

# New Zealand Gazette

VOL. II.—No. 98.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

**FINDLAY AND CO'S**  
OTAGO STEAM SAW,  
PLANING MOULDING, DOOR, AND  
SASH FACTORY,  
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,  
DUNEDIN.

They beg to intimate to Builders, Contractors, and the Public generally, that having just completed extensive alterations to their Plant and Premises, they are now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to them with the utmost despatch.

All the Machinery is on the best and most modern principles; customers can, therefore rely upon all work-being done in the best possible manner.

We would call special attention to our Door, Sash, Turnery, and Moulding Department, as recent improvements have enabled us to turn out large quantities of the best finish and design.

As we import large quantities of our Colonial timber in bulk, we are prepared, with our large sawing appliances, to cut on the shortest notice to any size.

Our stock, which comprises all the requirements of the Building Trade—including Builders' Ironmongery of every description—is at present too large to be noted in an advertiser's ent.

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover.

All Orders, coastwise or up country, shall receive our best attention.

FINDLAY AND CO.

THE SECOND  
**MONSTER DERBY SWEEP**  
ON  
THE DUNEDIN CUP,  
OF A  
THOUSAND POUNDS  
IS NOW OPEN.

First Horse	...	...	500	Soy.
Second do	...	...	250	do
Third do	...	...	100	do
Starters divide	...	...	100	do
Non-starters divide	...	...	50	do
				£1,000

Tickets, 2s. Early application necessary.  
GEO. DODSON, Dunedin.

**WILLIAM MELVILLE,**  
PRACTICAL MACHINIST.

Has always on hand a Large Stock of  
SEWING MACHINES,

From the best makers.

All kinds of repairs executed on the shortest notice.

Opposite Gilchrist's,  
GEORGE STREET.

**J. TROBERTS,**  
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,  
VALUOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,  
Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

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

**GLOBE HOTEL,**  
Princes street  
(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

**HIBERNIAN HOTEL,**  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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

JOHN CARROLL,

Proprietor.

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travellers. Wines and Spirits of best quality. First-class Stabling.

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.



TO THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

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

**OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND BRASS WORKS,**  
PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.  
A. & T. BURT,

Plumbers, Coppersmiths, Brassfounders,  
Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.  
Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.  
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

V. R.

**M. FLEMING,**  
PRINCE OF FASHION DRESS BOOT-  
MAKER,

By special appointment to his Excellency Sir George Fergusson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand, and Lady Bowen.  
Next to Hird's Dunedin Dye Works,  
GEORGE STREET.

The neatest and most fashionable ladies' and gentlemen's Boots, made in the highest style of the art. One trial will suffice to convince the wearer that M. Fleming is the Prince of Bootmakers.

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

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

**JOHN HEALEY**  
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,  
and Provision Merchant.  
(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),  
DUNEDIN.

**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.

**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.

**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.

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

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.

## THE CUTTING

**M**ONSTER CHEAP SALE

IS STILL IN FULL VIGOR,  
And still the  
CENTRE OF ATTRACTION!

Notwithstanding the vast amount of business done since the opening of this great sale, the Stock is very large; and as  
**O U R A N N U A L B A L A N C E**  
Takes place at the end of the present month, we will offer still greater inducements during the next

**FOURTEEN DAYS,**  
To bring the Stock as low as possible at that time.

## THE REDUCTIONS ARE GREAT

And not confined to any particular class of Goods, but may be seen all over the Stock, every article having been submitted to the same operation.

## THOMSON, STRANG &amp; CO.

## CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

25s Men's Coats reduced to 14s  
32s 6d Men's Coats reduced to 17s 6d  
35s Men's Coats reduced to 18s 6d  
Fifty Shilling Men's Suits reduced to 35s  
Fifty-seven and Sixpenny Men's Suits reduced to 40s  
Sixty-three Shilling Men's Suits reduced to 42s  
Seventy Shilling Men's Suits reduced to 50s  
Eighty Shilling Men's Suits reduced to 60s  
10s 6d Men's Trousers reduced to 5s  
13s 6d Men's Trousers reduced to 8s 6d  
18s 6d Men's Trousers reduced to 13s 9d  
27s 6d Men's Trousers reduced to 18s 6d

Twenty Shilling Jumper Suits reduced to 13s 9d  
Forty Shilling Boys' Suits reduced to 27s 6d  
Fifty Shilling Gala'ca Suits reduced to 30s  
7s 6d Crimean Shirts reduced to 4s 6d  
9s Crimean Shirts reduced to 6s 6d  
10s Crimean Shirts reduced to 7s 6d  
11s 6d Crimean Shirts reduced to 8s 6d

Seven and Six Black Felt Hats reduced to 4s  
Eight and Six Black Felt Hats reduced to 5s  
Nine and Six Black Felt Hats reduced to 6s 6d  
Knicker Suits reduced to 9s  
Tweed Vests reduced to 5s  
Trousers and Vests reduced to 10s

## FOR FOURTEEN DAYS.

## DRESS DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Silks reduced from 7s 6d to 4s 11d a yard  
Fancy Silks reduced from 5s 6d to 3s 6d a yard  
Fancy Silks reduced from 4s 6d to 2s 11d a yard  
Fancy Silks reduced from 4s to 2s 9d a yard  
Fancy Silks reduced from 3s 6d to 1s 11d a yard  
1s 4½d Fancy Dress reduced to 10½d; 2s 3d Fancy Dress reduced to 9½d; 1s 8d Fancy Dress reduced to 8½d; 1s 2d Fancy Dress reduced to 6½d; 1s Fancy Dress reduced to 6½d.

Silk Stripe reduced from 1s 11d to 11d  
Striped Grenadines reduced from 10½d to 5½d  
French Muslins reduced from 1s 3d to 6½d  
Bordered Muslins reduced from 1s 4d to 6½d  
Printed Muslins reduced from 1s to 6d

1s 2d Plain Lustres reduced to 8½d; 1s 3d Fancy Buroges reduced to 4½d; 1s 3d New Homespun reduced to 9d; 2s New Homespun reduced to 1s 3½d; 1s Fancy Batistes reduced to 5½d

## FOR FOURTEEN DAYS.

## SHOW-ROOM.

Rich Costumes reduced from 28s 6d to 15s; Rich Costumes reduced from 30s to 17s 6d; Rich Costumes reduced from 35s to 20s; Rich Costumes reduced from 42s to 25s; Rich Costumes reduced from 50s to 30s; Rich Costumes reduced from 57s 6d to 35s.

40s Silk Jackets reduced to 18s 6d; 45s Silk Jackets reduced to 21s; 52s 6d Silk Jackets reduced to 22s 6d; 60s Silk Jackets reduced to 25s; 63s Silk Jackets reduced to 27s 6d; 65s Silk Jackets reduced to 30s.

Ladies' Tweed Jackets reduced from 9s 6d to 4s 6d; Ladies' Tweed Jackets reduced from 11s 6d to 6s 9d; Ladies' Tweed Jackets reduced from 12s 6d to 7s 6d; Ladies' Tweed Jackets reduced from 13s 6d to 8s 6d; Ladies' Lustré Jackets reduced from 12s 6d to 5s 6d.

5s 6d Underskirts reduced to 2s 6d; 6s 6d Underskirts reduced to 4s 6d; 7s 6d Underskirts reduced to 4s 6d; 8s 6d Underskirts reduced to 5s; 9s Underskirts reduced to 5s 6d; 12s 6d Underskirts reduced to 7s 6d.

Ladies' White Straw Hats reduced from 4s 6d to 1s 6d; Ladies' White Straw Hats reduced from 5s to 2s; Ladies' White Straw Hats reduced from 5s 6d to 3s; Ladies' White Straw Hats reduced from 7s 6d to 3s 6d; Ladies' White Straw Hats reduced from 8s 6d to 3s 9d.

4s 6d Ladies' Stays reduced to 2s 4½d; 5s 6d Ladies' Stays reduced to 3s 9d; 6s 6d Ladies' Stays reduced to 4s 3d; 7s 6d Ladies' Stays reduced to 5s 9d. Ladies' Underclothing very cheap. Children's Underclothing very cheap.

## FOURTEEN DAYS.

MONSTER CHEAP SALE IN THE CUTTING.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

## NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY

**R**EITH AND WILKIE  
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

Erekmann-Chatrinu, 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. Th. Queen's Messenger, new ed., post 8vo.

Hints on Froving 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. Drod, 12mo.

" My Wife; or Harry Henderson's History, post 8vo.

Swift, J. Gulliver's Travels, ed. t. by P. 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.

Tyndal, 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

**T**HE high reputation of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines has led to numerous attempts to make and sell spurious imitations. The Public are warned against parties advertising or offering for sale Imitation Machines as "The Singer," "On the Singer Principle," or "On the Singer System," in violation of the Company's legal rights. The only "Singer" Machines are those made by The Singer Manufacturing Company.

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

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

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

## BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS!

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

**HIBERNIAN SOCIETY'S SECOND GRAND CONCERT**

Will be given in the  
**TEMPERANCE HALL,**  
 ON  
**TUESDAY, 30TH MARCH,**  
 In Aid of the  
**HIBERNIAN BAND FUND.**

Full particulars in future advertisement.

**ROBERT CARROLL.**

**BAKER'S GRAND HIBERNICON.**

**TEMPERANCE HALL.**

LAST TWO NIGHTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS, BALLADS, DANCES, &c.

- TO-NIGHT Mrs. Baker will sing "Coming thro' the Rye."  
 TO-NIGHT Mr. W. F. Baker will sing "The March of the Cameron Men."  
 TO-NIGHT Mr. John Moran will sing "Paddy Maher" and "I'm Gay Ould Mick."  
 TO-NIGHT Mr. Henry Baker will sing "Green are thy Hills, Sweet Erin."  
 TO-NIGHT Mr. Charles Verner will sing "General Jinks," and "Dutch Drum Major."  
 TO-NIGHT Miss Jennie Moran will sing "The Happy Irish Girl," &c.  
 TO-NIGHT Mr. F. W. Baker and Mrs. Baker will sing Thomas's Beautiful Duett, "Only a Dream of Home."  
 TO-NIGHT Mr. Henry Baker will sing "She Stole my Heart Away."  
 TO-NIGHT, by desire, Mr. John Moran's Champion Bone Solo and "Rocky Road to Dublin,"  
 NO-NIGHT Mr. F. W. Baker in his Great Song "The Death of Nelson."

COME AND HEAR JOHNNY,  
 He has got a bad cold, ha! ha!! ha!!!

CAED M ILE FAILTHA.

ADMISSION: Reserved seats, 3s; Second seats, 2s; Back seats, 1s.  
 Doors open at 7.30; Commence at 8. Seats may be secured at Mr. West's Music Warehouse.

**C. E. VERNER,**  
 Business Manager.

**RACE WEEK.**

**NOTICE.**

**BAKER'S HIBERNICON** will appear in an ENTIRELY NEW PERFORMANCE AT THE **QUEEN'S THEATRE,** ONE WEEK ONLY.

SATURDAY, 13th MARCH,  
 At 11 o'clock.

Provincial Yards.

**DUNEDIN ANNUAL RACES.**

**WRIGHT, STEPHENSON, and CO.,** will sell by auction on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock sharp. The Booths, Grand Stand, Saddling Paddock, Race Cards, Entrance Gates, Fruit Stands, &c.,

**AUTHORISED CHARGES.**

	s.	d.
Grand Stand ... ..	5	0
Saddling Paddock ... ..	5	0
Saddle Horse ... ..	2	6

**THE GATES.**

Foot passengers ... ..	1	0
One-horse trap ... ..	5	0
Two ditto ... ..	7	6
Four ditto ... ..	10	0
Licensed traps, 2s 6d to pay once only during each day, the passengers of same, 1s each.		

Full particulars can be obtained from **MR. SYDNEY JAMES,** Secretary to the Jockey Club.

**MONSTER DERBY SWEEP**

ON THE **DUNEDIN CUP,**

	OF A THOUSAND POUNDS.			
First Horse ... ..	...	...	...	500 Sovs.
Second do ... ..	...	...	...	250 do
Third do ... ..	...	...	...	100 do
Starters divide ... ..	...	...	...	100 do
Non-starters divide ... ..	...	...	...	50 do

£1,000

The above is now open. Tickets, 21s. Early application necessary.

**GEO. DODSON,** Dunedin.

**TEACHER WANTED** for the Arrowtown Catholic School. For particulars apply to the Rev. J. Mackay, Queenstown.

**WANTED,** Catholic Teacher for Cromwell School. For particulars apply to Rev. J. Mackay, Queenstown.

**New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

**THE OTAGO 'GUARDIAN' IRREPRESSIBLE.**

OUR contemporary ends a leader in its issue of the 5th inst., thus: "It may be some consolation to them at present to think that if the POPE is infallible, at all events the NEW ZEALAND TABLET is not." Whether this is, or is not, a consolation to certain people untruly calling themselves Catholics, to whom the Editor of the 'Guardian' alludes in this article, and whom he clasps with unction and the air of a patron and comforter to his capacious editorial heart, it is quite clear that he, at all events, experiences immense relief in the thought that we are not infallible. And, indeed, two infallible authorities in one small Colonial city would be rather much of a good thing. The 'Otago Guardian' is, and naturally enough, impatient of a rival; and as he is, in his own estimation, most certainly always correct in everything he writes about the Papacy and the Catholic Church, concerning which however it is not unreasonable to think he could hardly know much, and concerning which we are profane enough to say he writes a vast amount of nonsense, he takes his revenge of our presumption by assuring would-be Catholics and himself that all may derive comfort from the conviction that the seat of Infallibility is not to be found in our office. But that which cannot be found in our office, is to be had over the way in the neighboring street! and such as are in quest of Infallible teaching on the meaning of the doctrines of the Catholic Church and the future policy of Rome, can almost every morning in the week obtain the genuine article for the very moderate sum of two pence, in the office of the 'Otago Guardian.' This newspaper is a wonderful production: Its writers, no matter what their shortcomings on other points, are never astray when discussing the doctrines, aims, and doings of the POPE and General Councils. It would not cost these gentlemen much to confess that possibly they might make some few mistakes in reference to finance, trade, politics, and ordinary subjects; but as to falling into any errors or blunders about the Catholic Church, it is preposterous to imagine the possibility of such a thing. Somehow or other, the 'Otago Guardian, when treating of this old and universally-spread Christian community, is wonderfully gifted with immunity from errors—never labors under a mistake! And when we, in our sympathy, foolishly thinking we really do know something of ourselves and our religion, venture to suggest to the Editor of the 'Guardian' that he has stated what is quite untrue, he, in his horror and indignation at our presumption and irreverence, hurries off bewailing our failings, and seeking solace for his afflicted mind, to consult two or three persons whose unbelief has placed them outside the Church in the same ranks with himself; and he finds comfort in the assurance they give him that he is of course quite right, just as he had expected.

The Editor of the 'Guardian' calls us his irate contemporary! We are somewhat surprised that such a distinguished *littérateur*, and one so happy in adaptation of epithets, did not quote some of CURRAN'S witty words and call us a *hypothense*. The latter term would convey as accurate an idea of the temper displayed in our last article, in answer to the 'Guardian's' leader on Infallibility, as the former. This is

not the first time that our contemporary has allowed his feelings to interpose an obstacle between his antagonist and his own mental vision, which has unfortunately occasioned a distorted view of facts. But as this is relatively a very small matter, it may pass without further comment.

The Editor of the 'Guardian' "declines," he says, "to be drawn into a religious controversy, and shall set aside as unworthy of notice the unfounded charge made against him" that he "desires to injure and insult Catholics." Well, now let us see what is the value of the two members of this statement. A stranger to our controversy, or one who had not read the TABLET, would conclude from the first that we had been making at least some efforts to draw our contemporary into a religious controversy, unless, indeed, he had been shrewd enough to divine from the studied care with which the 'Guardian' abstains throughout from quoting our own words, that our contemporary was acting disingenuously and dishonestly towards us, and trying to make his readers believe us guilty of something of which we ought to be ashamed, but of which, nevertheless, we are entirely innocent. The Editor of the 'Guardian' knows perfectly well—none better—that we have never even once made any effort to draw him into a religious controversy. Why does he not place before his readers the words of the TABLET, which prove us to be *irate*, and endeavouring to draw him into a religious controversy. He cannot; and of course, therefore it is not surprising that he does not. But it is very surprising, indeed, that our contemporary so persistently charges on the TABLET what we have not done. As to the second part of the sentence quoted from our contemporary in the beginning of this paragraph, it is evident from his own words in his following sentence that we made no unfounded charge against him. The following are the words, "We deny that we have assailed the loyalty of our Catholic fellow-subjects any more than Mr. GLADSTONE has done in publishing his Expostulation." Just so. The 'Guardian' has only done what Mr. GLADSTONE did, but he has done as much. This he acknowledges by saying he has not assailed our loyalty any more than Mr. GLADSTONE. But Mr. GLADSTONE has bitterly assailed our loyalty, and it is the complaint of the Catholics of the British Empire that he has both injured and insulted us. The Editor of the 'Guardian,' therefore, lays himself open to the charge of having first insulted and injured us; of having, when called to account, denied his having done so; and then of having not only admitted, but actually proved, that he has done so.

Can the force of folly farther go? Were it not that our attention is directed to the remaining part of the leader from which we have taken the above beautiful extracts, we should probably say no. But when the 'Otago Guardian' scents Popery, or falls foul of the 'NEW ZEALAND TABLET,' ordinary calculations are at fault. Under such circumstances facts soon convince us that what we should not have expected, is easily realised by our contemporary. Let us see. The idea of the 'Guardian' is, that the State is competent to legislate on any and everything, and that the moment its legislation touches any subject, or indeed is likely to do so, that subject becomes entirely political, and that consequently any action taken by the Church in reference to such subject is political. If the State call upon us, not to obey the Head of the Church giving directions as to the preaching of the Word of GOD, the administration of the sacraments, attendance at the Divine Sacrifice, jurisdiction of ministers of religion, as is done at present by the Governments of Germany and Switzerland, and the POPE says we cannot obey the State without grievous offence against GOD, according to the 'Guardian' his action is then entirely political. In fact, in the view of the 'Guardian,' there is nothing above or beyond the competence of the State, there is nothing sacred, nothing safe from its intrusion, nothing that can be called distinct or apart from the State. All things, sacred and profane, are confounded in one universal chaos, and no man has a right to do anything but what the state permits.

But lest we may be said to exaggerate, we shall here set down, though at the risk, it may be, of being considered tiresome, the very words of our contemporary: "Where are we to draw the line between what is religious and what is not? Has not all conduct a direct bearing on our relation to GOD; and if there be on earth an infallible representative of the Supreme Being, capable of pronouncing on all subjects what is the will of GOD, and demanding obedience—whatever the private judgment may be in the question—how can it be said that infallibility has not anything to do with politics? Without attempting to define the word too closely, may we

not say that all questions which are within the limits of legislation are within the region of politics." Precisely! and in the view of our contemporary are not all subjects, without exception, within the limits of legislation. Set aside a Supreme and Infallible Authority in religious matters, who can limit the subjects of human legislation and control legislators? Private judgment? a poor guide and powerless master. The constituencies? What have the constituencies done in Germany and Switzerland? Is there anything that human legislation has not attempted, and is not at this moment attempting? The inhuman penal laws of England, and the hardly less cruel laws of Germany and Switzerland at this moment, give an answer that cannot be mistaken. Was it wrong, is it wrong, in the victims of these laws, to pronounce them to be cruel, *ultra vires*, not binding on any man's conscience, and that they ought to be disobeyed in most instances? Is it a crime, is it a treason, an usurpation in the Head of millions of men subjected to such tyranny, to raise his voice to direct, strengthen and console his spiritual children, suffering under such evils as these to which we have alluded? The idea of the 'Guardian' is, that it is monstrous—a blasphemy against the supremacy of the infallible and omnipotent State, to question its power, its justice, or its prudence. In fact, as against the Church the State is always right, and to be obeyed! The Church has no right to remonstrate against injustice and tyranny, and is bound to fall down and adore the infallible and always just majority, which is so powerful and endowed with such wonderful privileges, that it has the right to depose even the Government itself. This is modern liberalism which commends itself so highly to the admiration of our contemporary.

We must ask our readers to come back with us and read again one part of our last quotation from the 'Otago Guardian':—"And if there be here on earth an infallible representative of the Supreme Being, capable of pronouncing on all subjects what is the will of God, and demanding obedience, &c." There is no such representative. But the 'Guardian' wishes to make it be believed that the POPE claims the power of pronouncing infallibly the will of God on all subjects. Is it not strange that our contemporary should so constantly show himself absolutely incapable of stating the nature of this claim of Infallibility made by the Church for the Vicar of Christ? Who has ever said, except the 'Guardian,' that the POPE claimed to be able to pronounce infallibly as to the will of God on all subjects? We never heard of such a claim. We never read of it in any work, theological or secular. We never heard any man make such a statement. We never saw an insinuation as to such a claim, till we read the leading article in the 'Guardian' of the 5th inst. This is not the Catholic Doctrine, nor is it anything like it. The doctrine of the Church is that the POPE is Infallible when teaching all the faithful, doctrine on Faith and Morals, and when condemning errors opposed to this doctrine. Outside this, there are thousands of subjects on which the POPE pronounces no opinion, and concerning which he has no more right to teach than other men. As we often suggested to our contemporary, we would again say to him, study the subjects on which you write; and before you again deliver an opinion as to the POPE's Infallibility, learn the meaning of the doctrine. If you will only study the question you will soon come to see that a Divine revelation given for all men, necessarily implies an Infallible Church to preserve and interpret it to the end of time; and that an Infallible Church necessarily implies an Infallible Head. Could we only persuade the Editor of the 'Guardian' to take ordinary trouble in this matter, we should not despair of seeing even him, at no distant day, a fellow-member with us of the grand old Church, and a strenuous defender of the POPE's Infallibility.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE *Wilhelm* Government organ, the 'Lyttelton Times' indulges in the following comments upon the statement that Captain Fairchild is about to proceed to the Home country to superintend the building of two new steamers for the Colonial Government of New Zealand:—"It appears from this that the New Zealand fleet is to be enlarged, and so placed on a footing more commensurate with the large ideas that prevail in certain quarters as to the extension of the colonial commerce. These are about as vast as they can well be, now, when the *Luna* forms the fleet. What will they become when the maritime force is trebled? This is a useful and interesting inquiry into a very vast subject. Perhaps the South Sea scheme will be extended to Java and Borneo. Who knows whether it may not even be made to embrace China and Japan? If these projects produce no practical result in the shape of a great

empire, they will at least furnish blue books, which will be fascinating reading."

WE are glad to learn that new life is to be infused into the H.A. C.B.S. of Wellington. A city such as Wellington should be able at least to lay the foundation of a strong and enduring society. What we would recommend to those who take an interest in the society in Wellington is, not to be in too great a hurry to create a lodge with a numerous membership, but rather to be content with a limited number of good and sterling men, who will foster the society in such a manner as to make it permanently successful.

WE have received a long letter from a correspondent at Waikato in reference to serious abuses of patronage and other matters in connection with the police force there. We hope our correspondent is in error, and think that charges of such a character should be first made to the proper authorities, when doubtless redress might be obtained.

THERE were fifty six applications for the office of Inspector of Public Schools in the Province of Westland, which was gained by Mr. John Curnow, of Auckland.

THE Auckland farmers are reported to be "well pleased with their crops this harvest." Of potatoes there is a rich harvest; one party hopes (says the 'Herald,') to realise as much as £2000 from one field of them at the Tamaki.

THE Catholic Bishop of Wellington, Dr. Redwood, visited the Paki Paki native settlement recently, and was received at the railway station by a large assemblage of natives, who loudly cheered his Lordship on alighting from the platform. Dr. Redwood then proceeded to the pa, and baptized several native infants. Before leaving he delivered an address, which was interpreted by the Rev. Father Reignier, in which he stated that the religious wants of the Maoris of his diocese had hitherto been neglected, a circumstance which the Mother Church deplored, but which had been unavoidable through the arduous duties and large district over which the Rev. Father Reignier had charge. His Lordship trusted that ere long better provision for the spiritual wants of the native race of this province would be made, and while he complimented the Rev. Father Reignier on the untiring zeal which he had displayed in the cause of religion and education of both races, it was impossible for any one man, however zealous in the cause, to discharge the arduous duties of a large and scattered district. A sumptuous repast, in European style, had been provided by the Maoris for his Lordship and suite, and on his departure he was accompanied to the railway station by a large number of natives, who lustily cheered him as the train started for Napier.—'Daily Telegraph.'

AT eleven o'clock Mass, last Sunday in St. Joseph's Church, the Vicar General said that, as St. Patrick's Day (17th March) occurred this year in Passion Week, he hoped the Catholics of the diocese would see the propriety of deferring any public festivities until Easter time. He also recommended the members of the congregation generally to follow the excellent example of the members of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, who had resolved to honor the anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint in anticipation by going to Holy Communion in a body on Sunday morning next. As preparations are being made throughout the Province by Irish Catholics for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, by means of sports, &c., it is to be hoped that the Rev. Father Coleman's suggestion will be borne in mind; in fact, we have no doubt it will be generally carried out, and we are glad to see that, not only have the members of the H.A.C.B. Society in Dunedin resolved to postpone their annual celebration until Easter week, but that the same course has already been followed by the residents of some of the up-country districts.

NEWS of another serious shipping disaster has been received by the Tararua, from Melbourne. The well-known steamer Gothenburg, which for many years traded between Melbourne and New Zealand ports, was wrecked on Flinder's Island, on February 25th, during a cyclone, which she encountered on the passage between the ports of Adelaide and Melbourne. Two boats, containing passengers, were picked up near Port Denison by the steamer Leichardt. Three other boats, with 90 passengers aboard, are still adrift; and it is to be hoped the surmise will prove correct—that these missing boats have reached Cleveland Bay.

SIR GEORGE GREY'S election to the Superintendency of Auckland may now be regarded as certain, Mr Dargaville having announced his intention to resign. A deputation from Auckland waited upon Sir George at Kawau during the early part of the week, and presented a requisition containing 500 influential signatures. In the course of an interview with the deputation, Sir George said:—"The whole question of Constitutional reform was now opened up, and many larger points than the abolition question would be raised. He doubted very much whether, in colonies possessing responsible Government, the office of resident Governor was either useful or necessary. He believed it would be infinitely better if each Colony had the power of electing one of their foremost citizens to reside in London as Secretary of State for the Colony, with the privilege of advising Her Majesty on all questions affecting the Colony. In that way an avenue to great political distinctions would be opened to Colonial statesmen, the Home authorities would be far more correctly advised on Colonial questions, and thus connection with the mother country would be made permanent and secure. He had always put forth this view, and was much pleased to see it had been favorably entertained by Colonial Institutes at Home, only one member opposing it. There were also many other large questions to be considered, and he thought if we were to have a change it ought to be well considered, so that the new order of things in the Colony should be capable of lasting for a long time. No plan of Constitutional reform could be complete which did not grapple with the question of the constitution of the Upper House. The system of nomination now in force was indefensible, and must be changed if we were to have a good and satisfactory

system of government." After the publication of Sir George Grey's address, Mr. Dargaville announced that in consequence of the new and favorable light thrown on Sir George's views, and the fact that they coincided closely with his own, he had decided to withdraw from the candidature for the Superintendency.

DESPITE the great expectations formed at the opening of the Ohinemuri goldfields in the Auckland province, and notwithstanding the sensational telegrams with which the papers have been flooded during the past few weeks, it now seems to be generally confessed that up to the present the great goldfield has turned out "a duffer." We have been carefully informed of every vague rumour concerning good prospects and "the discovery of gold, but no tangible results have yet been obtained. Many of the gold-seekers who immediately visited the country when first opened, are now devoting their attention to kauri gum digging, which it is said proves much more profitable than gold-digging in the much puffed Ohinemuri country. Mr. Mackay, who secured great popularity through his successful efforts in opening the new goldfield, is once more on bad terms with the General Government. He has resigned his official position in connection with the management of the goldfield in consequence, he states, of the Government not carrying out his recommendations. The General Government does not seem to be gaining much popularity among the diggers by its management of the field.

A TELEGRAM from London has been received by the General Government, stating that the New Zealand 4½ per cent. loan of £4,000,000 has been negotiated through Messrs. Rothschild.

AN address to the Hon. W. Fox, signed by all the members of the House of Representatives who voted with him after the no-confidence debate against the Ministry of Mr. Stafford in 1873, was presented to the hon. gentleman on Thursday by as many of the members of the House as were in Wellington.

THE 'Daily Times' of Wednesday published the following:—"We yesterday published a telegram with reference to the supposed discovery of a new lead near Hokitika. The following private telegram, received in town yesterday, has been placed at our disposal:—"An important rush has set in to ground near Hau Hau, which is commanded by the Kanieri water-race. The prospectors bottomed on seven feet of washdirt, giving a result of a penny-weight of gold to seven dishfuls of dirt, and they believe it to be a new lead. The ground is now pegged out for a distance of over two miles, and if it proves to be a new lead, will support a large population."

THE funeral of the late Mrs. Macandrew, the wife of his Hon. the Superintendent of Otago, took place on the afternoon of Thursday, the 4th inst. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends and leading citizens of Dunedin, and all places of business in the city were closed during the afternoon.

THE second half-yearly meeting of the Standard Insurance Company was held in Dunedin on Monday last. The balance-sheet showed net available profits to the amount of £2,927 15s. 11d., which was allowed to remain to the credit of account in the meantime, as the Directors were of opinion that no dividend should be declared at present.

IT WILL be seen from our mail telegrams that the honor of Knighthood has been conferred by Her Majesty upon the Hon. Major Richardson, Speaker of the Legislative Council.

THE much discussed question of the appointments to the vacant seats on the Judicial Bench of the Colony, has at last been settled, the appointments of the Attorney-General Prendergast to the Chief Justiceship, and Messrs. T. B. Gillies and Joshua Strange Williams, to puisne Judgeships, having been gazetted. Mr. Justice Williams will take charge of the Otago Judicial District; but the next sessions of the Supreme Court in Dunedin will be opened by the Chief Justice.

A FEARFUL accident occurred on Monday last, in the Deborah Bay Tunnel, which forms a section of the Dunedin and Moeraki Railway. The following is the report given by the 'Otago Daily Times':—"It appears that two men, named William Stevens and John McGrath, were working in the centre section of the tunnel at the south side of the hill. They had charged a hole with powder and were tampering it, when, by accident, the fuse slipped into the hole altogether, and before its disappearance was observed, the men had tampered over it. This necessitated drawing the charge, or, in other words, emptying the hole again. "Jumping" the charge out was proceeded with, and the hole was kept full of water according to the rules of the work. One of the standing orders of the contractors, however, is, that no charge shall be drilled out in the event of a misfire, but another hole bored alongside of it instead. In the present case, however, there was only one inch of tamping on the powder, and so it was thought that the operation might be risked. The result, however, was lamentable; for notwithstanding that the hole was kept full of water, the powder ignited, an explosion followed, and the two men were hurled backwards and received fearful injuries. Mr. McKenzie immediately procured a conveyance from Port Chalmers to remove the men in—this being after dark, for the accident happened at about half past seven in the evening. By ten o'clock the unfortunate fellows reached the Port, and were attended upon at the Port Chalmers Hotel by Drs. O'Donoghue and Gregg. An examination followed, and it was ascertained that McGrath was fearfully wounded, the drill, or jumper, having been driven into his chest and penetrated the left lung. His left hand was blown off, and his body and limbs wounded in various places. Stevens escaped with less injury, although it is feared he will lose his left hand, it is so badly shattered, and his face is also much scorched and swollen." The men were removed to the Dunedin hospital, and later accounts state that Stevens's left hand was successfully amputated, and he is now progressing satisfactorily, but McGrath lies in a very critical condition.

MR WILLIAM STEWARD, the representative of Waitaki in the General Assembly, has been elected a member of the Otago Provincial Council for Oamaru country.

At a meeting of the Otago Acclimatisation Society held on Tuesday last, it was resolved that the Superintendent should be requested to proclaim the months of June and July an open season for shooting cock pheasants within that portion of the Province which lies between the Waitaki and Catlin's River, and ten miles back from the coast. The license to kill pheasants during the season, as provided by the Act, will be fifty shillings.

### H.A.C.B. SOCIETY.

THE quarterly meeting of this Society was held in St. Joseph's Schoolroom, on Monday evening, 8th inst., the President, Bro. Burke, in the chair.

There was a full muster of the officers and brethren. A letter was read from the correspondent Secretary of the Order, Bro. Templeton requesting that the dispensation issued sometime ago, for a branch at St. Bathans, and which has been lying at Dunedin in charge of the St. Joseph's branch, be now forwarded to St. Bathans at the request of Mr. F. J. Bunny. Considerable discussion ensued, and ultimately it was proposed by Bro. E. Carroll that the correspondence in question be not received, which was carried, the Secretary receiving instructions how to act with reference to the matter.

Bro. R. Carroll, on behalf of the Concert Committee, reported that the Committee were working hard to make the forthcoming concert a great success, and they had every reason to expect that this concert would be even a greater success than former entertainments of a similar character. Of course, if every member would undertake to sell four or five tickets each, it must necessarily be most successful from an attendance point of view. Bro. Carroll informed the meeting that he had an interview with Mr. Baker of the Hibernicon Company, and that Mr. Baker had expressed his willingness to give some material assistance on the occasion of the concert.

Bros. A. Toal and J. Meenan were appointed auditors for the ensuing six months.

The President reminded the members that next Sunday was the day that they had all agreed to pay a visit to the Church in a body. It was resolved to do so in full regalia. It was proposed by Bro. J. Moylan and seconded by Bro. J. J. Connor, that the surplus silk from the banner, about 5½ yards, be presented to the juvenile contingent for the purpose of making sashes for the boys, who were anxious to join the procession on Sunday morning. The resolution was carried.

Several other important resolutions having a bearing on the rules of the Society were proposed by Bro. J. J. Connor, and were also carried.

Members are requested to meet on Sunday morning at 7.30 to form procession.

### THE HIBERNICON.

DURING the week this entertainment has been liberally patronized, the Hall being well filled on each evening. In addition to the great merit of the Panorama the singing is of a superior order, but we were sorry to find that sometimes the promise made by Mr. Baker, that he would, during the evening, present some of Ireland's best songs, all of which should be carefully chosen, was not always carried out. With the singing talent of this company we might naturally expect something good and at the same time something creditable to the poetic genius of Ireland. With the reputation of the company and the name of their entertainment a first-class Irish performance might be looked for; but there is, to our mind, too much of the common place burlesque business—a good deal of which, by the way, is not always complimentary to the sons of Ireland. We should like to hear more of the genuine poetry and music of Ireland; of course, it is all a question of management. As we have said, the company have the talent; they have been well supported, and have succeeded in pleasing their audience, but we feel sure they would be even more successful and give greater satisfaction if they selected songs that fairly represented the Irish character, and portrayed the good and the witty as well as the ridiculous.

Next week the Hibernicon proceed to Invercargill, where they will find a goodly sprinkling of the genuine Irish character, and we hope that the hints we have thrown out will be acted upon, for then our friends down south may look for some excellent entertainment. Towards the close of the entertainment of Wednesday evening it was announced that Friday evening had been set apart for the benefit of Mr. Moran, when, doubtless, this really wonderful Irish comedian will be rewarded with a crowded house.

It has been estimated that if the population of London goes on increasing at the present rate it will exceed twelve millions by the end of a century, and that should it continue at the same rate during the next century, by the year 2000 it will have reached the enormous aggregate of twenty-five millions of inhabitants.

The London 'Review' mentions the following remarkable circumstance in connection with the subject of life insurance:—"The Equitable Assurance office has just paid a claim under a policy which must have been one of the oldest in the world. The policy was taken out in December, 1795, for £1000 on a life then aged 13, at an annual premium of £18 16s. It has now become a claim after existing 79 years, and the sum paid is £7905, being nearly eight times the sum originally assured."

### LATEST AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

#### THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL

Arrived at Auckland on Monday last by the steamer Cyphrenes. She left San Francisco on February 7. From the telegrams sent to the daily papers we coll the following items:—

Archbishop Manning has written a pamphlet replying to Mr. Gladstone's book. He contradicts the statement that the Vatican decrees have estranged the civil allegiance of Catholics. The Oecumenical Council has not touched the relations of Church and State; its decrees were merely on matters of faith. As to the supposition that the Pope might attempt to depose Queen Victoria, he says the Queen has wholly withdrawn from the Catholic Church, and every condition is absent to render deposition justifiable. The Archbishop declares that the European Powers entered into a conspiracy against the Church to their own perdition and condemns Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet as encouraging heresy.

Dr. Newman has issued ten chapters of his answer to Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet. He declares the premises uncharitable, and that the conclusion is untrustworthy. He sees no inconsistency in being a good Catholic and a good Englishman, but draws a distinction between spiritual and secular allegiance. Infallibility is declared a matter of faith in thought and not in actions. There is only one oracle, God's Holy Church with the Pope the head.

Nine new Cardinals will be appointed at Rome. It is expected that Archbishop Manning will be one, and two or three Americans also.

Despatches to Madrid, received at the beginning of February, state that eight battalions of Carlists met and charged Alphonso's troops at Orleans, and were repulsed with great loss. Massacres of National troops are rumoured. The Carlists deny holding any negotiations with Don Alphonso. The army of the North continues to advance, and has taken Montreal and Serge. The relief of Pampeluna is considered certain, and the Carlists are falling back on the route. News from Madrid states that King Alphonso will assume the command of the army in the north. Efforts are being made for the relief of Capurma. The king declares in favor of religious liberty. The merchants of Madrid presented a beautiful crown to Alphonso. The Carlists deny that the Gustave was fired upon. It is believed that steps will be taken by Germany to lead a vigorous action on the part of the Spanish navy against the Carlist position on the Guipaycoan Coast. Negotiations with the Madrid Government are not progressing favorably. The Admiralty ordered three corvettes and three gun-boats to the Carlist part of the Spanish Coast. This makes eight of the German fleet in the Bay of Biscay. The Spanish Government paid the money indemnity.

The loss of the Cospatrick has caused stagnation in emigration. Although the New Zealand Shipping Company have fine iron ships, there is a difficulty in filling them up with emigrants.

The Empress Eugenie is reported to be dying of consumption. Europe is most unsettled, and all the Powers are arming, as if preparing for a great struggle.

A tremendous fall in Californian mining stock, unduly inflated by the Bonanza find, has occurred. Thousands are ruined, including many women who had mortgaged their homesteads in order to invest in the mines, and heartrending scenes occurred in the up-country cities as telegrams announcing the fall were received.

Great floods occurred at Maryville. The water reached the roofs of the houses. There was serious destruction of property, but few lives were lost.

Heavy snow storms have occurred in various parts of the United States, doing damage.

In Canada an avalanche fell on the houses, burying six persons. At Quebec a large rock fell on some houses and eight persons were taken out of the ruins.

The 'New Zealand Herald's' correspondent writes—"a contract was entered into by the Central and Union Pacific Railway, last night, in New York, with Hall, representing the Australasia line, for the insurance of through bills of lading. Hall was sent over to meet the railroad parties. Hall's mails subsidy was to take effect last November, but was extended to March 5. In this contract he agrees to have new steamers on the line in nine months, making thirteen trips per annum. The steamship builders have endorsed the bonds of the company for £250,000.

#### LATER NEWS BY GALLE

Has been received during the week by the arrival of the steamer Tararua at Hokitika on the 9th, and the arrival at Dunedin of the Hobart Town vessels Agnes, Jessie and Glencoe. The following are the principal items of news:—

John Mitchell again stands as a candidate for the representation of Tipperary in the House of Commons.

A Papal Bull has been issued to the German Bishops, forbidding the acceptance of benefices from the State, under penalty of excommunication.

A telegram dated London, February 27th, states that the following appointments have been announced:—Ex-Governor Ducane, and Mr. M'Leay (of New South Wales), K.C.M.G.'s; Mr. Gregory and Colonel Warburton, Companions of the Order; W. H. Fancourt Mitchell (President of the Legislative Council of Victoria), Justice Cheeke (Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Sydney), and Major Richardson, (Speaker of the Legislative Council in New Zealand), are knighted.

After protracted negotiations, the French Senate Bill was framed so as to allow of Departments electing 125 members; one-third retiring every three years, and the Assembly to elect the remaining 75 for life. Marshal Macmahon waived his right to nomination. Notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of the Legitimists and Bonapartists, the Assembly rejected all the amendments proposed, and finally passed the Bill by 488 votes to 241. The Assembly adopted, by 436

to 262 votes, a Bill organising public powers, which implies the recognition of the Republic. President Macmahon nominates the Councillors of state; and M. Buffet, President of the Assembly, is forming a Cabinet. A note in an official journal declares that Macmahon is resolved to uphold conservative principles.

### BURNING OF THE NEW ZEALAND IMMIGRANT SHIP COSPATRICK.

The San Francisco mail steamer Cyphrenes which arrived at Auckland on Monday, brought papers containing full accounts of the terrible catastrophe which occurred on the 17th November last, when the fine ship Cospatrick, with some hundreds of immigrants on board, bound for Auckland, was burnt at sea. The following telegraphic account of the disaster was published by the daily papers on the arrival of the mail steamer:—

The following is a copy of the deposition of Henry Macdonald, before the Receiver of Wrecks:—He was second mate of the ship Cospatrick. The vessel was supplied with a fixed fire engine on the fore-castle head, with suction pump up and down, steam movable fire engine with rubber suction hose, and also a considerable quantity of delivery box engines. They were in good order, and were employed in the endeavour to put out the fire, and threw large quantities of water. The vessel was well supplied with fire buckets, with lanyards attached. The vessel proceeded on her voyage, and met with fine weather and light winds. Two births occurred at 10 p.m. on the 17th November. During the voyage the master's hat blew overboard, and the port boat was instantly lowered to pick it up, and returned to the vessel in a very short time. On Tuesday, 17th November, 1874, at noon, the vessel was in lat. 37.14 S. At 12.25, the weather was fine, with the wind blowing a light breeze. The deponent had charge of the first watch, and was relieved at midnight by the chief officer. The vessel was barely steering. About a quarter of an hour before midnight deponent went carefully round the upper deck, over the poop and fore-castle. All was well, and there was no smell of fire or any other matter to attract attention. Deponent had been below about three-quarters of an hour when he was aroused by a cry of fire. He jumped out of his berth and rushed on deck dressed. He met the master at the cuddy door in his shirt. The master ordered deponent forward to enquire the cause of the alarm. Deponent rushed forward and saw a dense smoke coming up from the fore-cabin. The chief officer was getting the fire-engine to work, and the passengers and crew were all rushing on deck. The cry was that the fire was coming up from about the boatswain's locker. Deponent returned and assisted the master to endeavour to get the ship about, but she had no steerage way. In a few minutes flames came up the fore-castle, and the foresail was hauled up. The vessel now came up head to wind, which drove the smoke aft, the flames bursting up the fore-hatchway. The master sent for deponent, and asked if it was possible to get volunteers to see where the fire was. It was impossible, as the smoke was suffocating, and deponent asked the master if he should put the boats out, and the master said, "No, but do what you can to put the fire out." The foremast boats by this time caught fire, and the flames were now coming up the main hatchway. Deponent sent men to clear away the boats on the sides. The starboard quarter boat was now lowered, and about 80—mostly women—put in. The davits bent with their weight, and as the boat touched the water, she turned over, and the people were all drowned. Hencoops and other moveables were thrown over, but it was of no avail to save their lives. He now stationed two men at the port boat to prevent anyone lowering it except by the master's order. The officers now made an attempt to get the long boat overboard, but there was too much confusion to get proper help. Her bows caught fire and she was abandoned, and there was a rush for the port life-boat, which was lowered, and about 30 or 40 people got into her. Deponent slid down and got on board by the fore tackle. The boat was kept clear of the ship. The chief mate and a female jumped overboard and were picked up. By the time the boat got to the rear of the ship the mainmast fell overboard. Shortly afterwards the stern blew out, then the mizzen mast fell. After first speaking to the master, deponent got the signal ammunition thrown overboard. At daylight the starboard life-boat was found full of people. Deponent heard shouts from the officer to take charge of her. He got alongside and took charge. Thomas Lewis, A.B., Edward Cotter, O.S., and Bently, an emigrant, also got into the boat with deponent. The gear of the remaining boats was divided between them, deponent's boat getting one oar and a broken one. The two boats kept company, hovering round the burning ship the whole day, until the afternoon of the 18th, when the ship sank. There were 30 people in deponent's boat. Deponent then kept to the north-east for the Cape of Good Hope, as did the other boat. The boats kept company all the 20th and 21st of Noveml. When it commenced to blow they separated. They were without provisions or water, mast or sail, and had but an oar and a half. The wind was southerly, and by taking one of the footlines they managed to rig a sail with the girl's petticoats, and so keep the boat in her course. One boat contained Baker, the emigrants' cook; the three A.B.'s, one ordinary seaman, and twenty-three passengers, with deponent—in all making thirty people. The other boat contained the chief mate, with four A.B.'s, an ordinary seaman, the butchers, and six passengers, including one baby aged eleven days. The people rapidly sank from want of food and water. By the 25th they were reduced to eight in number, and three of these were out of their mind. On the 26th, before daylight, a haque passed, which they hailed, but were unseen. On Friday, the 27th, they were picked up by the ship British Sceptre, of Liverpool, and the five people then remaining alive were received on board and treated with every kindness. Two, however, Robert Hampton and one passenger, died

before they reached St. Helena, leaving deponent, Thomas Lewis, and Edward Cotter. So far, he knew only three survivors. Deponent considers all the gear was regularly kept in the boat, and must have got thrown out in the confusion. The oils used for the side lights, for the lights in the cuddy, were kept in the port quarter galley. The crew, including deponent, had lucifers, which they used to light their pipes and lamps with, when necessary. The boatswain was the only person having access to the boatswain's locker, of which he kept the key. Nothing was kept there but the stores already enumerated, and deponent does not know whether the boatswain had been there that day. There was one ordinary seaman told off to go into the coal hole every day to fill baskets, which were hoisted by the emigrants. No other person was allowed to go into the coal hole, and deponent, who used frequently to talk to him about the coals, heard no remark as to their heating or smell. He did not know how the fire originated. Signed, Henry M'Donald.

Rowan Lewis, quarter-master, gave corroborative evidence, and said the boat in which he escaped remained two days by the burning vessel. They were much exhausted from thirst, and having no water or provisions, rapidly sank. He could not account for the fire.

Edward Cotter deposed that when the ship caught fire, the emigrants formed a line and passed water along. The emigrants got tin dishes, and everything that could hold water, but the fire burned very fast. When the deck-house caught fire they were panic stricken, and ran away, the smoke stifling them. When lowering the boats people were sliding down and falling into the water. In the boat after leaving the ship, all they did was to load each other a hand about. In the boat there was not much talk. The biggest, fattest, and healthiest-looking went off first. It was not from them that blood was obtained, but from other men. Witness only ate twice; he drank whenever a vein was opened, and felt better the last two days in the boat than before then. His great thought was of being picked up. It was cold during night, but very hot in the day. They had escaped with barely clothes to cover them.

The 'Evening Star's' Auckland correspondent furnishes the following additional particulars:—

Tremendous excitement was caused in London by the Cospatrick news. Telegrams were received some time before the arrival of the steamer Nyanza with the survivors; and when that vessel was due at Plymouth, the London journals despatched special reporters to await her arrival. These chartered special steamers, and endeavored to board the steamer before the Customs officer and secure a monopoly of the news. Mr Forbes, 'Daily News' reporter, who was the first man in Paris after the siege, succeeded in first boarding the Nyanza; and when the others got aboard, it was found that Mr Forbes had disappeared with the survivors. When the latter turned up again, it was found that he had entered into a contract with them, giving the mate £100 and the two seamen £25 each for a monopoly of their statements for the 'Daily News.' The sailors sold the St. Helena papers, with a brief account at from £5 to £16 per copy. The 'Standard's' special offered Cotter, one of the survivors, £100 to act on behalf of his journal, but the 'Telegraph' held him to his agreement. Lewis, a weather-beaten sailor, was the salvation of the party in the boat by his indomitable energy. He divided into nine portions the dreadful food which sustained them. Cotter was some time ago in the coasting trade of New Zealand, and was working his way out again. He was six months on the Jane Anderson, at Port Chalmers, then on the steamer Paterson, and afterwards worked ashore for M'Kenzie Bros. on the Port Chalmers and Camaru Railway. Shaw, Savill's office from Thursday to Monday lay unopened, owing to the Christmas holidays. The 'Star's' correspondent considers that Captain Elmslie's coolness was affected through his having his wife and family aboard. He was so agitated that he allowed some boats to burn before his eyes, and made no attempt to provision others. Since this catastrophe, attention has been paid to the Tintern Abbey, bound to Canterbury, of which the 'Times' says if anything happened to her not half the passengers could be saved.

### WELLINGTON.

March 4th, 1875.

In my last letter to you I stated that four clergymen were expected from home, and now I am in a position to inform you that they have arrived, and are stationed as under:—Father Mahoney in Nelson, to replace Father Bensfield; Father Carey in Napier, to replace Father Guetenoire; Father Kirk at Wanganni, to replace Father Tresallet, who is going to Sidney. Father McCaughey, who has been at the Hutt for some back, is on a visit to Christchurch for the good of his health. Father Yarden is in Wellington as Vicar-General, as Father Forrest has gone back again to Napier. Father Kearney, who was expected to have gone to Nelson, has been kept in Wellington, and no clergyman has been sent as yet to assist Father O'Reilly. His Lordship has been visiting his Diocese almost since his arrival; he goes south to-day to Christchurch. Some very valuable property has been lately purchased by the Church, including a very valuable allotment in the District Te Aro for the Convent School, and a section adjoining the Cathedral at the east side as the site of a residence for His Lordship, each of which cost exactly £900.

Captain Sharp and Mrs Sharp are going on a tour to the old land, and are taking passage via San Francisco by the next boat. I understand Mrs. Sharp is to be presented with an address and presentation before she leaves, and I have no doubt, judging from the committee who have taken it in hand, that it will not be unworthy of her. Mrs. Sharp is so well known that it would be out of place for me to refer to any of her services to the Catholics of Wellington, and particularly of Te Aro. On her arrival in Dublin she is to send some valuable prizes out to St. Joseph's School, to be competed for next Christmas.

### THE LATEST LIVE MOA STORY.

THE following is the full, true and particular account given by the 'Lyttelton Times' of the live Moa story that was telegraphed throughout the Colony, at the close of last week:—"A good deal of excitement was caused in Oxford on Wednesday last, by a report being circulated to the effect that footmarks of a large bird had been discovered on the property of Mr. Cooper, distant about five miles from Oxford. The origin of the report, and the facts of the discovery which led to the excitement referred to, are as follows:—On Wednesday morning last, a Mr. Cooper, an old resident in the place, observed, in what is called his ram paddock, a good many footmarks of what appeared to be a very large bird, and considering the phenomenon peculiar, he went down to Oxford for the purpose of communicating the intelligence to some of the leading men, so that the footprints might be traced and measured, with a view of eliciting information as to the nature and description of the bird. He informed Mr. Paul, chairman of the Road Board, and Mr. Woodfield, storekeeper, and they immediately accompanied him to the spot indicated, and found tracks of a very large bird, which they traced for nearly three-quarters of a mile. The distance between all the footprints was from eight to nine feet, showing that this bird (if bird it was) had remarkably long legs. In its travels they found it had stepped over a creek seven feet wide, and left a footprint on each side. They found excreta or droppings, in two or three places, which strengthened their belief that the footmarks were those of a large bird. Mr. Woodfield took impressions of two or three of the footprints, by running melted wax over them; and in two of the impressions the birds toes are clearly visible. The foot is a little over six inches in length. The place where the tracks of the bird were found, is only a short distance from the Oxford forest, and it was evident that the bird was not in the habit of straying far from the bush. It is only about three or four years ago since a son of Captain Foster saw a large bird in the bush at Oxford, and doubtless the footprints which have now been discovered have been very recently made by the same or a similar bird. The gentlemen who have taken the trouble to carefully inquire into and examine the evidence which has been laid before them of the existence of a very large bird at Oxford, do not assert that it is a Moa, as they are not in a position to do so from want of scientific skill, but before the footprints became obliterated by the weather they are prepared to show them to any persons who may be curious enough to require ocular demonstration. Mr. Woodfield came to Christchurch yesterday with the intention of shewing the impressions he had taken of the footprints to Dr. Haast. Latest accounts say that the supposed *rara avis* is a kangaroo which has taken up its abode in the bush. At a meeting of the Canterbury Philosophical Institute, that was held in Christchurch on the following Thursday evening, a letter was received, detailing the circumstances related as above. After the letter had been read, Dr. Powell said that at first the statement contained in the letter appeared somewhat credible, but on thinking it over, he noticed two points which at once disabused his mind of the footprints being those of a bird. In the first place, Mr. Woodfield said there were four front toes, and he need not remind them that there was no known bird possessing that number. Then again, the footprints were said to be nine feet apart, and though a moa might stride that distance when running, neither it nor any bird they knew of could do it while wandering around a house in the manner said to have been done in this instance. Subsequently, however, Mr. Woodfield called upon him and showed him the casts referred to in the letter. They were exceedingly well taken, and proved beyond doubt to his mind that the footprints had been made by a wallaby. Dr. Powell proceeded to give a sketch of one of the casts on the black board, and the result was a correct representation of the two hind feet of a wallaby, placed close together, as they would be in the act of jumping over the ground."

### BISHOP REDWOOD AT MEANEE.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Catholic Bishop of Wellington, proceeded to Meanee yesterday morning in a carriage and four accompanied by the Very Rev. Father Forest, and the Rev. Father Carew. On arrival at the Mission Station, his Lordship was met by the Rev. Father Reignier and a large concourse of people. The children were formed into a procession, carrying banners, and the ladies and gentlemen present lined both sides of the pathway leading from the road to the Church. While proceeding between the ranks thus formed, his Lordship bestowed the episcopal blessing. Having reached the door of the sacred edifice, R. D. Maney, Esq., M.P.C., read the following address:—

*To the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington.*

May it please your Lordship—

We, the undersigned, Catholics of the Meanee and Taradale districts, on behalf of ourselves and other members of the congregation, beg to offer our sincere congratulation to your Lordship upon this your first visit to our parish, and to express our sincere thanks to you for the honor you have done us in thus affording so early an opportunity of expressing our attachment and devotion to your Lordship and to our Holy Father the Pope.

We beg to assure your Lordship of our deep sense of gratitude to the Sovereign Pontiff for his wise selection in thus giving us yourself as our chief pastor, and to assure your Lordship of our heartfelt sympathy with him in his present trials, and our admiration and esteem of his patient endurance.

We beg to express our sincere thanks for the indefatigable and untiring efforts of the Rev. Father Reignier and others connected with the Mission, and to take this opportunity of acknowledging how much we owe them for their solicitude and zeal in the cause of education and our spiritual welfare.

My Lord, we beg to assure your Lordship that it will ever be a pleasure to us to aid in all good works in which you may be pleased

to continue or initiate in this part of the diocese, and among them we hope it may be possible to make arrangements for the higher education of the Catholic youth of the district, in connection with the college at Meanee.

In conclusion, wishing your Lordship may, with God's blessing, long be spared to us, we humbly solicit your episcopal blessing.

[Signatures.]

On the conclusion of the address, his Lordship thanked Mr. Maney, as the representative of the congregation, and stated that he would reply from the pulpit. Dr. Redwood then entered the Church, and was presented by the Rev. Father Reignier with an address from the Catholic clergy of the Meanee district:—

*The Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Lord Bishop of Wellington.*

May it please Your Lordship,—With feelings of the most profound respect and veneration, we congratulate your Lordship on your elevation to the Episcopal dignity, and welcome you to St. Mary's Mission, Meanee.

Doubtless it will be a source of satisfaction to your Lordship to see and hear what progress our holy religion has made in this district. Not sixteen years ago all this district was a complete wilderness, inhabited by a few natives, and still fewer Catholics. Neither Church or school was to be seen.

As the Christian education of our youth is a subject alluded to in your Lordship's letter, we will be thankful for your advice and direction on that all-important topic.

With reference to the Native portion of this district and the province at large, your Lordship will kindly interest yourself on their behalf to promote their spiritual welfare.

Uniting with your Lordship in our best wishes for the welfare of His Holiness the Pope, and the prosperity of our Holy Mother the Church,

We remain,

Your Lordship's most respectful and obedient children,  
E. REIGNIER.

High Mass was then celebrated, and his Lordship delivered a most impressive and eloquent sermon taking occasion to reply to the addresses he received first from the laity, and secondly from the clergy. In thanking the laity for their expression of welcome to himself, he assured them of the satisfaction and pleasure it afforded him to receive such testimony of good will and affection towards His Holiness. He was also pleased at the evidence of the desire of the laity to aid in the cause of education, and of their appreciation of the past efforts of the clergy. His Lordship then most affectionately replied in a most suitable manner to the address of the clergy.

In the afternoon, Dr. Redwood visited the schools in connection with the Mission Station, expressing himself well pleased with all he saw.

In the evening his Lordship attended Vespers, and after again preaching a most impressive sermon Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. His Lordship then returned to Napier.

Bishop Redwood proceeded by train to-day to Paki paki to meet the natives of that settlement. We understand his Lordship has expressed much regret at being unable, through press of time, to visit Waipawa.—'Daily Telegraph.'

### THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Melbourne, 'Age' writing of the above, says:—"The resources and natural advantages of the place are truly wonderful, and, unless all the go and pluck of the colonising races are exhausted, the Territory will soon become one of the largest and most important colonies. No country ever started before with a telegraph uniting it to the civilized world. None can have a finer or more beautiful harbor, not excepting Sydney. The seas teem with fish of great variety and excellence. The coasts abound with pearl-shell, with pearl and trepang. The prosperous colonies of to-day had no known gold or copper to start with, as the Northern Territory has, to help it in its early struggles; they relied entirely on their pastoral lands, and that, too, without any apparent market for their beef and mutton. The Territory has not only the largest reeving country in the world, but rich copper has been found; coal formations are also known to exist on the Victoria River. Vast tracts of agricultural lands are reported on the Daly. The Victoria River has splendid squatting country; the Alligator River and the Adelaide have excellent pastoral lands, which are free to anyone, with long leases, at 6d per mile. Agricultural labor is at the very door. In the adjacent islands, Malay men and women can be had in thousands for 6d per day, and men accustomed to field work. I paid 10s per week to those I imported, but this was caused by the want of any law to regulate such labor, or to bind them to their agreement, and they paid their own passage. The island trade in coffee, rice, sago, spices, pepper, and timber, is now done by native praus or Chinese junks, with Macassar, Singapore, or Batavia, all free ports; but now that Palmerston is to be a free port, there remains no reason why this important trade should not be diverted by the superior energy of our race and the near proximity of the Territory. These are a brief outline of a few of the known advantages possessed by the Northern territory. If South Australia carries out the proposed overland railway with the foresight and pluck already shown in planting the overland telegraph, the rise and progress of the place must be marvellous, and the permanent union of the South and North thus cemented will form one of the greatest and most prosperous colonies, outstripping all competition."

During a secret session of a Chicago board of commissioners, one was astonished to see an augur-tip projecting through the carpet, and, upon an examination, found that a party of reporters had bored through from the cellar for the purpose of hearing what was said.



## IMPORTANT CATHOLIC DOCUMENT,

The following important document from Archbishop Manning was read by the clergy in the Catholic churches of the diocese of Westminster on Sunday Nov. 29.

DEAR CHILDREN IN JESUS CHRIST.—I. On Sunday, the 28th of August, 1870, the following letter from his Eminence Cardinal Antonelli was read by our order in all churches of this diocese:

ROME, August 11, 1870.

It has been made known to the Holy See that some among the faithful, and perhaps even among the bishops, are of opinion that the Apostolic Constitution, which was published in the session of the Oecumenical Council of the Vatican on the 18th day of the month of July, will not be of obligation until it has been solemnly published by some further act of the Holy See. How strange such a supposition is, any one may easily know. The said Constitution had the most solemn publication possible on the very day on which, in the Vatican Basilica, it had been solemnly confirmed and promulgated by the Sovereign Pontiff in the presence of more than five hundred bishops: for it was on that day, although there was no such necessity for the case, put up with the customary formalities in the usual places of Rome, so that, according to the well-known rule, it was made obligatory for the whole Catholic world without need of any further publication whatsoever. I have thought it my duty to communicate these brief observations to you, in order that they may be your guide in the event of any doubts that may from any quarter be brought before you.

† JAMES CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

I. This declaration was made by the Cardinal in answer to the objection of some persons who had thought that the Decrees of the Vatican Council, although they had been solemnly defined and confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff in the Council itself, might require some further promulgation as a condition of their being regarded as publicly binding upon the whole Church.

II. Events which, unhappily, are notorious induce us to make known to the faithful, lest they should be misled by the words or examples of one or two who still profess to be Catholic, that whosoever does not in his heart receive and believe the doctrine of the *Immaculate Conception*, and the doctrine of the *Infallibility of the Vicar of Jesus Christ* as they have been defined by the supreme authority of the Church, does by that very fact cease to be a Catholic. The Encyclical *Ineffabilis Deus*, by which, on the 8th of December, 1854, the Sovereign Pontiff defined "that the most blessed Virgin Mary was, by a singular grace and privilege of Almighty God, and by reason of the merits of Jesus Christ the Saviour of mankind, preserved in the first moment of her conception free from all stain of original sin," contained these words:

Wherefore, if any persons, which God forbid, shall presume to think in their hearts otherwise than we have now defined, let them know that they are condemned by their own judgment, they have suffered shipwreck in faith, and have fallen away from the unity of the Church.

In like manner, the constitution of the Vatican Council which defined that "the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedra*—that is, when discharging the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians, he, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority, defines a doctrine of faith or morals to be held by the universal Church"—is infallible, ended with these words:

And if any one, which God forbid, shall presume to contradict this our definition, let him be anathema."

III. It has come to our knowledge that some who openly refuse to believe the said doctrines, persist nevertheless in calling themselves Catholics, and give out that they go to confession and Holy Communion in the Catholic Church. We therefore hereby warn them that in so doing they deceive our clergy by concealing their unbelief; and that in every such Confession and Communion they commit a sacrilege to their own greater condemnation. We rejoice to know, dear children in Jesus Christ, that of such men there are but few indeed. But, lest their words or their example should seem to be tolerated by the Catholic Church, we make this declaration; and we make it with an earnest prayer that the Holy Spirit of God, against whom they are striving, may bring them to repentance.

May the grace of the Holy Ghost abundantly confirm you in His infallible guidance.

† HENRY EDWARD,  
Archbishop of Westminster.

November 22, 1874.

## EMIGRATION OF ICELANDERS.

The New York correspondent of the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal' writes:—The Icelanders like the Irish are in want of a home. They have ceased to relish their native land, and they look to America for a change. It is not, however, through bad Government that the poor Icelanders leave their icy home. The climate of their country, which is gradually growing more severe, is the cause of their expatriation. It is now proposed that the whole population should emigrate to North America. Five hundred of them have already settled in Canada and Wisconsin, but the summer heats are too powerful for them. They have formally and officially represented their case to Government, and demanded a vessel to carry them to the peninsular of Alaska, the vast region ceded some short time since by Russia to America. The request has been complied with, and those Icelandic representatives have sailed in a sloop of war to inspect the Alaska territory. We may be prepared for this novel and extraordinary settlement at any moment.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Four large gold medals only have been struck, by order of Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, commemorative of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. One of these medals has been sent to Mr. Bernard C. Molloy (one of the candidates for the King's County and County Louth at the last election), who served as a staff-officer during the war, and took part in the disastrous campaign under General Bourbaki. The medal was conferred as a mark of the Marshal's esteem, and is a recompense for the services Mr. Molloy "rendered with courage and devotion during the war."

Recently the Paris police issued the following droll advertisement:—"There was found yesterday at mid-day, a bride, eighteen years of age, blue eyes, black hair. Can be obtained on application at the Police head-quarters." She was a country girl, who came to Paris with her betrothed to get married. They took a cab at the station. On their way to the church the bridegroom got out to make some purchase. The driver was tipsy, and instead of waiting dove on; so they were separated in the wilderness, and the police found the bride weeping in the cab.

The following anecdote is related in the now famous Greville Memoirs:—A certain bishop in the House of Lords rose to speak, and announced that he should divide what he had to say into twelve parts, when the Duke of Wharton interrupted him and begged he might be indulged in a few minutes, as he had a story to tell which he could only introduce at that moment. "A drunken fellow was passing by St. Paul's at night and heard the clock slowly chiming twelve. He counted the strokes, and when it had finished looked towards the clock and said, '—you, why couldn't you give us that all at once?' " There was an end of the Bishop's story.

Mr. Turnerelli writes to the 'Morning Post' as follows:—"The Hon. Mrs. Kinnaird, in presenting a Bible and an address to the Duchess of Edinburgh a day or two ago, alluded to 'her illustrious uncle and his love of the Bible.' It is quite true that the late Emperor Alexander, under the influencing dispositions of a lady—Madame de Krudner—consented to allow the Scriptures to be read and explained to his soldiers, but it is an equally historical truth that many of these same soldiers took the readings and the explanations so thoroughly to heart that they became Jews, and stuck to the Israelite non-Christian doctrines so persistently and disobediently that the Emperor had to send a whole caravan of these new converts to Siberia. This was a result by no means foreseen or wished by Alexander the Good; and it took many a year, and many a long, bitter persecution to eradicate the seed sown by the feminine zeal and advice of the above-named 'very devout' lady. The 7,572 subscribers may possibly desire to know this fact."

A preparation warranted to banish wrinkles is among the latest toilet delusions.

The Carlist chief, Lozano, has been executed at Albecete.

Professor Shief, of Florence, has discovered a method of quieting violent horses. It has been found that it is quite enough to touch the nostrils of a horse, simply passing the fingers along the sides of his nose, to stop the activity of his heart and respiration, and to stop consciousness in a measure. It is well known now that most of those men who succeed in quieting violent horses put their fingers on that part and sometimes on the nares. Merely touching these parts has the same effect; pressing hard has more effect. It is not that the application be made there as a pressure of the lip may do the same thing.

Paris possesses a new culinary wonder. It is "patent butter." It is not made from cream, but apparently from the ordinary fat of slaughtered animals. It is sold at half the price of real butter, and will keep sweet a year.

Mr. H. R. Horne, the author of "Orion," and who for some years was resident in New Zealand, and afterwards in Victoria, is about to publish in London a New Zealand tragedy in five acts, entitled "Te Aie Ya; or Maori Wives and Daughters."

A London paper says that such is the rage for London "advertising stations" that houses are purposely kept empty for this purpose, and a higher rent is obtained than if they were occupied. A beerhouse which formerly let at £60 a year produces £3 a week in this way.

With the exception of a few sketches and biographies the history of the Catholic Church in America is yet unwritten. Where can the intellect find a nobler theme? The planting of the Church in Canada, its wondrous growth in the States, its establishment in Mexico, would be an interesting work for the pen of some bright child of genius. Who is to undertake the work? The materials are abundant. Catholics discovered the country, Catholics explored it, Catholics opened it up and developed its resources, Catholics first taught religious toleration in Maryland, Catholic blood cemented the union. The fundamental laws of the land, the great charters of freedom, the *Habeas Corpus*, the main features of the Constitution, are Catholic. No nobler martyrs ever lived than the early Jesuits who lived and died amongst the Indians. Within the limits of the United States we have 10,000,000 of Catholics, seven Archbishops, 60 Bishops, 4516 priests, 5327 churches, besides hundreds of religious communities, schools, asylums, &c. And for all this, what have we as a history? Absolutely nothing.—Correspondent 'Sydney Freeman.'

THE FATHER OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Robert Peel was the younger son of a merchant, his fortune was left to him in the house, and he was not to take it out. He gave up the fortune, and started in business without a shilling, but as the active partner in a concern with two other men—Yates, whose daughter he married, and another, who between them made up £8,000. From this beginning he left £250,000 a piece to his five sons, 60,000 each to his three daughters, and 22,000 a year in land with £450,000 in the funds to the inheritor of his title. In his lifetime he gave to his eldest son £12,000 a year, the others £3000, and spent £3000 a year himself.

## Roots' Conny.

T I M E.

Pale death with equal foot strikes wide the door  
Of royal halls and hovels of the poor.

Like crowded forest trees we stand,  
And some are marked to fall;  
The axe will smite at God's command,  
And soon shall smite us all.

Green as the bay-tree ever-green,  
With its new foliage on,  
The gay, the thoughtless I have seen;  
I passed, and they were gone.

Read, yet that urn, the solemn truth,  
With which I charge my page;  
A worm is in the bud of youth,  
And at the root of age.

No present health can health ensure  
For yet an hour to come,  
No medicine, though it often cure,  
Can always balk the tomb.

He lives, who lives to God alone,  
And all are dead beside;  
For other source than God is none,  
Whence life can be supplied.

To live to God is to requite  
His love as best we may;  
To make His precepts our delight,  
His promises our stay.

COWPER.

## THE DARK LADY OF SUNNINGDALE.

A LEGEND OF READING ABBEY.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

THROUGH the stately hall, where the shafts of the sunbeams laid the marble floor with alternate bars of light and shade, and glistened on the trophies of the chase, and the figures of knights armed cap-à-pie, worthies of the house of Sunningdale, who were ranged in their iron panoply as if they lived, on either side the hall.

Up the broad oaken staircase, and through the long gallery, where the sunbeams fell with a fainter radiance through the emerald panes.

At the end of the corridor was the lady's bedchamber.

The richness of mediæval furniture and decoration had reached its climax in the days of the Tudors.

A modern princess is scarce so richly lodged as was the lady of Sunningdale.

Not only were the draperies of her bed of no worse material than purple satin wrought with palm branches of gold, but her toilette table, in addition to a Venice looking-glass in a silver frame elaborately chased, was crowded with vases of Chinese porcelain, for holding flowers, filigree boxes of silver and gold for holding pastes and perfumes, and other accessories employed by fair ladies in the ancient time as well as the modern, to enhance their beauty.

A covering of purple satin like the bed curtains was spread on this table, and that again was overlaid by costly point lace.

Carpets, too, were in general use among the wealthy classes at this period, and a rich carpet of Turkey work, for the most part covered the polished oak floor in the lady of Sunningdale's chamber.

The air of the room was, however, close; and a vase of burning spices, instead of purifying, only made it faint and sickly.

With a face whiter than the sheets of Rennes, and motionless as though she were already dead, lay the owner of all this magnificence. The lady of Sunningdale was an heiress, and her husband, the cadet of a noble family, owed his title, lands, and lofty position, wholly to her love.

The gorgeous curtains were thrown back at the foot of the bed, and the monk and the physician exchanged glances the moment they entered the chamber.

The experienced eyes of both told them, too surely, that the unfortunate lady was past all human aid, too probably now in a state incapable of spiritual consolation.

Near to the right of the bed reclined, in a huge cushioned chair, a beautiful and gorgeously attired woman.

She rose as the monk and the mediciner entered, her black eyes glaring fiercely, and the color on her cheeks, always too highly tinted, deepening to absolute crimson, and surging over her brow to the very roots of her hair, which she, the waiting woman, wore bound back with a tulle of diamonds.

"Who sent for you?" she exclaimed, sweeping forward in her robes of purple velvet, in such a manner that her majestic figure screened the form of the dying lady; "your attendance is not required here!"

"Of that, we are ourselves the best judges," said Father Hugh, sternly. "Stand aside, Lettice Miller, thou art not yet mistress here."

The woman hesitated, but her bold, defiant glance sank under the calm, stern gaze of the monk, and she drew aside, sullenly muttering however.

The monk caught her words.

"How say you?" he exclaimed, "that you have nought to fear; that what you have done you would do again? I doubt it

not, Lettice; but if justice yet has sway in this realm of England, thou shalt not have the chance to do again what thou hast done."

While the monk thus spoke, the apothecary had approached the bed, and lifting the head of the unfortunate lady succeeded in forcing down her throat a few drops of some powerful medicine.

Alas! the resources of science, when brought too late, prolong life only for a brief space to produce torture.

The poor lady, who had laid white and still as though she were already dead, when forced to swallow the potent liquid, threw up her hands, while her already glazing eyes glared wide open, and fastened with a piteous expression on the face of the apothecary.

She strove to speak; but her broken accents were inaudible. Then the heavy lids fell over the fixed orbs, a dark violet tint crept up into the face, a fearful convulsion distorted the features and shook the delicate frame.

In a few minutes it passed away, and motionless in the rigidity of death, but with the horrible blackness deepening on her face, lay the helpless lady of Sunningdale.

"Murdered! Poisoned! poisoned!" exclaimed the mediciner, as he let fall the stiffening hand; and dropping on his knees beside the bed, wept over the corpse of her who had been to him, as to all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence, a benefactress and a friend!"

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE DARK LADY LETTICE.

"And who should have poisoned her?" exclaimed a hard-faunt voice, and Mistress Lettice stepped forward, and laying her white, but firm and strong, hand on the apothecary's shoulder, shook him roughly.

He did not look up, but with his face buried in his hands still wept. "Dost hear?" cried the fierce woman, stamping her foot. If she has been poisoned, she has had a poisoner. Whom, in thy wisdom, thou dealer in drugs, dost thou accuse of so foul a deed? Has she not been sickly—ailing for weeks and months? Has she not been kind and good to all who knew her? Who then would have practised the poisoner's fell art upon her? Come! speak man, speak. I would fain know whom thy slanderous and wicked fancy would accuse."

Master Wilson, a good, but timid man, rose up. He almost cowered before the fierce woman as he answered gravely—

"Mistress Lettice, I accuse none. But I will swear this lady has been poisoned!"

"Lettice Miller," said the monk, stepping forward. "In a house where the foul designs of a poisoner have been, if none can be accused all are under suspicion. In the absence of this dead lady's husband, I, as her spiritual director, take upon me the responsibility of laying under arrest all who have been immediately about her person!—What, no! without there!"

A shriek of terror burst from the lips of Mistress Lettice, bold as she was, when, on the summons of Father Hugh, the door of the chamber was thrown wide, and the Mayor of Reading, with his clerk and three apparitors, entered.

The mayor glanced at the blackening features of the departed lady.

"A bad matter this!" he exclaimed, "a bitter business!"

Then he turned to the monk. "Good reverend father," he said, "it seemeth thou didst act with thy usual wisdom in bidding me hasten here after thee with my officers. What says Master Wilson?"

"That my patient has been poisoned," answered the apothecary, "as I shall prove by opening the body!"

"And, in the meantime, the whole household do I place under arrest," said the mayor.

"Nay, Mistress Lettice, thou art included with the rest. Officers, detain yon woman. Upon her does suspicion mostly fall, in that she has been most about the person of the Lady Gabrielle."

Lettice, who had sunk upon a chair on the mayor's entrance, had risen at his last words, and was about to retreat to an inner chamber. As the chief apparitor stepped forward, however, she paused, and turning disdainfully to the mayor, she exclaimed—

"Be not afraid, my worshipful master! I was not about to evade thee but to get some money of mine own from a cabinet in the next chamber, for well I wot, that needful commodity for all the world is most needful to a poor prisoner. For the rest, it is a foul slander to charge me with aught of ill towards the Lady Gabrielle. Was she not my bountiful benefactress?"

"Aye! and thou the serpent which hath stung her!" said Father Hugh. "Good Master Mayor," he continued, addressing that functionary, "let this woman be secured. The Church hath first her charitable office about the corpse of this poor lady, who has died unshrived, unanointed, unanointed, through the crime or the carelessness of her attendants. Then there must be the investigation of Master Wilson, and the decent cares of Dame Hildred and her handmaids for this lifeless form."

"She is prepared thereto, reverend father," answered the mayor. "Dame Hildred and her maidens wait in the gallery to tend the remains of their mistress."

"And why they more than I," insolently demanded Lettice. "Didst thou not say, Master Mayor, that all in the house were under a like suspicion?"

"Surely so," replied the mayor; "therefore, in company with mine officers, have I brought here this good woman of Reading, who will at once assist Dame Hildred in her offices about the dead, and vouch for her integrity in performing them. For the rest, Mistress Lettice, thy presence can be spared. I have summoned the coroner, and thou wilt be examined anon. But it looks ill for thee that thy minion the steward, on the arrival here of Father Hugh, should have stolen suddenly away."

"How say you, Humphry gone?" said Lettice eagerly.

To be continued.

ACCIDENT ON MONT ST. BERNARD.

The 'Journal de Geneve' contains the following account of a catastrophe which recently occurred on Mont St. Bernard:—

It was recently rumored in Sion that a frightful accident had occurred at a few kilometres from the Great St. Bernard. This rumor, unfortunately, proved to be well-founded. At the break of day, a caravan composed of twelve Italian workmen, returning to their country, left the Bourg St. Pierre and the tavern of Proz, where they had passed the night, and, despite the foul weather and difficult state of the roads, attempted to cross the mountain pass or to reach the refuge, as circumstances might allow. The sky was dark and there was a violent snow drift. On reaching the spot known as the Montagne St. Pierre, half-way between the starting point and the place of refuge, they were joined by two monks, preceded by the convent servant and a large-sized dog, who, according to the rule of the monastery, came to meet the travellers. At this moment the drift of snow became intense. Suddenly a frozen water spout called *veura* in the language of the mountaineers, whirled through the air, and whisking up the fresh fallen snow, enveloped the travellers. The first column composed of five Italian workmen, two monks, the servant, and the dog, disappeared under a shroud of snow several metres thick without any avalanche having fallen from the mountain; the several others who were following were stricken down by the same cause a short distance from the first. A deadly silence followed. Suddenly the seven last victims buried in the snow succeeded in emerging from beneath the white surface. They were saved and they returned to their starting place after having made every endeavour to rescue their comrades from the grave in which they are probably at this moment of writing still alive. One of this men succeeded by the force of instinct and the energy of despair in breaking through the ice piled above him. It was the monk Contat from Sembraucher. He dragged his bleeding limbs about a mile and a half from the grave where he had been buried for several hours, and reached the first hut called the 'hospital' and situated close to the Velan. It is there the young monk was found the next morning nearly insensible, after having been twenty-seven hours alone, without food or assistance of any kind, by his brother monks of the convent who had come to look after the victims of the accident. How had they become aware of the catastrophe? The dog Turco had succeeded in scratching through the snow and found his way back to the convent. At the sight of this noble animal, with his bruised and bleeding body, the monks no longer had any doubt as to the fate of their two brethren, and started at once to seek for them. A flask of spirits applied to the mouth of the only survivor of this scene, which is here narrated from his own description, restored him to life for a brief space, for a few minutes later he was a corpse. His colleague and six other companion, buried beneath the *veura*, have not yet been found. This is the most terrible accident which has happened on Mont St. Bernard since the year 1816.

THE HISTORY OF HERESY.

The following paragraph relating to the Abyssinians is translated from 'Les Missions Catholiques,' an excellent French journal, which contains a faithful record of the work done throughout the world for the propagation of the faith:—

"Before returning to his mission, Mgr. Touvier, Vicar-Apostolic of Abyssinia, has had two private audiences with the Sovereign Pontiff. According to the 'Journal of Florence' he has given to the Holy Father some interesting details respecting the progress of the faith among the Abyssinians, whose errors he has to combat by theological disputation rather than by preaching and enthusiasm. The Abyssinians are Christians, and preserve some traditions of the primitive times; but they fell, centuries ago, into the heresy of Eutychius. Permeated little by little by the manners of the Egyptians and Arabs who people the North of Africa, they

have become the prey of a general corruption, and many among them content themselves with the mere exterior practices of Christianity, while the educated classes are animated by an un-governable fanaticism."

Does not history, in this little paragraph, repeat itself once more? With the alteration of a few names, would not this passage be a most accurate description of the state of those countries which "fell centuries ago," not into the heresy of Eutychius, but into the heresies of men whom it is still the fashion to call "the fathers of the Glorious Reformation?"

THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCES OF ROME.

One of the objects of greatest interest in the wondrously interesting Forum of Rome—a spot filled to overflowing with memories of Pagan and Christian Rome, within whose comparatively small limits one never wearies of wandering, and where one is ever sure to light upon something to arrest and fascinate the attention, is the pretty church dedicated to the honor and glory of God, under the invocation of St. Frances of Rome. It is a temple very dear to the Roman population, and thither on her feast-day they flock in crowds, every 9th of March, to do honor to her cherished name, and implore her prayers in their behalf. But the usurping Junta at Rome cares little for holy traditions; and the monks of Mount Olivet, to whom the church belongs, have been served with short notice to quit their beloved convent. The insatiable treasury of the Lombardian buccaneer is nearly empty once more, and its needs must again be met by robbery and eviction, by an impious disregard of the laws of God and human right. Last year the Junta seized a portion of the monastery and converted it into a soup kitchen! The work of plunder is to be consummated, and "in the month of December," says a letter from Rome, "the venerable superior and his spiritual children will be driven from their cloisters, and the Government of Victor Emmanuel will sell the place, with all its possessions, to help to sustain its ruinous extravagance." M. Roza, the superintendent of the excavations now being made in the Sacred City, has notified that he will pull down the church in order that he may search underneath for the outlines of a temple of Venus, supposed to have existed there. But, continues the writer, whose letter we have already alluded to, this is only a flimsy pretext of an atheistical archaeological conclave. The real object, he maintains, is that in the destruction of the church two great Christian memories may be obliterated as well. One is the memory of the tradition that it was here—on this very spot—that Simon the Magician lifted himself into the air that he might thereby prove the divinity of his mission, and was fearfully punished for his daring iniquity. The very stone on which St. Peter knelt down and prayed, that God would manifest his omnipotence, and undo the impostor, is claimed as a venerable relic of the church. Hither it was, too, that Gregory XI, when, guided by the advice of St. Bridget of Sweden and St. Catherine of Sienna, and amidst the universal rejoicing of Rome and the world, the Papal Court came back to the Eternal City from its temporary abode in Avignon, repaired, attended by a splendid retinue, that he might thank God for the blissful restoration, and pay homage to the patroness of Rome. But considerations such as these avail little with Victor Emmanuel's archaeologists, and it would seem a foregone conclusion that this beautiful church—gorgeously restored little more than four years since—rich in its works of art, with its costly shrine enclosing the body of its patron saint, should no longer exist to hallow the profaned capitol of Christianity and civilization.

Delegates from the Provincial Governments of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, met last week at Ottawa, Can., to confer with the Dominion Government regarding some united scheme of immigration from Europe. It is understood that a system proposed by the Minister of Agriculture, which aims at enticing a large exodus from Great Britain, will be adopted and tried.

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NOTE.—Our large Shipments for this season, coming in during rebuilding, compels us to use every means to move our stock as soon as possible. To effect this, we are marking everything at very low prices this winter, in order to induce all buyers to assist us to reduce our immense stock.

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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.

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CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,  
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Every description of Jewellery made to order.  
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THOMAS OLIVER wishes to intimate to  
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in a position to offer First-class accomodation  
to Travellers and others favoring him with a call.  
Alcock's prize Billiard Table under the  
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(Next Patent Brickworks, Kensington).  
NEWCASTLE, Kaitangata, Green Island  
Coals, and Firewood, delivered all over  
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Rate of Prices—On hills (delivered) 20s per ton.  
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Nos. 419 to 432 Sweets are all objectionable,  
owing to the large quantity of Sulphate of  
Lime (Plaster of Paris), or other earthy matter,  
they contain. The coloring matter is also  
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consider those far inferior to those of local  
manufacture which I have analysed.

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of sweets, biscuits, &c., the sweets do not con-  
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Princes street, Dunedin.

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**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

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

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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.

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JUST RECEIVED,

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

Hair Work of every description made to order.

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Has commenced practice in Dunedin. Temporary residence, Knoll House, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

Hours of attendance: 10 to 11 a.m.; 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m.

**TO WILLIAM PARKER, STREET Esq.,**

Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the District of Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.

**I, MICHAEL DOMINIC MURPHY,** Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Licentiate in Midwifery, Glasgow; Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London; Licentiate in Midwifery of the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; Member of the British Medical Association; formerly Resident Stevens' Hospital and School of Medicine, Dublin; Medical Officer of the Emlagh Dispensary District, Cahirciveen Union; Queen's University, and Peter's street School of Medicine, Dublin, &c., &c., now residing in Dunedin, do Hereby Give Notice that I intend to apply to you, on 2nd April, 1875, to have my name placed on the Register of Medical Practitioners in the Colony of New Zealand; and I have deposited my Diplomas along with this, in your Office, for public inspection, in terms of the Medical Practitioners Act, 1869.

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Pie and Cup of Coffee ... Sixpence.

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DAILY COACH TO PALMERSTON  
At Half-past One.  
T. M. SMITH and CO.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Capital and Funds ... £4,500,000  
Annual Revenue, more than ... 1,000,000  
Insurances in Force ... 100,000,000

All kinds of Fire Insurance at  
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.  
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Having effected an entire change in the Lighting of his Gallery, is now producing really fine Portraits, clear, with bold relief, equal to the best London Houses. Specialties—Cabinet, and large sizes. See the cases, and 4 rooms.  
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Great reduction in prices.

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Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

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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.

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

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

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster

**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.

**REVES & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of

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

**IMPORTERS OF**  
Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,

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

**IN CASES, HIDS., & QR-CASKS:—**  
Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne  
Ginger Brandy Bitters  
Raspberry Vinegar Peppermint Cordial  
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Duke's Tonic Bitters Tonic Orange Wine  
Lemon Syrup Curacao  
Maraschino, &c., &c.

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

**GEORGE YOUNG,**

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-GUSON, K.G.C.M.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,  
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)  
Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches, New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.

GEORGE NG, Princes Street.

**M. & J. MEENAN,**

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

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**MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.** They are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER** and a **LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE**, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

**FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS**, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

**For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder**, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

**DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION**, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

**FOR SKIN DISEASES**, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the System in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

**Pins, Tape, and other Worms**, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND COLONIES,

**P. HAYMAN AND CO.,**

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM**

The greatest discovery ever yet made for the

relief of human sufferers from

**MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION**

IS

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.**

All the advertised remedies and all the prescriptions from the medical faculty for the cure of

Rheumatism,  
Rheumatic Gout,  
Sciatica,  
Tic Douloureux,  
Neuralgia,  
Lumbago,  
Strains and Sprains,

Or pain of any sort from the above affections, none of which have been so successful and effectual as

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM**

As certified by the Certificates published in the Otago Daily Times, and innumerable others.

PRICE, 7s 6d per bottle, which is sufficient to cure in all cases.

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Sole Agents for New Zealand, **KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co.** Stafford street, Dunedin.

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.



**FUNERAL REFORM.**  
**ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,**  
 COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.  
 The expense of a Funeral, however **COSTLY** or **HUMBLE**, may be ascertained at the time of Giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by  
**WALTER G. GEDDES.**  
 Undertaker, Octagon,  
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W. G. G. imports Coffin Furniture of the newest designs, and every Funeral requisite. Mourning Coaches with **SEPARATE COMPARTMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S COFFINS**, white and black Ostrich Plumes and Head Feathers, and every equipment of the best description.  
 Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

**M. MARSHALI**  
 Importer of—  
 Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,  
**GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN**  
 Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**  
 Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

**NOTICE.**

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

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

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

**CHAS. REID**  
 Manager.

[A CARD.]

**NORMANBY HOUSE,**  
 CORNER OF CLUB RESERVE.  
 PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.  
 Terms strictly moderate.  
**MRS. ENGLISH,**  
 Proprietress.

**FRANCIS JOHNSTON**  
 PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
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 General dealer in Books, Pictures, &c. Furniture bought, sold, or exchanged.  
 Terms strictly moderate.  
**F. JOHNSTON.**

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**TIMOTHY HAYES,** ... PROPRIETOR.  
 In the above comfortable and old-established hotel, travellers and others will find every comfort and convenience. Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.  
**TIMOTHY HAYES.**

**JAMES COUSTON**  
 PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER, &c.,  
 WALKER-STREET,  
 Orders punctually attended to.

**ALBION HOTEL,**  
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First-class Board and Lodgings, 20s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.

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

**COBB AND CO'S**  
 Telegraph Lines of

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

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

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

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

**MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,**  
**STAFFORD STREET.**

Superior carriage and buggy pairs, saddle horses and hacks, always on hand for sale or exchange.

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

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

**OTAGO TURKISH BATH COMPANY LIMITED.**  
 MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

Under the Management of Mr. and Mr. W. S. BURTON, both of whom have had very considerable experience in similar institutions.

The Medical opinion on the Turkish Bath is that it increases the strength of the strong, invigorates the delicate, and is a great luxury to all. In connection with the establishment there is a fine Tepid Swimming Bath.

The Baths—Turkish and Swimming—are devoted entirely to ladies each Wednesday of the week.

Turkish Bath, 3s., or eight for 20s. Tepid Swimming Bath, 6d.

**URQUIHART McPHERSON.**  
 Secretary.

**HARP OF ERIN BOARDING HOUSE,**  
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 (Opposite Imperial Hotel.)

Good accommodation for Boarders. Visitors will find the above House second to none in Dunedin, while the scale of Charges will be strictly Moderate.

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 PROPRIETOR

**DOMINICAN CONVENT**  
**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR**  
**YOUNG LADIES.**

**THE** Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches, French, German, and Italian Languages and Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

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

Respectable references are required.

**J. A. MACELE**  
**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  
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 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.

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**CIRCULATING LIBRARY,**  
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 Agent for **NEW ZEALAND TABLET.**

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**MONICA HOUSE, WORCESTER STREET,**  
 (Near Latimer Square,)  
**CHRISTCHURCH.**  
**CONDUCTED**  
 BY THE  
**MISSES DONNELLY.**

**THE** Course of Instruction in all its branches, plain and fancy Needlework, for

**FORTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM**  
 French, German, Drawing, Painting (Music-Classic), Singing, and Dancing are extra.

The house is pleasantly situated, and every care will be taken to promote the health, instruction, and enjoyment of the pupils. Particular attention is paid to the religious instruction.

Good references are required.

[A CARD.]

**G. S. DUNCAN**  
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 (By Appointment)  
**HAIRDRESSER AND PERFUMER**  
 To H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and his Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, K.C.B.  
**PRINCES STREET.**  
**BEISSEL'S CANTHARIDES FLUID,**  
 The only article in the whole world capable of **REPRODUCING HAIR.**

**MICHAEL DUNDON**  
**ANDERSON'S BAY ROAD,**  
 (SOUTH DUNEDIN.)  
**GENERAL STOREKEEPER.**

All goods kept are of the best description. Bought from the best house, and sold for the smallest remunerative profit.

**MICHAEL DUNDON,**  
 PROPRIETOR.

**EUROPEAN HOTEL**

George street.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.  
Good Stabling.

**RISING SUN HOTEL**

Walker street.

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

**SWAN HOTEL**

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

**SHAMROCK HOTEL, AND GENERAL STORE, NEVILS.**

DANIEL SCALLY - Proprietor.

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

**GOODGER'S****JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

**JOSEPH REANY,****WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,**

Ratray Street, Dunedin.

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THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

-Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

**LYON'S UNION HOTEL,**

Stafford-street, - edin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.  
Private Rooms for Families.  
Moderate. Wines and Spirits of excellent quality. Luggage, One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

**MORNING STAR HOTEL,**

ARROWTOWN.

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

**RELIANCE HOTEL, OTAKIA.**

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.  
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

**MELBOURNE HOTEL**

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

**I. MARTIN,**

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

**SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,**

Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

**JOHN MARSH.**

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

**BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.**

SHAMROCK HOTEL,  
Peel Street, - Lawrence,

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

**CAMP HOTEL,**

Peel Street, - Lawrence,  
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

**WELCOME HOTEL.**

MACETOWN, (12 mile Arrow)

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

**WHITE HART HOTEL,**

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best description

Private Rooms for Families.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meals at all hours. Charges Moderate.  
J. CAHILL, Proprietor.

**SHIP INN HOTEL, KINGSTON,**

J. O'BRIEN, ... Proprietor.

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

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

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND MODERATE CHARGES  
Will be the motto aimed at.  
JAMES O'BRIEN.

**UNIVERSAL HOTEL**

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

Board and Lodging £1 per week.  
Meals at all hours, 1s each; Beds, 1s.  
Baths free of charge.  
Alcock's Billiard Table on premises.  
Wines and Spirits of best quality.

J. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

**CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL, PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.**

PATRICK FAGAN begs to inform the public who may favor him with a visit, that they can rely on comfortable and quiet accommodation. Country visitors will meet with first-class quarters.

GOOD STABLING.  
PATRICK FAGAN, PROPRIETOR.

**MRS. FORESTER,**

GEORGE STREET,

(Late Artillery Hotel).

Begs to intimate to her Friends and Country Visitors that she is now in a position to give First-class Accommodation to Boarders at reasonable prices.

MRS. FORESTER, Proprietress.

**GRANGE HOTEL, HANOVER STREET, DUNEDIN,**

C. BUNBURY, Proprietor, begs to inform the public that his Whiskeys, Brandies, and Wines are second to none in the market.

Ales and Porters, &c., of the best brands.

C. BUNBURY.

**B. BAGLEY AND SON,**

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,  
PERFUMERY, &c.,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLER, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 13th day of March, 1875.