

New Zealand Gazette

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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

FINDLAY AND CO'S
PLANING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND SH FACTORY,
Cumberland Street, 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 advertisement.

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.

P. B. Y. R. N. E.
FAMILY BUTCHER,
CORNER OF
CASTLE AND FREDERICK STREETS,
DUNEDIN.
Families waited upon for orders daily.

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.

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

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

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.

FIREWOOD, FIREWOOD,
Firewood of every description now landing on Stuart street Jetty, to be sold cheap, wholesale or retail. Brickmakers supplied with any quantity at the shortest notice. The very best mixed firewood at 9s per half-cord on jetty, or 12s delivered to any part of the City. Guaranteed thoroughly dry. Cut Wood, 2s extra. Apply P. Forester, Coal and Firewood Yard, Stuart street, opposite the Gaol.

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



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

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

Plumbers, Copper-smiths, Brassfounders, Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.

Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

V. R.

M. FLEMING,
PINK OF FASHION DRESS BOOT-MAKER,

By special appointment to his Excellency Sir George Fergusson Bowen, Governor of New Zealand, and Lady Bowen. Next to Hirsch'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.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,
EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR, FAMILY GROCER, HAM and BACON CURER, AND FRUIT DEALER.

All goods kept are of the very best description. Orders left will have prompt attention. Charges strictly moderate.

M. R. JOHN MOUNT,
(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 Seedman, 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. Coaches 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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

JOHN HISLOP

(LATE A. BEVERLY.)

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER,
AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes Street
Every description of Jewellery made to order.
Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.

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

CRAIG AND GILLIES

Wholesale and Retail
CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE
George street, Dunedin.

G. R. DAVIE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
(Opposite York Hotel.)
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the
Premises.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Filleul Street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER
BOTTLEERS.

CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE.

PROPRIETRIX MISS CANE,
(Late Mrs. Howard),
PRINCES STREET,
(Opposite Thomson, Strang and Co's.)

Board and Lodging for respectable females.
Terms moderate.

ALBANY STREET BUTCHERY.

JAMES KELLY ... PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon, and Orders delivered
all over the City.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN DRUMM'S
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

Royal' Court Stable, A very nice Turf
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from
Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best
shod saddle horse.

Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted
daily.

SUSSEX HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

THOMAS OLIVER wishes to intimate to
his Country Friends that he has made exten-
sive additions to the above Hotel, and is now
in a position to offer First-class accomodation
to Travellers and others favoring him with a call.
Alcock's prize Billiard Table under the
management of James Clarke, ex-champion of
Colonies.

SCOTT AND SMITH,

PAINTERS; GLAZIERS,
PAPERHANGERS & DECORATORS,
No. 5, PRINCES STREET.
(Opposite Herbert, Haynes and Co).
SCOTT AND SMITH,
Importers of Paperhangings, Paints, Oils,
Colors, &c.

HILLSIDE COAL DEPOT.

(Next Patent Brickworks, Kensington).
NEWCASTLE, Kaitangata, Green Island
Coals, and Firewood, delivered all over
the Flat.

Orders left at Brickworks will be punctu-
ally attended to.
DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Octagon.

OCTAGON PIE HOUSE.

GEORGE STREET,

(A few doors below Hibernian Hotel).
THOS. HALL wishes to inform the inhabi-
tants of Dunedin that he has opened
the above shop. All goods are of the very
best description and will be sold at the lowest
prices. Pie and Cup of Tea or Coffee, 6d.
THOS. HALL, PROPRIETOR.

CYRUS DAVIES,

GENERAL WOOD-TURNER,

Manufacturer of Window Poles, Rings, &c.
ST. ANDREW STREET,
DUNEDIN.

JOHN MELLIAN,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

All goods kept are of the best quality and
sold at the lowest prices.

CRITERION LETTING AND LIVERY

STABLES.

W. H. TAGGART,

(Late Manager Cobb and Co.)

M'DONNELL'S

PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.

WALKER STREET.

DUNEDIN.

H. QUIGLEY & SONS,

GENERAL COOPERAGE,

QUEEN-ST., WHARF.

AUCKLAND.

All kinds of Casks bought and sold. Orders
promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

SOUTH DUNEDIN TIMBER YARD
AND GENERAL STORE.

Orders punctually attended to and deliv-
ered all over the City. Prices strictly
moderate.

A. GRAINGER, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

C. SAMSON, Abbotsford Colliery.—Best
Green Island Coal.

Apply at the Little Office, Rattray street,
opposite Railway Station.

Rate of Prices—On hills (delivered) 20s per ton.

" " On flats " 18s "

Small Coal— On hills " 16s "

" " On flats " 14s "

"All orders sent in from Kensington, supplied
at the above rates. Punctuality and despatch
attended to. N.B.—Terms cash.

N.B.—All outside Toll-bar is additional.

HANOVER STREET COAL DEPOT.

ROBERT DUGUID ... PROPRIETOR.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island, Coal
and Firewood delivered all over the City and
Suburbs at current rates.

Orders left will be punctually attended to.

D. W. WOODS,

CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Moray Place, next Terperance Hall.

Building, in all its branches, Carefully Exe-
cuted, Jobbing work attended to.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES
GIVEN.

WANTED KNOWN, Pushing the Trade

LEAR'S Colonial made

Russian Calf Boots	...	0 18 6
Tasmanian Kangaroo	...	0 18 6
South Sea Porpoise	...	0 18 6
Victorian Wallabi	...	0 18 6
French Kid	...	0 18 6

LEAR'S BOOT STORE

(Next Craig and Gillies),

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

F. BEISSSEL

(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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DO NOT PURCHASE IMPORTED
SWEETS.

PROFESSOR BLACK reports upon 14 samples
of imported sweets, purchased by Mr. Lumb
from various confectioners in Dunedin for
analysis, and of which the following is a
resumé:—

14 SAMPLES OBTAINED FROM VARIOUS CON-
FECTIONERS IN DUNEDIN.

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
objectionable, being partly Prussian Blue. I
consider those far inferior to those of local
manufacture which I have analysed.

Professor BLACK again reports upon

23 SAMPLES TAKEN BY INSPECTOR LUMB

from the Manufactory of

MESSRS. R. HUDSON AND CO.,

as follows:

Nos. 395 to 378, Samples of various kinds
of sweets, biscuits, &c., the sweets do not
contain Plaster of Paris, Sulphate of Lime, Starch,
Flour, or any objectionable coloring matter,
or any deleterious ingredients. The absence
of Plaster of Paris, or any objectionable color-
ing matter, recommends these sweets strongly.
They are, in my opinion, a very superior
article.

Biscuits, Cakes, &c., &c., contain no ingredi-
ent deleterious to health. They are all
skilfully manufactured, well fired, and should
take a good position in the market.

EXCELSIOR STEAM CONFECTION AND BISCUIT
FACTORY.

MASONIC HALL, DUNEDIN.

R. HUDSON AND CO.

Our present extensive premises, combined
with very superior Plant, enables us to offer
advantages beyond any other hours in New
Zealand.

PETER CAIRNS

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Corner of Cumberland and Hanover-streets

All Orders entrusted to my care are executed
in first-class style.

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

GREAT KING STREET COAL DEPOT.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island Coal
and Timber delivered all over the City and
Suburbs.

All Orders punctually attended to—Charges
Strictly Moderate.

ROBERT BROWN ... PROPRIETOR.

SOUTH DUNEDIN COAL YARD,
PRINCES STREET, SOUTH.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, Green Island Coal
and Firewood, delivered all over the City
Firewood cut to any length.

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

Orders left at Messrs. Gibbs and Clayton's
Sawmills, Cumberland street, will be punc-
tually attended

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NEW ZEALAND POTTERY COMPANY (LIMITED).
(Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860.)

Capital£30,000
In 12,000 Shares of £2 10s each, of which 800 Shares are already paid up, representing portions of the present capital of the Company.
Five shillings per share to be paid on application, and 5s on allotment. A call of 5s per share to be made three months after allotment, and no further call to exceed 5s per share, payable at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

- W. A. MURRAY, M.H.R., Glenore
 - HENRY CLARKE, M.P.C., Tokomairiro
 - JAMES GOODALL, Mayor of Milton
 - ANDREW M'LAREN, Stock-dealer
 - GEORGE COOMBE, Settler
 - JAMES ELDER BROWN, Settler
 - JOSEPH MACKAY, Publisher
 - R. W. CAPSTICK, Auctioneer
 - J. M. WATSON, Contractor
 - W. L. PHILIP, of Philip, Henderson and Co.
 - JOHN A. DUTHIE, of Capstick, Duthie and Co.
 - GEORGE WILSON, Timber Merchant
 - JAMES FINCH, Farmer
 - J. L. SOUTTER, Merchant
 - JOHN M'FARLANE, Farmer, Wangaloa
 - THOMAS MURRAY, Farmer, Glenore
- With power to add to their number.

BANKERS:

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

SOLICITOR:

DONALD REID, ESQ.

MANAGER:

Mr. JOHN CHEETHAM.

AGENT FOR DUNEDIN:

M. W. HAWKINS.

The name of the Company is the New Zealand Royal Pottery Company.

The Registered Office of the Company is to be established in the township of Milton, in the Province of Otago.

The objects for which the Company is established are for the purposes of manufacturing and selling all kinds of Stone, China, Printed, Painted, and Enamel Earthenware; also, every description of Salt Glaze Stone Pipes, Chimney Tops, Sewer Pans, Fire Bricks, Tesselated Pavements, and Telegraph Insulators, and to do all things the Company, from time to time, consider to be incidental or conducive to the attainment of its objects, or otherwise for its benefit.

The liabilities of Shareholders are Limited.

The Nominal Capital of the Company is £30,000, divided into 12,000 Shares at £2 10s each.

The success which has attended the establishment of the Mosgiel Woollen Factory under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, and the greater facilities and extent to which such undertakings can be conducted by a Company as compared with a private individual, has led to the project of the formation of a company, with a view to the purchase of the Tokomairiro Pottery Works, now owned by Mr. W. White, and conducting the Manufacture of Pottery and Earthenware upon a scale somewhat commensurate with the large market presented in New Zealand and other Australian Colonies, this being the only Pottery Work established in the Southern Hemisphere.

The present works were commenced by Mr. W. M. White about a year ago, since which time he has disposed of over £3000 worth of Salt Glaze Pipes alone, the market for which is steadily on the increase, and beyond the present producing powers of the establishment. During this period Mr. White has also devoted a considerable portion of his time and attention to the preparation of the necessary buildings and plant for the manufacture of all classes of Staffordshire Pottery Ware upon the most approved principles and latest improvements in machinery used in

Staffordshire, and recognised as the best and most economical in the world. The property is situated in the centre of Milton.

Mr. W. M. White has now ready for market large supplies of saleable articles for general and domestic purposes. The present time is, therefore, considered by the projectors of this Company the most favorable opportunity of entering upon the possession of the works, and pushing the manufacture and sale of potteryware in this and the adjoining colonies. An estimate of the nature and extent of the available market may be arrived at from the fact that the value of such imports into New Zealand alone for the year ending December last amounted to £70,000, of which Otago alone imported £22,000 worth of potteryware.

The Projectors have every confidence that they will be enabled to supply the whole Colonial Market with any article in Potteryware, at a figure sufficiently low to compete successfully with the Home article, while securing a large margin of profit to the Company, who have secured the services, as Manager of Mr. Chatham, for 30 years proprietor of one of the largest English Potteries, and practically acquainted with the various processes adopted in every branch of the trade. The services of the present staff—of over 30 thoroughly experienced hands—brought from the Staffordshire Potteries direct, and now engaged upon the Works, have also been obtained.

The projectors have agreed with Mr. W. M. White to take over the Freehold Property, consisting of Three Acres of Land surrounding the present centrally situated Works (secured with a view to their future development), and the large and substantial buildings, with plant and stock, at a valuation estimated at, or about £7000, including General Government bonus of £300. The amount of goodwill, estimated at £2000, Mr. White has resolved to invest in the Company in paid-up shares to that amount, so confident is he in the *bona fides* of the undertaking in the hands of a public Company. The projectors have also secured from Mr. White his right obtained from the General Government to remove clay from the lands adjoining the railway, between Tokomairiro and the Clutha, which clay is allowed by competent judges to be equal to any found in England for manufacturing purposes. The Government are now forming a siding to these clay pits, which are inexhaustible. The projected branch line to the Tokomairiro coal fields has also been surveyed to pass in front of the premises, so that the works will be in railway communication with the raw material, with unlimited and cheap coal supplies, and with a port of shipment; as also with the metropolis and the large townships of the Province likely to form good markets for supplies.

The projectors appeal for support with every confidence to the residents of Tokomairiro and the settlers of the County of Bruce generally, as the establishment of this industry has already tended greatly to develop the resources of the district in opening up clay and coal mines, employing a large amount of outside labor in procuring and carting timber, coal, and clay supplies; while the recent unexampled prosperity of the township of Milton has been greatly advanced by the presence in its midst of the large number of employees—men, women, and children—engaged upon the works, and which would be greatly increased by a larger proprietary possessed of increased capital to carry on the works to every advantage.

The promoters also confidently bring the enterprise under the notice of the general public of Otago, as it is a well-known fact that nothing so tends to advance the prosperity of a country as the establishment of local industries within its borders, thus preventing the export of capital from the Colony for supplies of everyday requirements. Apart from these considerations, the enterprise of itself promises to be an amply remunerative and successful one. The projectors, having the matter in all its aspects every consideration, have great pleasure in placing the Company in the market, and believe it will prove in every way worthy of public confidence and co-operative support.

Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. G. Capstick, Broker, Milton; or M. W. Hawkins, Dunedin.

GEORGE CAPSTICK,
Interim Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Date.....1875.
To the Provisional Directors of the "New Zealand Royal Pottery Company" (Limited).

GENTLEMEN—

I hereby make application for Shares in the above Company, and hand you herewith the sum of £ : : being the amount of five shillings per share deposit on the same; and I agree to take the said shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

Signature

Name in full.....

Occupation

Address.....

No.....

Date received.....

UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED, 1868.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MILITARY HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,
GEORGE STREET.

M. TAYLOR,

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

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

Hair Work of every description made to order.

M. TAYLOR,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,
ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC
COMMERCIAL

AND
GENERAL PRINTERS,
IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

Arrangements for publishing entered into with Authors; encouragement will be given to Young Men's Associations wishing to publish Sermons or issue Periodicals.

Agents for V. and J. Figgins, Typefounders, and Importers of Inks and Printing Materials;

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY

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

Ex Overland Mail, "City of Vienna," "Gareloch," and "Mallowdale."

- Bossuet and his Contemporaries, cr. 8vo.
 Carpenter (W. B.) Principles of Mental Physiology, illust., 8vo.
 Chatterton: a Story of the Year 1770, by David Masson, post 8vo.
 Clarke (B.) The Land of the Pigtail, cr. 8vo.
 Dog Life: Narratives exhibiting Instinct, Intelligence, Fidelity, Sympathy, Attachment and Sorrow; illust., square 16mo
 Duncan (P. Martin,) Transformations or Metamorphoses of Insects.
 Elze (Karl) Essays on Shakespeare. Translated by Dora Schmitz, 8vo.
 Fawcett (M. G.) Tales on Political Economy, 12mo.
 Fiske (John) Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy, based on the Doctrine of Evolution, 2vols., 8vo.
 Foster and Balfour's Elements of Embryology, post 8vo.
 Gairdner (J.) The Houses of Lancaster and York, maps, 18mo.
 Gath to the Cedars: Experiences of Travel in the Holy Land, &c., by S.H.R., illust., post 8vo.
 Gilbert (Mrs.) Autobiography and Memorials of, illust., 2 vols., 8vo.
 Greg (W. R.) Rocks Ahead; or Warnings of Cassandra, 2nd ed., post 8vo.
 Hall (S. C.) Boons and Blessings, cr. 8vo.
 Heath (D. D.) Elementary Exposition of Doctrine of Energy, post 8vo.
 Home (The) Circle: A Record of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
 Jackson (R. W.) The Philosophy of Natural Theology, 8vo.
 Jacox (Francis) Scripture Proverbs Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied, 8vo.
 Jardine (R.) Elements of Physiology of Cognition, post 8vo.
 Jonveaux (Emile) Five Years in East Africa, illust., 12mo.
 Kaufmann (Rev.) Socialism: its Nature, its Dangers, and its Remedies, post 8vo.
 Krummacher (Frederick W.) David, the King of Israel, Trans. by M. G. Mason, post 8vo.
 Lindsay (W. S.) History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce, Vol. 1 & 2, 8vo.
 Lux-e-Tenebris; or the Testimony of Consciousness, a Theoretic Essay, post 8vo.
 Lytton (Lord) England and the English, Knebworth edit., post 8vo
 Mackay (A. B.) The Glory of the Cross, as Manifested by the Last Words of Jesus, 12mo.
 McCosh (James) Scottish Philosophy, roy. 8vo.
 Marcey (Paul) Travels in South America, illust., new ed., 2 Vols., large 4to

CAUTION

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

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

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

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

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS!

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

HOME SHIPMENTS.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM MANUFACTURERS IN
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES,
AND THE CONTINENT.

MAGNIFICENT NEW WINTER STOCK
For the Season now opening.

T H O M S O N , S T R A N G A N D C O . ,

THE CUTTING, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
HAVE NOW OPENED UP

And ready for Sale an enormous Stock of

N E W W I N T E R G O O D S
which they have marked at the same LOW PRICES as have gained for them a name throughout the Province.

ON INSPECTION the NEW WINTER STOCK will be found of a very superior description, and specially adapted to a New Zealand Winter Trade.

ALL WRITTEN ORDERS will have the most careful and prompt attention, and despatched first conveyance.

NEW WINTER COSTUMES.

Velveteen Costumes—Rich and Choice Goods
 Homespun Costumes—Exceedingly Durable
 Waterproof Costumes—Latest Styles
 Winsey Costumes—Extensive Variety
 Fancy Dress Costumes—Immense Choice.

As we have hitherto done a very large trade in Costumes, we have given this part of our trade very particular attention, and feel confident that, with the same moderate scale of charges as heretofore, and producing novelties every month as they appear, we shall this season much increase this branch of our business.

NEW WINTER SKIRTS.

Black Satin Skirts, very rich goods
 Colored Satin Skirts, All qualities
 Italian Cloth Skirts, richly stitched
 New Braided Skirts, beautiful goods
 New Batwing Skirts, quite a novelty
 New Cloth Skirts, splendid for wear.

T H O M S O N , S T R A N G & C O .

NEW WINTER SHAWLS.

New Wool Shawls—Useful wraps
 New Waterproof Shawls—Suited for travelling
 New Beaver Shawls—Richly bordered
 New Reversible Shawls—Splendid goods
 New Winter Shawls—Frosted borders
 New Plaid Shawls—Various clans
 New Paisley Longs—Splendid value
 New French Mosaics—Magnificent goods.

NEW WINTER MILLINERY.

New Straw Hats—Every New Shape
 New Straw Hats—Every Quality
 New Velvet Hats—A la Mode
 Mads' Black Hats—An Immense Stock
 Girls' Black Hats—All New Shapes
 Infants' Felt Hats—Newest Goods
 Ladies' Trimmed Hats—Imported
 Millinery Bonnets—French Patterns.

Guided by the very large millinery trade we have done in previous seasons, we have imported 15 cases of Straw Hats, Velvet Hats, Trimmed Hats, Millinery Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Tulle, Blondes, Ornaments, and Millinery Material, and are prepared for the Winter with a selection second to none in the city.

NEW WINTER DRESSES.

New Homespun—Of all nations
 New Mixed Winseys—At low prices
 New Super Winseys—Of all shades
 New Crisp Winseys—At moderate prices
 New Aberdeen Winseys—The real article
 French Diagonal Cloth—Novel material
 French Satin Cloth—New and choice
 New French Rep—Yarn-dyed
 New Silk Rep—Choice colors
 Italian Costume Cloths—Rich material.

The Largest and Cheapest

STOCK OF DRESS GOODS IN THE CITY
is in the Cutting, at

T H O M S O N , S T R A N G & C O . ' S
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

P R I N C E S T H E A T R E
LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE & KEOGH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING
With the Most Talented Company in New Zealand.

LAST EIGHT NIGHTS
of those eminent Artists
MR. AND MRS. HOSKINS,
(Miss Florence Colville),
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MAY 14.

In consequence of its great success
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME,
AND
THE CRITIC.

ON SATURDAY EVENING
Will be produced the World-renowned
F O R M O S A,
By Dion Boucicault.
MR. HOSKINS AND MISS FLORENCE COLVILLE
In their great original characters.
Entire new and magnificent Scenery by Mr. J. S. Willis.
Music selected and arranged by Mr. F. Leich.

A R T H U R A. A D A I R.
GENERAL COMMISSION AND ADVERTISING
AGENCY,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENT,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Tradesmen's Books Adjusted and Accounts Collected.

TEACHER WANTED,
FOR the Catholic School of HYDE. Salary, £70 per annum, with
Residence. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to
the Hon. Sec. before the 17th April.

WANTED KNOWN.

SMITH'S CAB Leaves St. Kilda Hotel every hour for Dunedin
starting at 8.30 a.m.; Returning from Queen's Arms Hotel
everyhour to St. Kilda.

D R. M. D. MURPHY
SURGEON, APOTHECARY, AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Has commenced practice in Dunedin. Temporary residence, Knol
House, opposit'e Wesleyan Chapel.
Hours of attendance: 10 to 11 a.m.; 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p.m.

EXCELSIOR HAIRDRESSING, SHAVING, AND SHAM-
POOING SALOON,
(Opposite Caledonian Grounds),
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,
A. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.
Children's Hair Cut (any day) between the hours of 10 a.m. and
4 p.m., 6d.—A Splendid Assortment of Meerschmum and Wooden
Pipes on hand; also, Tobacco, Cigars, Purses, Pocket Books, Per-
fumery, Pomades, Cutlery, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c.—To open
out in a few days—a Large Assortment of Ladies' Combs, Pins, Plaits,
Frizettes, Chignons, Head-dresses, &c.—Corn's Pared.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

FINE OLD COGNAC.
SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

WE have just landed 200 cases Rivière Gardrat and Co.'s old
brandy, which is considered the finest in the Home markets,
and has been pronounced by competent judges here to be superior to
any hitherto imported.
Also 10 quarter-casks (8 year old) Ardbeg whisky.
ESTHER & LOW,
George street.

ALTERATION OF TIME
On and after SATURDAY, MAY 1,
COBB'S COACHES
To CLYDE VIA LAWRENCE
will leave Dunedin
On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
And leave Clyde for Dunedin, via Lawrence, on the same days.
JNO. CHARLIN & CO.,
Manse street, Dunedin, April 27, 1875.

V.  R.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Revising Officer for the
Electoral Districts hereinafter mentioned will hold Courts for
the revision of the Lists of Voters for such districts, at the times and
places following:—

- For the Districts of Dunedin, Roslyn, and Caversham, on
Monday, 14th June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the
Resident Magistrate's Court-house, Dunedin.
- For the district of Port Chalmers, on Wednesday, the
16th of June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court-
house, Port Chalmers.

At which said Courts will be heard and determined all claims
duly made to have names inserted in the said respective Lists of
Voters, and all objections duly made to the names of persons being
retained or placed on the Electoral Rolls of the said districts.

The names of persons whose Christian names or whose qualifica-
tions shall be wholly omitted where by the law required to be speci-
fied in the said lists, or whose place of abode or the nature or
description of whose qualifications are insufficiently described for the
purpose of being identified, will be expunged unless the matter so
omitted or insufficiently described be then supplied.

The Revising Officer will also, at the said Courts, make such
corrections in the said lists, and do all other such acts as are required
of him by the "Registration of Electors Act, 1866."

Dated at Dunedin, this 12th day of May, 1875.

W. M. HODGKINS.
Revising Officer.

SATURDAY, 15th MAY,
At 12 o'clock.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE JUDGE GRAY.

At Rooms, Manse street.
M^r LANDRESS, HEPBURN AND CO.
have received instructions from Mr. M'Keay (Sole Executor
in the estate of the late Judge Gray) to sell by auction, at their
Rooms, Manse street, on Saturday, 8th May, at 2 o'clock,
The library of the late Judge Gray—comprising a collection
of very valuable Law Reports, and text books, and in-
cluding a complete set of the "Law Journal," from its
beginning up to the present time.
Catalogues to be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

Books on view at the office above Adair's, watchmaker, Rattray
street, on and after Monday, 3rd May, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Terms at sale.

PIO NONO'S PRAYER.

VERY PROBABLY COMPOSED BY HIMSELF.

In a recent audience at the Vatican, our Holy Father distributed,
with his own hand, to every one present, the following beautiful
prayer:

"O good Jesus, our Master and Lawgiver! do thou deliver us
from our enemies. O Lord and Mighty King! all is submitted to
thy Power, and none can resist thy sovereign will; if thou hast
resolved to save Israel, thou art the Master of all things; no, none
can oppose thy Majesty. Now, O Lord! have pity on thy people,
for our enemies are bent on our ruin; they have sworn to destroy
the inheritance thou hast purchased for us. Do thou change, O
Lord, our affliction into joy, that we may live and praise thy
Name. In this sad disturbance and confusion of all things, whom
shall we invoke but thee, O Lord, our King? Remember thy
Church in tears; thou alone canst help her. Since traitors and
blind leaders have united for one object—to do away with thy
promises, to ruin thy inheritance, to shut the lips that praise thee,
to obscure the glory of thy House and of thy altars—O Lord, deliver
not thy servants to those who hate thee, that they may not exult
over our destruction; but do thou turn their wicked designs to their
own shame. Remember us, O Lord! be thou propitious unto us
in our great tribulations, who livest and reignest for ever and ever.
Amen."

The Catholics of Ireland and England will celebrate this year
three notable Jubilees. First, there is the fiftieth anniversary of
the episcopal consecration of the Archbishop of Tuam; secondly,
Cardinal Cullen is twenty-five years archbishop; lastly, Archbishop
Manning has been for ten years adding lustre to the see which
Cardinal Wiseman had so long adorned.

There is (says the 'Liverpool Catholic Times') a certain Protestant
parson at Munster just now, who will speedily get into trouble if he
does not mind what he is about. Seeing the tremendous peril in which
all religion is in Germany, he has been unwise enough (according to
the blind wisdom of the world) to offer up public prayers for the
Catholics now being persecuted. Thus he spoke quite recently, to his
own congregation in his own church:—"Let us pray for the Catholic
bishops and priests; they defend the cause of honor, of conscience,
and of God—their enemies are the enemies of the whole Christian
Faith!" It is about time our English parsons began to examine
closely this Bismarckian, and see what short work it will make of them
unless speedily checked.

Words' Couplet.

SOME HOW OR OTHER.

Life has a burden for everyone's shoulder,
None may escape from its troubles and care;
Miss it in youth and t'will come when we're older,
And fit us as close as the garment we wear.

Sorrow comes into our homes uninvited,
Robbing the heart of its treasure of song;
Lovers grow cold, and our friendships are slighted,
Yet somehow or other we hasten along.

'Mid the sweet blossoms that smile in our faces
Grow the dank weeds that would poison and blight;
And e'en in the midst of earth's beautiful places
There's always a something that isn't just right

Yet oft from a rock we may pluck a gay flower,
And drink from a spring in a desolate waste;
'They come to the heart like heavenly dower,
And naught is so sweet to the eye or the taste.

Every-day toil is an every-day blessing,
Though poverty's cottage and crust we may share;
Weak is the back on which burdens are pressing
But stout is the heart that is strengthened by prayer.

Somehow or other the pathways grow brighter,
Just when we mourned there was none to befriend:
Hope in the heart makes the burden seem lighter,
And somehow or other we get to the end.

SKETCHES OF DUBLIN IN THE LAST CENTURY.

THE justice Emmet hoped for was long since given to his heroic memory. The light of history, broadly cast upon his life, has shown all honest men that he was no mad visionary. He was an enthusiast, it is true, and, enthusiast-like, he did not pause to count his chances with scrupulous care and with a wavering heart. He had faith in the potency of a sacred cause. He had faith in the fidelity of men. Ah! how vilely it was repaid. His spirit, that came from the hand of God endowed with a love of freedom, was nurtured in that love by the teaching of his home, fired by the high hopes held out to him in Paris, and fanned to burning flame by the promises that met him here when, at the age of twenty-ure, he came back to dare the worst. The short half-year that passed between his return and his death is brightened by such gleams as the fidelity of the Devlins and the Kearneys, but it gives, upon the whole, the most dismal record in history of a daring project marred by the waverer, the bungler, and the traitor. Emmet's energy is attested by the quantity and variety of munitions of war which he managed to get hold of in a few months; his courage is proved by the fact that he went openly from depot to depot till the hour of the abortive rising; but the energy or courage of one man, or of twenty, availed not against spies and renegades and weak-hearted friends. Government were kept well abreast of the movement. Guards were doubled on the day of the rising. Horse, foot, and artillery were concentrated in Dublin. On Emmet's side, men in charge of the depots bungled most of the work; his messengers to the country played truant and never went; his allies from the country, save the Wexford men, did not appear; and at last, on a false alarm from Quigley, a trusted friend, that "the army" were upon them, he rushed out desperately, sword in hand, from the depot we have mentioned, exclaiming that it was better to die in the street than to remain indoors to be taken. The persons told off to lead the sally staid carousing in a house close by, but Emmet took the way to the Castle, and was followed by some eighty men, many of them inflamed with liquor, and not a few of the rest engaged upon the work of spies. They presently took to riot and pillage, and meeting in Corn Market with the carriage of the Chief Justice, Lord Kilwarden, who was coming with his daughter and nephew from the country-house of the Viceroy to attend a Privy Council in the Castle, they stopped it. Lord Kilwarden announced his name, and the moment he did so, a man, whose identity was never found out for certain, rushed forward, crying out, "You are the man I want," and stabbed him to death with a pike. The judge's nephew shared his fate.

Emmet's eyes were opened at last. Now he saw that all was over. It did not lie in his power to wield any control over ruffians who were glad of a chance of plunder. All he could do was to convey to a place of safety the daughter of the murdered judge, and this work of mercy done, he fled distracted from the lamentable scene. A few weeks after he was seized by Sirr, in a lodging at Harold's Cross. His trial quickly followed; his execution was carried out a few hours after sentence; and so vigilantly did treachery beset the brave young life, that Leonard MacNally, the man he embraced in his cell the day of his death, made out a report of the interview for the Castle, and Trevor, the man to whom, before mounting the fatal scaffold, he confided two sacred letters, one addressed to his brother, and the other addressed to the brother of his betrothed, went and forthwith handed both to the Under-Secretary. The knowledge of their baseness did not reach to agonize that brave, that tender soul. Yes, bravely he faced his death, for the very day before it he drew in his prison cell a likeness of himself, with the head separated from the body. And still with a beautifully tender heart he went to bear his doom, for one of his latest acts was to plait a tress of Sarah Curran's hair and place it above his heart.

Ere yet we retrace our steps, let us go on a few paces further. Here is the house we want. It is No. 151. The sign of a wool-crane next to it shows the business carried on there to be just what it was in 1798. The lower windows of the house are barred like those of a barrack, and standing here in the dusk of a January eye we see that

the parlor is an office for the merchant's clerks. But we cannot shake off the fancy that it has a lonely, sad appearance, that this homely old-fashioned dwelling is brooding over a tragic past. Ah! yes. One summer evening in 1798, the outlawed Lord Edward Fitzgerald was lying on a bed in a room of that same house—the room was the two-pair back—when Major Swan and a yeoman captain rushed in upon him. The gallant patriot sprang up, a dagger his only weapon. Swan levelled his pistol. It failed to go off. The yeoman made a plunge of his sword. It glanced aside without doing harm. Lord Edward wounded and overpowered the two, and was rushing from the room, when the brutal coward Sirr, who took care to be in the rear as usual, disabled him by a pistol-shot from the landing. Still he made a desperate charge for freedom, but the soldiers who now came crowding up the stairs threw him down and fiendishly kicked him into a state of insensibility. One base drummer stabbed him fatally in the neck. They bore him away in a sheet taken off the bed, and a few days after he died in Newgate, crying out "Come on," in his last intense delirium, to the foes he thought he saw around him.

One scene more. We return the way we came—past the old Church of Saint Catherine, past the new Church of Saint Augustine, past the Corn Market—on, till we reach a narrow passage a few doors from Dublin Castle. We must not go by unheeding. This passage leads to the brave Lord Edward's tomb, and we mean to visit that to-day. Let A. M. Sullivan be our guide:—

"Between Nos. 8 and 9 (Castle Street) is a narrow passage. Enter. It leads to the sexton's house, in the rear of St. Werburgh's Church. Admission to the churchyard is not denied. Slabs and tombs are thick around, and the grass and weeds rank and matted, thrive luxuriantly in the human soil. Many are the lines here that tell of worth departed, of blighted hopes and affections severed; many a stone to mark the spot where the mourner's tear may fall. And where is ours, Irishmen? Whose grave seek you among the tombs? Is it a father or a brother dear that sleeps, with rest unbroken by the ceaseless din of busy life in the street outside? Why darken your brow before that curious old slab, built into the southern wall of the church, with its strangely-chiselled effigies of a mail-clad knight and his good lady? Why grow you sadder as the sexton opens the grating that leads to the vaults beneath? That slab is part of the tomb of 'Silken Thomas,' and down in the dark charnel vaults below sleeps the brave Lord Edward. Descending by some ten or a dozen steps, by lantern light, you wind your way to the chamber of the dead, and are led to the 'Kildare Vault,' as it is called.

"You enter it. On the left hand are two coffins, so old that even the lead has corroded away in part, and reveals the ashes of the brave Geraldine knights. But our eye dwells not on these—it seeks another object. Many a valiant knight is here, but *he* the chieftain of them all, where is he laid? A lone coffin lies upon the floor, apart from all the others—plain and unornamented, damp and mildew cover it all over. View it—bend over it—weep over it—it holds all that now remains of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. There, mouldering into dust, lies the pride of a noble house, the leader of a noble cause, struck down in the flower of his youth, hunted like a beast of prey, tracked to his lair, surprised, set upon and slain. Drop by drop trickles down the water upon that coffin from the roof above—dark and silent is the chamber where his narrow bed is made. As silently flowed a nation's tears above his bier, and darker was the night that settled on its hopes the hour that saw him laid within this gloomy cell. No funeral array, no ordered lines of mourners followed to the grave this scion of the Geraldines. In silence, if not in stealth, he was laid in the vault of his ancestors. In that dark hour to speak of him was dangerous, to weep for him a crime.

"On the coffin is a brass plate, with the following inscription:

"'LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD,
Fifth son of the First Duke of Leinster.
Born, October 15th, 1793.
Died, June 4th, 1798.
Buried, June 7th, 1798.

To preserve the leaden coffin containing his remains,
It was enclosed in this additional protection,
By his children, Feb. 8th, 1844.'

"It was his daughter, Lady (Colin) Campbell, who had the remains thus cared for."

Enough. Come forth with us, friend, from the narrow home of the dead who died for Ireland. Come forth; no traitor can mar his quiet now; no arrest can break his sleep; no coward's shot can dash him at the feet of fiends. Close down the iron door, and come. Yet, look once more at the timeworn slab that commemorates Silken Thomas, and lay up, even as a treasure, the lesson of fidelity, of constancy, and of daring, taught in the lives of these two Geraldines who, in different ages, were betrothed to fair freedom at the altar of a militant nation.—*Nation*.

THE GROVES OF MOROCCO.—The groves of rose trees and the flower farms of Morocco are said by a recent traveller to exceed in extent and value those of Damascus, or even those of the Valley of Mexico. The genial climate of the country is very favorable to this kind of culture. Swept alternately by the breezes of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and tempered by the snows of the Atlas ranges, the degree of heat in Morocco is much lower than in Algeria, while the soil is exceedingly fertile. To the date, palm, and to orange and lemon trees, the climate appears to be especially suited, the dates of Tafilat having been famous even from Roman times. The orange plantations are of great extent in various parts of the country, while olives and almonds are also staples exported in large quantities. Seeing that this fertile land, lying within five days' steam of London, produces so much vegetable wealth under the most barbarous cultivation, it appears extraordinary that European enterprise does not, in such a climate, seek profitable employment for its over-abundant capital in its application to the development of such vast resources, so close at hand, instead of going so far afield as Australia or America.

John Bright says he never knew the House of Commons to be unanimous and enthusiastic on any subject save when it did not know what it was doing and where it was going.

GLASNEVIN.

TOMBS OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

[From the Dublin 'Nation.']

THERE is no son of Ireland in any part of the world who has not heard of Glasnevin, the great Catholic cemetery of Dublin—not one whose mind does not picture it as a beautiful, a solemn, and a holy place. It well deserves all these designations. As a spot in which the relics of humanity are crowded together awaiting the Resurrection Day, it is entitled to reverence from all humanity; but on the affections of many thousands of Irish hearts it has a special and most tender claim. The dust of their kindred lies beneath its green turf, and wherever they go over the wide world, that fact is not forgotten. To still great numbers of their countrymen, who have no such personal interest in its soil, it is dear as containing the relics of the great political leader and liberator of their race, and of several other brave and gifted, distinguished and famous, sons of Ireland.

Beautiful indeed it is, but with a beauty befitting its solemn and pious uses. Calm, and silent, and somewhat sombre is the place, yet not all gloomy. The care and neatness with which it is kept attract the attention of the visitor at once. Its walks are hard, dry, and clean; some of them, which extend in straight lines nearly the whole length of the cemetery, are sheltered and over-arched throughout the entire way by flourishing evergreens, giving a perspective through which the opening at the end seems scarce large enough for a rabbit to run through; others there are the sides of which are lined not by the trees or shrubs, but by handsome and costly monuments, tokens of fond love, of public regard, or of great sorrow. The whole cemetery, viewed from any point on its higher ground, especially when the sunlight is glowing on the place, has a strange and quiet beauty peculiarly its own. The white spires of marble or limestone monuments, the shining panels of many headstones, the massive shafts and arms of gigantic Irish crosses, rising up amid the dark foliage of cypresses, and hollies, oaks, laurels, beeches, and willows, make altogether a very suggestive and impressive scene. One cannot help reflecting that amidst all those acres of graves there is not a little plot, nay, scarce a blade of grass, that has not been wept upon. Sad hearts have bowed not only before those handsome erections, some of which have cost several hundreds of pounds, but over even the humblest of those little mounds in the poorest quarter of the cemetery. There beneath a little iron cross stuck into the ground, or maybe between two little trees marking the limits of the grave-plot, lie dear little children for whom the parents' hearts have not yet ceased to bleed; in another spot lies the good mother whose life perhaps was shortened by her loving care and generous self-sacrifice for her little ones; another space may hold the mortal remains of a good husband and father, the bread-winner for a helpless little flock, now feeling the pangs of cold and hunger because of his loss. And yet others—what tales may be associated with them—wasted lives perhaps—squandered wealth—talents misapplied—untimely death. The mind turns from such a train of thought; the consolation of Christian faith comes to us and stirs us with an emotion of thankfulness and a solemn and holy joy; we remember the monition of the apostle that "it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead," and we exclaim, with our living mother Church *Requiem eternam dona eis, Domine. Et lux perpetua luceat eis.*

THE O'CONNELL TOWER.

The most prominent object in the cemetery is the round tower, raised to the memory of O'Connell, and in the crypt beneath which his body is laid. It is solidly built of cut limestone, and stands 150 feet high from the ground to the top of the cross on its summit. This tower is only part of Dr. Petrie's design for the O'Connell monument, which was to consist of such a "group" as is to be seen in many of our ancient churchyards—a round tower, a church, and a stone cross. The tower has been built, but the rest of the design seems to have been abandoned, which is very much to be regretted. When the body of the Liberator was brought to Ireland from Genoa, where he died in May, 1847, it was deposited in a temporary resting-place—a vault in the centre of a circle at the north side of the cemetery, which thence received the name of "The O'Connell Circle." That circle then became the "fashionable" place of sepulture, and so continued until the removal of the remains of O'Connell to the crypt under the tower, in May, 1869. O'Connell in life could make a circle for himself wherever he went, and his inanimate remains appear to have the same power; the locality of the round tower is now the fashionable, quarter of the cemetery. Grave-plots in that neighborhood can only be obtained at six or eight times the amount for which they might be procured in other well-situated parts of the cemetery, but the expense is little thought by wealthy people who can have costly monuments erected over their family burial-places, and who wish those monuments to be where they will attract the notice of visitors, and perhaps evoke from the more thoughtful and pious among them prayers for the dead who repose beneath.

To the O'Connell monument are first directed the steps of all visitors to the cemetery. While the coffin lay in its former location, it was visible to all through the iron gate of the vault. It lay on a sort of stone-table, and was always kept covered over with fresh green leaves and flowers. Sometimes this gate was opened, and visitors were allowed to enter the vault and stand close by the coffin containing the remains of the great Irishman. Travellers from England, America, and more distant places were delighted when they could obtain from the attendant a few of the leaves or blossoms that had lain upon the coffin, and many of those little mementos, though now dry and withered, are, we dare say, still preserved by Irish men and women in all parts of the world. In its present location the coffin is less in view, but it is better protected; only a few inches of it can be seen through the apertures in the stonework that surrounds it, which are just large enough to

let one put in his hand and touch the oaken case which encloses some two or three others. The crypt in which it lies is very tastefully colored and decorated. Small bannerets, with appropriate inscriptions, hang around, and on the walls appear the words in which the deceased Christian and patriot in his last days expressed his pious hope and wishes with regard to his whole being: "My heart to Rome, my body to Ireland, my soul to heaven."

In the adjoining vaults under the tower are deposited the remains of two of O'Connell's sons, and several other members of his widely-extended family.

MONUMENTS OF DR. SPRATT, DR. YORE, FATHER FAY, JOHN B. DILLON.

Immediately on the verge of this O'Connell circle, one on each side of the flight of steps by which access is gained to the crypt, stand two very handsome memorial crosses, of recent erection. One of these is to the memory of the venerable, pious, benevolent Dr. Yore, whose funeral some years ago was one of the largest that ever wended its way to Glasnevin; the other is to the memory of another good priest, who spent many years in the sacred ministry, was associated with O'Connell in all his great movements, was a faithful disciple and co-laborer of the great apostle of temperance, a prominent supporter of many of our public charities, the founder of some benevolent and highly useful societies, and the performer of countless good works—the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt. There is a peculiar fitness in having the entrance to O'Connell's tomb lie straight between the monuments of those worthy aids of his, those true friends of the people, those holy priests and good Irishmen—Dr. Spratt and Dr. Yore.

In the same neighborhood are many other memorials which possess great interest. Near at hand is the handsome marble statue of Father Fay, executed by Mr. James Cahill. The good priest, who was the founder of a large orphanage in a crowded and poor part of the city, is appropriately represented in the act of praying for the welfare of two scantily-clad little children who are close by him. Father Fay was a true *soggarth aroon*, pious, charitable, and patriotic, so warm a sympathizer with the '48 movement that it was more than once reported that the Government were about to have him arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. By many hearts in Dublin his virtues are well remembered, and his memory still fondly cherished.

Within a few feet of Father Foy's monument stands the gigantic Irish cross erected to the memory of the true-hearted John B. Dillon, one of the most unassuming and gentle of men, and a most earnest laborer in the cause of faith and fatherland. John B. Dillon dared all for Ireland in dark and sad days; he spent years in exile a banned and banished man, returned to his country were the stress of the political persecution had passed away, was returned member of Parliament for gallant Tipperary, and so died "with harness on his back." Long shall his memory be green in the land to which he gave the services of a warm heart and a finely-cultivated intellect.

A GENUINE HERO.

THE fire in the mine at Osage City, Kan., broke out about midday, and, when first discovered, the main shaft in the mine was in a blaze with thirty-two men and boys nearly forty feet below the level of the earth. In a few minutes the whole population of the place rushed to the scene, and a thousand or more men, women, and children—the relatives, friends, and neighbours of the entombed miners—were gathered at the mouth of the burning shaft, stupefied with fear and anguish. All the wells in town had run nearly dry, weeks before, and scarcely enough water could be secured to subdue the heat above ground, much less to arrest the conflagration inside the mine. Thus matters stood for two awful hours, when a railroad engine arrived with a full tank, which was hurriedly emptied into the shaft, and a great shout of hope went up from the people.

At this juncture a man emerged, like a spectre, from the blaze and smoke, and fell in a swoon at the very edge of the shaft. An hour later, two more men cried up through the flames for help, and a ladder was lowered to them, on which they made their way to the top, and were dragged forth alive, but burned and blackened beyond recognition. Three were now saved, but twenty-nine others were still below, and the fire was not yet under control. The terrified crowd stood aglath for a few minutes, and then suddenly a panic of despair seemed to seize them, the stifled moans of the women and children breaking out afresh, and the men drawing back from the mine with blanched and averted faces. The supreme moment of the emergency had come, and the one man to meet it was there. His name was William Marks, and he stepped to the front with the promptness and modesty of a true hero. "Fasten a rope round me, and let me down into the shaft," he said. The proposition was appalling, but down he went into the horrible cavern without another word, and, reaching bottom, freed himself for his search in the entries diverging from the main shaft. At almost the first step into the stifled darkness, he stumbled upon the inanimate form of one of the miners in a coal car, which he pushed to the entrance, secured the rope around the body, called to those above to hoist away, and in a moment the man was safe. Further search soon revealed the whereabouts of the remaining twenty-eight, and slowly, but surely, Marks piloted them to the mouth of the mine and delivered them, one by one—many insensible, but all alive—out of the jaws of death into the hands of their wives and children. Then, when the last one had been rescued, he came himself to the surface, scorched and blinded, and nearly suffocated, and stood there silently among the cheering towns-people, the master of the situation.

Thus the peril was surmounted without any sacrifice of life; but the heroism was there all the same. The rescue of the helpless miners, and the escape of the man who gave death scorn to save them, spoiled the perfection of a tragedy; but the destruction of all concerned could not have added to the radiance which belongs to the unselfish bravery of William Marks. He was a common working man.

THE NEW CARDINALS.

AMERICA, ENGLAND, AND PRUSSIA HONOURED.

A CABLE dispatch from Rome, specially to the 'New York Freeman's Journal,' announces that a pro-Consistory is appointed for Monday, March 15. And that, at this Consistory, along with Mgr. Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen and Gnesen, in Prussia, Mgr. Deschamps, Archbishop of Mechlin, and Primate of Belgium, Archbishop Manning, of Westminster, Mgr. Bartolini, Archbishop of Sardinia, and Mgr. Giannelli, Consulor of the Roman Court, His Holiness has determined to raise to the Cardinalate the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, Dr. McCloskey.

A correspondent who had an interview with Archbishop McCloskey, in his residence on Madisons Avenue, New York, on the 9th instant, asked his Grace if he had reason to credit the report. The Archbishop answered:—"I very much fear that it is a fact. On last Sunday I received a cable despatch from a friend in Rome, who announced to me that the dignity was to be conferred upon me. The despatch was not from an official source, and so I do not consider the announcement as official, but—" and the Archbishop here paused for a moment, as if inwardly hoping that he might be mistaken, "it was from a source that I am very apprehensive will be found to be correct in this matter. I learn also that Mr. McMasters to-day received a cable despatch from Rome which contains the same announcement as the despatch which I myself have received."

SKETCH OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

Archbishop John McCloskey, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the year 1810, and is therefore 65 years of age. He was ordained by Bishop Dubois in January, 1834, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York, where he celebrated his first Mass. Ten years later he knelt at the same altar to receive from the hands of Bishop Hughes the consecration which made him Bishop of Axieren and coadjutor of the officiating prelate. On the establishment of the Diocese of Albany, including all the State of New York lying north of forty-two degrees north and east of the eastern line of Cayuga, Tompkins and Tioga counties, Bishop McCloskey was transferred to that See. He made St. Mary's—one of the four Catholic churches of Albany—his cathedral.

The diocese was very feeble, having only forty churches, some of them without clergymen, and the Catholic population was scattered over a large territory, and was for the most part poor and had to struggle against the prejudice of the surrounding people. At an early moment the Bishop founded a female orphan asylum in Troy, which he placed under the control of the Sisters of Charity. The year 1851 was marked by the opening of the Academy of St. Joseph, in Troy, under the care of the Christian Brothers, and the establishment of an hospital by the Sisters of Charity, which has, in a single year, received 780 patients. In 1852 a female seminary was founded in Albany by a colony of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and in 1855 an academy for boys was opened at Utica, at a cost of more than 17,000 dols.

Bishop McCloskey's term of service in the Albany diocese extended over a period of seventeen years, and during the whole time his labours were characterized by unceasing earnestness, and everywhere crowned with more than the usual success. He left in the diocese 113 churches, eight chapels, fifty-four minor stations, eighty-five missionaries, three academies for boys and one for girls, six orphan asylums, and fifteen parochial schools.

Before his departure from Albany he was entertained by his clergy, when an address was presented to him, with gifts, procured at an expense of 4,000 dols., consisting of his portrait and an archiepiscopal cross and ring.

The Governor of the State and a number of the leading citizens of Albany invited the bishop to a public dinner, which, however, his engagements would not allow him to accept.

The installation of the Most Rev. Dr. McCloskey as the Archbishop of the Catholic diocese of New York took place on Sunday, August 21, 1864, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, before a vast audience.

His labours as a priest and prelate of the Church have been unceasing, and of exceeding fruitfulness. He has reared monument after monument to the usefulness and honour of the Catholic Church, and yet so quietly and silently has it been done, that the toil of the brave hearted workman has been almost unnoticed. Besides a vast number of churches built in New York city and elsewhere in the archdiocese, the Archbishop has established a pro-tectory for destitute children in Westchester, in which upwards of 1200 boys and 500 girls are cared for and educated; a founding asylum in Sixty-eighth street, an asylum for deaf mutes at Fordham, Home for Destitute Children and Young Girls attached to St. Stephen's and St. Ann's Churches, homes for aged men and women and new orphan asylums outside of New York City. To direct these institutions and for the work of co-operation with the secular clergy he has had establish communities of Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchins, Little Sisters of the Poor, German Franciscan Sisters, a German hospital, French and charitable associations. He is just now labouring strenuously to complete the new cathedral in New York, which was commenced by Archbishop Hughes, and for which the present prelate has given 10,000 dols. from his private purse. To procure material for the cathedral his Grace paid a visit to Rome in the year 1874.

The elevation of Archbishop McCloskey to the Cardinalate does not necessitate the appointment of a new Archbishop. He will, like Cardinal Cullen, have the double title of Cardinal-Archbishop.

SKETCH OF DR. MANNING.

The most Rev. Henry Edward Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, England, was lately summoned to Rome by his Holiness, and the news of his promotion does not take the Catholic world by surprise.

The successor of the famous Cardinal Wiseman, Archbishop

Manning, is a zealous champion of the faith which St. Augustine planted in England.

Archbishop Manning is the son of the late William Manning, Esq., M.P., a merchant of London, who was at one time Governor of the Bank of England. He was born in the year 1809, and is, consequently, sixty-six years of age. He was educated at Harrow and Baloil College, Oxford, having Mr. Gladstone for a fellow student during a portion of the scholastic period. Here the two distinguished minds were in free and friendly communion. Young Manning graduated Bachelor of Arts, in first class honours, in the year 1830. He was ordained in the Protestant Church ministry and became a Fellow of Merton College. Having served for some few terms as one of the select preachers in the University of Oxford, he was appointed Vicar of Lavington and Graffham, Sussex. This was in the year 1834. In the year 1840, he was made Archdeacon of Chichester. He came to ponder deeply on the subject of religion. In the year 1851, he resigned all preferment in the Established State Church and joined the Catholic fold. He entered the priesthood, and soon afterward became Superior of the Ecclesiastical Mission at Bayswater, entitled the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo. He has been highly honoured by the Holy Father for his great works. The degree of D.D., has been conferred upon him at Rome, and he was also appointed to the offices of Provost of the Archdiocese of Westminster, Prothonotary Apostolic and domestic prelate to the Pope. When the great Cardinal Wiseman was removed by death, Right Rev. Dr. Manning was appointed Archbishop of Westminster.

His Grace has been a most prolific writer on Catholic subjects. The revival and extension of the Catholic Church in Great Britain under his pastoral rule has been almost miraculous, justifying the remark of Cardinal Wiseman when he said, "Augustine must have planted the seed in congenial soil when the hacked, charred, and battered stump of the trees produces such green and vigorous offshoots as this."

COUNT OF LEDOCHOWSKI, ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN.

This illustrious confessor, now in a Prussian dungeon at Otwo for more than a year, is the eldest son of Count Joseph of Ledochowski, and was born October 29, 1822, at the domain of Ledochow, in Galicia. While in prison he has been repeatedly summoned to pay the income tax to the State. His reply that he received no income since his imprisonment was answered a few weeks ago by the announcement that he must pay it out of his private fortune now remaining to him.

Sacrificing to the call of God his brilliant future as head of an illustrious family, Count Ledochowski began at Vienna his studies for the priesthood, which he continued in 1847, at the Academia Ecclesiastica, founded by Pope Pius IX., at Rome, with a view of training young levites for the political and diplomatic missions of the Holy See.

On leaving the Academia, he was sent to Madrid as secretary to the Nuncio in Spain, and subsequently discharged the important functions of Nuncio Apostolic in Brazil, Portugal, Chili, and Belgium—in all these countries winning the esteem of the diplomatic corps. He was consecrated Bishop of Thebes *in partibus infidelium* November 3, 1861, and when the Archiepiscopal See of Gnesen and Posen fell vacant in 1864, the King of Prussia requested the appointment of the Nuncio at Brussels. The Metropolitan Chapter at Posen readily met the royal wishes by placing his name first in the list of candidates forwarded by them. He was promoted to the See December 12, 1865.

He devoted himself to the affairs of his diocese, and avoided all mingling in external affairs. His visit to the Emperor William, at Versailles, in 1870, however, led him to see that a struggle was imminent. His course could not be doubtful. When the laws against the freedom of the Church were proposed, he joined the other Prussian bishops in their remonstrances against them. The laws finally passed, May 11-12, 1873.

opposition was decided. They were laws which, as a Catholic Bishop, he could not obey. The Government was resolved to teach the people one day to elect emperor and prince, by teaching them to elect priests and bishops; and they may infer that their right to elect civil magistrates is much clearer than any right to elect successors of the apostles of Christ. The Archbishop joined the other archbishops and bishops in the protest of May 26, and, on his refusal to appear before a criminal court, was fined repeatedly, till all his property was seized. He was then imprisoned at Ostrowo, where he still remains, to the disgrace of the Imperial Government of Prussia. Pope Pius IX., by a brief of November 3, 1873, encouraged the illustrious confessor to constancy in the trial which he has to undergo.

THE PRIMATE OF BELGIUM

Monsignor Deschamps, who is to receive a cardinal's hat, according to report, is Archbishop of Mechlin, in addition to his primatial dignity. He is exceedingly popular as a clergyman and reformer, vigorous in health, and esteemed and beloved both by the members of the Court and the people of the kingdom.

MONSIGNOR GIANNELLI.

Is at present the Most Rev. Archbishop of Sardinia. He is an Italian by birth, an humble and zealous clergyman.

MONSIGNOR BARTOLINI.

The Cardinal elect is a eminent theologian. He holds at present the office of Consulor of the Roman Court.

The 'South Australian Advertiser' has "been shown by Henry J. H. Lewis a typographical curiosity. It is a large size likeness of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, produced solely by means of full points, or, to use a term which will be better understood by some of our readers, full stops of different sizes. The details of the picture are well brought out, and the shading is admirably done. No one would suppose at a first glance that so effective and beautiful a portrait was made up of points. The curiosity comes from a German typographical society."

WHY I BECAME A CATHOLIC.

[From a Lecture delivered by Rev. Father Curtis at Chestertown, Md., February 22.]

"I AM here this evening, my friends, to respond to the question, which, for reasons that I will explain, I would much prefer to leave unanswered. The question is, 'Why did I, after having been for fifteen years an Episcopalian minister, become a Catholic?' My reasons for saying that I would rather not answer this are three. First, I would not willingly even seem to make an apology for the step I have taken. I make no apology for it. I owe an apology to no one. Secondly, I am unwilling to speak of myself. I would prefer considering the question in the abstract, as an issue between Catholicism and Protestantism. It is only because I suppose it will interest you more to view it as a personal contest between myself and Protestantism that I consent thus to speak of it; for it is my duty to interest you. And thirdly, what will seem a strange reason to you is, that it is extremely difficult to tell another how this change has been effected, and what may seem more paradoxical, is the fact that the more truly anyone is converted to the Catholic faith the more difficult it is for him to explain how this conversion has taken place." He then went on to state that to some the gift of faith comes as a revelation, suddenly bursting on the soul to enlighten it, but that to him it came in no such way. The truths of Catholicity, in the main, form a part of the studies of everyone who prepares himself for the Episcopal ministry, and, from his earliest recollection, it had been dimmed into his mind that the records of antiquity all went to prove that the authority to teach these truths was vested in the Episcopal and not in the Roman Church. Now, while he could not tell when the change, which was the gradual effect of divine grace, began, he could trace different gradations in his advance towards our holy faith, and the first step was taken unconsciously. With the firm conviction that he would find in antiquity the support of the Episcopal Church that his early teachers had represented as therein contained, he determined to follow their advice, to search antiquity, and for this purpose he would accept no man's translation, he would read the Holy Fathers in the original Greek and Latin. He did so, and what was his amazement to find that instead of that assurance which had been promised, he found everything pointing to Rome, and nothing in favour of the cause he had espoused. He felt that, as he had been grossly deceived on this point, there might be others, equally important, open to doubt, and so, while exonerating those who had taught him from all blame in his deception (in which they were instrumental only because they were themselves deceived), he pursued his self-imposed studies. He was acting on the principle that is the fundamental basis of Protestantism, that every man has a right to enquire for himself. He described how, in the course of his reading, he found that the books styled Apocryphal, were not only admitted by those ancient records, but also quoted with the same frequency and authority as any of the other inspired writings. The reverend speaker, after dwelling at length on this, proceeded to tell us with what earnest attention he had examined Protestantism, and seen that there was wanting in the first place *faith*, for, as every man was entitled to his own opinion, and there was no infallible guide to whom each might refer, in consequence opinion took the place of faith; next, there was wanting *reverence*, and the absence of this was not only evinced in the outward bearing, but was the natural result of a system which taught persons the self-sufficient attitude of defiance to all established authority, the feeling that may be illustrated in a homely manner by the boyish declaration, "I am as good as he, and better too." The inevitable tendency of such a form of religion to generate and promote the spirit of rationalism and infidelity, so rife in the present age, was plainly deduced, and then we were shown how in the one holy, Catholic, and apostolic faith were seen the contrary incentives to holiness, and the support and strength for all the contingencies of life. In contrasting the true religion with the various false forms of worship extant, the sincere searcher after truth must be struck with the beautiful unity existing only in Catholicity. The course of theology flows on like a clear stream, sweeping away all obstacles, and in its depths reflecting only the purity and brightness of assured belief. There is no retraction in the teachings of this Church. Doctrine succeeds doctrine in logical exactness, and all bear the incontrovertible stamp of their divine origin. Here, too, have the sacred Scriptures been preserved, and transmitted to successive ages, by the care of the Church, by the untiring zeal of those very monastic institutions, sneered at by the wise ones of to-day, those who, wise in their own conceit, regard monasticism as a relic of the dark ages. Then where else may be found a Church teaching all nations? There is no part of the world so remote as to be beyond the reach of its influence, so that if a person wishing to be received into the Church should come to one of her pastors, saying, "Father, where will I go?" He might answer, "Go where you please—to Asia, to Africa, to the uttermost ends of the earth, and you will find the same Church, teaching the same doctrines, worshipping God by the same forms, and speaking the same language in her ceremonies." Does not this look like the Church of God; Is it any wonder that one wishing a Divine Teacher, and seeking in vain for this guide in the various tenets of Protestantism, should, knowing that God, in his infinite goodness, never left the creatures he had made destitute of some definite way leading to heaven and to Him, here pause to contemplate his power? All, all that is brought to bear on the subject is convincing. The authority given to the apostles, and that mighty charge to St. Peter, who *alone* received a special command, is proof positive that God *did* leave us a Church, and the history of eighteen hundred years presents her ever to view unchanged and unchangeable, as when established by her Divine Founder.

In conclusion, Father Curtis exhorted those of his hearers who were not in her embrace to accept a parting word of advice which

he would address to each personally. This advice would not be inconsistent with their present profession of Protestantism; on the contrary, it was what, as good Protestants, they were bound to do—to examine the principles of their religion. To this task they must come, not as if it were one of little moment, but as something of vital importance, on which their salvation and eternal happiness depend. It is the duty of every man to find the divine teacher authorised to lead him in the way to heaven, and having found to follow, at whatever sacrifice, this unerring guide, he would, therefore, hope that if, with earnest prayer, they engaged in the search, they would at last comprehend the peace "that passeth all understanding," and that when he saw them again they would all be Catholics.

THE COUNTESS OF NESSELLRODE'S REPLY TO THE CATHOLIC LADIES OF NEW YORK.

LADIES AND DEAR SISTERS IN THE FAITH: The touching words of sympathy which you addressed to us have filled us with gratitude. From far across the ocean sound your noble words, and they find an echo in our hearts, overflowing with sorrow. They have consoled and encouraged us, they animate our confidence, they are striking of the unity of that holy faith which embraces us all as members of one body, and which is the great luminary that shines on us everywhere. Yes, an ocean separates us; but in faith and prayer we are united in spite of the storms which menace us on all sides, which tear our bishops from us and consign them to prison, which overwhelm in the wars of persecution the priests and distinguished Catholics of our country. Yes, the jails are filled with confessors of the sacred cause of religion; but the Church has ever since her foundation proved that she is not to be moved by threats or by allurements; she will not deviate from her laws for the sake of earthly possessions. Our inheritance, too, has fallen into the hands of our enemies, and our greatest treasure, "freedom," has been also taken from us.

Dear ladies and sisters in the faith, you are the happy inhabitants of a free country; you can hardly comprehend what it is to live in the midst of injustice and oppression, even here in our dear German Fatherland, of whose glory and greatness we used to be so proud, and whose praises we have ever loved to sing. Ah! the voices of joy are silent; our dear country has become the prey of despotism. Dark lies the future before us, and our courage would fail were it not for the words of our Redeemer: "Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice' sake."

Let us, dear ladies, united in faith and hope, expect better days. Pray with us and for us to obtain the grace of perseverance to the end, and, if such be the will of the Almighty, the victory.

THERESSA,

Countess Drote zu Wishering
von Nesselrode Reichenstein,
born Countess Asseburg.

MUNSTRE IN WESTPHALIA,
February 8, 1875.

PARIS CHARITIES.

THE Paris correspondent of the London 'Daily Telegraph' writes to that journal, February 12—"This morning is bitterly cold, and with pleasure one reflect that the soup kitchens of Paris are alight again, and almost ready for trade. There are two great societies here, the eldest of which, the Philanthropic, dates from 1870. Louis XVI. was the founder of it, and his grateful people, by one of those quaint impulses which only belong to Parisians, erected to him that same year a pyramid of snow in front of the Louvre. The Philanthropic is still very decidedly aristocratic. Looking down the list of subscribers, no name but has a title. Princes are more common on that paper even than elsewhere. There are three Ducs de la Rochefoucauld—there may a dozen more, but three are named among the patrons of this charity. Returning to the soup kitchen. The Philanthropic Society does hospital work also. Since its foundation it has nursed 200,000 sick persons. But the soup kitchen now receives chief attention. For five centimes (half a penny) it supplies half a litre of dry cooked vegetables, or seventy grammes of cooked meat, or four decilitres of bouillon (near half a litre), or ten centimes' worth of bread at bakers' rate for the day. It is evident that you cannot thus sell a penny for a half-penny and make a profit. The tickets are sold to charitable persons at ten centimes, but there is a considerable loss, of course, which is repaid by the subscriptions. This society has seventeen kitchens; the other, that of St. Vincent de Paul, has twenty-five, of which five open the whole year round. It is entirely in the hands of clerical people. No money is taken here, as might be expected under the circumstances. But the poor wretch who can get a ticket given him receives no less than 100 grammes of cooked meat, or half a litre of bouillon, or half a litre of cooked vegetables, or ten centimes' worth of bread at bakers' rate. Each kitchen balances its own accounts, keeps its own profit, if any, and only comes on the society when in loss. There is no balance sheet or report. The two societies delivered last winter more than 3,000,000 plates. The twenty-three kitchens established by Mme. de Macmahon in March last, which were intended to be but temporary, served 2,000,000 portions more. Curiously enough, it is the kitchen set in the very richest quarter which did most business last year—that in the Rue Malesherbes. This is supposed to be a compliment to the skill of its cooks, who are Sisters of Charity. Say what you like, Parisian beggars will be choosers in the eating way. Besides its kitchens, the Philanthropic Society has given away 12,000 francs' worth of medicines from its six dispensaries, where the doctors attend gratis. Since its foundation the charity has raised and spent 7,900,000 francs, an enormous sum for this country.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET.

THE following SUMS have been received since our last issue as Subscriptions to the TABLET:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr Patrick Hanley	...	1	5 0
„ Sweeney, Wanganui, to 11th Sept., 1874	...	1	0 0
„ Flannery,	...	1	0 0
„ Brophy, Timaru	...	2	10 0
„ Hawkins	...	1	5 0
„ Fraser	...	1	5 0
„ O'Driscoll	...	2	5 0
„ Ryan	...	1	5 0
„ H. Moran, West Coast	...	1	5 0
„ John O'Brien, Roxburgh	...	1	5 0
Very Rev, Father Fynes	...	1	18 0
Mr Kalvey, Ross	...	1	0 0
„ Tracey, Lawrence	...	0	18 6
„ Mullins	...	0	12 6
„ Roach	...	1	5 0
„ Wested	...	1	5 0
„ Jeffrey	...	0	8 8
Mrs Smith	...	1	2 6
Father Tressalet	...	1	11 6
Mr Joseph Garrett, Marlborough	...	1	5 0
„ William Broughan	...	0	12 6

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

LIBERALISM.

SEVERAL of our contemporaries have, in one way or another, in leading type, through correspondents, or by publishing letters, taken notice of Bishop MORAN's lecture on the Bankruptcy of Liberalism, and generally in an unfavourable sense. This is very surprising, for the definition of Liberalism given by the Bishop has not been pronounced untrue or incorrect. On the contrary, this definition has been accepted, either expressly or tacitly, by all who have written in condemnation of the lecture. Neither have the facts stated in it been denied. Why, then, it has occasioned so much warmth, we are at a loss to understand.

Having laid down the definition of Liberalism, which the Dunedin 'Evening Star,' for example, declares to be a fair one, Bishop MORAN went to show the legitimate and logical consequences of the principle of Liberalism; and, as we think, proved clearly that the calamities, political, social, and religious, which are at present desolating Europe, are entirely due to the spread of this doctrine. What is its principle? The perfect independence of human liberty, the all-sufficiency of reason, and the denial of responsibility to any superior authority. Push this principle to its consequences, and it must necessarily lead to the destruction of all religion and civil government. Under it, rebellion ceases to be a crime, and insurrection becomes the right of each individual. Human liberty is perfectly independent? if so, what is to bind man to man in civil society? There is no authority, according to Liberalism, superior to reason, and consequently Government can only make itself respected by force.

But it will be said, men agree to the civil compact, and hence arises an obligation. What men consent? Do all?—and if not all, where is the obligation? As the liberty of each individual is perfectly independent, two men, or two millions, agreeing together, cannot impose an obligation on a third withholding consent. Is it not clear that there must be some authority, superior to man, imposing an obligation on citizens, for example, to obey the State, or there can be no security or stability for the State. One man, according to Liberalism, has no authority to bind another, and certainly one generation, on the same principle, cannot impose a duty on another. For human liberty, we are told, is perfectly independent. A minority, then, in a society, which has never consented to a social compact, or which chooses to withdraw from it, has the right to dissolve the compact; nay, even one individual has the right to do this. If all power be derived from the people, all power totters; and such as rise up in insurrection, so far from doing wrong, are only exercising their undoubted rights. The people are the masters, and those who are the depositaries of power their mere servants, from whom they can withdraw this power when they please.

Liberals of the moderate school reply, We do not say this; on the contrary, we hold that such doctrine would

be destructive of religion and civil society, and lead to universal ruin. You moderate Liberals cannot play with sharp-edged tools, and expect to escape unhurt. You endeavour to make a compromise between the principle of Liberalism and the results of Christianity. You try to spread amongst the masses your unsound and wicked principle, and yet to secure practically for civil society the blessings of Christian civilisation. This fascinating principle of Liberalism, so flattering to human pride and passions, helps you to emancipate yourselves from the authority of revealed religion; you use it against the Church; and to secure allies you teach it to the people. But this done, obedience to the State is insisted on.

It is impossible, however, to repeal the law of the inclined plane; or to prevent the masses from drawing a logical conclusion from a principle when to do so accords with their interests or their passions. Moderate liberty, say you, may go thus far on the inclined plane, but no farther: here you must stop. It is impossible. The ball once set in motion, will find the bottom, unless arrested in its course by violence. The masses taught that human liberty is perfectly independent, will not long rest satisfied with applying the principle to religious subjects only; they will soon see that it is equally applicable to the rights of property, and will fail to understand how sovereign man, irresponsible to any authority higher than his own reason, should be bound to grovel in the midst of society where men no better than himself possess wealth and wield power. It is in vain to point out to him that his reasoning leads to the ruin of society. His answer is, I am perfectly independent; I have sovereign rights; society is a tyranny; the present distribution of property a robbery. All this is strictly logical—the inevitable outcome of the fundamental principle of Liberalism. On this principle, therefore, man's life becomes a wild, maddening struggle against sheer force, and the existence of society endangered every moment.

History shows that such is in reality the fact. Wherever the ruling classes in a State have succeeded in throwing off allegiance to the authority of revealed religion—that is, wherein they have asserted the perfect independence of human liberty, and thus got rid of the direction of religion, the masses have soon learned to use this principle to establish their own right to emancipate themselves from the obligation of submitting to the civil government, and to refuse to recognise the rights of property.

But it will be said, as has been already said, that England is perhaps the most liberal nation in the world, and yet none of these alarming consequences are to be discovered there. We are not quite so certain of this: on the contrary, is it not a fact that Communistic principles are gaining ground rapidly amongst the English masses? And in addition it may be answered that in the main the English are rather a practical than a logical people; and that the English nation has, in her legislation and domestic life, retained more Catholic principles than many nations which call themselves Catholic.

THE CENSUS AND CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

IT is now more than a year since the last census of the colony was taken, but it is only lately that the printed official report of the Registrar-General was published. Were this report permitted to go abroad without comment, and without drawing attention to the fact that our population was increased the last year by some 20,000 immigrants, a false estimate of the present position of the colony could not fail to be the result. For example, the population of the province of Otago in March, 1874—exclusive of natives—was 85,123. Since then nearly 13,000 immigrants have been added to the population; so that at the present time the inhabitants of this province cannot number much less than 100,000. Again, according to the figures of the report, Dunedin city contained, in March, 1874, only 18,499 inhabitants; at the present moment the population exceeds 20,000; whilst that of its suburbs does not fall far short of 10,000.

Having stated this much by way of warning, we shall now place before our readers some figures that cannot fail to interest them. Exclusive of the Maoris, the entire population on the 1st March, 1874, was 299,514; of these 85,113 were in Otago, 67,451 in Auckland, 58,775 in Canterbury, 29,790 in Wellington, 22,558 in Nelson, 14,860 in Westland, 9,228 in Hawke's Bay, 6,145 in Marlborough, 5,465 in Taranaki, and in the Catham Islands, 129. These inhabited 61,356 dwellings, including 1,967 tents.

The populations of the chief towns were as follows:—Dunedin, 18,499; Auckland, 12,775; Wellington, 10,547; Christchurch, 10,294; Thames, 8,073; Nelson, 5,662; Napier, 3,514; Hokitika, 3,352; Lyttelton, 2,974; Oamaru, 2,819; Wanganui, 2,572; Greymouth, 2,551; Invercargill, 2,497; New Plymouth, 2,044; Onehunga, 2,044; Timaru, 1,969; Port Chalmers, 1,535; Coromandel, 1,174; Kaiapoi, 1,002; Milton and Fairfax, 1,161. Besides these there were 65 other towns having a population from 100, as in the case of Barwey's, up to 867 in Westport.

In part third of the report we find the number and proportions per cent. of persons—exclusive of Maoris—of different religions. There were 127,171 of the Church of England—that is 42.46 per cent. of the entire population; 72,477 Presbyterians, 34.20 per cent.; 40,371 Catholics, 13.48 per cent.; and 25,219 Methodists, 8.42 per cent. With the exception of 1,752 who objected to state to what denomination they belonged; the remainder was divided amongst nine other denominations, and their subdivisions which were very numerous.

The province of Auckland contained 11605 Roman Catholics; Otago, 9,080; Canterbury, 5,533; Westland, 4,281; Nelson, 3,495; Wellington, 3,173; Hawke's Bay, 1,396; Marlborough, 805; Taranaki, 597.

The number of Roman Catholics in the several electoral districts was: Grey Valley, 2,401; Thames, 2,366; Hokitika, 2,116; Dunedin, 1,948; Auckland city west, 1,822; Buller, 1,605; Franklin, 1,598; Wellington, 1,362; Napier, 1,092; Christchurch city east, 905; Tuapeka, 859; Waikato, 851; Auckland city east, 806; Newton, 785; Totara, 752; Timaru, 750; Waitaki, 733; Wakatipu, 681; Wanganui, 682; Eden, 680; Dunstan, 637; Parnell, 631; Christchurch city west, 628; Onehunga, 570; Heathcote, 545; East Coast, 530; Mount Ida, 517; Maitua, 495; Bruce, 453; Selwyn, 442; Caversham, 403; Wairau, 391; Coleridge, 356; Lyttelton, 352; Rodney, 351; Ashly, 338; Gladstone, 332; Roslyn, 321; Wairarapa, 320; Akaroa, 308; Invercargill, 305; Egmont, 301; Riverton, 300; Clive, 296; Picton, 288; Wellington county, 277; Waikaia, 257; Taieri, 249; Coromandel, 233; Marsden, 209; Port Chalmers, 203; Waikouaiti, 215; New Plymouth, 318; Hutt, 198; Wallace, 165; Mongonui, 195; Waitamata, 200; Grey and Bell, 78; Rangitikei, 160; Manawatu, 154; Waimea, 161; Motueka, 112; Collingwood, 98; Cheviot, 169; Aron, 337; Clutha, 139.

THE DEATHS OF MITCHELL AND MARTIN.

THE sorrow which has filled the breast of every Irishman to whom the news of the deaths of two such uncompromising patriots as JOHN MITCHELL and JOHN MARTIN has become known, will be the more intensified when the part they played in the last act of the drama of life is borne in mind. With regard to the former, although there are many who questioned the wisdom of the ultra measures he advised for the liberation of his much-loved native land; and although there are many more who characterised his utterances as those of a wild enthusiast, detrimental to the peace of society, and calculated to defeat the very object they sought to attain; there are few, indeed, of his own countrymen who will question the sincerity of the motives by which he was prompted, or now calumniate his memory with casting aspersions on the purity of his love for Ireland. Indeed, the life of JOHN MITCHELL was a series of self-sacrifices from the moment he allied himself with that youthful band, whose fiery spirits broke loose from the wise teachings and sage counsels of the venerable Liberator. Checkered has been his life since then, and strange the vicissitudes through which he has passed, but no time could efface the love, or damp this ardor for the freedom of the land for which he suffered. Worn out in bodily strength, though with a mind as fresh and vigorous as of old, and with a spirit unbroken with the trials and reverses of a quarter of a century of exile, at the call of what he considered to be the duty he owed his country, he was found, at all hazard, ready and willing to fill the place to which a people called him. Until the arrival of the next mail, which will give us the particulars of this double bereavement to Ireland, we are left entirely to conjecture, as to the sudden demise of two men who have been bound together for so many years, both by the ties of relationship and the struggle for the cause for which they both suffered. With regard to JOHN MITCHELL, however, there

can be but little doubt that the strain upon his shattered system was too great, and the feeble frame which bore up so nobly under many trials, was taxed beyond endurance. The wisdom of his candidature for the representation of an Irish constituency, we are bound to confess, is open to question, for as every one knows, as the returned felon—so-called—he was as uncompromising a rebel in '75 as when he left the dock in '48, and holding the views he did with regard to English rule in Ireland, it was a matter of impossibility he could take the oath of allegiance to the British Sovereign, without which he would be unable to enter St. Stephen's. His determination was never to occupy the seat to which he had been chosen, and he urged upon every Irish Nationalist representative to follow the same tactics. We have not sufficient belief in the generosity of the British Ministry to imagine that such a step would be the means of redressing the grievances of which Home Rulers complain, and from the hard struggle the true representatives have to obtain a hearing upon Irish affairs, such a resolution would be only to play into the hands of those who imagine that Ireland should be governed at Westminster, and that she should have no voice in the matter. Whether the Premier was aware of the determination of Mr. MITCHELL in thus virtually disfranchising the borough, it is difficult to imagine; but however, the moment the wires flashed the intelligence that JOHN MITCHELL was the elected for Tipperary, prompt action was taken for his disbarment. The delicate task was entrusted to a Mr. DIKE, who from his place in the House moved for "copies of the certificates of MITCHELL's conviction in 1848, the official notification of his escape, &c." This, however, was met by a countermove by the member for Louth, a tried and trusty friend of MITCHELL, who insisted upon the production of the papers regarding the composition of the jury, and the "nature of the proceedings at his trial, which," he asserted, "would show to the House the character of the transaction." Of course, this *ruse* was of no avail, and the lately filled seat was again declared vacant. To the disgrace of the Home Rulers, two of their number proved unworthy of the trust reposed in them. One proved to be MITCHELL's colleague in the representation of Tipperary—the Hon. W. CALLAGHAN, a son of the Earl of Lismore. It is consoling to know, however, that his conduct did not pass unnoticed, and that his constituents have since called upon him to resign. The other hon. member who followed suit was a gentleman from whom we should have expected better things, and who has been most friendly to the Irish upon every occasion—we mean Lord ROBERT MONTAGUE. It may be urged that both these gentlemen had no sympathy with the extreme measures of MITCHELL, but it cannot be denied that it was in bad taste to thus stigmatise him as a felon a gentlemen who had proved his deep devotion to his country, and suffered for the wrongs which they sought to redress. The action was the more uncalled for, as it was quite evident the expulsion would have been carried by an overwhelming majority of the house, without their assistance. With regard to JOHN MARTIN, his loss will be far greater to Ireland at the present than that of his compatriot. He was the leader of that Spartan band who have been battling for her cause, and the ranks of the Home Rulers could ill afford to lose the unflinching advocacy and fervid oratory of JOHN MARTIN. However, they are both gone from the land they loved and cherished, and fought and suffered; and their memory for which will be cherished in the hearts of Irishmen for centuries to come.

The French papers are full of accounts of the death of the great landscape artist, François Millet. He was a man of extraordinary genius and simplicity of character. He never lived in large cities, but preferred a peasant's cottage, where he passed his time in studying and in prayer. Every day he heard mass, and often whilst working he sang passages from the psalms or from the office of the mass of the day. His devotion and charity were widely known and appreciated, and like all men who give with the right hand in such a manner that the left knows not what was given, he died poor, an honour to his country, his art, and his religion. His funeral, according to his directions, was as simple as that of a pauper; but France mourns him as one of her most illustrious sons.

According to a calculation made by the President of the Statistical Office in Berlin, in 1873, the five milliards paid by France scarcely indemnify Germany for the capital it has lost during the last sixty years by emigration to America.

A wonderful gun was bought recently for a small consideration from a tramp by a locksmith of Bethlehem, Pa. A gold plate on the lock affirms it to have been manufactured in China in 1014. It is in tolerable good order considering.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SHORTLY after midnight of Sunday, the fire-bell tolled the alarm, and notwithstanding that the night was a most uninviting one, with their usual commendable punctuality, the Brigade were quickly on the spot, which was Mr. Hudson's biscuit manufactory. Fortunately their services were of little avail, as Mr. Hudson, having discovered the fire, quickly turned on a hose, kept on the premises. The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery, but the fact is made apparent of the necessity of every establishment being supplied with a couple of hose, for although the labours of the Brigade were not required on their arrival, the fact is in a great degree owing to the prompt measures taken by Mr. Hudson.

The Tararua with the Suez Mail on board arrived at Port Chalmers on Tuesday, but the items of news brought by her have in most instances been forestalled by the San Francisco steamer. We notice that our former Governor, Sir George Bowen, was entertained at a banquet given in his honour. The chair being taken by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The guests numbered over 300, amongst whom was our late Governor, Sir James Fergusson. In Germany there appears to be an increase rather than a lull in the persecution of the unfortunate clergy, and the last act of Kaiser Wilhelm was to give his approval of the introduction of a bill for the suppression of religious orders. The first portion of the intelligence was entirely unnecessary, for were a bill to be introduced for the total annihilation of the "rebelling" ecclesiastics, we would be equally prepared to learn that the Emperor would as unhesitatingly signify his approval. Affairs look gloomy with regard to relations with the Burmese. Colonel Bromes was treacherously murdered, and there can be little doubt that a war looms, and at no distant date. With regard to Spain the telegram states there is a dead pause in its affairs. The young king has found out the truth of the saying "uneasy rests the head that wears a crown,"—a saying which is most applicable to Spanish monarchs—and has even some thoughts of following the example of his predecessor, Amadeus, by resigning the purple to secure that safety and repose which is seldom found attaches to a throne. His sister, however, who seems more jealous of the honour of the family, has come to the rescue of the young monarch, and it is more than possible her counsels will determine Alphonso to retain his hold of the sceptre.

New Zealand journalists are never tired of dilating upon the aptitude with which the Maori conforms to the habits and customs of his white brethren. But it will be found that he is not the only "noble savage" to be accredited with the qualification. In a recent number of the 'Gazette' there appears an official notice from no less a personage than his Majesty King George of Tonga, who therein notifies to masters leaving New Zealand ports that in consequence of the raging of the measles at Fiji, vessels touching at those islands will be placed in a quarantine ground, which he has established, before passengers will be allowed to land in his dominions. This is exhibiting a carefulness for the welfare of his subjects, which was not always a distinguishing characteristic of the monarchs of Tonga, and exhibits strong evidence of the march of civilization.

We have received a communication from an esteemed correspondent at Stafford Town, which we would have been happy to insert had it arrived at an earlier period. It must be evident, however, that such a length of time has elapsed since the occurrence of the matter mentioned, and as the gentleman to whom he alludes has been some time now in another portion of the colony, it would be very much out of date. We thank our correspondent for his contribution, and regretting the circumstances to which we have alluded precludes its use, we hope to hear from him on another occasion. We have also to inform a correspondent "Subscriber," that pressure on our space forbids the insertion of his letter.

The number of deaths which has been the result of accidents in or about Dunedin has of late been so numerous as to call for a more rigid inquiry in such cases than that of the Coroner one. In most instances at such investigations the men who are sworn to inquire into the circumstances attending the decease of the person, are those who are snared, as it were, into the office, and as a natural consequence, they are only too anxious to escape from a position in which they are unwilling placed. It is a painful fact that in one day alone the coroner had to exercise his duty in three different cases. In the first case, a man named Robert Byers, leaving a wife and three children, met his death by a fall of earth. The unfortunate man lived long enough to say to his wife, "I'm done for, all through carelessness." The jury, at the instruction of the coroner, seemed to take a different view of the case, and returned a verdict of "Met his death through accident." In the next case, life was lost through culpable negligence, the deceased having fallen over a cliff, where there was no light to guard the unwary, and the verdict of the jury was strictly in accordance with evidence, "He had fallen over a cliff." In this case, however, Inspector Mallard pointed out the advisability of there being a rider added, recommending the placing of a lamp and fence at the man-trap, and the obedient jury added the suggestion. In the third case, deceased had been working in the MacLaggan street quarry, and there met his death by a fall of stone. In evidence it was adduced that deceased had stated that there was no danger; but men of that class are often either too careless or too headstrong to secure proper safety, and we think it is high time more precaution should be provided for the preservation of the lives of those working at dangerous occupations. If a man attempts to take a life of which he is tired, he becomes amenable to the State; and surely the State should see that those who may have many mouths waiting to be fed by the fruits of their toil, should not run unnecessary risks, either by their own or their employers' carelessness.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Bishop of Auckland, in his monthly letter to the Very Rev. the Vicar General, by the last San Francisco

mail, has forwarded information which will certainly please the members of his flock, and also give joy to his many other friends in the Auckland diocese. From his lordship's letter it would appear that the rumours which have been from time to time circulated about his not returning to New Zealand, have been undeserving of the belief which, in many instances, have been given to them. From his letter (says the 'Weekly News'), which is dated London, March 8, it is learnt that Bishop Croke, who was then on his way to visit Rome, had been engaged in procuring postulants for the Sisters of Mercy in Auckland, and priests to labour in the work of education and of the sacred ministry in the diocese. In fact, his Lordship's attention appears to be fully engaged in working for the interests of his flock. Bishop Croke was well at the date of writing, and desired to be kindly and warmly remembered to all his Auckland friends, both civil and ecclesiastical.

At the request of a number of our country subscribers, it is our intention to publish in our future issues the latest state of the Dunedin markets.

THE Rev. Father Belliard has been presented with a very handsome and beautifully illuminated testimonial, by his congregation at Greymouth. The testimonial consisted of an address in writing, accompanied by a gold watch and chain. The presentation took place some months since, but since then the address has been to Melbourne for illumination.

THE Canterbury 'Press' has the following with regard to the unfortunate man Mercer, recently executed:—"After his conviction, Mercer wrote a great deal, including a second letter to his wife, who resides at Emerald Hill, Melbourne, in which he states he has no hope, but is innocent. He speaks in the most affectionate manner of his little daughter Helen, and begs his wife not to let his 'poor dear old mother' hear of his end, as he knows it will break her heart. He also wishes it to be kept a secret from his brothers and sisters. He also wrote to some friends in Melbourne, begging them to interest themselves on behalf of his wife, and giving directions as to the disposition of his property. His handwriting and spelling were fair, showing no lack of education."

THE following rather amusing incident is retailed by our High street contemporary in its issue of Monday last:—"Councillor Barron's misconception of some remarks made by the Mayor on Saturday extracted the hearty laughter of his colleagues. In referring to a proposition made in connection with the Princes street arbitration case, the Mayor suggested that it might be like "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel;" but Councillor Barron, speaking rather hurriedly, was understood to characterise as fudge the Mayor's remarks, doubting, also, the applicability of the quotation, "straining at a door-mat, and swallowing a candle." The Mayor, of course, as soon as he could make himself heard amid the laughter which followed, assured Councillor Barron that, until he himself suggested it, the idea of a member of that body straining at a door-mat, or even swallowing a candle, never occurred to him."

THE Irish Rifle Association, at a meeting held in Dublin on March 3 fixed upon June 29 next as the date of commencement of the return match between the American and Irish riflemen. It was decided that the meeting will be either at Dublin or the Curragh of Kildare.

BUT ONE RANDOM NOTE.

"A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An' faith he'll prent 'em."

I NEVER read the 'Guardian' for the reason that, being a subscriber to the TABLET, and the contents of the two papers being so much alike, it would be a mere waste of time to do so. It follows then, as a matter of course, that the 'Mercury' being a weekly reprint of the daily issue, it shares the same fate; but this week my attention was called in a special manner to an article in Saturday's 'Mercury,'—which I believe is a weekly communication—under the title of "The Time o' Day," and signed "Frank Fudge." I do not know why my attention should have been thus directed in such an especial manner, unless it were to prove how much valuable space—for I presume, in the eyes of the proprietors of the 'Mercury,' its space has a value—could be occupied, to say what might be said with one-fifth of the verbiage. I have not the command of words, nor the flowing pen of the writer, and consequently will not attempt the flights of fancy, nor multiplicity of similes with which the article abounds. I confess I am at fault as to what Mr. Fudge really means, and possibly may be doing that gentleman an injustice, but if I be, he may thank the hazy nature of his diction. If I am correct, however, in my surmise, he would imply that the mass of verbiage with which he has favoured the 'Mercury' is the "concentrated essence" of Bishop Moran's late lecture. I do not know how many Frank Fudge may get to agree with him, but I, for one, emphatically record a dissent, and it is for this special reason—Dr. Moran was not only intelligible throughout his entire lecture, but also logical; his critic, not being the first, is scarcely the latter. I am, however, prepared to admit that it is "concentrated essence," but the "concentrated essence" of—fudge. From the high encomiums passed upon the rev. lecturer in his concluding paragraph, I am inclined to think Fudge is not a bad fellow at heart, and consequently feel inclined to give Fudge a few words of advice:—Seek the assistance of your friend Muldoon, cultivate poetry rather than prose, for assuredly if you do not, your emanations will be too prosy by far. Your forte is neither the witty nor sarcastic, your profundity is either too deep, or your flights of fancy too high for ordinary mortals to follow. But if you must strive to shine in the lower sphere, transpose the heading and signature of your weekly article, making the one "Fudge," and the other "Good Day," and perhaps intelligent readers will take the hint, and pass on to the next column.

PRINCESS THEATRE.

THE lessees seem determined to adhere to the promise made at the opening of the season of giving a change of programme nightly; and considering the vast amount of labour thereby entailed, it is a matter for wonder the performances are so successful. During the week the public have been treated to a variety in point of quality as well as quantity, "The Lancashire Lass" giving place to "Richelieu," which in turn was supplanted by the emotional drama of "Temptation." Though of the same class, as regards plot, as "Camille," "Frow Frow," and "East Lynne," still there is much of the comic to relieve the pathetic parts, and the audience is not left, as in those plays, to dwell upon scenes of a mournful nature. Of course the leading characters were sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins, and having said so much, it were needless to say they were sustained in a manner beyond criticism. Mr. Hoskins knows how much effect is given to the success of a piece by attention to scenic effects, proper stage furniture, &c., and he has put that knowledge to advantage. The consequence is that when drawing and ball rooms are sought to be represented, there is no need for bringing the imagination into play. We have never seen a piece produced during the season in which every member of the Company appeared to such advantage; but if it would not be invidious to make special mention where excellence was the rule, we would refer to Mr. Austin Power, who, by his clever representation of the foppish Marquis evoked much amusement, which caused his disappearance from the stage to be regretted. Mr. Booth, also, is entitled to mention, and in the closing act, as the bashful lover, his nervous timidity and absence of mind was most ludicrous, without being overdrawn. To Mr. Keogh was allotted a character for which he was admirably suited, and as is always the case when assuming representations of a similar nature, it proved a most successful one. The other two characters in the play were in the hands of Mrs. Stoneham and her daughter; and although we have inadvertently placed their names last, it was decidedly not because their merits entitled them to a subordinate position.

On Wednesday night "Paul Pry" was produced, with Mr. Hoskins, of course, in the character of the same name. We are not aware if it be one of Mr. Hoskin's round of characters, he never having before assumed it to our knowledge; but if not, he is to be congratulated on his representation of the prying, inquisitive old busybody. We have seen George Coppin's Paul Pry, and considering that he has made the character as it were his own, we could discern very little advantage in his personation to that of Mr. Hoskins. Although the piece is one requiring a very large cast, no less than sixteen characters figuring in it, the bulk of the work devolves upon some five or six. Mr. Musgrave played Colonel Hardy, the choleric old soldier, and from the ability displayed in that character, we are inclined to think that he would make no mean Paul Pry. Miss Marion Willis was Eliza, the daughter of Colonel Hardy, sustaining the character with a spirit and vivacity we were pleased to witness. Miss Colville enacted the character of Phoebe, maid to Eliza, but really we failed to see why she was supposed to be so, inasmuch as in the plot of the play she always assumed command. Miss Colville had one fault, and that was, she was far too stylish in her toilet for a lady's maid, for we suppose servantalism had not reached its present ascendancy when the play was written. However, be that as it may, she appeared in an as fashionable an attire as ought to satisfy the most aspiring of the class. Mr. Booth, as Harry Stanley, sustained the character with a dash and spirit that was most refreshing. With the exception of Mrs. Subtle and Mr. Witherington—sustained by Mrs. Stoneham and Mr. Clinton—the other characters were merely subsidiary, if we except that of Frank Hardy, undertaken by Mr. Roscoe, and sustained very creditably. The management have now a fine stock company, for although, as we said, the caste was a large drain upon its resources, they were not by any means exhausted—indeed, one or two of the leading members of the company did not appear during the evening. We notice with regret the announcement of the intended departure of Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins, and we are sure the very many who have derived pleasure in witnessing plays put upon the stage in the creditable manner they have been, will re-echo our sentiments.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated recently in the House of Commons that instructions were to be sent at once to the British Minister at Madrid to recognise Alfonso as King of Spain.

Twenty-three bishops have protested on behalf of the Roman Catholic Episcopate of Germany against such interference in the Papal election as is implied in Bismarck's late circular despatch.

It is reported that the Home Rule members of the British Parliament intend to submit a demand for a repeal of the act of the Union, and on its rejection they will withdraw in a body from Parliament.

An Italian newspaper in Florence has published correspondence between Bismarck and Mazzini, which implicates the latter in an attempt to aid the former during the Franco-Prussian war by a rebellion in Italy.

At a Trades Union Congress, held recently in Liverpool, a resolution was unanimously passed asking that the jury law be so altered that in trials of working men the jury shall be chosen from working men exclusively.

France stands by her government. The subscriptions to the Paris municipal loan are forty-two times more than the amount required. The financial condition of the country seems to have more stability than the political.

The Duke de Richelieu, of Paris, grand nephew of the great Cardinal, is soon to be married in the church where his grand-uncle's remains are interred.

A lease for 999 years has just run out in England. The land is at Woolwich, and was Church property a thousand years ago, but the Crown leased it for military purposes; it now reverts to the heirs of the original holders.

At a mass meeting of Cubans held in New York recently, patriotic addresses were delivered and resolutions adopted favoring the formation of an organisation to supply the struggling Cubans with arms and ammunition.

A young man in New York recently picked up an envelop containing 70,000dol. worth of bonds, which he returned to their owners, a firm of bankers. The latter had just had their circulars printed, offering 1000dol. reward for the missing bonds, but promptly cut down the reward to 100dol.

The daughter of Baron von Weather, German Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, has become a Catholic.

The petition of the Catholics of Ermland to the Emperor and Empress of Germany, praying that the sisters in charge of parochial and other schools might be suffered to remain, has been answered by the Cultus-Minister in the negative. He says he cannot revoke the decision of his colleague.

The Polish colony of Paris has recently sent the Pope a handsome sum of money. A number of Polish ladies added to this present a chasuble, embroidered with their own hands, which is a marvel of art and beauty. Count Sosnonosky, a Polish nobleman residing in Rome, has given the Pope a fine statue of the Mother of Sorrows, which he sculptured himself, and with which his Holiness was greatly pleased, pronouncing it a master-piece of art.

It has been remarked by the French papers that never have the anniversary masses for the repose of the soul of Louis XVI. been so well attended as this year, throughout the country. In Paris, on January 21, the Chapelle Expiatoire was thronged all day by persons of every class of society, eager to show their respect for the memory of the martyred king.

Gladstone declines to become a candidate for Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. He could not be much more wrecked(er) than he is at present.

Out of 8000 German Catholic priests only two have expressed willingness to submit to Bismarck's blood and iron ecclesiastical laws.

An important document, which throws fresh light on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, has been discovered.

Mr. Froude started to travel round the world, but his return to England has been announced. It takes a very truthful and honest man to go so far in safety.

There is a saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison. The 'Indian Mirror' furnishes the following illustration of the saying:—"Burmah rice is being shipped to Glasgow for the manufacture of whiskey! In other words, rice from the East, the staple food of the Hindus, is being converted into poison in the West."

Under the chairmanship of their bishop, the Catholic clergy of Westmeath have protested against the recent decision of the magistrates as to the necessity for prolonging the Coercion Acts, being unanimously of opinion that the Ribbon conspiracy does not exist in the county.

A novelty in the mode of hanging criminals was recently introduced into Newgate, England. Instead of erecting the usual scaffold above ground, a pit was dug in the soil, and a trap-door made level with the ground opening into the pit. The convict was pinioned by the executioner on the top of the trap, and at a given signal the drop fell, and the unfortunate ceased to live.

A log of wood containing a sealed bottle has just been picked up at Havre, France. It was one of the several thrown overboard from the Prince Napoleon, in its Arctic expedition, to test the force of currents. The writing it contained was perfectly legible, although the log had been drifting since 1860.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. de Lesseps announced the capture, in the Suez Canal, of a female shark, containing in her abdomen twelve young sharks, all living, and varying in length from four to eight inches. This fact, in M. de Lesseps' opinion, tends to prove that the shark is truly viviparous.

Advices from Asia Minor state that the famine in that country is causing terrible distress. In one district alone 20,000 persons have died since the commencement of the famine. The population of this district before the famine was 52,000.

The Paris Bonapartist organ 'Le Pays' announces that henceforth the Prince Imperial will wholly devote himself to the direction of the Imperialist policy.

A Bill is before the Virginia Legislature to appropriate 60dol. for a pair of artificial eyes for a soldier who lost both his natural orbs during the war of the rebellion.

The War Department has ordered an enrolment of the people in the West who are suffering from last summer's grasshopper raid, with a view to their relief.

Germany is reported to be preparing to send five men-of-war into Spanish waters in case there is any further delay of satisfaction from Spain for the Gustav affair.

A red-hot meteor fell near West Liberty, in the eastern part of Iowa, on the 12th ult., sinking fifteen feet into the ground, and making a hole ten feet in diameter. For hours it continued to spit forth flames, crackle, spitter, and smoke, and occasionally discharge cannon-like reports, to the infinite terror of the people in the vicinity.

The brotherhood of the Presentation, a new order, has been formed in Cork, Ireland, under the direct sanction of the Pope. Their object is to visit the sick and to teach the poorest class of children.

The Bishop of Strasbourg having issued a charge to his clergy in which he alleges that the Church is persecuted, the German authorities have seized the copies and forbidden the promulgation of the document.

GOING BACK TO THE MIDDLE AGES.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND HERALD, per favor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)

SIR,—You, in common with many public writers of our day, express some fear lest Society might again return to the condition it was in during the "Middle Ages," if the Vatican decrees shall gain ground. You have of late reproached some of your correspondents with taking a one-sided view of certain great questions, now powerfully agitating the public mind. It strikes me you take a somewhat one-sided view of the Middle Ages. There was much during these ages which cannot be now revived, and which it would not be desirable to recall even if it could be done. But on the other hand, there was much that was good in the spirit of the Middle Ages; much which has long passed away, and which is now being, with advantage to the people, visibly revived. This is a wide subject, too large for such as me to grapple with. But take one or two portions of it. What are all these Benefit Societies which have sprung up of late years—the Oddfellows, Foresters, Hibernians, Good Templars, and the like, but proofs that the spirit of the Middle Ages is at work in this age. The same may be said of Trades' Unions. The Middle Ages were remarkable for popular unions or guilds of all kinds. These popular associations at that time had a religious as well as a secular character. They were meant to promote the temporal or commercial interests as well as the moral and religious improvement of the masses of the people. They had also a political character, and looked to the defence of the people against the encroachments of arbitrary power, no matter from what quarter such encroachments might come. But they were not secret societies. They were, in general, under the patronage both of the Church and the Government. This was a guarantee for their safety, and that they would not be used as instruments to promote irreligion, sedition, or any kind of injustice—a danger from which our modern Trades' Unions are unhappily not altogether free. There was no rattening practised by the Trades' Guilds in those dark ages, so called. The tradesman of those times had more of the fear of God in him, and a higher respect for the rights of his neighbour than many of our Brummagem lads in the present enlightened age. The society of Freemasons, if then in existence, was on a very different footing than now, and had widely different ends in view. The Freemasons of the Middle Ages were masons indeed worthy of the name, since they were instrumental in enriching those gorgeous and graceful temples which yet adorn so many towns and villages in Europe. They devoted their talents to the service of religion; to the honour of Christianity, which can hardly be said of our modern society of Freemasons, since it embraces so many men avowedly hostile to Christ, however good they may be in other respects. But I may not proceed further on this dangerous ground. The Middle Ages were remarkable for a high state of proficiency in ecclesiastical architecture, and the present age is becoming remarkable for the same thing. The churches built in England after the spirit of the Middle Ages had well nigh died out were few in number, and poor and mean to appearance, with the single exception of St. Paul's, London. As regards the number and splendour of her new churches, England is decidedly going back to the Middle Ages—those ages of superstition and darkness as so many call them, and a return to which you and others so much dread. The institutions for the education of the people in the Middle Ages and for the relief of the afflicted and destitute, were probably more ample and efficient in proportion to their means than they are now, and more conducive to the promotion of good feeling between the rich and the poor. The modern method of treating the insane by gentle and religious means was practised in the Middle Ages. There was no need of poor rates and education rates in those ages. The voluntary liberality of the pious rich amply sufficed to provide for the physical and religious wants of the poor. Education in its modern sense was less widely extended than now. But the homely virtues of industry, temperance, chastity, honesty, and filial piety, were probably as well understood and practised in England during the Middle Ages as they are at this day, if not a great deal better, in spite of our pretended progress in everything great and good. Nothing has contributed so much to demoralize and degrade the English people as the Poor Laws. Any one may see this on reading the Report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1833 to enquire into the working of these laws. But the system of managing the poor by means of Poor Laws has become an essential part of the modern British Constitution. It sprang out of a rejection of the voluntary system of relief practised in the Middle Ages. The same vicious system of Government relief to the poor is being practically adopted in this Colony. Would it not be better, in many cases, to give the really destitute a license to beg, countersigned by a magistrate and their pastor. The license to be only for a certain short period. The destitute in all Catholic and in all Mahomedan countries are supported by the voluntary aims of the charitable rich. It is not a reproach to Protestant England that her people will only support the destitute when forced to do it by an Act of Parliament. We have now no country in Europe ruled upon the principles of the Middle Ages since the Pope was deprived of his temporal dominions. His temporal Government was anything but perfect, and no one was more sensible of its defects than he himself was, or more anxious to reform them. He was anxiously engaged to extensive reforms when he was deprived of his kingdom, which he may or may not recover as providence shall hereafter decide. But defective as his temporal Government was, and limited as were his means, there is amply published evidence, both by Protestant and Catholic writers, to show that the interests of his subjects were carefully attended to by him, and that he provided amply for the educational wants of the people; for the relief of the destitute and the reformation of the fallen portion of them, with a degree of anxiety and wisdom that other and more powerful sovereigns and states would do well to copy. He did not hoard money drawn from his people to enrich himself, his friends or dependants, as some or rather most sovereigns do, if Victor Emmanuel does not. He was more anxious to promote the spiritual and moral progress of his people than to see them rich, though he was

not indifferent to their material prosperity either. If by peaceful means he shall ever recover his temporal dominions, and the Governments of Europe shall deem it for the common good to throw the shield of their protection over him, so far as regards external enemies, Pius IX. and his successors may yet show the world the true principles of government for a Christian State in this progressive age. None of our modern Trades' Unions or popular Guilds or Benefit Societies have any religious character, any official connection with any Church, if we except the Hibernians. But I see some of them are affiliated with Government in a financial sense. The Good Templars for instance. That is avowedly a political organization. Its connection with Government in any shape, therefore, is rather anomalous, and may lead to evil. Would it not be better for Government to steer clear of all financial connection with popular societies of this kind and allow them to stand on their own feet. The *London Times* thinks we are drifting on a wrong course, when the Government are doing everything for the people, educating them, feeding them, or a large portion of them, and employing their cash so largely. In time, the people will ask to be entertained at shows, circuses, and theatres by Government. This is going back to pagan despotism, when the Government was everything, the people nothing but slaves.

APATHY GIVING WAY.

SIGNS OF COURAGE AND DETERMINATION.

IT MUST be gratifying and encouraging to the Catholics of this Colony to learn from the TABLET that their co-religionists in Australia are making such noble efforts in the cause of Catholic Education, secular as well as religious. When wolves are abroad the sheep keep close together, and weak though they be, make a successful stand against their formidable natural enemy. But for the enemies of religious schools the Catholics would hardly have put forth their united strength in support of Catholic education, as they are now doing. They are only now beginning to see clearly the danger to which the faith of their children is exposed in Government schools. The danger is not quite apparent at first sight. The leading secularists may be all honourable men, and have no intention to mislead or deceive Catholics when they tell them that secular knowledge alone is imparted to the pupils in Government schools, and that nothing is taught there against Catholic principles or injurious to the character of the Catholic church. They may say all this in perfect good faith. But enquire a little further and you will find these professions quite hollow and unworthy of reliance. I find that some Government teachers are allowed to select their own class books at their discretion, and that they use historical class books which contain the most gross and insulting misrepresentations in reference to the Catholic Church and its doctrines. I do not accuse the Government of authorising this. But it is done. The parties most to blame are the teachers and inspectors. They must know that in using such books they are not acting fairly or honestly, because they are directly violating the spirit of the resolution. The press is not blameless. They refuse to protest or even notice such conduct in the teacher, and so far partake in his wrong doing. In the course of a conversation I had the other day with a leading member of our General Board of Education. He said "I do think you have a grievance as regards the present system of public education." I thought this a great concession, coming from such a quarter, and a very hopeful sign. On my pointing out to him the injustice and inconsistency of Government schoolmasters putting into the hands of Catholic children such a book as 'Collier's Great Events in History,' in which the Catholic Church is represented as sending forth "poisonous streams" on the world. He remarked that "this had been pointed out before," and said "if I represented the matter to the General Board of Education they would, he believed, forbid the use of such books in Government schools." But what Catholic is going to enter into a controversy or altercation with the General Board of Education on the books and papers to be used in their schools. All that Catholics have to do with such schools is to avoid them wherever it can be done, since they are and ever must be pervaded by a spirit hostile to the Catholic Church and religion. If Catholic pupils who attend them suffer no injury to their religious principles and feelings, it is a fortunate escape, that is all. If Catholic parents will send their children to such schools they must be prepared to stand all the consequences of doing so. They have had sufficient warnings not to do it, as they value the security of the faith they hold, and upon which they and their children rest all their hopes of happiness hereafter. Circumstances indeed may occur in which it may become actually necessary to incur some risk to the religious principles of their children by sending them to Government schools or colleges, placing them in fact under the tuition of masters and in the society of pupils who are the enemies of their faith. But the entire Catholic community ought to do their utmost to remove any such painful necessity by establishing schools of their own which might compete on equal terms with any Government schools whatever. Catholics do this at home, in America, and in Australia, why not in New Zealand too? In fact it is being done in some parts of New Zealand, though not in all. Let us rely on ourselves, not on the Government, to educate our offspring. Our Bishops are ever telling the Government that it is the duty of the parent and his right as well as his duty to educate his children himself. Let us shew to others that in this respect we know our duty, and by God's blessing are determined to accomplish it, and let Government do what they please. If they will take our money unjustly, they have power to do it, and we must submit. I cannot persuade myself that the secular party in general have any desire to subvert the Christian religion by their educational policy. But I think they—at present a majority of the people—are wedded to that system because it is calculated to cripple, as they suppose, the Catholic Church to a considerable extent, and to force Catholic children into schools where there is a chance, or pro-

ability, of their Catholic principles being undermined, and giving place to the so-called "rational" principles of Protestantism. I think that at present, from a motive of self-respect, we should abstain from pressing our claims on the Government for aid to our schools. Any such appeal, in the present temper of the people and the press, would be hopeless, and only be treated with disdain. Our policy should be self-reliance. We are on the best terms with Government and our Protestant neighbours. If they now deny us what we have asked so often for our schools, we must be firm that they do so from a sense of duty, and from no ill-will to us. Mr. Gladstone says Rome knows how to wait. We must be content to wait till the heart of the Government and the people be turned to justice in regard to our schools.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

GENERALSHIP OF AN APE.—M. de Maisoupre was once a witness of a single male ape of a large species finding his way within the walls surrounding the pagoda of Cheringham, which enclosed a district claimed by the community of a smaller species; for it appears that certain herds of them live together in this way, and assert their rights to the possession of particular provinces, and, if necessary, will take up arms to defend them. The trespasser was very quickly made to understand that he had got into an enemy's country. The alarm cry being given, numbers of the resident males put themselves into a posture of attack. Though the interloper was much larger and stronger than any of his assailants, he yet seemed to be aware that the contest would be unequal on a fair field, for he took himself to a stratagem, and fled to an advantageous position on the top of the pagoda, which was eleven stories in height, and when faced about on the pinnacle of it, he saw a number of his enemies in force at his heels. His sagacity and generalship now proved the means of his safety. Being himself secure upon a narrow dome, he, taking advantage of his superior personal strength, instantly seized four of his furious pursuers, and as furiously hurled them down from the dizzy top. This exploit was sufficient to warn and intimidate the rest, and after a great deal of noisy clamor, they resolved upon a retreat, which they effected in safety, leaving the intruder revenged upon his perch. Here he took care to remain till the evening, when he was able to get clear off.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—Alderman Thomas Carty, J.P., of Drogheda, died some time ago in the possession of enormous wealth, in his lifetime estimated at £800,000. Dying intestate, a number of claimants appeared for his wealth. Five persons, all in previous indigent circumstances, were admitted by the Courts, the matter admitting of a plentiful crop of litigation, and several incidental suits are yet pending. Five of the claimants have since died. The only male claimant (a maternal cousin) was buried one day, and the only remaining husband of the female claimant's died the following morning. Their child, a son, died within a fortnight after he knew of the wealth he might have inherited.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISEASE.—A writer in 'Chambers' Journal' speaks of the facts as decidedly noteworthy, that the common opinion that excessive mental occupation gravitates towards insanity, is not only not verified by facts, but, that, on the contrary, one of the foremost of living physicians doubts whether alienation of mind is ever the result of overstrain; it is to physical, not to mental derangements, he thinks, that excessive work of the brain generally gives rise. Insanity, he points out, finds the most suitable material for its development among the cloddish, uneducated classes, while the worst forms of physical diseases are originated and intensified among the educated, overstrained brain-workers.

NUNS SUFFERING FROM HUNGER.—The 'Oservatore Romano,' of February 10, speaks of three convents in Rome whose nuns are now in want of food. Of one convent it says: "The Sisters now remain destitute of everything, even to articles of necessity." In the case of another convent, it quotes a passage from a letter written by one of the nuns, who says: "Take compassion on the unhappy situation to which this religious family is reduced, being brought to such misery through the scantiness of the pensions assigned to us and through the dearth of provisions, as to be obliged to beg for broken bread."

DR. KENEALY'S SON.—A writer in the 'Tasmanian Tribune,' speaking of a son of Dr. Kenealy, of Tichborne notoriety, says:—"This clever youth, whom the Lord Chief Justice complimented for having rendered his father so good and able service during the hearing of the hearing of the celebrated Tichborne case, takes an active part in the management of the 'Englishman.' The youth, it is said, gives promise of becoming a brilliant man, and if he be possessed of the forensic eloquence of his father, the name of Kenealy should be prominently before the people of England for many years to come."

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT.—It may be interesting to many to know, not only the amount of the National debt, but the different epochs in which it has risen to its present enormous amount. In 1668, the debt was 664,000; by the wars of William III., it was increased by twelve millions; by those of Queen Ann, twenty-three millions and half; George I., sixteen millions and a quarter; George II., to 1763, eighty millions two hundred thousand pounds; during the American war, one hundred and eighteen millions and a-half; during the French war, five hundred and ninety-one millions and a-half; and during the Crimean war, thirty-one millions and a quarter; making a grand total of eight hundred and eighty-four millions; so that the national debt may be computed at eight hundred millions.

THE GREATEST M.P. OF HIS TIME.—It is a moral impossibility for Mr Gladstone to cease to be the Liberal chief so long as he is in the House of Commons. He is, as Peel was, incomparably the greatest member of Parliament of his time, the greatest orator, the most brilliant debater. It may be very well for the magnet to protest against the attraction to itself of the steel, and the power which Mr Gladstone exercises and must continue to exercise over those about him is magnetic. As a matter of fact it is probable that Mr Gladstone will relieve himself and his followers from the difficulty. It is true that the Queen

has once more offered Mr. Gladstone a peerage. It is true also that not only Her Majesty, but Mr. Disraeli, as Prime Minister, has tendered the same dignity to Mr. Gladstone, and it is far from certain that Mr. Gladstone will refuse. Eventually he will, he must accept it; but we now speak of the immediate prospect. Mr. Gladstone's eldest son is an excellent young man. He is wealthy and dull. He will never achieve distinction in the House of Commons, but he would comport himself at least respectably "in another place." The honour which Mr. Gladstone would accept more for his son than himself. We write with a very definite knowledge of facts, when we say that before many weeks are over Mr. Gladstone will have taken to himself that titular dignity with which he is already credited by the scribes of Gaul.—'The World.'

CHOOSING THE ENGLISH PRIME MINISTER.—The meeting of the Liberal members of Commons to elect a "leader," has excited a good deal of sensation in England, and forms the subject of one of Mr. Bagehot's lucid articles in the last number of the 'Economist,' as the first open departure from a constitutional usage established ever since 1688, but which, as Mr. Bagehot points out, has really been extinct for some time, though its extinction has never been used in practice until now. That is to say, the usage has been, ever since the revolution of that year, for the King to select the person who should form the Cabinet and appear for the Government in the House of Commons, and the person selected accepted the place at first in any case, but more recently (only in case he thought he could command the majority of the Lower House. In short, the King designated the leader of the House, and the majority accepted him. As time wore on, the House threw up into prominence three or four persons, among whom the King found himself obliged by circumstances to make his selection, but still the selection was his. More recently, the House really presented the only person whom he could select, but the choice continued to be his *in appearance*. Now, however, for the first time, even the appearance of deference to the royal authority is thrown off, and the party meets out of doors and chooses the man who must be Prime Minister if he comes into power, leaving the Queen no choice in the matter. In other words, the Premier is selected by a party caucus.

TEMPLE BAR, LONDON.—This relic of the defences of the city proper, of London, much as it impedes the ever increasing traffic of the Strand and Fleet street, is dear to the hearts of the civic magnates, and, indeed, the citizens generally. It is the outward and visible sign of their privileges, and Royalty must humbly wait, even now at its portals, knock and ask permission, before proceeding in state to pass through or under it. Great has been the grief of the Tory element, and great the joy of the iconoclastic section, at the threatened demolition, by sheer course of natural decay, of this time-honored vestige of civic rights, and numerous suggestions have been made looking to its removal and preservative erection in some secluded nook like the Temple Gardens, or to Guildhall yard, for even if it must come down, "the City" claimed and coveted its fragments. Just now, however, an inspired genius, in the person of Mr Ernest Turner, an architect, "comes to the fore" with a suggestion of salvation for the revered monstrosity. His design is to raise the present structure sufficiently high to admit of an arch of corresponding character being built beneath it. Two galleries are arranged over the lower arch, one providing a passage between the Temple and the Law Courts for the lawyers, and the other a thoroughfare across the street for ordinary pedestrians. They have discovered that there is little difficulty in the mechanical part of the plan, since, "in the United States," says a London paper, "large buildings are often raised by means of screw-jacks, for the purpose of inserting a shop below, the family occupying the house as usual." They might have added that the whole affair is not unfrequently moved a block or two away bodily, and that the work would have been done and forgotten while they are thinking about it, as it does not happen to be a statue erected to any eminent deceased—though in such a case the probability is, that in England the statue would be erected and talked about—unfavorable afterwards—while here the statue would be talked about favorably first—then neglected, and then forgotten.

It is touching to read in Hannah More's letters of how old Mrs. Garrick, the wife of the great actor, used to journey as many as twenty miles in cold weather to hear mass. In one of her letters Miss Hannah More says: "What an example to us all is Mrs. Garrick. I never beheld such beautiful piety as hers. Last night she refused to accept a dinner at the dowager Duchess of Somerset's, because she had to be up half the night in order to be in time at mass, which is celebrated in a chapel twenty miles away." This venerable lady died early in this century, and it was her boast that she had never missed mass but three times in her long life through her own fault, and in her day it was a matter of considerable difficulty for Catholics to get to mass. The great actor David Garrick, her husband, never interfered with her religious convictions, and took extraordinary pains so facilitate her going to church. Mrs. Garrick has been herself on the stage in her time, but was always a person of the highest respectability. Her house was the rendezvous of the leading aristocracy and wits of England, and she was, although self-educated, exceedingly well-informed. "Mrs. Garrick" said Miss More to her one day, "I am surprised that so clever a woman as yourself should remain a Catholic." "Dear friend, answered Mrs. Garrick, "the more I study, the cleverer, as you call it, I become; and the cleverer I become the stauncher Papist I am."

A CONCLUDING WISH.

If you have preserved a pleasant remembrance of all that I have said, I beseech you, retain well this last advice which I address to you; it is the dearest to my heart—it is my legacy—it is the key of heaven which I place in your hand. . . . Yet this once hear me, this is the motto I leave with you:

"NEVER DESPAIR."—P. De Bavingnan..

FLOWERS OF CHRISTIAN WISDOM.

A SKETCH OF A PLAN OF LIFE.

It is a great defect in men to wish to rule everything, except themselves.—*Bossuet.*

Accustom yourself to a uniform, simple, and calm life.—*Lacordaire.*

Every reasonable man must draw his plan of life, and make it in due time.—*Formey.*

This is the increasing progress of the loss of so many young people:

When the human help fails us, it is then above all that we must hope in the divine mercy.—*St. Ambrose.*

There are moments when our shaken nature trembles. Shed tears then, but shed them like a Christian, shed them in the bosom of God.—*Blanchard.*

Let us be contented with knowing that there is a reason in everything, which we shall understand one day. Do not let us trouble ourselves with seeking the whys and wherefores, even when it would be easy to find them out. . . . Ourselves attached to a certain point of space and of time, we have a mania to try and bring all things to bear upon this particular point—and we are at once both ridiculous and guilty.—*Joseph de Maistre.*

It is to be a martyr, to suffer patiently, and with gratitude, the ills inseparable from our human existence, and which are common both to the just and to sinners; and we are not deprived of the glory which is attached to this title, because we have not shed our blood in honor of Jesus Christ.—*St. Cyprian.*

Thou has wept then, O my Jesus! Thy tears have flowed; and these blessed tears have, without doubt, been gathered by the angels. . . . Thou has wept, O good Master! and this thought alone says more than volumes to my heart.—*Mgr. Baudry.*

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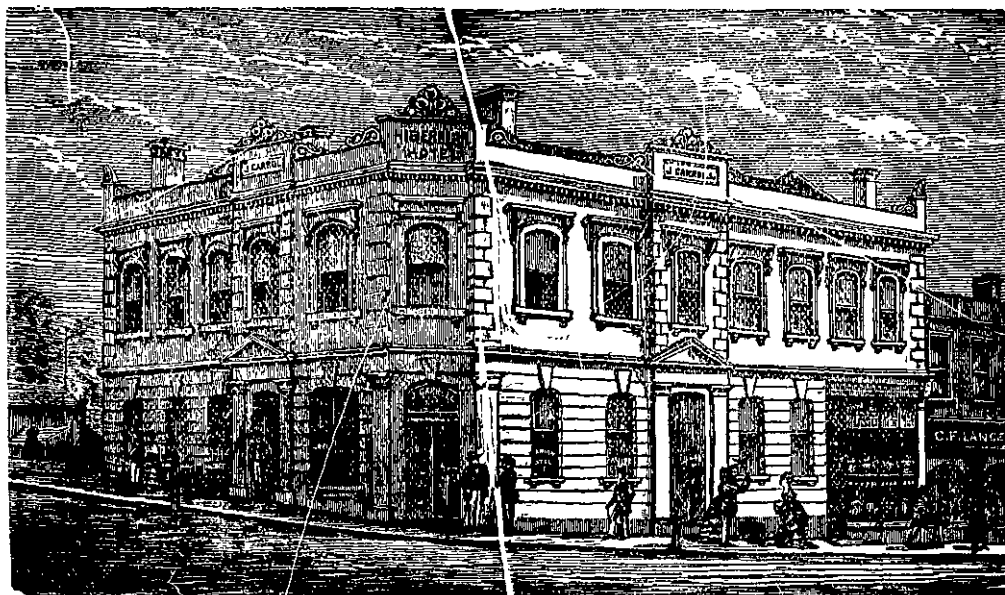
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THE Proprietor of this new Hotel, having built it after the best and most approved manner, in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, desires to recommend the accommodation it offers to the notice of parties visiting Dunedin.

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Families waited upon and orders delivered punctually in all parts of the City and Suburbs.

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The above Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings around Dunedin, is situated within a short distance of the Racecourse, and in close proximity to the Ocean Beach. It is built of concrete, is three storeys, commands splendid views of Dunedin harbor, and Peninsula, with Larnach's Castle in the distance.

It will be fitted up with all the latest appliances, no expense being spared to make it one of the most comfortable homes in Otago.

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Bega to intimate to the inhabitants of Dunedin and surrounding district that he is about to commence practice as
CONSULTING SURGEON & GENERAL PRACTITIONER.

Having had twenty years' experience in the Colonies, and recently arrived from England, after two years' travel, during which period he visited all the principal Hospitals in Britain and the Continent, and saw all the recent improvements in the Medical and Surgical science. He has taken

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PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.
Hours of Consultation: from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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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 intituled "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 in-fringing the said Patents, we therefore offer a **REWARD OF FIFTY POUNDS**

to any person or persons giving us such infor-mation as will lead to a conviction against such offenders.

THOMSON & Co.,

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

Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

R E E V E S & C O .
Manufacturers of

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

I M P O R T E R S O F
Corks, Chemicals, Bottles, &c., &c.,

Respectfully thank their Customers through-out 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, IHDS., & QR-CASKS:—**
- Ginger Wine
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All of which may be obtained from Mer-chants and Storekeepers throughout New Zealand and Wholesale only from the **MANUFACTORY AND STORES MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.**

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MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Won-derful 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," "Appetiz-ers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunken-ness 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 un-well, 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 woman-hood 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 pro-duced 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, In-flammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kid-neys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the off-springs of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled effi-cacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and impart-ing new life and vigor to the whole system.

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The greatest discovery ever yet made for the

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- 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 innumer-able others.

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Is the most effectual remedy for old sores wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin di-seases; 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 com-plaints which are more particularly incidental

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Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often bo-set the human race, viz. —coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diar-rhea, and cholera.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with direc-tions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street, Lon-don.

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ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
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 The expense of a Funeral, however **COSTLY** & **HUMBLE**, may be ascertained at the time of Giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by
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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.
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GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.
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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.

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 Good Board and Lodging. Superior Stabling. Undrugged genuine Liquors supplied. No inebriates tolerated. The 'London Tablet,' 'Glasgow Gael,' 'Inverness Highlander,' 'Dunedin Tablet,' 'Invercargill News,' and 'Riverton Star,' contributing to the 'Feast of reason and the flow of soul.'

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First-class Accommodation for Travellers. Superior Stabling. Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best Brands.

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ST. MARY'S Boarding and Day Schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. The Convent buildings and extensive grounds, are beautifully situated in one of the most healthy parts of the Grey Valley. The course of instruction comprises a good English education in all its branches; also, French, Music, Singing, Drawing, etc. Further particulars on application to the Lady Superiores.

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

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

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STARKEY'S

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.

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

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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.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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

GOOD STABLING.

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"VALUE FOR MONEY."

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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

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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.

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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.
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Thames street, Oamaru,

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

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(Opposite Grange street),
HANOVER STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Wesleyan.'
Tradesmen's Accounts carefully made out and Collected.

Prompt Settlements and Good References.

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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
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Baths free of charge.

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

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Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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