

# New Zealand Tablet

Vol. II.—No. 88.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

**J. T. ROBERTS,**  
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,  
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,  
Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

**JAMES WALSH,**  
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOE, WHEEL-  
WRIGHT and WAGGON-BUILDER,  
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

**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.

#### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

**GRIDIRON HOTEL,**  
Princes-street.  
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

Couches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.  
**DANIEL BLACK, PROPRIETOR.**

**J. EDMONDS,**  
WOOD & COAL MERCHANT,  
St. ANDREW STREET,  
DUNEDIN,

BEGS to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply the very best qualities of Wood and Coal at lowest rates.

All Orders will receive prompt attention.

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

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

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

**HIBERNIAN HOTEL,**  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor of this new hotel, having built it after the best and most improved manner, in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, desires to recommend the accommodation it offers to the notice of parties visiting Dunedin.

**JOHN CARROLL,**  
Proprietor.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.  
FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travellers. Wines and Spirits of 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.

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

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

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

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

**J. A. M A C E D O**  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.  
BEGS to announce to the Catholic Public, that he has always on hand a large assortment of—  
CATHOLIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Prayer Books Donay 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, Dublin Review, and London Tablet.  
A Large Assortment of STATIONERY always in Stock.  
A. J. has also added to his business  
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,  
Subscription 2s per Month.  
Agent for NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

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

**R O B I N A N D C O.**  
Coach Builders and Importers,  
Stuart street,  
Have on Hand and for Sale—  
BUGGIES AND EXPRESS WAGGONS  
Repairs receive prompt attention.

**F R A N C I S M E E N A N.**  
Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.  
George Street.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

**G E O R G E M A T H E W S,** Nurseryman and Seedsman, has on sale:—Fruit trees of every description, Forest trees consisting of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotch and Spruce Fir, Cypress pines, &c., &c. Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Thorn Quicks for hedges, Vegetable seeds of all kinds, Lawn grass seed. Priced lists on application.

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

### HOGBEN'S PATENT.

To Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Engineers, Brass Workers, and Others.

WHEREAS by deed dated 6th October, 1871, duly registered pursuant to the Patents Act, 1870, Edward Hogben granted unto us, the undersigned, a sole, exclusive, and irrevocable license to use within the Province of Otago certain inventions intitled "An Improved Stopper for Bottles for containing Aerated or Gaseous Liquids," and "Improvements in Apparatus for supplying the Syrup in the manufacture of Aerated Beverages and other liquids, also applicable to other purposes," during the residue of the term for which the said Patents are granted: And whereas we have reason to suppose that certain persons in the said Province are infringing the said Patents, we therefore offer a REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS to any person or persons giving us such information as will lead to a conviction against such offenders.

### THOMSON & Co.,

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

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, HDGS., & QR-CASKS:—

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

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

GEORGE YOUNG,

V. R.

JEWELLER

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 & NG, Princes Street.

M. & J. MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

George Street, Dunedin.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

JOHN HISLOP,  
(LATE A. BEVERLY),  
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,  
AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes st

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

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

CRAIG AND GILLIES  
Wholesale and Retail  
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of  
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE  
George street, Dunedin.

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

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

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:  
Security of Policies guaranteed by the  
Colony.

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

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

HALL OF COMMERCE.

D. TOOHEY,  
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

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

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER  
BOTTLERS.

REGISTRY OFFICE,  
Opposite A. & T. Inglis,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,  
ALSO,  
FRUITERER AND CONFECTIONER.

MRS. PATTERSTON.

Wanted all Classes of Servants to apply.

## 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.

## NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.  
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:  
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

### FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c.,

Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

### SUB-AGENCIES.

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

THE

'NEW ZEALAND TABLET'

CIRCULATES

IN

EVERY PROVINCE OF THE COLONY,

And therefore possesses material

ADVANTAGES AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

Over Journals which have a Local Circulation.

OFFICE :

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

**D**R. CRAWFORD, Consulting Surgeon and Accoucheur, begs to intimate to his old patients in the City, Suburbs and Country that he has resumed the practice of his profession (after his visit to the Home Country and Continent), and that he may be consulted in all the branches of his profession, at the New Medical Dispensary, Rattray street, opposite the Otago Hotel. 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.

**B**ASKETS ! BASKETS ! BASKETS !

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

Note the Address—

M. S U L L I V A N,

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

**M.** W. H A W K I N S,

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 as Agent for absentees, trustees, or executors.

**J** O N E S, B A S C H, A N D C O.,

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

PRINCES STREET,

Dunedin.

**U**NION 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 term 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.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**D**URING 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.

**N**A T I O N A L P I E H O U S E  
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.

**M** C C L E L L A N D A N D D A V I E,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,  
OPPOSITE YORK HOTEL,  
GEORGE STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairs neatly executed.

**M** I L I T A R Y H A I R - C U T T I N G S A L O O N

GEORGE STREET.

M. T A Y L O R,

From Truefit's, Bond-street, London, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Dunedin that he is prepared to Cut and Dress Hair in the latest London and Paris fashions.

JUST RECEIVED,

Spanish Combs, Plaits, Coils, Frisettes of every description, plaited and coil Chignons.

Hair Work of every description made to order.

M. TAYLOR,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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, 1874

† P. MORAN,  
Bishop of Dunedin

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

**I**T is particularly requested that any irregularity in the receipt of THE TABLET be at once notified to the Secretary. As every care is taken in its despatch from this office, and each copy is mailed to our subscribers, there should be no irregularity in its delivery; but when any such does occur, it requires but a notification of the fact to be at once remedied.

# FIVE POUNDS STERLING!

£5 BALE-S!!

ON RECEIPT of P.O. Order or Draft for £5, we will despatch to to any address, properly packed in canvas and tarpauling, One Strong Tweed Suit (any size), two All-wool Crimean Shirts, two Flannel Shirts, two Serge or Lambs' Wool Drawers, Six Pairs of Alloa or Lambs' Wool Sox, three dozen best American Paper Collars, and one Scarf,—all of good quality.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

ON RECEIPT, as above, we will despatch to any address, properly packed, one pair Large-sized Witney Blankets, one White Quilt to suit the same, 10 yards heavy Bleached Sheeting, half-dozen good Towels, one 8-4 Table Cloth, two Toilet Covers, 12 yards of Grey Calico, 12 yards of White Calico,—all of good quality.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

ON RECEIPT, as above, we will despatch to any address, properly packed, 10 yards Horrockses Long Cloth, 10 yards Grey Calico, 10 yards Unbleached Sheeting, 10 yards Bleached Sheeting, six White Turkish Towels, 1 full-size White Toilet Quilt, 2 White Toilet Covers, 2 two yards square Unbleached Table Cloths, 2 Bleached ditto, 10 yards Linen Bed Tick,—all of good quality.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

ON RECEIPT, as above, we will send in a similar manner our FELT CARPET, bordered all round, 12 feet by 10 feet inches, one Hearth Rug, one Cocoa Door Mat, tw Yarn Beam Door Slips, one 8-4 Table Cover, two pairs Muslin or Leno Window Curtains 7 yards long, —all of good quality.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

ON RECEIPT as above, we will despatch to any address, packed as stated, our Tasso Linen Polonaise Costume fully made, one Summer Underskirt, one Black Cloth Jacket nicely trimmed, one pair Couttelle Stays, 6 pairs White Cotton Hose, 6 Cambric Handkerchiefs (with name, if required, written in indelible ink), 6 new shape Linen Collars, 1 real Crochet Collar, 1 pair Kid Gloves, 1 Silk Umbrella with Ivory Handle, and 1 Silk Parasol (brown or drab),—all of good quality.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

ON RECEIPT, as above, we will despatch to any address, securely packed in box, 14 yards Rich Black Silk, one Black Silk Jacket (person to fit must state height and width round chest), one Silk Parasol (brown or drab).

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

ON RECEIPT of P.O. Order or Draft for £3, we will despatch to any address, securely packed, 2 Cambric Costumes, Jacket-body and Skirt; one Tasso Linen Jacket, one Black Cloth Jacket (trimmed), 1 pair Couttelle Stays, 6 Linen Collars 1 Rich Fringed Silk Sash.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

ON RECEIPT of Three Shillings and Ten Pence, in Cash or Stamps, we will mail, for any address, 1 pair of our celebrated French Kid Gloves, size as ordered.

NOTE.—At the option of the person ordering, any of the above articles may be left out and an equivalent in value substituted, according to instructions sent with order.

*The good value of the whole of the above guaranteed.  
Every Order faithfully executed.*

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, AND CLOTHING,

NEW BUILDINGS, THE CUTTING, PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

## NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY

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

Ex "Sophia Joakim," "Janet Cowan," and Overland Mail.

- Anderson, H. Fairy Tales. New Translation by Mrs H. B. Paul, 12mo.  
An Eden in England, a Tale, by A.L.O.E., 12mo.  
Bain, Alex. English Composition and Rhetoric, post 8vo.  
Black, Wm. A Daughter of Heth, 12th ed., cr. 8vo.  
Blake, Wm. Poems, fcap. 8vo.  
Butler, Maj. W. T. The Wild North Land, post 8vo.  
Beautiful Pictures for the Young, 4to., sd.  
Chatterbox, 1874, boards.  
Cooper, T. Plain Pulpit Talk, post 8vo.  
" God the Soul, 18mo.  
" Paradise of Martyrs.  
D'Anvers, N. Elementary History of Art, illus., post 8vo.  
DeQuincey, T. Confessions of an English Opium Eater, post 8vo.  
Eckmann-Chatrion, M. M. Story of the Plebiscite.  
Forbes, G. The Transit of Venus, illus., post 8vo.  
Garrett, Edw. Crooked Places, post 8vo.  
Gentle Life, 2 vols., 12mo.  
Graham, T. J. Domestic Medicine, 8vo.  
Gunter's Modern Confectionary, new ed., post 8vo.  
Hall, Maj. H. B. The Queen's Messenger, new ed., post 8vo.  
Hints on Proving Wills, sewed.  
Kingston, W. H. G. Tales of the Sea, illus., 12mo.  
Lizzie Hepburn; or Every Cloud has its Silver Lining, illus., fcap. 8vo.  
Mangin, A. Earth and its Treasures, crown 8vo.  
Manning, Samuel. Those Holy Fields, royal 8vo.  
Owen Tudor: an Historical Romance, by the Author of Whitefriars, 12mo.  
Picture Gallery, The, containing 38 Permanent Photos.  
Riddell, Mrs. Frank Sinclair's wife, post 8vo.  
Seamer, Mrs. The Young Missionaries, 12mo.  
Spurgeon, C. H. The Interpreter, 4to.  
Stowe, Mrs Beecher: Dred, 12mo.  
" My Wife; or Harry Henderson's History, post 8vo.  
Swift, J. Gulliver's Travels, ed. t. by F. Pinder, jun., 12mo.  
Tennyson, Alfd. Locksley Hall, and other Poems, 12mo.  
Travellers' Tales, by the Author of the "Busy Bee," illus., 12mo.  
Trollope, Anthony. Lady Anna, 12mo.  
Tyndall, John. Address delivered before the British Association at Belfast, 8vo.  
Tytler, Margaret Fraser. Evan Lindsay, 12mo.  
Verne, Jules. A Floating City, and the Blockade Runners, post 8vo.

### CAUTION!

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

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

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

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

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS!

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

M A S O N I C H A L L.

D R. 'CARR'S  
CONCLUDING SEANCES.

Are a source of Instruction, Amusement, and Hearty Laughter.

Phrenology! Mesmerism! Laughing Gas! and Hypnotism!

PROFESSOR SYKES, Pianist.

Doors open at half-past seven, commence at eight o'clock.  
Admission—1s, 2s, and 3s.



BY SPECIAL AUTHORITY

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Superintendent, the Mayor of Dunedin, and the People of Otago.

GRAND ART EXHIBITION.

HAY & CO.'S THIRD ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKS OF ART.

**M**ESSRS. W. E. HAY & CO. (late Howell and Hay), in holding this, their Third Annual Art Union in Dunedin, would respectfully request the support of all classes, if only from the fact that they claim for this distribution of works of art that there is actual *bond fide* value given in their prizes for the amount set against them.

The general satisfaction we have given in previous years in is some guarantee that we shall continue to deserve the support so freely accorded to us in these undertakings: but to all we say "Come and see for yourselves!"

The prizes consists of richly framed pictures, after the most eminent ancient and modern painters, comprising: Oleographs, chromolithographs, engravings, photographs, autotypes, tinted lithographs, and prints in substantial ornamental, gilt, maple, rosewood, walnut, and other frames.

350 prizes of the value of £325, in 1,300 tickets at 5s each.

The drawing will be conducted on the strict art union principle by a committee of management chosen by, and from, the ticket-holders present at the time of drawing, of which due notice will be given. To take place on or about the end of December.

Prizes on view, and catalogues on application, next the Atheneum, Octagon, Dunedin from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Remember—Admission Free!!

Mr. S. H. SAUNDERS,

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**F**OUND, a CATHOLIC PRAYER-BOOK. Owner can have it by application at the office of this paper.

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New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1875.

THE 'OTAGO GUARDIAN' THEOLOGICAL.

THE versatile editor of this newspaper has recently added to his manifold avocations that of theologian; and, by way of an auspicious start in his new line, has deemed it becoming to inaugurate his Divinity Lectures, which commenced on last Christmas Day, with an onslaught on the Mother of the Incarnate God, and on his Vicar on earth. In the estimate of many, the day selected for such an attack will appear to be singularly inappropriate. But let this pass: The editor of the 'Guardian' is evidently a gentleman of peculiar tastes; and nothing would be more idle than to dispute on matters of taste.

But though we shall not dare to animadvert further on the taste that prompted the writer of the leader, which held the first place in the editorial columns of our contemporary on last Christmas Day, to endeavor to detract from the honor due to the Mother of God on the anniversary of the birth of her Divine Son, and to throw ridicule on the office of the Vicar in this world of the Redeemer and Saviour of men on the morning of this great Christian festival, we must not allow his misstatements on facts and doctrine to pass unnoticed and without contradiction.

Probably we should not be far wrong were we to say

that this writer does not know the meaning of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception about which he has written so much,—and so much that is unmeaning. And we are quite certain that he is in profound ignorance as to the dogma of Papal Infallibility, unless it be said—and we are unwilling to say it—that he has willingly misrepresented Catholic teaching on the subject.

The 'Guardian' says: "With regard to the first of them—the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, we are quite at one with Pope SIXTUS IV., who declared in 1470 that this was a matter which might be decided either one way or the other with equal advantage." This statement of the 'Guardian' is absolutely untrue. Pope SIXTUS IV. made no such declaration. Again, the 'Guardian' states "there can be little doubt that the more able of the Popes have, if we may use the expression, always fought shy of it, and have for some reason or another refused to sanction it." This statement is not only not a fact, but is the direct opposite of fact. The 'Guardian' considers "the whole thing is a mere useless quibble,"—and "that it is difficult indeed to see what possible bearing a dispute on such a subject can have on religion or morality, on life in this world or in the next." We do not deny the possibility of the inability of our contemporary to understand this matter; and his confession makes us marvel at his hardihood in publishing a leader in reference to a subject about which he so ingenuously acknowledges his ignorance. But Catholics who appreciate the necessity and utility of believing every truth revealed by God, and recognise the Church as the infallible expounder of the deposit of revelation, will smile at his simplicity, and pity his non-acquaintance with the first principles of Christianity. Reverence for the Word of God, as well as an express command from God, imposes on men the obligation of believing everything that God has taught; and with Catholics the only question is, What is it that he has taught? This they learn from the Church, the "Pillar and the Ground of truth," the unfailing depository and unerring expounder of divine revelation. It was to the Church, in the persons of the Apostles, Christ said these words: "Go teach all nations whatsoever I have taught you, and lo! I am with you all days, even to the end of the world;" "Go ye into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; he that believeth not shall be condemned." Faith is the first thing that is necessary, and the rejection of even one revealed truth sufficiently proposed is destructive of faith.

On the question of Papal Infallibility the 'Guardian' is absolutely destitute of even the remotest idea of the teaching of the Church. Here is what our contemporary says in reference to this doctrine: "It is utterly past the comprehension of those who have not been trained in that Church how it can be possible for a large body of people to look upon an amiable and kindly, but seemingly not otherwise old gentleman as unable to make a mistake when dealing with sacred matters. More especially is this a cause of astonishment to them when they have seen for themselves that his policy has undergone a radical change since the first year or two after his accession to the Papal throne. To untutored heretical minds it seems certain that if the liberal *Pio Nono* of early days was infallible, then the ultra-conservative Pope of 1874 cannot be, and *vice versa*." We assure our contemporary that those who have been trained in the Church would find it equally difficult to comprehend all this nonsense. Catholics do not look upon an amiable and kindly old gentleman as unable to make a mistake when dealing with sacred matters. Nor do they regard the Sovereign Pontiff as infallible in politics, or the government of a temporal State. But they hold that the Pope, when teaching the Universal Church *ex cathedra*—officially—on faith and morality, is, in consequence of the institution and promises of Christ always preserved from falling into error on these subjects, and on these alone. It would be wise of the editor of the 'Guardian,' before again ascending the pulpit to discuss theological questions, to take a little pains to understand the meaning of the dogmas he may undertake to assail. A repetition of the exhibition he made of himself on Christmas morning cannot but prove injurious to his character, not only as an ordinarily well-informed public writer, but even as a truthful, honest man, who means to deal fairly towards his Catholic fellow-citizens. Let him attack us if it must be so, but let him not misrepresent us. If there needs must be a battle, let it be a fair, manly fight, without meanness, without subterfuge,—above all, without falsehood.

## EATING THE LEEK.

A CERTAIN Otago journal, which shall be nameless, has, during its short career, acquired an unenviable notoriety for the very questionable veracity of its statements, and the ability which it invariably displays in "wriggling" when called upon to prove assertions made with a reckless disregard of consequences. It would appear, however, that those qualities are more generally possessed than we had imagined, and that Victoria can boast of a journal of the same *genus*. We make the following extracts so that our readers may learn the exact amount of credence to be placed in the statements of those so-called "liberal" and truthful organs, and as a wholesome lesson to those journals nearer home who have a *penchant* for such tactics. It would appear that a young lady, named Miss Crosby, had taken the veil in one of the convents in Melbourne, and the town correspondent of the Ballarat 'Star,' in chronicling the occurrence, thought proper to draw largely on his imagination for something sensational, to pander to the public taste. With this aim in view, he manufactured a most attractive paragraph, stating that the feelings of Miss Crosby were most repugnant to a conventual life, and asserting that she had been coerced into taking the veil. Unfortunately for the reputation of this accommodating chronicler, the statement being totally void of truth, it was but natural that the father of the young lady should not feel satisfied to have his character maligned and his reputation blasted, merely that a sensational dish of scandal should be provided for the delectation of the readers of the 'Star,' and a letter was forthwith despatched to that journal, demanding an immediate and unqualified retraction of the vile slander. This unlooked-for and unpleasant phase of the matter was sought to be avoided, and the journal which so unhesitatingly admitted into its columns a calumny against a respectable member of society, and an institution which commands the respect and esteem of all members of the community, cowardly sought, by the following speciously-worded statement, to escape the uplifted lash:—"On the 20th November last a paragraph appeared in our Melbourne correspondent's letter respecting a young lady who was said to have been coerced into taking the veil. This paragraph is objected to Mr B. Crosby, of Church street, Richmond, who asserts that he has no doubt whatever that his daughter is the young lady referred to, and that the paragraph is question is calculated to hold him up to ridicule, and to injure him in his business relations. We do not know to whom our Melbourne correspondent refers, but, from inquiries made, we are bound to say that he may have been misinformed; and such coercion as he speaks of being denied so far as Miss Crosby is concerned, we willingly withdraw the remarks, and express our regret that the words used should have been deemed by Mr Crosby or by others as being applicable to that gentleman's conduct." This not having the desired effect, Mr Crosby placed the matter in the hands of his lawyer, who addressed a letter to the publisher of the 'Star,' of which the following is a portion:—"Mr Crosby has no doubt whatever but that his daughter was the young lady referred to, and instructs me to state that the remarks concerning the coercion used towards her by him and his spiritual advisers are maliciously false and without the faintest color of foundation, and are calculated to hold him up to ridicule, contempt, and infamy, and to materially injure him in his business relations. I am therefore directed by him to demand from you a complete, emphatic, and instant public retraction of and apology for the said paragraph, otherwise he will at once institute legal proceedings against you for such libel. And I beg to give you notice of the same accordingly." An outlet from the dilemma was then sought by an offer to the gentleman whose character had been so gratuitously slandered to open the columns of the 'Star,' in case he were still of opinion that the allusions made were intended for him, and stating that any explanation that he would make would be freely published. Fortunately, however, the unscrupulous journalist had to deal with a gentleman able and determined to compel that the nauseous dose should be drained to the last dregs, and a wholesome fear of the chastisement due to its mendacity was caused by the receipt of a letter, in which it was stated that "Mr Crosby does not desire access to your columns, but demands from you an absolute apology. It is mere idle

nonsense to talk now about there being no intention to ridicule him, or expressions of sorrow because he has been aggrieved; the harm has been done, and proper redress and satisfaction must be obtained; *it is even a concession that he is willing to accept a retraction, however ample and complete.* I am, therefore, further instructed to inform you that unless the apology asked for be given by you on or before the 9th inst., I am directed to issue a writ against you for malicious libel." Hopelessly driven into a corner, and seeing no loophole to further shirk the penalty of its rashness, the sponge was at last thrown up, and what neither honesty, honor, or the spirit of impartial journalism would prompt, a wholesome fear of the law successfully accomplished, and by the publication of the most complete denial and abject retraction of its unfounded statements, tardy and unwilling justice was done, and the slanderer freed from the punishment so richly deserved. The conduct of the 'Star' is, we regret to say, far from singular, but it differs from that of other unscrupulous journals inasmuch as it so happened that the victim of malicious falsehood was enabled to refute the slander, and to read the 'Star' a wholesome lesson, which it would be well some journals would profit by. The refutation of the cowardly lie has been ample, as far as Mr Crosby was concerned; but the 'Star,' no doubt, will gloat over the inability of an individual to take a similar course for its malignant slander of the general body, and the poor gratification thus derived may serve as a salve to its wounded feelings in being forced to fix upon itself the brand of falsehood and calumny.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Sisters of St. Joseph's Dominican Convent, who have removed during the Christmas Vacation to the Priory at Waikari, entertained between twenty and thirty of the pupils of the day school at the Priory on Tuesday last. The treat was given as a reward to those of the scholars who, during the past year, had in some way deserved this especial mark of favor, and as an encouragement to emulation for the coming year. The little visitors arrived at Waikari about midday, and after having partaken of the good things so generously provided by their kind entertainers, spent a most enjoyable day in the spacious grounds attached to the Priory, in skipping and swinging, and other pleasant juveniles games, returning to town about six o'clock. We have little doubt that Tuesday will rank as a Red-Letter Day in the juvenile calendar, and it is more than probable that the pleasure thus derived will be a powerful incentive to further the kind aim of the Sisters, and will be the means of taxing their hospitality to a much greater extent at the next annual vacation.

THE prisoner John Brennan, who was lately sentenced by his Honor Judge Chapman to imprisonment for life for his murderous assault on the girl Mary Hall, arrived in town, in the charge of Constable Flannagan, on Sunday. He will take his place amongst the hard labor gang in the Dunedin gaol.

ON Christmas Day the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church at six, seven, eight, nine, and eleven o'clock, at which hour the Rev. Father Higgins delivered a most eloquent and impressive sermon. The choir mustered strong on the occasion, and Haydn's and Mozart's No. 1 Masses were most effectively rendered, under the conductorship of Mr R. A. Loughnan. In the evening, after Vespers, his Lordship the Bishop delivered an eloquent address on the festival celebrated by the Church, followed by the Holy Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WE must apologise to our readers for the absence of the usual quota of the tale, which has been unavoidably held over, owing to a press of advertisements. We shall, however, make amends for the omission by publishing a double portion in our next issue.

LAST WEEK we had occasion to remark upon the number of accidents and sudden deaths which had taken place. This week the casualties have assumed the phase of fires, two of which have taken place within the past few days; but in both cases, fortunately, not to any great extent. The first took place early in the week at the premises of Mr. Murray, confectioner; and on Tuesday a fire broke out at the Well Park Brewery, Rattray street, which, were it not for the prompt attention of the Brigade, and the energetic measures taken, would undoubtedly have been attended with large loss. The damage done, amounting to about £400, has been fully covered by the insurance.

THE half-yearly meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society took place in St. Joseph's schoolroom on Monday evening. During the evening Bro. Hallenan put in a claim for £1 10s, having had to engage Dr Burrows, in consequence of Dr Cole refusing to attend his family when called upon. It was moved by Bro. J. Toal, and seconded by Bro. Dooley that the claim be allowed, and deducted from Dr Cole's account. Bro. J. J. Connor reported that he and Bro. Toal, in compliance with instructions from a previous meeting, had attended to the medical question, and had made temporary arrangements with Dr Brown, which were considered satisfactory. Dr Brown was then, on the proposal of Bro. Connor, duly elected medical officer. The half-yearly Balance Sheet was submitted, but owing to the numerous holidays the Secretary could not get it audited. The consideration of it was



therefore left over for next meeting. The election of officers was then proceeded with—which resulted as follows:—President, Bro. Burke; Vice-President, Bro. Morooney; Warden, Bro. Brennan; Secretary, Bro. Cantwell; Treasurer, Bro. Connellan; Guardian, Bro. Leary. The ceremony of installing the new officers having been gone through, a vote of thanks to the retiring officers brought the meeting to a close. During the evening three gentlemen were proposed to become members.

THE Choral Society gave their second concert of the season on Christmas Eve, and they must be congratulated on the admirable selections which constituted the programme, and the manner in which they were rendered. The programme embraced selections from Haydn, Mendelssohn, Sir Michael Costa, Handel, and Bennett, and, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the evening, long before the hour for commencement every available seat was secured. The best effort of the evening was decidedly Sterndale Bennett's quartette, unaccompanied by music, "God is a Spirit," which was loudly and deservedly applauded. If the society had deserved the strictures which were passed on the preceding concert, they made ample amends on Thursday night, and the applause which was freely bestowed during the evening bore ample testimony to the judicious selections which had been made, and the excellence of the execution.

THE Turkish Baths, which have been in the course of erection for some months in Moray place, were formally opened to the public on Monday, by his Honor the Superintendent. His Honor was accompanied by the honorable member for Rangitikei, and was received at the baths by the directors of the company. After thoroughly inspecting the establishment, the visitors were invited to an excellent lunch, provided by Mr Dunning. Mr Asher, one of the directors, presided, the vice-chair being occupied by Mr Telfer, his Honor being on the right, and Mr Fox on the left, of the chairman. In responding to the toast of his health, proposed by the chairman, his Honor spoke in terms of the highest commendation of the beneficial effects of such an institution, and stated that he believed if one tithe of the money which was spent in nobblers and tobacco was spent in baths, the health and longevity of the community would be largely increased. Mr Fox and Dr Burrows also spoke in commendatory terms of the benefits to be derived from the establishment of the baths, and of the very moderate rate at which they were within reach of the public.

THE following paragraph has been going rounds of the Press for some months, and we can only add, with a Celtic gentleman who had been made the "supposed" victim of credulity, on the wonderful narration coming to a close—"Begorra, it's wonderful; clane wonderful—that is, if it be true!" This is the story alluded to:—At a recent meeting of the Paris Scientific Academy, it was presented by one of its members with a vial, sealed tightly, containing about fifteen pounds of osmium. The distinguished chemist, in making the presentation, stated some interesting facts concerning the substance contained in the vial. They amounted to this: Osmium is the most powerful of all poisons. Twenty pounds of it would poison the entire population of the world. One thousandth part of a grain of osmic acid, set free in a volume of air of 100 cubic yards, would possess such a deadly influence, that all persons respiring the air would be nearly killed. Worst of all, no antidote to the poison is known. We do not for a moment doubt the statement, but we would like to know by what means the distinguished chemist managed to capture his vial full.

We do not know whether the vernal influence in the Taranaki district extends to journalistic composition, but we should be led to that conclusion from the following "flowery" intimation in a contemporary that "spring is coming." This is how the writer informs his readers, and we have little doubt the information conveyed below was thoroughly appreciated:—"Spring is not only a period of resuscitation: it is much more; it is the season of genetic activity, and, as such, grace and beauty are its concomitants. In the season of nidification the plumes of the bird become lustrous, and its twittering voice is expanded into melodious song. At the call of spring, numerous chrysalides, which have laid for months at the bottom of pools, or have been encased in living or dead trees, come forth metamorphosed into fairy forms, and glide through the air on diaphanous wings for the purposes of generation. And, as if to show how near akin the animal is to the vegetable, the vernal sun, which wings the butterfly, gilds the neck of the bird and evokes his sweet carol, calls for the blossom from the herb, and shrub, and tree. The forest giant who has stretched out his bare arms to the cold grey skies of winter, not only hangs all his leafy banners out, but, in order to yield seed after his kind, puts forth garlands of blossoms; and in the humbler forms of vegetables, expanding chalice of crimson and gold become the splendid accompaniment of the procreation of vegetable life. It would really seem that life is a royalty of the universe, and that its extension is a regal act, fit only to be accompanied by songs and coronals, and robes of purple and gold."

THE annual meeting of the St. John's Branch, Napier, of the H.A.C.B.S. took place on Wednesday, the 15th ult., the principal business being the installation of officers for the ensuing six months. From the large attendance, it is quite evident that the members of this Society take a lively interest in its welfare. The following Brothers were elected office-bearers:—President, Bro. J. A. Rearden; Vice-President, Bro. T. Fox; Secretary, Bro. F. Shanly; Treasurer, Bro. J. N. Bowerman; Medical Officer, W. I. Spencer, Esq.; Warden, Bro. M. Hayden; Guardian, Bro. P. Cranly.

A fatal accident occurred to Mr Lawrence Cunningham, saddler, of Palmerston, and of Cunningham Bros., saddlers, Dunedin. He was thrown from his horse whilst in the act of dismounting, and was dragged and trod upon by the horse. He expired in about 15 minutes after the accident occurred. Dr Moffat, being upon the spot, rendered prompt aid.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

A French chemist is said to have invented a composition that will give to glass a degree of hardness ten or fifteen times greater than it now possesses.

Wearing woollen socks all the year round, says Commodore Vanderbilt, is productive of good health. They prevent the escape of electricity, which is known to be a powerful physical conservative.

The Empress of Austria is said to be one of the handsomest women in Europe.

Froude has been selected by Carlyle as his biographer, and he has put all his papers at the disposal of Froude.

Maine prides itself upon two apple trees over two hundred years old, both of which still bear fruit.

A gentleman in Melbourne has (says the 'Herald') a souvenir of the Maungatapu murderers, in the shape of a curious work of art, said to have been executed by Kelly, one of Sullivan's gang, on the night before the execution. A chapter from the Gospel of St. Matthew is written entirely in the form of a cross, the writing being microscopically small and neat. Such a production would indicate extraordinary nerve on Kelly's part.

A strange exhibition has been held at the Tuileries Gardens, at Paris. It was of insects divided into two classes—those which are useful, and those which are injurious.

The French Assembly has voted M. Thiers one million and fifty-three thousand francs as compensation for his house, which was destroyed by the Commune.

There are at present in Germany some Japanese youths engaged in learning the art of brewing beer.

The Japanese have a rich mineral country. At the present time they are working (in a primitive manner), in Japan, eighty-two gold mines; silver, one hundred and eighteen; copper, three hundred; iron, twenty-two; tin, six; lead, fifty-two; plumbago, three; coal, four hundred and twelve; kerosene oil, one hundred and eighty-two; sulphur, twelve; and alum, five. These figures are taken from a native report.

A pint of iron filings placed around an apple tree on which are dead spots makes an excellent remedy. Apple trees require iron in about the same proportion as the human system, and the effect is much the same. When the soil becomes exhausted of iron the trees begin to decay.

While the Shah was in Berlin, according to a telegram just received from that city, a treaty was concluded authorising the sale of arms to Persia, and it appears that it is under the provisions of this treaty that the recent purchases of arms have taken place. They are not chassepots, as has been reported, but rifles of old construction. It is further stated that the Shah promised to use the arms thus obtained only against his own subjects, and not against any European power.

A new lamp has been patented for taking photographs at night, in which bisulphide of carbon is burned on oxide of nitrogen. It is said to be equal to sunlight in its effects and intensity.

As the fly season is now due, the following simple way of preventing flies from remaining on pictures or any other furniture is well tried, and will, if generally used, prevent trouble and damage:—Let a large bunch of leeks soak for five or six days in a pailful of water, and wash the picture or any other piece of furniture with it; the flies will never come near anything so washed.

The tallest score at cricket is that of Tylecote, who scored 404 (not out) in a school match several years ago. The next highest was recently made by Collins, who scored 338 (not out) in a match between Freshwater and Norwood.

A proposal is afoot to make it compulsory on all the vehicles plying in London streets to have india-rubber tyres round the wheels.

According to Mr Leatham, the great Conservative party is led, "one section by a statesman who did not know how to measure his phrases, and the other by a statesman who did not know how to phrase his measures.

The first Governor of Fiji is to be Sir Arthur Gordon. He is the youngest son of the late Earl of Aberdeen, the Prime Minister. He was formerly a member of the House of Commons, and Private Secretary to Mr Gladstone. He is half-brother to the Duke of Abercorn, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The young Duke of Norfolk, first on the roll of the peerage of Great Britain, is about to become a priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. He is twenty-seven years of age. Having all that the world could give and all that it prizes as most dear, he gives up all for the sake of Jesus Christ. For him the heavenly glory of the Catholic priesthood has more attractions than all the glory of earth.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER.—A poor Irish woman asked a wealthy lady, the owner of a beautiful flower garden in Detroit, for a flower or two to put on the coffin of her dead child. The good lady invited her to be seated, and very shortly brought a magnificent cross and wreath. The afflicted one was overcome, and as soon as she was able to express herself she said most fervently, "May our blessed Redeemer meet you at the gates of heaven with a crown of flowers more beautiful than these"—a most touching prayer, in which many will join the afflicted mother.

Judging from the following, the amount of ablation executed by American senators must be somewhat extensive:—According to the "incidental expenses of the United States Congress each member uses 84lbs of toilet soap per session.

A Chicago lady sent an order to Rome to a celebrated sculptor for "one marble figger of Apolles in his close, to corst not more nor 1000 dollars."

TO CUT GLASS JARS.—Fill the jar with lard oil to where you want to cut the jar; then heat an iron rod or bar to red heat, immerse in the oil; the unequal expansion will crack the jar all round at the surface of the oil, and you can lift off the top part.

## THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.

The annual Catholic Pic-nic in connection with St. Joseph's School took place on St. Stephen's Day, and proved to be an unqualified success, and far beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the promoters. Through the courtesy of Mr McCracken, the fête was held at Green Island, in a paddock belonging to that gentleman, adjoining the railway, and admirably suited for the occasion; and no doubt the beauty of the locality had great influence on the large numbers who patronised the sports, numbering close on 2,000 persons. The first train freighted with the pleasure-seekers started from Dunedin at 10.30, and even at that early hour, so great was the rush that twelve carriages were quickly filled, and at intervals of an hour during the day others were despatched. The new carriages, built after the American plan, which were those used, met with general commendation, and the arrangements made by the energetic station-master, Mr Batson, to meet every emergency, is deserving of the highest praise, as at no portion of the day was there the slightest hitch or inconvenience. His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Higgins and Gleasure were driven out in a carriage and pair, arriving at the grounds about two o'clock, when they were met by the Committee and conducted to a special marquee, where a cold collation was provided by the caterer to the sports, Mr Elliott, of George street. The day was everything that could be desired, and the rain which had fallen on the previous day had a most beneficial effect on the turf, giving it a green and fresh appearance, and making it springy without being too soft to the feet. The grounds presented a most pleasing and picturesque aspect, little groups of pic-nickers being scattered promiscuously about on the slope of the hill; while on the flat aunt-sallys, rifle-galleries, doodle-'em-bucks, and a variety of other games inseparable from such gatherings had their representatives, which appeared to drive a thriving business; while the juvenile portion enjoyed themselves by skipping, swinging, and other kindred amusements. The arrangements of the day reflect the highest credit on the members of the Committee, and it must be most satisfactory to them to find that they have not only provided the children with an agreeable treat, but that their spirited effort has resulted in placing a respectable balance on the right side of the ledger. During the day every member of the day and Sunday schools, as also of the Contingent, who had been supplied with tickets for one shilling, were provided with buns, fruit, lemonade, or such other refreshment as the holder might elect. The programme of sports embraced foot-racing of various distances, jumping, throwing the heavy stone, a three-legged race, and the competition for a prize awarded to the best skipper. The several events on the programme were very keenly contested, and the racing very fair, the very liberal prizes offered by the Committee bringing together a large number of well-known "peds." A pleasing feature in the day's business was the thorough good order which reigned, and the absence of those unpleasantnesses which are incidental to large gatherings. Perhaps the two items on the list which created the greatest amusement, and were watched with the greatest interest, would appear to some to be the most insignificant, but it is nevertheless a fact. The Three-legged Race, for which there were a number of entries, elicited roars of laughter, the race for the second prize having to be run no less than three times in consequence of those engaged "catching the judge's eye." in a huddled and confused mass. The throwing of the Heavy Stone was one of the most keenly contested events of the day, and although four toed the mark it was quite apparent from the first that the prize would fall to the lot of either Hines or Power. Victory for a long time seemed within the grasp of either—every inch gained by one being sure to be lost on the next essay of his opponent—until it was finally arranged that the prizes allotted to the first and second should be equally divided, a wise proceeding, as it was almost a matter of impossibility to know which should claim the palm. The prize of the "History of Ireland," offered to the best skipper, brought about thirty young girls as competitors into the ring, and possibly from the novelty of the contest, was witnessed with considerable interest. It was arranged that the three highest, or those who would continue to skip during the counting of the highest numbers, were to be selected, between whom the prize would lie; these were found to be Miss Elizabeth Gollar, Miss Margaret Sheedy, and Miss Minnie Dungan. In the final struggle Miss Dungan was the first and continued during the counting of 260; Miss Gollar followed, and reached 185; but Miss Sheedy broke down on 156 being called. On the part of the latter, however, it was alleged that during the trial the rope had fouled, and although not protested against at the time, or the impediment was not sufficient to cause a stoppage, the highest competitor, and consequently the winner, willingly tendered another chance to Miss Sheedy. Fortune on the second occasion, however, was even more adverse than before, the number reached being but 110; Miss Dungan, therefore, became entitled to the prize. The following is the result of the different events contested:—

## FOOT RACE, 150 YARDS.

Open to all comers. First prize, 40s; second prize, 20; third prize, 10s; entry 5s.

Murdock	...	...	...	1
Robertson	...	...	...	2
Murphy	...	...	...	3

Seven started. The Race was run in heats. Fortune declared in favor of the above.

## FOOT RACE, 150 YARDS.

For boys under fourteen. Prize, a football; entry, 6d.

Lindsay	...	...	...	1
Grater	...	...	...	2
Smith	...	...	...	3

For this event eight competed.

## THROWING THE HEAVY HAMMER.

There were four entries for this event, but it quickly narrowed down to a struggle between two, and after repeated ties it was agreed between the parties to divide the first and second prizes—20s and 10s respectively—to which they had become entitled.

P. Power	...	...	...	...	} equal
D. Hines	...	...	...	...	

## 150 YARDS' RACE IN HEATS.

Open to members of Juvenile Contingent only. First prize, suit of clothes to order; second prize, hat.

J. Heffernan	...	...	...	1
Sydney Smith	...	...	...	2

Eight entered, and the race was well contested throughout.

## 250 YARDS RACE.

Open to all comers. First prize, 50s; second prize, 20s; third prize, 10s; entry, 5s.

Bennett	...	...	...	1
Murdock	...	...	...	2
Donaldson	...	...	...	3

Nine started.

## GREEN ISLAND HANDICAP, 440 YARDS.

First prize, 60s; second prize, 30s; third prize, 10s; entry 5s.

Murdock	...	...	...	1
Brooks	...	...	...	2
Murphy	...	...	...	3

Four started.

## BOYS' THREE-LEGGED RACE, 50 YARDS.

First prize, 7s 6d; second prize, 5s; third prize, 2s 6d; entry, 6d.

Wilson and Cooper	...	...	...	1
Rosbotham and Hawkes	...	...	...	2
Grater and Nicholson	...	...	...	3

This was the most amusing contest of the day, and the efforts made to "catch the judge's legs" were provocative of the greatest fun to every one but the gentleman operated on. Wilson and Cooper started away with a lead which they maintained throughout, until all danger was over, but out of the fourteen who competed twelve finished the race at the judge's feet, and as a consequence a second trial had to take place for second and third prizes, with the above result.

## 150 YARDS' RACE.

First prize, a mat of sugar; second, a round of beef.

Frear	...	...	...	1
Murphy	...	...	...	2
Stanbrook	...	...	...	3

## FOOT RACE, 150 YARDS.

For youths under 20.

Lindsay	...	...	...	1
Grater	...	...	...	2
Dempsey	...	...	...	3

## 100 YARDS' RACE.

Open to members of the H.A.C.B.S. only. First prize, a side of bacon; second, 4lb of tobacco.

Bro. Fagan	...	...	...	1
Bro. J. Toal	...	...	...	2

(Under protest).

## 250 YARDS' RACE

First prize, a box of tea; second, a cheese.

Murphy	...	...	...	1
Brooks	...	...	...	2
Frear	...	...	...	3

## SKIPPING MATCH FOR GIRLS UNDER 12.

Prize, "History of Ireland."

M. Dungan	...	...	...	1
E. Gollar	...	...	...	2
M. Sheedy	...	...	...	3

## CONSOLATION STAKES.

For all who had not won a race during the sports. First prize, pair of boots; second, ham.

Stanbrook	...	...	...	1
Brooks	...	...	...	2

## CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENTS.

The advent of the holidays, as might have been expected, brought a large number of up-country pleasure-seekers to town, and those had no reason to complain of any scarcity of amusements. During the past week business would seem to have been but a secondary consideration, and every place of entertainment had been secured by caterers for public amusement, all of whom were favored with a fair amount of patronage. The return of the English Opera Company, which had just completed a most successful tour throughout the North Island, was so timed as to open the Christmas season on St. Stephen's night, Rossini's comic opera of "Cinderella" being chosen as a prelude to the introduction of the pantomime. Of course, in all British communities, whether it be in the northern or southern hemispheres, this season of merriment and rejoicing is never allowed to pass without the orthodox concomitants of clown and pantaloons, and no doubt Mr Allen was in a measure forced, against his better judgment, to conform to a custom so time-honored and universally observed. It is a matter for regret, however, that circumstances should have placed the professional talent at his command at such a disadvantage, and this was the more apparent with regard to Miss Alice May, who, as "Cinderella," has so little scope for the undoubted abilities which she possesses both as an actress and a vocalist. The opera is one which, even in its entirety, possesses but little merit, and mainly depends for success rather upon the manner in which it is placed upon the stage than in the excellence of the performance; and to say that it was not all that it should have been in the first respect,



conveys no censure upon Mr Allen, who, with the very limited accessories at his command, put it very fairly before the public. We are quite sure that were he to study his own interest and the public taste, he will speedily withdraw both opera and pantomime for the substitution of that high class music which was so thoroughly appreciated and so generously patronised during the last visit of the company. On the opening night the house was crowded to suffocation, owing, no doubt, to a general wish to welcome the return of so deserved and universal a favorite as Miss May; but the visible falling off in the attendance during the succeeding nights should be sufficient proof of the injudicious selection which we have referred to. This is the more apparent when it is considered that during the last visit of the company the amount of patronage bestowed was even more liberal towards the close than it had been at the commencement of the season. The charming ballad of "She wore a wreath of roses" was rendered in such a manner as to amply atone for many deficiencies in the piece, and never failed to elicit an enthusiastic *encore*. As to the pantomime, the least said the better; but, as we remarked before, no doubt Mr Allen was not a free agent in the matter, but we trust to see that the pantomime will be soon replaced by what we feel assured will be far more beneficial to the treasury, as it undoubtedly will be a source of sincere gratification to the general public. A pleasing feature in connection with the entertainment is an "Entr' Acte," edited by the indefatigable agent of the company, Mr M. L. Raphael, which is distributed gratuitously, and, possessing information both instructive and amusing, admirably serves the purpose for which it is intended. On Wednesday night, Offenbach's comic opera of "Bluebeard" was presented, and although the pantomime was withdrawn on the occasion, the omission appeared to cause anything but regret.

At the Temperance Hall the popular and well-known contributor to juvenile enjoyment, Val Vose, opened on Boxing night, and managed to secure a fair amount of patronage. He was supported by Messrs Hobbs, Price and Verten, assisted by Mr Saunders, the eminent harpist. Those who have already seen this clever ventriloquist, and witnessed his comicalities, do not require to be told of his ability, and those who have not paid him a visit should do so to form a just merit of his ability.

At the Masonic Hall, Dr. Guthrie Carr took up his quarters, and although his seances are anything but new to the Dunedin public, judging from the numbers which have attended his entertainment during the week, the doctor can have but little cause to complain of the amount of patronage accorded him.

## ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL, NASEBY.

### ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

THE labors of this school for the past nine months, during which time it has been under Mr H. Sproule's management, were brought to a very enjoyable close on Tuesday, 22nd ult., by the distribution of prizes, which were of a useful and instructive nature, consisting of handsomely bound books, etc. We were glad to see that the prizes were so judiciously awarded, according to the respective merits of the pupils.

The Rev. Father Royer, the president of the school, opened the proceedings by stating that, during the past week, the pupils underwent a very close examination upon the various subjects taught. He also stated that the final examination was concluded on Monday, 21st inst., in presence of many of the parents, and other friends; but regretted that, owing to the election, the number of visitors was not as numerous as probably would have been. The rev. gentlemen then read his report (which we append) upon the working of the school, and expressed great satisfaction at the result of Mr Sproule's labors. Mr de Loutour, M.P.C., having been requested to preside, and present the prizes, addressed the pupils in a few appropriate words, and particularly expressed the great pleasure it afforded him at being present on the occasion. After pointing out the great benefits afforded by a good common sense education, and the necessity for continued study, &c., referred particularly to the creditable specimens of writing, &c., displayed before him, which reflected the highest credit both on the teacher and on the taught. The writing of Misses Brooks, Donnelly, and Sproule were deservedly commended. The presentation of prizes was then proceeded with.

The successful prize takers were called in succession, beginning with the junior classes. The chairman, in a pleasing and encouraging manner, expressed his pleasure in handing them their awards. The radiant smiles that perceptibly crept with such ecstasy over the remarkably healthy, chubby-faced juveniles, as they watched the wished-for treasures, was quite amusing. The only objection to book-prizes, &c., is the difficulty and annoyance experienced in trying to please, not the children, but some of the parents. We are however satisfied that there could be no reasonable cause to grumble in this instance. The prizes, we believe were, the voluntary gift of the rev. president—Father Royer, whose indefatigable efforts in the cause of education are well known. After the distribution of prizes, Misses Catherine Millar, Elizabeth King, Mary Cogan, and Margaret Doorley, recited some very pretty pieces. We were much pleased with Miss Catherine Millar's rendering of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

The teacher (Mr Sproule) thanked Mr de Loutour for his attendance, and also reminded the children of their duties, &c., during the vacation.

Masters Brookes and Bleach, in true British style, summoned the ear-piercing hurrahs of their schoolfellows, and gave three hearty cheers as only boys can for their pastor, Father Royer and accorded a like compliment for Mr de Loutour, and the other visitors present.

After being liberally supplied with buns, &c., the children separated, all much pleased with the day's proceedings.

The following is the rev. president's report:—

#### REPORT.

The annual examination of the pupils attending the St. Patrick's

School was concluded on Tuesday. The scholars were put through exercises in all the leading subjects in which they have received instruction during the past nine months. In every case the result was of the most satisfactory nature—the pupils showing considerable advancement in the various branches of education; but more especially in the Christian doctrine—reading, arithmetic, grammar, writing, history, and geography. The Catholic portion of the pupils have a very excellent knowledge of all the leading tenets of the Christian doctrine—reading, spelling, &c., being most satisfactory. In the mathematical department, viz., elements of algebra, euclid, square root, and mensuration, the senior pupils (both boys and girls) showed accuracy in their answers, and seem to have a fair knowledge of the essential principles of this science. In grammar—parsing, construction and analysis of sentences—there was almost general correctness. The calligraphy was of a very good description. In ancient and modern history, the pupils appeared to have a sound knowledge of what they evidently studied with care. Geography appeared to be a favored study, especially among the junior classes. As to the New Zealand geography, the children familiarly pronounced the Maori names of the various rivers, mountains, lakes and bays in a manner that would really astonish the greatest linguist in the Maori idioms, and were as much at home in physical, political, and mathematical knowledge of it as if they had been residents in the Colony since its foundation. The number of scholars on the roll is sixty; the daily average attendance is fifty-four.

I cannot close this, my notice of the examination of St. Patrick's School, without expressing my entire satisfaction in witnessing the order and good management, united to the excellent proficiency, of the pupils. From what I have seen of Mr H. J. Sproule's capabilities as president of this school, I willingly on this occasion award to him my humble meed of praise. The school duties will be resumed on the 18th January, 1875.—I am, &c.,

EMANUEL ROYER,

Catholic Pastor.

'Chronicle.'

## CHRISTIANITY AND LEGISLATION IN GERMANY.

### I.

*Effects of the New Legislation.*—"Bavaria rendered the first hodman's service in the new undertaking. In that country the Ultramontane party did not always carry on the conflict with political and religious Liberalism in the mildest temper, and, in conformity with the population, many a rough term was in use in the pulpits. The Bavarian Minister Lutz brought in an exceptional law against clergymen that was greeted with joy in Prussia. On the 10th of December, 1871, the following law promulgated as paragraph 130A of the penal Code of the German Empire:—

"An ecclesiastic or other minister of religion who, in the exercise, or on occasion of the exercise of his profession, publicly before a number of persons, or who, in a church or other place intended for religious meetings, in the presence of several persons, makes the affairs of the State the subject of an announcement or exposition calculated to disturb the public peace, is punishable with imprisonment in a gaol fortress up to the term of two years."

"At the same time, of course the clergy were subject, and remained subject, to the usual penal laws against such excesses in the pulpit, as well as to the disciplinary regulations of their superiors. And on the top of this there exist the bye-laws and ordinances of local municipal authorities, some desecrating the Sabbath, some banishing religion from the schools, some rejecting the religious character of marriage, some establishing undenominational consistories for the different religious communions, and the like. Should any of these matters be treated in the pulpit in a manner not quite conformable to the spirit of the age, the clergyman who has entered on such reference can be denounced by any ill-disposed vestryman or town councillor, or even by the sexton or teacher, or by any policeman who happens to be present in the church, and the secular magistrate must proceed to the investigation of the case by examining the clergyman and the different members of the local board. Even if acquittal follows, and necessarily follows, can the influence and respect of the clergyman help suffering in the eyes of the parish, and especially if the magistrate, who may belong to another religion, deals with harshness with the affair? And, indeed, is it not left altogether to the personal likings of the magistrate whether he declare an accusation to be well founded, and whether he shall inflict punishment or not, inasmuch as the words 'disturbance of the public peace' are capable, from their vagueness, of any interpretation?"

"In Parliament there reigns unconditional freedom of speech; and out of regard, forsooth, for the views which happen to be predominant in political and legal circles, must no affair of the secular State be impartially considered by the light of God's Word in the pulpit without the constant fear of being on that account condemned by the civil tribunals for 'disturbance of the peace?' What a temptation for ecclesiastics of infirm character to become, contrary to the ordinance of the Holy Scriptures, the 'servants of men' (1 Cor. vii. 23); and, on the other hand, how probable is the danger that the community will regard the preachers not as the servants of God who proclaim His Word, but mere servants of the secular power, who, even when they exhort to loyalty and obedience, must appear to do so only by virtue of their office?"

*Secular Inspection of Schools.*—"Following the same tendencies, another measure was taken to break the influence of the clergy, and, in the first place, of the clergy of the Catholic Church. That Church was particularly reproached with hindering the Germanization of the population in the Polish province of Prussia, and a law was passed by the Prussian State on the 11th of March, 1872, by which the inspection of schools was everywhere, and in the case of every denomination, monopolised by the secular power. This in-

spection had hitherto been everywhere exercised by the pastors of the different Christian denominations in the matter of religious instruction under the control of their respective ecclesiastical authorities throughout Old Prussia, and in other matters under the control of the secular power acting by the agency of school boards in the different Government districts. In the New Prussian Provinces the pastors were subject to the Consistory. Now, however, all the deservedly-acquired rights of the Churches were wholly ignored. The provincial government authorities were declared to have exclusive competence, even though their members might belong to schools of belief completely opposite to the religion in which the scholars of a denominational school were to be instructed, and in this manner the religious denominations are deprived of every guarantee that their children will be educated in their own faith in schools to which at the same time the law compels them to be sent.

"It was pretended that the 24th Article of the Prussian Constitution, which provides that 'the religious communities interested shall direct the religious instruction,' had not been violated by these measures. But when individual clergymen began from motives of conscience to declare their inability to carry on the school inspection under the monopoly of the State; when a large number of others were summarily deprived by the present Minister of Worship of the inspection of the schools; when in whole districts the clergy were prohibited by the State authorities from even visiting the schools during the hours of religious instruction throughout the Polish districts; when the governors of some districts forbade school books on the alleged ground of their being too distinctively denominational—then, indeed, it became plain that the article of the constitution had been rendered perfectly illusory by this law.

"Leaving aside the practical objection that the small proprietors and officials appointed as school inspectors committed the gravest blunders for want of technical knowledge, there is a far wider consideration. If it were really the aim of the School Inspection Law to avert any anti-State or anti-Imperial influences of particular Catholic inspectors, this could have been accomplished in a much simpler way, and without prejudice to the religious character of the Evangelical popular schools as well. Such individual clergymen as allowed themselves to indulge in attacks on the State, which shared with them the inspection of the schools, could easily have been deprived of their posts by the ordinary disciplinary methods. Besides any Catholic gentlemen who may really cherish hostile dispositions are not in the least impeded, inasmuch as the instruction for conformation, and the like, as well as the confessional, with its reflex action through the mother on the children cannot be prevented at all.

"The grave and doubtful step of bringing the national education of the country into the exclusive control of a State divorced from religion has been taken by this law, and it will entirely depend on the personal caprice of a future Minister how far he will yield to the encroachments of unbelief, whether Christianity shall be wholly banished from our schools, and whether Secularist schools shall be established after that Dutch model in which, out of regard for the children of some Jews and infidels, the name of Jesus Christ as the Saviour is forbidden to be mentioned."

**Laws against the Jesuits.**—In appearance a more justifiable and effective step was taken against the domineering efforts of the Pope and the Catholic Church, or the Ultramontane party in it, when the Imperial Law of the 4th of July, 1872, was passed by which the Society of Jesus, its kindred orders and similar congregations, were banished from the territories of the German Empire, and when the existing Jesuit establishments were ordered to be dissolved within six months, the erection of new ones forbidden, and the foreign members of every order were expelled from German soil; while the native members could either be prohibited or assigned a residence in definite localities. The Jesuits were an object of strong dislike, and not without reason; and this law was accordingly at first almost everywhere greeted with rejoicings, except among the partisans of the Ultramontanes. The Jesuits were always the avowed enemies of the Evangelical Church, and had always sought to injure it in every way direct and indirect. Besides, their morality—lax in the selection of means for the propagation of their Church, and yet though so objectionable both theoretically defended and practically exercised—remained in sad recollection since former days. Men of any freedom of thought, and even Catholics who ventured to depart from the maxims of Ultramontanism had to fear their control and their hostile interference. Their undeniable services to education and in the conversation of the heathen could not outweigh such deeply-founded hate. Nevertheless, important objections were urged against the law on the part of Evangelical Conservatives, which may be summarised to the following effect:—

"**FIRST.**—*The Law is too vaguely worded.*—The expression 'kindred orders and similar congregations' permits the different Governments of the Empire to abolish all religious communities of the Roman Church, and thus to exercise violence of a most deeply injurious character upon its institutions. In view of those tendencies of our time, ever shifting, and ever inclining more and to unbelief, such a step is most perilous and detrimental.

"**SECOND.**—*The Law Violates Equity.*—The Jesuits present in clearest relief the bent of the Roman Church, its shadows and lights. They teach and strive after nothing else but what the Roman Church as a body teaches, and although the ultimate outcome of that Church's doctrine would be to prevent the co-existence of any political or religious institution not in dependence upon it, still this result is not likely to be attained, and nowhere has been obtained. Besides, when the Roman Church has been recognised by the State and guaranteed a legal existence, the State must live with it and reckon with it, and cannot proceed legitimately against it or its champions until they have violated the common law. Then, indeed, let justice in its fullest rigour be meted out to them; but exceptional penal statutes must have, as the logical conse-

quence, that no toleration whatever can be extended to the entire community of the Church of Rome. The line of conduct now adopted by the Imperial Government is essentially identical with those expulsions of the Evangelicals from Bohemia in the Thirty Years' War, and of the Salzburg Protestants by Archbishop Firmian in the year 1731, which have been so justly repudiated and condemned. The International Association and its 'kindred orders' which threaten the State in a far higher degree than do the Jesuits, are tolerated, while the Jesuits have been banished in mass.

"**THIRD.**—*The Law is Exceptional.*—Whilst the general sentiment is to remove all other limitations of personal freedom, in this case such an essential element of liberty as the choice of residence is taken away from German citizens. And we know that the compulsory dictation of a particular domicile may completely annihilate anybody's activity and possible existence. If a person be placed under police surveillance in consequence of a judicial condemnation, then justice has spoken; but when without his being proved guilty of any illegality, and when merely on the ground of his membership of a certain corporation, you interdict his residence in one place, or dictate his residence in another, this is an evil and interested policy which marks the end of rightful order and the beginning of tyranny on the part of any power whatsoever.

"**FOURTH.**—*The Law is Impolitic.*—For what will be its effect? From Bavaria as well as from Saxony, Würtemberg, and Baden, the Jesuits have been banished long since. Is there no Jesuitism in these lands? Is it not the precise effect of such laws to increase in a most prejudicial manner the religious excitement in the circles of the Roman Church? Is not a religious fanaticism aroused which undermines the peace between the different communions, and estranges the hearts of its subjects from the State, whose prosperity, nevertheless, rests exclusively on this foundation—that its subjects live in peace with one another? A contest with material weapons against religious convictions is always immoral and defeats its own ends. However much an Evangelical Christian may wish to defend his Church as well as the State from all the dangers which may arise from claims to supremacy advanced by the Papacy and its spiritual armada, he cannot approve the present law, for it overshoots its mark, is unjust, and does not attain its end. The Prussian Government itself had speedily to make the same confession, and thus arose the notorious May Laws of 1873, which have had already as their visible results the imprisonment of six archbishops and bishops, and numerous clergymen, the infliction of countless fines, the confusion of consciences in the Catholic Church, and in the Evangelical Church the introduction of secular marriage and the abolition of the necessity of baptism. Nor have we seen the termination of similar effects, as may be learned from the recent law for the summary expulsion of recusant clergymen from the German Empire.

## THE COLLEGE FOR HIGHER STUDIES, ENGLAND.

THE act of the Hierarchy in establishing a College of Higher Studies marks a new era in the history of Catholicity in England. It also terminates a controversy. The Catholics of England no longer have the shadow of an excuse for wishing to mix themselves up, in the education of their sons, with heresy and infidelity. It was in consequence of long-continued representations made by the laity to Rome of the want of such an Institute as that which has now been authoritatively established that Rome represented the matter to the Bishops, who have decided upon the course to be adopted. It has pleased the Bishops, however, to consult the laity. Before any step was taken eight hundred letters were sent out for the purpose of asking their advice, and thirty heads of Religious Orders and Collegiate Establishments were called by the Bishops to council. A Rector, eminently fitted for the office by his abilities, and those special gifts so well known and recognized even beyond the confines of our Catholic circle, has been chosen by them. Men of eminence have already offered themselves for the work, and are about to occupy the professorial chairs. Will the College succeed? We have the most perfect confidence that it will. We believe it to be the work of God. The task imposed upon it (should it fulfil all future hopes) is no doubt so great that, humanly speaking, it is well nigh possible. Faith, philosophy, and science, in accordance with Revelation, and therefore guided by the Church, have to be built up again in England in the face of an overwhelming and increasing Atheism and Materialism.

If this be so, do we not require the united efforts of every Catholic head and heart? Can we spare so much as one, however little, who may be able to aid it? Yes it is too true that some few persons whisper unworthy things about it. It is useless to deny this, and the sole object of these remarks is to point to the remedy. We believe it simply to consist in a greater devotion to the Hierarchy of England. With this devotion the progress of this work may be comparatively rapidly developed; without it, it will be infallibly retarded. The voice of the saintly Father Faber is buried in the grave, but he lives, as he will live through all time, in his works. He has given us his *Devotion to the Church and Devotion to the Pope*: he has taught us that devotion to the Church and to the Pope does not consist in barren enthusiasm and mere smoke, or in travel and gossip, much less in unworthy criticism, coldness, and want of Faith and were he alive he would, perhaps, find the time had arrived to tell us that devotion to our Hierarchy consists in a loyal, loving obedience, securing united action in a truly Catholic and large-minded spirit. Can we suppose for one moment that our teaching Religious Orders will refuse to help in the great work of Higher Education in the manner and in accordance with the decision and wishes of our Bishops? We are convinced they will not. It is a work that cannot be carried out by any one Order, but only by the cordial co-operation and efforts of all, and the loyal acquiescence and support of the Catholic laity; and, counting upon this, we contemplate with the most perfect confidence the future of the Catholic College for Higher Studies.—'Tablet.'

## LORD RIPON AND FREEMASONRY.

THE following letter appeared in the 'Scotsman' of Sept., 26th:—

"SIR,—With your kind permission I wish to make a few remarks on the first part of your leading article in the 'Scotsman' of September 21, on Lord Ripon and his connection with Freemasonry, reserving, perhaps, the second part, on the "Political Relations and Prospects of British Roman Catholics," for a future occasion. You made a statement anent Lord Ripon's conversion which I consider, from my point of view, unwarrantable, charging him, as it does, with the worst kind of mental dishonesty, of hypocrisy or dissimulation, or lying, for it comes to that to say that 'he treats as evil what he knows to be good, and condemns as guilty those whom he knows to be innocent.' Lord Ripon was a Freemason—he thought there was no harm in Freemasonry; he becomes a Catholic. Now the Catholic Church condemns Freemasonry, and in becoming a Catholic he must condemn it also. Not altogether because he sees any harm in it—well, perhaps not—but because the Church condemns it, and once you admit the infallibility of the Church, there is no great mental aberration in submitting your judgment, which you know may be wrong, to the judgment of the Church, which you know cannot be wrong. You err in judging Lord Ripon from your own stand-point—not from his. You say that the mental aberration is in acknowledging the Church's infallibility; but that is not the question. But what if Lord Ripon now condemns Freemasonry as bad because he believes it to be bad, although at one time he thought it was good? You say, indeed, that he still holds it to be good, but you do not pretend to give any reason for your assertion. It surely cannot be that he still holds it to be good because he formerly held it good. The same reason can be applied to his conversion itself; for at one time he held Protestantism to be good. Can any one imagine that he still holds it good, although as a Catholic he is bound to condemn it as evil? If he still holds it to be good, he is a greater fool than I take him to be in not sticking to it, when he gains nothing but loses all by condemning it.

"But why does the Catholic Church condemn Freemasonry? Because it is forbidden by the Third Commandment—'Thou shalt not take the name of thy God in vain.' The Catholic is taught in his Catechism that by this Commandment 'are bidden all false, rash, unlawful, and unnecessary oaths.' Freemasonry is founded on a rash oath. Therefore the Church condemns it. Therefore, although it does no other harm, one cannot become a member of the society which he cannot join without taking a rash oath, and therefore, *a pari*, one cannot continue in the society which compels others to take such an oath without becoming accessory to their sin, and therefore Lord Ripon was compelled in conscience to withdraw from Freemasonry. Was he wrong in joining Freemasonry first of all? I do not say he was, because he acted in good faith, but on becoming a Catholic he was taught that the oath he took was a rash oath, and so he now treats as evil what he knows to be evil. Does he 'condemn as guilty those whom he knows to be innocent?' He condemns no one, but trusts that other Freemasons are as innocent in the matter as he was himself when he acted in good faith and knew no better. Is it true that Freemasonry compels its members to take a rash oath? It compels them to take God to witness that they will observe something—when they do not know what that something is—and that is a rash oath, and sinful. I once said to a Freemason—Tell me what the oath is, tell me first what I must observe, and I will take it if I think it right. He said, No. Take the oath first, and we will tell you afterwards. A rash oath. I did not take it, and so am NOT A FREEMASON."

## MONUMENT TO THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

WE are rejoiced to see that in Waterford, the loved city of his birth, there is a movement afoot for erecting a monument to Thomas Francis Meagher. Ireland cherishes with pride the memory of "the men of '48." They were rash; they were unwise; they indulged in dreams and phantasies; they disregarded the counsels of the great chief and tribune and statesmen who had led Ireland out of a more than Egyptian bondage. But if they loved Ireland not wisely, they loved her well. In the material world they effected nothing—in the mental world much. They wreathed the cause of Ireland with an evergreen garland of eloquence and song which will be green for all time, and which makes the cause that it encircles as deathless as itself. The men of '48 made the cause of Ireland a centre of interest to civilised Europe, and endowed it with a grace, a buoyancy, and a brilliancy which it never can lose. Ireland has by more than one conspicuous and public testimony shown that she does not forget what she owes to those children of hers, glorious in their very errors, to whom much is to be forgiven—*quia multum amaverunt*. A fine statue of O'Brien graces one of the best sites in the metropolis. Davis sleeps at St. Jerome, beneath one of the noblest of Hogan's marbles; and now Waterford is about to reproduce in marble or bronze the graceful form and open brow of the Irish Alcibiades. The career of Thomas Francis Meagher closed at an age when other men have only ripened into maturity. Greater men have sprung from the Irish earth—none more interesting and captivating. Heaven had tipped his lips with the golden fire of true eloquence, and hundreds will still recall the thrill with which they yielded to the irresistible eloquence of the wondrous boy who, a quarter of a century ago, blazed like a meteor across the Irish sky. Endowed with gifts which would have secured for him the proudest place ambition has ever coveted, Meagher gave to Ireland all he had to give—his eloquence, his fortune, his future, his liberty. For her, the idol of his generous heart—he stood in the dock, he dared the gallows, he trod the convictship, he died in far-off exile. In that land of exile he upheld the national honor—he maintained the high reputation of Ireland in the field and at the council-board. His career was not free from errors,

but time has obliterated their memory. Ireland only remembers the brilliancy of his genius, the depth of his patriotism, the tender love and devotion he always cherished for her.—'Freeman.'

## GENERAL NEWS.

Religious persecutions seems to have taken new life in Turkey. Not only is the observance of the Mahomedan ritual made obligatory on the Turks, but it has recently been decreed that Christians shall no longer live in the Turkish quarter of Constantinople. The police have ejected a great many Christians from Stamboul in a very brutal manner and without the least ceremony. They were turned out of their houses without warning, and their furniture thrown into the streets. It is to be observed that several German residents have been the victims of this highly disagreeable procedure. According to a degree published in 1840, the law prohibiting Christians living in the Turkish part of the city was repealed. M. Bismarck, who rejoices in persecuting Catholics and Protestants alike, does not seem to have deigned hitherto to inquire into this matter.

Whatever propriety there may be in the first part or the title selected for his newspaper, nobody can deny that Parson Talmage is very hard "at work" in it. The labor he must undergo in the production of his facts alone would suffice to weaken the most muscular of "Christians." He has just been obliged, in the conscientious performance of his arduous duties, to make Dr. Dollinger's friend, the Count Von Arnim, an "Ultramontane" and "a leader of the reactionary and Ultramontane movement." His congregation should give Mr Talmage some little time for needed relaxation. He will hardly be able to bear much longer the brunt of the manufacture of so many new "facts" as his emergencies seem to call for. So far as he is concerned, his readers still believe that the Jesuits burned Joan of Arc, and that Pope Pius IX. reigned a thousand or more years ago, and denied the immortality of the soul. And now he says that Von Arnim is "an Ultramontane!" Mr Bergh will be compelled to interfere soon in the interests of this overworked —.

The 'Germania' gives the following account of the manner in which the priests imprisoned at Newweid are treated. It must be remembered that their only crime is that of performing their priestly duties, and refusing to disobey the laws of the Church:— "On their arrival in prison each priest was closely searched. He was stripped of coat, waistcoat, and shoes, and minutely examined. They felt his breast, back, legs, even his toes. Then a door was opened for each of them, and he was left in solitary captivity. The cells are twelve feet by six, containing only a bench and a stool. A little semi-circular window lets in a scanty light through eighteen iron bars. In the day time there was not even a palliase in the room; for the bed, consisting only of palliase, straw pillow, sheet, and one blanket, was brought in at night and removed in the morning. Until the priests were permitted to board themselves, they were compelled to live on bread and water, with a little potato soup for dinner, and twice a week three or four ounces of meat. They could never see each other, and their hour's walk in the court yard was in solitude. Their reading was subject to the strictest scrutiny; three or four days each one of them was without books or paper, and two of them were deprived of their breviaries for three days. They were not only deprived of saying mass, but even from hearing it. Such is actually the treatment of those priests who will not break their oath to their Church and their Bishops. In spite of all, their courage and cheerfulness never fail.

Signor Rosa, whom the London 'Times' calls "a great archaeologist," and who has been commissioned by the Italian Government to superintend the excavations at present in progress in the Roman Colosseum, has been guilty of telling a great untruth. Signor Rosa was formerly a servant in the family of Prince Boghese. He quitted the service of the Borghese to enter that of Napoleon III., who appointed him superintendent of the excavations he had undertaken in the Palatine in the palace of the Cæsars. Up to 1870 he always pretended to be exceeding Catholic in his sympathies, and paid obsequious court to the different bishops and prelates. Since that unhappy date he has been the devoted friend and servant of King Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers, and has been raised by them to a very conspicuous position. The other day Cardinal de Bonnechose was in Rome, and visited the Colosseum. He had scarcely been in the building ten minutes before Signor Rosa came up to him, and politely offered to escort him around the buildings. But his Eminence, with equal civility, declined the honor. Rosa persisted, and at last, to get rid of him, the Cardinal turned round and said sharply, "Sir, you have, to the regret of the Christian world and myself, profaned the Colosseum. You have taken away the great cross and the stations before which we used to pray. I have the honor of saluting you." Signor Rosa, not in the least abashed, still persisted in following his Eminence, and took the opportunity to explain away the fact of his having removed the stations and cross, by assuring him that they were to be replaced immediately. The next day 'Fanfull' published an article dictated by Rosa, in which a very glowing description was made of the Cardinal's visits to the Colosseum in company of Rosa, and asserting his approval of all the profanations which that gentleman had been guilty of. His Eminence, in consequence, thought fit to contradict this falsehood, and explained the matter as above.

"In Canada," says the Independent, "the Roman Catholics are in the majority, and they have a vast amount of money invested in Church property. The Protestants of that Dominion are, therefore, by no means averse to taxing churches. 'It is to be trusted,' says the Montreal 'Witness,' 'that all Protestant bodies will be of one voice as to the righteousness of making churches and Church property bear their share of taxation.' Doubtless that is a just sentiment, but it is pitiful to think that our Protestants in the States would see its justice much more clearly than they do

if they were in the minority." Canada, if the 'Independent' would but reflect upon it, offers yet another humiliating illustration of the fact that justice, with the average Protestant, seems to be a mere matter of arithmetic—a thing to be clamored for when he is in the minority, to be denied when he is in the majority. In Canada the majority, being Catholic, voted that the Protestant minority should have separate schools, and not be taxed to support those wherein the majority wished to have their children brought up, according to the Wise King, "in the way they should go." In "the States" and in New Brunswick, where the Catholics are in a minority, they are taxed to support a school system they cannot conscientiously use, in the face of reiterated protests and manifest injustice.

The recall of the Orenoque has produced an exceedingly painful feeling in France. It was universally considered an act of weakness on the part of MacMahon, of which few thought him capable. His Holiness received the news with his usual equanimity. He thanked the French nation for a generosity of which he would never have availed himself, and added that he would have been deeply pained had that country been subjected to any humiliation from the continuance of the vessel in the harbor of Civita Vecchia. He sent his benediction to the officers and sailors of the ship. M. de Courcelles, on whom devolved the painful duty of apprising the Pope of the obligatory departure of the vessel, was much more disconcerted and distressed than was the Holy Father, who seemed to consider the matter as unavoidable, though very disagreeable.

An American exchange has the following:—There were about fifty persons injured by the wild Texan steers yesterday during the raid through the streets. The herd was being driven to Buffalo, and the drivers were careless, allowing the animals to scatter in the lower parts of the city. Many persons were badly hurt internally, and others were disfigured for life, while not a few will probably die. The shouts of men and boys maddened them, and caused them to rush in every direction, attacking every one they could reach. There was indescribable excitement in the streets, pistols and knives being brought out, but the holders of the weapons seemed paralysed, they not knowing what to do first. The police appeared to beas much demoralised as the citizens. The bulls dashed down the streets, tossing, goring, and trampling everyone in the way, and into store windows—anywhere to escape the excited crowds surrounding and following them. Pistols were fired carelessly or so badly aimed that several persons were badly injured by shots.

**CATHOLIC PUBLIC SCHOOL, KENSINGTON.**—In February, 1873, this school, for the sons of gentlemen, was founded by the Right Rev. Mgr. Capel, with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster. It began with six boys, and there was no formal opening. Last Monday, September 28, work was resumed after the vacation. The boys, who now number forty, assembled at nine o'clock at the Pro-Cathedral, where the Mass of the Holy Spirit was said by the Right Rev. Mgr. Capel, who afterwards preached a boys' sermon. The object of this school is to re-establish the old Catholic plan of home education in connection with school life. The boys live with their parents, or in families, or with tutors. Each tutor receives but a limited number, in order that the idea of family life may be carried out. The studies pursued include English, Modern Languages, Classics, Mathematics, Science, and drawing. The masters are graduates of English or Continental Universities. The Head Master is J. Russell Maden, Esq., M.A., Oxon.

**PROBABLE CONVERSIONS.**—We read as follows in the 'Church Herald' of Wednesday last:—"The 'John Bull' tells us truly enough that another 'Liberal' convert from Mr Gladstone's Government is likewise about to follow Lord Ripon's example; while, from our own information, we hear of several impending secessions from the Tory ranks. If Mr Gladstone has lost some, Mr Disraeli may lose others, for there are as honest men on the side of the latter as was Lord Robert Montagu; and honest men can scarcely submit tamely to having their 'faith and practice' manipulated and newly-defined by a mongrel Parliament of all creeds and none." A report is current that a wealthy nobleman of the highest rank, and of Conservative policy, has been within the last few days received into the Church.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES' DEBTS.**—We are glad to find in the 'Times' an article putting an extinguisher on the absurd rumors respecting the Prince of Wales' debts. £100,000 a year is nothing at all when compared to the money of several private peers, and if the Prince's expenditure has exceeded his income by £10,000, or even £20,000 a year, everybody knows the exceptional duties of representation which have been thrown upon him. And the announcement that this deficit has been met out of the Duchy of Cornwall accumulations, which are the Prince's private property, ought to suffice to silence all the murmurs which have been industriously circulated.

It is reported that preparations are being made in Rome for the introduction of the cause of the beatification of King Louis XIV. of France. Pius VI., in his consistorial allocution of June 17, 1793, asserted that "Louis XVI. was a martyr." This allocution was pronounced upon the subject of that unfortunate sovereign's death, and it is worthy of note that it is the only Papal allocution printed in the 'Bullarium Romanum' in the French language. It appears there in Latin and French.

**GAINING A LOSS.**—An American paper states that a wager was offered recently by one of the workmen in a steam planing-mill in West Chester, Pennsylvania, that none of their number could remain in the drying-room of the mill, which has a constant temperature of about 140deg., for the period of one hour. One of the men accepted the bet; the stakes, which were only 1 dol. a side, were placed in the hands of a shopmate, the heated apartment under the mill was entered, and the test of endurance began. The fellow won the dollar, remaining for the stipulated time; but the lean, gaunt, emaciated figure that came from out of the furnace required more than a dollar's worth of provender to supply his loss of flesh.

## LOOK AFTER THE EYES.

MULTITUDES of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of eyesight, reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:—

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight, or on a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that on waking the eyes shall open on the light of the window.

Do not use eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light of the window.

It is best to have the light from above, or obliquely or over the left shoulder.

Too much light creates a glare and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment stop and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a bluish tinge, the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively inclined to rub the eyes, that moment cease to use them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking, do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger, and then wash your eyes and face with warm water.

## WAIFS AND STRAYS.

**USE OF SPECTACLES.**—When you find that you are beginning instinctively to go to the window or the open door when you take up a paper or a book to read, it is time for you to purchase a pair of spectacles; then get those of the lowest magnifying power, for if they magnify too much the eyes will get permanently old—will fail rapidly. If, while reading, you find an inclination to stop and wink the eyes, as if to clear them, you need spectacles; or if you have them already, you require older ones. A good way to rest the eyes from reading or fine sewing is either to close them for a few minutes, or look at something a long distance off; this gives great relief. Do not purchase glasses on the street, or at cheap places, for there is great danger that the glasses are not alike—have not exactly the same focus, or are made of soft glass, which is easily scratched, and then older ones are soon required. The value of Brazilian pebbles which is a natural glass, is their greater hardness; hence not easily injured, last a great while, and the eyes get old very slowly. But if the glasses are soft, are mismatched, having unequal focal points, the eyes are strained and get old in a short time, especially if both foci are not in the centre of the glass. In selecting glasses, choose those which enable you to see well without a strain, for habitual straining of the eye ages it rapidly; at the same time avoid getting those of a stronger power than is needed. Glasses should be washed with cold or warm water at least every morning, and should be wiped several times during the day with fine buckskin, and nothing else; paper scratches them, and so does flannel, and a handkerchief is seldom clean enough for the purpose. As the eye is the most delicate organ of the body, it should be treated with great care, and economy in spectacles is a great, a lifelong misfortune. The eyes should not face a light; it is better to have the book in such a position as to have the light come on the page over the shoulder. In reading by artificial light the eyelids should be shaded in such a way that the full glare does not fall on them, but on the paper or the book, and cease using them as soon as they begin to be tired.—Hall's Journal of Health.

**AN ARMY OF RATS.**—If bright eyes and smooth fur are points of animal beauty, a rat should not be an object of disgust and aversion; but when the rat appears "in his thousands" he certainly inspires the greatest possible loathing in the human breast. The notion of swarms of rats running over each other to reach some hapless victim, and forming a seething mass instinct with hunger and thirst, is one ever present to sufferers from nightmare or students of historical novels. These unfortunate persons should avoid Paris, for, if we may believe some statistics lately published, of the number of rats in that metropolis, the "joyous city," is a complete rat's nest. 30,000 were killed last year in the Central Halles; 190,000 thousand in the Market Halles, 120,000 in the slaughter-houses, 40,000 in the butchers' shops, 300,000 in the grocers' shops, 900,000 in the tanners' yards, 110,000 in the canals—a total of 1,790,000; to which sum must be added about 3,000,000 rodents which allude capture, so that Paris boasts of a standing army of something like 5,000,000 rats. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of this loathsome host from the fact that if a procession of Parisian rats running ten abreast were to start from Paris to Berlin, the vanguard would reach the German capital while the rearguard was issuing from the gates of the French metropolis.

**TEA AND ÆSTHETICS.**—The last eccentricity of the great critic of the present day is setting up a tea-shop! Subscribers to the 'Fors Clavigera' have lately received from Mr Ruskin's Kentish publisher, with their copies, a card with the name "Harriett Tovey, tea and coffee dealer, 29 Paddington street, Portman square," printed upon it and at the back a written statement to the effect that "Mr Ruskin's object in setting up this shop is that the poor round about may be able to get their tea and coffee pure and unadulterated." The adulteration question certainly presents an alarming aspect when we find that it awakens such "divine wrath" in the bosom of an ethical and æsthetic Professor as to lead him, in the interests of humanity, to rush into the tea trade. We have tasted Mr Ruskin's tea and find it excellent, but for our own part we would willingly drink chopped broomsticks rather than lose the "æsthetic tea" of peculiar flavour which Mr Ruskin has hitherto served out to us.



## Poets' Convey.

## THE SOLE REGRET.

BY JOHN FRASER.

Nearly all the poems of John Fraser were published in the 'Nation' over the signature "J. De Jean." They were marked by great sweetness, by many apt and well-turned similes, and often by great force of expression. The author was born near Birt, in the King's County, on the banks of the River Brosna, whose scenery is referred to in many of his compositions, and he died in Dublin, in 1849, aged about 40 years. Two small volumes of his poems have been published; the following is the closing piece of one of those collections:—

Ask not a lay—my lyre is cold—  
My heart is chilled, as by decay  
O'erheaping it with funeral mould,  
And muttering—"Clay return to clay!"  
So be it—let the happy shrink  
Aghast at time's unlooked-for close;  
I learned from life how calm can sink  
The wretched into death's repose.

Yet has my heart enough of life  
To blush for this intrusive strain;  
But that I girt me for the strife  
Of soul with steel—of song with chain;  
And tho' my place, where none may grieve,  
Be measured; yet it chafes my will  
To perish from the earth, and leave  
My land beneath oppression still.

Yes, mourn I must to see the pall  
Drop o'er my visions unfulfilled—  
And most the last air-palace fall,  
I pledged my very soul to build.  
But one deep comfort still remains—  
I am the humblest of the band  
Who burned, and burn, to scorch the stains  
Of slavery from our fatherland.

The furnace will not miss the spark  
Evoked from its absorbing glow;  
Strong men, by hosts, will strike our mark,  
Though lost be my light shaft and bow!  
And so the meed be nobly won,  
Let glory shrine the conquering brave;  
Though every pilgrim trample on  
My ashes in a neighbouring grave.

Oh! could I, ere my voice be hushed,  
See all unanimous as waves!  
No minstrel weeping, while he blushed  
And sang upbraiding song for slaves!  
No chains to make the heart a hell!  
No coward to endure its fire!  
How gladly would I say—"Farewell,  
My land—my list'ner—and my lyre!"

## THE CENTENARY OF O'CONNELL.

The coming year will revive memories dear to Irishmen. The span of ten decades, since the birth of O'Connell in an old mansion a short distance north of the small town of Cahirciveen, in Kerry, covers one of the most eventful centuries in the chequered history of that kingdom. Since the days of the national apostle scarcely any other man has impressed his name and his deeds so largely on the history of Ireland, or so deeply in the hearts of its people. Many as have been the great names of Ireland we find amongst them but one O'Connell. Inferior to many of his brilliant compatriots in various gifts and graces, he transcended them all in the deeds that he achieved and in the blessings that he secured for his country—blessings embodied in the affectionate title universally accorded to him by grateful nation—The Liberator.

To understand what O'Connell effected, we must study thoroughly the condition of Catholics—not only in Ireland, but also in England and Scotland—at his birth in 1775, and contrast it with their present condition. We say advisedly their present condition, because although O'Connell died in 1847, twenty-seven years ago, no single material concession has been made within that period that is more than an extension of instalments of justice obtained by the great Irish Tribune, or, at most, than the realization of principles of reform, the recognition of which he had long enforced. The overthrow of the Established Church, in 1869, was virtually carried forty years ago by O'Connell, when the Episcopal Bench was reduced in numbers; 25 per cent. were reduced from the Tithes, and the remainder converted in a Rent Charge. The abolition of offensive official oaths, and the admission of Catholics to the Lord-Chancellorship and other positions from which they were excluded, are only extensions of the Emancipation Act, carried, in 1829, by O'Connell. The recent gradual expansion of the principle of Local Government, under various forms, is only a development of the Municipal Reform Act, carried, in 1840, by O'Connell, who, under it, was the first Catholic Lord Mayor of Dublin for more than two centuries. The extension of the franchise, the reform of the Parliamentary representation, and the ballot, were his political day-dreams. The corruption of the patronage system, by which Catholics were to great extent excluded from the civil and the public service, found an uncompromising foe in O'Connell, who lived to see competitive examinations introduced, and purchase in the army abolished. The monopoly and jobbing under the grand jury system and the packing of juries received their most powerful exposure from him, although he was not spared to see the passing of Lord O'Hagan's Act. The unjust, cruel, and

barbarous Land Code was the theme of his life, and many of his demands are met in Mr Gladstone's Land Act of 1870. From his first appearance in public life, to the hour of his death, freedom of Education found in O'Connell its oldest, greatest, lay advocate. From his scathing denunciation of the Charter Schools and the Kildare Place Society's scheme in 1824, to his powerful opposition to the Queen's Colleges in 1845, he never ceased to battle for the rights of Catholics and the just claims of the Church in the education of the people. But, important as are all these, the supreme question, next to that of religious liberty, which engaged the close of his life was the legislative independence of Ireland. Thoroughly loyal, and sincerely devoted, whether through principle or from policy need not be discussed, to a cordial union between Ireland and Great Britain, O'Connell confidently hoped to improve his country, and strengthen that union by a repeal of the Act of 1800, but the intense and glowing agitation which he excited was deadened by the famine in 1845-46, stamped out by his death in 1847, and rendered ridiculous by the abortive insurrection of 1848.

Throughout O'Connell's whole career he inculcated two great lessons as the secret of his success—the union of the clergy and laity, in every demand made by the people; and the use of moral force alone, as the means of obtaining popular rights—rather, perhaps, a single lesson than two distinct ones. The opinion that neither the Church nor the clergy has any right to interfere in political affairs, or influence political opinion, was then unknown in Ireland. The alien to the Church and to the Irish race, or the adventurer, had not in those days the temerity to claim the political leadership of the Catholic masses, or to tell them to relegate their Bishops and their clergy to the sacuary, as the worst guides and counsellors in political and public matters. Of this new and heterodox teaching we see some of the painful fruits in the results of the late general election, in a few constituencies, which we need not particularize.

If the coming centenary of O'Connell were productive of no other good than the recalling to the whole of the Irish race, at home and abroad, his life and lessons in these respects, its celebration would be of profound importance, and its moral and political benefits incalculable. Ireland is at this moment passing through a transition stage of deep interest. The small element which represents revolution and the physical force theory is being eliminated or discredited by the sound sense of the country; but a new danger has sprung up in a small band of political adventurers, who have attempted to destroy the influence of the clergy in politics, or to convert them into their own election agents and followers. The thorough and enthusiastic celebration of the O'Connell Centenary, in 1875, will revive in the popular mind the principles of the Catholic Association, where all the children of St. Patrick were represented, under O'Connell, their great leader; while, to the Nationalist, it will bring back the days of Mullaghmast, Mallow and Tara, when, in 1843, O'Connell was perhaps the most powerful private individual in the British Empire. But, whether as Emancipator or Repealer, his strength, like Samson's, had only a single motive power, the undivided union of Prelates, Priests, and People.—'Freeman.'

## THE WONDERS OF A HEN'S EGG.

The following interesting observations on the changes that occur from hour to hour during the incubation of the hen's egg are from 'Saturn's Reflections':—"The hen has scarcely sat on her eggs twelve hours before some lineaments of the head and body appear. The heart may be seen to beat at the end of the second day; it has at that time somewhat the form a horse shoe, but no blood yet appears. At the end of two days two vessels of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is visible; one of these is the ventricle, and the other the root of the great artery. At the fiftieth hour one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a noose folded down upon itself. The beating of the heart is first observed in the auricle, and afterwards in the ventricle. At the end of seventy hours the wings are distinguishable, and on the head two bubbles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two for the fore and hind part of the head. Toward the end of the fourth day the two auricles already visible draw nearer to the heart than before. The liver appears toward the fifth day. At the end of seven hours more the lungs and the stomach become visible, and four hours afterwards the intestines and loins of the upper jaw. At the one hundred and forty-fourth hour two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood instead of the single one which was seen before. The seventh day the brain begins to have some consistency. At the one hundred and nineteenth hour of incubation the bill opens, and the flesh appears in the breast. In four hours more the breast bone is seen. In six hours after this the ribs appear, forming from the back, and the bill is very visible, as well as the gall-bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of two hundred and thirty-six hours; and if the chicken be taken out of its covering it evidently moves itself. At the two hundred and sixty-fourth hour the eyes appear. At the two hundred and eighty-eight the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first the spleen draws near the stomach and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty-five hours the bill frequently opens and shuts; and at the end of the eighteenth day the first cry of the chicken is heard. It afterwards gets more strength and grows continually, till at length it is enabled to set itself free from its confinement.

A French journal connected with the metal trade gives the following curious estimate of the value of a piece of iron costing in its rough state 1*l.*, after being employed for different manufactures. Made into horse-shoes it is worth 3*l.*; into agricultural implements, 4*l.*; forged into ornaments, 45*l.*; converted into needles, 75*l.*; into steel buttons, 900*l.*; employed as polished steel for decorative purposes, 2,000*l.*; and made into shirt studs, 6,000*l.*



TESTIMONIAL TO THE VICAR-GENERAL.

THE following are AMOUNTS RECEIVED up to WEDNESDAY, 30th ult. Any further Sums forwarded will appear in our next issue:—

Per MR. MULROONEY.		£	s.	d.
John Mulrooney	...	1	0	0
Mrs Walsh	...	1	0	0
Mrs Diamond	...	1	1	0
Patrick Morgan	...	0	10	0
Joseph Hall	...	0	5	0
Hugh Molloy	...	0	2	6
Michael Carroll	...	0	5	0
Miss McAleir	...	0	5	0
Mrs Tubman	...	0	5	0
James Coneghan	...	0	10	0
Thomas Tierney	...	0	7	6
Timothy Byrne	...	0	7	6
Mrs Hickey	...	0	2	6
Mr O'Case	...	0	10	0
Thomas Falkner	...	0	5	0
		6	16	0
Per MR. MOYLAN.		£	s.	d.
J. Moylan	...	1	1	0
M. McCarthy	...	0	10	0
Mr T. Gallagher	...	0	10	0
Thomas Anderson	...	0	5	0
James Moroney	...	0	5	0
Francis McGrath	...	0	10	0
Master E. Rossbotham	...	0	5	0
Hugh Coil	...	0	5	0
Joseph Mills	...	1	1	0
Miss Francis	...	0	2	6
Mrs Bartlet	...	0	5	0
Mrs Francis	...	0	10	0
Mrs Wilkinson	...	0	5	0
Mr T. Dalehanty	...	0	10	0
Mrs Patrick Burnes	...	0	7	6
Mrs Campbell	...	0	5	0
Mr D. Mailory	...	0	10	0
Mrs M. Brennan	...	0	5	0
John Edmonds	...	0	10	0
Andrew Toal	...	0	10	0
William Conway	...	0	5	0
James McGaw	...	0	10	0
		9	6	0
Per MR. CANTWELL.		£	s.	d.
J. Cantwell	...	0	10	0
Miss Foley	...	1	0	0
Miss Harrison	...	1	0	0
Mrs H. Robgozhn	...	1	0	0
Miss McDonald	...	0	10	0
Miss McConavill	...	0	5	0
Mrs Coffey	...	0	5	0
Miss Plunket	...	0	5	0
Miss O'Keefe	...	0	5	0
Mrs Moore	...	0	5	0
Mrs Dormer	...	0	5	0
Michael Durger	...	0	5	0
Miss Toohy	...	0	10	0
Mrs Williamson	...	0	5	0
Patrick Donoghue	...	0	5	0
Daniel Chaffy	...	0	5	0
Mrs Hushron	...	0	5	0
Mrs Deane	...	0	10	0
Miss Stewart	...	1	0	0
		8	15	0
Per MRS CARROLL AND MISS DONNELLY.		£	s.	d.
Mrs John Carroll	...	2	2	0
Mr Michael O'Heir	...	1	0	0
Miss Donnelly	...	0	10	0
Mr Lyng	...	0	10	0
Mrs Lytzens	...	0	10	0
Mr Pavelitch	...	0	10	0
Mr Chiaroni	...	0	10	0
Mr Caldwell	...	0	10	0
D. McLead	...	0	5	0
Mrs Keenan	...	0	5	0
Mr Corrigan	...	0	5	0
Mrs Andrew Toal	...	0	10	0
Mrs Kyne	...	0	5	0
Mr Bunbury	...	1	0	0
Mrs Howard	...	0	10	0
Mrs Golear	...	1	0	0
Mrs Wallace	...	0	5	0
A Friend	...	0	5	0
T. W. Cashman	...	0	10	0
Thomas Dowal	...	0	10	0
John McRory	...	0	10	0
Mrs James Toal	...	0	10	0
Mrs Pledger	...	0	10	0
Mr Bracken	...	0	5	0
Mrs Martin	...	0	10	0
Miss Mayne	...	0	5	0
John Colehan	...	1	0	0
John McCarthy	...	1	0	0
		4	1	0
Per MR. MULROONEY.		£	s.	d.
David Roche	...	0	10	0
John Keveney	...	0	10	0
James B. Scanlan	...	0	10	0
Charles Columb	...	1	0	0
Mrs Bernard McGee,	...	0	10	0
Oamaru	...	0	10	0
John Dooley	...	0	10	0
Mrs. Wallace	...	0	10	0
James Plunkett	...	0	10	0
Mrs Taggart	...	0	5	0
Thomas Macnamara	...	0	10	0
Mr Fitzsimons	...	0	10	0
Patrick Macnamara	...	0	10	0
R. Millis	...	0	10	0
Mrs Cotter	...	1	0	0
Mrs Ferguson	...	0	5	0
Mrs McGrath	...	0	5	0
Mrs Head	...	0	10	0
Mrs Connor	...	0	5	0
Mrs McGrath	...	0	5	0
Mrs McEwen	...	0	5	0
Mrs Growden	...	0	10	0
Thos. O'Donnell	...	0	10	0
A. Johnston	...	0	10	0
David Kirby	...	1	0	0
Richard Carroll	...	0	10	0
		28	9	6
Per MRS NELSON.		£	s.	d.
Mr and Mrs Nelson	...	1	0	0
Mr J. J. Connor	...	1	0	0
John Dungan	...	1	0	0
Thomas Reynolds, from	...	1	0	0
Waipori	...	1	0	0
Mrs Gorznan	...	0	5	0
J. Harris	...	0	5	0
Mrs Appleby	...	0	5	0
A Friend	...	0	5	0
Mrs McEwen	...	0	2	6
Miss Conley	...	0	10	0
		5	12	6
Per MRS COURT.		£	s.	d.
Mrs L. Court	...	2	2	0
R. Allen	...	0	5	0
Miss Mooney	...	0	10	0
W. Farquhar	...	0	5	0
John Mouton	...	0	5	0
Mr Johnsing	...	0	5	0
Miss Hutchison	...	0	5	0
Miss Keating	...	0	10	0
Max Mendershausen	...	0	2	6
A Friend	...	0	5	0
C. S. Reeves	...	0	10	0
Miss O'Brien	...	0	5	0
F. M. Coxhead	...	0	5	0
T. Langley	...	0	5	0
F. A. Reichelt	...	0	5	0
J. Healy	...	0	2	6
John Stamper	...	0	5	0
Jno. J. Ping	...	0	5	0
Mr Wheatly	...	0	2	6
C. H. Mottram	...	0	2	6
John McKeawing	...	0	3	0
A Friend	...	0	2	6
A Friend	...	0	5	0
C. S. Kervig	...	0	2	6
F. S. Nicholls	...	0	2	6
A Friend	...	0	2	6
Rachel Charles	...	0	2	6
R. M. Fredrick	...	0	2	6
James O'Connell	...	0	2	6
Miss Parker	...	0	2	6
		8	10	0
Per MR. WOODS.		£	s.	d.
D. M. Woods	...	1	1	0
Mr Reilly	...	1	0	0
Mr John Brennan	...	1	0	0
Mr M. Dundon	...	1	0	0
Mrs Harrop	...	0	5	0
		4	6	0
Per MISS SMITH.		£	s.	d.
Mrs T. Power	...	0	7	6
Wm. Noonan	...	1	0	0
Mrs Connellan	...	0	10	0
A Friend	...	0	2	6
M. Smith	...	0	10	0
Thomas Gartland	...	1	1	0
Mrs Hickey	...	0	5	0
C. Sykes	...	0	5	0
		4	1	0

Per Miss FLEMING.		£	s.	d.
Miss Fleming	...	1	0	0
Mrs Sinnott	...	1	0	0
Mr M. Meenan	...	1	0	0
Mrs McGrath	...	0	5	0
Mr Murray	...	0	10	0
John Fleming	...	1	0	0
		4	15	0
Per MR. MCINNERNY, Invercargill.		£	s.	d.
John McInerney	...	1	1	0
Charles Arrin	...	1	1	0
James McMinamon	...	1	1	0
Richard Condon	...	1	1	0
J. Flynn	...	1	1	0
Mr Torilton	...	1	1	0
R. Holerin	...	0	10	0
Thomas Connell	...	0	5	0
James Gaven	...	0	5	0
Timothy Gooley	...	0	5	0
		7	11	0
Per MR. WOODS, Lawrence.		£	s.	d.
Rev Father Larkin	...	1	1	0
John Woods	...	1	0	0
R. M. Sweeney	...	0	5	0
Mr J. Dalton	...	0	10	0
Miss Potter	...	0	5	0
John Long	...	0	5	0
Philip Flynn	...	0	10	0
Martin Mack	...	0	5	0
John Drew	...	0	3	0
Patrick Minogue	...	0	10	6
M. Kelliher	...	0	2	6
Michael Drew	...	0	5	0
James Wheelan	...	0	2	6
		3	19	0
Per SERGEANT MORTON, Clyde.		£	s.	d.
Sergeant E. Morton	...	1	1	0
Daniel Hanlon	...	1	0	0
John Cox	...	1	1	0
Edmund Wild	...	1	0	0
Michael Keliger	...	0	10	0
J. D. Piraud	...	1	1	0
Edward McManey	...	1	1	0
		6	14	0
Per MRS SCANLAN.		£	s.	d.
Mr D. Black	...	3	3	0
Mrs Huigdon	...	1	0	0
Mr Williamson	...	0	10	0
Mr Muir	...	0	10	0
Miss Montague	...	0	10	0
Mr Sullivan	...	0	10	0
P. Beligher	...	1	1	0
John Reid	...	0	10	0
John Morrison	...	0	10	0
Patrick O'Brien	...	0	10	0
Mr Rossbotham	...	0	10	0
Mr Boland	...	1	1	0
D. Desmond	...	0	10	0
Mr Butler	...	0	5	0
Wm. O'Connell	...	0	10	0
A. M. Flox	...	1	0	0
Mrs Toohy	...	1	0	0
Mrs Johnson	...	1	0	0
Mrs Hanley	...	1	0	0
Mrs Moloney	...	0	10	0
Mr Scanlan	...	1	1	0
Mr Downey	...	1	0	0
Miss Downey	...	1	0	0
Mr Reid	...	0	5	0
		19	6	0
Per MR. SMITH, Port Chalmers.		£	s.	d.
Nicholas Smith	...	1	0	0
Thomas M'Clure	...	1	0	0
Martin McMahan	...	0	7	6
		2	7	6
Per MISS MCKAY.		£	s.	d.
Mr Murray	...	2	2	0
Mr W. H. McKeay	...	2	2	0
Mr Milner	...	1	1	0
Mr J. A. Macedo	...	1	1	0
Mrs Clark	...	1	1	0
Mr Michael Flannery	...	1	0	0
Mr Michael Moran	...	1	1	0
Mr J. Simpson, Invercargill	...	1	0	0
Mr D. M. Cameron, Invercargill	...	1	0	0
Mrs Williams	...	1	0	0
Mr Doring	...	0	10	6
Miss Duggan	...	0	10	0
Mr Angus Wilson	...	0	10	6
Mr R. Rossbotham	...	0	10	0
Mr Timothy Cosgrove	...	0	10	0
Mr Patrick Donovan	...	0	10	0
		10	10	0
Per MR. HEALEY.		£	s.	d.
Mr John Healey	...	0	10	0
Mr Thomas M'Intyre	...	0	10	0
Mr Maurice Spillane	...	0	5	0
Mr James Miller	...	0	5	0
Miss Crow	...	0	5	0
Mrs Feenly	...	0	5	0
Mrs W. H. McKeay	...	0	5	0
Mr Patrick Ford	...	0	5	0
Mr Patrick Sheridan	...	0	5	0
Mr James Quin	...	0	10	0
Miss C. McCarthy	...	0	10	0
Mr John Shean	...	0	5	0
Mr Patrick McGra	...	0	10	0
Mrs M. Lion	...	0	5	0
Mrs Mills	...	0	5	0
Mr Hugh Lover	...	0	2	6
		20	11	6
Per MRS MARTIN.		£	s.	d.
Mrs Martin	...	1	0	0
Mrs Russell	...	1	0	0
Mr P. Martin	...	1	0	0
Mr Cuttle	...	1	0	0
Mrs McCarthy	...	0	10	0
Miss Mary Cudden	...	0	10	0
Miss O'Connell	...	0	10	0
Miss Frances	...	0	10	0
Mr Plunket	...	0	10	0
Miss Noonan	...	0	10	0
Miss Montague	...	0	10	0
Mr Thomas Doyle	...	0	5	0
Mr Casharby	...	0	5	0
Michael McGrath	...	0	5	0
Mrs Stephenson	...	0	5	0
		8	10	0
Per MRS REANY.		£	s.	d.
Joseph Reany	...	1	1	0
Thomas O'Donnell	...	1	1	0
Francis O'Donnell	...	1	0	0
D. George Crosbie	...	0	10	6
Mr John Drinnan	...	0	10	0
Miss Meehan	...	0	10	0
		4	12	6
Per MRS HALLEY, Lawrence.		£	s.	d.
Mrs Halley	...	0	10	0
John Roughnan	...	0	10	0
Peter Spiers	...	0	5	0
Mrs Harris	...	0	10	0
Mrs Keppel	...	0	5	0
Mrs Roach	...	0	10	0
		2	10	0
Per MRS DRUMM.		£	s.	d.
Joseph Drumm	...	1	0	0
Mrs H. Walker	...	1	0	

OUTWARDS, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

OUTWARDS, VIA SUEZ.

LEAVE PORT CHALMERS.	LEAVE WELLINGTON.	LEAVE AUCKLAND.	ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO.	ARRIVE LONDON.	LEAVE WELLINGTON.	LEAVE BLUFF.	LEAVE MELBOURNE.	ARRIVE LONDON, via BRINDISI.	ARRIVE LONDON, via SOUTHAMPTON.
April 7	April 9	April 13	May 11	May 29	April 10	April 14	April 21	June 8	June 15
May 5	May 7	May 11	June 8	June 26	May 8	May 12	May 19	July 6	July 13
June 2	June 4	June 8	July 6	July 24	June 5	June 9	June 16	Aug 3	Aug 10
June 30	July 2	July 6	Aug 3	Aug 21	July 3	July 7	July 14	Aug 31	Sept 7
July 28	July 30	Aug 3	Aug 31	Sept 18	July 31	Aug 4	Aug 11	Sept 28	Oct 5
Aug 25	Aug 27	Aug 31	Sept 28	Oct 16	Aug 28	Sept 1	Sept 8	Oct 26	Nov 2
Sept 22	Sept 24	Sept 28	Oct 26	Nov 13	Sept 27	Oct 1	Oct 8	Nov 23	Nov 30
Oct 20	Oct 22	Oct 26	Nov 23	Dec 11	Oct 25	Oct 29	Nov 5	Dec 21	Dec 23
Nov 17	Nov 19	Nov 23	Dec 21	Jan 8	Nov 22	Nov 26	Dec 3	Jan 18	Jan 25
Dec 5	Dec 17	Dec 21	Jan 18	Feb 15	Dec 20	Dec 24	Dec 31	Feb 15	Feb 22

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 Winceys  
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.

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 DAVIES, Proprietor.  
Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.



COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of  
**ROYAL MAIL COACHES**  
J. CHAPLIN AND Co., Proprietors.  
Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.  
CARRIAGES.

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

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

Repairs done in a superior manner, with all possible dispatch, and at the lowest rates.

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,  
STAFFORD STREET.  
Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange.

Horses broken to saddle and harness.  
COBB & CO.,  
Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

**EUROPEAN HOTEL**

George street.

**M**ESSRS 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, &amp;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.

**JOSEPH REANY,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

**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.

**J**OHN 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.

**L. MARTIN,**

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

**SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,**

Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

**JOHN MARSH.**

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL.  
CROMWELL.**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**

Peel Street, - Lawrence,

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

**CAMP HOTEL,**

Peel Street, - Lawrence,  
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

**WELCOME HOTEL-**

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

MESSRS RESTA 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.**

Dunedin.

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

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

JAS. WILSON &amp; CO.,

Brewers and Maltsters.

Offices adjoining Shamrock Hotel, Rattray street.