

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. II.—No. 78.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 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 occu-
pied by Messrs Harrop and Neil, Jewellers),
where by strict attention to business and first-
class workmanship, he hopes to merit their
patronage.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
FAMILIES.

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

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

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

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

All Orders will receive prompt attention.

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

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

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

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,
PALMERSTON STREET,
RIVERTON.
Good Boarding, Lodging, and Stabling.
Undrugged Genuine Liquor Supplied.
No Inebriates Tolerated.

'London Tablet,' 'Glasgow Gael,' 'Inverness
Highlander,' 'New Zealand Tablet,'
'Invercargill News,' and
'Riverton Star,'
Contributing to the "Feast of reason and
the flow of soul."
D. M. CAMERON.

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



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

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

**O TAGO 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 ob-
tained on application.
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of
the colony.

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

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

MR JOHN MOJAT,
(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
Crucifixes Statues
Holy Water Fonts Medals
Rosary Beads Sculptures
Pictures (Religious and Secular)
Carte de Visites 6d to 1s 6d, in great variety
AGENT FOR THE—
Lamp, Catholic Illustrated Magazines, Dub-
lin Review, and London Tablet.
A Large Assortment of STATIONERY
always in Stock.
A. J. has also added to his business
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Subscription - 2s per Month.
Agent for NEW ZEALAND TABLET:

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.
J. O'HEN HEALEY,
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.
(Corner of Maase and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

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

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

B. BAGLEY AND SON,
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUN-
DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Are constantly in receipt of shipments from
the

GLASGOW APOTHECARIES' CO.,
and other firms of established reputation;
while the extent of their own business transac-
tions enables them to give their customers
the advantage of a large and varied stock of
the very best quality and most recent manu-
facture.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Portable Steam Engines and Threshing Machines
 Double and Single Furrow Ploughs
 Chaffcutters, Oat Bruisers
 Cultivators, Horse Hoes, and Seed Drills
 Cheese Presses and Curd Mills
 Ransome's Adjusting Corn Screens and Winnowing Machines
 Vulcanised, Izdiarubber 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** on any person or persons giving us such information as will lead to a conviction against such offenders.

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

REEVES & CO.,
 Manufacturers of

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

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

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

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

[A CARD.]

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

G. E. O. R. G. E. Y. O. U. N. G.,

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes street

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

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

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

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

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

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

BAKERS,
 Family Grocers,
 Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchants,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
 (Adjoining Messrs Cargills and M'Lean's)
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Shipping Supplied.
 Families waited on for orders.
 Goods delivered with despatch.
 Agents for Peninsula Lime.

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

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

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster

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

D. T. O. O. H. E. Y.,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

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

D. U. N. E. D. I. N. B. R. E. W. E. R. Y.,

Filloul Street.

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

**BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
 BOTTLERS.**

M. A. R. S. H. A. L. L. & C. O. P. E. L. A. N. D.,

Brewers, Bottlers, Maltsters and Importers,
 Agents for Messrs ALCOCK AND Co.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers.

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

Cumberland Street, Dunedin.
 Have always on hand

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 T. O. M. S. P. I. R. I. T. S. O. F. W. I. N. E.**

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 life 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.

N. E. W. Z. E. A. L. A. N. D. I. N. S. U. R. A. N. C. E. C. O. M. P. A. N. Y.

(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 latest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balclutha	...	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Herbert Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. R. 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 Mach in 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 OF, 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.

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

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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 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, Radzmeres, Gro Royals, Gro de Suez, Gro D'Indienne, Drap de France, Poult de Soie, Gro de Naples, Drap de Lyon, &c. and have been carefully selected by our Home Buyer, from the most celebrated makers, so as to secure to our customers BLACK SILKS THAT WILL WEAR.

LARGEST CHOICE IN DUNEDIN.

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

REAL IRISH POPLINS.

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

RICH MOIR ANTIQUES.

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

BLACK SILK VELVETS,
From Lyons.

BRIDAL MILLINERY.

High-class goods. Undoubted taste. Moderate charges.

DRESSES AND COSTUMES.

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

IN DOMESTIC GOODS

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

Best Value in Grey Calicoes.

Best Value in Brown Hollands.

Best Value in Table Cloths.

Best Value in Crimean Shirtings.

VERY SPECIAL VALUE WINDOW CURTAINS.

MEN'S MERCERY.

YOUTHS' APPAREL.

BOYS' CLOTHING

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

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO'S.,

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS,

NEW BUILDINGS, CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

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

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UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED, 1868.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R. A. LOUGHNAN,

ACCOUNTANT AND GENERAL AGENT

IS PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE ALL BUSINESS PUT INTO HIS HANDS

OFFICE:

TEMPLE CHAMBERS, PRINCES STREET.

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SUBSCRIBERS and others are informed that bound copies of Vol. 1. 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.

CRICKMORE'S ROYAL

Assembly Rooms,

PORT CHALMERS.

Under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop.

GRAND VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT!

In aid of the Building Fund of the Catholic Church,

BY THE MEMBERS OF THE

Choir of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin,
On Monday Next, 26th October.

PROGRAMME.

OVERTURE—(Piano)	MR. CHAS. SYKES
GLEE "Hail to the Chief"	CHOIR
SONG "My Pretty Jane"	GENTLEMAN
SONG "Alas! those Chimes"	MRS. CONNOR
BALLAD "Eily Mavourneen"	MR. R. CARROLL
SONG "Dear little Shamrock"	MISS HESFORD
RECITATION "Mary, Queen of Scots"	MR. DESMOND
SONG "You and I"	GENTLEMAN
DUETT "Peace to thy Spirit"	MISS HESFORD & MR. CARROLL
SONG "Oh, Erin my Country"	MR. CONNOR
SONG "Happy Moments"	MR. GRIFFEN
GIPSY CHORUS IN "PRECIOSA"	CHOIR

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES

PART II.

SELECTIONS—(Piano)	MR. C. SYKES
GLORIA Mozart's "12th Mass"	FULL CHOIR
SONG "Jessie's Dream"	MR. SMITH
SONG "Constance"	MRS. CONNOR
RECITATION "Naughty Little Boy"	MASTER SCANLAN
COMIC ARIA Mozart's "Le Nozze de Figaro"	MR. LOUGHNAN
DUETT "Wind and Harp"	MR. & MRS. CONNOR
PIANO SOLO	MR SYKES
DUETT "Convent Bells"	MISS HESFORD & MRS. CONNOR
SONG "Irish Emigrant"	GENTLEMAN
BALLAD—(Favorite)	MISS HESFORD
SONG "Half-Mast High"	MR. CARROLL
GLEE "See our Oars"	CHOIR
FINALE—"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!"	

ADMISSION, ... TWO SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE.

Doors open at 7.30; Commencing at 8.

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.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DURING the Erection of the Company's New Offices on their present site, the business will be carried on in the premises of Mr Rose, clothier, on the opposite side of Princes street.

CHAS. REID,
Manager.

WANTED,

A TEACHER (Male or Female) for a Catholic School; salary, £60 per annum, with school fees and free residence added. Applications to be sent in to the undersigned, not later than Tuesday, the 1st of December, 1874.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Hon. Sec.

St. Bathans, 15th October, 1874.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
in the

MOSGIEL WOOLLEN FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED,

Will be held in the Lower Hall of the Athenæum on THURSDAY
29th OCTOBER, at 3 o'clock p.m.

R. S. NICOLSON,
Secretary.

MARRIAGE.

WALSH—MORAN.—On the 15th instant, in the Catholic Church, Palmerston, by the Rev. E. Royer, of Naseby, Mr Edward Walsh, of Lustowel, County Kerry, to Miss Catherine Moran, of Carimore, County Mayo, Ireland.

BISHOP MORAN'S APPROVAL.

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

Given at Dunedin, 15th July, 187

† P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

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 24, 1874.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

It is not long since we gave a resumé of news in reference to the state of Europe. We return to this subject thus early, because events in the Old World are hurrying on rapidly to a crisis of portentous import, and because here at home there are just now, fortunately, no stirring topics to arrest our attention. Whatever affects Europe reacts on the world, and a blow given there is also felt even here. This is our excuse, if excuse be needed, for again, within a short time, directing attention to European affairs.

With us, Italy naturally holds the first place of interest. This historic, and in many ways glorious country is the seat of the Papacy, Rome its capital the See of the Vicar of CHRIST. When, therefore, our minds revert to the Old World, the first spot to which our thoughts wing their way is that city which is the centre of Catholic Unity, the dwelling place of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Heart of piety, and which has been hallowed by the footprints and martyrdom of the Prince of the Apostles, and of the Apostle of the Gentiles.

Pope PIUS IX. is still closely imprisoned in the Vatican. His Holiness cannot venture beyond its precincts, it is unsafe for him to show himself even at the windows. On one occasion when he did so accidentally, some people who happened to see him from the Piazza of St. Peter, and cheered him were taken prisoners by VICTOR EMMANUEL's troops, and put in prison, where they remain to this day closely confined for no crime, except the crime of loyalty to the Head of their Church. Even ladies were not spared by the chivalrous officers of the revolutionary and usurping Government. These, however, happened to be foreigners, and on appealing for protection to the Ambassadors

of their respective Nations, they succeeded in obtaining their discharge from arrest. The Roman people continue to manifest in the most significant manner, their intense abhorrence of Piedmontese rule. They keep at as great a distance as possible from VICTOR EMMANUEL and renew almost daily their indignant protest against his usurpation, by studiously abstaining from all participation in public affairs. The Municipal Elections held in Rome during last July afforded a striking illustration of this. The number of persons qualified to vote amounted to 14,608, and of these no less than 10,236 abstained from voting. But of these, 3,420 were officials in the employment of the Government and of the Municipality. The *Capitale* asserts that with the exception of 925 persons, all who voted were recipients of Government pay.

Nor is this all. Whilst failing to secure the support of any considerable portion of the people, the Government which unhappily rules the country through the instrumentality of the Army alone, has not only failed to economise the public revenues, but has succeeded wonderfully in gaining an unenviable notoriety for extravagance and plunder. Church property has been largely confiscated, the private property of religious persons has been transferred to the coffers of the State, seats of learning have been deprived of their resources, and now as a last resource Hospitals, Orphanages, Asylums and other Institutions of Charity are designated for plunder. All their real property is to be sold, and the Government purposes to compensate them in paper money. This real property will bring gold into the exhausted Italian treasury, whilst the paper given in exchange is worthless. The Charitable Institutions of Italy—the pride and glory of the country—are consequently doomed to destruction, so far as the Government can destroy them. So great are the plunder and mismanagement of the Italian Government, and so great have they been since the Secret Societies succeeded in revolutionising the country, that the *Gazetta di Torino* asks, "How comes it to pass that under the tyrants the cost of government was less than it is under freedom?" Before the revolution, in the Seven Independent States of Italy, the total expenses of government—general, provincial, and municipal—amounted to seven hundred and fifty millions of lire. But under *liberty!* these expenses have mounted up till last year they reached the enormous sum of two thousand millions of lire. If these figures be divided by the twenty-seven millions of inhabitants in Italy, it will be seen that whilst under the tyrants, every Italian paid twenty-four lire, he now under VICTOR EMMANUEL and *liberty!* pays seventy-four. The number of persons receiving pensions is 101,000, and the total number of government employés is 600,000. And the result—What is it? Brigandage on the increase, education neglected, poverty stalking through the land, discontent and insurrection even in the most favoured provinces. So much for Italy and revolution; such the result of the intrigues of the Secret Societies!

Let us now cross the Alps and look at the condition of the German Empire. A war, a successful war with France is her only hope. The large war indemnity is gone, the taxes are overwhelming, trade is declining, poverty and discontent are becoming general, and revolutionary and anti-social doctrines are gaining ground amongst the masses. To these must be added the danger arising from the unprovoked and cruel persecution of the Catholic citizens of the Empire.

France is still unsettled, but notwithstanding, she is carefully organising a mighty military force, and seems to be possessed of a *fixed idea*—a war with Germany at no distant period.

Prussia is arming, Austria is arming, and everybody is aware of the state of things in Spain, once so glorious, now so tried. The Carlists, however, are making steady progress, and everything indicates that before long the entire nation will join the standard of DON CARLOS. The German Chancellor out of his hatred of Catholicity and legitimate government would, if he dared, help the Republicans of the Peninsula. But such a step on his part would only have the effect of more speedily uniting all Spain in favor of DON CARLOS, and of evoking the opposition of some of the most powerful European States. There is a probability that Spain is destined, after all, to give the first fatal blow to revolutions and sects. For ages her rôle in history was a glorious one, and it may be so again. The reaction has certainly commenced in Spain, and gives promise of becoming a great success. May it be so.

TWO IRISH PATRIOTS.

THE return of the patriot JOHN MITCHEL to the land of his birth, after an exile of more than a quarter of a century, has touched a sympathetic chord in every Irish breast, and brings us back once more to an almost forgotten page in Irish history. Since that dark and evil hour in which the lamp of hope was extinguished by the destruction of that galaxy of literary talent, whose soul-inspiring addresses to the nation so harassed the Government, a new generation has sprung into existence, to whom they will be only known by name, and their labors and love for their country be either matters of history or tradition. One by one each bright particular star, which once shone with such brilliancy, is slowly fading from the firmament, until of the half-score or so of those whose lives and liberties were staked for their country's sake, but a few remain. SMITH O'BRIEN, the descendant of the princely house of Thomond, who, in disregard of noble birth and ancient lineage,—with everything to lose and nothing to gain in the struggle—at the call of country and in defence of its liberty, enrolled his name on the people's banner, and threw down the gauntlet of defiance, he, alas! has long since passed away. MEAGHER, the patriot, orator, scholar, soldier, upon whom nature had showered favors with no niggard hand—after winning undying laurels in the service of his adopted country, found a watery grave in a far-off land, nevermore gladdened with a sight of that green isle for which his young life was offered as a sacrifice. D'ARCY MCGEE, whose undying love for Ireland breathes through every line of his exquisite poetry, lived to revisit the scenes of his childhood days, and the old love burned as brightly in the Canadian Minister as in the Irish rebel. He, too, has passed beyond recall, stricken foully down by the hand of the assassin. TERENCE BELLEW M'MANUS, although his last sigh was drawn in an alien land, and his dying pillow smoothed by stranger hands, yet his ashes borne across the broad Atlantic, reposes in that land he loved so well. EUGENE O'RIELLY, whose early life opened with such bright prospects and glowing hopes, sleeps beneath the shadow of the Crescent. To those who dearly love their fatherland, exile under any circumstances—even when the expatriation has been voluntary—is always fraught with sad memories and fond regrets; but to him whose every thought has been centred in the welfare of his native land; whose sole ambition has been to raise her up from her prostrate position, and place her amongst the nations of the earth, the decree that rudely snaps those ties, possesses a double sting. JOHN MITCHEL, bowed down with the weight of sixty years, has returned to the land from which in the pride of his manly strength and prime he was borne away a manacled felon, and by a strange coincidence a compatriot—though self-elected exile—has again revisited the scenes of former days. What a train of melancholy remembrances must have been inspired by this visit to the land in which a generation had been born, and a generation passed away since last he put foot upon its shores! 1848 sees JOHN MITCHEL and GAVAN DUFFY linked together with one common object, and placed in the felon's dock on the same charge—treason to the QUEEN and loyalty to their country. As in the long interval which has elapsed since then, fate at the outset proved more fortunate to the one than the other, and while MITCHEL was wearing his heart away in a penal settlement, DUFFY was still fighting his country's battles in the British Commons. Since then, how differently has time and fortune dealt with each! The one returns broken down in health, with the weight of his three-score years, telling none the lighter upon him for the life of activity and struggle he has led; the other, the recipient of honors, title, the possessor of wealth, the successful Minister, upon whom Fortune has smiled so benignly. And yet, although their paths in life have been so divergent; although the one, while free to labor for the old land, transferred his energies to the building up of a great country in the Southern Seas, the fire of his patriotism has never died out, and it may be that the walls of St. Stephen's will again re-echo with his voice, raised for the release of his country from the coercive measures under which she groans, and to aid in restoring her to her rightful rank as a free and self-governed nation. Thus far the Government have taken no steps with regard to Mr MITCHEL's return, but we learn that the Orange press have taken the matter in hand, and true to their instincts are clamorous that the Government should take action in

the matter. The 'Northern Whig,' a paper published in Mr MITCHEL's native county, says: "It will, of course, now become the duty of the Government to decide whether Mr MITCHEL be or be not an escaped convict. If he be not, there is, of course, nothing more to be said or done. But if he be, the Irish administration cannot hesitate to enforce the law. It is not to be supposed that in such a case they can have a discretionary power. If the law is against Mr MITCHEL, it must be put in force." It must be remembered, however, that, as its name implies, the journal which advocates this rather truculent mode of procedure, is a Whig organ, and consequently it is nothing but a mere party trick to embarrass the Government by calling on it to put the law in force. The Irish Executive, however, appear willing to let bye-gones be bye-gones. We have no doubt the wish will be endorsed by all Irishmen at home and abroad that the returned exile may live many years in that land so dear to all her sons, and for which he has proved his deep devotion by enduring so much.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ELSEWHERE will be found a lengthy and interesting account of the proceedings in connection with the opening of St. Mary's Branch of the Hibernian Society at Invercargill. When it is remembered how short is the time which has elapsed since the formation of St. Joseph's, Dunedin—the parent lodge of the colony—the success which has attended the introduction of the association has been something surprising. Although but eighteen months have elapsed since the first lodge was opened, already there are eighteen branches, or one for every month the Society has been in existence in New Zealand. In every city in both islands the association is represented, while almost every town—no matter how small—on the West Coast, has its branch. Of course when we take into consideration the admirable principles which are embodied in the Constitution of the Hibernian Society, bestowing as it does all the advantages to be derived from a benefit society, with the moral influence it exercises over its members,—it is scarcely to be wondered at that so many applications have been made to the Directory for the opening of branches.

THE Concert and Moonlight Excursion which had been unavoidably postponed from last month, has been definitely settled to take place on next Monday evening, the 26th inst. The programme, which appears in another column, is a most attractive one, the selections, with but few exceptions, being entirely different from those submitted on a previous occasion. We need not again advert to the praiseworthy object for which it is sought to raise a fund, and we are quite sure that the response to the appeal made will be a hearty and a generous one. We need scarcely state the tickets purchased some weeks since—though the date be incorrect—are still available for Monday evening. The steamer Golden Age will leave the old jetty at 6.45 p.m. for the purpose of conveying the Dunedin patrons, returning to town immediately at the termination of the concert. The entertainment will be under the patronage of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, who has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

WE notice by the 'Coromandel News' that a meeting of the Church and School Committees was held on the 27th ult. with the view of effecting certain necessary improvements and arrangements in connection with both the church and school. The meeting resolved that the church should be thoroughly renovated and painted, and a subscription being opened, one fourth the estimated expense was subscribed by those present. It was resolved to open an account with the Bank of New Zealand in the name of the Treasurer, Fasher O'Reilly with whom all monies were to be lodged. The reverend pastor was authorised to engage a female teacher for the school at the rate of £70 per annum. It was reported that nearly four feet of the church property was encroached upon by the fence erected on Mr Randerson's property and it was decided to enquire into the same, and if possible settle the matter amicably. Other matters connected with the church and school were discussed, after which the committee adjourned.

A MEETING of the members of the Fourth Estate was held at the Provincial Hotel on Saturday evening with the view of establishing a Press Club in this city. A large number of the profession were present, Mr Leary, commercial manager of the 'Guardian,' being voted to the chair. Mr Humphries, of the 'Witness,' as one of the conveners, explained to the meeting the objects and aims of the proposed institution, in the course of which he stated that should the meeting be favorable to the idea, he had been offered premises and all requisites for its establishment on the most advantageous terms. It was proposed to enter into definite arrangements when the names of fifty members had been received. Forty names were handed in by those present, and from what we have since learned, a number far in excess of that proposed to start with has since been obtained. A meeting of all intending members takes place this evening at the Provincial Hotel, for the purpose of electing a committee, and making arrangements in connection with the movement.

It is a subject for remark that the accidents which have occurred of late throughout the Province, are in the generality of case the result of falls from vehicles. Not long since Mr Malaghan met his death in such a manner; accidents have befallen Messrs Hallenstein and Clarke; during the early portion of the week Dr. Hulme met with a serious mishap, from which he has not since recovered; and we also learn that Dr. Stewart of the Lawrence Hospital, has been seriously bruised through the capsizing of his buggy over a steep

embankment. The old saying, "misfortunes seldom come alone" has been oft times verified, and it would seem that there is a certain period when accidents, like other ills, become epidemic.

THE Albion with the Suez mail arrived on Wednesday morning her letters were delivered in Dunedin seven days in advance of contract time, or on the day on which she was due in Melbourne. By it there is English news to the 13th instant, and for the first time we have European events eight days after their occurrence. On the arrival of the *Albion* at Melbourne, Mr Vogel, the Post-master General being still in Victoria, promptly made arrangements with Messrs McMeekan and Co., to have the New Zealand mails forwarded by both the *Albion* and *Tararua*, the former carrying those for Otago and Canterbury; the latter starting three hours afterwards with the mail for Westland, Nelson, and Northern ports. Mr Vogel also applied to Messrs Bright Brothers, who courteously agreed to detain the *Hero* at Sydney, to allow time for the *Wentworth* to carry the Auckland mails. The *Hero* will probably leave Sydney with those mails late on Saturday evening, the 17th inst. Although Mr Russell has come to an understanding with the New South Wales Government as to the Californian mail service, it has not yet been reduced to writing. Mr Russell returns to New Zealand by the *Hero*. The Macgregor has been chartered for Californian service, and is to call at Auckland for mails.

THE following incident may appear amusing to those who read it, but it contains a moral for all unfortunates placed at the mercy of rapacious landlords. Some few months since a well-known resident of the town, the possessor of some land in the vicinity of Kensington, determined to take advantage of the high rentals ruling, and erect dwellings thereon. Scarcely had the timber been on the ground when one of the houses in prospective was taken at the respectable figure of 14s. per week, the knowing owner clapping on twenty-five per cent. to allow for contingencies. When the building was finished, the tenant had scarcely taken possession of the premises when he was favored with weather which quickly improvised an artificial lake, and effectually barred egress and ingress without calling in requisition the service of sea-boats. Availing himself of the first opportunity of getting ashore, he hastened to acquaint the landlord with the unenviable state of affairs. He had, however, to return satisfied with an expression of sympathy and regret from that individual. In the course of time the weather abated, and the sufferer discovered, *through the splits in the floor*, that the flood had gone down, and that the grass was visible in its place. Again he repaired to town, and on informing the proprietor of the double fact, a smile illumined his countenance as he observed: "Oh, then in that case the rent in future will be sixteen shillings!" Anxious to know whether he had been indebted to the dispersion of the waters, or the increased facility afforded for admiring the landscape for the enhanced value of the tenement, he wished for some further information. This he was afforded with more promptitude than satisfaction, as he was informed that the rent would be not sixteen but eighteen shillings. The unfortunate querist hastily beat a retreat, depriving himself of the pleasure of wishing the speaker "good evening," fearful lest that courtesy should cost him another two shillings. The worst of it is that although he could leave the landlord, he cannot the house, but since then he forwards the eighteen shillings, and keeps clear of that man.

THE news brought by the *Albion* is of an unusually tame character, no incident of note having occurred, the intelligence of which has not been anticipated by the *Mikado*. For once the telegraphic columns are, happily, conspicuous for the absence of those calamities and catastrophes which generally form the principal and most numerous items. We learn that the present occupant of the White House does not intend to seek re-election for the Presidential Chair, but feel rather doubtful of the veracity of the report. President Grant, although he has ruled the United States for a double term of office, is none the less popular at the present day than he was eight years since, even when he appeared before the people, as the victorious commander, his laurels still green and his achievements fresh in the minds of the people. The report may be true, but we question if any opponent would have a better chance in a contest, and it is unlikely that a man of General Grant's energy and activity, would, while yet in the prime of life, voluntarily resign the position to which his abilities have raised him, and which he has hitherto maintained with such credit.

THE following telegram, dated Brisbane, 29th ult., which appears in the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal,' of the 16th inst., should be read with interest and profit by intending visitors to the Palmer rush:—"News has been received from Palmersville of the holding of a large public meeting, at Stoney Creek, of the representatives of the various camps. Bishop Quinn presided. The following resolution was passed without dissent:—"That, in consideration of the present condition of the gold fields, of the arrival of a large number of men from the south, and of the inevitable danger of a famine during the rainy season, which is fast approaching, this meeting deems it its duty to ensure publicity for the following facts: that there is no alluvial mining at present, except what has been already worked; that a majority of the diggers are not earning wages; that many are not making rations, a considerable number are in a worse position; that the quartz reefs cannot, as worked, afford lucrative employment until machinery is on the ground; that the present rate of charges for provisions is exorbitant, seeing that they cannot be procured for less than an ounce of gold per man per week; that the present prices for rations at the principal camps are—flour, 3s per lb; sugar, 3s 6d per lb; tea, 7s per lb; salt, 2s 6d per lb; jam, 3s 6d per lb; potatoes, 4s per lb; rice, 3s 6d per lb; blucher boots, which can be bought for 5s in Brisbane or Sydney, 30s to 35s per pair; that supplies being forwarded from Cooktown and Townsville are unequal to the present wants of the population on the gold fields; and that large numbers of miners are leaving the diggings for fear of a famine during the rainy season."

Krupp, the celebrated gun maker, pays £10,000 taxes on an income of £336,000.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is asserted that but for the Government expenditure in the Bengal famine, 2,500,000 persons must have died of starvation.

By means of the postal service it is calculated that 3,300,000,000 of letters are circulated annually over the globe, or about nine and a quarter millions a day, or 100 a second.

After London, Dublin takes the largest quantity of coastways borne coal, the requirements of the Irish metropolis during 1873 being 805,095 tons, while Belfast absorbed 780,940. Next in order came Plymouth, with 355,508 tons; Bristol, with 342,265 tons; and Bridgewater, with 306,355 tons.

At a recent sale of the late Mr Sumner's property at Boston, ninety-five dollars were paid for an old Roman lamp, bearing the inscription "The Good Shepherd giveth his life for the Sheep," to which the departed statesman had added—"of all colors."

The Chinese have completely domesticated the otter. In that country every fisherman has his otters and cormorants. The otters are trained to hunt in company, to attack, pursue, and seize the fish. Travellers who have fished in China, state that they have seen good well-trained otters currently sold for £80.

It appears from statistics just published that in England and Wales at the end of last year there were 11,369 miles of railway lines open; that the total capital paid up, including shares, loans, &c., was upwards of £490,000,000; and that the total number of passengers conveyed, including season ticket-holders, stood at upwards of 400,000,000. The total traffic receipts of the year amounted to 27,000,000, the working expenses were nearly £26,000,000, and the net traffic receipts £23,000,000.

On condition that Glasgow and the neighboring towns which drain into it defray the expenses, government has consented to appoint there scientific men to inquire into the means by which the River Clyde may be purified.

A laborer named Nolan has been rescued from drowning at Bray, Ireland. He had tied his clothes round his neck with a loaf of bread wrapped up in them, and intended, he said, to swim over to England. He was given into custody as a lunatic.

A Russian prince named William Radzinel has become a Catholic. In Russia all converts to Catholicism forfeit their property, and lose all prospects of favors from the government.

It is rumoured that Mr J. Martin, the senior member for Meath, will resign his seat in order that Mr John Mitchell may obtain a seat in Parliament.

It has been decided by the authorities at the Horse Guards that when the hunting spurs provided for issue to the mounted services for use with the knee boots have been used up, no further supplies of that description of spur will be made, but that all subsequent issues of spurs will be of the swan-neck pattern, which can be fastened to the heel of the boot.

An Indian, named Justiniano Roxas, aged 122 years, is enjoying the hospitality of the Sisters' Hospital, in Santa Cruz.

A novel watch is said to have been invented by a Swiss watch-maker. The motive power is compressed air.

The population of Jerusalem is estimated of 19,000, of whom about 5000 are Mahometans, from 8000 to 9000 Jews, and the rest Christians of various denominations.

One of the severest penalties to which criminals in Scotland were in ancient days condemned was to be deprived of the use of salt.

Polo, which has been supposed to be quite a modern game, is asserted to be almost identical with one that flourished in the twelfth century amongst the Byzantine aristocracy.

It is a popular belief in Spain that a stork's egg is a certain cure for habitual intemperance.

Western Australia has a species of eucalyptus, called raspberry-jam wood, which derives its name from the similarity of the scent to that preserve. It is a handsome wood, well fitted for cabinet purposes.

There is a tradition in the East that when Satan stepped out of the Garden of Eden, after the fall of man, onions sprung from the spot where he placed his right foot, and garlic from that one which his left one touched.

An exhibition of the city of Pompeii, as it was 1800 years ago, is now to be seen in Paris, winding up with an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which is said to be splendid.

An American sheriff was lately arrested for stealing a set of harness, which was found in his possession.

The police, searching in the slums of Paris, have seized a paste, sold in tin boxes, which, by contact with water, takes fire and burns with great intensity.

Every day a student is detailed to watch by the side of the tomb of General Lee, at the Washington Lee University.

William B. Astor, the American millionaire, is now over eighty years of age. He is possessed of property worth 70,000,000 dollars, or £14,000,000.

Mr Seebolms, one of the chief photographers of the Transit of Venus Expedition on board the United States steamer, which arrived at the Bluff on Friday, was compelled to remain at Bahia, Brazil, being unable to continue the voyage on account of protracted sea-sickness.

The word "Whig" is said to have originated in England in the sixteenth century, when a party arose who favored a republican form of government. They adopted as their motto the words "We hope in God," the initials of which form the word "Whig." The word thus means opposition to kings and monarchies.

Baron Rothschild, just dead at Vienna, has left the greater part of his fortune as fixed capital in the bank in which Nathaniel, Ferdinand, and Albert are partners.

It is a singular fact, though not generally noticed, that the back of one's head in health is warmer to the touch than the forehead. In sickness, *vice versa*.

Forty-seven thousand Germans have gone back to Paris to live.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

It is our pleasing duty to record the inauguration of another branch in New Zealand of the above society.

On Monday, the 12th October, St. Mary's Branch, Invercargill, was formally opened by Bro. Fred. J. Bunny, Past-President of St. Joseph's Branch, No. 73, the delegate appointed by the Executive Directory, Melbourne. The room in which the ceremony took place was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, and emblems appropriate to the event.

The Rev. J. Carden opened the proceedings with prayer, and then Mr Bunny read the following address:—

"Brethren, we are assembled on this occasion for the performance of an interesting and important duty—the formal opening of a new branch of the H.A.C.B. Society. It is by such means the benefits of the society will become widely spread throughout Australasia, and its principles more fully understood. The object of our society, in the first place, is, by mutual co-operation, to provide against those casualties of life which all are subject to, and to advance in the paths of virtue, wisdom, and happiness, by promoting the social, moral, and intellectual condition of its members. He who would become a Brother of this new branch must prove his moral fitness by submitting his character to the scrutiny of those with whom he wishes to associate; and if that character will not bear so strict a test, he is at once rejected, nor can any branch neglect that solemn duty of testing the character of its candidates without sinking into degradation and endangering its own existence. In opening this branch another link in the social chain of the society is about to be added, and those who become members of it will take upon themselves a share of the responsibility connected with it. The ruling power of the society—its Executive Directory—in sanctioning the establishment of this branch, does so on the express condition that the principle of subjection to the supreme power of the society shall be always recognised, and that no deviation from its laws and regulations at any time shall take place. The government of our association being elective, a participation in its management is open to all; but power without responsibility will not be permitted, or office without integrity and ability tolerated. These principles are no less enforced in its individual branches than in its supreme government. Now, my brethren, having called your attention to the high objects and aspirations of the society, I have only to say—Remember and keep the instructions and promises of your initiation, and may you ever be favored with the blessings expressed through its motto of Faith, Hope, and Charity."

The delegate then read the dispensation, and declared as follows:—

"By authority of the dispensation now read, and in virtue of my prerogative, I do hereby declare this (St. Mary's) branch of the H.A.C.B. Society duly opened and legally established for the carrying out of all the objects and purposes of the said society now in operation, or hereafter to be adopted."

The candidates were then initiated full benefit members, and proceeded to elect their officers. Bro. J. Maher was elected President; Bro. Wm. Hishon, Vice-President; Bro. Andrew M'Menanin, Secretary; Bro. J. Flannagan, Warden; Bro. M. Walsh, Guardian; Bros. O'Gallagher, O'Martin, Brown, Sick Visitors; and Bros. J. M'Menanin, W. Hishon, and J. Keveney, Trustees. The newly-elected officers were then duly installed into their various offices by the delegate. It having been resolved, on the motion of Bro. T. Connell, that the general rules used by other branches of the society should be adopted by the St. Mary's branch, Bro. Bunny declared the new branch duly and formally instituted, and wished the officers and brethren "God speed." The ceremony was then terminated with a prayer by the Rev. J. Carden.

An ample and elegant supper, catered by Mr D. Kingsland, was then spread upon the table, to which most of the gentlemen present conducted their lady friends from the adjoining apartment. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. Carden, supported on the right by Mr. Bunny, on the left by Bro. J. Maher, the newly-elected President; and the vice-chair by his Worship the Mayor (T. Pratt, Esq.), supported on the right by Dr. Yorath, on the left by Messrs. Stone and Muir. Altogether, about seventy persons sat down to the banquet. Mrs. Wallworth presided at the piano. The Rev. Chairman read a letter from John R. Cuthbertson, Esq., M.H.R., regretting that a prior engagement prevented that gentleman from being present, but expressing his sympathy with the movement, and heartily wishing a prosperous career to the H.A.C.B. Society of Invercargill. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly proposed and responded to. The toast of the evening—"The Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, coupled with the name of Delegate Bro. Fred. J. Bunny"—was proposed in a neat and appropriate speech by the Rev. J. Carden, and most cordially honored by the assemblage.

Mr. Bunny begged to return his most heartfelt thanks for the kind manner in which they had received the toast. He had also to express his gratitude to them for their kind reception, and for the warm hospitality that he had met with since his arrival amongst them. He congratulated them on the establishment of a branch of the H.A.C.B. Society in Invercargill, and he truly hoped and prayed that it might gradually grow and prosper. He was glad to say that the society was spreading very rapidly, both in Victoria and New Zealand. There were now seventeen branches in New Zealand—viz., at Auckland, Grahams-town, Otahuhu, Onahunga, in the Province of Auckland; Napier, in the Province of Hawke's Bay; Greymouth, Charleston, Brighton, Greenstone, Ross, Waimea, and Hokitika, on the West Coast; at Christchurch, in the Province of Canterbury; at Oamaru, Naseby, Dunedin, and Invercargill, in the Province of Otago. A dispensation had been granted for the opening of a branch in Wellington, and arrangements were now pending for the establishment of a branch at Nelson. All the branches in New Zealand are under the control of the Executive Directory, Melbourne. In consequence of the branches being so scattered, it had been found somewhat difficult

to form them into District Boards. To form a District Board, five branches at least must unite for that purpose; and therefore it may be many years yet ere District Boards can be formed in New Zealand. When the movement was first mooted in Dunedin, he (Mr. Bunny) found it very up-hill work, owing to a prejudice that had sprung up against it. Despite every persuasion, people would persistently maintain that it was a party society, ushered into life for the mere purpose of serving a political end, and they sternly set their backs against it, because they thought that it was calculated to do more harm than good. He could assure the ladies and gentlemen present that it was quite the reverse to a party society. No; it had been established for the grand purpose of making its members practical Catholics—for the grand purpose of forming a golden link of fellowship and love between Catholic and Catholic, as well as for the wise purpose of providing against accidents and sickness, to which we were all more or less liable in this world. Persons even now assert—and many of them were Catholics, too—that the H.A.C.B. Society had already done harm. They say that since the establishment of the society (he was speaking now of Dunedin), that Orange Lodges had sprung suddenly into existence. Now, as for Orange Lodges, they need have no fear of them; all they had to do was to give them plenty of rope, and stick firm to their principles. Again, in reference to the insinuation that the society was a party one, and established only to serve a political purpose, he begged here to state most emphatically that it was most unjust and untrue; and more, that the charge would not be brought against it, if only a little calm reflection were made. In the first instance, persons from every nation under the sun were admitted as members, provided always that they were practical Catholics, and, of course, in a sound state of health; and then, again, the rules are registered under the Friendly Societies' Statute of Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand. They received a severe scrutiny from the Revising Barristers and Registrar-Generals of the places named, and passing satisfactorily through that ordeal, surely they might with confidence come to the conclusion that the society was not fettered with anything of a party or political nature. To further strengthen what he now asserted, he would quote a paragraph from the preface to the general rules:—"It may be necessary to call the attention of non-members of the society to the facts that it is a benefit one, thoroughly under the immediate sanction of the Church; is non-political, having nothing of a secret nature about it, neither signs nor passwords being used; and that its meetings are open to the Press." He (Mr. Bunny) thought they would now agree with him that the society, a branch of which he had inaugurated that evening in Invercargill, was purely a Catholic Benefit Society, and that its one great aim was to ultimately make its members true servants of the great nation of nations—the loyal subjects of the great empire of empires; in other words, ladies and gentlemen, to make them worthy members of the great kingdom of heaven. In Dunedin they had set an example to all the other branches; they had taken advantage of a provision in the laws, and had organised a juvenile contingent in connection with their branch. He had no hesitation in saying that in the course of a few years the contingent would prove itself to be the mainstay of the society. Boys would reap great benefit from the contingent, because it is the intention of the promoters to institute debating and other classes, and also to establish a good library for the use of the contingent, so that by those means the Catholic lads of the next generation would be raised considerably in the moral, social, and intellectual scale, and, therefore, he maintained that the public at large would be benefitted by the contingent. He feared he was wearying them, so he would conclude by again congratulating them on the establishment of a branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, and trusted that many would join it. He could not sit down, however, without returning his sincere thanks to their good and worthy pastor, the Rev. Mr. Carden, for the great assistance he had rendered to him in the foundation of the branch. He might, with a safe conscience, say that had it not been for Father Carden, the branch would never have been formed, and he had no doubt that they would willingly join with him in expressing a deep sense of their gratitude to Father Carden for the great interest he had taken in the matter. He trusted that the 12th October would for the future be commemorated with great rejoicings by the Catholics of Invercargill, for he thought the inauguration of such an institution as the H.A.C.B. Society ought to be looked upon as a memorable event. (Applause).

The next toast, "Our Pastor," was responded to in a pleasing manner by the Rev. J. Carden.

In replying to the "Mayor and Corporation," Mr. Pratt expressed the great pleasure he felt in being present. His entire sympathies were with the movement. He wished to make one suggestion: many of the new arrivals were Catholics, and if the society could so arrange as to make them provisional members, he was convinced that the Colony would reap a great benefit therefrom.

A number of other toasts, interspersed with music, vocal and instrumental, followed, and a most enjoyable evening broke up at a late hour.

CATGUT.—Catgut is probably so named (if we may reason from many parallel cases) because it has no connection at all with the harmless necessary animal so directly alluded to. It is prepared from the intestines of the sheep or goat, and the manufacture is chiefly confined to Italy. The entrails are scraped, steeped in water until the outer membranes are softened so as to be readily removed, when they are again scraped. They are again steeped in a weak solution of potash in water for a varying period, when they are drawn through perforated plates, thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with the fumes of burning sulphur, and then dried.

A man who had been bitten by a wild cat, has since been subject to curious freaks of madness.

The first steamer that appeared on the Pacific, and built more than thirty years ago, is to be converted into a tow boat. She is perfectly sound.

A REMARKABLE SIGN.

SOME short time ago I was struck on reading a letter in 'Lloyd's London Weekly Journal,' by the editor, on the claims which the religious society of Catholic ladies, 'The Little Sisters of the Poor,' had on the support of the Protestant public. No Catholic pen could possibly have shown off the minds of those pious ladies, nor advocated their cause better than was done by the popular and radical Protestant writer. His paper has a wide circulation among the working men of England. The English, after all, are a just and fair-dealing people, when you once get to the right side of them, and where they see real honesty. The letter, it is true, was somewhat of a sensational kind, and the Dickens style. The writer painted, in a very graphic and artistic manner, the heroic charity of these good Religious and servants of the poor. They made no distinction of creed or country; the Jew and the Christian were equally the objects of their tender care. They are organised for the purpose of lodging, clothing, and feeding the very aged poor of both sexes, and sick and destitute children. They have no regular money income. They beg for their clients—go out daily to collect food for them from the houses of the rich, or seek to get what is left from the table, and carry it home. They have a regular large commissariat establishment for this purpose, and they manage it all themselves. I once visited one of their houses in London; it was a fine establishment. On my expressing some astonishment at the size of the place, and asking where the funds came from, seeing the Catholics in England are so few and poor, the Lady Superior said, "Oh, we beg; for our poor we go everywhere; get much in Ireland, and all creeds help us. The rich Jews in the city are among our most generous patrons. Of course, they do not care for our religion, but they admire our humanity." It is by acts such as these that Protestant prejudice is disarmed and the Catholic Church triumphs. Charity conquers all.

LAIC.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

THE following letter, written by Blanchard Jerrold, son of the celebrated Douglas Jerrold, a Protestant gentleman, and editor of 'Lloyd's Newspaper,' bears testimony to the marvellous labours of those ministering angels, the Little Sisters of the Poor. The house established in London is an offshoot of the parent house in Paris, which has won general commendation:—"To the Editor of the 'Morning Post.'—Sir, —Will you grant your sometime 'London Poor' and 'Poor of Paris' commissioner a little space in your journal to plead the cause of the intrepid Little Sisters of the Poor, whose lives are spent in daily heroisms? It was in your columns that I was privileged to describe the house in which these sisters are perpetually nursing and feeding some 200 old men and women, depending for food and clothing on the *restes* which they are able to collect from house to house. Many of your readers must have noticed two sisters hastening through London streets in a covered cart. These are the messengers from St. Joseph's House, Portobello-road Bayswater, who collect the broken victuals and bear them home to feed the old men and women whom they have taken under their care. Be it known that the Little Sisters of the Poor eat only after their wrinkled *protégés* have feasted. Not the crumbs from the rich man's table are theirs, but the odd crusts and bones which remain after Lazarus, stretching his legs, has said, "Enough." I remember it was with eyes brimming over with tears that I looked upon the Little Sisters' refectory. Pitchers of pure water, mounds of unsightly morsels of bread, scraps of cheese, these furnished forth the banquet of the Christian heroines for whom I ask you space to plead again to-day. They are in debt for their house. A heavy mortgage is rotting the holy roof-trees they have raised over a crowd of grey heads, that but for them would not have even Chatterton's shelter, a slat between them and the thunder-cloud. Patient comforters in the vestibule of death to successive hundreds of forgotten and destitute old men and women—comforters, whose angel hand smooths alike the pillow of Jew and Christian—they have turned to me, because it was my privilege to help them through you years ago; and they have begged me to interpret the prayer they address to the many tender-hearted people whose eyes fall upon your columns. Not for themselves, who eat from the outcasts' plates, but for age and helplessness sheltered in their holy arms, they plead; and to none who will take the trouble of visiting St. Joseph's House will they, I am quite certain, plead in vain. If a few ladies would undertake a bazaar, or would collect among their friends, the Little Sisters of the Poor would soon have a house free from debt.—I have the honor to remain, Sir, your faithful servant, BLANCHARD JERROLD. Reform Club June 25."

IRISH AFFAIRS.

FROM the admirable letter of the Irish correspondent of the 'Boston Pilot,' we clip the following:—

People generally look out for a calm; and were we to take the advice of our English neighbors, we would be in a dead calm at the present moment. National politics, we are told by the English Press, must be buried for ever, if this unhappy country is to become prosperous. We are told to get sense, and commence attending to business; to give up "Home Rule illusions," and become practical. I believe it is a generally understood fact, that no nation in the world is "better up" in the preaching line than England; and we cannot blame her newspapers if, for the purpose of teaching us the way we should go, they have diverged from the path of truth, which, as a rule, is not trodden by the British Press. Our members are now recommended to attend to business. A short time ago a complaint was made in the House of Commons, that the Irish members were "monopolising the business of the session." In no previous Parliament for the last thirty years have the Irish members been so active, or attended to their duties so faithfully; yet they are told to mind their business. They should also, to make things plain, and to save trouble, be told what

their duties are, and the Government might also mention what measures they would support, and those they would oppose. This would be legislation-made-easy, and would take a vast amount of trouble out of the hands of our Irish representatives.

Public people were almost beginning to forget that the cross-beams at the end of Sackville street marked the spot where, ten years ago, the foundation-stone of the O'Connell monument was laid. I am happy to be able to announce that the statue is now almost finished, and will be erected early in the coming year, which will be the centenary of the birth of the Liberator. It is singular, too, that our Lord Mayor for 1875 will be same gentleman who, in 1864, laid the foundation-stone of the monument. This is Alderman Peter Paul M'Sweeney, who has followed, in an unassuming way, in the footsteps of the 'Tribune,' and on whom the duty of unveiling the statue will very appropriately fall. It is said that the statue is the grandest work of Foley's life, and the masterpiece of his genius.

Intemperance has this week led to the commission of a crime which was thought by all would have placed an unhappy father in the position of murdering his own daughter. Indeed, it is not certain yet but that he will stand in the dock charged with that heinous offence. On Saturday evening, a man named Anderson, a shoemaker, who had been incessantly drinking for a fortnight, told his daughter he wanted a pint of porter. There was no money, and nothing to raise money on, except an old metal pot. Anderson told his youngest daughter to go out and sell the pot for twopenny. The mother, who was intoxicated, wished to send instead an old cloak; but the elder sister would not let the younger out at all, saying she was too shabby to go out into the street. She locked the door, and endeavored to take the pot from her mother's hand. The father now procured a knife used in his trade, and stabbed the daughter in the neck. She was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, and it is understood that her life is in imminent danger. The unhappy man, when brought up at the Police Court, expressed great contrition, and avowed that the stabbing was accidental. The mother was also charged with being drunk, but was discharged by the magistrate, who doubtless was of the opinion that the pangs of conscience will be far greater than any punishment he could inflict.

I regret to say that there is no occasion for congratulating the Irish farmers on the harvest prospects. The hay crop has been a miserable failure, and wheat, oats, and barley will certainly be deficient in yield, owing to the dry weather. Potatoes are quite up, if not beyond the average, and as yet are in excellent quality. Horses have become extremely cheap, owing to the scarcity of fodder.

ANNEXATION OF THE FIJI ISLANDS.

MR W. M'ARTHUR then moved—"That this House is gratified to learn that Her Majesty's Government have yielded to the unanimous requests of the chiefs, native population, and white residents at Fiji for annexation to this country, so far as to direct Sir Hercules Robinson to proceed to those islands with a view to the accomplishment of that object." The motion was seconded by Mr Baillie Cochran, but opposed by Sir C. Dilke, who moved, as an amendment—"That this House consider that, having regard to the existence in the case of Fiji of difficulties caused by the necessity of 'subjugating' and removing 20,000 ferocious mountaineers, and by the fact that domestic slavery is pronounced by Commodore Goodenough and Consul Layard, in their report, to be 'the foundation of social order' in Fiji, it is necessary that great caution should be used in approaching the subject of annexation." Sir F. Goldsmid seconded the amendment, contending that no proof had been adduced that there was anything approaching to a unanimous desire on the part of the chiefs, native population and white residents for annexation. Mr Gladstone having expressed his regret that the Government had not at once stated their views on the subject, observed that the motion, if carried, would commit the House to annexation—not at the instance of the responsible Ministers of the Crown, but by the voluntary and gratuitous act of a private member. He objected to this, and he also demurred to being called upon to express his gratification when, on the contrary, the animating sentiment of his mind was one of vexation at what he regarded as an unwise proceeding. The question was in many of its aspects surrounded with difficulty, and possibly might lead to financial and other complications similar to those which we had already encountered in New Zealand. Mr J. Lowther stated that the Government could give no sanction to the motion, and consequently recommended that it should be withdrawn. The question was one which properly belonged to the responsible Ministers of the crown, and he assured the House that under no circumstances would the Government undertake the administration of the affairs of any country in which slavery was allowed to prevail. If the cession of Fiji should ever take place it must be on virtually unconditional terms. If, however, the cession of the Fiji Islands ever took place, it would be determined by the Government on their own responsibility, and without any attempt to make Parliament responsible for their acts. At the same time the House might rest satisfied that the utmost caution would be exercised. Mr Knatchbull-Hugessen was satisfied with the assurance of the Under Secretary that the Government would proceed with caution, and recommended that the question should be left in their hands. Sir W. Lawson, in an amusing speech, protested against the House of Commons being called upon at such a moment to consider such a question. The House was worn out with a session the first portion of which was devoted to the discussion of a bill to regulate public-houses, and the second portion to a bill to regulate public worship. Under these circumstances they were asked to annex a country in which there were 20,000 ferocious hill cannibals and 150,000 converted cannibal Methodists, between whom an issue would be raised as to whether the 20,000 hill cannibals were to eat the 150,000 converted Methodists, or the latter were to destroy the former. After a few words from Mr Mundella in favor of the motion, Mr M'Arthur expressed his willingness to withdraw it, but to this Sir C. Dilke objected. Eventually the House divided, and the amendment of the hon. baronet having been rejected by 81 to 28 the original motion was negatived without a division.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Irish correspondent of the 'Pilot' says that at a recent meeting of the Dublin Corporation an offer was laid before it on the part of the proprietor of the 'Irish Times' to execute at his own cost a plan proposed for the purification of the Liffey, and to place 1000 men at work at once if necessary. The 'New York Herald' sent out Stanley to find Livingstone; the 'London Telegraph' sent out a great explorer to make researches among the remains of the ancient cities of Asia; and the Irish press is not behind in disinterested enterprise and activity, for a work as important and probably as expensive is undertaken by the 'Irish Times.'

Mr Edward Jenkins, M.P., an Englishman, voted for Home Rule at the recent division, and for this was severely criticized by the English press. He gives his reasons for voting as he did in a letter to the London 'Daily News.' He says:—"How, with the growing difficulties of the situation, is the Empire to be held together? How are the interests of India, of Canada, of Australia, of our Cape Colonies, to receive the attention due to their magnitude in an Imperial Parliament choked with local legislation? This is a question no assertions and no prejudice can stay, and it is simply a question of time when it shall come up for settlement. The table of any member of Parliament is a witness against the monstrous anomaly of the existing system. Pamphlets, circulars, whips for liquor bills, factory bills, school bills, women's rights, vaccination, are mixed up with the pertinaacious summonses of Fiji committees, Nawab Nozims, East Coast slavery deputations, and whips for divisions on the schemes for Gold Coast Government, which are thrown on the floor of the House to be worried by the dragons of peace, philanthropy, and retrenchment. I can scarcely get a night to bring on the question of the fate of some 15,000 people in Natal, because parochial business is filling up the time and engaging the energies of our greatest statesmen. My vote was simply meant as a protest against this state of things."

The Manchester 'Guardian' reports a sermon by Dr. Jenner late Bishop of Dunedin, on the so-called Reformation, in which he referred to the crisis in the Church of England, and said that the work of Satan was especially visible in the attacks which were now being made upon the Catholic Church:—"There was a great deal of foolish talk about the principles of the Reformation; but his hearers would agree with him that if the principles of the Reformation were such as they were represented to be, they deserved and could receive no support from the true Catholic members of the Church of England. If the principles of the Reformation required them to deny sacramental grace, to deny regeneration in holy baptism, the gift of the Holy Spirit in confirmation, the real presence of Christ in the sacrament of the altar, to acknowledge two Christs by refusing to Mary her time-honored title of the Mother of God; if the principles of the Reformation required them to regard confession as culpable, and absolution as vain and useless and superstitious; if they were required to repudiate the priesthood of the altar, the Eucharistic sacrifice, the power of the keys—in short if by the principles of the Reformation they were bound to cut off themselves as much as possible from the Catholic Church of Christ, past and present, all he could say was that the sooner the principles of the Reformation were repudiated the better for them and the Church. The real point in all these attacks on ceremonial was the Eucharistic presence, and on that point there could be no medium. Christ was either present or He was absent in the sacrament of the altar. If He was present he (the Bishop) would like to know what worship could be too splendid to do Him honor. If He was absent, he (the Bishop) would like to know what worship would be justifiable? There could be no compromise there."

At the Home Rule meeting, held in Dublin, July 11, able addresses were made by Mr Butt, Mr A. M. Sullivan, and others. Mr Butt was greeted with immense applause, waving of hats, etc. He said he had to move:—"That the result of the recent debate and division in the House of Commons calls upon all Irishmen to make increased exertions to obtain for their country that Self-Government, without which it never can be contented, prosperous, or free. He was amazed that anyone even an enemy—should speak of the result of the late division as a defeat. He would do their opponents the justice of saying that they did not thus so speak of it. Was there, he asked, a man wild enough to believe that when the Home Rule members deliberately submitted their resolution to the House of Commons they thought they would have a majority? Why, they thought the majority against them would be larger than it was. There was, in truth, scarcely a declaration made that did not indicate a marked and secret conviction that if Ireland were true to herself the day was not far distant when England must concede her demands. Fifty-eight to thirty-seven was the expression of Irish opinion upon the subject. The majority of Irish members for Home Rule was two to one in excess compared with the majority of Conservatives over Liberals."

The famous jewels and relics of the Cathedral of Monza are shortly to be exhibited at Milan. These interesting specimens of goldsmith's work, some of the sixth century, consist of the famed iron crown of the Lombards, the gift of Pope Gregory the Great to Queen Theodinda, a kind of caracuet or jointed circlet of gold, loaded with precious stones, and the *Santo Chiado*, or nail of the cross, whence it derives its name, hammered into a thin fillet of the iron within; her cup of gold, said to be hollowed out of a single sapphire (probably glass, as the emerald of the *sacro catino* of Genoa); her comb of gold filigree and emeralds, and her fan, or *flabellum*, of painted leather, the handle encrusted with jewels; the Gregorian present of the Gospels, enclosed in a rich box, ornamented with precious stones; and the cover of an Evangelary, with similar decorations; her pectoral cross of rock crystal, used at the coronation of the Emperor of Germany; and her celebrated *chioccia*, the hen and seven chickens of gold, with ruby eyes, picking up corn, on a kind of tray of plateau, said by some to be a symbolic signification, by others to be simply a table ornament. Among the treasures are also the cross of King Berenger, and a silver monstrance, resplendent with diamonds and other precious stones.

ROME.

The Roman correspondent of the London 'Tablet' forwards the following:—Minghetti, it is said, intends to propose to Parliament, on its reassembling, the confiscation of all the properties of benevolent societies, hospitals, asylums, and refuges in Italy. These charitable societies are to receive from the State an annual sum equal to their present annual receipts, but this sum is to be paid in Italian paper. The Government will gain the actual landed estates, which it can sell at its real value in gold. The difference obtained by the Treasury will (some day) suffice to enable Government to abolish the forced paper currency, and restore metallic currency. But the experiment of confiscating the estates of the religious orders has not succeeded in filling the Exchequer, and the sale of the charitable properties will only tend to enrich a few individuals, without materially benefiting the State. *Ill got, ill gone*, may be said of all such dishonest expedients for supplying the needs of the Government out of private or sacred funds.

On Saturday, the 25th of July, the appeal of four young men condemned for crying out *Viva Pio IX., Papa e Re*, in the Piazza of St. Peter when the Pope appeared at a window of the Vatican, was heard before the Court of Appeal presided over by the Advocate-Generale. The four young men, Beroletti, Colletti, Tardani, and Feliziani, had been sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal to two years, eighteen months, and six months incarceration respectively. Their appeal was rejected, and the sentence of the Correctional Tribunal was confirmed. Their advocate, Argenti, in vain urged on the Court the fact that these men have been tried and condemned without the privilege of appointing counsel to defend them, and upon the unsupported evidence of the police and soldiers who arrested them. In vain, contradictions in the evidence were pointed out. The accused displayed great firmness and cheerfulness, and evidently were ready to suffer for their Master and true Pontiff. Their imprisonment will be to them a triumph.

The 'Gazzetta di Napoli' and other journals announce that the Government has issued orders to the Prefects in Italy to procure the enrolment upon the electoral lists of all Government officials, whose pay may amount to 800 lire annually, in order to obtain a majority for the Government candidates. This mode of influencing the elections will doubtless be effective. The very postmen and messengers in public offices will be sent to the poll. But a majority gained in this way will be little worth. The Italians are fond of comparing their Constitution with that of England. The difference is, however, great between the two countries. It would be impossible in Great Britain for a Premier twice defeated in Parliament to retain office by favor of the Crown, and to enfranchise, by private circular, all the Government clerks, whose pay was at or over £30 a year to enable the Ministry to gain seats in Parliament. Such a procedure would in England produce a revolution and bring the corrupt Ministry to disgrace and ruin.

ENGLISH RITUALISM.

RITES AND CEREMONIES RESEMBLING THOSE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. The English Ritualists style themselves by a ridiculously contradictory name—English Catholics. They use almost all our rites, and if you enter their churches or are present at their ceremonies it can be hardly believed that you are not in a Catholic Church. The altar, which in England was once but a naked table with a cover and a Bible, is now a rich altar, richly decorated with a cover, candlesticks, candles, flowers, a cross, or even a crucifix. They have their litanies and a rosary. They use incense and our sacred vestments. They cross themselves, they have the holy water; they bend their knees before what they call the Most Holy Sacrament. Their priests are completely shaven, they dress like ours, and even now they assume the collar; so that you must know them to distinguish them from ours. They say Mass (after their fashion), and recite (*si sic est*) the canonical hours. They observe most strictly the feasts of the saints, and they speak with great remorse of Lent, of the vigils, and of the *quattro tempora*, only that here the Ritualist bark is ship-wrecked on the rock of fasting, which is certainly mentioned at the commencement of the ritual, or prayer book; but there is a fatal obstacle to it in the gastric juice of the English stomach. Accordingly, they fast very fully and mentally. They have even their Sisters of Charity and monks.

Those Sisters of Charity are most excellent women, clothed in black, with a veil on their heads, and they wear even the rosary at their waists. They assist the poor, they visit the sick, they open schools, they distribute Bibles. As to the monks, so far as we know, there is only one with his layman, and he is the famous Father Ignatius. This is the title of his book, "Sermons by Father Ignatius, of the Order of S. Benedict, of Llanthony Abbey, Monk of the Church of England," to be had of Brother Henry, Secretary, 38, Hart street, London. Whoever wishes for similar works has only to run over the long columns of the 'Church Times,' and they will be found there. For example, prayers for the morning, for midday, and for the evening, for meditation, and for confession, the Angelus, the litanies, the name of Jesus, of the Holy Spirit, of the saints, of the angels, of penitents, of the Holy Sacrament, the rosary of the name of Jesus, prayers for the dead, prayers of S. Gregory on the Passion, the manner of administering extreme unction, etc. They will find there exercises for the clergy (Protestants), crucifixes to be carried on the person, and the Gregorian chant, and the concordance of S. Anthony of Padua, and the tracts of S. Thomas Aquinas, and a hundred things of a similar sort.

There are some who are very angry about these things, and among them are the Archbishop of Canterbury, and all the Low Church party. There are others who laugh at them, and they are the indifferent and infidels. We neither laugh nor are angry, but we meditate seriously this new phase of Anglicanism, which, finding that its life is fading, would desire to graft it on the Catholic trunk, without thinking that a dry branch can never grow or bear fruit. We deplore the strange state of things, but at the same time, looking higher and further on, we raise our hands to God, who is leading by degrees perhaps the most religious part of that noble and great nation toward that fold from which it was unhappily separated. Let us pray for it.—From the 'Voce della Verita,' Rome, May 9.

HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

"PREJUDICE," as Dr Newman asserts in one of his invaluable works, "is the life of the Protestant view," and untrue tradition "its sustaining power." In diligently promoting the former, and in swelling the dark mass of the latter, false historians have taken a very prominent part. Scarcely a writer on the ecclesiastical history of England or Scotland has flourished since the time of the Reformation who has not prostituted his pen to the cause of wrong, and so lent his aid in thickening around his unfortunate fellow-countrymen the mist of ignorance and misapprehension by which they have been so long and fatally enveloped. The clouds, however, are at length becoming less opaque, the atmosphere is perceptibly lightening. Here and there rays of truth are piercing through the surrounding darkness, and by-and-by, we firmly believe, the obscurity will altogether vanish.

But in effecting His designs, however great, God acts ordinarily through human instrumentality, and there is no doubt that writers who, like Mr James Walsh, stand forth boldly to confront falsehood with truth, are to be amongst His honoured agents in the work of Britain's enlightenment. The volume before us, we are told by its author, was commenced more than twenty years ago, and had the whole of those years been occupied in its compilation we should not have deemed the time mispent. Evidence of laborious research and of painstaking industry in the collection of facts is stamped upon every page, authority is given for each assertion, Protestant authors are largely quoted, and the book is characterized by an impartiality and absence of bitterness which will render it very generally useful.

As the title states, the history commences with the first introduction of Christianity into North Britain, and interesting accounts, collated from various sources, are given of the earliest missionaries to the country. Amongst them appear the well-known names of St. Regulus, a Greek Bishop, who brought to Caledonia the relics of St. Andrew, St. Ninian, St. Palladius, St. Servanus, St. Columba, and the Monks of Iona. In a consecutive manner the Church's history is continued up to the time of the Reformation; immediately preceding which event Scotland is shown to have been in a flourishing condition, prosperous and wealthy, with universities and colleges, compulsory education established by Act of Parliament, virtuous and religious, and therefore happy.

The historical facts brought forward in this chapter (writes Mr Walsh) are more than sufficient to disprove the statements of superficial Protestant writers, who assert that the people of Scotland were "grossly ignorant," "wretchedly poor," and "miserable slaves" in Catholic times. On the contrary, we have seen Scotland become consolidated, prosperous, happy, free, and independent under the fostering care of the Catholic Church; her Catholic kings courageous and triumphant on the field; her Catholic Bishops and priests patriots of the truest and most unflinching kind; and the Catholic people heroic and brave, under every circumstance, in the long-continued and arduous struggle to free their native land from a foreign yoke. The names of Wallace and Bruce, of Douglas and Randolph, are imperishably recorded in the annals of Scottish history. We have seen trade and commerce flourishing, and the various arts of civilized life encouraged and protected by the Church.

Under her fostering care the hamlet grew into the village, the village into the town, and the town into the royal burgh and mercantile community. In short, the more the early records of Scottish history are investigated, the more clearly does it appear that the whole people of Scotland, but particularly those who lived by their labour, now called the working classes, were better instructed in religion, better fed, better clothed, better cared for, more easily worked, and in every way more virtuous, independent, happy, and free in Catholic times than they have ever been since the Protestant Reformation.

The reverse of this pleasant picture is given a little further on in the book, when the Protestant Reformation with its blighting effects on the moral, mental, and physical condition of the people was in progress:—

The condition of the country would have drawn pity from the hardest heart. The people engaged in a furious butchery of each other, constantly kept up by the infernal policy of Elizabeth. Every peaceful and useful art was entirely at a stand. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce were neglected. Nothing was heard from one end of the country to the other but the clangour of arms and the roar of artillery; nothing seen but villages in flames, towns beleaguered by armed men, women and children flying from the cottages where their fathers or husbands had been massacred, the pulpits surrounded by armed men with their hands on their swords; whilst Knox and the preachers fanned the flame of discord by declaiming against the Queen as a Jezebel, a murderer, and an adulteress, deserving of instant death, threatening excommunication to all who supported her cause, and declaring that there could not be peace in the country until she and her partisans were punished with death.

No ecclesiastical history of the country could be complete without some account of the "Great Reformer," whom Protestants claim to this day as the chief founder of their religion in Scotland, and the life and character of John Knox is thus summed up by our author:—

His whole public life was spent in treason, conspiracy, rebellion, turbulence, and bloodshed. He was born of poor parents, educated by the charity of the Catholic Church, ordained a priest at the age of twenty-five, was admonished, and afterwards expelled from the office of the priesthood for his crimes of impurity and for teaching heresy.

He joined the band of assassins who murdered Cardinal Beaton, and became their chaplain, was condemned to the galleys in France as one of the criminals, were he remained for nineteen months, and was then liberated. Knox then came to England, where he became a preacher of Lutheranism and Episcopalianism, although he professed to be a sort of Calvinist in Scotland. . . . In 1559 he returned to Scotland still a rebel; he at once joined the rebellion going on against the regent Mary of Guise. He wrote letters to the English Government under a feigned name, soliciting money to aid the rebels,

and an English army to invade and lay waste his native land. He urged the people to destroy and ruin the churches, abbeys, and religious establishments, and to burn all the civil and ecclesiastical histories, documents, charters, and records of the country. He was a course, vulgar and vindictive rebel and traitor to his queen and country from the day Mary landed until she was dethroned. . . . He was at all times a despicable coward, who fled from that danger which was the consequence of his crimes. In his writings he defended and praised the assassination of Cardinal Beaton, the Duke of Guise, and David Rizzio, as being the work of God; he also maintained that all Catholics, clergy and laity, kings and subjects, ought to be put to death, so that he was thus the advocate of murder and the fiercest intolerance. He was unsettled in his own creed, or else acted the hypocrite, as he was an Episcopalian during his stay in England, whilst in Scotland he was a Calvinist and Presbyterian. He was a calumniator and slanderer of the worst kind, as he in his writings and sermons distorted facts, misrepresented passing events, falsified history, and defamed the best of men and the most virtuous of women.

Mr Walsh's valuable history is continued down to the present year, and ends with an encouraging report of the present condition of Catholicism in Scotland, and a hopeful augury for the future of the Church in that country. In conclusion, we would say, that as a book for reference, no more useful publication has of late issued from the press, and we have no doubt that it will become, as it well deserves to do, a standard work. The materials contained in it have been thrown together in an attractive form, and the style is altogether pleasant and readable.—'Tablet.'

PRESS CARRIER PIGEONS.

ONE of the most curious incidents connected with modern journalism is the regular employment of carrier pigeons in collecting intelligence for the daily and weekly newspapers. In the competitive exertions to procure the "Latest Intelligence," it has been found that for short distances newspaper reports can be sent readier, cheaper, and quicker, by press carrier pigeons, flying a mile per minute, than by the Postal Telegraph. These aerial postmen are entrusted to resident correspondents in various places, ready to be despatched at any moment, whilst others are sent out by reporters to places where important events are transpiring. It is now no uncommon thing to see reporters at police courts, inquests, public meetings, &c., dispatch folio after folio of "copy" by press carrier pigeons tossed through the nearest window, or thrown out of a train or steamer going at full speed. The attachment of these birds to the place of their birth, and their ability to find their homes from marvellous distances, are, of course, their distinguishing characteristics. A "columbier" or home is established at the various newspaper offices, and whenever a bird arrives with a message the act of the pigeon entering its cot sets a call-bell ringing in the editor's room, the bell machinery continuing in motion until attended to. Being expressly bred for press purposes—conveying news to our . . . at cities—they are not the pure carrier pigeon (which is larger, heavier, and slower on the wing, and not so well adapted for press purposes), but are of a special pedigree, bred by Messrs Hartley and Sons, of the 'Woolwich Gazetteer,' Woolwich, from prize birds imported from the best lofts of Antwerp, Brussels, and Liege; all "producteurs" being rejected which have not won a 300 mile "concouts." Press carrier pigeons owe their origin to Darwin's principle of "natural selection," or the "survival of the fittest." In the struggle for life in connection with the compulsory flying of long distances, the homing and flying powers of the pigeons are developed to a large degree, whilst the birds which cannot do the distance are necessarily lost and eliminated. The surviving or winning voyagers become thus educated to the highest standard of perfection, and this system being continued through many generations (the flying distances increasing every year) a race of pigeons has been produced with powers which a few years ago would have been deemed impossible. Press carrier pigeons, though as a rule only used for short distances, in competition with the electric telegraph, can be specially trained to distances of 500 miles, and frequently fly to England from Dublin, Brussels, Paris, Lisbon, and even Rome. The utilisation of the instincts of birds is being carried even further than this. An ocean homing bird, of great docility, intelligence, and spirit, has been found in Iceland, which flies at a meteor-like speed of 150 miles an hour, and is able to find its home over sea and land, from any part of the habitable world. A pair of these birds a few days ago brought despatches from Paris to a lonely spot, congenial to their nature, in a wild and rocky part of Kent, within ten miles of London, in 1½ hour. Press carrier pigeons took the despatches on to the City, the whole distance from Paris to London, by actual parcel mode of conveyance, being done within 1½ hour. If the experiments at present being made in training and educating them continue successful, it is hoped by next summer to establish a daily miniature ocean mail between America and Europe, the whole distance to be traversed between sunrise in one hemisphere and sunset in the other.

Of all nations in the world the United States is most systematically robbed by its public functionaries. San Francisco is no exception to the rest of the State, and the system of auditing requires improvement.

The San Francisco 'Chronicle,' of September 8, states that a new Catholic paper has been published in San Salvador, called the 'Independiente;' also, that a new paper, the 'Estadarte Catolica' has just made its appearance in Santiago. The latter paper has been received with eager curiosity by the representatives of the various parties in the republic.

A Californian farmer has twelve acres of hops from which he expects to pick about 26,000 lbs.

The West Point alumni proposes to invite all the graduates of the institution to meet and celebrate the Bunker Hill Centenary.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

WHY THE EARS SHOULD NOT BE BOXED.—The passage to the ears is closed by a thin membrane, especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air, and nothing but the air to support it internally. If anyone designed to break or overstretch the membrane he could scarcely devise a more efficient means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility for its escape but by the membrane giving way. Many children are made deaf by boxes on the ear in this way. There are better ways of punishment.

GIRDLING THE GLOBE.—During the last six years the increase of means of communication in various parts of the globe, has been as follows:—Lines of telegraph wire have been increased from 57,166 to 77,000 geographical miles, and a complete line now runs from San Francisco across the Continent of America and the Atlantic, through Europe and Siberia to the mouth of the Amur, on the eastern confines of Asia; while branch lines connect India, Japan, and Australia. The mileage of railways have increased during the same period from 24,500 to 37,300 miles; and a calculation has been arrived at that no fewer than 4,000,000 of people are daily conveyed by this species of locomotion.

REPORTING FORTY YEARS AGO.—With the aid of post horses, macadamised roads, shorthand, and steam printing, a wonderful feat—wonderful at that time of day—was performed by the 'Times' forty years ago (1834). A grand banquet was given to Earl Grey at Edinburgh by his Scotch admirers, and the 'Times' sent down reporters of their own to describe the proceedings. They left the room at twelve o'clock at night on Monday, the 15th, and at one o'clock in the afternoon of Friday that newspaper reached Edinburgh by mail with a full account of the proceedings. The reporters, it seems, posted up in thirty hours, so that they were in London on Wednesday morning at six o'clock. This was deemed so wonderful in 1834, that Lord Henry Cockburn deemed it worthy of special note.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—1. The Colossus at Rhodes, one hundred and twenty-one feet in height, built by Charles, A.D. 258, occupying twenty years in making. It stood across the harbor at Rhodes twenty-six years, and was then thrown down by an earthquake. It was then bought by a Jew from the Saracens who loaded nine-hundred camels with the brass. 2. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged three hundred and sixty thousand workmen, was fifty years in building, and has now stood at least three thousand years. 3. The Aqueducts of Rome, constructed by Appius, the Censor. 4. Labyrinths of Palmetichus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one enclosure one thousand houses and twelve royal palaces, all covered with marble and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain three thousand chambers and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the gods. 5. The Phares of Alexandria, a tower of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 172, B.C. It was built as a lighthouse, and contained many magnificent galleries of marble—a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen nearly one hundred miles off. Mirrors of enormous size were fixed round the galleries, reflecting everything on the sea. A common tower is now erected in the same place. 6. The walls of Babylon, built by the orders of Semiramis or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year by two hundred thousand men. 7. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus, completed in the reign of Servius, the sixth king of Rome. It was four hundred and fifty feet long, two hundred broad, and was supported by one hundred and twenty-three marble pillars.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—One of the most remarkable escapes ever made was that of M. de Châteaubrun during the reign of Terror in Paris. He was sent to execution with 20 other prisoners, but after the fifteenth had fallen, the guillotine got out of order, and a workman sent for to repair it. The five remaining victims were left standing in front of the machine, with their hands tied behind them. A French crowd is very curious, and the people kept pressing forward to see the man arranging the guillotine. By degrees M. de Châteaubrun was shoved to the rear of his companions, and found himself in the front row of the spectators, then in the second, and finally well behind those who had come to see his head cut off. Before the man could get the guillotine in working order, night began to fall, and M. de Châteaubrun slipped away. When in the Champs Elysées he told a man that a wag had tied his hands, and then robbed him of his hat, and the simple individual set him free. A few days after he escaped from France, but his companions all perished.

INTERESTING ARMY STATISTICS.—According to a return which has been prepared the nationalities of the non-commissioned officers and men of the British army were as follows:—On the first of January, 1873—English, 674; Scotch, 85; Irish, 237; foreigners, five per 1000. On the 1st of January, 1868, they were—English, 593; Scotch, 94; Irish, 308; foreigners, five per 1000 men. The religious denominations are given as—January 1st, 1873, Church of England, including Dissenters, 681; Presbyterians, 96; Catholics, 230 per 1000. On the 1st January, 1861, they were—Church of England, 604; Presbyterians, 111; Catholics, 285 per 1000. On the 1st January, 1868, they were returned as—Church of England, 616; Presbyterians, 96; Catholics, 287 per 1000. In 1873 there were only 60 per 1000 who could neither read nor write, in comparison with 95 per 1000 in 1868, and 190 per 1000 in 1861. In 1868 there were 68 per 1000 returned as of superior education, as distinguished from those who can read and write well, whereas in 1873 there were 326 per 1000 in this category.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BOIL A FRIAR.—The following singular bill for hanging and boiling a friar is extracted from an old document:—"Account of the hanging and par-boiling of Friar Stone, at Canterbury, in 1530. Paid for half a ton of timber to make a pair of gallows for to hang friar Stone, 2s 6d; to a carpenter, for making the same gallows, 1s 4d; to a laborer that digged the hole, 3d; other expenses of setting up the same, and carriage of timber from stable gate to the dungeon, 1s; for a hurdle, 6s; for a load of wood and

for a horse to draw him to the dungeon, 5s 3d; paid to men that sat at the kettle and par-boiled him, 1s; to three men that carried him quarters to the gates and set them up, 1s; for halters to hang him and sandwich cord and for screws, 1s; for a woman that scummed the kettle, 2s; to him that did execution, 3s 8d; total 14s 8d."

THE GRENADEER GUARDS.—The 1st Regiment of British Household Guards known generally as the Grenadier Guards has a history of more than two centuries. It has been the nucleus of the army which has placed on its standards "Blenheim," and "Waterloo," and has been for many years the oldest body of the kind in the world. While in the changes of human things its noblest and most renowned antagonists, the Maison dui Roi, the Gardes Françaises, and, chief of all, the Old Guard of Napoleon have become mere traditions and shadows, it still flourishes in undecaying vigor, and links the glories of the present with the past.

SOMETHING LIKE A HAILSTORM.—The City of Milan was visited on the 13th of June by a most terrible hailstorm. The force and noise with which the hail came down, and the extraordinary size of the hailstones—some as large as hen's eggs—were such that it appeared as if some celestial edifice had been destroyed, and the ruins hurled down upon the earth. With such fury did it descend that the birds unable to find shelter, the trees affording little or no protection, fell dead in hundreds, and when the storm had passed the people picked basketfuls from pigeons downwards in size.

THE HUMAN STATUE.—The whole human figure should be six times the size of the feet. Whether the form be slender or plump the rule holds good; any deviation from it is a departure from the highest beauty of proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face from the highest point of the forehead where the hair begins, to the chin is one tenth of the whole stature. The hand from the wrist to the middle finger, is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest part of the forehead is the seventh. If the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the distance from the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

THE CHARACTERISTIC OF CATS.—The following are given as trustworthy "points" of the domestic favourite—the cat. Tortoiseshell cats are always docile, affectionate, tidy, and good mousters; they are also long lived. Grey cats are the quietest tempered. Black cats are the slowest. Maltese cats are not so cleanly in their habits as those of the other species. Large ears denote sagacity. A long tail is the sign of a hunter. Yellow eyes with very small pupils are not so desirable as greyish eyes half covered by the black pigils.

NATURE ON THE SIDE OF THE FEMALES.—Among the beings of a lower type, plant and animal, all the more recent observations indicate that Nature herself systematically favours the females—the mothers of the destined races. Nature's sturdiest buds and her best-fitted butterflies belong to this sex; her female spiders are large enough to eat up a score of her little males; Natural selection, whether the working out of intelligent design or otherwise would make this result inevitable. We might expect that the neuter bee could be nourished into the queen-mother. If required to judge *à priori*, we should decide, if there be no predetermination of the sex; since the one special fact in the feminine organism is the innate tendency to manufacture, and, which certain limits, to store up reserved force for the future needs of offspring.—'Popular Science.'

A CURIOUS COIN.—A copper piece affecting to be of ten centimes has got into circulation in France, of which a note may be fittingly made. It bears the head of Napoleon III. in a Prussian helmet. Around the neck is a dog's collar, upon it is inscribed—"Sedan." The circular legend is "Napoleon III. le misérable; 80,000 prisonniers." On the reverse side is an owl perched on a cannon, around "Vampire-Français, 2 Dec., 1851; Sept., 1870."

THE TIME O' DAY IN THE ARMY.—For years past it has been the practice to have a "watch club" in nearly every corps or regiment in the British army by means of which every member of the club became possessed in course of time of a watch or other article of jewellery on payment of a weekly subscription. The practice has now been discontinued by the authorities, and a general order has been received at Chatham Garrison prohibiting for the future the establishment of such clubs, as it is said they are a source of crime, from the fact that some of the treasurers, who were not sufficiently responsible persons, have appropriated to their own use the money which had been subscribed by the members. Until this order was received nearly every corps in garrison at Chatham had its watch club.

NOVEL IMMIGRANTS.—It is stated, says the 'Boston Journal,' that a party of army officers who have been engaged in mounting guns and otherwise putting the Gulf forts in serviceable condition, while sailing through Mississippi Sound, since the recent flood encountered a remarkable scene. For miles were seen logs, driftwood, and patches of turf and soil floating out into the Gulf, filled with live animals, who clung to their frail barques with the tenacity of shipwrecked mariners. Among the animals were seen rats, racoons, possums, rabbits, alligators, and moccasin snakes in uncounted numbers, all brought down from the swamps and marshes, perhaps from fifty to one hundred miles inland. The novel exhibition had a scientific interest, as it suggested the manner in which, during past geological periods, animals were transported from regions far inland to the mouths of estuaries, and their bones being entombed in soft mud, furnished the organic remains which are preserved for ages in the hardened strata. It was, doubtless, by similar means that the fossils now found in the solid limestones were engulfed and preserved; and also that animal life has been distributed over portions of the globe.

A woman named Betsy Letheron is now living at Tring who last birthday reached the extraordinary age of 111 years. During the harvest last year she cut several sheaves of wheat, and intends, if all is well, making her appearance this year upon the farm of Mr Mead, situated between Tring and Little Tring.

Moore's Cyclopedia.

THE EMIGRANT'S REVERIE.

COME, heap up the logs on the hearth-stone, and shut out the wintry blast ;
To-night, in our snug little shanty, I'll tell you some tales of the past.
And while the wind howls on the prairies, and drives the white snow to the door,
I'll visit in fancy the Old Land, and stand on her Emerald shore.
'Twill lift up a load from my heart ; and calm all my longings awhile,
To live o'er the scenes of the past, and speak of that beautiful isle.
'Twill cheer me to fill your young bosoms with love for the suffering land—
To make you feel proud of old Erin, and ever her focmen withstand.
The Old Land!—The Old Land! I love her though nought of her form can be seen—
Though thousands of miles of the prairies and billowy seas intervene—
Though want and affliction surround her, and tyranny tramples her down,
And leaves her oppressed and dejected—deprived of her sceptre and crown.
Not thine is the fault, dearest Mother! thy children are leaving thy breast,
To seek o'er the billowy ocean a home in this land of the West.
Poor Queen! there are hearts that still love thee, and hands that would strike for thy fame,
Though traitors still fawn to the tyrants, and sycophants blush at thy name.
Sweet love of our Faith and our Country!—forever unfading they last,
Like ivy-leaves twining together round desolate wrecks of the past—
Round abbeys whose gables have fallen—round castles whose turrets are gone—
Round towers that stand up majestic, in valleys deserted alone—
Round ruins of churches whose steeples oft echoed the voice of the bell,
But tottered and crumbled in tempests, and rang their own funereal knell,
And mingled their dust with the valleys,—an emblem of patriots brave,
Who fall on the breast of their country, and find in its bosom a gravel
God's blessing be ever upon thee, my beautiful isle far away!
May tempest ne'er shadow thy beauty, may time never bring thee decay!
But ever be noble, though fallen, and ever be lovely, though lone—
If, Mothers of Sorrows, yet smiling midst tears for her sons who are gone!
Oh, tyrants can never destroy thee! Oh, sorrows can never deface
The hope that has lived through the ages and gladdened the suffering race ;
Nor exile and happiness banish remembrance of days that have fled.
No, no: by the past and its sorrows! Ah! no, by the graves of the dead!

THE ACOLYTE OF THE NEWGATE.

A LEGEND OF THE CHARTER HOUSE.

CHAPTER II.

A CELL IN NEWGATE.

"I COULD not get to the gate to let thee in till this morning, little Francis," said the jailer. "There have been some of the King's council here to handle Father Forest; little have they gotten thereby in the way of making the father recant."

"And mine own good Father Green, how goes it with him, Jackson?" inquired the child.

"Bad enough, Francis, bad enough!" answered the jailer. "But come this way quickly, my boy; for Master Hardman, my head in office, comes this way; and he questioned me curiously the other day as to wherefore I let you into the prison. *Sanctissima Virgo, ora pro me.* I fear, Francis, this head man suspects how dearly I love the poor persecuted fathers, and our good Queen Katherine. Alas! and alas! these are awful times in which we live."

They were indeed, as the poor jailer said, most woful times, when faith and honesty and honor forsook the land; when brother betrayed brother, and the husband could not trust his wife; when parasite peers and cowardly Commons alike fawned upon and cringed to the most ruthless tyrant that ever disgraced the English throne.

The poor little forlorn boy knew this, and he sighed dolefully, while the tears trickled down his pale cheeks, as in silence he followed Jackson to the dungeon in which the poor monks of the Charter House were confined.

In these days, when an over-strained sentiment, and unworthy sympathy with guilt, mitigates the wholesome rigors of the law, not the vilest offenders, not even a condemned murderer, would be lodged in such a cell as that in which the poor Cistercian, Father Green, lay dying.

A low-roofed stone dungeon, to which only a scanty ray of light was admitted through the bars in the upper section of the iron door.

This feeble glimmer, even, came from a passage, on either side of which were ranged the dungeons; that passage being lighted only by gratings let in the roof of the inner court of the prison, beneath which lay the cells. The outer passage was always wet, rain and snow drifting through the gratings.

On that raw winter morning it was well-nigh dark; and when Jackson, unlocking the door of Father Green's cell, motioned for

Francis to enter, the boy groped his way blindly towards the corner in which, on a litter of wet and dirty straw, lay the Cistercian.

Little Francis sank on his knees beside the wretched bed, and as his eyes grew accustomed to the obscurity of the place, the white haggard face of the poor monk became painfully visible.

He lay perfectly motionless, wan and wasted, with no covering save his habit, which was worn to rags.

Hunger, disease, and foul air had done their work but slowly on Father Green. Originally of an iron frame, and practising to a severe extent the severities of his order, he had not succumbed to the horrors of an imprisonment in Newgate so soon as those among his brethren whose frames were more feeble. But in proportion to the strength of his constitution, had been the magnitude of his sufferings.

The fever which had carried off many of his brethren, left him feebler indeed than was his wont, but with strength to endure the tortures of rheumatism that racked every joint, and was contracted by lying with only a little straw between his weakened frame and the cold stone pavement of the dungeon.

The mind of the poor monk, however, never yielded.

Release from that doleful prison, a pension and preferment in the service of the cruel king, had all been offered as the price of his recantation.

But with his brethren of the Charter House, Green had been firm, he would not subscribe to the ecclesiastical supremacy of the licentious Henry; he would not admit that the marriage of Henry with the virtuous Katherine was illegal, or honor with the titles of wife and queen the crafty and malicious wanton, Anne Boleyn. So he was doomed to perish, more cruelly perhaps than by the halter and the stake, by a slow process of disease and starvation.

So wan, so motionless, he lay, that little Francis, as the white face became outlined in the darkness, bent down his ear to catch the breath, and laid his own small wasted hand upon the brow, which felt clammy and cold even to his own chilled touch. Then the boy threw up his arms with a bitter cry, exclaiming—

"Oh, he is dead! he is dead! He was so good, so kind, and fed me when I was hungered, and clothed me when I was well-nigh naked,—he is dead himself of hunger and cold! Oh! who is there to love me or care for me now?"

"Thy father who is in Heaven, dear child," said a calm, sad voice, and looking up, the child saw standing beside the jailer, the tall figure of a monk in a grey habit.

A venerable looking person, whose hair fell thinly round a face, the fine lineaments of which neither mental anxiety nor physical privation could destroy.

"But thy friend is not dead yet, dear child," said the new comer, turning the light of the lamp he held upon the face of Father Green.

"Not dead yet, but soon to die!" said Green faintly; then he opened his weary, sunken eyes, and a faint smile hovered about his pale lips. "Thanks be to the Lord for his mercies," said the dying monk. "He sends consolation in my last hour; it is given me again to look on those who most I have loved on earth. John Forest, dear and venerable friend, I am summoned before thee; but the more terrible suffering, and the brighter crown shall be thine. Little Francis, good and pious child, thy old friend, Father Green, is called to leave thee, nought but his blessing has he to give, but he of good heart, our good Lord will raise up friends for thine innocence, and thou mayst live to be a happy and prosperous man."

"But I do not want to live," wailed the child. "It is a bad wicked world, and they have starved you. Did you think that I had forgotten you, father? oh no, I have been at the prison gates every morning this week, and it is only just now that master Jackson could let me in, and I had got some white bread, father, for your breakfast. Oh, father, why do you stare so strangely? Look up I pray you; speak to me, oh, speak to me once more!"

"Hush, my child, stay those lamentings, thy good friend, and ghostly father is gone where he will never know trouble any more, for he is dead."

"Then let me die, too," exclaimed the boy in a frantic voice, as he threw himself upon the corpse.

Weeping and lamenting he twined his arms round the cold form of his only earthly friend, and refused to quit the cell, prayed and implored only to be buried with his good father.

The jailer was terrified.

"Oh, good Father Forest!" try if he will listen to you. Oh, sweet Virgin, if that ill-conditioned Hardman finds I have let this child come here, I shall at the least lose my place, and the poor little fellow will get a worse flogging than that he had the day the fathers were sent to prison."

"Listen to me, little Francis," said Dr. Forest, kindly kneeling down, and with gentle force separating the boy from the dead body of his friend. "You are a good boy, I am sure; and you know that your friend is released from pain and sorrow, and will be received into the blessed company of Our Lady and the saints. Perhaps Father Green, though those poor earthly eyes of his are now so glazed and dim, looks on you with the eyes of his soul. Do you not think it would grieve him that his little Francis should rebel against the will of the Lord, who has released him? Is it following his good teaching to forget everything in your grief, and perhaps bring trouble and ruin upon poor Jackson? Bethink thee, child. This good man will lose the employ that gives bread to his children, and that enabled him to bring you here so often to see your good father. Look up, Francis. Do not think thyself forgotten, or that on one cares for thee. I will love thee, and while I remain here, Jackson will bring thee sometimes to visit me, as thou wert wont to visit the good Father Green."

As docile as affectionate, the poor orphan thus admonished lifted up his tear-stained face, reverentially kissed the brow of his dead friend, knelt for a blessing from Father Forest, and then, holding Jackson's hand, was led away from the dungeon to the prison gate.

From thence the jailer's wife took him to the house of the worthy lace woman, Alice Holt.

By an unusual grace on the part of the authorities at Newgate, had Dr. Forrest, the celebrated confessor of Katherine of Arragon,

been permitted to visit the cell of his dying friend, the brother of the Charter House.

John Forest, a man of great learning and piety, had been for two years imprisoned among felons in Newgate.

He had refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to countenance his illegal marriage with Anne Boleyn.

A deadlier crime even than this was that he was among the number of Franciscan Friars, who were witnesses of the King's marriage with Katherine of Arragon at Greenwich, which ceremonial the King would fain have denied to have taken place.

The king and his myrmidons were most eager to procure a recantation from Forest, and some trifling indulgences had, in the hope of his yielding, been accorded to him in prison.

Pitiful and questionable consolations these were, when chief among them was the liberty to visit his friend in the miserable dungeon where he died.

Forest looked sadly after little Francis as he was led away by the jailer.

"Alas, poor child!" he exclaimed. "Not long wilt thou be among the sufferers of this woeful time. Death visits thy sweet face with an aspect of beauty, and soon will thy Father who is in heaven call thee to a bright home!"

THE BISHOP OF GRAHAMSTOWN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

In connection with the opening of St. Aidan's Seminary, an account of which appeared in our columns a few weeks since, the Grahamstown 'Eastern Star' gives the following short sketch of the most Rev. Dr. Ricards. In speaking of the institution, that journal while according to the present Bishop the successful carrying out of the undertaking, through his untiring energy and perseverance, says the idea had its birth in the fertile brain of his predecessor, the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, whose translation to the See of Dunedin, made it impossible to carry out the movement he had initiated:—

The Right Rev. James David Ricards, D.D., Bishop of Retimo, *&c.*, and Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern Districts of the Colony—was born in Wexford, Ireland, in the month of Jan., 1828. His father belonged to the medical profession, as did also two of the Bishop's brothers. One of the latter, the late Dr. John Ricards, R.N., distinguished himself in one of the North-West expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, but subsequently lost his life at Demerara, where, as surgeon of H.M.S. Galatea, he fell a victim to yellow fever, while heroically assisting the exhausted medical staff of that plague-stricken port. Unlike his father and brothers, however, the Bishop showed an early vocation for the ecclesiastical state; and

Like the spirit of a youth,
That means to be of note, began betimes.

Hence we find him entered as a pupil at St. Peter's College, Wexford, as early as his sixth year! It is a remarkable fact that while at St. Peter's he should have had, as one of his professors there, the late Father Murphy, of Port Elizabeth—the professor living to become subject and vicar-general under the prelate of his *quondam* pupil. At St. Peter's the youth remained until of an age to enter the Royal College of Maynooth, passing there the severe matriculation examination for and into the School of Logic. His career in Maynooth was such that, had Providence destined him to remain in Ireland, his piety and learning would have brought him into early and distinguished prominence among the able men of his day. The writer has it on the authority of one of the Bishop's contemporaries at Maynooth that, even in those early days, his memory was so retentive and accurate, his learning so sound, and his mind so logical, that subjects which to ordinary students would be abstruse or difficult were by him mastered with astonishing ease and facility. During the year 1849 the late Dr. Devereux—the first Roman Catholic Bishop of the Eastern Districts (also a Wexford man)—visited Ireland, and there met our young cleric, then in his sub-diaconate. The latter at once sought and obtained an *ereat* from his own diocese and joined his friend Dr. Devereux; and thus leaving family, friends, country, and rapid preferment there, which his talents fore-shadowed—all, for the unambitious, arduous, undistinguished career of a poor missionary priest,

Among new men, strange faces, other minds.

He arrived in the Belgian ship *Oceanic*, at Port Elizabeth, in December, 1849, and after a few days stay in Port Elizabeth, went on to Grahamstown. In those days education on the frontier was at a low ebb, and Father Ricards set to work at once and opened a first-class seminary. Some of his earlier pupils passed direct into the military and civil services, others adopted different professions, and are now scattered throughout the Colony, but all remember him with something akin to filial respect and reverence. Notwithstanding his clerical and scholastic duties, despite even the serious public calamity of a Kaffir war raging at the time, he still managed to give an additional impetus and importance to his work by editing the 'Colonist' newspaper. There are still many amongst us—though the paper has been long defunct—who remember the learning and ability displayed in the leading articles of the 'Colonist.' Thus quietly and unostentatiously the young priest laboured, educating the young, edifying the old, and benefitting all. After the death of his dear friend and Bishop, Dr. Devereux, Father Ricards remained in charge at Grahamstown until the arrival of Dr. Moran. But the work he had gone through began to tell upon him, and he was allowed leave of absence from the Colony. His stay in Europe, however, was brief, and he returned to the "Settler City" full of zeal and with the old fidelity to his great work of education. About this time the Holy See conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Soon after his return he, in conjunction with Bishop Moran, started a "Catholic Young Men's Society" in Grahamstown, which seems to have been the precursor to the much larger but kindred fraternity of St. Patrick in Port Elizabeth. On the translation of Dr. Moran to New Zealand, Dr. Ricards was promoted to the vacant See at Grahamstown, and consecrated Bishop on the 18th June, 1871.

—greatly to the joy and advantage of the Roman Catholics of the Province, and certainly to the honor of South Africa. Space does not admit of giving even a fair synopsis of Dr. Ricards's labours in the cause of education. With his Lordship to conceive anything promotive of good education is to attempt it, and to attempt is to succeed. Of such a man it never can be said,

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt.

The schools he has already firmly established in Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown would alone win a lasting fame for any man in a Colony like this. But the Bishop's work in this respect is only in progress as yet. A few days will witness the opening of St. Aidan's College in Grahamstown, and which will hereafter become his best and grandest argument. This edifice, when furnished—and it is to be opened with great ceremony, next Wednesday, the 17th instant—will have cost something over £5,000, a sum raised, in scarcely more than a couple of years, by the Bishop from his people—with very little extraneous help, and certainly without aid or grant from State or Corporation. Of such a man the Colony may well be proud. Dr. Ricards is not only remarkable for exceptional gifts of intellect, but he has the *savoir-faire* of readily and successfully imparting something at least of those gifts to less favored capacities. In the Western Districts (which he has never yet visited by the way) he is known, by repute only, as a popular lecturer and reader. As a public reader he is, said by some, to be *facile princeps* in the Colony, whether the subject be pathetic or humorous. For he

Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales;
And younger hearings are quite ravished;
So sweet and voluble in his discourse.

Full of classic lore and scientific knowledge, the Bishop has, nevertheless, in his conversation with others, all the deferential submission and simplicity of a student. Of singularly happy temperament himself, he cheers and encourages all who come in contact with him. As the Christian Bishop, too, his dignity is without *hauteur*; he is ever gentle to the weak, and paternal towards the erring, but stern and severe with the proud and impious; while to all

He is gracious if he be observed;
Having a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as the day for melting charity.

CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.

The Catholic Union of Ireland has issued the following circular:—
The deep and systematic plans adopted by the enemies of the Catholic Church to uproot religion in almost every country in the world render it as imperatively the duty of Catholics in the present age as it was in the darkest ages of open persecution to unite for the defence of religion. For this reason the Catholic Union of Ireland has been founded. Its objects are:—

1. To organize the Catholics of the country for the defence of Catholic interests.
2. To maintain a spirit of devotion to the successor of St. Peter, and to use every legitimate means to obtain the restoration of the States of the Church.
3. To secure to the Catholics of Ireland the means of obtaining a sound Christian education.
4. To propagate true Catholic intelligence, and to contradict the false reports which are daily spread with regard to Catholicity.
5. To place, by means of lectures and libraries good instruction and wholesome reading within easy reach of all classes of the community.
6. To endeavour to eradicate the vice of intemperance.

The Catholic Union of Ireland has received the special blessing of the Sovereign Pontiff: and, though but a short time in existence, thousands of Catholics have been enrolled in its ranks. In the course of little more than a year, the Union has sent addresses of sympathy to the Holy Father, to the Bishop of Emerland, to Monsignor Mermilled, to the Catholic Union of Cologne, and to the persecuted Catholics of the German Empire: and has published an address to the Catholic people of Ireland. It adopted and forwarded to Mr. Gladstone a declaration and resolutions on the all-important question of education. It memorialised Government relative to the spoliation of the religious foundations in Rome, and its president has been mainly instrumental in saving the Irish College property from confiscation. It has appointed divers committees for Catholic purposes, one of which published valuable articles relating to religion at home and abroad, and another is at present occupied with the question of libraries. It has opened communication with the Catholic Unions of Europe and America, and has thereby secured the means of always obtaining reliable information on Catholic subjects: and it places regularly before the country, by means of a column in the 'Freeman's Journal,' important Catholic intelligence.

It collected subscriptions for the relief of persecuted religious on the Continent, and is a safe channel through which to forward relief at any time to suffering Catholics abroad. It petitioned Government on the "Rock of Cashel Bill," and on Mr. Newdegate's motion for the inspection of convents, and prepared a petition similar to the latter to be presented from every parish in Ireland. On the deputation to the Vatican in March, 1873, the Catholic Union of Ireland was represented; and it celebrated the 81st Anniversary of the birth of the Sovereign Pontiff by a solemn High Mass, at which His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop presided, and Very Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P., preached a most eloquent sermon. It held two public meetings, at which speeches were delivered by the most eloquent speakers in Ireland. It has made arrangements to have lectures delivered on instructive and interesting topics. It has prepared a memorial to the Secretary of State for War, that Catholic soldiers be afforded further facilities for attending to their religious duties.

Other important matters at present engross the attention of the Union, which carefully watches Catholic interests, and by holding regular monthly and weekly meetings, is always prepared to take the most timely action.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

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

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

Cheap Blankets
Cheap Flannels
Cheap Plaidings
Cheap Calicoes
Cheap Hollands
Cheap Skirtings
Cheap Skirtings

Cheap Hosiery
Cheap Silks
Cheap Mantles
Cheap Millinery
Cheap Wineceys
Cheap Tartans
Cheap Tartans

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

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.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

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.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Head Office, Princes street, Dunedin.
CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.
Losses by Fire insured against on Stores, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses &c., at current rates.
The Company also takes risks on Wool and all kinds of Merchandise, on land or at sea, on the most favourable terms.
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that by provision in the articles of association Insurers will participate in the profits of the Company.
CHAS. REID
Manager.

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



COBB AND CO'S
Telegraph Lines of
ROYAL MAIL COACHES
J. CHARLIN AND CO., Proprietors.
Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.
CARRIAGES.

J. C. and Co., have always on hand the newest designs in Broughams, Barouches, Phaetons, Waggonettes, and American Buggies of every description.

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.
All Timber used in their Manufactory has been carefully selected and imported direct from America, and seasoned for years before working.

Repairs done in a superior manner, with all possible dispatch, and at the lowest rates.
MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle gorses and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange.
Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,
Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GEORGE MATHEWS, Nurseryman and Seedsman, has on sale:—Fruit trees of every description, Forest trees consisting of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotchland Spruce Fir, Cpreyss pines, &c., &c. Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Thorn Quicks for hedges, Vegetable seeds of all kinds, Lawn grass seed. Priced lists on application.

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

CATHOLIC YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
MONICA HOUSE, WORCESTER STREET,
(Near Latimer Square),
CHRISTCHURCH.
CONDUCTED
BY THE
MISSES DONNELLY.

The Course of Instruction comprises a thorough English Education in all its branches, plain and fancy Needlework, for
FORTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

French, German, Drawing, Painting (Music-Classic), Singing, and Dancing are extra.
The house is pleasantly situated, and every care will be taken to promote the health, instruction, and enjoyment of the pupils. Particular attention is paid to the religious instruction.

Good references are required.

DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches, French, German, and Italian Languages and Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.
For Term and further particulars, apply to the

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

Respectable references are required.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
Corner of Walker and Princes Streets.

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

RISING SUN HOTEL,
Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

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

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
And General Store,
NEVILS.

DANIEL SCALLY - - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation.

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

GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

STAR OF THE WEST HOTEL, CARRICKTOWN.

Travellers will find comfortable quarters at the above Hotel.

The best stone Stabling in the district.
THOMAS HERRIGAN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.
Good Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

MORNING STAR HOTEL,
'ARROWTOWN.

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

CARRIERS ARMS HOTEL
AND

PRODUCE STORE, Palmerston.

M. FAGAN (late of Dunedin) - Proprietor
GOOD STABLING.

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

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL.
CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
Peel Street, - Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,
UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.
All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,
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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.

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

WHITE HART HOTEL.
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

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

ALLIANCE HOTEL.
Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

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

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

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.

J. CAHILL,
Proprietor.

SHIP INN HOTEL
KINGSTON,
J. O'BRIEN, ... Proprietor.

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

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

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

JAMES O'BRIEN.

ROYAL MAIL HOTEL, KINGSTON.

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

UNIVERSAL HOTEL
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

Board and Lodging £1 per week.
Meals at all hours, 1s each; Beds, 1s.

Baths free of charge.

Alcock's Billiard Table on premises.

Wines and Spirits of best quality.

J. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

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

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

JAS. WILSON & CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.