflowing. Among those present not a few had come from the Blue Spur, and from Hokitika to do honor to the event. The choir who did duty on the occasion was that of St. Mary's, Hokitika, (says the 'Leader'), and the musical portion of the ceremony entrusted to them was rendered with due effect and solemnity. If we might single out one portion of the choir's performance which struck us as particularly sweet and appropriate, it was the duet, "O Jesu mi," sung as an Offertorium, by the Misses Fitzsimmons. The chapel is dedicated to St. Joseph, but its consecration is necessarily deferred until Bishop Redwood, who is expected in a few weeks from England, has arrived. The dimensions of the building, though not large, are quite adequate to meet the requirements of the district; while the taste, appropriateness, and completeness displayed, more especially in the interior of the structure, reflect much credit on the architect, Mr Thomas Cook, of Gibson's Quay, who, if we are rightly informed, gave his services gratuitously. A fine oil painting, of large size, representing the Holy Family, and said to have been presented by Father Martin, appropriately graces the back of the altar of a chapel dedicated to St. Joseph. This new addition to the places of worship on the Kanieri, while supplying a want much needed, testifies to the confidence that is felt in the stability of that district, as well as to the attention to the spiritual requirements of those who reside in it.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

History makes out that the height of the great Napoleon was only five feet two and seven-tenth inches.

A year and a day is a favorite legal expression, and many acts are ruled by it. If a wounded person does not die in this space, the culprit cannot be tried for murder.

The Carlists have ordered one republican prisoner to be shot for every shell fired by the Government fleet of Bilbao.

A member of the Springfield, Massachusetts, School Committee recently said: "Them teachers ought to be examined; they shan't have no vote of mine, unless they be."

It costs the American people five millions of dollars a year to keep their teeth in order. Not over much, considering the hard words and bad cooking that passes between them.

French statistics show that there are cities of fifteen thousand inhabitants in that country without a physician. The same figures also indicate that the per centum of mortality is lightest where there are fewest doctors.

A Washington telegram of late date says that the Bill for the construction of a canal from the lower Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, free to all nations, has passed the House of Representatives.

A novel watch has been invented by a Swiss watchmaker at Aargau. The motive power is compressed air.

Louis, the youngest son of the Duke de Montpensier, has died at Baudon. He was seven years of age. The Duke has now one son left and three daughters, the eldest of whom is the Comtesse de Paris.

According to American papers, the 29th of June was the hottest day experienced in New York since 1856, and with that exception for fifty years. On that day the thermometer marked in the shade, 102 degrees.

Earl Russell bids fair to be the oldest author we have ever had. He was eighty-two in August, and he is about to publish his "Recollections and Suggestions of Public Life since 1813," the year he became of age and was returned to Parliament for Tavistock.

The Queen sent a wreath of flowers, *immortelle*, to be placed on the coffin of the Marquis of Dalhousie. It bore the following inscription:—"A tribute of affectionate regard and friendship from Victoria R." Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold also sent wreaths.

There have been convictions in London of persons indicted for selling preserved green peas adulterated with copperas. The green color of the peas was entirely due to the copperas introduced in the process of preserving. These peas are manufactured in France for English consumption.

A suit of pure silver is to be worn by the King of Burmah on his re-coronation.

A statue of Petrarch was unveiled on the 19th of July, being the five hundredth anniversary of his birthday.

Mr and Mrs S. C. Hall, and Mr and Mrs William Howitt, have recently celebrated their golden wedding respectively. Both ladies were married at the age of 19.

At Wadhurst a French bullet, weighing three quarters of an ounce has been successfully extracted from the hand of James Jenner, aged 80, where it was firmly embedded since the battle of Waterloo.

According to the 'Journal des connaissances Medical,' the number of inhabitants on our globe is 1,300,000,000. Of these 33,000,000 die annually, or 93,000 per day, or 60 per minute. The number of births is not much larger than that of the deaths.

Fomentations from boiled gum leaves is now an established cure for sores on horses. It is found that these applications effect a very speedy and sound cure.

Auckland papers report that many stores in course of erection at Kaurahau have been abandoned in consequence of the intelligence having come to hand of the withdrawal of the mail service.

Fifty rams were recently sold at Adelaide by auction, averaging £42 each, one fetching us high as £177.

RANDOM NOTES.

"A child's amang ye takis' notes,
And faith he'd prest 'em,"

If "opposition be the life of trade," amalgamation must decidedly have quite a different effect. Ever since the unlucky hour in which its birthright was bartered for a mess of pottage, has the "mercury" fallen lower and lower, until, to the weatherwise, one glance is sufficient to descry hard times ahead. Alas! what a falling off! From being at one time the messenger to the gods, and the purveyor to favoured mortals of a perfect ambrosia, its services have been transferred to another region, and it now labors to regale its patient readers with hazy tales of printers' devils. And how fares it with the 'Guardian'? It, too, seems to share the fate of its "weakly" edition—pardon the orthography—towards which with Upas-like effect it has netted the part of the pilot fish. As the somewhat limited stock of incorporated originality has of late been rather lavishly expended in the manufacture of facts for the daily, the suffering readers of the 'Mercury' have been surfeited with a particular misty production, more notable for its length than logic, and for which their patience is rewarded with the information that the 'Lyttelton Times' had substituted an "s" for an "r"; the 'Dunstan Times' had been published with a "t" doing duty for an "h"; and—horror of horrors! THE TABLET had misplaced an "l." Poor Timon! you have, indeed, a great cause of grievance against the Press—of which you appear to be the self-constituted censor—and it is too bad not to have relieved you from your dilemma, and furnished you with a growl. Although you have proved yourself to be a "man of letters," and that your orthography is unimpeachable, candor compels me to state that you are sadly deficient in originality. Week by week the Echoes become more weak—this is fact, and not intended as a pun—which seems to presage the date of their final dissolution as not afar off. 'Tis pity, but 'tis fact, my dear boy.

I have heard it "on authority" which does not require the arrival of Home papers for confirmation, that Chief Tyler (which I presume to be the personage who performs the "slating" operation). Bakewell J.W., No. 432, S.C., &c., &c., is to receive a severe rap over his masonic knuckles for imprudently drawing such a hornet's nest about the ears of the mystic brotherhood. Very many months since the moral and Christian society of which the zealous but indiscreet member seeks to be the champion, received a most wholesome lesson, and one it had the sense to profit by. Now, however, by a piece of stupid officiousness, the discreet silence so long maintained may be rendered nugatory. I have been assured that notwithstanding the pseudo-official tone of the document, and the imposing alphabetical array appended to the signature, a very small corner of the mystic veil has been lifted for the enlightenment of the worthy medico; and further, that if it were sought to "draw the budger," the hon. member for Trinidad would be the last instrument selected for the purpose. The worthy doctor has of late secured a lasting renown for his scientific researches into the watery element, and the monsters which his analysis brought so disagreeably to light, and he had better rest on his laurels. He has just entered upon another analysis which if pursued will necessitate a more tropical temperature in the element, and the monstrosities of which may even astonish J.W., No. 432, S.C. If Bro. Bakewell must indulge his morbid craving for notoriety, let his *cacoëthes scribendi* be devoted to his interesting experiences as Health Officer of Trinidad, for although there is but small probability of their being new to any, still on matters Trinidadical he is an authority.

THE LATE GRAND MASTER OF ENGLISH MASONS.

We certainly live in an age of extraordinary events, if not of miracles. The conversion of the late Grand Master of English Masons, the Marquis of Ripon, to the Catholic faith is so much beyond the ordinary course of events, that it may well be regarded as miraculous—something akin to the conversion of Constantine. Such an unlooked-for and remarkable occurrence must create a strong sensation in the minds of all the Masons throughout the world. It must set every reflecting man among them to think deeply on what is coming. It has been said that the fairest flowers in the Anglican Church are being transplanted into the Pope's garden. We now see the most eminent of English men—eminent for personal worth, rank, wealth, and talent, quitting not only the Anglican Church, but an institution still more extensively diffused and important—the Masonic body—to enter the Catholic fold. We do not yet know, and shall probably never know, the process of reasoning by which the mind of such a man as the late Grand Master of the English Masons was led to perceive the claims which the Catholic faith had to his assent. This, however, we do know: that the Catholic faith is a Divine gift, and will only be granted to those who ask it aright. No amount of human study or learning, apart from Divine grace and humility and docility of mind, will ever procure the Catholic faith to anyone. We may be sure, therefore, that however much Lord Ripon's great natural talents, his learning, worldly wisdom and experience, and reflection on the events of the age now passing before him, may have contributed to open his eyes to see the truth of the Catholic faith, yet that the main cause of his conversion was in the disposition of mind which fitted him to receive that faith as a free gift from the hand of God. The Catholic Church is the Church of the poor and lowly in a more especial manner. She can exist in spite of the opposition of the great and wealthy. Yet it is, no doubt, to her great benefit when men of wealth and rank, and extensive social and political influence, like Lord Ripon, have the grace to join her Communion, more especially under the very peculiar circumstances in which he was placed prior to his reception.

The Masonic body, of which he was the head in England, is the implacable and deadly enemy of the Catholic Church. When the Church conquered him, therefore, she secured a most glorious triumph—a triumph which, one may suppose, would be celebrated in the court of heaven above with great joy, as it certainly will be by all

English-speaking Catholics throughout the world. The English Mason next, in point of Masonic eminence, to Lord Ripon is probably the Prince of Wales. Humanly speaking, it is very unlikely that he will have the grace to take a similar step to that which Lord Ripon has taken; yet even he, in common with all other English brethren of the "mystic tie," must be a little staggered at the course Lord Ripon has taken, and feel at their wits' end what to think about it. Will Disraeli write a novel on the occasion, as he wrote "Lothair" when the wealthy Marquis of Bute joined the Church? Lord Ripon is no weak-minded devotee, but a man of the world, and a politician of experience, besides being an influential member of the British House of Peers. His religious convictions and his political creed must be in unison. He sees the dangers which threaten Christendom from present influences, hostile to the Catholic Church, and he adopts his course accordingly. He no doubt has a following—a party among the English Protestant aristocracy, who share his convictions, and who, sooner or later, will follow him into the Church. The next to come over to Rome may be Disraeli himself. We have seen quite as unlikely things in our time. It would not surprise us in the least to hear of the conversion both of Mr Disraeli and Mr Gladstone to the Church. The former has just told us that Catholicism and Atheism are the two great master powers in Europe at this hour. We must all choose one side or the other; Protestantism is politically dead. The enemies of the Catholic Church generally, but throughout the British empire in particular, may well be puzzled and perplexed when they examine her position at this moment. There is no public demonstration of physical force being made on her behalf, or likely to be made. No powerful military Government is lifting a hand or saying so much as a word in her favor. On the contrary, the most powerful military Government in modern times is laboring for her ruin. Catholic bishops, priests, and religion are being gagged, reduced to beggary, and driven into exile. Her Visible Head has been stripped of his temporal possessions, and is a virtual prisoner in the hands of his enemies, not sure of his life for a day. Yet, in spite of all this, never was the Church more powerful or influential. Her Visible Head commands more reverence and respect than the most powerful and richest of his enemies. She is extending her triumphs in all lands, and most of all in England, the natural home of the free and the brave. The chief cause of all this is to be sought for in the power of prayer and the Sacraments. The Catholics of the world are now united, with one heart and one mind, in beseeching the Throne of God to entreat Him to show mercy to His Church. They have formed a solemn league of prayer for that end. This is the true secret of the present triumph of the Church. Happy for her when she does not trust to an arm of flesh—to carnal weapons, to concordats, or Government patronage, but puts her chief trust in prayer and the providence of God, to whom she commits her cause. There is a power at work in her interest superior to the power of Bismarck or any of her enemies. In short, Providence has its own policy, and in that policy Catholics now place their confidence. We see it developing itself in such events as the conversion of the Marquis of Ripon. Far better that the Catholic faith progress in England slowly and steadily, as now, rather than by violent and sudden commotion, such as heralded "Protestantism" in the 16th century. Where noise and tumult are, there the spirit of God will not come.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, LAWRENCE.

THE merry peals which issued from the belfry of St. Patrick's School on Thursday morning announced that a marriage was about to take place—a thing, we regret to say, of very rare occurrence in the Tuapeka district, so rare that it may be considered an event in the history of the place. The marriage referred to anyhow was an event of no small importance to a considerable section of this community, seeing it was the happy nuptials of the master and mistress of the Roman Catholic School. The bride, Mrs Conway, is very well known to the most of our Tuapeka residents, having occupied with very great acceptance the position of female teacher of the school for the last three years. By her frank and generous disposition she has endeared herself to all the children of the school, and gained for herself a large circle of friends. The bridegroom, Mr Wood, is a comparative stranger to the place, having only been a resident a few months. But we feel confident that he only needs to be known to be appreciated. He is a young man of great and versatile ability, is a good musician, and an excellent teacher. Since he assumed the mastership of the school, it has shown wonderful signs of vitality; and if the numbers continue to increase as they have lately been doing, the capacious schoolroom will not by any means be too large for their accommodation.

Shortly after ten o'clock, Mr Larkin entered the room with the bride leaning upon his arm, followed by the bridegroom and bridesmaids—the Misses Topsy and Tilly Wolfe,—and took their places in front of the altar. By this time, a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen had gathered in the building to witness the ceremony. To the right and left of the altar were ranged on forms the children of the school, trimly dressed for the occasion. The Rev. Father Larkin, priest of the parish, was the officiating clergyman, and after administering the sacrament to a considerable number of communicants, he proceeded to tie the silken knot. The ceremony was a very solemn and impressive one, and was concluded by the priest addressing the young couple in a few very appropriate remarks, followed by the usual prayers spoken at these times. Then came a general shaking of hands, wishing a newly-wedded pair long life and every happiness, &c., &c. The children, meanwhile, retired to the other end of the building to enjoy the cakes and sweets that were provided for them without measure. After songs had been sung by Miss Dalton and Mr Wood, which were accompanied on the harmonium by Mrs Wood, to the great delight of all present, a very pleasant scene was enacted, viz., the presentation of congratulatory addresses beautifully engrossed on vellum, from the children to their teachers. The first was the following address to Mrs Wood, read by Miss Mary Bowes, and signed by a large number of the girls:—
"To Mrs John Wood.

"Dearly Beloved Mistress,—On behalf of the girls attending St. Patrick's School, we, the undersigned, affectionately embrace the auspicious occasion of your marriage to manifest our heart-felt gratitude for your untiring zeal and noble exertions in the promotion of our religious and social welfare.

"During the past three years, we have ever looked up to you as our faithful councillor and guardian, and you have endeared yourself to every one of us by many disinterested acts of kindness and affection.

"We now fervently beseech our good God, through the intercession of His Immaculate Mother, to pour down His choicest blessings on yourself and your worthy consort. May you live long and prosper; and if it is the Holy Will of God, may we be spared to prove our gratification for your anxious solicitude in our regard."

Master Frederick Monaghan then read the following address to Mr Wood, in a clear and articulate tone of voice:—
"To Mr John Wood, Principal of St. Patrick's School, Lawrence.

"Dear Sir,—We, the boys of St. Patrick's School, Lawrence, having heard with affectionate joy of your intended happy marriage, take this opportunity of testifying our gratitude for your zealous efforts to promote our spiritual and temporal advancement. We are well aware of the difficulties you have to encounter in our many shortcomings and imperfections; but we trust to your distinguished talents, our own assiduity and cheerful obedience to you, for success in all our studies.

"We entertain a lively sense of the honor we possess in having for our guide a teacher so distinguished.

"We will, therefore, fervently pray that the Almighty may vouchsafe to grant you and your amiable spouse every blessing in this life, and in the life to come everlasting happiness."

Mr Wood acknowledged the kind congratulations of the children in a few well chosen words. He could have expected such expressions from them on behalf of Mrs Wood, who had been so long amongst them; and as for himself, if he did not deserve their attachment to any great extent yet, having been but a short time with them, he was sure they would become greatly attached to each other on more intimate acquaintance, and it would be his constant endeavor to instruct them intellectually and spiritually to the best of his ability.—(Great applause.)

The children were then released to play.

The Rev. Father Larkin afterwards entertained the newly-wedded couple at breakfast at his residence. There were also present the Church and School Committees and a few friends. His reverence certainly did not mock his young friends, as the *déjeuner* was most lavish in its character. "Long life and prosperity to Mr and Mrs Wood" was drank and responded to; and prominent amongst other toasts proposed on the occasion was that of "Success to St. Patrick's School," and the "Health of the Rev. Father Larkin," through whose indomitable energy and perseverance so much had been done for the Catholic religion and the education of the Catholic youth in the Tuapeka and surrounding districts. Shortly after three o'clock, the wedding party proceeded to the Beaumont Ferry, and we are sure that they carried with them the hearty good wishes of many many friends.—Tuapeka Times.

LATEST EUROPEAN, AMERICAN, AND AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

BLUFF, September 26.

THE Albion, with the English mail, left at 6 p.m. on the 21st, and arrived at the Bluff at 8 a.m. this morning. She made the run in four days twelve hours.

London, September 18.—Berkeley's appointment as Governor of Western Australia has been contradicted.

The Queensland mail was delivered on the 17th, and the San Francisco yesterday.

The Turkish loan of seventeen millions has been subscribed at 43½. Considered a great success.

Wool Sales.—The prices continue firm.

Corn market languid.

Arrivals.—Carlisle Castle, from Melbourne; Inverness, Anexe, from South Australia.

Paris, September 18.—The trial of the accomplices in the escape of Bazaine has terminated. The Governor of the fortress has been acquitted. Vilette and Plantin have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Two others received slight sentences.

McMahon has returned to Paris. His reception in Northern departments was cordial.

Madrid, September 19.—The Carlists allege that the Czar of Russia has written to Don Carlos, expressing sympathy.

Berlin, September 10.—The Germans have expelled several Danes from Schleswig.

New York, September 16.—There has been a sanguinary disturbance in New Orleans, where the white population ousted General Kellogg, and installed the new Governor. President Grant upheld Kellogg, and ordered rioters to disperse.

The insurgents at New Orleans have submitted.

Governor Kellogg has been reinstated in New Orleans.

LATEST AUSTRALIAN.

MELBOURNE, September 21.

The Tariff has been finally disposed of in committee.

The Assembly have given notice of a Government measure to deal with the larrikin nuisance, and provide whipping in certain cases.

William's new steamship Durham arrived in fifty-three days from London.

Members of the German astronomical party for the Auckland Islands have arrived by the Hero.

The trial of George Butchart for forgery is proceeding at the Supreme Court.

Shannon has been committed for trial for the murder of Moriarty at Mornington.

DEATH OF THE PRIMATE ARCHBISHOP OF BAHIA.

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says:—"Intelligence has been received from Brazil by telegraph, the 25th June, of the death of the Most Reverend the Primate Archbishop of Bahia, Don Manuel Joaquin Da Silveira. With deep grief we tell this sad news, because the Church in Brazil can ill afford to be deprived of its head in this hour of darkness, when persecution is raging, and two of the venerable Bishops of the empire are already in prison. No later than the 30th May last we published the splendid Pastoral issued by Don Manuel, protesting against the tyranny the Freemasons were exercising upon the Church of which he was the Primate. There was no doubting the sincerity of his words, for they made the blood tingle in the veins, as did those of the great Saint Cyprian, the Bishop of Carthage, who, exhorting his flock to martyrdom, said, speaking of death, 'No man can be afraid of it but he who is loath to go to Christ; nor can any one be loath to go to Christ but he who hath reason to fear that he shall have no part in his kingdom.' The Bishop of Bahia wrote, on the 2nd March last:—'Let us fearlessly sacrifice ourselves, and stop not, if necessary, at shedding our blood, because on our conscience lies the foundation of our glory, and we must obey God rather than man.' His Master has accepted the sacrifice he then made of his life, and the ardour of his resolve to be faithful to the end has hastened on the stroke of death which would entitle him to the Martyr's crown."

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

OPENING OF ST. JOHN'S BRANCH, NAPIER.

FOR some considerable time the Catholics of Napier have been endeavoring to establish a Benefit Society; but as is usual with all institutions of the kind here, it must be spoken of at least twelve months before being started, and even then must be a very extraordinary and praiseworthy object if in that time it shows any signs of existence. However, although unsuccessful on previous occasions, this time, through the unremitting exertions of Mr J. A. Rearden, the St. John's Branch of the H.A.C.B.S. was fairly established on the evening of the 9th ult.

As announced by the Rev. F. Rolland, on the previous Tuesday, a meeting was convened in the old school-room, at 7 o'clock on the above evening, for the purpose of opening the Branch. Acting in accordance with instructions received by him from the Executive Directory, Mr J. A. Rearden, as their authorised Deputy, having examined medical certificates, received propositions and entrance fees amounting to £62, proceeded to initiate 43 gentlemen as members of the Branch. Others there are who, having paid their proposition and entrance fees, and procured medical certificates, though unavoidably absent, will undoubtedly be initiated at the next meeting. This infant Branch will consequently commence with considerably over fifty members. Taking into consideration the small number of Catholics, and likewise the number of Friendly Societies at present in Napier, this is considerably over the average of opening numbers, and unquestionably shows that the enthusiasm displayed on its natal day will not fail or become less with the lapse of time, but on the contrary, seeing the unity and determination of its individual members, we may safely predict this will be amongst the largest of the Branches of this Society.

The Deputy having initiated the candidates, proceeded to establish the Branch in the peculiar and expressive form proscribed in the Initiation Book, and having read his authority for opening the Branch, addressing the members, said:—"Brethren,—With the sincerest pleasure I congratulate you that on this evening has been achieved an object which many of us have endeavored to accomplish for many years past,—the establishment of a Catholic Society. This must be a source of very great gratification to each and all of us, not only now, but years hence when we take a retrospective view of this evening's proceedings, and behold all the benefits that will have been conferred on our co-religionists and fellow-townsmen, we will thank a kind and all-wise Providence who, even at this eleventh hour, had given us such facilities for opening the St. John's Branch of the H.A.C.B.S. We must now endeavor by all legitimate means to strengthen our Branch by increasing our number and funds, but above all by our unity, harmony, and example show to the world, a Friendly Benefit Society under the direct supervision of the Catholic Church, can be a financial success."

The following gentlemen were then nominated as office-bearers for the ensuing six months:—President, Alex. Brown; Vice-president, J. Barry, of Taradale; Secretary, J. A. Rearden; Treasurer, J. W. Bowerman; Warden, M. Hayden; Guardian, M. Queenin. The installation took place on the 23rd ult.

It was resolved that the thanks of the Branch be forwarded to the Executive Directory for the promptness with which they replied to the application for the opening of the Branch, and also for having appointed Mr J. A. Rearden as their Deputy, thereby saving considerable preliminary expense in opening the Branch; and also that a vote of thanks be accorded to Bro. J. A. Rearden for the very able and efficient manner in which he conducted the opening of the Branch, as also for his untiring exertions in the cause of the H.A.C.B.S.

This terminated the business of the evening, and the President closed the meeting in the usual form.

The old 'Examiner' newspaper office, Nelson, is to be converted into a Municipal Council Chamber.

Several persons have been fined at the Thames for not having children under their care vaccinated in accordance with the Public Health Act.

Amadeus, ex-King of Spain, and Francis II., ex-King of Naples, met at the Strasbourg railway station one day recently. They were in the waiting-room together twenty minutes, spoke not a word, and looked the other way.

LOVER'S FIRST APPEARANCE AS A SONG WRITER.

THIS was at the memorable Moore banquet, given in 1818. The bard of Erin, who was then acknowledged not only as the foremost of her songsters, but as one of the most devoted of her sons, was at the height of his popularity, and at this gathering it was expected that all the notabilities of the land would meet, Lord Charlemont being in the chair. A friend of Lover had been able to procure him a ticket for the occasion, and his delight was so extreme that it inspired the production of a song, which he submitted to his friend, and, as it was written to a popular tune, hoped he himself might be allowed to sing. The subject was a happy one, the election of a Poet-Laureate for Olympus, which, of course, was to be contested by all the leading bards of England, and in which, Venus and the Graces giving plumpers for their favourite, Moore at length was to win the day. The song was thought to be a very good one, but in the face of the talent that would assemble—Shiel, Maturin, O'Connell, Lord Cloncurry, Peter Burrows, and many others—the friend thought that its delivery was scarcely permissible on the part of a youth who was only just emerging into notice.

By some strange oversight, however, nothing poetical or musical had been prepared in honour of the hero, and the evening wearing on this omission became obvious, Lover's friend gave him a nudge (to quote from a pleasant sketch in the 'Dublin University Magazine'), and added, "Master Sam we must have your song after all. I have just heard that your name has been sent up to the chairman; you'll be called upon directly, so clear up your throat and don't be afraid." Shortly afterward, sure enough, Lover was requested by Lord Charlemont to contribute to the night's enjoyment, and, though terribly flurried by his position, yet inspired by his "first champagne," he sang with as much voice as fright and anxiety had left him. The effort was most successful; he was loudly applauded and encored, and his effusion had the value of drawing from its distinguished object an honorable and brilliant testimony to the bards he had been compared with.

The writer of the sketch referred to omits to say that at the close of the festivity Moore begged to be introduced to the young songster of the night, and in the most flattering terms acknowledged the compliment that had been paid him, thus commencing a pleasant intimacy, that on one occasion only was interrupted, to the close of life. The writer adds, however, a fact that is scarcely of less interest, namely, that Moore's mother, whose whole soul was bound up in her son's celebrity, finding out on the following day who was the author of the verses, thus occasioned another acquaintance, which was so friendly and continuous that, at the funeral of Mrs Moore, Lover was one of the honoured few who were desired to bear the pall.

The song of this occasion was very probably suggested by the old poem of the Duke of Buckingham, "The Election of a poet-Laureate," which was modernized so happily at the beginning of the present century by Leigh Hunt in his "Feast of the Poets." Written, most likely, overnight, fitted as I have said to a most popular tune, with a good ringing kind of chorus, which half the company may have joined in, this convivial effusion was well adapted to its purpose, if, in a literary point of view, it merely argued ripper efforts. I give a few of the verses—there are a dozen altogether—merely as a specimen of their spirit, and of the pleasantry which was already beginning to bubble up in the writer:—

THE POET'S ELECTION.

'T'other day Jove exclaimed, with a nod most profound,
While the gods of Olympus in state sat around:
"I have fully resolved, after weighty reflection,
To soon set a-going a poet's election."

A good thought—Jupiter, boy!

For though Momus we have to provide us a jest,
Yet a poet we want, and we must have the best;
So, as your satisfaction I wish to promote,
Elect one yourselves—let each god have a vote."

The first who applied for the honour was Scott,
Who the first of Clio and Euterpe had got.
Campbell next made a claim, to whom Mars gave a vote,
While from bold Hohenlinden many lines he could quote.

Next claiming the place, Southey came into court,
And Somnus soon gave him his warmest support;
Him quickly the double-faced Janus would scan,
And a plumper he gave for his favourite man.

But Mercury said he should now bring in sight
A bard who was every one's pride and delight—
Who Melpomene, Venus, Thalia could lure;
They all knew who he meant, and so need he say—Moore?

With one acclamation his presence they greet,
While Flora her best treasures lays at his feet;
Apollo the laurel-wreath placed on his head,
And the rainbow of Iris around it was shed.

But endless 't would be to tell all the gods
Who gave to the poet their smiles and their nods;
And he who from Erin his heart ne'er could sever
Was duly elected Jove's poet forever.

'Life of Samuel Lover' (London, 1874).

The Wanganui papers report the death of a very old colonist, Major Durie, who has been resident in the Colony since 1840, and for many years itsident Magistrate in that district.

Blondin's first performance at Sydney was an immense success. ten thousand persons paid for admission, and immense crowds assembled outside.

A marriage is arranged between Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lady Lucy Fortescue, daughter of Earl Fortescue.

GENERAL NEWS.

Speaking of Sir Charles Gavran Duffy's visit, the London 'Tablet' says:—"This popular and esteemed Irishman has not yet moved from London to visit the old sod, so dear to him, upon which he has not stood for nine years. It is fondly hoped that he may now remain at home, and give the benefit of his ripe wisdom and experience to his country, of which she stands in sore need. In two years more he can enjoy his State pension here, while the portion of his property that he has sold has realized £70,000.

Dr. W. Maziers Brady, nephew to the late Sir Maziers Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, has been appointed one of the Camerieri Segreti to the Pope.

The New York 'Independent,' (of which Henry Ward Beecher is the editor), recently gave the following Catholic statistics of the United States:—The priests are 5000, the churches count 4800, and the general instructions are put down at 1432, of which 800 are parochial schools. But the great point is the number of Catholics in the country. Allowing 2500 for each priest, the Catholics count twelve millions and a half of people; and allowing a thousand seats for each church, and giving each church three worships or "Masses," each Sunday, they make the great multitude of 14,000,000. The Catholics have these two ways for counting their own ranks, but all such estimates are obviously untrustworthy. It is not likely that the children of the Pope in this country exceed 9,000,000, and certainly it is a vast multitude.

Mr Whalley, M.P., at a Welsh Eisteddfod, delivered what the 'Liverpool Mercury' calls an eccentric speech. His praise of the Welsh language was more extreme than would have been employed by the most enthusiastic of Welshmen, but the audience declined to hear him, and he was continually interrupted. He claimed to be of Welsh descent, but explained his own want of knowledge of the Welsh language by the fact that he had been a wanderer from the land of his fathers "for some generations."

Mr John Pope Hennessy, Governor of the Bahamas, has arrived in Cork, where he is on a visit to Lord and Lady Fermoy, at Trabalgan.

General Mariano J. Parado, the former president of Peru, and the hero of the of the famous combat of May 2, 1866, when the Spanish fleet was driven off by the improvised batteries of Callao, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru to the British Court.

The Prince of the Asturias has successfully passed his final examination at the Theresa Gymnasium, Vienna. At the end of three years he will proceed either to Munich or England to attend a military school.

"The brutality of uneducated human nature," writes the 'Daily Telegraph,' "is, after all, unfathomable." This sentiment was uttered at the close of some comments upon the following fact, the truth of which was attested by the 'Telegraph's' Commissioner in the Black Country (Staffordshire):—A pit was carefully prepared, and a powerful bulldog was chained to the post in one corner of it, and to the post in the other a man. When—much as in the arena of old Rome, where man used to be pitted against beast—the dog with his teeth, and the man with no other weapons than his bare fists, were allowed and encouraged to "fight it out," till victory declared in favor of the man. It is not the want of education, but the want of religion, that gives rise to such scenes, far from being uncommon, of barbarity.

In Hungary, among a population of fifteen millions, the Catholics are in a majority of nine millions, yet they are much more limited in the practice of their rights than people belonging to another creed. Protestants, non-united Greeks, and Jews, manage their own funds without interference from the State; only the funds of Catholic institutions are superintended by the Government, though they belong to the Church, and are indisputable as to their origin and destination. These funds have been formerly the property of the Jesuit colleges, but after the abolition of this order in Austria, under the reign of Maria Theresa, they were fixed upon for the support of the Catholic public schools. These funds amounted to a sum of 6,360,000 florins, besides properties of 59,000 acres of land.—Vienna Cor. of London "Register."

Miss Braddon, the popular author of "Lady Audley's Secret," and a host of other equally popular and successful novels, on June 1, paid a visit to the grave of our distinguished countryman, Gerald Griffin, whose celebrated novel, "The Collegians," is said to have given its literary bent to Miss Braddon's genius. As Brother Joseph, the late Gerald Griffin taught day after day and month after month the poor children of our poorest citizens who attended the North Monastery Schools of the Christian Brothers, in the years 1839-40. His great novel, dramatised under the title of "The Colleen Bawn," has been a fortune to Mr Lion Boucicault, and is a source of attraction at most theatres throughout the world.—'Cork Examiner.'

Apart from the persecution inflicted on the heads of the Prussian dioceses, the legislation of this year contains an attempt at the suppression of the entire Catholic hierarchy by giving parishes the power of electing their own priests in those cases in which the bishop does not institute men who are not agreeable to the government. The clause of the law says that upon the demand of ten householders a general meeting of the Catholics of the locality may be called together, and that the votes of one half of those present at the meeting shall be sufficient to render the election of a priest invalid. The 'Germania' shows that by the very wording of this clause Catholics have it in their power to defeat the object of the entire law. There is nothing in the laws of the Church to prevent them from attending such a meeting by whomsoever it may be convened. Let those who attend but vote to a man against the election: in that event no felon priest could obtain a majority, and none could be elected. By this means Falck's dastardly attempt, at the introduction of household suffrage within the Catholic Church would remain a stillborn child, and he would be beaten with his own weapons. An organisation has been set on foot for carrying out this plan, which has always proved a signal success.

McMAHON'S LEAP FOR LIFE.

In 1831, President McMahon, then a young lieutenant, serving with the French Army in Algeria, under the command of Marshal Bugeaud, was stationed with a small company of men at an outlying settlement, forty miles from headquarters. The Arabs, then bitterly hostile to the new colonists, besieged the small fort, slaughtered all the soldiers they could catch, intercepted all supplies, and brought the little garrison to the very verge of starvation. Capitulation was not to be thought of, for that meant immediate slaughter. Help from the marshal was not to be expected, for he was quite unaware of their danger; in fact, all hope seemed lost, when McMahon volunteered to be the bearer of despatches announcing their predicament. The commandant thought the venture perfectly useless, as the intervening country was absolutely alive with infuriated Arabs; but, being aware that help must come in that manner, if it came at all, he reluctantly consented to what he considered at the time was the desperate sacrifice of a valuable life.

McMahon, perfectly overjoyed at gaining consent to his enterprise, spent the short time intervening before his start in looking carefully to the equipment of his horse, and to his own accoutrements, and in the first hour of darkness he set out, brisk, blythe, and *debonnaire* as ever gay young soldier on parade, with bright eyes gazing on his splendor. The wily Arabs, seldom caught unaware, soon noted his departure, and followed hard and fast in his rear; but seeing that his course lay toward a broad and deep ravine, some five miles from the post, they spread out widely, hoping to outflank him when he should be compelled to turn at the brink, and so, securing him alive, learn from him under torture all those particulars concerning the French forces which they wanted to obtain. McMahon, who had in the first mile or two easily distanced them, understood their plan thoroughly, and was well prepared to meet it. He looked back and saw in the moonlight the constantly increasing crowd of white-clad warriors spreading out in a wide semi-circle behind him. He knew well how they exulted in the thought that they would wring from his tortured frame all the secrets they wanted to know, and he quickly slackened a little the headlong speed of his horse, in order to reserve its strength for the effort he had determined upon, that should, he hoped, save life and liberty. The Arabs, thinking that his horse was already failing, renewed their efforts to overtake and surround him, and by the time he had reached within a few hundred yards of the brink, their shouts of triumph were clearly audible. But Arabs, as well as other men, sometimes count their chickens before they are hatched, and so it proved they had done in this case. They had headed him almost to the brink of the dreadful chasm, and followed hard behind, certain of an easy capture, when, all of a sudden, obedient to the master's resolute hand upon the reign, the horse broke into swift gallop, and, with a touch from the spur, a flick from the glove, and an encouraging word from the well-known voice, gallant steed and gallant rider cleared the yawning gap, and, landing on the opposite side, were out of sight of the enraged Arabs before they could get the slightest chance of taking even a deliberate aim. In two hours more McMahon stood before his astounded chief, and two hours after that, refusing rest and relief, he accompanied the aid he had risked his life to procure, on its way to his beleaguered companions.

HOME RULE.

The following letter was addressed by the able and patriotic member for Meath County to the editor of the London 'Mail':—

"Sir,—In a leading article in your paper of yesterday upon the subject of Home Rule for Ireland, you write:—

"The domination of Roman Catholic sentiment in Ireland would be grievously felt by the Protestants in a hundred ways—in ecclesiastical, educational, and fiscal policy. A feud, dating its origin seven centuries back, would be re-opened, and the stern purpose of the majority would be to retort upon the minority, in a hundred disagreeable ways, the evils and ignominies they had so long inflicted. Under a Federal Government the Imperial Parliament would not only be compelled to tolerate this provocation to civil war, but in certain conceivable circumstances sustain the oppressive policy of the local Legislature. If there is anything to urge against this line of objection, it ought to be adduced by some Home Rule member."

"I am one of the many Home Rule members who were prevented from addressing the House, owing to the shortness of the time allowed for the debate and the impatience of the majority last night. Had I spoken, it was my intention to offer some remarks upon the passage which I have quoted from your article.

"I am aware that the sectarian prejudices and jealousies entertained by the bulk of my Protestant fellow-countrymen against the Catholics are the cause why but few Irish Protestants have joined in the national movement. I should have endeavored to urge against your line of objection to Home Rule such considerations as the following:—Neither in the Repeal movement nor in the Fenian movement, nor in the Home Rule movement—and these three schemes embraced all the parties of Irish nationalists, extreme and moderate—has a single case occurred (to my knowledge) wherein expression has been given by a Nationalist to hatred or evil intention towards Protestants. Neither has any Irish Nationalist ever expressed evil intention towards the Scotch or the English resident in Ireland. The universal sentiment of Irish Nationalists at all times since the Union has been of perfect religious liberty and equality, of perfect equality before the law for all races and classes, of equal freedom and right for all Irish citizens.

"In parts of Ireland where the Catholics form the majority of the population, no Protestant is ever injured or affronted on account of his religion. In the few parts of Ireland where the Protestants form the majority—for example, at Belfast, where they are two to one; at Lurgan and Portadown, where they are three to one—there is a shameful contrast. In constituencies where the Catholics form the majority, Protestants are frequently elected to corporations, to Boards

of Guardians, to Parliament. In constituencies where Protestants are the majority Catholics are never elected. It is in Protestant England, where the Catholics, who number probably over three millions, have not a single Parliamentary representative, though a tolerant spirit is exhibited in electing about a score of Jews to represent their community of perhaps a hundred thousand souls.

"Against any 'grievous domination of Catholic sentiment' the Irish Protestants may feel secure if they use their common sense in considering their numbers, their wealth, the *prestige* given them by their past ascendancy, their nearness to Protestant England, and the fundamental article in the proposed Home Rule constitution in their favor. Persecution in Ireland has always been of Catholics—never by them. And now on the Continent it is only Catholics who are being persecuted, and nowhere Protestants.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MARTIN.

"House of Commons, July 4."

JOHN ROACH.

THE GREAT IRISH-AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDER.

We have no reason to read the acts, writings or sayings of John Roach, in reference to the revival of American ship-building, but simply to state some plain facts, which it seems proper to record on the page of history. Some four or five years ago an attempt was made to organize those interested in the various branches of the ship-building industry into an association, which should, by systematic and concerted action, do something practical towards awakening an interest in this direction. A few meetings were held, and the fact soon developed that nothing could be done, because everybody was afraid that his neighbor might possibly gain some advantage which the other might not share in, and the whole affair fell to the ground. Jealousy, envy and bickerings marked all conversation upon the subject, and the prospect looked gloomy. Nothing daunted, John Roach struck out boldly and alone, determined to "do or die." His every move was watched, his every act was commented upon, and even obstacles, which seemed unsurmountable, were put in his way. He heeded them not, but faithfully and earnestly pushed on. He enlarged his field of operations, he expanded his power and influence, he was faithful to himself and to the great aim he had in view—the restoration of our ship-building interests. Jealousy warmed into hatred, and John Roach stood alone, untrifled and apparently as stoical as a Dutch general in the time of peace. He apparently did not hear the clamor. He lived on the railroad. Backwards and forwards, 'twixt New York and Washington, he travelled, keeping his own counsel, but gathering facts that were unanswerable to hurl against his enemies, and against, more particularly, the insidious foreign enemies of our shipping interests. At last his power was felt, his influence acknowledged, his reasoning appreciated. His promises were made good in his acts. His palpable productions, his handiwork, gradually kissed the waters; his ships demonstrated that American ships could be built in American shipyards; he proved that his labors were not in vain; he showed the enemy that the navigation laws of the country could not be repealed, and that honesty of purpose, strict attention to business, and fidelity, would, in time, be rewarded. This country to to-day, and especially the ship-building interest, owe to John Roach a debt of gratitude they can never repay. He has by no means finished his labors, nor achieved the fame yet in store for him.

His aim is not the money his work will bring him; but the proudest ambition of his life is to see our fleets outnumber those of the world, and Great Britain especially. We venture to say that there is no journalist in this country to-day who has had better opportunities of watching the movements of Mr Roach than the writer, or who has been more intimate with him, or has had better opportunities of knowing the true motives which have actuated him, step by step, as he has pressed onward in his struggle—for it has been a struggle, and a terrible one. Never have we heard him chide his competitors or his enemies, but he has sorrowed because they did not act in concert with him, to share the glory, and, if you please, the profits, of this war against the foreign ship-building interests, and we have reason to know that to-day he stands ready, as he did years ago, to join heart and hand with his rivals, to work in concert for a larger, a freer, and more rapid development of the production of ships than has ever been known in this country.

At this time there should be no feelings between the ship-builders of this country—and the whole body from Maine to Texas, should be as united as the various parts of the completed ship. The man who has the best facilities for the construction of vessels certainly has a right to expect the best contracts, and he who has the best machinery for building quickly and cheaply, will, of course, make the most money. These are plain, stubborn facts, and just ones as well. But to return to the subject of these notes: whatever prominence Mr Roach has obtained, whatever success he has gained, it has all been the results of his own efforts, and none should be envious of his honors or his position, but strive to emulate his course, and, if possible, to go up still higher on the ladder of fame. We write this from a purely disinterested standpoint. It is a true record of fact.

Mr Roach had but few advantages and but few friends, and scarce any encouragement; but he has thriven amidst obstacles and discouragements, and to day may be looked upon as a man of marked success, wholly the result of his own efforts. At home he is the embodiment of all that makes a man worshipped by those who know him best. He is the best of husbands, the kindest of fathers, and the warmest of friends. In business he is sharp, quick, of wonderful perseverance, of indomitable energy, honest and square dealing, earnest and unwavering in his methods to gain his ends, and having set himself to the task of reviving our ship-building interests, it is impossible to see how he can fail.—American 'Nautical Gazette.'

A number of Edinburgh drapers have been fined in small sums for having used unstamped yardsticks.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A CORNISHMAN'S JOURNEY.—The deepest mine in Cornwall is Dolcoath, now about 360 fathoms, or 720 yards from the surface. One man has been working in the mine for forty years. During all that time he has lived five miles from the mine. So that he has walked ten miles a day, in addition to his labor; and a calculation which has just been made, shows that this man has during his forty years walked 120,000 miles, which is equal to five times round the world, and half the distance to the moon.

A FELINE FEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Whilst Mr Gathorne Hardy was speaking against the Public Worship Regulation Bill, an amusing incident occurred. A grey cat entered the House, either by the Opposition gangway, or the Clerk's table. When it was seen it was leisurely proceeding across the floor; but at a shout Grimalkin became frightened out of its wits, and instead of rushing back the way it came, it dashed across the shoulders of hon. members sitting upon the front Ministerial benches, and jumped over a succession of heads, until it vanished by a side door. No one listened to Mr Hardy any more, and facetious members, of course, endeavored to improve the occasion. The cat, it was said, knew that in the person of Sir W. Harcourt and Mr Hardy himself there were "rats" about, and had thus been attracted to the House. Others said that there were so many trimmers in the House, that they naturally wanted to see which way "the cat jumped," and Grimalkin had come in to gratify so reasonable a wish.

OLD TAPESTRY.—Some of the finest tapestry hangings in the world are now to be seen at the Kensington Museum. They formerly belonged to the Duke of Lerma, Prime Minister of Philip III. of Spain, and, though anterior in date to Gobelin tapestry, are in admirable preservation. The designs were drawn by Luca Giordano, and the hangings have been lent to the directors of South Kensington Museum by the Count de Galve, brother to the Duke of Berwick and Alba, in whose family they have been for the last 200 years. Few things in the museum are better worth visiting than these magnificent specimens of high art.

"HIS MARK."—In ancient times, the mark of the cross was not invariably a proof of ignorance; for among the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write. In those times if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The clericus, or clerk, was synonymous with penman; and the luty, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was therefore universal, alike by those who could and could not write; it was, indeed the symbol of an oath, from its sacred associations, as well as the mark generally adopted. Hence the origin of the expression, "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching the character of an oath.

SPEAKING OUT.—During the debate on the Licensing Bill, Lord Salisbury gave their Lordship's a little bit of his mind:—"He wanted to know, for instance, why the masters, who drank champagne inside, were not restricted as well as the footman who drank beer outside; and why, if the lower classes got power, they should not dictate Peers' habits of life, as Peers now dictate theirs? For his part he did not see why the Lords did not dictate how much the poor people should eat. They had just as much right." These are dreadfully democratic sentiments in a Marquis of Salisbury.

THE ORIGIN OF EAR-RINGS.—According to Mahomedans, Abraham began the practice of wearing ear-rings. In one of Sarah's jealous fits respecting Hagar, she declared that she would not rest until she had dipped her hands in Hagar's blood. In order to quiet Sarah, and enable her to redeem her promise without further upsetting her household, Abraham pierced Hagar's ears, and drew rings through them. From that time ear-rings became the fashion.

AN AMERICAN PICTURE-BUYER.—An American artist tells this story of a fellow-countryman who interviewed him in one of the Italian galleries:—"American, 'Oh, I am so glad. Let me ask you some questions. I have been buying some pictures. Can you tell me whether or not I have been cheated? They are about so large," holding his hands in various positions to indicate the various sizes, "and cost so much," naming the price of each. "Do you think I paid too much?" The artist, being unwilling to disturb his equanimity, replied that it depended a good deal on circumstances, but he thought it most likely he had not paid more than was right. "One more question, Mister," he exclaimed anxiously, as the artist was about to resume work. "Certainly, sir." "Do you think (leaning over him, and speaking in a lower tone), "do you really think, Mister, that these *Eye tallians* put good materials in their pictures?"

A MONSTER GUN.—This monster piece of ordnance (says the 'Empire' of July 28) will, when finished, be greater than twice the size of the largest gun in existence, and its destructive powers at fighting range equally proportionate. With a 16in projectile, weighing 1650lb and a maximum charge of 300lb of powder, it will pierce the best iron plates, 20in thick, at 500 yards, 16in plates at 5300 yards, and will pitch a 16in shell into a ship or fortress at a distance of 10,300 yards. The steel block forming the inner tube was the largest ever cast, weighing 12 tons; whilst the trunnion piece, about 18 tons, was the largest piece ever produced at the arsenal. The actual cost of this fearful engine of war will, we learn, not fall far short of £3500.

A LIVING AUTOMATON.—Calignani says:—"A curious patient is just now an inmate of Dr. Mesnier's ward at the Hôpital St. Antoine. His profession was that of a singer at the Cafés Chantants. During the war of 1870-71, he was hit over the left ear by a musket bullet, which carried off bare the brain of the left side. This led to a temporary paralysis of the members on the opposite side, as is always the case; but he was eventually cured of this, while the tremendous wound on the skull began to heal, so that after a time he could resume his professional duties at the cafés to the satisfaction of the public. Suddenly, however, he was seized with nervous symptoms, lasting from 24 to 28 hours, and of such an extraordinary nature that it was con-

sidered safe to take him to the hospital. His malady is easier to illustrate by examples than to define. When he is in his fit he has no sensitiveness of his own, and will bear physical pain without being aware of it; but his will may be influenced by contact with exterior objects. Set him on his feet, and as soon as they touch the ground, they awaken in him the desire of walking; he then marches straight on quite steadily, with fixed eyes, without saying a word, or knowing what is going on about him. If he meets with an obstacle in his way he will touch it, and try to make out by feeling what it is, and then attempt to get out of its way. If several persons join hands and form a ring around him, he will try to find an opening by repeatedly crossing over from one side to the other, and this without betraying the slightest consciousness or impatience. Put a pen into his hand; this will instantly awaken in him a desire of writing; he will fumble about for ink and paper, and if these be placed before him, he will write a very sensible letter; but when the fit is over, he will recollect nothing at all about it. Give him some cigarette paper, he will instantly take out his tobacco bag, roll a cigarette very cleverly, and light it with a match from his own box. Put them out one after another, he will try success. But ignite a match yourself, and give it to him, he will not use it, and let it burn between his fingers. Fill his tobacco-bag with anything, no matter what—shavings, cotton, lint, hay, &c., he will roll his cigarette just the same, light and smoke it without perceiving the hoax. But, better still, put a pair of gloves into his hand and he will put them on at once; this, reminding him of his profession, will make him look for his music. A roll of paper is then given to him, upon which he assumes the attitude of a singer before the public, and warbles some piece of his repertory. If you place yourself before him he will feel about on your person, and meeting with your watch, he will transfer it from your pocket to his own; but, on the other hand, will allow you, without any resistance or impatience whatever, to take it back again.

SOME SAN FRANCISCO STATISTICS.—The following figures will illustrate some of the peculiarities of the American people, their love of travel, and fondness for hotel life. San Francisco contains 65 hotels, 520 lodging houses, and 380 board and lodging houses. There are 4½ miles of street car lines (double track). These lines are owned by 8 companies, running 175 cars. During 1873 they carried 24,284,357 passengers, earning 1,100,000 dol., and employing 700 men and 1500 horses. The plant of these lines is estimated at 20,000,400 dol. San Francisco has ten savings' banks, with 51,807 depositors, owning 47,500,000 dol. For city loans these institutions charge from 8 to 9 per cent.; on country loans 10 to 11 per cent. Depositors receive an average of ten per cent., although some of the savings' banks pay as high as 1 per cent. per month. There are 19 commercial banks, with an aggregate total of 20,000,000 dol's. The total banking capital of the State is about 110,000,000 dol., or £22,000,000. The railways connected with San Francisco employ about 1500 men, whose wages aggregate one million and a quarter dollars per annum.

SOCIAL FALLACIES.

BESIDES others, we commit the still greater errors of plunging into ice-water every morning, then scrub all the skin off with a horse-hair brush or a coarse board towel; sit down to breakfast of oatmeal sawdust; dine off a tablespoonful of wheat and two berries, and make a supper on catnip tea, then be put through a Russian bath of five hundred degrees; sleep under an open window when the thermometer is at zero; wear long hair; dress the women in pantaloons; make all our property over to them; then sit down in the kitchen corner and nurse the baby, and when it is asleep, help to wash up the tea-things, and go to bed at nine o'clock to be "out of the way." What will become of us men? Surely we have fallen on evil times. A better and truer mode of life is to have plenty of everything that is good to eat and drink, which imparts nourishment and strength, and as much of it as you want. The idea of getting up from the table hungry is unnatural, and absurd, and hurtful—quite as much so as getting up in the morning before your sleep is out, on the mischievous principle that "early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." Early rising, in civilized society, always tends to shorten life. Early rising of itself never did anybody any good. Many a farmer's boy has been made an invalid for life by being made to get up at daylight, before his sleep was out. Many a young girl has been stunted in body and mind and constitution by being made to get up before the system has had its full rest. All who are growing, all who work hard, and all weakly persons should not get up until they feel as if they would be more comfortable to get up than to remain in bed; that is the only true measure of sufficiency of rest and sleep. Any one who gets up in the morning feeling as if he "would give anything in the world" to remain in bed a while longer, does violence to his own nature, and will always suffer from it—not immediately, it may be, but certainly in latter years, by the cumulative ill effects of the most unwise practice. In any given case, the person who gets up in the morning before he is fully rested, will lack just that much of the energy requisite for the day's pursuit.

As a people, we do not get enough sleep, we do not get enough rest, we will not take time for these things, hence our nervousness, our instability, our hasty temper, and the premature giving out of the stamina of life. Half of us are old at three score, the very time a man ought to be in his mental, moral, and physical prime. Half of our wives, especially in the farming districts, die long before their time because they do not get rest and sleep proportioned to their labor. Nine times out of ten, it would be better for all parties if the farmer should get up and light the fires and prepare breakfast for his wife, she coming directly from her toilet to the breakfast table, because it almost always happens that she has to remain up to set things right long after the husband has gone to bed. This is a monstrously cruel imposition on wives and mothers.—'Hall's Journal of Health.'

Amongst the seamen and petty officers of the Channel Fleet there are 250 total abstainers.

AM I REMEMBERED.

BY THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

Am I remembered in Erin?
I charge you to tell me true—
Has my name a sound, a meaning,
In the scenes my boyhood knew?
Does the heart of the mother ever
Recall the exile's name?
For to be forgot in Erin
And earth is all the same.
Oh, Mother, Mother Erin!
Many sons your age hath seen;
Many gifted, constant lovers,
Since your mantle first was green.
Then may I hope to cherish,
The dream that I could be
In your crowded memory remembered,
With that palm-covered company?
Yes, faint and fair, my Mother
As the hope shines on my sight,
I cannot choose but snatch it
Till my eyes have lost their sight.
For never among your brightest
And never among your best
Was heart more true to Erin
Than beats within my breast.

HOME RULE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[From the Dublin Correspondence of the 'Advocate.']

THE first debate on the question of Home Rule for Ireland has come off in the House of Commons. There was considerable difficulty in getting a day for it. Mr Butt had ballotted for a favourable occasion several times without success, and the Government would not come to his rescue. At last, however, he had the good fortune to secure the 30th of last month. But, just then, the Government began to feel that the remainder of the session absolutely at their disposal would not suffice for the business they had in demand; and they consequently brought forward a resolution by which all future Tuesdays, as well as Mondays and Thursdays, should be given up to Government Bills—a resolution the passing of which would undo Mr Butt, as the 30th of June fell on a Tuesday. And this resolution was carried—but not without such a protest from the Home Rulers as induced the Government to promise that the Tuesday secured to Mr Butt would not be appropriated by them after all. And so the debate came off as had been settled.

A great proof that Home Rule has already attained the dignity of a great question, is supplied by the crowded state of the House itself, and of all the galleries in the House. Over 500 were in attendance, and all the leading men, with the exception of Mr Gladstone and one or two other members of the late Ministry, were amongst the earliest arrivals. The galleries were simply crammed—the strangers' gallery especially. Many hundreds who had obtained orders to this place went away without getting into it. In the speaker's gallery were many distinguished persons—amongst the rest, as the readers of the 'Advocate' will be delighted to hear, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who had arrived from the Continent a few days before, and was, during the debate, the centre of a throng of Irish Home Rule members. I have no doubt that, as he sat in the place of honor, under the clock, he more than once longed for the opportunity to take part for old Ireland in the fray proceeding beneath.

In presence of such an audience, Mr Butt rose to move the motion you will find in your exchanges. My space will not allow me to summarise his address. I have only to tell its general character, and the manner in which it was received. Mr Butt is, beyond all doubt, a great orator, and can take a comprehensive grasp of his subject. But he requires a sympathetic audience—a mass meeting of his own countrymen, for instance—to appear at his best. The House of Commons is not such an audience, I need not hardly say, and, accordingly, Mr Butt did not deliver as great a speech as he was capable of delivering. Nevertheless, he rose to a grand height. He was very moderate in tone; he was extremely lucid always; he was eloquent and passionate, betimes. The 'Times,' said, the day after, that his speech was the best of the Parliamentary kind ever delivered at Westminster; and this eulogy was echoed by every other critic, English and Irish, who busied himself with the subject. Mr Butt spoke for an hour and a-half, and, having been listened to with unusual attention, made a great impression, I may say one word. His speech is not well reported in any paper, English or Irish.

Mr George Bryan, senior member for the County Kilkenny, was appointed to second Mr Butt's proposition. He rose, accordingly, to speak when Mr Butt sat down. But he did not succeed in "catching the speaker's eye;" and it is to be regretted he did not; for he is a great favourite, I understand, with the English members, and, besides, he is an aristocrat of many acres and of great social influence. But, although, he did not speak, the speech he intended to deliver was given the next day in one of the Dublin papers as having been actually delivered. This thing occurred with another member, as will be seen presently; and it leads me to remark that the Irish daily papers contained very bad reports of the debate, showed, and indeed, continue to show, no enterprise whatever in procuring an adequate account of what passes in Parliament regarding Ireland.

The gentleman that actually did speak after Mr Butt was Dr Bill, the Attorney-General for Ireland, who delivered a vigorous, if not eloquent, address against the Irish national demand, and infused an acrimonious spirit into the debate, uttering threats now and then, and even holding insulting language towards the Home Rule members. This is the hon. gentleman's usual attribute; he is an able bully. His

declamation, however, would be much more effective and impressive if he were not known to be a humbug and a mere advocate for money; for every one here knows that it was a long time before he could make up his mind in which political camp he would seek his fortune, and that if he were better paid by the Home Rulers than by the Tories, he would be a Home Ruler himself. However, his speech was effective in the House of Commons; and I may here add that the only really clever and animated attacks on Home Rule came from Irishmen—or, rather West Britons. I may here also indicate the general line adopted by Dr. Ball and all the speakers on that side. They violently declared that Home Rule must never be granted; and when they condescended to argue the question they confined themselves to wretched little objections to Mr Butt's plan, which would all disappear, you may be sure, like darkness from the sun, if it were once agreed that Ireland should have self-government. In answer to the Irish arguments, their reply was substantially—"We won't grant your demand." The other speakers on Dr. Ball's side were the late Chief Secretary for Ireland (the Marquis of Hartington), a couple of insignificant Orangemen from the North of Ireland, Dr Smyth, the Presbyterian clergyman who sits in the Liberal interests for County Derry, who took the line that Home Rule would not further the independence or prosperity in Ireland, and who bids fair to become a Home Ruler; and an English member, unknown to fame.

Mr Butt's supporters during the evening were Mr Richard Power, the young member for Waterford City, who demonstrated, by a powerful series of facts and figures, that Ireland is going headlong to material ruin, and that there is no middle course for England between Home Rule and coercion; Colonel White (senior M.P. for Tipperary, son of a Peer, Lord-Lieutenant of Clare, and a Colonel in the Guards), who repelled, in terms of great and just indignation, the imputation that Home Rulers were disloyal and meant to dismember the Empire; Mr Keyes O'Clery, M.P. for Wexford; and Mr A. M. Sullivan, of the 'Nation.' The last-named delivered the most effective speech of the night. The 'Times' has referred to it again and again as "clever" and "ingenious." The London 'Spectator,' speaking after the division, said it was "by far the best speech of the whole debate on the Home Rule side," and that it showed that true oratory had not died out in Ireland or in Parliament. The real truth is, Mr Sullivan is one of the few real debaters in the House ready to get up at a moment's notice, and reply fluently and pointedly to any man. On this occasion, he wound up the debate, following, at midnight, the Marquis of Hartington, and giving that slow-going individual such a dressing as he will not soon forget, and he never got before. Dr Ball and the other anti-Irish speakers came, in their turn, under Mr Sullivan's lash; and so effective was Mr Sullivan's address, though he was but half an hour speaking altogether, that the Government, having no man ready to reply just then, actually did not like to go to a division, and assented to the adjournment of the debate.

On Thursday night the discussion was resumed by Mr John George McCarthy, the member for Mallow (Thomas Davis's native town), and the author of a most successful book on Federalism and Home Rule. On this occasion Mr McCarthy went into all the details of the Federal plan, and showed how well suited that plan was to the cause of Ireland and England. Mr Mitchell Henry (County Galway), The O'Connor Don (County Roscommon), Mr O'Connor Power (the youthful Nationalist member for Mayo), Sir Colman O'Loughlin (County Clare), Mr McCarthy Downing (County Cork), and others followed—on the whole, a by no means good selection. A far better selection might have been made from the ranks of the Home Rule party. The Irish speakers on the first night were, on the whole, much better, and consequently achieved a much greater success. But still, notwithstanding all this, and notwithstanding that the anti-Irish speakers on the second night monopolised three-fourths of the debate, the Irish case was triumphantly established, as any impartial person would admit who heard the debate as I did. The anti-Irish speakers referred to were Sir Michael Beach (the Chief Secretary for Ireland), three Ulster Orangemen, the O'Donoghue (the apostate Chieftain of the Glens), Mr Lowe, and Mr Disraeli. Any answer at all to the Irish demand was considered sufficient by these gentlemen. Each of them felt coerced to say something in reply to Mr Sullivan, but in doing so they ludicrously failed to touch Mr Sullivan's position.

But the incident of the evening I have not yet noticed. The O'Donoghue—whose treachery to and abandonment of the Irish national cause the readers of the 'Advocate' are familiar with—since he got re-elected (by a majority of three votes) for Tralee, has become in the House of Commons a more swaggering and anti-Irish Irishman than ever. On this occasion he set himself out for a bitter and venomous assault on the Home Rule movement and on its leaders. The movement he called a gross and mischievous delusion; the men who support it he called (and he was the only speaker who did so) traitors, cowards, and tricksters. He tried to raise a laugh, and he succeeded in raising a laugh at all the chief men in the Home Rule ranks. And so he sat down in good high humor. But one of the men whom he had attacked followed him—Mr O'Connor Power; and this gentleman gave the traitor such a knock-down blow that I doubt if he will ever again play the same part. The man who could most effectively have squelched him was Mr Sullivan; but he avoided Mr Sullivan, as Macbeth did the ghost of Banquo, and took right good care to come after him in the debate. Mr O'Connor Power was supplied by Mr A. M. Sullivan (who sat at his elbow) with a few extracts from the ex-patriot's speeches of former days, which extracts Mr Power proceeded to read, amidst uproarious merriment, and to the terrible confusion of The O'Donoghue. The latter felt he was hit—irretrievably injured with the House, to whose anti-Irish prejudices he had so paupered—and he accordingly attempted to break the force of the blow by hook or by crook. He rose and asked the date of the speech from which Mr Power was reading. The date was promptly given, and The O'Donoghue sat down, discomfited. He next required the name of the paper in which it appeared, "as he more than doubted its accuracy." "The 'Nation,'" said Power, at which there was an unbelieving laugh on the part of O'Donoghue and his friends. But the laugh was turned entirely the other way when Mr Power,

prompted by Mr Sullivan, added, "and I am authorised to state that the proofs of this speech were corrected for that paper by the hon. member's own hand." The O'Donoghue remained silent henceforward; and I think he will not speak again in the House of Commons. But there is more to tell. Mr McCarthy afterwards charged him with having traduced the memory of O'Connell, his great relative, in saying that the Liberator, who died struggling for Repeal, would not have countenanced the Home Rule agitation. When Mr Downing resumed his seat, The O'Donoghue leant over towards him, and said in perfectly audible tones, "Downing, you are a liar!" Mr Downing's first impulse was to strike him, but he checked himself, and replied, "Fellow, you renegade; it is not worth while noticing anything coming from your polluted lips." Here some persons interfered, and prevented a continuance of the strife. Next day, through Mr Justice Barry, an ample apology was tendered to Mr Downing, and the affair ended.

And now for the result of the debate. The division was 63 (tellers included) for Mr Butt's motion, and 458 against it. This decision was fully expected, of course. No one expected any other result. But the two great objects the Home Rulers had in view have, nevertheless, been achieved. They aimed to put on the records of Parliament the fact that a decisive majority of Irish representatives were in favor of the concession of self-government to Ireland, and that it was by force alone that England's rule was maintained in the country; and this object has been triumphantly achieved; for, counting three Irish members who paired for the motion, and the two tellers, 59 Irish members voted for Home Rule, and 36 against it. Of the 50 Home Rulers elected, only three failed to vote or pair; but these—Lord Robert Montagu, Major O'Reilly, and Mr Murphy, of Cork—are all thorough Home Rulers, and were simply laid up by illness. Secondly, it was expected that the English people be educated in the matter of the Irish National demand by the debate; and this, too, is already coming to pass. There is a marked change in the comments of the English press on the Home Rule question since the debate.

In one respect the Home Rulers were greatly deceived. At the general election, 29 members were elected in Great Britain, distinctly pledged to support Home Rule. They would not have been elected had they not given the pledge. Well, only 10 of them have kept their word. About 10 had the audacity to vote against Mr Butt's and about 9 or 10 did not vote at all, nor pair. The Irish in England are wild at this, and just now, the Home Rule societies in the English towns represented by those perfidious members are organising indignation meetings. It is a cheering sign, that of the two English working-men representatives, one, Mr Burt (Morpeth) voted for Mr Butt's motion, and the other, Mr Macdual (Stafford), paired for it, and that Sir Wilfred Lawson, member for Carlisle, and the author of the Permissive Bill, voted for it without having given any previous pledge upon the question.

The question now is—What will be the next move? In answer, I am able to say that the Home Rule agitation is to be renewed with tenfold earnestness and vigor. A commencement is to be made on Saturday evening next, when a great meeting will be held in the Rotunda, at which Mr Butt will move, that the result of the debate and division in the House of Commons calls upon all Irishmen to make increased exertions to obtain self-government, without which their country can never be contented, prosperous, or free.—J.J.C.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING AND THE ATTEMPT ON BISMARCK.

DILATING on the words of the Jews to Our Blessed Lord: "Do we not say well that thou art a Samaritan and hast a devil?" His Grace remarked that every Christian, and much more every Catholic, must from the heart deplore and detest every attempt at the crime of assassination. It was an act of mad fanaticism and a great moral crime. No less a moral crime and cruel wrong, however, was it to charge such a crime on the Catholic Church. The "leading journal" had used such words as these: "The Romish Church will find that it has lost by this act of fanaticism;" and yesterday, after gathering together all the lies, insinuations, imputations, and suspicions that could be collected from the newspapers of Germany, the writer went on to say that if anything could justify the persecution of Catholics by the German Government, it would be such an event as this. The Archbishop appealed to Englishmen—to honest men—whether this were language that ought to come from men of honor; whether it did not contain in itself the malice of falsehood; whether those who wrote and published it could not and ought not to have been more correctly informed. His Grace then went on to mention the statement alluded to in the last number of the "Tablet"—that the intending murderer of the Chancellor had a mother who is a helpless lunatic, and under restraint as such; and that he himself had attempted to stab his employer, for which offence he had been imprisoned six months. What would men say, continued the Archbishop, if I were to imitate the language of the "Times," and publicly warn the British Empire that it would find itself a loser by the last act of murder committed by some criminal lunatic? Should I not be told: "How dare you blacken the British Empire for the crime of one of its subjects; a crime for which it is not responsible; the crime too of a madman?" But there exists a settled purpose on the part of some men to impute crimes to the Catholic Church, just as the Jews reproached the Saviour of the world with being under diabolical possession. This crime of public calumny is surely a crime of no less black dye than the crime of assassination, for it poisons the public mind, and its direct tendency is to produce murder and bloodshed. The Archbishop concluded by stigmatising the persecuting spirit of the German Government. Its hollow pretences were, that the Church was plotting against the peace and greatness of the Empire; nay, against society itself; but these charges deceived no one, although a section of the English people had expressed its sympathy with them. It is the lawless revolutionary spirit of modern times that is to blame for the present disturbed state of Europe—not the Catholic Church. She is accused like the lamb—innocently. It is her divine laws and teaching alone that can produce peace and happiness amongst the nations of the world."

GERMANY.

(From the Berlin Correspondent of the TABLET.)

Berlin, June 26th, 1874.

PRUSSIAN politics may be summed up under two heads—oppression of the Church and plotting against the peace of Europe. As regards the first head, we have witnessed deeds worthy of Julian the Apostate, but if we would fully comprehend the idea of Bismarck in forcing his "Cultur-Kampf" on the Church, we must regard it as an attempt at a servile imitation of Russia in her treatment of unhappy Poland. His system is the counterpart of hers, in all save one particular. He has not as yet discovered a Prussian Siberia. Bismarck's talent in statecraft has been successful hitherto in making it believed that Döllinger and the men of science were the originators of the "Old-Catholic" movement. It was not so, however; the conception was Prince Bismarck's own. His idea was a National Church, with the Protestant Emperor at its Supreme Head. It took well at first, but it was worked out with too much haste and too little caution. A venal press, anti-Church laws enacted, Bishops, priests, and laymen harassed, fined and imprisoned, the thing went on too fast for popular feelings; a reaction has been produced, and the general result has been far from favorable to the designs of Bismarck or to Prussian popularity throughout Germany, now that it is so closely discerned that Prussian statesmen are little else than the subservient tools of the ambitious Chancellor.

On the other hand, his outrages against the Church have cast a dark shadow over the foreign policy of Prussia. It seems impossible to expect that policy to prove either honest or honorable. Prussia is the secret favorer of revolution everywhere. She is a conspirator against the peace of Europe for the sake of her own aggrandisement. It is a remarkable fact that we find men who were amongst the rebels of 1848—men certainly of intellectual attainments—now holding posts of power and emolument under Prussian Government. Prussia's first rise was by revolution; she is still the determined opponent of the principles of legitimacy, and therefore of the Catholic Church. A new step which she has taken in the promotion of the "Cultur-Kampf" is her treatment of the Cathedral Chapters of Posen and Gnesen, whose Archbishop Ledochowski, is at present her prisoner. Those Chapters have been served with a ukase from Bismarck, commanding them to elect immediately a successor to their lawful superior. The two Chapters have manfully made answer that Count Ledochowski is and must remain their Archbishop by the law of the Church and by divine ordinance, and that neither the clergy nor laity of the two Dioceses can recognize his deposition by the mandate of the State. They must, they added, obey God rather than man. Upon this, in right Prussian fashion, the Government has appointed two administrators, both Protestants, one for Posen, the other for Gnesen. The principles of these two functionaries are, it need hardly be said, a firm belief in Bismarck and in the eternal duration of the German Empire, and in little else. What would Englishmen say if they saw a Protestant Bishop deposed for denying Papal Infallibility and his See given over to be administered by an "Ultramontane?"

BRIEF OF HIS HOLINESS TO THE CONGRESS AT VENICE.

To Our Well-Beloved Sons, the President and Members of the Catholic Italian Congress, at Venice.

PIUS IX., POPE.

DURING the month of February last, We addressed a letter to the Central Council of the Catholic Italian Union in order to advise and warmly recommend it to establish a very close bond of union between all the Catholic Societies of Italy. Although each of them was making the most praiseworthy efforts to render aid in some special manner to the necessities of the Church, We are desirous that they should bring into united action all their resources, both material and intellectual, to subservise the same end; and we have seen with great joy that you have faithfully carried Our advice into practical operation, as is proved by the Congress which you are preparing to assemble at Venice.

In effect, whilst Our most holy religion is being assailed and harassed on all sides, and encompassed by all kinds of insidious attacks, the various Societies have united to counteract those attacks; some to provide for the celebration of Divine worship; some to obtain for the people the blessings of a Christian education; some to succour this Holy See in its poverty; some to take care of the sick, or of foreigners, or of persons in danger, or to protect public morals or remedy public evils; others to provide good books as an antidote to perverted and impious doctrines; others to defend the Church, by legal means, from the attacks of laws that are hostile, unjust, and iniquitous; others to draw out of the mire and restore to their pristine nobility of aim the fine arts when given over to the lowest degradation of licentiousness; others, lastly, to obviate other evils which it would be too long to enumerate. There was reason to anticipate with certainty that all men would have at heart the duty of meeting and taking counsel together, and that all would feel gratified to make known to each other the situation and the wants of their respective countries, to examine the difficulties most generally felt, to discuss the means most advisable to be employed, and to unite forces possessed in common; so that the action of all, however various the objects to which it was applied, might be strictly one action. Thus might such action take in hand and follow up the extirpation of error, the reformation of vice, the restoration of good morals, the defence of religion, the augmentation of piety, and the relief of suffering.

Therefore do We rejoice to behold you meeting in Congress for the glory of God, to the end that you may labor in so necessary a work; and the more difficult your undertakings may appear to us, the more earnestly do We implore that heavenly light and succour from on high may be vouchsafed to your Congress, so that you may rightly know both what work you have to do, and that with effectual perseverance you may accomplish those things which you shall have resolved in Ours Lord and under the guidance of ecclesiastical authority to do.

Given at Rome, at Saint Peter's, the 28th day of May, 1874, in the twenty-eighth year of our Pontificate.

PIUS IX., POPE.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

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.

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Cheap Men's Clothing
Cheap Underclothing
Cheap Skirts
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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.

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All Hats made to order of the best material.

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Horses broken to saddle and harness.
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Horses and Buggies for hire, and none but
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