

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. II.—No. 89.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANCIS MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
George Street.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE MATHEWS, 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' SUN-DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

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

HOGBEN'S PATENT.

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

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

THOMSON & Co.,

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

R E V E R S & C O.,

Manufacturers of

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

I M P O R T E R S O F

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, HHDS., & QR-CASKS:—
 Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
 Ginger Brandy Bitters
 Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial
 Orange Bitters Clove Cordial
 Luke'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.

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

V.  R.

J E W E L L E R

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSON, K.G.C.M.
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
 (Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)
 Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches, New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

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

M. & J. M E E N A N,

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.

J O H N H I S L O P,

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes Street

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

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

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

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
 George street, Dunedin.

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

BAKERS,

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

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

G O V E R N M E N T L I F E I N S U R A N C E:

Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

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

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

H A L L O F C O M M E R C E.

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

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

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

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLERS.

R E G I S T R Y O F F I C E,

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.**

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

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

Offices of Otago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
 Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,
 With sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Balclutha	...	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence	...	Herbe. & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. 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.

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

BASKETS! **B**ASKETS! **B**ASKETS!

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.

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED, 1868.

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

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

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

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

The Society grants loans on mortgage upon most favorable 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.

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

CHAS. REID,
Manager.

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.

J O H N W A L L S.

MC C L E L A N D A N D D A V I E,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
O P P O S I T E Y O R K H O T E L,
G E O R G E S T R E E T,
D U N E D I N.

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

MMILITARY HAIR-CUTTING SALOON

G E O R G E S T R E E T.

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, Plaite, Coils, Frisettes of every description, plaited and coil Chignons.

Hair Work of every description made to order.

M. TAYLOR,
G E O R G E S T R E E T, D U N E D I N.

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.

IT 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 BALES!!

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 Whitney 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, two 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 Cambrie 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 Cambrie 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. B. 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-Chatriau, 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.

Maugin, 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-japanned, 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:



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.

MESSRS. 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 *bona 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: Oeographs, 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, Agent.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, NASEBY.

WANTED, CATHOLIC TEACHER for the above School. Applications, with testimonials, &c., to be forwarded immediately to the Rev. President, E. Royer.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE VICAR-GENERAL.

THE following names were either omitted or incorrectly printed in our last week's issue:—

In MRS REANY'S List.			Per MR FRED J. BUNNEY, St. Bathans.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Mr Barry ...	1	0 0	Rev. M. Walsh ...	1	0 0
Mr Thos. Downey ...	1	0 0	Mr George Purton ...	1	0 0
Mr Gardioli ...	0	10 0	Mr Fred J. Bunney ...	1	0 0
Mr John Drum ...	0	10 0	Mr Mulvey ...	0	10 0
Captain Hutchinson ...	1	0 0	Mr Innes ...	0	4 0
In MISS BONNEY'S List.			Mrs Toomey ...	0	5 0
Mrs Neylon ...	0	10 0	Miss M. O'Rourke ...	0	10 0
Mr P. Dundon ...	0	10 0	Mr E. Kenny ...	0	5 0
In MRS SCANLAN'S List.			Mr Patrick Fahey ...	0	5 0
Mrs James Kennedy ...	0	10 0	Mr Patrick O'Hara ...	0	5 0
Mrs Haydon ...	1	0 0	Mr Peter Mallon ...	0	5 0
Mrs Fox ...	1	0 0	Mr John Mannix ...	0	5 0
Mr Kelleher ...	1	1 0	Mr Michael Collin ...	0	3 6
Mr Winks ...	0	10 0	Mr Jas. Leonard ...	0	2 6
In MRS DRUMM'S List.			Mr John Healy ...	0	2 6
Mrs Meade ...	0	10 0	Mr John McAnney ...	0	2 6
Miss Weir ...	0	10 0	Mr Patrick Conner ...	0	5 0
Per MR MALONEY, Forbury.			Mr Moses Hanrahan ...	0	5 0
Mrs Ellen Crowden ...	1	0 0	Mr John O'Regan ...	0	7 6
Mr N. Maloney ...	1	0 0	Mr P. Barron ...	0	7 6
Per MRS FISHER.			Mr John Halley ...	0	5 0
Mrs Fisher ...	2	2 0	Mr P. Fitzpatrick ...	0	5 0
Rev. James Gleasure ...	2	2 0	Mr Laurence Flanagan ...	0	5 0
Rev. J. Higgins ...	2	2 0	Mr Patrick Hanrahan ...	0	10 0
Mr Stohr ...	0	5 0	Mr John McNamara ...	0	5 0
Mrs Paveletitch ...	0	10 0	Mr Edmond Purton ...	0	5 0
Mrs Harper ...	0	5 0	Mr P. Toomey ...	0	5 0
Mrs Belcher ...	0	5 0	Mr McCaffrey ...	0	5 0
Mr R. A. Loughnan ...	1	1 0	Miss Jackson ...	0	10 0
J. J. Eager ...	0	5 0	Miss O'Halloran ...	0	10 0
Mr S. Porter ...	0	5 0			
Total—	£9	0 0		10	15 0
Per MR FRANCIS BENAN.			Per MISS DUNNE, St. Bathans.		
Francis Meenan ...	2	2 0	Miss Dunne ...	0	5 0
John Dillon ...	0	5 0	Mr John Fahey ...	0	2 6
Nicholas Griffen ...	10	0 0	Mr Patrick Mallon ...	0	2 6
Thomas Kyle ...	10	0 0	Mr Patrick Garty ...	0	2 6
Martin Dynan ...	10	0 0	Mr Giles Talty ...	0	2 6
Michael Cleary ...	0	10 0	Mr Patrick Talty ...	0	2 6
Michael Cunningham ...	0	10 0	Mr Thomas Power ...	0	5 0
Peter Treston ...	0	5 0	Mr John Coffey ...	0	5 0
Michael Gorman ...	0	10 0	Mr Peter Tiernan ...	0	2 6
James Danagh ...	0	10 0			
Total—	£6	2 0	Mr Knott, Taieri ...	1	0 0

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN.

DURING the Holidays (which will extend to the 2nd of February) it is requested that all communications with the above Convent may be addressed to the Bishop's Palace, Rattray street or to the Priory, Waikari.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR ON HEALTH.

THIS eminent Professor of Social Science delivered an important lecture on health before the Social Science Congress, which met at Glasgow in October last. There are many passages of this lecture which, in a religious point of view, are extremely objectionable, and which afford another proof of the tendency of men of science in this age to go out of their way and beyond their subject in order to make, as they insanely fancy, a point against religion, and to indulge in sneers against revelation. This is wanton; and not only is it in very bad taste, but it is also very inconsistent on their part. They can hardly let pass an opportunity of calumniating the Church by charging her untruly with opposition to the progress of science, and going beyond her legitimate sphere in interfering with the labors of scientific men. And yet, almost in the very same breath, they themselves go beyond the confines of legitimate scientific investigation; and instead of limiting themselves, as they ought, to the real teaching of science, commence immediately to construct theories, and that too very often on insufficient data, for the purpose of giving the lie direct to revealed doctrines. It is not enough for them to be permitted to pursue science: but they also assume to themselves the duty and the right to declare that their mere theories have disproved the truths of Christianity. It is sad to behold such a great aberration of the human intellect, and to witness such a waste of high powers and culture as are thus manifested by so many men of science, who are in many other ways most useful and most estimable.

But the truth is, as experience abundantly proves, that in all times it has been found extremely difficult to keep men of science within the limits of science. It would seem that to them the old proverb, "a little learning is a dangerous thing," is particularly applicable; and that some inklings as to the secrets of nature, have such a peculiar influence on the human mind, when not properly balanced by sound religious teaching, as to impel it to run a muck against the supernatural, or, on the other hand, to endeavor to force revelation to supply proofs of scientific theories. The present age supplies, unfortunately, only too many proofs of the tendency of science, in the hands of a certain class of men, to oppose revelation; and a former age affords an illustration of the latter. GALILEO, for example, would not rest satisfied with teaching the Copernican system, which had been taught for years and years under the eyes of the Popes and in their universities, even in that of Rome itself, but insisted his theory was taught in the Holy Scriptures, and was therefore a dogma of Faith. It was this strange fancy of his that brought him into trouble, and provoked his condemnation, not by the Church, as has been so often untruly stated, but by one of the Roman law courts.

Apart, however, from this unfortunate feature of Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR's address, this address has very much in it that is not only extremely interesting, but also most useful and necessary, and is well worth attentive study. The progress of sanitary measures in this age, as compared with that of two centuries ago, appears to be satisfactory. The learned Professor says:—"If we go back far enough in the history of our country, there are distinct assurances of improvement." Twenty years after the Restoration, according to MACAULAY, "men died faster in the purest country air than they now die in the most pestilential lanes of our towns, and men died faster in the lanes of our towns than they now die on the Coast of Guinea." The rate of mortality in London from 1666 to 1679 was no less than 80 in the thousand; from 1681-90, 42.1; 1746-55, 35.5; 1846 55, 24.9; 1871, 22.6.

The Professor sums up the result of his investigations in reference to health thus:—"No epidemic can resist clean houses, clean air, and clean water." * * * * "Wash and be clean. But understand this practical maxim in its full significance: I do not mean mere personal or objective

ab'ution. but an uncompromising war with uncleanness of all kinds. In this war you may use water as an agent, or a disinfectant, or draining, or fire, or any other means of utterly removing and destroying all filth and its consequences. Let me now give a few illustrations of the consequences attending the neglect of this hygienic maxim. When the civilisation of Egyptians, the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans faded, the world passed through dark ages of mental and physical barbarism. For a thousand years there was not a man or woman in Europe that ever took a bath. No wonder that then came the wondrous epidemics of the middle ages, which cut off one-fourth of the population of Europe—the spotted plague, the black death, sweating sickness; and the terrible mental epidemics which followed in their train—the dancing mania, the mewing mania, and the biting mania.”

Speaking of the importance and necessity of drainage, Dr. PLAYFAIR says:—“It is not in fevers alone that the influence of the soil is apparent. Probably consumption itself—that great scourge of this country—is a chronic zymosis, or disease, like many of our fevers, arising and communicable from like hygienic deficiencies. It is greatly mitigated by drying and ventilating the soil, as well as by ventilating the dwellings. After the sewerage of Salisbury had been made effective, the deaths from phthisis fell 49 per cent.; in Ely they fell 47 per cent.; in Rugby, 43 per cent.; and in Banbury, 41 per cent. Dryness and elevation and well ventilated rooms are powerful means to prevent as they are to retard consumption. In the last generation, the average period of that sad disease was two years: now, according to Dr. WILLIAMS, it is eight years.”

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE VATICAN.

By telegram from Europe, we are informed that Prince BISMARCK stated in course of a reply to Herr WINDHORST in the German Parliament, “I am in possession of conclusive evidence that the Ecumenical Council was cut short on account of the Franco-German war. The councils would have been very different had the French been victorious. I know from the very best sources that NAPOLEON was dragged into the war, very much against his will, by Jesuitical influences. At the eleventh hour he had determined on peace, and kept his resolution for half an hour, but ultimately he was overpowered by persons representing the Vatican.”

The above is the statement said by the telegram to have been made in the Reichstag, but the proofs said to be in the Prince's possession, were not given by him. *Quod gratis asseritur gratis negatur*, and therefore we give each one of these statements an emphatic denial. This is not the first time that BISMARCK has made groundless charges against the Jesuits and the Holy See, and indeed the entire Catholic body. Again and again he has been challenged to give some evidence of the truth of his slanderous charges; but never has he been able to bring forward a single particle of evidence, and in the present instance he has not even attempted to give any proofs of his statements. Had he any proofs he would have been only too glad to place them before the world; and the telegram would have informed us of them.

Until, consequently, we see Prince BISMARCK's conclusive evidence, we shall continue to disbelieve every one of his statements. However, we are in a position to state from our personal knowledge, some of the statements are untrue. For example Prince BISMARCK affirms he has conclusive evidence “that the Ecumenical Council was cut short on account of the Franco-German War.” “The councils would have been different had the French been victorious.” In the first place it is not true that the Council was cut short by the Franco-German War. It is notorious that the Council continued to sit after the proclamation of this war, and during its progress, and that it was prorogued in consequence of the invasion of the States of the Church by the Sardinian army. BISMARCK must either have a very short memory, or he must be well assured of the gullability of his partisans. In the next place, if the telegram means that the Prince said that the decrees of the Vatican Council would have been different had the French been victorious, the statement is utterly false. The war, or the fear of its consequences, had not the slightest influence on its decrees, and under any circumstances they would have been precisely what they are. If the meaning of BISMARCK be, that the Council would not have been prorogued had the

French been victorious, his statement may be true or false, but we are certain that he has no conclusive evidence one way or the other. What the Prince states about Jesuitical influences, and as to NAPOLEON's being overpowered by persons representing the Vatican, is also absolutely untrue. The very contrary is the fact. The Catholics and the Holy See, instead of wishing for the war or endeavouring to bring it about, were opposed to it, being convinced that it was proclaimed and waged in the cause of the revolution. They considered it a calamity for the Church from the very beginning, and felt convinced that, no matter how it resulted, it could bring only evil and embarrassment on all. These, we know, were the sentiments entertained in Rome at the time the war was proclaimed, and there were many then who regarded NAPOLEON's action in the light of an action done by a man under a judgment, and helping to inflict on himself a well deserved chastisement. But no one in Rome helped to bring about the war, or rejoiced in it. The contrary was the fact.

Is it not strange that a man in the position of BISMARCK should descend to the adoption of calumnious statements in his contest with Catholicity and Christianity? His conduct is ignoble in the extreme, and would disgrace even the shabbiest bigot of the Exeter Hall school. But so it is. Such has been the characteristic of the enemies of the Church from the beginning. Even great men, so soon as they become persecutors of the Church, become mean, and irrational, and untruthful, and we regret to see that even this enlightened age presents us with no exceptions to the general rule.

THE 'OTAGO GUARDIAN' AND THE 'NEW ZEALAND TABLET.'

In his issue of the 6th inst. our contemporary assails us in very unmeasured terms; and his statements in reference to us are so monstrous that it becomes absolutely necessary for us to defend ourselves as soon as possible. Unfortunately, owing to our being very much occupied all day on the 6th and the following morning, we did not read the morning papers of these two days till too late to write anything in reply in time for publication in our present issue; but we shall try and make amends for our delay by paying full and marked attention to the editor of the 'Guardian' in our issue next week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are glad to be enabled to announce that the committee of the Catholic Pic-nic, after defraying all expenses in connection with the fête are in the agreeable position of having a balance of between £40 and £50 in their hands. This is as near an approximate as can be arrived at until the submission of the balance-sheet by the Secretary, which will take place in a few days, when, no doubt the consideration of the appropriation of balance in hand will be entertained. Although this year's celebration has been styled the second annual fête, it has been in reality the first of the kind, the preceding pic-nic having been more of a private character, in which the participation of the outside public had not been expected. However, from the very liberal patronage received from all classes of the community, and the general expressions of satisfaction from all sides, it is more than probable the committee, who so well initiated the project, and carried out the arrangements, will see their way clear for something of a similar nature during the Easter holidays.

The formal ceremony of handing over the Water Works to the Corporation took place on the last day of the year, and was celebrated by a luncheon in the Civic Chambers, to which representatives from the different bodies and most of the influential citizens were invited. The luncheon was catered by Mr Jones, of Wain's Hotel. The chair was occupied by his Worship the Mayor; supported on his right by Messrs Cutten and Elliot, and on his left by Messrs Cargill and James Smith. The ex-Mayor, Councillor Mercer, occupied the vice-chair, Mr Justice Chapman being on his right. After full justice had been done to the excellent repast, the usual loyal toasts were proposed, followed by “The City Council,” “The Colonial Executive,” “The Legislative Council,” “His Honor the Superintendent.” The toast of “The Provincial Council and Executive” was responded to by Mr Stout, in the absence of Mr Donald Reid—a course taken exception to by Mr Gillies, the Speaker, who considered that he was the proper person to respond. It was pointed out by the chairman that Mr Stout being the only member of the Provincial Executive present had been the reason of his selection; but Mr Gillies maintained that in such a case, he himself, and not Mr Fish, should have replied on the part of the Council. Other toasts were proposed and duly responded to by representatives, and at the close of the proceedings, the connection of the Company with the Water Works became a thing of the past.

AMONGST the items of intelligence forwarded by its special correspondent to the 'Guardian' and published in its issue of Wednesday, was one stating that a report had been current of the death of Her Majesty the Queen. Our contemporary, of course, gave the report

for what it was worth, and that we are inclined to believe would be very little. No doubt, had such an important event taken place, there would have been very little likelihood of its reaching any journal in the Colony by a mere side-wind.

We have received from the Dunedin agent, Mr Macedo, "The Irish-Australian Almanac and Directory for 1875." It contains a complete list of all the Catholic hierarchy and clergy in Australia and New Zealand, the different Hibernian and other kindred societies throughout Australasia, and an admirably-selected class of Catholic intelligence generally. In addition to this it is illustrated with portraits of Daniel O'Connell Archbishop Manning, Henry Grattan, Thomas Davis, Isaac Butt, and will be found a most useful book of reference on Catholic subjects. The prices at which it is sold in Dunedin are 1s 4d and 1s.

We have received from Mr Thomas Pavelitch the prospectus of the Dunedin Piggery and Marine Store, the projector being determined to initiate and carry on the proposed industry, even had his efforts not been seconded by the general public. Mr Pavelitch states that there are between three and four hundred shares already taken up, and he purposes calling a meeting in a few days for a further issue of shares.

We are requested to call the attention of visitors to town to the Works of Art exhibited at Messrs Hay and Co's. establishment. The exhibition is open to the public free, and the valuable collection will be submitted in a few days on the Art Union principle. The small sum required for a chance, and the number of prizes offered—being almost one in four—should prove a powerful inducement to speculation.

A few days since the telegraphic columns of the daily journals contained the intelligence that a seat on the New Zealand Bench had been offered to Mr George Higinbotham, of Victoria. There may be truth in the report, but we are very much inclined to doubt it. We are, however, quite sure that even though there were, there is very little likelihood of the gentleman in question accepting the position thus offered. Mr Higinbotham stands at the top of his profession in Victoria, with a practice reaching between £7000 and £8000 per year, and has had before now a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, worth £3000 per year, at his option. Independently, however, of the matter of emoluments, he is looked upon as one of the ablest—as he is undoubtedly the honestest—politicians in the Victorian Legislature, with which he has been closely identified during the past twelve years. It is not likely, then, that he would feel inclined to relinquish so lucrative a practice, or to sever old associations, for the acceptance of a New Zealand judgeship; nor can we see, on the other hand, the necessity of seeking an occupant for the vacant seat outside of our colony. We do not know if the *canard* be an emanation from the fertile brain of the immortal "Knocker" or otherwise; but it most likely to have been set afloat by the imaginative individual who stated that His Honor Mr Justice Chapman would make it a special condition before resigning, that Judge Ward should not be appointed to the vacancy, and, with an equal amount of reliability.

In our last issue we published an account of the conversion of the Queen-mother of Bavaria, a Princess of the Royal House of Prussia, and first cousin of the Emperor William, and we have now to chronicle another convert, of less exalted, but still of very distinguished rank—Lady Beaumont, of Charlton Towers. She is daughter of Lord Kilmaine, an Irish Protestant peer, and widow of the late Lord Beaumont, an English Catholic. Strange to say, not only did her ladyship continue a Protestant during the lifetime of her husband, but both her sons were brought up in the Protestant creed. The oldest of them, however—that is to say, the present Lord Beaumont—turned Catholic when he came of age, and now, after no very great interval of time, his mother, we see, has followed his example.

THE annual school treat of the Catholic School children of Christ-church was given in their grounds, Barbadoes-street, on Monday week. The girls were taken charge of by the nuns in the Convent grounds, and the boys by Mr E. O'Connor in the paddock adjoining their schoolroom. They were amused with foot-races and games during the afternoon, and soon after 5 o'clock partook of a most liberal tea, the cakes, &c., being contributions from the ladies of the congregation and the Sisters of Mercy. After tea, a procession was formed, as follows:—The band, under Mr G. Oppenheim, headed the procession, the girls followed, and then came the boys, bearing banners. The children were all in holiday attire, and presented a very gay and pretty sight. Their teachers and friends accompanied them. The procession proceeded from the church to High street, down High street to the tank opposite Matheson's Agency, and then down Cashel street east to Barbadoes street, and thence along Barbadoes street to the Catholic Boys' school, where Mr Shanley gave them an exhibition of his magic lantern, which highly delighted them. Mr Charles Oakes presided at the piano, and ably assisted Mr Shanley with appropriate music. At the close of the entertainment (says the 'Lyttelton Times'), the boys presented their schoolmaster, M. E. O'Connor, with a very handsome book, as a mark of their esteem. The Rev. Father Belliard was most indefatigable in his endeavors to add to the thorough enjoyment of all present. The band was in attendance during the afternoon, and added greatly to the *éclat* of the whole proceedings. The boys and girls, after three cheers for the Rev. Father Belliard, the nuns, and all kind assisting friends, dispersed about 10 p.m.

From the report of Mr Robert Lee, the Government Inspector of Schools, which occupies a page of the 'New Zealand Times,' we make the following extract with regard to the Boulcott street Catholic School, Wellington, which is under the superintendence of Mr Hurley. Mr Lee reports:—"The results in arithmetic are higher than in any other school in the Province. The other work was satisfactory. The discipline is improved, but not good. Mrs Hurley takes great pains with the younger children. The building

is unsuited for a schoolroom, being too small, too narrow, and too ill-ventilated. It will not accommodate more than sixty." With regard to the Hill street Catholic School, in the same city, the Inspector adds:—"The discipline, attention to cleanliness, and the home lesson-work of this school are the best in the Province. The school-room itself was not tidy, but this was owing very much to the wretched organisation, as the school is literally blocked up with huge, clumsy desks, necessarily so close together, that it is hard for the children to squeeze between them, and good classification is almost impossible. The schoolroom requires windows on the side nearest the road. I missed Wilson, Te Amohau, and other sons of Maori chiefs, who, on my last visit, were most carefully trained by Mr Newlyn."

THE RETURN OF THE VICAR-GENERAL.

OUR readers will be rejoiced to learn that our venerated Vicar-General returned safely to Dunedin on Sunday last, although the Janet Cowan by which the reverend gentleman arrived had a narrow escape on the preceding evening. A telegram reached town on Saturday night stating that a large ship was in a dangerous position off Waikouaiti, and with commendable promptitude the harbor-master made arrangements with the captain of the Geelong tug to go to the assistance of the distressed vessel. On her way down the steamer took Pilot Kelly on board, reaching the Janet Cowan about midnight, and after some difficulty, owing to the heavy sea, a line was conveyed on board and she was towed into harbor, which she reached at midday on Sunday. Father Coleman endeavoured to procure a boat while the ship was at anchor at Waikouaiti, and had he been successful he would have taken his party on shore, and started for Dunedin overland. He has brought with him two clergymen and four nuns for the Dominican Convent, and before his departure made arrangements by which the Christian Brothers may be expected about eighteen months hence. The ladies for the Convent are named in religion Sisters Raymond^a, Alphonses, Genevieve, and Mary; and the priests are the Rev. Fathers Carolan and Kehoe. We are glad to state the Rev. Father Coleman, although not looking as well as when he left in last April, is in the enjoyment of excellent health. He has travelled considerably on the Continent during his brief trip, and visited France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy, and at Rome received the benediction of the Holy Father on behalf of the Catholics of New Zealand. We wish to make it known to all those persons who have contributed with the view of presenting the Vicar-General with some mark of their appreciation of his labors for the Diocese, that an illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns will be presented to him on Tuesday evening the 12th instant, at 7.30 p.m. at St. Joseph's Church. It had been intended that the address and purse should have been presented on the evening of his arrival, but that course was rendered impossible by the unexpected manner in which he arrived some days before the vessel was looked for.

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

ST. JOSEPH'S BRANCH, NO. 73, DUNEDIN.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Contingent in connection with the above lodge, was held in St. Joseph's Schoolroom, on Monday evening. There were a large number of members present, and more than usual interest was evinced in the result of the election for the various offices, which eventuated in the selection of the following:—President, Bro. D. Fox; Vice-president, Bro. D. Heffernan; Secretary, Bro. J. T. Harris; Warden, Bro. A. Corrigan; Guardian, Bro. M. Carr. A vote of thanks was carried unanimously to Bros. Connor and Moylan, of the parent lodge, for the interest they had at all times taken in the progress of the Contingent. Bros. P. Daniels, A. Corrigan, D. Fox, and P. Hagerly, volunteered to enliven the next meeting of the lodge with readings, recitations, &c., it being also agreed that meetings should be held monthly in future. The usual votes of thanks to the retiring officers, and the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

AUCKLAND BRANCH, NO. 81.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Auckland Branch, No. 81, of the H.A.C.B.S., was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Wednesday last, 16th ult. The following gentlemen were elected and initiated members:—Dr Wood, W. O'Burne, and J. O'Brien. A letter was received from the Fountain of Friendship Lodge, I.O.O.F. Moved by P.P., Bro. Fullen, and carried unanimously, that a hearty vote of thanks be given to the lodge for the uniform courtesy and friendship manifested by it to this branch since its formation. The following office-bearers were then elected for the ensuing six months:—J. Clarke, President; J. Little, Vice-president; B. Hamil, Secretary; M. Dervin, Treasurer; M. Gallagher, Warden; H. Haydon, Guardian. The election of the rest of the officers was deferred till the next meeting night. Bro. J. Little gave notice that he would move, at the next meeting, "That the Branch should celebrate next St. Patrick's Day by a procession to church to hear mass, after which by a procession to one of the numerous gardens to have sports." You will see by this that the members of this Branch intend to do their best to make St. Patrick's Day a thoroughly enjoyable one. I believe it is intended to ask the Grahamstown, Otahuhu, and Onehunga Branches to co-operate with the Auckland Branch on that occasion. I trust they will, and then we may reasonably hope to have one of the finest turns-out there has ever been in this Province. We expect to have our band, so generously presented to us by our chaplain, Father O'Dwyer, in full working order by that time, and as they have a capital band at the Thames we will not be short of music.

ST. JOHN'S BRANCH, NAPIER.

The half-yearly meeting of the above Branch took place in the Hibernian Hall on Wednesday evening, 15th ult., for the special purpose of electing officers for the ensuing six months. The only office for which there was more than one nomination was that of President. For this office Bro. John Barry, of Faradale, and Bro. J. B. Rearden were nominated. The result of the ballot showed 21 votes for Bro. Rearden, and 20 for Bro. Barry. The President, Bro. Browne, declared Bro. J. A. Rearden President for the ensuing six months. Bro. T. Fox was elected Vice-president; Bro. F. Shanly, Secretary; Bro. J. N. Bowerman, Treasurer; Bro. M. Hayden, Warden; and Mr. P. Cranmy, Guardian. The Secretary reported having received a full set of regalia for the officers of this Branch. It was resolved to send to the E.D. for thirty members' sashes. Almost at every meeting there are new members added to this Branch, and it bids fair to be one of the most flourishing in the Society. Although only established three months, over £50 has already been forwarded to Melbourne for goods, and it is believed that nearly as much more will have to be forwarded within the next three months.

MEMBER.

THE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

We are pleased to see that the management have carried out the suggestion made by the Press, and withdrawn "Cinderella" for the substitution of such pieces as "The Grand Duchess" and "Genevieve de Brabant." The attendance at the Princess Theatre on the last two nights of the week was a marked contrast to that during the presentation of "Blue Beard" or "Cinderella," and must have been a convincing proof to the treasury of the wisdom of the change. During the short time which has elapsed since their return, the company have appeared in four operas; and although those presented have been the work of the same composer, the fact is to be accounted for by the nature of the pieces chosen. The compositions of Offenbach consist so materially of sparkling wit, humorous by-play, and mirth-provoking situations as to partake considerably of the burlesque, a reason, no doubt, which influenced the management in their production at this particular season. It were almost impossible to do justice to Miss Alice May for her representation of the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein. Indeed, in that, as in all other of Miss May's delineations, she so thoroughly identifies herself with the character she sustains, as to make it a matter of impossibility to criticize her otherwise than favorably. In such characters as the Grand Duchess, and as Drogan in "Genevieve de Brabant" she appears so thoroughly to enjoy the eccentricities which she portrays, that she seems brimful of fun and humor, a charm which carries considerable sway with an audience; while it is needless to say that her rendering of the music allotted to her is always as artistic as it is accurate. "Genevieve de Brabant" was put upon the stage in a style which reflects great credit on the management, and in the scene where the Duke departs for Palestine the representation of the engine was so perfect as to secure for Mr Huntley, under whose superintendence the machinery is placed, a call before the curtain. As the secession of Mr Rainford has caused some difference in the arrangements of the company, a re-casting of the characters was necessary. The Duke de Brabant, as on their former visit was represented by Mr Hallam, and he must be congratulated on the very marked improvement which has taken place since he appeared in the character before. As the gens d'armes were personated by Messrs. Rainford and Vernon on previous occasions, the vacancy caused by the absence of the former was filled by Mr Templeton, his original character of Charles Martel being given to Mr Lester. We can scarcely say that Mr Templeton as Sergeant Grab was equal to Mr Rainford in the same character; but the difference was not nearly so marked as that between Mr Templeton as Charles Martel and Mr Lester's rendering. On Monday evening Miss May was suffering from the effects of a severe cold, but on the following night she was so ill as to be compelled to claim the indulgence of the audience by speaking the part allotted to Drogan. Nevertheless, she bravely struggled through to the end rather than disappoint those present, and the manner in which she was greeted throughout the evening was a convincing proof of the position she holds in public favor, and a marked expression of sympathy for her under her affliction.

WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

"A MERRY Christmas and a happy New Year to you" is the greeting everywhere met with for the last few days, and is the greeting I beg to transfer to you. We in Wellington have more than ordinary reason to be proud of our Christmas. We have a new bishop who has already made a profound impression on his flock; we have a new priest; we had the Cathedral beautifully illuminated and dressed with Nature's sweetest colour in a manner which far surpassed previous years, owing to the indefatigable labor of our new priest Father Kearney. His Lordship celebrated pontifical High Mass at midnight, Christmas day, Father Petit Jean acting as deacon, Father Forrest sub-deacon, and Father Kearney master of the ceremonies. After the reading of the first Gospel his Lordship delivered a truly eloquent, learned, and impressive sermon on the Gospel, and showed how the Church has confounded from time to time the arguments set forth by Professor Tyndal and his co-believers.

The services rendered by the choir during and before the solemn sacrifice cannot be sufficiently appreciated, particularly the part taken by Miss O'Keefe who has a magnificent clear voice, and with Miss Macnamara taking second part, the rendering of the Venite Adoremus was most befitting.

On Saturday morning hundreds started for the Hutt pic-nic

and bazaar in aid of the new church to be built at the Upper Hutt by Father M'Caughley. The place is about 20 miles from here and most people took advantage of the train as far as the Lower Hutt, about a third of the way, and got into coaches which were there in waiting for them in procession order, his Lordship's carriage first he being accompanied by Fathers Forrest and Kearney. Mrs Sharp, Mrs O'Shea, Mrs Clifford, and several other ladies of the committee had stalls with all the necessary articles for a successful bazaar, including some very fine clocks, a double barrelled gun (which, bye the bye, fell to Father Kearney), model steam engines, a bound copy of the N. Z. TABLET, and a handsome saddle horse (but you must not confound this prize with those that were on the tables). It is not exactly known what the clear proceeds are yet, but they are estimated at from £200 to £250. With what is on hand already and other promised subscriptions Father M'Caughley will thus be enabled to leave his memory unforgotten in the upper Hutt, as Father Guatenoire has left at the lower Hutt, and Father Cummins at Makara.

We are expecting five other clergymen from home *via* Sydney, they may be here any day, and they are badly wanted. It was hoped that Father Kearney would be stationed in Wellington principally to assist Father O'Reilly in the Te Aro end of the town, but amidst universal regret he is leaving for Nelson to-morrow; but of those who will regret his departure from here as many will regret the cause which led to it. It appears Father Bensfield of Nelson is very unwell, so much so that he is unable to perform the sacred functions of his office and all the labor has fallen on Father Garin, who is unable to bear it, and it is hoped that Father Kearney is sent there only for a time, either until Father Bensfield has recovered, or until the new clergymen arrive.

The examinations of the schools for prizes were held the week before last and a large amount was spent in the purchase of prizes. Mrs Sharp, ever indefatigable in the success of St. Joseph's, gave an entertainment for the purpose of getting up a prize fund for the boys, and she was heartily assisted by Mrs Allen, Mrs E. MacDonal, Miss Thomas, Mr Wiggins Mr Borders, &c. The proceeds were close on £10. Mrs Sharp presented the prizes to the boys on the 24th inst., in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen. The first prize consisting of a beautiful writing desk was presented to Master O. P. Dynch, the second, a box of mathematical instruments, was presented to Master Cosgrove. The value of the prizes distributed amounted to about £6. At the conclusion of the presentation Mr Hurley, in a few appropriate words, presented Mrs Sharp, on behalf of the children, with a unique holy water font of Italian workmanship. Father Forrest presented the prizes at the Convent and his Lordship presented them at St. Mary's.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL EXAMINATION, NAPIER.

The annual examination and distribution of prizes took place on Friday, 18th ult., at the above school. On entering this school, a stranger is at once fully impressed that it is replete with every requisite for imparting to the youthful mind all the principal branches of a thorough English education. We believe this to be the largest school in the province; indeed the increase which has taken place within the last four years, speaks volumes for the ability of its energetic master, Mr J. A. Kearden.

At the upper end of the building was a raised platform, on which was displayed a very choice selection of works beautifully bound; also some splendid engravings and pictures. It was quite apparent that no expense was spared to induce the pupils to emulate each other in order to be prize-winners.

This year, in addition to the prizes above alluded to, the Inspector of Schools, in order to show his appreciation of the progress the boys had made since his previous visit, very kindly sent seven works to be distributed amongst them. Mr S. Carnell has again this year sent his usual and praiseworthy gift of five volumes, with which the boys seem delighted. Indeed, we think his example might be followed, not only to this, but also to other school throughout the town and province, with very great effect on the children attending them.

At the hour announced, several ladies and gentlemen arrived, and the examination commenced by visiting each of the reading classes. It was truly astonishing what proficiency was shown, not only by the elder, but also by the little ones, in this very essential branch. Next followed the inspection of copy-books. All present concurred that for penmanship, neatness, and cleanliness, they had not seen anything equal to it. For this inspection it was necessary that the pupils should go to their respective seats, and return to a straight line extending the entire length of the school. These different movements were conducted in the most orderly, and even with military precision. Indeed, with the slightest movement of a small instrument, scarcely perceptible to a stranger, Mr Rearden could rivet the attention of every one of over one hundred and twenty pupils present.

The next subjects were geometry and arithmetic, in each of which, together with cyphering, the boys of this school now, as on former occasions, showed very great ability, and proved that hereafter they will be capital accountants.

The drawing and printing elicited the admiration of all present, and showed ability far in advance of the age of many of them.

Geography was the next branch of examination. The boys were placed at each map—of which there are a great number around the walls,—and showed an efficiency seldom to be met with, not only in the local, but likewise in this universal subject.

The time had now arrived for the distribution of prizes, when P. Bourke, Esq., kindly consented to present them. Having addressed the pupils, exhorting them to continue to progress in the same manner they had done throughout the past year, he very kindly, in presenting each prize, added a few appropriate remarks, which, no doubt, left a very favorable impression on many of his hearers.

The following letter was read from His Honor the Superintendent, excusing his absence:—

"Napier, Dec. 18, 1874.

"Dear Sir,—I had hoped to have been able to attend the distribution of prizes at your school to-day, but I have been so busy I could not get away from the office. I am glad to hear from Mr Colenso, that the examination of your boys was as satisfactory on this occasion as it has always been.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"J. D. ORMOND.

"Mr J. A. Rearden,
"St. Mary's School."

The following were the principal prize-takers:—

Geometry—R. Maney and C. Cowper.
Arithmetic—W. H. Carnell, W. Broughton, and W. Vaughan.
Writing—T. Ashton, W. Taylor, E. Brenton.
Reading—A. Maney, G. Buaton, H. M'Greedy.
Drawing—W. Vaughan, M. Carroll, T. Hayden.
Geography—F. Maney, E. Reed, G. Cowper.
Grammar—J. Franklin, R. C. Cowper, H. Reardon.

At the conclusion of the distribution, Mr P. Bourke requested the recipients to take care of and appreciate each of their prizes, and informed them how happy he was to have the pleasure of distributing them on this occasion.

It was then announced to them by Mr J. A. Rearden, that they would have three weeks' holidays, and trusted, by their conduct during that period, they would impress upon all with whom they came in contact the principles that were imparted to them at school.—'Hawke's Bay Herald.'

THE NON-EDUCATING NATIONS.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, in his address to the Ontario teachers, is so rich in suggestion, though so poor in thoughts, that we return to him again. Again we shall show that he is mighty in his facts.

But, there is no reasoning against facts; and Professor Smith states it as a fact, on his faith as a historian, that the Catholic countries do not educate. "Which are the non-educating nations?" he inquires, and at once gives the reply: "Spain and her colonies, Portugal, Italy, Austria and Belgium." Let it be now our turn to inquire. We shall speedily find that there is not the slightest foundation for the Professor's statement. He marvels at the torpid state of the Belgian mind, seeing that Belgium possessed "a large manufacturing element which generally carries with it activity of mind." This is new to us. However much the long and weary hours of factory labor may promote activity of the hands and fingers, they certainly do not favor the cultivation of the mind. The Belgian people, however, notwithstanding the impediment which such labor throws in the way of mental culture, by no means neglect to improve their minds. They still cherish their celebrated university—Louvain—which remains in the present age an eloquent witness of the zeal of bygone ages, even in Catholic Belgium, for the diffusion of knowledge. There are, moreover, public primary schools all over the country, which bring the blessing of education within the reach of the poorest of the people. Can Professor Smith be really ignorant of all this? Or, is he not aware of the great exertions in the cause of knowledge of the numerous Catholic societies which conduct educational institutions throughout Belgium? In 1871, the society called "the Christian Brothers," alone had forty-six houses, 462 Brothers, almost all engaged in teaching, and 15,014 pupils. The learned Professor appears to have discovered that education is at last making some headway in Spain, where, as everybody else knows, it has greater obstacles, than ever to contend against. For nearly a century back there has been no peace or settled order of things in Spain. There was, indeed, something like a period of repose during the more prosperous days of the ex-Queen Isabella. But it was only the calm which precedes the storm. Notwithstanding such unfavorable circumstances, the Spanish people still continued to be educated, although not so successfully as in those more happy times of political tranquility, which Mr Smith, in his felicitous style of expression, calls the days of "ecclesiastical intolerance." There may not be now the same facilities for school education as in bygone times. But the people, nevertheless, are still educated. They do not, it is true, like some people who have greater pretensions, so generally learn to spell wrongly and bungle through the rule of three; but they are educated in a high sense in all the moral and social duties. They are trained in habits of self-control and of obedience to parents. They are taught to honor the family relations and to respect all the great social duties of which it is the source. They excel in their knowledge of the various avocations of life. Their sobriety is proverbial. And this is no slight merit, occupying, as is well known they do, a country abounding in all varieties of the produce of the grape. Add to this, that there is no people on the face of the earth who have a nicer appreciation of political liberty. Witness the whole north of Spain, where no sovereign or system of rule ever has been or ever will be accepted, that not does not become bound to respect and maintain their "fueros," in other words, their rights and liberties. A people lost in ignorance does not have much concern about such things. As we have already seen, that well informed writer, Mr Laing ('Notes of a Traveller') states that "even in Spain the education of the common people in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, manners and morals, is, at least, as generally diffused, and as faithfully promoted by the clerical body as in Scotland." It will be remembered that our Professor classes Scotland among the most educating of the reformed nations.

The great Catholic Empire of Austria is also enumerated among the non-educating countries. O, Professor! when or where will thy presumption end? Or art thou, who dost profess to be learned, in a state of hopeless ignorance? Austria, with her nine

universities and numerous other educational institutions, has, undeniably, some claim to be considered an educating country. In her nine universities—Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Padua, Pavia*, Lemberg, Gratz, Innsbruck, and Olmutz—four hundred and nineteen professors hold chairs, and give lessons to sixteen thousand students. The immense numbers of highly educated men who are, by means of these seats of learning, distributed over the land are not, surely, so untrue to the light with which they have been favored, as to endeavor to check the diffusion of knowledge. Nor could they do so, even if so inclined. For, as in all Catholic countries, so there are, everywhere in Austria, primary schools and educational institutions of every grade and for every class, so that it is scarcely possible for any of the people to be without the benefit of an education suited to the profession, trade, calling, state, or position in society to which they belong.

The catalogue of non-educating nations would have been far from complete without Italy. As the Catholic Church has its chief seat and centre there, of course, greater efforts must be made than anywhere else, to keep the people in ignorance. It was not always so in Italy. That favored land was once the abode of high philosophy and elegant literature. It gloried in its Augustan age. But alas! how fallen. If certain professors are to be believed, moral darkness overspreads the sunny clime, and the influence which has taken the place of imperial power and prestige labors, and with fatal success, to exclude the light of letters and of science. How do the facts of history sustain such *enlightened* views. Scarcely had the mighty influence alluded to shaken off its fetters, after centuries of imperial tyranny, when it was able to renew the age of intellect, which barbarism and unbelief had swept away. Augustan Italy rejoiced in its bright galaxy of orators, poets, annalists, elegant writers whose names still live. That Italy, notwithstanding, was doomed to perish. The smoke of its ruins was still floating on the summer air, when a new day of intellectual splendor began to dawn. It owed nothing save the recollections of the past to the intellect of heathen Italy, which was departed never to return. There was now a new Italy and a new Rome. Their origin and growth were more rapid and wonderful than the astounding progress and extension of the empire by which they were preceded. Whilst the new reign grew in strength and extended far and wide its unwonted power, it failed not to array itself in robes of beauty suited to its high estate. Science and letters were its handmaids, and they cast around it a halo of glory which time shall never dim. The high merit of its early champions and defenders will be appreciated in every age. The strong eloquence of Lactantius and Tertullian will never be surpassed. The philosophy of Heathen Rome and that of intellectual Greece to boot, seek in vain to cope with the teachings of Ambrose and Augustine. And it is the land of such philosophers and masters of language, that is now branded as the abode of ignorance! It was only at the time of the "Reformation" and through the influence of this more recent power, that Italy and the other nations began to awaken somewhat from the intellectual sleep of ages! How does this view, in such vogue with men like Professor Smith, consist with the well known fact that the great revival of letters and learning which extend to all the European nations commenced in Italy a full century before the "Reformation" came to renew the wars and the barbarism of by-gone times. By the time of the terrible religious revolution, this revival shone forth in meridian splendour, and so intimately connected was it with Rome and the Church of Rome that the age which beheld it was called THE AGE OF LEO X., even as the most lettered epoch of ancient Rome was styled the Augustan age.

It would appear to be the destiny of Christian Rome to repair the losses inflicted on mankind by war and its inseparable attendants—crime and ignorance. No sooner were the devastations of the French or rather European revolution at an end, and the Papal city once more under the wise and mild sway of its legitimate ruler, than prosperity returned to long suffering Rome, and, together with it, all the humanizing arts of peace. Letters were held in honor as of old. Rome and Italy became patterns to other cities and nations, in their zeal for the diffusion of knowledge. The seven Universities of the Papal States were once more in vigor, that of Rome imparting the higher branches of education to 660 students. But, this was not all. "There are here," says the learned Baron Géramb, writing from Rome, "various secondary establishments where select masters teach the elements of literature. The poor have schools where they send their children, so that the father of a family who leaves his offspring to remain in ignorance, is more culpable in Rome than elsewhere. The number of free schools is almost infinite, and the proselytism for instruction is become one of the characteristics, not merely of the higher orders, but of all pious people. I repeat it, then, my dear friend, and that with a deep conviction of its truth, that Rome is the seat of science as well of faith." (Journey to Rome, letter XXV.) Mr Laing, an able Protestant writer, favors us with more precise details. "In every street in Rome, there are, at short distances, public primary schools, for the education of the children of the lower and middle classes. Rome, with a population of 158,678 souls, has 372 public primary schools, with 482 teachers and 14,099 children attending them. Berlin, with a population about double that of Rome, has only 264 schools." Well may the honest writer add: "The statistical fact that Rome has above a hundred schools more than Berlin, for a population little more than half that of Berlin, puts to flight a world of humbug." What say you, Professor Smith? "Is it asked" continues Mr Laing, "what is taught to the people of Rome by all these schools? Precisely what is taught at Berlin, reading and writing, arithmetic, geography, languages, religious doctrine of some sort." (Notes of a Traveller.) Nothing more need now be said about "non-educating nations." In conclusion, we shall only beg to borrow an expression from Mr Laing and advise Professor Smith, if he desires to enjoy a successful literary career (a man of his calibre cannot hope for a very brilliant one), on this continent to refrain, in future, from all endeavors, which must necessarily prove futile, to *humbug* the natives.—'Catholic Review.'

* Padua and Pavia are not now in the Austrian Empire.

SCIENCE FOR ROMAN CATHOLICS.

THE Rev. Professor of Natural Theology at the Catholic University College, in answer to "M.A." and "Cantab," had the following letter in the London 'Times':—

"SIR,—Will you permit me to say a few words in reply to 'M.A.' and 'Cantab's' letters in the 'Times' of Saturday? I will endeavour to be as brief as I can; but, as I shall have to quote, I fear I shall not be able to be as brief as I would.

"As to 'M.A.'s' letter:—The sole, supreme, and final Papal tribunal is the Pope himself in his supreme capacity, when speaking *ex cathedra*—that is, according to the definition of the Vatican Council, 'when discharging the function of pastor and doctor of all Christians, he defines, by his supreme Apostolic authority, that a doctrine concerning faith or morals is to be held by the universal Church.' It is, therefore, recognised and admitted by all that the Roman congregations (which act by Papal, just as our law courts act by Royal, authority, and are, in part, composed of cardinals, dignitaries inferior to the Pope) are subordinate tribunals; and if the Pope assists at their deliberations or approves their conclusions, he approves them as being the conclusions of a subordinate tribunal. Thus Fromond of Louvain, an anti-Copernican and a contemporary of Galileo, writing after the two congregations had decided against Copernicanism, says in his 'Anti-Aristarchus': 'I would not dare as yet to condemn the Copernicans of open heresy, unless I were to see another more express decree emanate from the head of the Church himself. Nevertheless, the Copernican opinion is at least rash, and has one foot within the limits of heresy, unless the Holy See determine otherwise.' So that even an opponent of Copernicanism did not treat the decrees as final or proceeding from supreme authority; and Cardinal Bellarmine, one of the principal persons concerned in passing them, spoke at the time of their being rescinded should a demonstration of the heliocentric theory be found (Whewell, 'History of Scientific Ideas,' vol. i., p. 306). Thus far of the substance of 'M.A.'s' letter; the names of the individual cardinals instrumental in passing the decree are, like some other matters, accurately or inaccurately stated by him, of no essential importance; the circumstance that one of these cardinals afterwards became Pope has no bearing on the finality of the decision he concurred in pronouncing when cardinal (just as an opinion of a counsel afterwards made a judge will not rank among judicial precedents); and the cases of Copernicus and Foscarini present, as is well known, less difficulty than that of Galileo.

"'Cantab,' in the most positive manner, affirms that the words 'another world and other men under the earth, or sun and moon,' by which the opinion ascribed to Virgilius by S. Boniface, and declared by Pope Zachary to be 'perverse and wicked,' is described, have always had this clear and definite meaning, that the world in question was the opposite side of our (spheroidal) earth, enlightened by our sun and moon; and that there was never any dispute as to its inhabitants, if it had any, being of the same race as we. All which is as inaccurate as it can well be. Baronius (in 'Annales,' ad. ann. 748, n. 2) Pagi (in his notes on Baronius), and Natalis Alexander (in his 'Ecclesiastical History,' vol. v., p. 652, col. 1), all declare the opinion ascribed to Virgilius to have been that this other world was enlightened by another sun and moon. This indeed is the most natural way to read the passage; '*seu sol et luna*,' following as it does on '*alius mundus et alii homines sub terra*,' would appear to require that *alius sol* and *alia luna* should be understood, especially in the mouths of those by whom the opinion of Virgilius was described, for they believed, it will be remembered, in the flatness of the earth. De Morgan, in his 'Budget of Paradoxes' (page 24), also declares that Virgilius was accused of believing that there is another world under ours, with another sun and moon; 'another earth under ours—turned the other way, probably like the second piece of bread and butter in a sandwich, with a sun and moon of its own.' De Morgan opined that, as I suggested in my former letter, Virgilius had been misunderstood; that his notion was perhaps in reality that there are Antipodes, but that this was misconstrued by persons who did not understand it. Aventinus (Thurmaier), in his 'Historia Boiorum' (l. 3, p. 172, ed. 1627), comes to the same conclusion:—'*Contra opinionem vulgi, et D. Aurelii Augustini, et forte aliorum, docuerat (Virgilius) . . . circumfundi terræ homines undique, et conversis pedibus stare. Hoc ita acceptum est, quasi Virgilius alium mundum, alios sub terrâ homines, alium denique solem, atque aliam lunam assereretur.*'

"Bayle, in the article on 'Virgilius,' from which 'Cantab' obtained his quotations from Kepler (who, as all the world knows, was a Protestant) and from Welsher, says nearly the same thing—that part of the accusation was that in this other world there were other stars different from those which rise on our horizon—while he adds (I submit without any foundation) that he was also condemned for holding the doctrine of the Antipodes. And Welsher, while he says that Virgilius held that doctrine, in the very next sentence to that which 'Cantab' has quoted, tells us that his opinion was incorrectly reported to S. Boniface, and, consequently, by him to the Pope:—'*Ea ignoratione audientium perperam accepta detortaque longe alio sensu ad Bonifacium perlata, offensioem præbuisse sementem.*' Kepler had apparently not given much attention to the question, and is, consequently, reprehended by Bayle for implying that Virgilius was a bishop at the time at which these transactions occurred.

"I fear, sir, that I have exhausted both my time and your space. I must, therefore, crave your indulgence, if, as to the question of identity of race, I appeal merely to Neander in the part of his history cited in my last letter, to Whewell ('History of the Inductive Sciences,' vol. i., p. 197), and to Augustine ('De Civitate Dei,' l. xvi., c. 9); and as to the question whether the pronouncement of Zachary was *ex cathedra*, to the facts that no one has ever supposed it to have been so, and that there is no evidence that it

was so. To make out even a faint semblance of a case, 'Cantab' is obliged to parallel private correspondence with public documents, and even in the instance which he imagines the Papal declaration would certainly not be a definition *ex cathedra*.

"I remain, sir, yours very sincerely,

"ROBERT FRANCIS CLARKE.

"Catholic University College."—'Weekly Register.'

THE PHYSIQUE OF THE ROYALTY OF EUROPE.

By all the laws of the physiologists, the Royal caste, which intermarries much, which is bred unavoidably in luxury, and which is at least as dissolute as an aristocratic group, ought to be losing its physical vitality, but it is not losing it at all. The sovereigns, actual or potential, of Europe would make a formidable squadron of dragoons. The Emperor of Germany is perhaps the finest man physically who has reigned since Charlemagne. Any colonel in the guards would accept his son as a most hopeful recruit. His nephew, the Red Prince, is as formidable a hussar as ever rode. The Emperor of Austria is as stately of person as an ideal king. The eldest Wittliebach is a wild rider, who delights in midnight galloping. The Prince of Wales, whose pedigree stretches, if not to Odin, far past Egbert, rides as straight to hounds as a professional whip. The King of Italy, the coronet of whose ancestor was closed before Charlemagne died, is a successful chamois hunter, a good cavalry officer, and a man for whom danger has an actual charm. His eldest son is as strong as himself; and his younger son, Amadeo, a man of reckless personal gallantry. The eldest Romanoff is almost gigantic, and endures uncomplainingly fatigues which try the constitutions of his aide-de-camps. The Bourbons seem more worn, but one of them, the Duc d'Aumale, is the very type of the cultivated, but over-stern, general; Don Carlos is six foot one; another, Don Carlos's soldier brother, is a Murat; a third, the Comte d'Eu, is believed in Brazil to be a general of unusual capacity; and a fourth served with distinction throughout the Franco-German War.—'Spectator.'

GENERAL NEWS.

For newspaper enterprise New York is the one place on earth. Gordon Bennett, of the 'Herald' not only gave at his own expense the splendid long-range prize carried off by the Irish team, but he published in the 'Herald' the next morning after the contest a kind of report of the great event that made even Americans stare. There was a page of excellent letter-press, describing everything, the ground at Creedmoor, the spectators, the competitors, the firing, and with this report was given a number of wood engravings, each representing a target, and showing not only the "outer," "centre," and the "bull's eye," but also the very spot on the target where every bullet hit. This unique way of recording the comparative skill and success of the Irish and American marksmen took immensely in New York. The 'Herald' was all the rage. It was published in the morning at the usual price, ten cents, or fivepence, a copy, and at noon that day a copy was in demand for a dollar. When anything strikes an American's fancy, he is ready to pay for having it.

We get from the London 'Morning Advertiser' particulars of the canal to be cut across the Isthmus of Corinth—a work once undertaken by Julius Caesar, and more than one ruler of Corinth. The canal, which is to take six years to complete, will be about the same number of miles in length, that being the width of the isthmus at its narrowest point. It is to have a depth of 27ft. with a breadth of 39 feet at the bottom. Half-way between the extremities there is to be a dock of 25,000 square yards in extent, and of sufficient depth to receive the largest vessels. The concession is for ninety-nine years, and the estimated cost of the undertaking is about £800,000.

The 'Journal de Florence' notes that within the past six weeks or so, the Italian papers are constantly harping on the necessity of the Government's destroying and prohibiting the Catholic Associations which exist at present in Italy. The Government has caused the question to be studied, but the leading ministers are decidedly of opinion that the suppression of the associations aforesaid will be utterly useless as they will spring up under other names immediately. Moreover, a law suppressing them will involve nothing short of a complete revival of the constitution.

We take the following items of intelligence from the 'Tablet,' of October 3:—

The question of the Orenoque is again before the public. In spite of the semi-official declaration that nothing had been done in the matter by the French Government, it is now alleged that the vessel has been transferred from the control of the Ambassador to that of the Minister accredited to the Italian Government, and that this step is a preliminary to its removal from Italian waters. The 'Armonia,' of Florence, goes so far as to announce that M. de Corcelles has signified to his Government that as soon as the Orenoque is recalled from Civita Vecchia, and no longer at the disposal of the Pope, he will resign his post, as M. de Bourgoing did for a similar reason. We must wait for better information before we give credence to all these reports. The French Government, one would think, would not take any action in the matter of the Orenoque unless a good deal of pressure was put upon it, and it is scarcely likely that the Italian Government has urged the matter warmly enough to force a change in the existing arrangements. It is, however, of course, possible that the difficulties about Spain may render the Cabinet of Versailles extremely anxious to remove any possible source of embarrassment from its foreign relations, and a Paris telegram positively states that the Orenoque departed on Wednesday.

The persecution in the Canton of Geneva has advanced a step during the past month. Early in September the Government resolved to get rid of all the Catholic incumbents of the five-and-

twenty parishes. It called on them accordingly to take the illicit and schismatical oath prescribed by the law passed for this purpose. The curés, of course, one and all refused, and instead of the ceremony of administering the oath, the State Council had to content itself on the day fixed with reading the refusals and decreeing the depositions of all the incumbents. The letters notifying the promulgation of this decree were sent off at once, and the parish priests read them to their flocks on the following Sunday, stating at the same time that they themselves would still be the only lawful pastors, and that the secular power was utterly incapable of recalling a jurisdiction which it had not conferred. The problem now to be resolved by the "Superior Ecclesiastical Council," on whose shoulders the Council of State has thrown the task, is to find twenty-five apostate priests to fill the vacancies. The Government has doubled the pay, but finds it, nevertheless, extremely difficult to beat up recruits. They are not to be had on the spot, and must be procured from France and elsewhere; and then there are sometimes inconvenient questions at issue between the imported ecclesiastics and the civil tribunals of the country whence they come. Another difficulty, moreover, has to be met. These gentlemen have sometimes what the Geneva Ecclesiastical Council consider very old-fashioned ideas about their clerical character, and do not like, as P. Hyacinthe did not like, being treated as "religious employes" of the Government. They talk vaguely about a future Bishop, and do not quite feel comfortable at the Episcopal authority being vested in a Council composed of one steel-grinder, one ex-cabman, a few haberdashers, a retired cheesemonger, four or five laborers, a sprinkling of schoolmasters—all Free-thinkers—and only three apostate priests of their own sort.

Mgr. Lothar von Kübel, Bishop of Leuca, and Administrator of the vacant Archbishopric of Freiburg in Baden, has been received on his return to that city with an ovation, the object of which, even according to a correspondent of the 'Times,' "was perhaps something deeper than to give a mere 'Hoch' to Bishop Kübel after his few days' absence." He had been assailed in his own city by Bishop Reinkens in a speech of very coarse invective, in which he was styled "an imposter of a Bishop," "no true Bishop, only a so-called Bishop *in partibus infidelium*, placed in Freiburg to do the work of the Papal party without the consent of the State," and so forth. The correspondent of the 'Times' thinks that "most people who have the cause of the Old-Catholics at heart, as a purely religious movement, will have observed with regret the prominence given to German politics by the Congress of Freiburg, and the strong language and the hard words used towards those who do not see their way at present, conscientiously, to a *per saltum* movement into the open arms of Bishop Reinkens." But if the Old-Catholic cause is not a political cause in alliance with the State pretensions to supremacy in religious matters, what is it? and how can it attack the Catholic Church otherwise than by representing it as an enemy to the State, which it is not. "This man is no friend to Cæsar" is its perpetual war-cry. But what the good Freiburgers thought was to be gathered from their procession of a thousand torch-bearers, their illumination of lored fires, their repeated cheers for the Pope, the prayer of one of the principal citizens—"May Almighty God strengthen us, and grant us patience as well as courage and grace, in order to withstand such attacks as they ought to be withstood"—and the response of "thousands of voices," to his concluding words: "Long live our rightful and most worthy Bishop, Lothar von Kübel, Lebe Hoch, Hoch, Hoch, Hoch!"

To the summons of the Government, calling on him to resign his See, the Bishop of Paderborn has sent the reply which was of course expected from him. He tells the President of the province—who is, we believe, at least nominally a Catholic—that the acts for which he is called upon to renounce his Bishopric proceeded from no spirit of opposition to the State, but were defensive acts necessary for the performance of his duties. It is not opposing the State, adds Bishop Martin, to obtain from assisting in the execution of laws, in carrying out which he could not take any part without becoming a wretched traitor against the Church and a perjured Bishop. And he points out that in his recent Pastorals, so far from doing anything to trouble public peace, tranquility, and order, he has done his best to preserve them. He cannot, of course, comply with the summons to resign his spiritual functions, and concludes by declaring that if the Ober-President thinks it far this reason his duty to prosecute him before the tribunal for ecclesiastical affairs, and if that tribunal should actually pronounce his deprivation, he shall declare that judgment to be completely null and invalid, inasmuch as the authority of the State did not confer upon him those functions, and is, consequently, incompetent to take them from him. The protest, which is based on common sense as well as religion, will of course be as ineffectual as that of the Archbishop of Posen.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the 'Ballarat Star' the following 'horrible narrative':—"The late Baron Rotschild left by his will the enormous sum of £44,800,000, which he divided in the following way:—To his eldest son £20,000,000; to his wife, £8,000,000, and £800,000 of plate, furniture, houses, &c.; to his second son, £8,000,000; to his third son, £6,000,000; and to his grandson, £2,000,000. The weight of this colossal fortune in gold, calculating fifty sovereigns to the pound, would be 400 tons; and if a person commenced to count it, say thirty sovereigns a minute for five hours a day, he would be 13½ years at his task. The interest per year for the first son, at 5 per cent., is a £1,000,000 a year; second, £400,000; third, £300,000; grandson, £100,000; and the wife, £440,000. It is equal to half the yearly revenue of Great Britain, and would pay the interest on the national debt for two years."

The 'Weekly Register and Catholic Standard' says that the Duke of Norfolk has subscribed for three years £1,000 annually to the current expenses of the Catholic University College at Kensington.

TRIBUTE TO A NOBLE LIFE.

THE following article from the 'N. Y. Times,' is an interesting and reasonable testimony to a devoted Jesuit missionary:—

A little more than fifty years ago a small band of Jesuit missionaries came from Belgium to America, with the avowed purpose of devoting their lives to the conversion of the Indians of the Plains to the religion of Christ. Under the leadership of Father de Smet, one of the most noted men produced in the nineteenth century by the famous order, they began their ministrations among the Indians of Missouri River, and gradually extended them throughout the Northwest, until, in 1840, Father de Smet had penetrated to Oregon, where his labors were attended with great success. The tiny band of zealots, free from the temptations of the world, remote from the field of politics, where ambition might have whispered in their ears, led lives of heroic self-sacrifice, and by constant examples of dignified and holy conduct did incalculable good among the savage tribes. Year by year they finally dropped away, and were buried in humble graves; and now the last but one has succumbed, full of years and good works. Father Helias, who died last week at Taos, Mo., and whose funeral is shortly to be held in St. Louis, was the first Catholic priest who celebrated Mass west of St. Louis, and for thirty-five years was a hardy laborer among the savages on the plains between St. Louis and Kansas City. His memory will be tenderly cherished by all the people of the State, whatever their belief, for he was truly a man of God, and his half-century of toil was crowded with daily heroisms.

Ere, this gentle and faithful man passed away, must he not often, as he sat bowed down beneath the weight of his fourscore years, have looked with wonder upon the mighty flood of material progress which followed him in his journey to the West, paused and struggled for a little with the many obstacles along the Mississippi's banks, and then swept resistlessly in a broad current toward the Pacific shore, pushing aside into nooks and corners every agency which dared for an instant to dispute its passage? One can imagine the astonishment with which Father Helias contemplated the Kansas City of to-day, if, perchance, he visited it; or his amazement at the mighty metropolis on the banks of the Father of Waters, with its population of almost half a million inhabitants, with its hundreds of streets, and thousands of shops, on the spot where, when he entered Missouri, stood a petty trading town, but poorly protected against hostile Indian incursions. No one of the Jesuit band had dreamed of any such colossal progress when he set foot on the western bank of the Mississippi; and if the good Fathers De Smet and Helias had, at that time, been told that in half a century the Northwest and Southwest would be covered with a labyrinth of iron rails, over which the peoples of the Old World would be swiftly conveyed to new homes, they would have declared that nothing save a miracle could bring it about. And could they have foreseen the summary manner in which the tribes to whose well being they devoted their lives were to be scattered before the relentless march of the white men, they could hardly have repressed a sigh at the thought of the fate awaiting the red man.

It is possible that Father Helias might have given the American people of to-day a few practical ideas upon the Indian question. A good lesson might be learned from the touching and beautiful record of the many years which he spent among the Missouri Indians, before the advent of railroads and land speculators drove them out of the State. It might be wise to train them up in the civil service to-day to do very much what Father Helias and his fellows did when they went among the Indians. They took with them neither rifles nor whisky; they did not pass their days and nights in consummate struggle for the accumulation of wealth; but they strove heartily and honestly to make of the Indian a real Christian. They taught his children in schools; they made efforts to group tribes into permanent communities, and to teach them to till the soil, and to husband the fruits of their labor. They endeavored to wean the savage from the coarse delights of treachery and stratagem by subduing their baser passions, and by arousing them to a sense of duty in life. Their method may not have been completely successful, but it does not suffer by comparison with that of the average Indian Agent of to-day. If the General Government ever succeeds in keeping the Indians contented and peaceful upon limited reservations, it will be done only after expelling from their midst the thievish and vicious white men, who are already too numerous among them. We are not inclined to be sentimental over the noble red man, or to deny that he needs to be under the absolute control of the officers of the army, who alone seems to understand how to police the reservations and to punish the wicked and dangerous tribes; but we are confident that the gentle policy and beneficent example of such men as Father Helias, and those who came from Belgium with him half a century ago, will, in conjunction with strict military discipline, be powerful for good. When every Church in our country sends forth to the Indian reservations men like De Smet and Helias, the army will have less to do, and the Indian question will approach its solution. The active service of the army will be necessary as long as Kickapoos, and Indians of that ilk, exist, but soldiers will never have the time nor the power to teach the savages the lessons which many of them learned from the long years of patient toil given on their behalf by Father Helias. We should like to know what the venerable Jesuit thought of the modern Indian Agent, and his influence on the aborigine.

J. Roxas an Indian of Santa Cruz, California, 122 years of age, has sent his photograph to the Pope.

Boys under 15 years of age are not allowed in the streets of Vallejo, after eight at night, a prohibition worthy of imitation in other cities.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE SKETCHED BY NAPOLEON III.

A MANUSCRIPT written entirely in the Emperor's own handwriting was found, after the disaster at Sedan, in the Palace of the Tuileries. It was the original of an article that had appeared anonymously in the 'Dix Decembre' of December 15th, 1868, a translation of which appears now in the current number of 'Fraser's Magazine.' It begins thus:—"To-morrow is the fête day of the Empress. The occasion is appropriate to say a few words as to her. Spanish by birth, and daughter of an illustrious patrician family (d'une grande famille patricienne), certain public organs endeavour continually to represent her as imbued with the most intolerant religious fanaticism and with all the prejudices of aristocracy (de tous les préjugés de la noblesse). It is hard that, placed on one of the grandest thrones of the universe, her qualities should be thus misconstrued." Then follows an account of her father, the Count of Montijo, "one of those rare Spaniards who, inspired with a passionate devotion for the Emperor (Napoleon I.), followed him through all his wars." What is described as a curious incident of her life is afterwards related:—"Always inclined towards those who suffer, interested in all the oppressed, she nourished a secret sympathy for the Prince, who, victim of his convictions, was prisoner at Ham, and with her young voice she urged her mother to go and carry to the captive such consolation as might be possible. The Countess of Montijo had decided, it is said, to undertake the pious pilgrimage when her object was suddenly turned aside by an unlooked-for circumstance. This sorely tried Prince (ce Prince si éprouvé) she was some years later herself to see—not in the confinement of a dungeon, but raised by national acclamation to the head of a great State; she was to become a part of his existence, and share his destiny." After tracing her from her childhood to the throne, the Emperor writes:—"The Countess of Teba has not disappeared under the lustre of the diadem of France. The character of the Empress still remains that of a lady of the simplest and most natural tastes. After her visit to the cholera patients at Amiens nothing seemed to surprise her more than the murmur of applause which everywhere celebrated her courageous initiative; she was indeed at last distressed by it. The lot of all classes of the unfortunate constantly awakens her especial solicitude. It is known with what efficacious activity she has intervened in the reorganisation of the prisons for youthful offenders, in the labour of the reclaiming and charitable societies. She founded the Société des Prêts de l'Enfance au Travail. How many generous reforms she still pursues with a marvellous perseverance! One finds still in her a little of the young Phalanstérienne. The condition of women singularly pre-occupies her. Her efforts are given to the elevation of her sex. It was she who, on a fitting occasion, decorated Rosa Bonheur. Relieved of the occupations of duty, the Empress devotes herself to serious studies. One may say that there is no economical or financial question to which she is a stranger. It is charming to hear her discuss with the most competent men these difficult problems. Literature, history, and art are also frequently the subjects of her conversations. At Compiègne nothing is more attractive than a tea party of the Empress (ce que l'on appelle un thé de l'Impératrice). Surrounded by a select circle, she engages with equal facility in the most elevated subjects of discussion or the most familiar questions of interest. The freshness of her powers of conception, the strength, the boldness, even, of her opinions, at once impress and captivate. Her mode of expressing herself, occasionally incorrect, is full of colour and life (Son langage, quelquefois incorrect, est plein de couleur et de mouvement). With astonishing power of exactness in conversations on common affairs, she rises in remarks on matters of State or morality to a pitch of real eloquence." The sketch concludes as follows:—"Besides the intelligent woman and the sovereign prudent and courageous, it remains for us to show the mother, full of solicitude and tenderness for her son. It has been her wish for the Prince Imperial to receive a manly education. She causes statements of his employments to be rendered to her. She follows the progress of his studies. She, so to say, assists day by day in the development of that young intelligence, in that growth of mental power which, in the inheritor of so high a fortune, is the pledge of the most brilliant future career (à cette croissance de l'esprit qui chez l'héritier d'une si haute fortune est le gage du plus brillant avenir)."

THE MARRIAGE OF GEN. SHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

On Thursday, October 1st, at St. Aloysius' Church, Washington City, Thomas W. Fitch, Lieutenant of Military Engineers, U.S.A., was united in marriage to Miss Maria Ewing Sherman, eldest daughter of the General of the U.S. Army. The celebrant was his Grace J. B. Purcell, the venerable Archbishop of Cincinnati, and the old friend of the family of the bride's grandfather, the late Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, whom, a few years ago, the Archbishop received into the Catholic Church, on his death-bed.

The groom and bride being both Catholics, they were married at the nuptial Mass, and the distinguished official position of the bride's father brought to the ceremony the President, most members of his Cabinet, all the prominent officers of the Army and Navy, most of the Foreign diplomatic Corps, and a great many other people of note. In the lull of other public excitements, "Jenkins" was in his glory, and described at interminable length the millinery of the assistants, the *trousseau* of the bride, and the arrangements of the ceremony. We are indebted to the correspondence of the 'Herald' for an incident that pleases us very much more than the above details, and which will excite in the breasts of very many of our readers a sentiment of far greater respect and interest for the bride, than all the adventitious advantages of her position. The incident reflects, also, the highest honour on her good Christian mother, and also on the Convent school

(St. Mary's Academy, under the Sisters of the Holy Cross, near South Bend, Ind.) by whom she was strengthened in such right Catholic principles. As we know of the affair through the 'Herald,' we give the account in the language of its correspondent:

Miss Sherman has been quite a favorite in the small circle whom she admitted to the enjoyment of her friendship, and greatly admired by society generally, not for a "perfect beauty," which she did not possess, but for a certain charm of manner, a gracious sweetness of features and delightful simplicity of character. She is above the medium height, with a fair complexion, cold, dark gray eyes, aquiline nose, proud, imperious mouth, and light brown golden-streaked hair. There was great repose of manner and much reserve with strangers. Her independence of character has always been marked, and her indifference to what are known as "beaux" much commented upon. An incident that came to our knowledge during the visit of Prince Arthur to this country will convey a correct idea of exactly how independent she was. While on a visit to this city the Prince, who was a very "unassuming, clever fellow," so the young men said, was greatly lionized. Dinners, parties, receptions, and Germans were given in his honor. In return for all this kindness to the son of his Queen, Sir Edward Thornton conceived the happy idea of giving a ball. Masonic Temple was hired, and every energy put forward to make the affair worthy of the guests and the royal host and his Minister. The best decorators were engaged to do the hall, the *modistes* were crazed by the demand for new *robes du bal*. The caterer lived on the road from his kitchen in Washington to Delmonico's door in New York. Florists were bidden to spare "no expense." A clerk "was engaged day and night in answering notes" begging, praying, beseeching "dear Lady Thornton for an invitation." But superior to everything was the question, "With whom will he dance?" Each princess among our belles thought surely with her, and each fancied the other would be the Cinderella left in the cold. Mrs. Thornton made a list and gave it to one of the Legation, and from that list the partners were chosen for "His Highness." The ball, opened by Mrs. Thornton and the Prince, at the first valse to one of those bewitching airs that inspire the feet and flutter the heart, Prince Arthur advanced to Miss Sherman to demand her hand "pour le valse." Raising her cold eyes and slightly arching her always haughty proud head, she said:—

"Thank you, but the rules of my church do not allow me to 'do' the round dances." A pause, and Arthur, too well bred to urge compliance against principles, remained quietly chatting until *Les Lanciers* was announced, and then offering his arm to Miss Sherman, they led the dance. The incident created a profound sensation among the beaux and belles, and made an impression on the Prince. From that time he visited frequently at the General's, and on his return to England sent, with a letter, a superb locket of Etruscan gold. On one side is a turquoise surrounded by diamonds, and on the other a photograph of His Highness, the whole sent "To the young lady who of all others in America he admired the most." In the spring of 1871 Miss Sherman made a visit to Fort Leavenworth, and while there was thrown from a horse, sustaining serious injuries and producing results so alarming that her physicians ordered a European trip. After a protracted stay abroad, during which she regained health, her face was turned homeward—London first becoming the objective point. In sauntering through the Crystal Palace she was presented to the gentleman who to-day became her husband.

REVENUES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

At Glasgow the Social Science Congress has devoted one of its departments to Higher Education. In the course of an interesting speech, the ex-M.P. for Perthshire, Mr. Stuart Parker, supplies the following account of the revenues of Oxford and Cambridge:—

These revenues were reported by the Royal Commission appointed on the advice of Mr. Gladstone to be for the University, colleges, and halls of Oxford, £414,000, or, including prospective increase in the next fifteen years, £538,000; and for the University and colleges of Cambridge, £340,000, or, including prospective increase, £380,000. Making certain deductions from these totals, Mr. Parker said the net income was for Oxford £350,000, and for Cambridge £300,000; or, deducting again what was levied by taxation from their own members, the net endowments for Oxford and Cambridge Universities respectively were £300,000 and £250,000. The largest item of expenditure was to Fellows of Colleges—Oxford, £102,000; Cambridge, £103,000. The smallest item was for scientific institutions, being under £2,000 for each University. This was hardly what might have been expected by the general public. A satirical person might even suggest as an improvement the reversal of the order. (Hear, hear.) Seriously, the distribution came to this. Taking the residents in the University at about 400 graduates and 1,400 undergraduates, almost all the former and about half the latter received substantial aid from endowments. Mr. Parker examined various schemes which had been put forward, and expressed an opinion that, provided the central life were maintained with vigour, it was much to be desired that the Universities should occupy themselves with extending their connections throughout the country. Looking to their examinations in every quarter, £44,009 at Oxford or £33,000 at Cambridge was by no means excessive for Scholarships and Exhibitions. Some Exhibitions should be separately competed for by the unattached students who were now pursuing their studies at the Universities with so much success and at so little expense—in many cases under £50 a year. To carry out needed reforms some central guidance would be necessary, either from a body appointed by the Universities themselves, or, more probably, from a Parliamentary Executive Commission. But, if such a Commission be appointed, it was desirable the public should understand that it had not to deal with a retrograde, obstinate, or lethargic corporation, but to co-operate with the Universities and Colleges. Oxford and Cambridge, in respect of learning, had not held their own against the great German Universities, but a change had begun, and they were yearly commanding more respect throughout Europe.—'Weekly Register.'

Poet's Courser.

Here is a German ballad on the sufferings of Ireland, says the Montreal 'Harp,' translated by Howitt. The author (Ferdinand Freiligrath) is not inspired so much by the beauties of the German Fatherland as by the sorrows of Erin. Alone in his study his vision is not purpled with the gorgeous light of a sunset on the Rhine, but with the life blood which English law and landlord tyranny have drawn from the Irish heart:—

The boat swings to a rusty chain;
The sail, the oar, of use no longer—
The fisher's boy died yester e'en,
And now the father faints with hunger,
Pale Ireland's fish, is landlord's fish,
It gives him costly food and raiment;
A tattered garb, and empty dish,
These are the fisher's only payment.

A pastoral sound is on the wind,
With kine the roads are swarmed—oh, pity,
A ragged peasant crawls behind,
And drives them to the seaport city.
Pale Ireland's herds the landlord claims—
The food which Paddy's soul desireth—
That would nerve his children's frames,
The landlord's export trade requireth.

To him the cattle are a fount
Of joy and luxury never scanty,
And each horned head augments the amount
Which swells for him the horn of plenty.
In Paris and in London town
His gold makes gambling tables glitter,
The while his Irish poor lie down
And die, like flies in winter bitter.

Hallo! hallo! the chase is up!
Paddy, rush in—he not a dreamer—
In vain! for thee there is no hope,
The game goes with the earliest steamer;
For Ireland's game is landlord's game—
The landlord is a large encroacher;
God speed the peasant's righteous claim,
He is too feeble for a poacher!

The landlord cares for ox and hound,
Their worth a peasant's worth surpasses!
Instead of draining marshy ground—
Old Ireland's wild and drear morasses—
He leaves the land a boggy fen,
With sedge and useless moss grown o'er;
He leaves it for the water hen,
The rabbit and the screaming plover.

Yes, 'neath the curse of heaven! of waste
And wilderness four million acres!
To pour corrupt, outworn, debased,
No wakening peals prove slumber breakers.
Oh, Irish land is landlord's land!
And therefore by the wayside dreary
The famished mothers weeping stand,
And beg for means their babes to bury.

A wailing cry sweeps like a blast
The length and breadth of Ireland through;
The west wind which my casement passed
Brought to my mind that wail of sorrow,
Faint as the dying man's last sigh
Came o'er the waves, my heart-strings searing.
The cry of woe, the hunger cry,
The death-cry of poor weeping Erin.

Erin! She kneels in stricken grief,
Pale, agonizing with wild hair flying,
And strews the shamrock's withered leaf
Upon her children, dead and dying.
She kneels beside the sea, the streams,
And by her ancient hills' foundations—
Her, more than Byron's Rome, beseems
The title "Niobe of Nations."

THE DISINHERITED SON.

A LEGEND OF FURNESS ABBEY.

CHAPTER X.

A SCENE IN THE KING'S GALLERY.

THE slow progress of the commissioners did not satisfy the eager rapacity either of the king or his satellites. In the year 1536, a bill was introduced and hurried, not without opposition, through the houses.

This bill gave to the king and his heirs all monastic establishments, the clear yearly value of which did not exceed two hundred pounds, with the property belonging to them both real and personal, vesting the possession of the buildings and lands in the hands of those persons to whom the king should assign them by letters patent, but obliging the grantees, under a penalty of ten marks per month, to keep on them an honest house and household, and to plough the same number of acres which had been ploughed on an average for the last twenty years.

It was calculated that by this act about three hundred and eighty communities would be dissolved, and that an addition of

thirty-two thousand pounds would be made to the annual revenue of the crown, besides the present receipt of one hundred thousand in money, plate, and jewels.

The higher value of money, too, in those days must be remembered; it would have been more than double the sum at the present time.

This atrocious bill was not passed even by a cowardly Tudor parliament without delay and opposition.

The rapacious tyrant fretted at the delay.

Nor were his needy courtiers less impatient. Among these last was one, Sir Everard Tilney, an English gentleman who had been in the service of Francis, King of France; and who had been introduced to Henry by the French king, when he and that monarch had a meeting at Boulogne; and he took Anne Boleyn with him as Marchioness of Pembroke.

Much sorrow, it was whispered, had been Sir Everard's portion in his youth, troubles which had caused his exile from his native land, and his traversing the continent a mere soldier of fortune for many years.

A chance, however, perhaps the first fortunate chance which had ever befallen him, had introduced Sir Everard to the French King. Whatever might have been the distresses of his youth they had not divested him of the graces of an accomplished courtier.

He could sing, play, dance, flatter, and add to all these these trivial merits, he had the undisputed fame of a gallant soldier.

If occasionally a frown would darken his broad brow, or there was a ring of sarcasm in his voice, what then? Whatever might have been the suffering, or wrong, which Sir Everard Tilney had sustained, it had not broken his heart, however much it had embittered his spirit.

Gay, reckless, daring, and insinuating, he was a universal favorite. The mingled dash and fascination of his manner, his excellence, not only in all courtly accomplishments, but in athletic sports, charmed Henry; and Francis, to whom the knight had made known his earnest desire to return to his native land, recommended him to the service of the English monarch.

His preferment in the court of Henry was rapid; and as whatever the mind of the king might be, such also was the mind of Sir Everard, he maintained the favor of the royal weathercock.

With the eagerness of personal malice, he entered into the scheme for the dissolution of the monasteries. His promptings—and he certainly possessed the ear of the king—surpassed in rapacity and vindictiveness those of Cromwell himself.

This man, Henry had made one of his private secretaries, in order to ensure the constant society of one who could alike relieve his jaded spirits by his hilarity and wit, and feed his self-love, yet never diverge into gross and fulsome flattery.

The bill for the dissolution of the religious houses lagged, as we have said, in the House of Commons.

By the advice of Sir Everard, Henry one day commanded that a certain number of the members should assemble in a gallery near to the royal apartments, where he, the king would have a speech with them.

When he entered the gallery he was accompanied by Sir Everard Tilney, upon whose arm he leaned with that friendly familiarity which he was accustomed to exhibit towards those who, for the time, shared his capricious favor.

Both the king and the knight were magnificently attired.

The king's doublet of purple velvet was so adorned with embroidery of gold that little of the texture, wick as it was, could be seen.

The hilts of his sword and dagger were literally crusted with jewels. He wore a collar of emeralds, and round his cap a circlet of balas rubies.

Sir Everard was arrayed in a rich suit of murky-colored velvet, slashed with white satin, and elaborately enriched with gold lace.

About his neck he wore a collar of diamonds, and an aigrette of the same gems fastened the white plume in the small velvet cap which he carried in his left hand.

The early beauty of Henry was already deteriorating under the influence of his wild passions.

He was becoming corpulent. His fine complexion, which at one time a lady might have envied, was becoming coarse, and too deeply charged with red; and his once frank and clear blue eyes, sunk and bloodshot, darted glances by turns sullen and ferocious from under the swollen lids.

His olive complexion and swart hair might have betokened Sir Everard as an inhabitant of the South.

Though still in the flower of youth, deep lines were graven on his brow, and his ebony locks touched here and there with grey.

Yet still both Sir Everard and the King must have been called handsome men; but the blight that had fallen on their souls had scathed their personal beauty also.

The last sunbeams gilded the clear sharp atmosphere of a March day, and shooting through the glass in the many millioned windows of the royal gallery, threw into strong relief the anxious faces of the attendant Commons.

Henry had already given terrible proofs of his implacable temper, and the bare summons to his presence filled the faint hearts of those cravens of the Commons with terror.

On came the king, with heavy strides, glancing along the line of anxious faces, his own dark with suppressed passion. His lowering looks were revealed by the amber rays of the sunset, which lighted into splendour the jewels that so elaborately adorned his dress. Twice the king, still leaning on the arm of Sir Everard, paced the long gallery, casting withering glances on the members.

Sir Everard smiled; but it was a smile that had the serpent under it—a smile that was more ominous than was the frown of the king.

When, for the second time, Henry had paced the gallery, he paused, and stamping his foot, exclaimed in a voice so loud and ferocious that it made the vaulted roof ring—

"So, my masters! my worshipful Commons! we hear that ye murmur, and make mouths, at passing our bill for dissolving those nests of laziness and license inhabited by the droning monks! Choose! my merry masters, choose! The bill passed without cavil!—the bill, or your heads!"

Neither the wit nor the savagery of Henry could add any more pithy matter to this speech. So he took the arm of Sir Everard, who had helped in its compilation, and left the honorable members of the House of Commons to think over the matter. They did think over it, and preferred passing the bill to losing their heads.

CHAP. XI.

THE CLOUD AT FURNESS.

It was perhaps a week after that day when the brutal king placed it at the option of the Commons to pass the iniquitous bill for the dissolution of the monasteries, or lose their heads. It was a day just as bright and fine.

The advancing spring, even in the cold north, had breathed upon the woods, and the black March buds, just opening, were tipped with green, on the boughs of the spreading beech or arrowy elm.

The moss that clothed the barks of the trees, moist with the rains and snows of the past winter, looked deliciously green, and contrasted its emerald tints with the deep sombre hue of the large planes, through the fan-like drooping boughs of which a hand's-breadth of the blue sky was discernable.

Beneath the deep shadows of those ever-green trees, walked Roger, the abbot, and Briand Ganor, the prior of St. Mary's, as it seemed in anxious converse.

"Yes, my son!" said the abbot, referring again to a letter which he held in his hand, "my informant has sure knowledge of all that is passing at the court. Our heretic king, who requires of himself no evil prompting, is now urgent to lay his sacriligious hands on Fountains, on Val Crucis, and our own establishment here at Furness!"

"But upon what plea?" said the prior, "for surely we are not to be slandered with the impunity that, alas, attended the villains who belied our poor brethren of the Kentish houses, at Langdon, at Folkestone, and at Dover?"

"Wants the fox a plea for seizing the lamb, after he has devoured the chicken?" replied the abbot. "No, my dear Briand, the spoil which Henry and his satellites have won by the destruction of the smaller houses, has only whetted his appetite for plunder! Insatiable in his avarice and his licentiousness, his ill-gotten wealth vilely won, will be as vilely squandered. It needed not the prophecy of Friar Peto to fortell that this wicked king shall at last perish miserably, with a foretaste in this world of the punishments that shall await him in the next!"

"And our noble abbey is, your informant says, among the first doomed to destruction," said the prior. "Alas! what will become of our vassals, of the poor, in this wild and inclement district?"

"God knows!" sighed the abbot. "His hand is heavily upon us, in that this new Ahab is not smitten unto death! For the sins of her children, hath this affliction fallen upon the Church. But the season of her affliction has ever been, also, the season of her triumph. Know you that the venerable Father Forrest, the confessor of our good injured Queen Katherine, lies in Newgate, under sentence of death. That in fertile Kent, even, not only the religious who have been driven from their shelter are perishing of want, but the poor whom their charity supported die with them!"

"Our lady and the saints pray that we may be endowed with strength to make manifest our faith in the hour of affliction," said the prior. "But oh, good father! 'though the spirit may be willing, yet the flesh is weak'; and not to all is vouchsafed the courage of the martyr."

"To the protection of our Lady of Mercy, we will commend ourselves in a solemn fast," replied the abbot. "May her powerful prayers, and God's own grace be with us in this season of trial!"

A loud laugh was echoed hoarsely through the woods as the abbot ceased speaking. Both he and the prior turned in the direction, whence the sound proceeded, and perceived a tall, rough-looking man, equipped as a trooper or foot soldier, approaching them.

Without the slightest mark of respect, with his shoulders squared, his head erect, the fellow strode forward and stood, regarding the two dignitaries with an insolent look of mockery on his battle-scarred and weather-stained face.

"Methinks," he said, "you two and the Lord Abbot and reverend Prior of this abbey of St. Mary in Furness. I overheard, ha! ha! ha!—I moveth me to more laughter than a merryandrew—this pious Lord Abbot proposing a solemn fast! Grammarcy, thou hadst better feast!—thou and thy monks. For fasting times shall visit thee anon, when ye shall not fast from whim, but necessity!"

The dignity of his high station and sacred office had not deserted the abbot. His stern, grave look half awed even the base ruffianly soldier; and he drew back a step, and involuntarily touched his barrett cap as the abbot said—

"And who art thou, who with less of courtesy than a churl would show to a franklin of three acres, dost offer thy vile counsel to the abbot of Furness?"

"Grammarcy, my Lord Abbot,—to grace you with that title for nigh the last time"—replied the fellow, who had regained his effrontery. "I was, whilom, a herdsman of Furness till I took service with the worshipful knight, Sir Thomas Butler, whom it hath pleased to transfer me to the right valliant and honorable knight Sir Everard Tilney, now in the service of, and a prime favorite with, our sovereign lord King Henry. And now I have been sent by that honorable knight to give your reverence a note, that the noble Lord Sussex will be here in a few days, with commissioners empowered to look into all your doings here at Furness. Sir Everard is a right courteous knight, and would not that your reverence should be taken unawares."

"Small doubt of his courtesy, it is well proven by the messenger he hath sent!" answered the abbot. "But now, Gilbert Grinaby, as thou hast done thy present master's bidding, we were well quit of thy company."

The man again drew back a little when the abbot pronounced his name, and some confusion appeared on his hard face.

"A malisan on mine office!" he said with a rude show of apology. "I never dreamed your lordship would remember the face of a poor herdsman, else had I not made boast of knowing Furness so well when Sir Everard inquired for one who would bear his message. Nathless, I trust your reverend lordship blames me not. I am bound to do my master's bidding."

"Had'st thou always done thy master's bidding, Gilbert," replied the abbot, sadly, "we had not seen thee here a ribald messenger from a parasite of a sacriligious king! Dost thou marvel that I remember thee? The sinner is kept in better memory than the virtuous man; for there is joy in heaven over the sinner that repenteth. I mind me well, Gilbert, how grateful thou wast, and how thou didst protest a better life that time when I amerced thee of the penalty due for stealing thy master's sheep. Ah, sweet saints! ere six months had fled thou didst repeat the theft, and fled thy native place. I do hope, rough soldier as it seems thou art, that thy life has in some sort amended—though, good lack, robbery and rapine are the soldier's trade! But be content, Gilbert, thou hast done thy bad errand. Go to the abbey, and say that I ordered thee refreshment; for thou lookest travel-stained and weary."

"Never, my lord abbot, never!" said Girmaby, falling on his knees, and catching at the abbot's white habit and kissing it. Never, never! The meat and drink would choke me that I swallowed under that hospitable roof, which it seems as if I had betrayed. I will go down to Dalton, and lodge me at an inn. Never under the roof of St. Mary's more! And I swear to you, Lord Abbot, I had not brought this message had I thought thou wouldst have kept in memory one so poor and mean as I! Nor would I have undertaken it even then, but that it might have been the office of one even ruder and viler than myself; for such do the commissioners of Lord Cromwell choose for their service!

"Rise, rise, Girmaby!" said the abbot. "Do not kneel to me. Amend thy life; for I fear me it still wants mending. And scruple not to go to the abbey for refreshment."

"Never, my lord!" replied the man. "The roof of a hostel is fitter shelter for me! But, my lord, pray you resist not the will of the king. There are terrible punishments talked of for the heads of houses who refuse to surrender. And my master, Sir Everard Tilney; it is whispered that the king has promised to him a large share of your lands, and he is in hot haste to secure them; for he is one who ever spends more than he can win!"

"In hot haste, I doubt not!" sighed the abbot, as Gilbert Girmaby retired, with a show of respect very different to the insolent demeanor he had at first assumed.

"Oh, dear Briand," he continued, addressing the prior, "it is the wealth of the religious homes that is their crime. And who, I marvel is this Sir Everard Tilney, who has already secured a promise of plunder?"

"One, doubtless, of those needy parasites who have swarmed in the court of our Tudor kings!" answered the prior. "Oh, my lord, the wicked and cruel wars of the Roses are yielding even now their bitter fruit. Our old nobility are either plunged into poverty or wholly destroyed, and their place is supplied by needy sycophants, who pamper to the king's vices that they may indulge their own!"

ITEMS FROM THE CAPE.

The Roman Catholics of Kimberley (South African Diamond Fields) intend to forward, for presentation to the Pope, sixteen picked diamonds, as a token of their veneration and esteem. The valuable parcel will be accompanied with an address, expressive of their deep attachment to His Holiness as Head of the Church.

The 'Diamond News' of August 11 says:—On Friday a diamond of about ten carats, octahedron shape, and appearing externally as though it had been polished with black lead, was found in one of Mr Ling's claims. It is pronounced by those who saw the diamond purchased by Mr Coster, and which was subsequently cut into a most valuable blue diamond, as identical in appearance with the latter stone. Few at the Diamond Fields are able to judge of the value of such a stone.

A new Roman Catholic church was opened at Alice on the 11th August, by the Right Rev. J. D. Ricards, D.D., Bishop of the Eastern Province. There was quite a large concourse of spectators, and, after the conclusion of the ceremony, a collection was made, when the sum of £55 was subscribed. A bazaar was held in the courthouse, when about £95 was netted. In the evening a dinner was given at the Victoria Hotel, the bishop in the chair. The following priests assisted at the ceremony:—Father O'Connell (Fort Beaufort), Father Fagan (King Williamstown), Father Coghlan (Graaff-Reinett), Father Fitzhenry (Port Elizabeth).

A meeting was held on the 3rd August of the Roman Catholic community in Capetown that illustrated the vitality and working of the voluntary principle. The Roman Catholic congregation of Capetown is probably the poorest in the place, excepting, of course, those belonging to the Native Chapels yet the subscriptions given at the meeting amounted to the sum of £800. Half of this is to be paid at once, and the other half by weekly instalments. The money was asked for improvements in the cathedral, and for building a chapel on the Somerset road, in memory of the late Right Rev. Dr. Grimley. Bishop Leonard made the appeal to his people, and in doing so submitted a statement that showed he had paid for the church since his arrival, about twelve months ago, no less a sum than £3,000. It transpired, however, that of this amount the bishop himself had contributed out of his private funds £600.

The quarterly meeting of the members of St. Patrick's Society was held in St. Augustine's Hall, Port Elizabeth, on the 10th August the Rev. James Fitzhenry in the chair. The committee submitted their usual statement and report, from which it appeared that the gross receipts for the nine months ended 31st July last amounted to £555 11s 9d. The disbursements during the same period amounted to £799 6s 3d. The present strength of the society is given at 173 paying benefit, and 131 honorary members, and the estimated property of the society is placed at £2,500. Plans of the proposed new hall were placed on the table, and met with the approval of the members present. With a view to supplement the amount already received, and in order to place the committee in a position to carry out the work to completion, it was proposed to issue forty shares of £100 each to members. Of these thirty-two shares have already been taken up. Tenders for the work have been invited, and it is to be carried on with vigor. St. Patrick's Hall, when completed, will be a large and handsome structure, which will supply a want long felt, especially in that part of the town.

A 'GOOR PAPER.—A new daily paper is shortly to be published (says the London 'Weekly Despatch'), which will be conducted on an entirely novel principle. In order to be able to speak the truth on every subject fearlessly, it will accept no advertisements. All books reviewed will be purchased, the dramatic critic will not be a member of any dramatic club, or the bosom friend of any actor, and will always pay for his seat. The editor of the city department will be a man whose immense fortune and proved integrity will place him above the temptation of thousand-pound cheques; and a commissioner for taking affidavits will reside on the premises, in order to swear the contributors as to the truth of their copy before it is accepted. The journal will have no politics, no theological opinions, and no special commissioner. We wish our young friend every success, but fear that its ideas are too pure to succeed in this land of darkness.

The baggage that a Roman soldier carried was something astonishing. Each foot soldier carried corn for a month, vessels to cook food tools to dig trenches, and cut wood, a chain to bind captives, and arms to fight the enemy. The first Napoleon was desirous of loading his soldiers in the same way, but could not succeed.

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