

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. II.—No. 77.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 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 Nicoline, two cargoes of the finest NEW-CASTLE COAL. Delivered to all parts of the City at lowest rates.

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Octagon.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

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

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to more central premises, situate in George street (lately occupied 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 prepared 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. Private 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, Copper-smiths, Brassfounders, Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
Plans and specifications and price lists obtained 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 Brothers' School Books
Cruifixes 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, Dublin Review, and London Tablet.
A Large Assortment of STATIONERY always in Stock.
A. J. has also added to his business
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Subscription 2s per Month.
Agent for NEW ZEALAND TABLET:

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.
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 MERCHANT.
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 Oargill street.

B. BAGLEY AND SON,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, 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 transactions enables them to give their customers the advantage of a large and varied stock of the very best quality and most recent manufacture.

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, India-rubber 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.

REVES & CO.,

Manufacturers of

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

IMPORTERS OF

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

IN CASES, BHDs., & QK-CASKS:—
 Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
 Ginger Brandy Bitters
 Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial
 Orange Bitters Clove Cordial
 Wake'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. MILLNER,
 AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR,
 and
 GENERAL SALESMAN.

GEORGE YOUNG,

JEWELLER

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

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 McLean's)
 Dunedin.

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

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 infor-
 mation, may be obtained at any Money Order
 Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDon-
 ough, Esq., or from

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster

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

D. TOOHEY,
 DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

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

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Filleul 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 WHISKEY, 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	...	Jus. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balclutha	...	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	...	Herber. & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	Geor. Sumpter
Kakanui	...	Jam. Matheson
Otakia	...	Her. Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & H. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. Roskrige
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.

CAUTION!

THE high reputation of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines has led to numerous attempts to make and sell spurious imitations. The Public are warned against parties advertising or offering for sale Imitation Machines as "The Singer," "On the Singer Principle," or "On the Singer System," in violation of the Company's legal rights. The only "Singer" Machines are those made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Every "Singer" Machine bears a Trade Mark stamped on a Brass Plate and fixed to the Arms.

Every "Singer" Machine has also registered number stamped on the Bed-plate below the Trade Mark.

Buy no Machine without the Trade Mark. Buy no Machine which has the registered number defaced. Old and Second-hand Machines re-japaned, are palmed on the unwary as new, the numbers being erased or filed down to avoid detection.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS!

The Company fix their Trade-Mark Plate to the Arm of every Machine as an additional protection to the Public. Purchasers should see THAT THE NUMBERS HAVE NOT BEEN FILED OFF, as, without them, the Machine may be Old or Second-hand.

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, Ducares, Grograins, Radzmerer, 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,"
"Atrato," and Overland Mail, by

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

The Wild North Land by Captain Butler, demy 8vo
Stanley (H. M.) My Kalulu, cr. 8vo
" " How I found Livingstone, 8vo
Hutchinson (J. T.) Two years in Peru, demy 8vo
Cassell's Popular Recreator, Vol 1
Schweinfurth's Heart of Africa, translated by E. E. Frewer,
2 vol, 8vo
Enquire Within Upon Everything, 12mo
Roscoe (H. E.) Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, 18mo
Abbott (E. A.) Shakespearian Grammar, fcap. 8vo
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Shairp (J. C.) Studies in Poetry and Philosophy, 12mo
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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'Inglis Mill
Marsh (Mrs) Crossing the River, 12mo
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ow to Economise Like a Lady, 12mo
Bruce (J.) Life of Gideon, 12 mo
Lamb (Chas) Eliana, 12mo
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 8vo
" " Biography, 8vo
Brown (John) Rab and his Friends, 12mo
" (Dr T.) Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind,
8vo
Seton (G.) Gossip about Letters, 12mo
Vaughan (C. J.) Rays of Sunlight, 12mo
De Quincey's Works, 16 vols
Brown's Book of Landed Estate
Nasmyth and Carpenter, The Moon 4to
Church (A. H.) The Laboratory Guide, post 8vo
Burbidge (F. W.) Cool Orchids, 12mo
Cox (G. W.) A History of Greece, 2 vols 8vo
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. LOUGHNAN,

A C C O U N T A N T A N D G E N E R A L A G E N T

AS PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE ALL BUSINESS PUT INTO HIS HANDS

— 000 —

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.

P R O S P E C T U S

OF THE

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

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

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 Christie, 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. Toimie, 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 Toimie'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.

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.

MOUNT IDA.

TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

THE Services of a Duly Qualified Medical Man are required for the I.O.O.F., 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 17, 1874.

BISHOP REDWOOD'S PASTORAL AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

A WRITER in the 'Marlborough Times,' under the name of "A Protestant," lately attacked certain passages in the Bishop of Wellington's Pastoral. The attack was chiefly directed against his Lordship's teaching in reference to sects and "secret societies." In answer to "A Protestant," there appeared a long and able letter signed "Catholicus," in that journal on the 29th of the last month. We fancy we recognised in "Catholicus" an old acquaintance, to whom the Catholic cause has been much indebted on many previous occasions. On the subject of secret societies this writer is particularly well informed, and has at hand numerous high authorities in reference to it. We take the liberty of quoting largely to-day from this letter of "Catholicus;" in fact we shall here publish, without curtailment, all he writes that has reference to secret societies. "Catholicus" says:—

"A Protestant" ridicules Dr. Redwood for saying that the enemies of the Catholic Church have tried by all means to revolutionise her members, and he adds that if his Lordship did not shut his eyes to the world, he would never advance such nonsense. It may appear nonsense to "A Protestant," but I must tell him that if he keeps his eyes open and yet does not see what is done in the face of the world, he must be completely blind. Was not rebellion against the Church publicly encouraged in Poland and Germany, and also in Switzerland, where lucrative offices were offered to priests who would turn against their own Church, whilst the faithful ministers were and are persecuted in every way? Was not the same thing done in Italy, in Spain, in Brazil, in Venezuela? Our opponents, I am afraid, have forgotten that denying facts is not destroying them.

Now then, to begin with Secret Societies. I have proved several times in *extenso* with documents and declarations of leading Freemasons—and I must say they have never been refuted—that Secret Societies were one in principle and aim, viz., the downfall of Christianity by the destruction of the Catholic Church. They are the leaders of the camp of her enemies—as they admit, and as they show by their conduct.

We read in *Article IV. des Statuts Generaux et Reglements de l'Ordre Maçonnique de France*:—"If the Christian religion was purged from a brutal priesthood . . . stupid mummeries . . . it would not be more true and it would not bind any one rigorously. Freemasonry has no point of analogy with Christianity, but it contradicts and excludes it and all other religions but Freemasonry."—*Brother Rebold, History of the three Great Lodges of Freemasonry, page 310.*

"The Prince, the bigot (here he means religious men of all kinds), and nobility, are the deadliest enemies of humanity, and therefore they must be destroyed," says Brother Feichte, a German Mason of high degree."—*Beitrag zur Berichtigung, page 43.*

Brother Rebold, in his "Tyler-General of Freemasonry," expressly says that in the admission to some high degree which he names, the candidate promises to avenge Freemasonry against God himself. The pass-word of entry is "Necam Adonai Necam—(I will slay God; I will slay.)" The same thing is repeated in the ritual of the Sovereign Great General Inspector.

Mazzini, in his Manifesto of 1839, says: "The secret lodge must

abandon to the simple and candid Masons of inferior lodges, ridiculous ceremonies, and anything of the kind."

The Supreme Vente, or Head-quarter of Italy, in a secret document about the year 1822, says:—"Our final end is the same as that of Voltaire and the French Revolution—the annihilation and destruction for ever of Catholicism, and even of the idea of Christianity—and the means to obtain such an end is by trying to influence the election of the Pope, Cardinals, and Bishops, that we may have men as we want them."—*The Church of Rome before the Revolution, by Cretineau Joly, Tom. II., p. 82 to 90.*

A Jew of high degree, under the assumed name of Piccolo-Tiger, wrote to the superior agents of the Vente of Piedmont on the 18th of January, 1822:—"The essential is to isolate man from his family . . . and to instil in his mind disgust for it and for religion."

Garibaldi and his son Menotti proclaimed lately, in their public declarations, that there is no use in disguising longer the real aim of Masonry, which is the overthrow of the Catholic Church and of all Christianity. And their conduct in the different countries where the Catholic Church is persecuted shows they are faithful to their motto. Thus it is that in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Spain, Brazil, and Venezuela, where the Masons have the Government in their power, the Catholic Church is persecuted for not complying with their orders.

"To secure more surely the success of their wishes they have established several associations, like 'The League of Instruction' and 'The Religious Universal Alliance,' for the acknowledged intention of perverting and corrupting the rising generation, and to alienate them from the Church—to induce them not to ask the blessing of religion at the birth by baptism, at the settlement in life by the sacrament of marriage, and especially at death by the last sacrament and Christian burial."—*Opinion National, 21st December, 1867, and 'Masonic World,' July, 1867.*

These few quotations will be sufficient to prove how active are the secret societies; how vast is their field of operations; how numerous are their associates; and how ably they are marshalled all over the world. But, as I have myself heard, some will say, "No matter what may have been said or done by the Masons of the Continent, Freemasonry is not so bad in England." Here is my answer to that—"Masonry is of no country in particular. It is neither French nor Scotch nor American; it is not Swedish at Stockholm, Prussian at Berlin, nor Turkish at Constantinople . . . It is one and universal . . . Masonry has several centres of action, but one centre of unity."—*Brother Ragon, Philosophical Course of Interpretations of Ancient and Modern Institutions.*—"Masonic World," July, 1867.

CATHOLICUS.

It may interest our readers to know that this work of Brother RAGON has been approved by the *Grand Orient* of France, which on the occasion of the *Fête* of the Order, celebrated by the *Grand Orient*, 24th June, 1840, declared that "it contains no precept, no maxim, in contradiction to the principles which govern the Society of Freemasons. That it is only after mature and wise deliberation that the Society recognised that the work of Bro. * * * RAGON was written for a praiseworthy and highly philosophical purpose; that it was the work of a profoundly learned brother, and in every point deserving of the unanimous support it was sure to obtain by the mere fact of your decision."—*Procès-verbal de la fête d'ordre célébré au grand Orient de France, le 24 Juin, 1840 (ere vulgaire).*

Later, having received the printed book, the G * * * D * * * directed the Secretary to write to Brother RAGON to say that, convinced of the utility and merit of his work—"Cours interpretatif des Initiations anciennes et modernes"—the G * * * D * * * had accepted it and ordered it to be placed in the Library. Two years afterwards, on the 1st of August, 1842 (vulgar era), in a Grand Chapter held at Nancy, a new edition, *toute maçon*—perfectly Masonic—and called *The Sacred Edition*, was recommended for the use of the L.L. * * * and of the Masons * * * alone.

"Catholicus" speaks of a person called Piccolo,—or Little Tiger,—and gives a few words from his recommendations as to recruiting for Freemasonry. But as these words as quoted give a very faint idea indeed of the fearful teaching of this man, we shall here transcribe the entire passage. "The essential point is to separate a man from his family, and train him to lose the morality it teaches. The natural bent of his character leads him to eschew all domestic cares, and seek easy and forbidden pleasures. He loves the conversation of the Club, and the idleness of the Theatre. Lead him on, and make him of some importance in his own eyes; teach him quietly to grow tired of his daily work, and by these means, after separating him from his wife and children, after showing them how laborious are all his duties, you excite in him a desire for a new existence. Man is born to rebel; fan this desire of rebellion into a flame, but the fire must not burn out. This is a preparation for the grand work which you have to commence. When you have infused into a few souls a disgust for family relations and religion—for the one nearly always follows the other—casually let fall a few words which may

excite a wish to be affiliated to the nearest lodge. *This vanity of city folk and middle class men to join Free-Masonry, is a thing so common place and universal, that I am always lost in wonder at man's stupidity, and am astonished at not seeing the whole world knocking at the doors of the Venerables, and asking of these gentlemen the honor of being one of the workmen chosen for the reconstruction of the Temple of Solomon.* The unknown exercises so powerful an influence over men, that they prepare themselves tremblingly for the phantasmagorical trials of initiation and the fraternal banquet. To find one's self a member of a lodge; to feel beyond the reach of wife and children; to be *obliged to keep a secret which will never be confided to them*, are, for certain natures, a pleasure and an ambition."

Another Mason, Brother * * * CLAYAL—see Illustrated History of Freemasonry, p.p. 1, 2—teaches "To bring lookers-on to the point, let it be added that the society scrupulously preserves a secret which is not and can never be shared by any but by Freemasons."

"To induce men of pleasure, talk of frequent banquets, where good cheer and generous wines aid pleasure, and tighten the bonds of brotherly intimacy.

"To artizans and merchants, say that Freemasonry will be useful to them, by extending the circle of their customers and business. Thus we have an argument for all tastes, for all vocations, for all minds, and for all classes."

But there are vast numbers of Freemasons who have not the secret of the society, and who, we should hope, if they did know it, would abandon the brotherhood at once, and reject with horror all participation in its designs. Even the Grand Masters, we are assured on the highest Masonic authority, are themselves in profound ignorance. A circular, drawn up by the Chief Illuminated Masons after the Masonic Congress at Wilhelmsbade, contains these remarkable words:—"They have drawn Princes into the Lodges, and a great multitude has followed these phantoms. Undoubtedly the Princes"—these were Grand Masters—"who convoked the Congress of Wilhelmsbade were animated with the best intentions. But only a small number of Masons were disposed to accept their laws. They were not, indeed, capable of giving a clear and satisfactory explanation of the mysterious Masonic characters of which they were themselves ignorant."

The fact is, the great body of Freemasons is, for the most part, made up of the eating, drinking, fooling, paying Masons, who live in expectation of a secret which will never be confided to them, but who, nevertheless, move as one man to carry out political, religious, and educational projects, devised and placed before them by the wily and wicked "*Illuminated Masons*" who belong to the Inner Lodges.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

By the Mikado, which reached Auckland, on the 9th inst. with the Californian mails, we learn that the negotiations of the Governor of New South Wales, Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, with regard to the annexation of Fiji, have been successful, and that the British flag now floats over it as a Colony of the Crown. It is to be hoped, therefore, now that the Imperial Parliament has undertaken the responsibility of its government, that such repressive measures will be enforced as will prevent the anarchy and confusion to which its affairs have been so long a prey, and which, no doubt, materially influenced the Home Government in undertaking its control. On the Continent of Europe—as we predicted would be the case—the attack on the German Chancellor has been made the convenient pretext for the further persecution of unoffending Catholics, and a telegram states that an order is to be issued at Berlin expelling all foreign priests, monks, and nuns. It is rather unfortunate, however, for Prince BISMARCK that, notwithstanding all his craft and cunning, he has been unable in the slightest degree to implicate the persecuted priesthood in the outrage on his person; and consequently those journals which are not actuated by a rabid hatred to everything Catholic, strongly denounce the unprovoked and merciless severity exercised against the German clergy. Although no stone has been left unturned to establish the complicity of the unfortunate priest who had been seized upon, all endeavors proved futile, and the destined victim was reluctantly set at liberty. With all the powerful machinery of the State at command to prove such fact, if it ever existed, the authorities and their supporters were forced to fall back on the bare assertion that the attempt

was the work of the outraged Catholics, to whose body the would-be assassin belonged. If there really were any who conscientiously believed such to have been the case, their opinions must have been considerably shaken by the failure of the very searching investigations to substantiate such assertion; and we are pleased to find the tone of the British Press is strongly against any such supposition. The London correspondents of both the Melbourne 'Argus' and 'Age' agree in admitting that it is perfectly absurd to suppose that the Catholic body were concerned in the attack. The latter says:—"The murderous assault on Prince BISMARCK has not been followed up by the discovery of any organised conspiracy, so that the affair must be looked on as the act of an individual monomaniac." When it is remembered that the 'Age' has always proved itself but too eager to seize upon anything to the prejudice and detriment of Catholics, and seldom exhibits a spirit of justice or impartiality in the treatment of matters affecting their interests, we can readily believe that the exoneration of the Catholic body must have been most conclusive. If, however, corroborative testimony were needed, the London 'Post' goes much further, and not only proves that the outrage did not emanate from the Catholic body, but that KULLMANN, the would-be assassin, had been refused admission into the society on account of his disreputable life. This is what the journal in question says, and it must be borne in mind that it is not a Catholic organ which speaks:—"As for KULLMANN, his former schoolmaster at Neustadt, near Magdeburg, who had known him since he was seven years of age, bears testimony that the man never evinced any religious feelings of any sort. He was a pig-headed, ill-behaved boy, constantly in trouble; and his parents, instead of being worshippers of priest-rule, as is contended, used bad language towards the parish priest for punishing him. KULLMANN's late employer could never induce him to go to church, even on great holidays, and the Catholic Journeymen's Association at Magdeburg refused to admit him into its body on account of his disreputable life." It may therefore be argued, with no small amount of reason—when we see such voluntary contradiction to the vile slander coming from such unexpected sources—that there exists not the slightest pretext for the charge against the persecuted Catholics. Indeed, not only has the vindication been most thorough and complete, but there are even found Protestant German journals which assert that the whole affair was pre-arranged to suit a purpose. The 'Germania' insinuates that the attempt was not made with a malicious intent, and it sarcastically remarks that "KULLMANN, with wise thoughtfulness, forgot to put in a ball." The Melbourne 'Advocate,' which gives the quotation, shares in the opinion that the whole affair was a capitally-prepared plan to pave the way for more vigorous and brutal treatment. This may or may not be the case, but in confirmation of this assertion it quotes the following, written by the Berlin correspondent of the London 'Tablet':—"I have been assured this day, by a most respectable and reliable eyewitness of the attempt, who has just arrived from Kissingen, that the moment the shot had been fired, a gentleman jumped into the carriage, and exclaimed, 'Prince, are you shot?' Upon which BISMARCK pulled off his glove, and showed a small red spot on his hand, saying, 'Look, here is the bullet?' *The glove, however, was not torn!* My informant, who saw with his own eyes and heard with his own ears, is a Liberal, and none the less worthy of credit on that account, although he left Kissingen filled with disgust with what he had witnessed on the part of BISMARCK's partisans." A telegram states that the veteran VICTOR HUGO declares that peace cannot be established until another war is fought between France and Germany, and points to the hatred existing between the two countries. BISMARCK, with all his foresight, had no conception of the astonishing resources and indomitable energy of the French nation, when the penalty of its defeat was fixed; and now that he knows that the chain has been removed by which he had vainly hoped to have fettered her for years, taunt after taunt has been hurled at his yet prostrate foe, with a view of forcing matters to a crisis before she can recover sufficient strength to properly defend herself. If France be wise, she will steadily bide her time, and in the day of trouble Prussia may learn to her cost the impoency and folly of her present oppression of the people who helped to build up the Empire, and humble the glory of France.

Five bushels and a half of wheat per head is required for the population of the United Kingdom.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the last Suez mail His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran received a letter from the Rev. Father Coleman informing him of the departure by the May Queen, on the 16th of August, of the Rev. Thomas Higgins and the Rev. James Gleason. As the Calypso, on board of which are Fathers Welsh and O'Leary, has the reputation of being a fast sailer, and as she is now seventy-seven days out, having started on the 2nd of August, her arrival may be looked for at any moment. Indeed, if the May Queen be favoured with propitious winds, it would not be a matter for surprise to hear of her arrival ere long, it being now sixty-three days from her date of sailing.

By a telegram which has kindly been forwarded from Invercargill, we learn that a branch of the Hibernian Australasian Society was opened in that city on Monday evening. Mr F. J. Bunny, late president of St. Joseph's Branch, Dunedin, had been delegated to formally open the lodge. The following are the office-bearers who have been elected: President, Bro. Maher; Vice-president and Hon. Secretary, Bro. McMenamin; Treasurer, Bro. Kirwan; Warden, Bro. Flannagan; Guardian, Bro. Walsh. In the evening the event was celebrated by a supper which was attended by over seventy persons, including ladies. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. Carden, and the vice-chair filled by the Mayor, Thomas Pratt, Esq. The telegram states that everything passed off most satisfactorily, and will no doubt prove a red-letter day in the Invercargill calendar. A full report will appear in our issue of next week.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a little work entitled "Astronomy for Beginners Who Live in the Southern Hemisphere," by Archdeacon Stock. The principal object of the author has been to simplify as much as possible the science of astronomy. A great difficulty has also been obviated to the beginner, who laboured considerably under a disadvantage by the use of books which had been prepared in the Northern hemisphere, where the apparent direction of the heavenly bodies is not the same as in this hemisphere. The publisher is Mr T. Bowden, of Wellington, and the work will be found a most desirable aid to beginners. We also wish to acknowledge from the same source a pamphlet entitled "The Transit of Venus, and how to Observe it," by the same author, being the subject of a lecture delivered in the Provincial Hall last year, which will be found to contain a fund of information on that great astronomical event.

It had been decided by the Concert Committee that the adjourned entertainment and excursion to the Port should have come off on Wednesday, the 21st, but in the face of Maori meteorologists, who have predicted six weeks of continuous rain—which has been somewhat confirmed by the experience of the past five—they have deemed it unwise to tempt further postponement, until the expiration of the allotted time. It has been determined, however, that it shall come off on Wednesday week, the 28th, when it is to be hoped that Jupiter Pluvius will have exhausted the vials of his wrath, and old Sol once more have resumed his sway. An entirely new and attractive programme has been in preparation, which will appear in our next issue, and from what we can learn, the patrons of the entertainment will be amply repaid for the severe task upon their patience and indulgence.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON arrived at Port Chalmers on Saturday morning last, in H.M.S. Blanche. The visit is not an official one, Sir James being on a cruise round the Island, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Mr Le Patourel, and Mr Gully, the well-known artist and landscape painter. Four years have elapsed since the last visit of the Blanche, on which occasion she was the bearer of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and it is more than probable her service on the Australian station will terminate in a short time.

THE investigation at the Port Chalmers Court, which resulted in the committal of the second mate of the Oneco, disclosed a state of affairs seriously involving the character of the commander. The accused repeatedly asserted that the captain of the vessel was the primary cause of Green's death, and were it not for the manner in which he had been hounded on by his superior officer, the lamentable occurrence would never have happened. He further stated that he had been repeatedly advised by Captain Henry to make away with two other seamen who were cognisant of the crime, and intended to give evidence against him. Although, of course, the assertion of a man placed in the position of the prisoner—who would possibly seek to somewhat lessen his own guilt by such a statement—should be received with great caution, yet matters have since transpired which serve to show that the treatment of the unfortunate crew was brutal in the extreme. On Saturday last one of the ship's boys sought the protection of the Port Chalmers Bench in such a condition as necessitated his removal to the hospital, steps being taken to place the matter before the American Consul.

We regret to learn from the 'Sydney Freeman's Journal' of the death of the Rev. Pere Monnier, late parish priest of St. Patrick's, Sydney, which took place in that city on the 15th ult. The funeral oration was delivered by his Grace the Coadjutor-archbishop, by whom the Requiem High Mass was also sung. The deceased gentleman had had a most varied experience as a missionary, his labors dating as far back as the year 1856. In the course of the panegyric His Grace stated that the Rev. Father Monnier was born in the year 1823, in the archdiocese of Benacon. In 1848 he was professed a "Religious," and in the same year was ordained as a priest of the Society of Mary. He was appointed a professor of theology, and afterwards acted as a missionary at Agen Agen, in the south of France and at Valenciennes. In 1856 he went to Tonga, in the Friendly Group, where he was engaged in missionary work till 1864, when he was appointed to take charge of a college at Windsor for the education of South Sea Islanders. He next went to Penrith, and afterwards conducted missions in several parts of the colony, and six years ago he was appointed priest of St. Patrick's parish. The funeral procession is stated to have been one of the largest ever witnessed in Sydney.

In future we intend to devote a portion of our space to the pub-

lication of short tales, of an instructive as well as an interesting character. This week we give our readers the first of a series of short stories from a recently published work, entitled "The King and the Cloister." The work is an admirable one for Catholic readers, each tale exhibiting some feature of the rapacity or fraud by which the convents and monasteries were destroyed in the sixteenth century. The subject to which the work is devoted—that of throwing the light of modern research on the mass of falsehood, and showing the greed and immorality of their destroyers—is the more appropriate at the present day, when Protestant and infidel malevolence, alarmed at the progressing spirit of the age, has once more engaged in a crusade against faith and religion. The book has been published by subscription, and the list contains the names of most of the Irish hierarchy and clergy, and a vast number of the Catholic nobility of Great Britain.

The trial of Charles Dodd for the murder of John Green was commenced in the Supreme Court before Mr Justice Chapman on Wednesday. Mr Haggitt prosecuted on the part of the Crown, the prisoner being defended by Mr Stout. At the outset of the case the counsel for a case applied for a postponement of the case, on account of the nationality of the prisoner, with a view to his procuring certain documents from America. The application was not entertained, but his Honor stated he would take a note of the objection; and should the verdict of the jury be adverse to the prisoner, the opinion of the five judges would be taken on the subject. The trial had not finished on Thursday when we went to press.

A MEETING of gentlemen connected with the Press takes place this evening in the Provincial Dining Rooms, having for its object the formation of a Press Club. We are not aware on what basis the proposed institution is to be formed, but have little doubt that a recognised place where members of the Fourth Estate might meet to spend their leisure time, would be conducive of mutual advantage and enjoyment.

WHAT can it mean? In our issue of the 3rd inst. appeared a paragraph headed "A Living Automaton," which we find transferred to the columns of the 'Mercury' the week following under the title of "A Curious Patent." Although, of course, the article in question was not new to us, we re-read it with a view, if possible, to learn if the context admitted of the strangely-altered title, but we are bound to confess it failed to throw any light on the matter. Had the mysterious heading appeared in any journal other than the 'Mercury' it might be supposed to have been a "printer's error;" but such a presumption of course was preposterous in connection with a paper which had so diligently sought out the typographical errors of its contemporaries, and held them up to ridicule. On the other hand, we scarcely imagine that some obscure witticism was intended, because there appears to be a somewhat difficult struggle to provide for the special column set aside for that commodity, and it could ill-afford any drain upon its very limited stock. "Curious Patent." Well,—we certainly admit it is "curious;" but the wisdom of the substitution is very far from "patent"—at least to us. We do not accuse the "Mercury" of being as bad as its fellows—far from it—but merely say "People who live in glass-houses should not throw stones."

THE 'Guardian' of Wednesday has the following well-merited rebuke:—"Yesterday morning, at an early hour, notice was given upon the shipping board at the Telegraph-office that the p.s. Luna, having on board the Dunedin portion of the San Francisco mail, was lying, weather-bound, at Akaroa; and yet on the notice-board of the Post-office—but a very few feet off—appeared the announcement that the mail for the North per p.s. Luna would close at noon, and people were rushing about in a desperate hurry in order to be in time to save the post—at least those who had not seen the telegraphic board. Now, surely, when such a thing as this occurs the telegraphic people ought at once to give notice to the Post-office people, and the latter ought at once to give notice to the public. But, perhaps, the rules of red-tapeism prevent this being done, and the public have to suffer inconvenience in consequence.

A TELEGRAM from Nelson states that a great deal of excitement had arisen by the strange conduct of Mr O'Conor, the Provincial Treasurer. A Mr Knyvett presented a claim for payment certified by Mr Dobson, Provincial Engineer, Mr O'Conor refused payment, or to let Knyvett have the document. Knyvett insisted on taking it away, and then Mr O'Conor called a policeman, and ordered him to take the document, and as Knyvett alleged, gave him in charge. He was released in about half an hour. He however brought an action for illegal detention, and the resident magistrate before whom the case was heard gave judgment in his favor. He has also sued the Provincial Treasurer with a writ for £500 damages for false imprisonment.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

During the past year the San Francisco mint has coined 74 tons of gold, and 140 tons of silver, viz, 22,800,000 dollars gold coin, and 2,500,000 dollars silver.

After Blondin has completed his tour through the colonies he intends to walk on a rope from the Pyramid of Cheops to that of Kophron. He estimates that the cost of stretching the rope will be about £1,800.

It is said that the Chinese authorities meditate sending at no distant date an experimental squadron of two or more of their new fleet on a voyage to Europe.

The death-rate of great manufacturing centres are relatively low, compared with those of country districts, that are seemingly salubrious.

It is not generally known that Ireland's Patron Saint reached the patriarchal age of 120 years. He died at the Abbey of Saul, in 493, and was buried in Down, where his relics repose.

A Steam Navigation Company to improve the commerce of Italy is talked of.

The population of the German Empire is now set down at 41,090,846 inhabitants.

During the late strike at Belfast the mill-workers paraded the streets with sticks upon which loaves were placed.

Rumors of an Austro-Russian alliance, as safeguard against Prussian schemes of aggrandisement come from Europe.

An extensive open-air demonstration against the money granted to Prince Leopold, was made by the London Republicans at Clerkenwell on July 26.

An acre of land may be made to yield an average of 12 pounds of oil of lavender, of the value of 40s a pound.

Linseed is recommended as a cure for a consumptive cough. The linseed should be boiled to the consistency of a jelly, and sweetened with honey or sugar. Two large tablespoonfuls should be taken when the cough is about to attack the sufferer.

There are about 170 firms of artificial florists in London, employing from four thousand to five thousand women and children in the trade.

Jet, the very beautiful material used so largely in the manufacture of personal ornaments, is found mostly in the slaty rocks of Whitby, Yorkshire. It is generally held to be wood in a high state of bituminisation.

The manufacture of carpets in Philadelphia is annually greater than that of any other city in the world.

Derby was formerly the chief seat of the jewellery trade, Edinburgh and London, however, manufacturing the finest goods. The trade has almost disappeared from the former places, and London now solely depends upon Birmingham for her chief supplies.

Japanese auctions are said to be conducted in the following manner: Each bidder at an auction writes his name and bid on a slip of paper, which he puts in a box. When the bidding is over, the box is opened, and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.

A very curious map is in the *Galérie d'Appollon*, in the Louvre. It represents France in the time of Louis XIV., and is entirely composed of different colored marbles, like Florentine mosaic. It is the work of an artist named Coplet, who was attached to the Court, and bears date 1684.

The enormous length of 3,410,901,522 yards of cotton piece-goods, or more than 9,000,000 yards per day, were exported from Great Britain during 1871, India and China being the principal customers.

The Nun of Kenmare is engaged on a book which will be a complete review of the woman question from a Catholic standpoint.

The tiara of the Pope owes its second crown to Boniface VIII., to show the union of the temporal and the spiritual power. In 1334, Boniface XII. added a third crown, indicating parental authority.

"*Vox Populi Vox Dei*."—The origin of this familiar phrase is not known, but it is quoted as a proverb from William of Malmesbury, who lived in the early part of the twelfth century.

A recent survey of the north-eastern shores of New Guinea resulted in the discovery of a new and shorter route between China and Australia.

The valuable library of Cardinal Barnabo, late Prefect of Propaganda in Rome, which consisted of 6000 volumes, relating chiefly to the history of Catholic missions, has been rescued from the auctioneer's hammer by the Pope.

A provincial tribunal in France has sentenced a farmer to imprisonment for life, with hard labor, for having confined his aged mother to one room in his house, refusing her proper food, and neglecting and ill-treating her in every way.

The word "Breviary" or Breviary first occurs in a work of the eleventh century, denoting a compendium or systematic arrangement of the office of the Church. Previously the psalms, homilies and hymns were in separate books. Pope Gregory VII. had the Breviary compiled containing these collections, in their proper places, with the rubrics attached to them.

It is reported that Professor Schmidt counted the notes—printed, we suppose—of a piece Rubenstein, the great pianist, played by heart. They amounted to 62,990, and so far appear to justify the assertion of the phrenologist Haring, that the profession of a pianist lays the heaviest tax of any on the memory.

It is said that, in consequence of the great wickedness of the people of Kerry, St. Patrick could not enter the country to bless it, but stood upon a hill overlooking that part of the country, and said: "I bless county Kerry in the distance." To tell this story to a Kerry man is well calculated to disturb his equanimity.

Two young princes, the sons of the Archduke Charles of Austria, had a warm dispute in the presence of no less a person than the august Emperor himself. Greatly excited, one said to the other: "You are the greatest ass in Vienna!" Highly offended at quarrel in his presence, the Emperor interrupted them, saying, with indignation, "Come, come, young gentlemen—you forget that I am present."

While London could boast in 1872 of only 10 daily papers, morning and evening, all told, no fewer than 42 appeared in the course of twenty-four hours in Paris. It curiously enough happened that that one-half exactly were published in the morning, and one-half in the afternoon and evening.

Icebergs of the southern hemisphere are much larger than those of the northern hemisphere being reported to attain frequently a height of 1,000 feet, their ordinary altitude being 200 or 300 feet. The greatest number are found between New Zealand and Cape Horn, and they may be met at any season of the year.

Lamp chimneys are apt to break if fitted tightly into the socket. This allows no room for expansion when they are heated. A loose fit, when cold, should always be preferred; after the lamp is lit the chimney will be found to sufficiently expand to fill the socket.

Goldsmith received the magnificent sum of £21 sterling for "The Traveller,"—said to be "without one bad line—without one of Dryden's careless verses." Burke, Fox, Reynolds, and all the men of taste and literature conspired to applaud it as "one of the finest poems in the English language." The writer of the song "Not for Joseph," as his share of the first six months' profits of the song, netted £7,000.

A continuous roll of paper four miles long is damped, printed, and cut into sheets at the rate of twenty thousand copies an hour by the Walter printing machine in use at the London "Times."

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PRESS, AND OTHER MATTERS.

At a public meeting in Boston lately, a Presbyterian minister made the annexed remarks on the comparative power of the daily and weekly paper. I commend them to the proprietary of the N.Z. TABLET. They seem to me to be just and important. The Catholic Press will never command its legitimate influence anywhere so long as we have only weeklies to represent and defend the Catholic cause. In England there has been some talk lately of having a daily Catholic paper, and the proprietor of the Catholic 'Universe' says that, so far as the mere printing of it is concerned, his establishment is fully equal to that. Still the project hangs fire; there is a want of the necessary funds and support. There is a time for everything, however, and the time is obviously near when we shall see a London daily Catholic paper in existence, now they have got a London Catholic University. In Dublin there is a powerful Catholic daily, for to all intents and purposes the 'Freeman' is a Catholic paper, though in Protestant hands, and its influence must tell accordingly. The Protestant dailies have in times past done the Catholic Church and her adherents a world of injury. True, their power in that way has of late greatly diminished, and is still declining; yet it is great notwithstanding, everywhere. Your paper as a Catholic weekly has had a success beyond all precedent and expectation. Surely the Catholic body in this Colony with such encouragement might manage to start a penny evening daily, to be conducted on the principles of the Dublin 'Freeman'; not as a sectarian paper in the usual sense, yet Catholic so far that it would in a spirit of moderation uphold the legitimate rights and interests of the Church and her children, and defend them against unjust and injurious attacks. For that end the entire proprietary, or two-thirds of them at least, must be Catholics. The Irish of all creeds are notorious for their partiality to politics, journalism, and literature of all kinds. A large proportion of the literary staff on the London and even the Colonial Protestant journals are Irish, and not a few of them Catholics. Of course these latter are muzzled so far as the defence of Catholic principles and interests are in question. In a free journal such as that I suggest, they would be "emancipated" from such degrading restraints. Though we have not very many Catholic gentlemen of large means and high social standing in this Colony, we have some; and we have still more Protestant gentlemen of means, character, and position, who are animated by a religious and thorough Catholic spirit—a spirit of justice, humanity, and patriotism. All these might be expected to rally round a well-conducted unsectarian journal under Catholic management. Indeed, with such men as the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Duncairn, Lord Gainsborough, and others of that stamp, not to speak of so many noble and devout ladies almost daily entering the Catholic Church in England, it does seem strange that they cannot get up a daily Catholic paper in that great country, which, sooth to say, has never ceased to be Catholic at heart since the days of St. Augustine, for the present English Church is more Catholic than anything else. It cannot be for want of money now. The great political leaders, including Mr Disraeli, seem to be becoming more and more impressed with the conviction that Protestantism as a political system is dying; and that there is new no defence against the spread of the most pernicious revolutionary principles, ending in downright Atheism, except the Roman Catholic Church. Mr Disraeli the other day, in the Home Rule debate in the House of Commons, bore strong, and no doubt reluctant testimony to the growing power of the Roman Catholic Church. A fear of that power in her was the main ground on which he based his opposition to Home Rule in Ireland. This power, however, he cannot arrest, not even by denying Home Rule to Ireland. Mr Disraeli is an acute man and a great debater, like Mr Vogel, but his attempt to reply to Mr Butt's pithy and logical speech in favor of Home Rule was a lame and impotent affair. The Irish will get Home Rule as sure as ever they got Catholic emancipation, or the disestablishment of the Protestant Church. If not, they will get from the Imperial Parliament such a measure of justice as will render Home Rule unnecessary.

Failing any other mode of establishing a daily paper under Catholic control, I would suggest that the various branches of the Hibernian Association take the matter in hand, or under their patronage. For the present such a step may be premature; but the subject well merits their serious consideration. Even as a money-making affair we look no higher. There is a power in numbers. With these societies, in my opinion, the best interests not only of the Catholic public, but of the people generally, are bound up to a great extent. Whatever tends to elevate the character of the Catholic body generally in a religious and moral point of view, must tend to the benefit of the entire body politic. The establishment of these Hibernian, that is Catholic, Benefit Societies, and their rapid growth under ecclesiastical patronage, shows that the Catholic community are now fully alive to their best interests, and are resolved no longer to occupy a mere subordinate position in the social scale. We are often taunted with belonging to a Church which aims at "supremacy." In one sense the taunt is just. Catholics and their Church do aspire to supremacy—to a supremacy in "goodness," as Mr Froude expressed it. By the power of goodness, by prayer, and heroic charity, the Catholic Church subdued the freeborn and bold barbarian races who overrun Europe on the downfall of the Roman Empire. By a similar power she is now subduing the educated masses of Europe and America, and such associations as the Hibernian may help her in the work—and are helping her. Let them above all things look to the young of this community, and see that they are not being swept down by that torrent of irreligion and vice which is running with such force through the land. There is a great rage for education in our day; but what are moral and religious results of it all? The Government school inspectors in England tell us that the children are not becoming more thoughtful, obedient and truthful, but very much the reverse. The larrikins of these Colonies tell the same tale, and we have Catholic larrikins not a few. The legislature at last is forced to interfere to put them down. But boys and girls are not to be made good by Acts of Parliament. Let the Hibernians look to Catholic schools, where alone the manners—that is, the religious and moral

habits of their children can be properly formed, so far as schools can form them. These schools are not all perfect; but the Hibernians by their joint influence might do much to increase their usefulness.

The following is the extract above referred to:—

"It is only the daily paper that is generally read, and, being issued every day, it has the advantage of being able to present a given subject in a series of short articles, the brevity of which will ensure their being read, and to repeat a thought, keeping it before the readers until their attention is attracted to it and it is fully impressed upon their minds, thus conforming to a well-known law of our mental nature, with which all are familiar. The discussion, too, created by so many persons reading the same thing so nearly at the same time, has a strong tendency to heighten the effect produced. The religious paper loses much of its power because of its being issued at such long intervals, not being able to strike with sufficient frequency, and because it is thus compelled to give so much upon a given subject at once, more than its readers can thoroughly digest. Then, not being strictly a newspaper, it is not generally sought after, and being professedly religious in its character, it is supposed by many to be biased, and they being thus thrown on their guard, it has far less weight with them than it would otherwise have. *What the interests of Christianity require is a union in one paper of the characteristics of a powerful daily secular journal with those of an influential religious weekly, and one of the speakers expressed a hope of living to see such a paper as that in full operation.* He said that if such a one were in existence now, and it were open to him, or even if he could have free access, as a religious writer, to the columns of one of our leading dailies, he could exert a greater influence with his pen than the most talented minister in the State, acting simply as a preacher and a pastor, could possibly do.

CONVENT EDUCATION.

THE system of convent education is a benefit to the population which exists nowhere at all outside the Catholic Church. We are mistaken if even those indefatigable plagiarists of everything Catholic, the Puseyites and Ritualists, have to any appreciable degree attempted to enter upon this particular field. The Protestants and Anglicans have still to choose between home education for their girls and the young ladies' schools of various kinds conducted by persons who have no religious vocation to ennoble their arduous task. Catholics, on the other hand, have hardly any "establishments for young ladies" conducted by any but religious women, and to this we may add, without any fear of contradiction, that Catholic girls are sent to convent schools in far greater numbers than Protestant girls are to other schools. We have not a word to say against these last-named schools in their place, nor have we any wish to speak against the system of home education, which, indeed, when circumstances do not forbid it, seems to be the natural mode of education for Catholics and Protestants alike. As a matter of fact, however, the number of cases in which this home education becomes impracticable, not only for boys but for girls, is very large, and the result has been the flourishing system of the convent schools which has been attacked in an article in 'Frazer's Magazine.' It is a system of which we may well be proud. There are in England and Ireland a number of ladies devoted to the good work who, in intelligence, refinement, and literary cultivation, in the gift of imparting knowledge and training character, as well as in the power of winning confidence and affection, and leading on the young soul to the highest things both in the natural and supernatural order, equal, if they do not far surpass, any teachers that can be found elsewhere within the shores of the two islands. The fruit of their labors, is that we have a high class of well-educated Christian women, more numerous in proportion to our own numbers than any similar class among Anglicans and Protestants, who become in their turn housewives and mothers, or the teachers of another generation either as governesses or as religious teachers. The writer before us has remarked, not without a sneer, upon the ubiquity which appears to belong to Irish religious women. He might have said the same, in a degree, of English women, and in both cases the fact is no matter for a sneer. That such is the case is in no slight measure owing to the universality of convent education; but it is only half of the result for which that education has to be credited. The other half is, that our Catholic families have in so many cases a virtuous well-instructed Christian lady at their head, among whose most cherished reminiscences are the memories of her years of education within convent walls, where some of her best friendships have been formed, and who would laugh heartily at the idea that she could not carry out the practical lessons which she received as a girl, just as well in the position of a happy wife and mother as if she had been called to dedicate her life to God alone as an inmate of the cloister. And we doubt whether there are any institutions in the land which are regarded generally with more loving gratitude by those who have passed through them than these convent schools.—'The Month.'

THE PROGRESS OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the 'NEW ZEALAND TABLET.'

DEAR SIR,—Having lately visited three Catholic Schools, I take the liberty of asking you to give publicity to the following:—

Arrowtown, (boys and girls) visited 11th September last: number of children enrolled, 27; boys 11, and girls 16. The school is held in St Patrick's Church. The children are clean, orderly, and respectful in their manners. The Christian Brothers' books are used. The teacher (Miss Kate Carden) is very diligent and attentive to her duty, and much interested in the usefulness and success of the school. The proficiency of the pupils is very fair.

Cromwell, (boys and girls), visited 16th and 18th September last; number of children enrolled, 29. The school (held in the Catholic Church,) is conducted on the system of education in use by the Christian Brothers. The teacher (Miss Lucy Brownlow,) has every requisite qualification for her office, and is devoted and indefatigable in her

endeavours to improve the young minds of the children. The boys and girls are all very young, none being over nine years of age; and considering the short time they have been under the present teacher, they have made remarkable progress, and the proficiency they displayed in my presence gives a good earnest of the great benefit the school is destined to bestow on Cromwell District.

On the 2nd inst., I was engaged in the quarterly examination of the Catholic School in connection with St Patrick's Church, Naseby. The number of children on the roll is 46, viz., boys, 29; and girls, 17. Of these, 44 were present on the occasion, and 2 were absent. The children, considering the few months they have been under Mr H. J. Sproule, have made remarkable progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and catechism. Almost all are well up in the first four rules of arithmetic and tables; some can do all the compound rules, and several have some knowledge of Algebra and Geometry. Almost all the children can read and pronounce very fairly, their spelling is good, and their proficiency in physical geography and history (ancient and modern) is excellent. Nearly all presented very creditable specimens of writing in copy-books. The children appeared to be docile, obedient and clean; their progress reflects the highest credit upon their teacher.

Dear Sir, every Catholic ought to know that education must be essentially religious, and where religion is excluded there is no education. Schools without religion may give instruction, but education they cannot give; they cannot educate the youth. Let it be called secular, public, or national instruction, but in the name of Christianity let it not be called education. Not only is education without religion impossible, but instruction without religion is instruction without morality. Our youths to whom morality is not taught cannot be moral, but Christian morals cannot be taught without religion; for what is morality but the law of duty which arises from our personal relation towards Almighty God and man? And how is it possible to teach this law of duty without a knowledge of the persons to whom these relations exist? But to know this, unless men are going to reduce our population to the level of Deists, etc., Christianity must be taught in schools.

Excuse the haste of this, being so busy with mission work, and believe me, with regard, dear Sir, obediently yours,

EMMANUEL ROYEE, Catholic Pastor.

WELLINGTON.

ONE of the most gratifying items of intelligence for a correspondent to have to transmit has fallen to my lot this week—viz., the opening of a branch of the H.A.C.E. Society in Wellington. At half-past seven p.m., the hour appointed for opening the meeting, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, there were, despite the inclemency of the weather, twenty-six candidates for membership. The delegate Brother Bohan, P.P., of the Charleston branch, having been introduced to those present, read his authority as delegate, and then opened the meeting with the usual prayers, after which he read the dispensation, and declared the branch opened. Mr. Hurley was appointed Recording Secretary for the evening.

Considering the demand for space in your valuable columns, I shall not enter on the interesting ceremony of balloting and initiation, but shall merely state that all candidates were elected, and six others nominated to be initiated next night. The election of officers was next proceeded with, when C. E. Haughton, Esq., was unanimously elected President; Mr. J. Coogan, V.P.; Mr. A. G. Wiggins, Secretary; Mr P. Sheridan, Treasurer; and Mr R. U. H. Vincent, Guardian. The office of Warden was contested between Brothers Callaghan and Moran, when the former was declared elected by a majority of one. The presiding officer, after the installation, wished to refer, he said, with pardonable pride to the impression which this meeting would make on his mind throughout his life. He had never felt happier than he did at the present moment in adding this link to that chain which had bound these Australasian colonies by the ties of Faith and Home and Fatherland. The eyes of our brethren throughout the length and breadth of these colonies were upon us with strict scrutiny, and many a branch would envy us for our officers. He could only picture to himself the satisfaction it would give the Executive Directory, whose servant he was. He reminded the brethren that a great work lay before them—a work from which, in departing, they could leave "behind them footprints on the sand of time." He reminded each officer that it was on his individual efforts the success of the movement depended, and that they should labor with that intention.

The President elect, on taking the chair, was greeted with loud applause, again and again repeated. He said that for him to say merely that he felt flattered would be doing his sentiments injustice; it was a position he was afraid he could not do full justice to, and he would expect from his brethren a pardon for any of his shortcomings. One thing he would promise, that was to do his best; and another matter he would crave, that was the willing co-operation of his brother officers. Before sitting down, he begged to be allowed to record his testimony to the efficient manner in which Brother Bohan had performed the services delegated to him. All were witnesses, and he should assure them that he would take the first opportunity of testifying, on his own behalf and on that of his brethren, to the Executive Directory their appreciation of his services.

A cordial vote of thanks having been recorded to Brother Bohan and to the Executive Directory, the business of the branch was proceeded with. The night of meeting was fixed for Wednesday, and the place of meeting St. Joseph's School, where next meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

Wellington, 7th October, 1874.

A CORRESPONDENT.

The historical town of Jaffa, made famous by the wars of the crusaders, is under process of demolition. The walls and turrets of the town have been sold to builders, and workmen are now engaged in taking away the stones.

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.

WE are indebted to the Italians for the idea of newspapers. The title of their *gazettes* was, perhaps, derived from *gazza*, a magpie or chatterer; or, more probably, from a farthing coin peculiar to the city of Venice, called *gazetta*, which was the common price of the newspapers. Another etymologist is for deriving it from the Latin *gaza*, which would colloquially lengthen it into *gazzetta*, and signify a little treasury of news.

Newspapers, then, took their birth in that principal land of modern politicians, Italy; and under the government of that aristocratic republic, Venice. The first paper was a Venetian one, and only monthly; but it was merely the newspaper of the Government. Other Governments afterwards adopted the Venetian plan of a newspaper with the Venetian name. So, from a solitary Government *gazetta*, an inundation of newspapers has burst upon us. Mr G. Chalmers, in his "Life of Ruddiman," gives a curious peculiarity of these Venetian *gazettes*:—"A jealous government did not allow a printed newspaper; and the Venetian *gazetta* continued long after the invention of printing, to the close of the sixteenth century, and even to our own days, to be distributed in *manuscript*." In the Magliabechian Library, at Florence, are thirty volumes of Venetian *gazettes* all in manuscript.

Those who first wrote newspapers were called by the Italians *menanti*, because they intended by means of these papers to spread about defamatory reflections, and were therefore prohibited in Italy by Gregory XIII. by a particular bull, under the name of *menantes*, from the Latin *menantes*, threatening. Some, however, derive it from *menare*, to lead or spread afar.

We are indebted to Elizabeth and Burleigh for the first newspaper. In the British Museum are several newspapers printed while the Spanish Armada was in the English Channel during the year 1588. The earliest newspaper is entitled, 'The English Mercurie,' which was "imprinted at London by Her Highness's printer, 1588." These were, however, but extraordinary *gazettes*, not regularly published. In this obscure origin they were skilfully directed by the policy of Burleigh, who, to inflame national feeling, gives an extract of a letter from Madrid, which speaks of putting the Queen to death.

The first newspaper in the collection in the British Museum is in Roman, not in black letters. It contains the usual articles of news, like the 'London Gazette' of the present day. In that curious paper there is news dated from Whitehall on the 23rd of July, 1588.

Periodical papers seem to have been more generally used by the English during the civil wars of the usurper Cromwell; to disseminate amongst the people sentiments of loyalty or rebellion, according as their authors were disposed. Hence we find some papers entitled 'News from Hull,' 'Truths from York,' 'Warranted Tidings from Ireland,' 'The Scots Dove,' opposite to 'The Parliament Kite,' &c.

At the Restoration, the proceedings of Parliament were interdicted to be published, unless by authority; and the first daily paper after the Revolution took the popular title of: 'The Orange Intelligencer.' In the reign of Queen Anne there was but one daily paper; the others were weekly. Some attempted to introduce literary subjects, and other topics of more general speculation. Sir Richard Steele himself formed the plan of the 'Tatler.' But from the time of Addison newspapers and periodical literature became distinct works.

De Saint Foix gives the origin of newspapers to France. Renaudot, a physician at Paris, to amuse his patients, was a great collector of news, and he found that by these means he was more sought after than his learned brethren. But as the seasons were not always sickly, and he had many hours not occupied with his patients, he reflected, after several years of assiduity given up to this singular employment, that he might turn it to a better account by giving every week to his patients—who, in this case, were the public at large—some fugitive sheets which should contain the news of various countries. He obtained a privilege for this purpose in 1682.—(Abridged from Isaac Disraeli's "Curiosities of Literature," vol. I.)

ARRIVAL OF THE OTAGO, WITH LATER ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

LONDON, October 1.—The 'Times,' contradicting rumors as the embarrassments of the Prince of Wales, explains that, although his income is insufficient, his expenditure is met by the realisation of the property of the Duchy of Cornwall.

A barge, laden with gunpowder, has exploded on the Regent's Canal.

The telegraph steamship Faraday has returned to Queenstown. During the gale the cable parted, and has not been recovered.

The explosion on the barge occurred at five o'clock yesterday morning. The barge had five tons of gunpowder on board, and when the explosion occurred it blew up a bridge and caused a great panic in the houses, everything in close proximity being completely wrecked. The explosion was heard ten miles off. The loss of life was confined to three bargemen, but the destruction of property was immense, and included the house of Alma Tamada. The building in the Zoological Gardens narrowly escaped injury.

The wool sales have closed, a firm advance being maintained throughout the series. The bulk was taken by the Home buyers, but 120,000 bales were taken for export, including 4000 for America. The next sales are fixed for November 17. Messrs Balme and Co., brokers, report the prospects to be favorable, and estimate an increased import during the year of 100,000 bales.

An advance in discount is expected.

A full fall of 2s. per quarter on English wheat has taken place. Adelaide wheat is quoted at £2 12s. to £2 14s.; New Zealand, £2 2s. to £2 9s.; Tasmanian, £2 8s. to 42 11s.

Arrived: Doir Voirlich and Airemore.

Mr C. W. Eddy, Hon. Secretary to the Colonial Institute, who always took a deep interest in colonial affairs, died suddenly at Glasgow. He had arranged to read a paper on "The Colonies," at a Social Science Congress.

PARIS, October 6.—In the elections to the Councils, there is a general majority for the Conservatives.

MADRID, October 5.—The Right Hon. A. H. Layard, English Ambassador, and M. Chambordy, French Minister, presented their credentials to Marshal Serrano, President of the Spanish Republic.

It is reported that Don Carlos was wounded during a mutiny.

ROME, October 2.—The French frigate Orinoque, which for some time past has been placed at the disposal of the Pope, has been recalled from Civita Vecchia.

The Italian Parliament is dissolved.

BERNE, October 5.—The International Postal Congress, at Berne, adopted a Postal Convention, fixing uniform rates.

VIENNA, October 5.—An Hungarian loan of seven and a-half millions has been issued.

A pastoral, issued by Cardinal Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna accuses Prussia of attempting to extirpate Christianity, and compares the Paris Commune to the revolution in Buenos Ayres in 1859 under the leadership of General Mitre.

BERLIN, October 6.—Count Arnheim has been arrested, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, for detaining certain documents.

GALLE, October 3.—The Nubia arrived on the 1st instant.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

MELBOURNE, October 8.—The political events of the last few days have been unimportant, but when the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill is moved, which will probably be this evening, Sir James McCulloch will move an amendment that it be read that day six months. If carried, it will cause a change in the Ministry.

Some progress has been made with the Estimates, and strong opposition was offered to the large increased expenditure in the Lands Department.

Mr Francis proceeds to England per Renown in about five weeks, and remains a year. At the request of his constituents he will not resign his seat.

Mr Vogel is in Melbourne, having completed the conference business in Sydney on cable matters.

A movement to open all public museums and libraries on Sundays is meeting with opposition.

Judge Bunny has been temporarily appointed Commissioner of Titles, vice Carter resigned.

On Saturday morning last, a man named Husler, formerly a resident of New Zealand, murdered his wife in Richmond and then took laudanum. He is recovering, but not yet able to appear at the inquest. The parties occupied a respectable position. They not long since received £1,000 from Home, since which Husler has been drinking to excess.

The Rev. Charles Clark, popular Baptist preacher, resigns his pastorate at the end of the year.

The Hospital Sunday collections throughout the colony amounted to over £4,000.

The German scientific expedition left for the Auckland Islands, and the American expedition is at Hobart Town.

Further railway extension to Dunolly, 13 miles, was opened on Tuesday.

The late Hattie Shepparde's mother did not long survive her daughter; she died yesterday.

The quarter's revenue returns, issued last night, show the amount received for the quarter to be £1,005,845, being an increase of £3,923 on the quarter, and £259,872 on the year.

There is no chance of the Victorian cricketing team visiting New Zealand this season.

Splendid summer weather is being experienced.

SYDNEY, October 3.—The population of the colony is 570,000.

Mr Hall's estate has been sequestrated, the rule being made absolute.

Mr M'Levie, Inspector-General of Police, is dead. Mr Foshery (?) is likely to succeed him.

A schooner, name not decipherable, bound from Newcastle to New Zealand, has arrived dismayed.

At the Greyton Regatta, Sydney won the gig race easily; and Rush, the champion scullers' race, by a quarter of a mile. Five started. A letter from Noumea says that a German named Wallenstein was arrested there for aiding the escape of Rochefort.

A shepherd, named Wellington, was murdered on Warrogal station; the body has been terribly mutilated. A man has been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator.

ADELAIDE, October 8.—Forest, the West Australian explorer, has arrived at Peake station, having crossed from Champion Bay, and passed over 600 miles, wretched desert country. Water scarce, and the natives numerous. He was three times attacked, but drove them off. All the party are in good health.

The revenue for the quarter is £260,090.

The Parliamentary business is nearly closed. The Appropriation Bill has been introduced.

About one hundred and six boys are born to every one hundred girls in Europe.

Only 24 German doctors reach the age of 70, as against 32 military men and 42 theologians.

The pretty rice paper that looks so pure and delicate is made in China from the pith of a tree; not at all as we make paper from poplar wood, but by simply cutting it into thin slices. And thousands of years before Moses was born, the Egyptians made paper from the great papyrus, or paper reed, by carefully peeling out the thin layer between the bark and the fleshy stem, and pressing and drying the pieces into sheets.

Charles Macklin, the celebrated actor, appeared in the character of *Shylock* when in his 100th year. He died in 1797, having reached 107 years.

About £300,000 is paid yearly for false hair in England alone.

In England there is one soldier to every 229 inhabitants; in Russia, 77; in Holland, 142; and in Austria, 118.

NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

THE first and prime requisite in an editor is political intelligence. This is distinct from political information. It bears the same relation to politics as artistic perception does to art, which is very different, I need not say, from acquaintance with the history of painting, its technicalities and cant. Political intelligence is that faculty which enables a man to see events and policies in just relative importance to the times in which he lives, to feel with accuracy the popular pulse, to know what is practicable and what is not, to nicely apprise the effects that will be produced by any given step, and even by the tone in which it is discussed; it is antithetic alike of the small intelligence of sharp men who judge every question with off-hand dogmatism, from the standpoint of a narrow experience and defective sympathy, and of the wild haste with which strong minds, wanting in penetrating insight, mistake transitory phenomena for manifestations of enduring force. Even Genius, as was seen in the case of Dickens and the 'Daily News,' will not make up for the want of this strong, sobering gift; and where men of great reputation in literature and as political thinkers have taken the editorship of a paper, it has been proved, by lamentable failure, how impossible it is to dispense with this rare faculty. Discomforture and loss have followed so unerringly and speedily the appointment of specialists to edit newspapers, that it has passed into a commonplace remark that to choose a man who should resort to inspiration, not to those great practical questions in which the foundations of States are laid, but to doctrinal dreamings of dilettantism, is to foredoom the journalistic venture before it is born. Of course it follows that, in order to preserve journalistic individuality, the editor, so far as the conduct of the paper is concerned, must sink his own. Nothing is more dangerous to newspaper success than to allow small personal passions to interfere with its management. Notwithstanding what has been said about the importance of the editorial columns, a newspaper is above everything else a newspaper. All the news of the past twenty-four hours should be found within its pages. To lag behind, to allow oneself to be anticipated, is fatal; and to exclude news on the ground of private pique, or to permit private friendship to flood the columns with matter of doubtful interest, and to the exclusion of news, is equally suicidal. The public soon see whether a paper is making, without looking to the right or to the left, for a mark held well in view, or whether it is subordinate to the whims of an irrepressible egotism—whether it is, in fact, an organ of opinion and news, or only a cage where some lively squirrel disports in the happy but delusive conviction that the world has nothing to do but to contemplate and admire his movements. There never has been a journalistic success under any conditions which would test principle of management, but it will be found, on examining the steps by which large circulation and great influence have been attained, that personal passions have been kept aside, while the policy of the paper has flown on strong and unreturning, in accordance with definite views which may have been— from the points of view of political philosophy—wise or unwise, but which in immediate purpose and ultimate aim were unmistakable.—'Canadian Monthly.'

INSIDE A FRENCH BARRACK.

LATELY a number of English rifle volunteers visited France, to take part in the prize shooting at the Tir in Havre. On one day they visited the splendid military barracks on the Boulevard du Strasbourg. The correspondent of the 'London Telegraph' describes the visit:—

"No attempt was made at display, the gallant officer properly believing that his guests would be better pleased to go over the building and witness the every-day routine of life of the French soldier, than to assist at a mere spectacle, agreeable enough to see, but liable to convey false impressions. They were taken, therefore, over a few of the dormitories, which, probably from the building being new, seemed to allow a greater cubic space per man than is thought sufficient for the British soldier. With neatly white-washed walls, and *parquet* cleanly swept and polished, each man's kit was arranged with scrupulous exactness, on a shelf above his little iron bedstead. The men being at drill, gymnastics, or fatigue duty, the rooms were empty, just as they had been left after being arranged for the day; but in one a party of recruits, clad in old Mobile uniforms, were standing in attention round a table, where a smart non-commissioned officer was teaching them how to fold and arrange each garment and article for placing on the shelf or within the knapsack. A move was then made for the Salle d'Escrime, where an accomplished *maitre d'armes* had a squad of young soldiers under instruction. Sabres, foils, gloves, masks, sticks, *cannes*, and the other appliances of the fencing school were tastefully arranged on the walls, the principal trophy being surmounted by a brief sentence appealing to the honor and patriotism of the defenders of France. For a few moments the ordinary routine of the school was interrupted, and the visitors were treated to a bout between an agile and promising young soldier and the *maitre d'armes*, in which honors were—perhaps with a little judicious abnegation on the part of the instructor—nearly divided, and the pupil rendered a proud man by a few approving words from the lips of his colonel, and by the applause of the foreign visitors. Next came a match between two young soldiers, who displayed that quickness of movement and suppleness of joint so characteristic to the Frenchman. A match, combining boxing, arms and legs alike coming into play, completed a mode of procedure for developing agility far in advance of anything in use in our own army. A visit was next paid to the gymnasium, where more than a hundred men were undergoing their regular course of instruction under an officer who has graduated at the Normal School. The use of the vaulting horse and horizontal bar, pole-leaping, flat-jumping, jumping from heights into loose sand, mounting ropes hand over

hand, and then executing the difficult feat of climbing over the edge of the broad beam from which they were suspended, were all executed with marvellous facility, under the quick eye of the superintending officer, though most of the men were very young soldiers, and some mere recruits. Where a little awkwardness was exhibited, a more skilful or powerful comrade would extend the slight aid that was needed, so that in no instance did a man fail. A few boys—*enfants du regiment*—were directed to strip, and climb hand over hand up the ropes and upon the cross-beam, and this severe test of physical power was accomplished almost as well and quickly as by the soldiers. The most marvellous thing, however, was the performance of the same feat by a number of men with knapsacks and pouches on, and classepots slung over the shoulders. They also jumped from a height of 17ft. or 18ft., most coming down with as much ease and safety as so many cats would have done. A series of swarming movements followed, in which the men in a state or organised disorder, made at the sound of a bugle such rushes as in modern battle are necessary to carry an enemy's position. This ended in an escalade, a wall of 18 ft. or 20 ft. being topped in a few seconds with no other aid than the men provided themselves by forming living tripods, up which the lightest and most active scrambled as up a ladder, utilising the slightest foothold in the brickwork to reach the top, when, with their assistance, their comrades were hauled up with ease. It is needless to say that the whole exhibition was most interesting in itself, and demonstrative also of a fact that is pretty generally known, namely, that the days of lax training in the French army are over. For officers and men work is incessant, and the discipline severe."

HAPPY ACCIDENTS.

THE cracking of a picture placed in the sunshine set Van Eyck experimenting to produce a varnish that would dry in the shade. He found what he sought, and found beside that by mixing it with his colors they acquired greater force and brilliancy, and required no subsequent varnishing; and so came about the discovery, or re-discovery, of the art of painting in oil. Mezzotint owed its invention by Prince Rupert to the simple accident of a sontry's gun-barrel being rusted by the dew. Henry Schanward, a Nuremberg glass-cutter, happened to let some aqua-fortis fall upon his spectacles, and noticed the glass was corroded and softened where the aqua-fortis had touched it. Taking the hint, he made a liquid accordingly, drew some figures upon a piece of glass, covered them with varnish, and applied his corroding fluid, cut away the glass around his drawing, so that when he removed the varnish the figures appeared raised upon a dark ground; and etching upon glass was added to the ornamental arts. Alois Senefelder, playwright and actor, thinking it possible to etch upon stone in lieu of copper, polished a slab for the purpose. He was disturbed by his mother coming into his small laboratory with a request that he would jot down her list of things for the wash, as the woman was waiting to take the basket away. There being neither paper nor ink handy, Senefelder scribbled the items on his stone with his etching preparation that he might copy them at his leisure. Some time afterward, when about to clean the stone, he thought he might as well see what would be the effect of biting the stone with aqua-fortis, and in a few minutes saw the writing standing out in relief. Taking up a pelt-ball charged with printing ink, he inked the stone, took of a few impressions upon paper, and he had invented lithography. The pelt-ball used by Senefelder was long indispensable in a printing office. A Sulpician printer, in a hurry to get on with a job, could not find his ball, and inked the form with a piece of soft glue that had fallen out of the glue-pot, with such excellent results that he thenceforth discarded the pelt-ball altogether, and by adding treacle to the glue, to keep it from hardening, hit upon the composition of which printer's rollers have ever since been made.

Three very different discoveries are recorded to have resulted from the unintentional application of intense heat. Pliny attributes the discovery of glass to some merchants travelling with nitre, who, stopping on the bank of a river to take a meal, were at a loss for stones to rest their kettles upon. Putting them upon pieces of nitre, they kindled their fires; the nitre, dissolved by the heat, mixed with the sand, and the merchants were astonished to see a transparent matter flowing over the ground, which was nothing else but glass. Charles Goodyear had for years experimented in vain, hoping to deprive india-rubber of its susceptibility to the action of heat and cold. Conversing with a friend on the subject, he emphasized an assertion by flinging a piece of sulphured rubber across the room. It lighted upon the stove; and when he picked it up, a few days afterward, he found the intense heat to which it had been subjected had conferred upon the india-rubber just the quality he had so long striven to impart to it. According to some, he stumbled upon the discovery in a different manner; but, at any rate, vulcanized india-rubber was the creation of an accident. A Dublin tobacconist, looking dolefully at his poor neighbours groping among the smouldering ruins of his burnt-out shop, noticed that some of them, after trying the contents of certain canisters, carefully loaded their waistcoat pockets from them. He followed suit, and found the snuff had come out of the fiery ordeal very much improved in pungency and aroma. Like a wise man he said nothing, but took another place, set up a lot of ovens, and before long Black Yard Snuff—otherwise, "Irish Blackguard" was all the rage with lovers of nasal titillation; and in a few years Lundyfoot was a rich man, owing to the accident he thought had ruined him. A would-be alchemist, seeking to discover what mixture of earths would make the strongest crucibles, one day found he had made porcelain. Instead of transmuting metals, as he had fondly hoped to do, Botner transmuted himself; "as if he had been touched with a conjuror's wand, he was on a sudden transformed from an alchemist into a potter."—'Chambers' Journal.'

A tax of fifteen dollars per quarter, which had been levied on Chinese laundrymen by the San Franciscans, has been declared unconstitutional.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

THE COAL RESERVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The Coal Commissioners assume a depth of 4000 feet—about four-fifths of a mile—as a fair limit to base an estimate of the quantity of coal available. On this assumption the probable quantity of coal contained in the ascertained coal-fields of the United Kingdom is set down by the Commissioners as 90,207,000,000 of tons. The coal which probably exists at workable depths under the Permian New Red Sandstone and other superincumbent strata is calculated to amount to 56,207,000,000 of tons.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION IN AMERICA.—The total annual circulation of newspapers printed in the State of New York is 492,770,886 copies, or more than twice the number issued in any other State. The next greatest number of issues is in Pennsylvania, where 233,380,532 copies are annually printed. Massachusetts prints 107,691,953 copies; Illinois, 102,685,204; Ohio, 93,592,448. Next comes California, with 85,669,408 newspaper sheets per annum.

RAINFALL AND ARTILLERY.—Professor Edward Powers, of Chicago, is engaged in endeavoring to demonstrate the practicability of controlling and distributing rainfall by means of concussion, produced by the firing of artillery. His theory is deduced from an examination of 130 battles that were followed by copious rains. He claims that about sixty per cent. of all battles or bombardments of importance are followed by rain within the first twenty-four hours from the commencement of the heavy firing. All great battles in which much artillery was used were followed by rain—so far as definite information can be obtained. The average length of time between the commencement of the heavy firing and the beginning of the rain is twenty-six hours and a half. Rain follows battles in which much artillery has been used; but, musketry-firing does not bring much rain. Rains follow battles, not only in the spring and summer, but also in autumn and winter. Rains follow battles, not only in the United States and in Europe, but in the dry season in Mexico. Heavy rains follow great battles fought in time of drought. The rains following battles are generally accompanied by thunder and lightning.

MELANCTHON AND HIS MOTHER.—Sad, indeed, is the story of the last meeting of Philip Melancthon and his mother. When he was about to take leave of her at her dying bed, she raised her hands towards him, and said: "My son, it is for the last time you see your mother, I am about to die. Your turn will one day come, when you must render an account of your actions to your judge. You know that I was a Catholic, and that you have induced me to abandon the religion of my father. Tell me now, for God's sake, in what religion I ought to die?" Melancthon answered: "Mother the new doctrine is the more convenient; the other is more secure." Surely this so-called reformer, the author of the Augsburg Confession, which constitutes essentially the basis of all Protestantism, must have had some serious misgivings as to the security of his own position, or he never would or could have answered his mother in such a manner.

GEORGE III. AND ST. PAUL'S.—George III. went twice in state to St. Paul's; the second time being in 1797, to return thanks for the naval victories obtained by Howe, Jervis, and Duncan, the procession being diversified on that occasion by three artillery waggons containing the French, Spanish and Dutch flags captured during the various actions, attended by many of the gallant officers and men who had served in these actions, from the admirals to the powder-monkeys, with detachments from the marines at Chatham and Portsmouth as guards of honor.

CONDUCTIVITY OF THE NERVES.—The rate of motion in the motor nerves of the frog is 90 feet per second, and in those of a man 111.1 feet per second. If 111 feet per second be taken as the average movement for the motor nerves, and 140 for the sensors, we have a very slow rate of transmission compared with that of light, 196,000 miles per second, and that of electricity, 97,500 miles per second. A telegraphic message from England to America is transmitted as quickly as a nerve message from the head to the foot.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.—The day preceding Good Friday, known as Maunday Thursday, is named from *dies mandati*, the day of command, on which our Divine Redeemer gave his great mandate that we should love one another. Some suppose it to be derived from the Saxon *maund*, an alms-basket, because on that day princes used to give alms to the poor from their basket, and those who partook of its contents were called *maunders*.

A MUSICAL SINECURE.—The office of the King's Cock-crower has been abolished. The duty of the official was to crow the hour each night within the precincts of the palace during Lent, instead of calling it like an ordinary watchman. The last instance on record of the cock-crower performing his duties was on the first Ash-Wednesday after the accession of the House of Hanover, when the unfortunate man got into great trouble, for George II., then Prince of Wales, being disturbed at supper by the cock-crower's entering the room and making an unpleasant noise to announce that it was "past ten o'clock," imagined that some insult was intended, and was with difficulty made to understand that such was not the case.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS BEFORE THE ATLANTIC CABLE WAS LAID.—Before the submarine cables to America were instituted, it was said that Baron Reuter, of telegraphic celebrity, invented a capital way of getting the American news early. The steamers could not be persuaded to stop to land anything, so Reuter sent over agents to the States. Before returning they collected all their documentary news, and making the papers into a parcel, put them into a water-tight barrel. On the top of the barrel was attached a long staff and flag. A swift steamer was engaged to meet the inward-bound vessel, as she approached the coast of Ireland. When the agent saw the despatch steamer near enough, he watched his opportunity, and threw overboard the barrel containing his despatches; the boat of this steamer then picked up the barrel; the vessel went at once into harbor, and the news was quickly telegraphed to London. [This may appear smart work, but it has been surpassed by the enterprise of one of our colonial journals. Before Australia had been in cable communication with

the mother-country the greatest rivalry existed among the Melbourne dailies in first publishing the European intelligence on arrival of the branch steamer at Glenelg, South Australia. The 'Argus,' however, owing to the fact that it had the wires laid into its office, of course possessed a material advantage. The proprietors, however, were not satisfied with beating their local opponents, but determined to publish an "extra" with mail news, before the steamer had been actually sighted by the South Australians, and the method of accomplishment was this: They established a depot for carrier pigeons at Adelaide, paying a man a handsome yearly sum for their care and training. One of the reporting staff was regularly despatched on the trip to King George's Sound, taking one of the carriers with him, and on the return passage to Adelaide he summarised the most important items of intelligence, which being attached to the pigeon it was let loose when within fifty or sixty miles of land. Immediately on arrival of the carrier the agent, who of course would be on the look-out, at once repaired to the telegraph office, and thus the principal events of the month would be known to the Melbourne public before the South Australians had sighted the steamer.]

PROFESSIONAL PROFIT.—The earnings of Sir Astley Cooper afford a striking example of the slow promotion of even the most skilful and deserving of doctors. In the first year he netted five guineas; in the second, £26; in the third, £64; in the fourth £96; in the fifth, £100; in the seventh, £400, in the eighth, £610; in the ninth, the year in which he secured his hospital appointment, £1000. The highest amount he ever received in any one year was £24,000; but for many years his average income was £15,000. The most that the famous Abernethy ever realised in one year was £5000, showing that his vagaries and eccentricities were by no means a source of profit to him.

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—There is a famous prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The prescription came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, commander of the steamship Great Eastern. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an ancient physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for seven months. At the end of that time he had lost all desire for liquor, although he had been led captive many times by a most debasing appetite. The prescription, which he afterwards published, and by which so many drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows:—Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm; twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration which follows a sudden breaking-off from the use of stimulating drinks.

THE ALL-POWERFUL "WE."—The plural style of speaking "we" among Kings was begun by King John, A.D. 1119. Before that time sovereigns used the singular person in their edicts. The German and the French sovereigns followed the example of John in 1200. When editors began to say "we," we do not, nor is it known.

THE BIBLE FOR THE POOR.—Wood engravings of devotional subjects date from the earliest years of the fifteenth century. At that time the entire Bible could only be obtained in manuscript, and at an immense cost. For the benefit of the common people a book was issued between the years 1430 and 1450, containing wood engravings of scripture scenes, with appropriate extracts from the Bible. It was called the *Biblia Pauperum*; and by its very name made the word known among the people.

FOLK LORE ABOUT BABIES.—"Old ladies, mothers of families," writes a correspondent of 'Notes and Queries,' "say that if babies have strength to live seven days, they will most likely live seven weeks, and if they live over seven weeks, they will live seven months; and unless something particularly bad happens to them they will reach the age of seven years, providing the seven months are safely got over. My grandmother, who brought up eleven children out of twelve, never would allow her babies to go out of her personal care until they were fourteen (twice seven) months old—till they had "stiffened in their limbs" as she said. It is an old belief in Derbyshire that if a child cries loudly at its birth, and lifts up an open hand, it is born to command; but if it clutches with its thumb tucked in, it will be of a cringing, slavish disposition, and probably will be very unhealthy all its life."

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND FREE-MASONRY.

For many years back the nation has been periodically astonished at finding the ceremonies connected with the inception of public buildings given over to the management of a secret society. Of all countries in the world, America affords the least excuse for the existence of secret societies at all; they are contrary to the genius of our political and social system, and are not looked on with favour by the great body of the people, as is evident from the agitation against them, and from the following petition, which has lately been forwarded to Washington:—

"To the President of the United States—
"The undersigned citizens of the United States learning, through public announcement, that it is proposed to lay the corner-stone of the new Government building in Chicago with Masonic ceremonies on the 24th of June next—St. John's Day, so-called—respectfully represent that under our Constitution and laws, no society, sect or order, is entitled to official preferment or precedence over any other order, sect, or society, and they, therefore, do earnestly protest that the order to which it is thus proposed to delegate a work of national interest should not be allowed such recognition, either through its festivals, or its rites and ceremonies, which are offensive to the great body of the American people."

This petition is signed by 25,000 citizens from various States, and it certainly expresses the sentiment of countless thousands besides.—'Pilot.'

Boots' Conquer.

THE TREATY STONE.

BY MONKTON WEST.

Where Shannon's waters fresh and free,
 With mountain leaflets strown,
 Sweep back the bridge of History,
 Stands Limerick's Treaty Stone.
 Its crest is dinted by the storm,
 Its base is green with rime,
 Yet, worn and frail,
 It tells the tale
 Of Ireland's fighting time:
 Of Ireland's faithful fighting-time,
 When, under Sarsfield's guns,
 The tattered banner flew above
 Her proudly marshalled sons.

Ah, beacon of that bloody past,
 While yet the star of hope,
 Shone through the hurrying cloud and blast
 In Freedom's horoscope!
 Dumb witness—if thou canst be dumb—
 Remembrest thou the day
 When ruffian fraud
 Appealed to God—
 Appealing to betray?
 A perjurer's hand was laid on thee,
 A soldier's clasped the same—
 Stand firm, thou patient history
 Of English guilt and shame!

What boots it if our sires, betrayed,
 And robbed of life and home,
 Broke sunken heart and smiting blade
 In lands across the foam?
 The blood they shed was Irish blood,
 But not for us it flowed;
 We heard their name,
 We prized their fame,
 But writhed beneath the goad.
 All France's glory helped us not;
 Whilst they, the wild and free,
 Bore through half Europe's hail of shot,
 The Bourbon blazonry.

And why did Ireland fall so low,
 And why despoil her might?
 To shield by prayer and purse and blow
 The outcast Jacobite?

Oh, Ireland rallied round her King;—
 Her English King, forsooth!—
 She gave him dower—
 The glorious flower
 Of her unconquered youth.
 Grey prophet where the Shannon hastes!
 One oath through Ireland rings—
 She'll pause before again she wastes
 Her blood for English kings.

For who recalls, his heart not pained,
 That gallant sacrifice—
 A coward Stuart's cause maintained
 At no uncertain price?

On Aughrim's fields—on Boyne's declines—
 We sowed our dead like grain;
 And yonder, where
 The streets runs fair,
 The street was choked with slain,
 For what, for whom, was such red cost?
 What gain could it confer?

This—Ireland's cause two centuries lost—
 Herself a sepulchre.

O solemn wizard by the tide!
 O Thomond's Memnon, hear!
 If broken be the nation's pride,
 We've yet to learn to fear.
 The flag that dropped from Sarsfield's hands
 Has touched the stars again,
 Though round it lay,
 In torn array,
 No hosts of slaughtered men.
 Enough if hearts were there to lift
 Its tatters from the mould,
 In trust that heaven mayhap would drift
 A sunbeam on its fold.

God guard thee well, thou peerless stone,
 Worn by adoring lips!
 Thy dust is strewn from zone to zone,
 Wherever sails the ships.

Old testament of hate and love,
 Rest mute a little while!
 From skies of night
 The living light
 Is bursting on our isle,
 'Twill come—must come—the shadows race,
 And ere the dawn is done,
 Thy lot shall be the proudest place
 In Ireland's Pantheon.

THE ACOLYTE AT THE NEWGATE.

A LEGEND OF THE CHARTER HOUSE.

CHAPTER I.

WATCHING AT THE PORTAL.

"Poor child art thou here again, this raw and bitter morning! What manner of mother hast thou, to suffer thee out of thy bed, let alone out in the streets, to sit here in the cold, at the gates of this black prison!"

Thus spoke a comely dame, attired in the garb customary to the wife of a small trader, or craftsman, to a boy of ten or eleven years old, who for the third time in one week she found sitting under the black shadow of the portals of Newgate.

NEWGATE! what a dismal doleful sound there is in the word; what images of crime, and horror, of poverty, disease; all imaginable evils does it conjure up. Who can look on the walls of Newgate without a shudder? Guilt and misery there go hand in hand! The miserable debtor whose sole fault is the poverty which oftentimes no industry or prudence on his part could avert, is there condemned to breathe atmosphere polluted by the ruffians of a thousand crimes!

Loathsome, hideous abode! what sighs of broken hearts—what maledictions of hard and unrepentant guilt—have thy dungeons echoed.

Newgate thou art like an ugly excrescence on a beautiful face, a foul blot on a sheet of white unallied paper.

But hateful as thou art, Newgate, even now, thy old age is fair and pleasant in compare with thy youth.

Ugly prison, which ever claims to be *new*, Thou art of very ancient origin!

The *Newgate* of old London wall was built in the time of the Norman King, Henry the First, and was a prison for felons in the days of his son John.

The original building has long since been swept away, but the site and name have still remained.

A black prison doubtless it always was; and black and horrible it loomed up through the fogs of that raw November morning, of the year 1539, when Mistress Alice Holt, the lace dealer of Giltspur street, spoke to the poor little child sitting at its dismal portals.

An exquisitely beautiful boy, but alas! lacking the plump round contours of childhood. His little face was painfully pinched, and cheeks sunk and hollow, with bright pink spots in the centre, and a glitter in the violet eyes as significant of consumption, as the hollow cough, the very sound of which brought tears to the kindly matron's eyes.

"Where dost thou live, little one," she inquired when the fit of coughing which had seized the boy when she first spoke to him had abated.

"Nowhere!" he answered pitifully.

"Nowhere!" reiterated Mistress Holt. "Hast thou then no parents? no home! Poor child! where hast thou slept this last bitter night?"

"Oh, warm and comfortable!" he replied, his poor face lighting up. "Giles, the ostler at the Black Bull, just bye, let me sleep in the stable; and he gave me a breakfast, too! And I have here a piece of nice wheaten bread for my father, if they will let me see him to-day."

"Thy father! Thou hast parents, then, and thy father is here in prison!" exclaimed Alice. "No, no parents," said the child sorrowfully. "My father was killed in the wars, and my mother died when I was a little boy only six years old. I am big. I am nearly ten now!"

The poor little fellow straightened up his wasted frame, and looked up with an important air to attest his maturity.

"But did you not say your father was in prison?" inquired Alice.

"Yes, yes! he is. Cruel wicked men of the king took him there."

Father Green, who was my mother's confessor, and was so good to me when she died, and took me to live with the fathers at the Charter House, and taught me to read and write, and let me serve at the altar though I was the littlest boy in the whole school. Oh dear Father Green! and all the good kind fathers. All shut up in prison! And they are put to sleep in dark damp dungeons on a little straw, and no blanket to cover them, and hardly anything to eat. And Father Salt and Father Peerson, and many more of them, are sick, and will soon die! And oh, I fear Father Green will die too! I wonder the king should have such wicked men for his servants. Oh, if I were a king I would have none about me but good people!"

"Oh, the king, the king!" muttered Alice Holt. "He chooses servants like unto himself. Oh, foul fare his light-o'-love Anne Boleyn, for she has been the cause of all! The wrong to good Queen Katherine and the Princess Mary; the despoiling of God's altars, and all the woes of these evil days! Oh this wicked king! Surely—as good Father Peto told him to his face—like the wicked king of the Jews, the dogs shall lick his blood!"

Dame Alice Holt was no reformer, but her denunciations of the vile king and his paramour—for surely Anne Boleyn was nought else—were uttered in an inaudible tone, else might they have cost her her life.

But the condition of the poor little boy, crouching at her feet on the cold stones, moved all the tender sympathies of her woman heart.

Such a pitiable object!—only one though of thousands, young and old, reduced to starvation by the withdrawal of the relief bestowed by the monasteries.

His little tunic of blue serge—a warm and comfortable garment when he received it at the Charter House—was worn to rags. His small white shoulder, mere skin and bone, protruded through a long rent. His feet—blue and purple with the cold—bled upon the hard stones.

Other garments than the scanty worn-out tunic, he had none. His head had no covering save the pale golden hair, which, growing with the luxuriance peculiar to the hair of those who suffer from pulmonary complaints, fell in soft rich, glistening curls over his pale brow, and down to his shoulders.

"Poor, poor, child!" cried compassionate Alice, taking in her plump warm palm the little cold and wasted hand, "and did they turn you out of the monastery when the fathers were sent to prison?"

"No," answered the child. "But master Bedyll had me flogged because I cried when they took Father Green away to prison, and said that Master Bedyll was wicked, and the king was wicked, too. Then he called me a treasonous young urchin, who of right ought to swing upon the gallows; and he bade of the apparitors who came to turn the fathers out of the monastery hold me, while the other beat me with rods till"—and here the poor little fellow sobbed in recollection of his sufferings—"till the blood ran down from my shoulders. And I have the scars still!"

As he spoke, the boy stripped his ragged tunic down, and showed his back and shoulders all seamed with wheals and wounds scarce cicatrized.

Alice Holt burst into tears.

"Oh Lord!" she exclaimed, "how long wilt thou suffer these iniquities?"

"Till the measure of atonement for the people's sins is complete!" said a voice in her ear.

She looked up, and beheld standing beside her a mercer of the Chepe, who had been heavily fined for assisting one of the deprived monks, who had refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy.

"Have a care, dear Mistress Holt," he whispered. "Had other than myself overheard you, those few words might have cost you dear."

"Alas, I know it!" answered Alice. "But good Master Lambton, is not this a sight, sir, to provoke anger in the blessed Job?"

She showed the excoriated shoulders of the poor child to the mercer, as she tenderly covered them again with the ragged tunic.

"An acolyte from the Charter House," she whispered to the mercer.

"How comes he in this condition?" inquired the mercer, "for the school children are generally taken in charge?"

"They beat me, because I called the king wicked, and I ran away," said the child.

"And how hast thou since lived?" inquired Master Lambton.

"I keep about best part of the day," replied the boy, "and o' nights too, unless Giles at the Black Bull can get me to sleep in the stable without his master knowing it. Giles was one of Father Green's penitents; and he gives me bits to eat when he can. But that's not often, for old Shuffleton, his master, is a hard man, and Giles has two little children of his own to feed. Then there is one of the turnkeys here at the prison who is good to me, and lets me in sometimes to see Father Green. I have been here three mornings this week though and have not seen him. He has not been near the gate. I hope that he has not got into trouble with the head jailor about letting me in. And oh I hope—I hope Father Green is not worse, is not dead! He was so ill that he could not eat the black bread they gave him. I have a nice piece of white bread I have saved for him here. But perhaps, oh perhaps, poor Father Green is dead, and will not want bread in this world any more!"

Hereupon the poor child began to weep. But that moment there was a sound of heavy bolts and bars being withdrawn. Then a wicket in the gate was opened, and the head of a man with a round good-humoured face was put forth.

"Hist, hist! little Francis!" he said, looking cautiously round.

The child sprang to his feet, smiling through his tears. "Oh good Master Jackson," he cried, "You can take me to Father Green this morning!"

"Hush! fair and softly, my little man!" answered the jailor. "Now then," and leaning forward he lifted the little slender frame through the wicket, which he was then about to close, but that Mistress Holt stepped forward and called him by name.

The poor man's ruddy hue paled. In those horrible times, his admitting the child to the prison might have cost him probably his place, possibly his life.

Alice Holt understood, and sympathised with his alarm, and approaching closer to the wicket she whispered—

"Hist, do not fear, my friend! I love the good Queen Catherine, and hate the wanton Nan Bullen. It is about this poor child! When you let him forth, send or bring him, if you can, to my abode—Mistress Alice Holt, lace dealer, at the sign of the Shuttle in Giltspur street."

The jailor nodded assent. He could trust to the bitterness with which Alice spoke of Anne Boleyn, who was, indeed, most heartily hated by most of the honest wives of London.

DECIPHERING BURNT DOCUMENTS.—M. Ratchelot, an officer of the Paris law courts, has succeeded in an ingenious manner in transcribing a number of the registers which were burnt during the Commune. These registers had remained so long in the fire that each book seemed to have become a homogenous, mass more like a slab of charcoal than anything else; and when an attempt was made to detach a leaf, it fell away into powder. Many scientific men had examined these unpromising black blocks, when M. Ratchelot hit upon the following method of operation:—In the first place, he cut off the back of the book, so as to leave nothing but the mass of leaves, which the fire had caused to adhere to each other; he then stepped the book, and afterwards exposed it, all wet as it was, to the heat at the mouth of a calorifere; the water as it evaporated, raised the leaves one by one, and they could be separated, but with extraordinary precaution. Each sheet was then deciphered and transcribed, and the copy certified by a legal officer. In this way, the records of nearly 70,000 official acts have been saved. The appearance of the pages was very curious; the writing appeared of a dull black, while the paper was of lustrous black, something like velvet decorations on a black satin ground, so that the entries were not difficult to read.

By the last mail steamer from Melbourne there left for England a young man named Henry Sullivan, who was recently working in a wood yard at Geelong for 8s per week. At Home a nice little fortune of £18,000 awaits him.

MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY.

Nothing, perhaps is more common, and yet nothing can be more unjust, than to take advantage of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, to inveigh against the Catholic community and the Catholic principles, as if the awful deed had proceeded from their influence. If we consult the authentic and contemporary documents collected and adduced by those persons who have made a deep and impartial study of the whole transaction (v. g., Cavaillac, *Dissert. sur la St. Bartholomei*;—Lingard, 8, Note T.;—Daniel, *Hist de France*, ad ann. 1572), we shall find that religion had nothing to do with it, except to check its course as much as possible, and to weep over the devoted victims of the Massacre; that the whole affair was merely the effect of a political resentment and of a sudden ebullition of anger; in fine, that a much smaller number of persons perished on the occasion than is commonly believed.

The series and close connexion of the events immediately preceding the massacre, are sufficient to show that it originated in the animosity of the French court against the Protestant party, and was dictated by a violent desire of revenge. The mind of the young king, Charles IX., had been frequently harassed and exasperated by the frequent attacks of the Huguenots against his authority, and by the report of the many cruelties which they had committed throughout the kingdom during the last civil wars. Notwithstanding these causes of provocation, he would not have adopted the dreadful measure, had it not been for the positive assertion of his mother and chief counsellors, that he could no longer escape the plots of that party, without putting to death or in confinement its chief leaders, and that were he to wait till next morning, his most faithful officers, his family, perhaps himself, would be sacrificed to their vengeance. The king then gave his consent to the projected massacre; the time was appointed, and the execution took place during a considerable part of the following day, the twenty-fourth of August, 1572.

Thus the odious deed was not the result of a long premeditated and general plot, but the effect of a sudden fit of anger and revenge; it was, moreover, projected against the leaders only of the Huguenot party, and intended to have taken place only in Paris. If the example of the capital was followed in many other cities, v. g., Lyons, Rouen, Toulouse, Bordeaux, &c., this was owing chiefly to the violent excitement which the conduct and cruelties of the Calvinists, during the preceding insurrections, had produced in the minds of the Catholics. Far from sending orders to the provinces against Protestants, Charles IX., on the contrary, both in writing and by word of mouth, frequently expressed his intention that the bloody scene should not be repeated, nor extended beyond the limits of Paris. And indeed, the great difference of the epochs at which the massacres were committed in the cities just mentioned, also shows that they ought to be attributed rather to sudden ebullitions of popular vengeance, than to any previously concerted and general plan. Every one may see the detailed proofs of these assertions in the first two authors above mentioned.

Of the number of victims in all those towns, including the capital, it is impossible to speak with certainty. Among the Huguenot writers, some reckon seventy thousand; others thirty, or twenty, or fifteen thousand; but all these amounts to be exaggerated. "The reformed martyrologist adopted a measure of ascertaining the real number, which may enable us to form a probable conjecture. He procured from the ministers in the different districts where the massacres had taken place, lists of the names of the persons who had suffered, or were supposed to have suffered. He published the result in 1582; and the reader will be surprised to learn that in all France he could discover the names of no more than seven hundred and eighty-six persons. Perhaps, if we double that number, we shall not be far from the real amount."—(Lingard *in loco cit.*)

Above all, it is certain that religion had nothing to do with the massacre, whether as a motive or an encouragement. In the contriving of the wretched scheme, the passions of the French court, jealousy, animosity, revenge, were the real and only cause; and the pretence was a supposed conspiracy of the Protestant leaders against the king, his servants and his family. No clergymen were consulted about the adoption of the awful measure; and, when they heard of it after his execution, far from obtaining their approbation, it rather excited in their bosoms feelings of horror for the deed, and of commiseration for its victims. The only share which bishops, priests, and monks took in it, was to save as many as they could of the Protestants, who, in many towns, v. g., Lisieux, Toulouse, Lyons, Bordeaux, had taken refuge in their hospitable dwellings.

It is objected that Pope Gregory XIII. publicly returned thanks to God on that occasion;—but what was the real object of this rejoicing? Charles IX., in order to palliate the shame of his murderous edict against the Parisian Huguenots, wrote to every court in Europe, that, having just detected their horrid plots against his authority and person, he had been fortunate enough to escape from the imminent danger, by putting the conspirators to death without delay. The Pope then, under that impression, rejoiced, not for the death of the supposed traitors, whose rigorous punishment he on the contrary deplored, but for the preservation of the French monarch and of his kingdom from utter ruin: exactly, as in case of war, and of a signal victory against invaders, public rejoicings would take place, and every sensible person would willingly share in them, not, indeed, at the blood shed in battle, but at the advantages gained over an unjust enemy; and who could dare to find a fault in such conduct?—Fredet's Modern History.

The population of the Hungarian kingdom consists of 15,860,128 of whom 5,009,678 are engaged in the cultivation of the soil or in the forest; and 780,546 in industrial and commercial pursuits.

In two years 261 out of the 400 of the 60th Regiment quartered at Limerick have got married. Let some poet tell us at once what Limerick ladies are like. Not another town in Great Britain has done the same.

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

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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.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

M. MARSHALL
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
Prescriptions accurately prepared.
Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

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

NOTICE.—The Panama Hat is a certain cure for troubles in the head, brought on by profuse perspiration. The superior ventilating qualities of the Panama, and its lightness obviate all uneasiness in the upper storey.
Can only be had at V. ALMAO & CO's. Princes-st., Opposite Bank of New Zealand. 6 Doz., Brussels Leather Hat Cases.

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

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

M. & J. MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
George Street, Dunedin.

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



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Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange.
Horses broken to saddle and harness.
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ANDREW MERCER,
Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
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CONDUCTED
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THE Course of Instruction comprises a thorough English Education in all its branches, plain and fancy Needlework, for FORTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.
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Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 4 p.m.

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Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

I. MARTIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)
CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.
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MESSRS KELEGHER & O'DONNELL, having taken the above Hotel, and having made extensive alterations and improvements, are now in a position to offer unequalled accommodation to visitors from the country, at moderate charges.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

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

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

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

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Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
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Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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

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Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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

WELCOME HOTEL.

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

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

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

Excellent accommodation for Boarders.

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.

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

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

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

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WINES AND SPIRITS OF BEST BRANDS.
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Board and Lodging £1 per week.

Meals at all hours, 1s each; Beds, 1s.

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