

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. III.—No. 117.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!! NEW
LIGHT!!!

F. Mc GREGOR, PHOTOGRAPHER,
(Late of Stuart street),
Having effected an entire change in the Lighting of his Gallery, is now producing really fine Portraits, clear, with bold relief, equal to the best London Houses. Specialities—Cabinet and large sizes. See the cases, and at Rooms. Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes street, Top Flat.

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.

GAS FITTINGS.

WILLIAM COUSTON,
IRONMONGER, RATTRAY STREET,

Is now landing, ex Andrew Reid, a fresh supply of Gas Fittings, comprising—
Gasaliers, 2, 3, 4, and 5 lights; Gas Pendants, 1 and 2 lights, stiff and sliding; Harp Pendants and Hall Lights, Gas Brackets—newest pattern—scroll and plain, single, double, and treble joint; Gas Pillars, 12 to 24 in.; Portable Gas Pillars, for writing tables; Argand Burners, Globes, &c., which he will sell at greatly reduced prices.

Gas and Water laid on by experienced hands, and every description of Tinware made to order. Importer of every description of Gasfitters', Plumbers', and Bell-hangers' Materials. Rattray Street, Dunedin.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET,

QUEENSTOWN.

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

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.

JAMES MUIR,

Late V. Almoa & Co.,

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER.

M. R. MUIR has just received the latest fashion of blocks ex Earl of Zetland, from London. Gentlemen can get their hats made at the above manufactory, where a perfect fit can be guaranteed by the use of the Configno type. Ladies Riding Hats.

Notice.—Hats Ironed and Coloured, 1s.
Note the Address: Opposite Bank of N
Zealand.

**OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND
BRASS WORKS,**

(PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.)

A. & T. BURT,

Plumbers, Coppersmiths, Brassfounders,
Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.

Plans and specifications and price lists contained on application.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

**ALBION BREWING AND MALTING
COMPANY (LIMITED.)**

Cumberland-street, Dunedin.

CHAIRMAN

H. S. Chapman, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

W. J. M. Larnach, Esq.

Geo. W. Elliott, Esq.

Geo. S. Brodrick, Esq.

Edward Hulme, Esq., M.D.

James Hogg, Esq.

R. M. Robertson, Esq.

Wm. Scoular, Esq.

James Anderson, Esq.

The Company are buyers of good samples

of Malting Barley.

Have now on Sale—

Prime Pale Malt, equal to anything imported.

JOSEPH ESKDALE,

Manager.

**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.

MR JOHN MOYAT

(Late of Lawrence),

SOLICITOR,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
DUNEDIN.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

JOHN HEALEY

Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.

(Corner of Manso and Stafford Streets),
DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MER-
CHANT.

George Street.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

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

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D., Homoeopathic
and Allopathic Physician, may be con-
sulted daily between the hours of 10 and 11
a.m. and 3 and 4 p.m., and in the evenings at
Mr. Marshall's, Chemist and Druggist, George
street, where also messages may be left. Tem-
porary residence: Cumberland street, left di-
vision, next Albany street.

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

GEORGE CAPSTICK,
ACCOUNTANT & COMMISSION AGENT

Rents and Accounts Collected.—Licensed
Broker under the Land Transfer Act.—Money
to Lend on freehold security.

Offices: OPPOSITE WHITE HOTEL,
MILTON.

SCOTT AND SMITH,
PAINTERS, GLAZIERS,
PAPERHANGERS & DECORATORS,
No. 5, PRINCES STREET
(Opposite Herbert, Haynes, and Co.)
SCOTT & 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,
Otago.

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.

PATRICK CASEY,
Princes Street South,
DUNEDIN.
FAMILY GROCER AND PROVISION
DEALER.

JOHN MELICAN.
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 & Co.)

M'DONNELL'S
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.
WALKER STREET.
DUNEDIN.

H. QUIGLEY & SONS,
GENERAL COOPERAGE,
QUEEN STREET, 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 delivered
all over the City.
Prices strictly moderate.
A. GRAINGER, PROPRIETOR.

SEWING MACHINES.
N. McCulloch,
Practical Machinist, foot of Walker
street. All kinds of Sewing Machines re-
paired.
N. McC. trusts, by strict attention to busi-
ness, first-class workmanship, and moderate
charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

WEXFORD BOARDING HOUSE,
FREDERICK STREET DUNEDIN.
JAMES KEHOE, PROPRIETOR.
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**DO NOT PURCHASE IMPORTED
SWEETS.**

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

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 con-
tain 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.
The are, in my opinion, a very superior
article.

Biscuits, Cakes, &c., &c., contain no ingre-
dient deleterious to health. They are all
skillfully 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 house in New
Zealand.

PETER CAIRNS,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Corner of Cumberland and Hanover streets.

All orders intrusted to my care are exe-
cuted 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

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 pub-
lish Sermons or issue Periodicals.

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

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL.

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

Visitors to Town will find every accommo-
dation, and will be treated with civility.
F. G. NAUMANN.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the
General Public that we have removed
to our new premises, Princes-street South,
corner of Police-street.

Our stock is almost entirely new, and
consists of paperhangings (100,000 pieces),
oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate,
sheet, and photographer's glass, paints, var-
nishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.
SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,
Oil and Color Merchants.

JOHN HISLOP,
(LATE A. BEVELY),
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,

Wholesale and Retail
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER
(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,

Filloul-street.
KNOT AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

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 George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.

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 accommo-
dation to Travellers and others favoring him
with a call.

Alcock's prize Billiard Table under the
management of James Clarke, ex-champion of
the Colonies.

D. W. WOODS,

CARPENTER AND JOINER,

Moray Place, next Temperance Hall.

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

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES
GIVEN.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:
 Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.
 Low rates of Premium.
 Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.
 Settlement Policies in favor of wife and children PROTECTED from operation of Bankruptcy Laws; in terms of 'New Zealand Government Insurance and Annuities Act 1870.'
 Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDonough, Esq., or from
ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

HOGBEN'S PATENT.
 To Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Engineers, Brass Workers, and Others.

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

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


Awarded First Prize at Vienna International Exhibition.

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

- Ginger Wine
- Ginger Brandy
- Raspberry Vinegar
- Orange Bitters
- Duke's Tonic Bitters
- Lemon Syrup
- Quinine Champagne
- Bitters
- Peppermint Cordial
- Glove Cordial
- Tonic Orange Wine
- Curacao

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

G E O R G E Y O U N G ,
 V.  R.
J E W E L L E R
 TO
 IS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FER-
 GUSON, K.G.C.M.
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
 (Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)
 Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches,
 New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.
GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street.

M. & J. M E E N A N ,
 Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
 George Street, Dunedin.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND
 AND COLONIES,

P. H A Y M A N A N D C O ,
 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM
 The greatest discovery ever yet made for the relief of human sufferers from **MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION** IS **SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.**

All the advertised remedies and all the prescriptions from the medical faculty for the cure of
 Rheumatism,
 Rheumatic Gout,
 Sciatica,
 Tic Douloureux,
 Neuralgia,
 Lumbago,
 Strains and Sprains
 Or pain of any sort from the above affections none of which have been so successful and effectual as

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM
 As certified by the Certificates published in the 'Otago Daily Times, and innumerable others.

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

S. SLESINGER, V.S.,
 Hope street,
 Dunedin
 Sole Agents for New Zealand,
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co.
 Stafford street, Dunedin.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES
 Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush. Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
 Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments. These Medicines may be obtained from respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language. They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street London.
 *** Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

PRINCESSTHEATRE.
LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE AND KEOGH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

With the Most Talented Company in New Zealand.

Fifth Appearance of the Eminent Artistes

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE DARREL,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

Bulwer's Comedy of

M O N E Y.

S A T U R D A Y,

THE STRANGER, AND BLACKEYED SUSAN.

M O N D A Y,

New Sensation Play by Mr. George Darrell

THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

Box plan may be seen, and seats secured, at Mr. West's
Musical Warehouse.

Dress Circle, 4s.; Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 1s.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.

M R. J A M E S B. M' C U L L O C H,
CITY AUDITOR,

No. 1 CHAMBERS, PRINCES STREET,

Respectfully offers himself for Re-Election.

POLLING DAY: MONDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

By the Permission of His



Honor the Superintendent.

A G R A N D A R T U N I O N

(For the purpose of clearing off a Debt on the Church
and School, St. Bathans),

Will be held at ST. BATHANS, on or about 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1875.

LIST OF PRIZES :

1st. Picture (selected by Right Rev. Dr. Moran) ...	£7 10s
2nd. Singer's Sewing Machine ...	£10
3rd. Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Service ...	£5 5s
4th. Picture (selected by Right Rev. Dr. Moran) ...	£5
5th. Picture " " ...	£2 5s
6th. Picture " " ...	£1 5s
7th. Lady's Handsome Work-box ...	£1 15s
8th. Field Glass ...	£4
9th Gold Scarf Pin ...	£1 10s

TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

With a variety of other Valuable Prizes too numerous to mention.

The winning numbers will be published in the 'N.Z. Tablet,' 'Otago Witness,' and 'Mt. Ida Chronicle.'

T. MULVEY, Hon. Sec.

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.

TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the Catholic School of HYDE. Salary, £70 per annum, with Residence. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the Hon. Sec.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

THOMAS O'DONNELL (late of Kellegher and O'Donnell) wishes to intimate to his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the goodwill of the above Hotel, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his patrons, to merit a large share of public support. Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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 "Earl of Zetland" and Overland Mail.

SACRED SONGS AND SOLOS,

ENLARGED EDITION,
SUNG BY IRA D. SANKEY.

- Braddon (M. E.) Lost for Love, 12mo, boards.
Churchill (John F.) Consumption and Tuberculosis, 8vo.
Cooke (M. C.) Fungi: their Nature, Influence, and Uses, post 8vo.
Cox (Edward W.) Heredity and Hybridism: a Suggestion, 8vo.
Cozzens (S. W.) The Marvellous Country; or Three Weeks in Arizona, second edition, post 8vo.
Edward (M. Bentham) Mademoiselle Josephine's Fridays, and other Stories, post 8vo.
Evers (Henry) Navigation in Theory and Practice, 12mo.
Field (George) A Grammar of Colouring, new edition, 12mo.
Fouqué (De la Motte) Undine, and the Two Captains. Translated by F. E. Bunnett, 12mo, sd.
Fouqué (De la Motte) Undine, and the Two Captains. Translated by F. E. Bunnett, 18mo, cloth.
Griffith (Rev. T.) Studies of the Divine Master, demy 8vo.
Ground (The) Ash; by the Author of Dame Europa's School, post 8vo.
Habershon (Matthew H.) The Wave of Scepticism, and the Book of Truth, post 8vo.
Heygate (Rev. W. E.) Short Tales for Lads of a Bible Class, or Night School, 12mo.
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JOHN GILLES, M.B., M.D., L.R.C.S.E.,
Begs to announce that he has
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HIGH WARD ELECTION.

TO THE RATEPAYERS.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to intimate that, at the request of a number of fellow-citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate for election to the City Council for High Ward.

FREDK. CHAPMAN.

COMMERCIAL.

Mr. A. MEROER reports for the week ending July 22, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, 2s 2s to 2s 4d per lb; powdered and salt butter, 1s 10d. The supply of fresh butter still continues scarce, and not near enough to supply the market; there is plenty of salt butter, and selling well. Cheese, best quality, scarce, 1s 2d per lb; side bacon, 1s 3d; rolled bacon, 1s 2d; beef ham, 10d; Colonial ham, 1s 4d; English ham, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; eggs, plentiful, retailing at 2s per dozen.

Mr. SKEENE reports for the week ending July 21:—The demand for good hands of all kinds has been beyond the supply for some time back. No use saying men are going idle; the work is waiting for them, but a great many have come here lately who never did hard work, and moreover express their determination not to do it here. What will they do? Only add to our criminal class. Of course the labor market will purify itself, and the right sort of men and women will come to the top. But at present employers do not take servants with that same confidence as of old. There is no denying the fact that our female helps are far back in training, and know little of plain household duties. A school for cooking planted in our midst would be a godsend. The building trade is wonderfully active for the dead of winter. We can now do with the people due from home, especially for road, rail, station, and farm. Wages: Cooks, waiters, grooms, &c', 20s., 30s., to 60s. per week; house and hotel girls from £26 to £52 per year; couples, for stations, hotels, and farm £65 to £130; ploughmen and shepherds, £52 to £70; carpenters, 10s, 12s, and 13s per day; station and dairy lands, 10s, 15s, and 20s per week; storemen and clerks still quiet.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending July 21:—

Fat Cattle.—The small supply of 83 head was yarded at the weekly sale, which were almost entirely of inferior quality. Every pen was taken by the trade at an advance upon our late quotations. Any lots of good quality coming forward will command ready sale at prices considerably in advance of late quotations. We quote best quality beef at 35s per 100lbs., fair to ordinary 27s 6d to 30s. At the yards we sold 40 head on account of Messrs. McDonald and others, and have, during the week, sold for forward delivery 425 head.

Fat Calves.—Very few were penned, which brought extreme rates, say up to 65s for good vealers.

Fat Sheep.—The market continues to be supplied with sheep of good quality, and in greater numbers than the trade are able to take. To-day about 3,500 were penned, of which only about 1,400 were sold, the balance held over for next week. Half-breeds, best quality, brought from 17s 3d to 20s; merinos, 8s 9d to 10s. The present excessive supply cannot continue for long at this season of the year, and we anticipate that in a few weeks good quality sheep will be more difficult to obtain. At the yards we sold 300 cross-breeds at quotations, and have placed 400 for private delivery. We quote the nominal price of cross-breeds at 4d per lb.; merinos, 3d.

Store Cattle are in good request and difficult to obtain, there being few or none in the market of the description required by graziers. Grown bullocks and cows are saleable at from £5 10s to £7 for former, and £4 to £5 for latter; mixed herds, from 50s to £1. During the week I have sold 650 head at above rates.

Store Sheep.—We have no alteration to make in our late quotations for various descriptions.

Wool.—We have cablegrams per Otago to the 10th inst., attending to the healthy state of the wool trade, that recent failures have not affected it. By 'Frisco' mail, to hand this afternoon, we have further catalogues of prices at May sales, which confirm previous advices per cablegrams most prominent in all, long combing descriptions, whether in grease or washed, showing an advance in cross-breeds of 2d per lb., and placing those wools relatively 2d per pound above the value of merino wool in the same clip and from the same run.

Sheepskins.—Our usual weekly sale, last Thursday was well attended by buyers, who eagerly competed at considerable advance in price from the previous week. We sold 1,000 skins, butchers' green cross-breeds bringing from 5s 7d to 7s ea-h; merinos, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; dry cross-breeds, 3s 1d to 5s 1d; merinos, full wool, 5s 10d; short wool, 2s 5d to 3s 3d.

Hides.—A large supply of hides last week made the market a little easier, so that the extreme rates of the previous week were not obtainable. We disposed of 250 at full rates, no very heavy weights being in our catalogue. Butchers' green hides, 22s 6d to 23s 9d; wet salted good medium weights, 20s to 22s 6d; inferior and light, 17s to 18s 6d; yearlings, 8s to 12s; calf, 2s 9d to 3s 6d each.

Tallow.—We have disposed of a few tons of country rendered at from £26 to £28 10s for fair quality, and £23 for inferior.

Grain.—Wheat is in moderate demand at 4s 2d to 4s 4d for fair to good milling; extra, 4s 6d; inferior, 1s. Fowls' feed very scarce, to supply which dealers take inferior milling up to 4s. Oats have been more inquired for by shippers, but rates offering are below holders' limits, and at present there is no disposition on their part to relax their firmness to hold, in anticipation of better prices ruling. We quote 2s 8d to 2s 9d for good feed, and 2s 10d to 2s 11d milling. For the latter sales are slow. Barley for malting—scarcely any offering, the season's crop being mostly in brewers' stock. Our quotations are unchanged: best malting, 5s 6d to 6s for very choice; secondary, 5s; milling in fair demand, from 4s to 4s 4d.

Moore's Almanac.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

There is many a rest on the road of life,

If we would only stop to take it;
And many a tone from the better land

If the querulous heart would wake it.
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust never faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright
Though the wintry storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted;
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted.
There was never a night without a day,
Nor an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jewelled crown
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to Heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate silver threads
Of our curious lives asunder;
And then Heav'n lives for the tangled ends,
And sit to grieve and wonder.

FLORENCE O'NEILL;

OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

CHAPTER III. MORVILLE GRANGE.

A WIND-LOOKING gloomy chamber was that into which St. John was at length ushered, together with the ex-tutor, after having passed up a spacious stone staircase, with heavy-oaken balustrades, and crossed several long corridors with apartments branching off both to right and left; but the cheerful blaze of a bright wood fire which burned in the ample stove gave an appearance of comfort, and the small inner apartment, communicating with that of the knight, had also been duly attended to. With a feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction Sir Reginald threw himself into a chair beside the fire, and folding his arms, remained for some time lost in a gloomy reverie, not noticing the observant air of Benson, who, desirous of imparting to his companion the good advice he so much needed, now determined to abide by Sir Reginald as closely as in the days of his boyhood.

Do not suppose, however, that St. John put himself willingly under the surveillance of Benson, or patiently bore the infliction of his advice: the fact simply was, that he paid him that amount of respect and deference which one is wont to yield to those under whom we have been placed for a series of years, ranging from early youth to mature age. Moreover, Benson, introduced at first by the young knight to the notice of the Dutch king, had rapidly ingratiated himself in the service of the prince, so that the former friend and preceptor was converted, for the time being, into something very like a spy on the actions of Sir Reginald.

It was, indeed, to sound the opinions of the ease-seeking, comfort, timorous old baronet, that St. John had been deputed by the king with a gracious message, commanding his presence at Kensington, and likewise, was bade to express a hope that in the event of his aid being required, should there be real cause for apprehension of a rising in favour of James, that he would not fail to be ready both with men and money, according as circumstances might require.

William was cognizant of far more of his favourite Reginald's intentions than the latter was at all aware of, for Benson had apprised the king of his long-cherished attachment for Florence O'Neill; thus it was then, that the knight was closely watched, for the advancement of a certain purpose in view, had Benson been requested openly by the king to accompany him into Gloucestershire, and his proud spirit continually chafed under the infliction of the constant presence of one for whom he was fast ceasing to feel the slightest regard.

Long and patiently did Benson regard the man whose disposition he so well knew, and the feelings of whose heart at that moment, he could so clearly read; so deep, however, was the abstraction of the latter in his melancholy musings, that his attention was at last only roused by a movement purposely made by his companion.

"Are you grieving, man, because the Papist girl with the fair face will not have you; you, the favoured friend of our gracious king," said the fanatic, in harsh, low accents, "what can you be thinking of to seek a mate from such a nest as this? Did I not see to-night, with my own eyes, the Romish priest, Lawson, pass swiftly through the apartment by another door than that at which

we entered, and I know he recognised me too, for we were school-mates together before he had anything to do with Rome and her corruptions? That he was once my friend, matters not, for his superstitious creed makes him now my foe. And this fair-faced girl, with the mawkish blue eyes," he added, his voice sinking to a whisper, "it is a pity but that the gracious Mary knew not the treasonable things I have heard her say this night, I warrant me the Papist crew at St. Germain's would stand little chance of beholding her again; but as to you, the favourite of King William, and the beloved son of my adoption, you can surely think of her no more, for the Lord loves not to see his chosen ones wed with the daughters of Belial."

"Silence, Master Benson," said Reginald, rising as he spoke, his handsome countenance full of indignation, "remember, I am no longer the boy whom you lecture as your fancy pleases, but a man who does not please to regard or listen to offensive speeches; I tell you there lives not in the Court of Mary and William, a more pure or noble woman than she of whom you dare speak so lightly. Do not presume to mention her name again, and please to keep your fanaticism to yourself, do not trouble me with it, nor meddle about affairs with which you have nothing to do."

"Verily," replied Benson, rising and taking a lamp from the table in order to withdraw to the inner apartment destined for his use, "I tell you St. John, you do not know what is for your own good, and in your mad fondness for this girl, treat very ill one who loves you as well as I do; I fancy you must be aware King William will not long show you his favour if you aim no higher than to win the hand of this girl of a Papist brood, who is devoted soul and body to the miserable and besotted James."

"How dare you presume to taunt me with the interference of the king," exclaimed St. John, his temper now gaining complete mastery over him, "now understand once for all, Joshua Benson, our long friendship ends from this moment if you continue by word or action to presume to interfere with my affairs."

"Well, then, dear St. John, pardon me if the love I bear you has made me too zealous, I promise you I will not give you offence again, but at the same time, I shall strive with the Lord earnestly before I seek my rest this night, I will wrestle with Him in prayer, that you may escape the perils which I am certain will fall on you if you dally a moment longer than is requisite in this abode of Satan."

Benson spoke thus as he withdrew from the room, then entering the inner chamber he closed the door, stood for a moment warming his withered hands over the fire, and said, in a low voice, "I cannot help loving the man as I loved the boy; the evil which I feared years since has come to pass, and out of the very affection I bear him, I will place a barrier in his way which he will not be able to remove. He would not let me force him when a youth, surely not now; but never fear, I know how to gain my point by other means; once in London I can easily gain speech of the king, and if I do not mistake, all his fine plans will soon end in nothing."

Thus trying to gloss over his villainy under the specious pretence of affection for his benefactor and former pupil, Benson fell asleep, whilst cogitating over the means he should adopt to carry out his schemes.

CHAPTER IV.

TRUE TO PRINCIPLE.

EARLY next morning Sir Reginald met his host at the breakfast table, but Florence was not visible, and he easily accounted for her absence, conscious that she must be aware that his visit to the Grange had been made to answer some political purpose or end of the Dutch monarch. A long and anxious conference it was, which the baronet held with his guest later in the morning in the privacy of his own apartment.

He was a timid, quiet county gentleman, caring not one jot about state affairs, scarcely heeding whether James the Second, or the usurping William sat upon the throne, so that he could but be quiet, and yet he was about to be dragged from his own home to have the questionable honour of an audience with the king, who could not get rid of the idea that the baronet, leading the life of a country gentleman, had it in his power to be of great service, if he would but conquer that absurd timidity, which he had been told had grown up with him from his youth. The time was come then when it appeared he must abandon his seclusion, and though until now, when he was turned sixty years of age, he never adopted any definite line of action; he was required to do so *instantly*, for his sovereign required the aid of all well-wishers to the present government.

"An honour, i'faith," he muttered to himself, "it is an honour then I would be very glad to decline accepting; his Majesty will make me pay dearly for it one way or another."

Sir Charles was, however, of a very hesitating disposition, and so in the end, Sir Reginald gained his point, and it was agreed that the baronet should in a very few days leave the Grange for London, where he would have the audience which the king wished to give him. In the evening, St. John was to take his leave, and as the day wore on he began to entertain some apprehensions lest he should not see Florence before his departure.

In this idea, however, he was mistaken, for chance brought that about which solicitation would not have procured. He had missed his way through the interminable galleries of the old house, and instead of returning to the room in which he had at last succeeded in exhorting the unwilling consent of the baronet to appear on the scene of public life, he entered the library, the door of which stood ajar. Florence was seated at a table unmindful of his presence, till he stood beside her, and extending his hand, he exclaimed:

"Dearest Florence, have I offended you beyond forgiveness? Is loyalty a virtue in you, and a sin in me? Grant me, at least, a hearing before we part, and allow me to feel some attachment for the king whose very name displeases you, even as you feel love for James Stuart and Mary of Modena? Do not shrink from me,

Florence," he added, as with averted head she gazed abstractedly out on the scene beyond the "range," "but do believe me, my betrothed one, William of Orange is not so vilely bad, James Stuart not so impeccable as you consider them to be."

"I beg you, sir, not to offend my ears by your pleadings for this Dutch usurper," said Florence. "In my eyes it is rank heresy to pollute the name of the lawful King of England by mentioning it with that of his traitorous and usurping nephew. Oh, Reginald," she added, in a tone of mingled softness and sorrow, "you know not how I grieve that you should have bound yourself to the service of this man. You remind me of our betrothal, sanctioned years since by my departed mother. Do you think that those to whom I owe all I possess, those in whose service my kinsfolk have fought and died, and for whom I, too, would peril my own life—can you, for one moment, think that I could ever hope to win their consent to our union?"

The last words were spoken in a tone of inexpressible sadness. St. John replied:

"We do not need the consent of the ex-king or his consort to our nuptials, my Florence. William and Mary will prove to us friends equally as dear, and will grace our bridal with their presence. Your uncle, too, will not frown upon our union, for by the end of the week he will be admitted to the favour of an audience with the king on affairs connected with the State."

For one moment Florence was silent; the tear of human tenderness, the tribute to the weakness of woman's nature, which a moment since had trembled in her eye, was proudly dashed aside, and she exclaimed:

"Reginald, are you playing with the fears of my woman's heart, or are you speaking in earnest? My uncle, timid as he is, is still true to the Stuart cause, though he has persistently held aloof from mixing in any political cabal. Surely your errand here has not been to lead him from his allegiance. Have you spoken the truth, Reginald?"

"I have spoken the simple truth, and am rejoiced that the good baronet yielded, because I regarded the idea of his adhesion to William's government as an incentive to induce my beloved Florence to cast away her prejudices?"

"You are bold as well as insolent," said Florence, bitterly. "Do you think this is a seemly way to win my consent to our union? You do not know me, I think; but understand, that yonder sun is as likely to fall from the heavens as I to unite my fate with that of so devoted an adherent of the Dutch king. No, not a word more," she added, wrenching her hand from his grasp, "my heart may break at witnessing the mistaken prejudices, harbored under the name of loyalty, of those I love; but never shall it forswear, whatever be its struggles, its allegiance to the Stuarts."

CARDINAL MANNING.

"AN ARCHBISHOP OF THE IRISH."

Non Angli Sed Angeli.—"They are not Angles but angels," said a famous young monk of Rome, so many centuries ago that the story is now lost in the twilight of fable. We all have heard the story, and there are many of us who have seen beautiful pictures immortalizing the scene—the slave market of semi-pagan Rome, the slave driver and his fair-haired, blue-eyed victims, and the pitying young monk, resolving on what he would do when God called him to a higher position.

The years passed and saw the young monk into the chair of Peter, with power to send and call. With a mission from him, the monk Augustine brought to Canterbury the good message which was to make the Angles angels.

The centuries have followed the years and the Monk-Pope, wearing the crown of monastic holiness as well as the Papal mitre, has passed to history as a canonized saint. His name—great even among the Papal Gregories and they were all famous and mighty men—has been jointly given with that of St. Andrew to a famous old church on the Coelian hill. Now, after long centuries, over which we cannot linger, there returns to Rome from within the shadow of that Canterbury, which Gregory's Augustine made famous and holy, an English prelate who, henceforth, will, by the highest title, make the old church of St. Gregory his special care. A despatch brings the intelligence from Rome, that there, as elsewhere, it has been universally felt, that the most appropriate of all the cardinalial titles for the new Cardinal Manning, of Westminster, will be that of SS. Andrew and Gregory, once the property of St. Gregory the Great, and the spot from which St. Augustine, of Canterbury, and his companions went out to evangelize Britain. Of all the strange events of these eventful centuries there are few stranger than this, and fewer still more suggestive of a historical retrospect of the vicissitudes of the old Church of Rome and its eternal supremacy, amid them all, over the gates of hell. It is not yet five half decades since the Most Eminent and Most Reverend Lord, Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, now one of the "rings of the Universal Church," "a member of the Papal body," a bulwark and shield of the Tower of David, was not merely not a Catholic but was an enemy of the faith and a leader among the direct foes of that Roman Church whose message sent from the Coelian hill, was at one time the faith of an island which claimed for itself the glory of being the "dowry of Mary." The conversion of Saul the persecutor and reviler, into Paul the Apostle of the Gentiles has almost its parallel in the transformation of the Archdeacon of Chichester in the English Church into the humble priest of the Oblates of St. Charles in the Mother Church of Rome, in whose service he was to reach the highest rewards for the very highest labors. Yet the day is within the memory of men when he declared that "it would seem to be the will of heaven that the Roman Pontificate may never again be set up in this church and realm." He is to-day laboring to accomplish the will of heaven which

he knows now is very different from what he thought then, as he himself said the other day in the English College of Rome. There comes to him an honor indeed, and he rejoices that as it comes, it comes in the hour of peril and adversity and not in the hours of triumph. He is put forward to lead a forlorn hope in the sight of the world, but it is a hope which has the promise of victory.

His own account of the earliest stage of his conversion is this: "I was at Rome, visiting the museums, the ruins, the churches, following the ceremonies like all my compatriots, studying the city in all its aspects. I never had even the shadow of a doubt of the truth of the Protestant faith, of which I was a minister; never even the most distant thoughts that I could change from that religion. Nothing that I had seen had made the slightest impression in that direction, and I was as far from Catholicity as when quitting England.

One morning I entered the church of St. Louis, of the French. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed in one of the altars, probably for a novena. Nothing could be more simple, some candles were lit, the clergy were in simple choir habits kneeling upon the ground, there were a few of the faithful in the nave. There was a great distance from this to the Pontifical offices of St. Peter's but it was God's moment. I felt in the bottom of my heart a mysterious commotion, half light, half attraction, and for the first time in my life it seemed to me that, perhaps here was the truth, and that there would be nothing impossible, in my one day becoming a Catholic. It was not yet conversion, it was I repeat the first appeal of God, as yet, from very far off. I have not been unfaithful; I have prayed; I have sought; I have studied with all the ardor, and all the sincerity of which I was capable, light every day increased and grace at last crowned the work."

Never was there a conversion to Rome which presented to the convert greater temporal disadvantages. There is probably no temporal position so attractive to the scholar and the ecclesiastic as that which Archdeacon Manning held within his control. He was a dignitary of a great body called a Church, he had wealth, influence, position. He had genius, friends and reputation. The loss of all these was assured by his adhesion to the doctrines of the despised and hated Church of Rome, but as he wrote in the paragraph we have quoted "he was not unfaithful" to his graces. Henry Edward Manning is the son of a London merchant who was of sufficient social and commercial importance to have reached a seat in the English Legislature.

He was born in 1808 at Totterage, in Herefordshire. At a suitable age he was sent to the famous public school of Harrow, whence he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1830 with distinguished honors. Among his contemporaries was William Ewart Gladstone, who graduated the year following with even higher scholastic honors. But Manning in the debating hall, in the University field sports, in the hundred ways in which the youth of England are so nobly educated in colleges which were the creation of Catholic times, stood forth even more eminent than he was in the mere lecture room or examination hall. He had also among his intimate friends William Palmer, who also subsequently became a Catholic. After graduation the future cardinal became a fellow of Merton College, and took "orders" in the Anglican Establishment. On leaving the University, he married Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Rev. John Sargent, rector of Wool-Lavington, Sussex, and sister of Mrs. Wilberforce, wife of the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, who in the first instance became Bishop of Oxford, before his translation to the See of Winchester. Both ladies have been for many years deceased, and their distinguished partners widowers. Mrs. Manning died *puerperio primo*, leaving no surviving issue. She had three sisters, of whom two became Catholics. Upon the death of his father-in-law he was presented to the living of Wool-Lavington, with Grafham, in Sussex, by his friend and brother-in-law, the proprietor of the estate, to whom it descended, upon the demise of the Rev. Mr. Sargent. It was during his residence at Lavington he preached and published a series of sermons which to this day are in repute in the English Church. The village church is a small structure in the early English style, and capable of holding about 300 persons. The seats are open and of unpolished oak; there is an oak pulpit on the north side of the channel arch, to which the attention of visitors is directed as the one in which Archdeacon Manning preached the sermons to which we have alluded. There is an oak lectern or reading desk beneath the pulpit. Some of the stone carving of the pillars is very beautiful, representing the ferns of the district, and a baptismal font of Petworth marble is near the entrance. Oak stalls are placed in the choir, the floor of which is laid with encaustic tiles.

In 1840 Dr. Otte made him archdeacon of the Protestant diocese of Chichester. An archdeaconry in the Catholic hierarchical system, which the Anglicans imitate, if they do not inherit, is an exceedingly responsible position. He is the "eye of the bishop," *oculus episcopi* his substitute and delegate in most important duties. Archdeacon Manning made his position as little of a sinecure as the chains of Anglicanism and the establishment would permit. In preaching, in advising and in visiting the poor, he was doing a good which seems to have deserved, as it afterwards obtained, the gift of faith. In 1841 the learned archdeacon was preacher to the University of Oxford, and continued in that office for two years. His reputation and influence naturally increased as he became more and more known to the world, and his talents, always of the highest order, were duly appreciated by the learned who attended his sermons. In 1844 Archdeacon Manning was elected preacher at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, but owing to his exceedingly conservative principles, another clergyman, of more liberal opinions, was soon selected to replace him. From 1824 to 1860 Dr. Manning published four volumes of sermons, which were all of them remarkable for their beauty and elevation of style. A short time afterwards he issued an important treatise on the Unity of the Church, which he dedicated to his friend, Mr. W. E. Gladstone. His sermons preached at Oxford were first collected in one volume in 1844. Few men have enjoyed a greater amount of public affection and veneration than Dr. Manning, and this popular regard manifested itself even

whilst he was a Protestant, and shows how conscientiously he fulfilled his pastoral duties.

In 1850 people began to remark that Dr. Manning was preaching much less frequently than heretofore and that he was confining himself almost entirely to his duties as a minister. When in 1850 St. Barnabas' church was consecrated everybody was amazed to hear that Dr. Manning who had promised to preach at its dedication, had refused to do so. He, however, preached once during the octave after its opening. Almost immediately afterwards he announced his intention of leaving the ministry and of re-entering the laity. He gave up his dignity of archdeacon and now styled himself simply Mr. Manning. He had some difficulty to induce the Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Gilbert, to accept his resignation but finally he was obliged to do so. Soon afterwards Dr. Manning made a spiritual retreat and shortly afterwards was received into the Catholic Church on Passion Sunday, April 6, 1851. On Palm Sunday he was confirmed by Cardinal Wiseman and then proceeded to Rome to study theology. He returned to England in 1854 and commenced an extensive career of missionary work, remarkable for its success in bringing over members from the Anglican fold a greater number of whom it has been ascertained followed Dr. Manning than any other "seceder" in our time. In 1857 he was named Provost of Westminster, and midsummer that year Dr. Manning established at Bayswater the congregation or community of the Oblates of St. Charles Borromeo, to whom, 1865, he dedicated his celebrated work entitled, "The Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost; or Reason and Revelation." Dr. Manning's style differs altogether from that of his predecessor, which was florid and diffuse, while that of the new cardinal is severely Gothic. He belongs thoroughly to Oxford in his pronunciation of Latin, which is the only relic remaining of his former associations and walks in Christ Church meadows—*vox et pretera nihil*. In 1864 he succeeded Cardinal Wiseman in the archiepiscopal see of Westminster, having been selected directly by the Holy Father. He has ever since enjoyed most wonderful popularity. Indeed, no prelate of the Church of England is so much spoken about or 'written up' as Archbishop Manning. He is at the head of every popular movement, the object of which is likely to meet with his approval. Since Father Matthew there has been no such temperance advocate and lecturer, and it not unfrequently occurs that His Grace has addressed twenty and thirty thousand persons assembled to hear him in the public parks and squares of London.

What a career has been his, since he took charge of the See which Wiseman had built up. To stand in shadow of his predecessor's greatness, was for a meaner man to be lost in the blaze of light which still glowed from the archiepiscopal throne of Westminster. Yet if we follow him year by year, back through his decade we can see steadily increasing from the first year of his new charge, the glory of the successor of Wiseman, who in his administration as a Catholic archbishop of one of the most difficult posts in the world, has afforded another evidence of the marvellous judgment of men which Pio Nono has so often exhibited. This year it is his work in defence of the Church, against the attacks of his old college friend; last year it was work of the same kind, united to the labors of a crusade in behalf of the education of the Irish Catholic children in London. Another year he is working tooth and nail—if that will express his ardent tenacity—to secure satisfactory legislation for education, and for the election of proper candidates for school boards. Still another year he is presiding at a national Council and organizing its work. In previous years he stood forth at the Vatican Council as a most earnest and strenuous advocate of those rights of the Holy See which had been most sorely injured by the English heresy and schism. In all the years he has been enriching the English language and Catholic literature by the productions of his gifted mind. Sermons, essays, addresses, lectures, theological treatises are all pouring from the press bearing the name of Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster. Most useful of his literary works, it has always seemed to us, have been those short terse epigrammatic letters which he addresses to the London papers the morning after some slander. He is a born journalist, who, with vigor and promptitude, nails those lies which though they have no legs are very well supplied with wings. Having the ear of the English people he always finds a place in the London journals, and the slanders which he has spoiled by two or three sentences are of almost weekly record. It was thus a morning or two after Gladstone's unreasonable and ill-tempered Expostulation, he got in the whole case for the accused Catholics. Of Cardinal Manning's sacerdotal zeal, of his work in the less public walks of his profession we need not speak. We have heard of it by word of mouth, from those who owed to him in no small degree all that will come to them of temporal or eternal happiness; we have read of it "between the lines" of newspaper articles regarding his work, we have heard it in the Irish cheer which greets him, whenever he stands among his Irish in Clerkenwell Green; we have seen it in the grateful gleam of the Irish mother's eye, when she recognized the friend of the exile. Let us admit with her that if it is Manning the statesman, the scholar, the journalist, the great leader of men whom we admire, it is the ascetic priest burning out the lamp of his life in a fever of zealous love for the poor, whom we love and venerate.

The cardinal priest of SS. Gregory and Andrew on the Coelian is to us as Gregory the Great was of old, the spiritual chief of a mighty city. Thither go daily fair haired, bright-eyed captives from a far-off island in the West. They are the captives of famine and distress, and they go to the slave markets of a city mightier and greater, more pitiless and more wicked, than the Rome of Augustine, or perhaps even of Augustus. They are not Angles but they are angels, and the new cardinal's countrymen are not too considerate of their well being. For that he, Englishman of the English, has found out a place in his royal heart for these captive children and their desolate parents, there are millions throughout the world who honor his name and love his person, and who have heard with heartfelt gratitude that he has been placed among the intimate councillors of Pio Nono. They do not forget that his labors for their countrymen

in London, are such as Patrick or Columkille, might have performed, and that he is their father and apostle combined. Ruling one of the largest Irish dioceses in the world—for London has as many Irish in its service as either Dublin or New York—he has long been regarded, not so much for these statistical reasons, as for his affection and warm zeal in their service, as an archbishop of the Irish, more Irish than many Irishmen.—'Catholic Review.'

AN ADDRESS FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO AND CANADIAN BISHOPS TO THE GERMAN PRELATES.

St. MICHAEL'S Palace, Toronto, Canada, April 23, 1875. To his Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski and to the Archbishops and Bishops of Germany. Most Reverend Lords and Venerable Brothers in Christ.—We, the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Toronto, in Canada, taking occasion of our reunion at the consecration of our venerable brother, the Bishop of Kingston, beg to address you in the language of the Holy Scripture, "*Confortamini et esto teveri*." We admire your apostolic courage, we reverence the prisons and chains that witness your sufferings for Christ. You have chosen rather to obey God than man, and for the fulfilment of your sacred ministry you rely upon powers and graces given you by our Lord Jesus Christ, the Eternal Pastor of souls, who governs His kingdom on earth, the Church, through your ministry and not through the ministry of the princes of this world. The Holy Spirit of God has placed over His Church bishops and not princes. Bishops are the judges of true and false doctrine, and judges of what is right in the discipline of the Church. It is the office of the bishops to watch over the education of youth, and especially of candidates for the sacred ministry, to admit the worthy and reject the unworthy, to appoint pastors of souls. It is to the bishops alone that the priests are amenable for all things relating to their sacerdotal functions. It is the duty of bishops to uphold the good pastors of souls, and to sustain them in their struggle with the world; to reprove, exhort, and even to remove from the sacred ministry, independently of any civil government, priests who become unworthy of their position. Your Lordships have before your eyes what has unhappily befallen the Church of England, where persecutions caused first schism and then heresy and the degradation of the clergy and profanation of sacred things. Your faithful people, thank God, are not prepared to receive an order of things totally at variance with the institutions of Christ. We deeply sympathise with them, deprived as they are, by the iniquity of a tyrannical government, of their true and legitimate pastors, but we glory in the firmness and faith with which they condemn the enactments of their despotic rulers, which, having no binding power (because not founded on justice and truth), refuse even sacred things from sacrilegious and polluted hands. We admire your devoted clergy, who, though their chief pastors are struck in your sacred persons and vast numbers of themselves thrown into prison for duty and conscience' sake, are still neither overcome nor even dispersed, but glory in their sufferings for Christ's sake. We are delighted to learn that our Holy father, to mark his appreciation of your heroic sufferings for the faith, has been pleased to raise to the most eminent dignity of Cardinal one of your venerable body, the illustrious Archbishop of Posen, still in chains. Courage, then, most reverend brothers and confessors of the faith, the Catholic world beholds you with admiration, and glories in your firmness. Embracing you with brotherly affection and profound veneration, we are your devoted brothers in Christ.

† JOHN JOSEPH LYNN, Archbishop of Toronto.

† JOHN, Bishop of London.

† JOHN FRANCIS, Bishop of Tarepta, Vic. Apos. of N. Canada.

† PETER FRANCIS, Bishop of Hamilton.

† JOHN O'BRIEN, Bishop of Kingston.

PEARLS AND PEARL DIVING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

To the north-east of Tahiti are the Paumotu or Dangerous Archipelago, a group of islands more than a hundred in number, the navigation through them being of an exceedingly intricate nature, and should never be attempted except in the day-time. Many of these dangers are mere atolls, the reef being just a foot or two above the wash of the sea. The tides in this part of the world are scarcely perceptible, Tahiti being an example of the Newtonian theory, that the tides are influenced by the moon, being completely set aside, for it is invariably high water at noon, and low water at six, and so on. High tides (or water) are with the wind at west, which brings in a great tumble of the sea, washing in little wavelets on the beach. With the wind easterly—the prevailing one for nine months of the year—the rise of tide is from six to nine inches.

The Paumotus have been for years famed for producing mother-o'-pearl shells, and large fortunes have been made by Europeans in fitting out "shelling" expeditions to collect the pearl-oyster for trade purposes. This article of commerce was never so high in price as at this moment, for the mail just in brings accounts of sales having been made for the Australian white-edge at £190 up to £330 per ton, and for Tahiti and Panama from £60 up to £93 per ton. A few years ago, the latter was only worth £20 and £30 per ton. These shells are principally obtained by natives diving for them; but it is intended shortly to place the enterprise on a surer basis, by employing men with the diving apparatus, when greater results will follow.

There are comparatively few natives in the South Seas good divers. The best a few years ago came from the island of Kapa (Oparo), lying to the south-east of Tahiti. These islanders are very famous for living, and boast of having good wind. They attribute this to eating breadfruit in a rotten state. The preparation of the stuff is simple. The breadfruit is plucked and laid away in caves,

there to remain until it ferments. It is then packed in casks and conveyed to the island selected to commence "shelling operations." A shelling party will consist of about 50 men and a dozen or fifteen women; the former dive and collect the shells, while the latter open them, clean the shells, and look for pearls. At one of the islands being shelled, shells were getting very scarce, and the manager determined to move his party. Before doing so he told one of his best men to thoroughly examine the fishing ground to see that no shell had escaped the divers. In his descent he espied a bivalve with its mouth open, and resting on the fish was a beautiful pearl. He returned to the manager telling him he would go down again and have a better examination. The diver took with him a short, little bit of wood, and inserted it between the shell so that he should know it again, when at his leisure he would get it. He told the manager there were no shells left, and the party ceased diving, preparations being made on the morrow to go to another part of the lagoon.

A moonlight enabled our diver to go down quietly to bring up the shell; he swam with it to some little distance from the settlement, and then on the beach, by the light of the moon, he examined this splendid pearl. He went quietly to his thatched fare, but not to sleep; the beauty of the pearl haunted him, and as it was not his, but belonged to the manager, he had to use the greatest discretion in keeping the magnificent find a secret. A few more months and the party had returned to their homes, the agreement to dive having terminated. On arriving home, our friend of the other island was still silent about the *pohe*, until one day on the reef fishing he found a mother-o'-pearl oyster, and pretended his treasure came out of it. The islanders, young and old, were delighted with the *pohe*; none had ever seen one so beautiful; its complexion, size, and shape got noised abroad, and it reached the ears of the captain of a French barque at anchor in the harbor of Papote. He got under way, and *coute qui coute* to possess himself of this gem. A dead beat to windward of a week brought him up to the island; the natives came off as usual to trade, and among them the one who had the pearl. The captain commenced the business of trying to buy it. He opened the barter by enumerating such a lot of articles that when the values were added up, the captain found it was more than the ship and cargo were worth, so with a *Iaorona te Atua mau*, the commander squared away for Tahiti, and the island that contained the pearl was "soon hull down." Months passed away and our friend still stuck to his treasure. There came in his way, however, a sprightly lass from from another island, whom he desired to make his wife, but he had no available property to commence housekeeping with, though he had still the *pohe*, so he resolved the next trading ship that came that way, he would exchange the *pohe* for some useful article of clothing. A little white speck one fine morn on the horizon soon increased into a good large schooner, and she was on trading bent. Our friend boarded her, and was soon deep in the mysteries of camphor trunks, American axes, knives, scissors, shirts, dresses, etc., etc.; a bargain was struck, and the pearl was transferred into the safe keeping of the captain. The schooner's prow was turned towards Tahiti, and on arriving there the pearl was exhibited, and all acknowledged it to be the finest ever seen. It was sent to Valparaiso for sale, and to the delight of the storekeepers it brought \$10,000 dollars, and then was considered cheap. It was sent to England, were it brought £8,000, and is now the property of one of England's most noble families.

The most valuable pearl in the world is in the possession of the Shah of Persia, the next is the Hope Pearl, belonging to a family of that name, bankers, at Amsterdam; the former is worth £60,000, and the latter, £30,000.

The best mother-o'-pearl shell is found on the coast of Australia, and the best pearls in the Lagoon Islands in the South Pacific.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND DIPLOMACY.

It is sufficiently well known that the Cabinet of Berlin has addressed, and has probably not done addressing, despatches implicitly menacing however friendly to the Belgian Government on the pretext, among others, that the Belgian Hierarchy were encouraging their brethren in Prussia in opposition to the policy of Prince Bismarck. If we may trust a telegram, which appeared in the 'Pall Mall Gazette' some evenings since, and we have every reason to believe that a more accurate telegram has not been published in Europe for a considerable period, Prince Bismarck must, in common consistency, reproach Lord Derby with permitting an exhibition of English liberty as alarming to Prussian despotism as anything which has occurred in Belgium at any rate. Of course Lord Derby will reply that in England liberty is above the Home and Foreign Offices put together, but this rejoinder can only inspire Prince Bismarck with a profounder sense of the necessity of remodelling the constitutions of Europe after the type of that notable compound of Press Laws, Falck Laws, and "Reptile" legislation of all kinds, which make up the pride and happiness of the "Culture Champions" of New Germany. Nothing, indeed, could be better calculated to destroy the small remains of the German Chancellor's equanimity than the news which, we learn from the telegram, has reached the official ears at Berlin. Not content, it seems, with expressing on manifold occasions the warmest admiration for the heroic confessors of Prussia and Posen, not content with publishing works like "Cassarism and Ultramontanism," in which the proceedings of their High Mightinesses, the Bismarcks and Falcks, are made to point a moral and adorn a tale by no means laudatory of "Reptilism," the Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, acting in complete unison with the other members of the English Hierarchy, is announced from Berlin to be contemplating a further step which must strike every true "Reptile" betwixt France and Russia with wrath and dismay.

At the opening of the Kensington University College, says the telegram—but here it is just the least bit inaccurate—it was resolved by the English Catholic Bishops, under the presidency of the Cardinal Archbishop, to have solemnly read in all the churches

and chapels in England the reply of the German Bishops to Prince Bismarck's "Circular Note" in reference to the next Conclave. "Was ever such a piece of audacious Ultramontanism?" must be the indignant exclamation of every salaried hack of the official and semi-official press of Prussia. What will be the use henceforth of suppressing the replies of the German Bishops in Germany if Cardinal Manning and the English Bishops, and other Cardinals perhaps and other Bishops, go straightway and publish to the world every masterly refutation, every outspoken and unanswerable truth, which Bismarckism does not dream of answering, but prefers to silence and thus to misrepresent? The question is evidently grave, the difficulty serious, the embarrassment most annoying. If then an expression of sympathy on the part of some Belgian Catholics provoked that diplomatic war which has been raging for the past two months, what may be expected from the latest incident? If the English Hierarchy are to be permitted in this manner to make known the true case of their German brethren, the whole game of mendacity and terrorism is as good as spoilt. What will be the use of shutting up every Prussian pulpit, and every printing press from which the pastors of the German Church could address themselves to the world, if the only result is to have all the Bishops and Archbishops of the British Empire taking up the inhibited functions of the German Hierarchy, and publishing with ten times the original notoriety and *eclat* everything that Prince Bismarck wishes should remain unsaid? The bare notion of the thing is almost enough to make the Berlin Cabinet prefer to restore to the German Bishops the liberty to speak out for themselves. Their worst complaints would not sound quite as crushing as when they are driven to have uttered by foreign advocates. Plainly the British Constitution must be overhauled at once, and thoroughly. Why should Britain pretend to greater liberty than suits the intellectual and moral development of "the first barrack in the world?" The example of a free England is enough to corrupt a whole continent of slaves, and unfortunately for the policy of Berlin the continent is by no means reduced as yet to thorough serfdom. It becomes simply unendurable that Cardinals, and Bishops, and priests should presume to expose the hypocrisy and denounce the tyranny of the despotic and denounce the tyranny of the despotic persecutors of the nineteenth century.

Even in England, as an exemplification of the aphorism that the exception proves the rule, there are some, it would appear, who in the true spirit of the original "Reptile" Press, are prepared to invoke the interference of arbitrary authority to check the free utterances of English Catholics. Unfortunately there is no arbitrary power left standing in England for the purpose, and it is just possible that the Court of Star Chamber is not going to be immediately re-established to please sycophantic journalists, either Prussian or British. The pretence that the Cardinal Archbishop and the English Hierarchy are engaged on some scheme for the furtherance of what the writers in question denominate "Papal Absolutism" is so ridiculously devoid of truth that the very document of the German Bishops, which is to be read throughout the length and breadth of England, is precisely an eloquent protest against the calumny that there can be any revolutionary or arbitrary change in the traditional constitution of the Conclave. The next Pope—may it be long before the necessity for electing him arises—will be chosen and raised to the Pontificate according to the strictest rules of Catholic precedent; and it is precisely because the German Bishops have crushingly disproved Prince Bismarck's assertions on this point that all England is going to be made aware of the real facts of the case. "Reptile" journalism objects to exposures of this kind. We should recommend Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, not to propagate the mis-statements which call forth such corrections. If he would only reflect that, thanks to the glorious unity of the Catholic Church and Episcopate, never more conspicuous or indomitable than now, there is not the slightest use in trying to suppress the Catholic replies to his misrepresentations, he might be brought to acknowledge that the sooner he turns back from a bootless undertaking the better. He will not attempt to constrain England as he has tried to constrain Belgium.—'Tablet.'

CARDINAL MANNING AND IRELAND.

THE following remarks of his Eminence in reply to the address will be read with interest by Irishmen, and with some surprise. Although he disclaims the quality of optimist, he paints the state of Ireland in such brilliant colors, that Irishmen would scarcely recognise it:—Cardinal Manning, after thanking the members for the address, said that from his youth, ever since he understood the history of Ireland, he had the strongest sympathy with that country, a sympathy which had been greatly increased since he had had a flock of Irish blood and of Irish faith. They would, he hoped, not suppose that he was insensible of the great duties which England still owed to Ireland, nor of the many inequalities of a lesser order which still remained to be redressed. He believed he might say with truth the material prosperity of Ireland was never greater than now. There was never, he believed, a time when Ireland, as a people, was so united as now. The people of Ireland never possessed so wide an extent of its soil since the day in which they possessed it all. They never yet possessed such abundant commercial wealth. The towns of Ireland were never more numerous or flourishing, its villages never so thriving, its agriculture, and its pasturage never more fertile. Its public intelligence was never so much developed, its public opinion never so articulately expressed by its public journals and its literature, and that public opinion never so powerful on the mind of England. Finally, he might say that the influence of Ireland in the mind of the Legislature was never so weighty, never so highly intelligent and so thoroughly appreciated as at this moment. They might think he was an optimist, yet sometimes those who looked on at a game of chess were able to see what was going on better than the players. Such was his firm conviction, and it seemed to him that the future of Ireland might be incalculably great.

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New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

IS MR MACANDREW IN EARNEST?

MR MACANDREW is Superintendent of the Province of Otago; and in the General Assembly of New Zealand, member for Port Chalmers. In the latter capacity, this hon. gentleman lately addressed his constituents at the Port, and with his usual ability discussed before them several very important topics. On the subject, Provincialism *versus* Centralism, and his views regarding it, we do not care to dwell to-day; it will be time enough to expend ink and paper on this question when the details of the proposed Government measure are before the people. All that need be said now is that the ideas of the member for Port Chalmers have, in our opinion, much to recommend them to the very serious consideration of colonists.

We are very much pleased, too, with his words on the subject of Education; but after reading them we asked ourselves:—Is **MR MACANDREW** in earnest? He is of opinion that education "is best managed by the people themselves." He objects altogether to the idea of "the people of Auckland," for example, "being taxed to educate his children in Otago, and *vice versa*;" and when the time comes for direct special taxation to support schools, "he will object to the people of Port Chalmers being taxed to educate children in Dunedin, in Invercargill, or elsewhere." All this is admirable; and after having read these words, and the following from the same speech, viz., "I think that in this, as in all other matters, it is far better to act on the golden rule, 'to do unto others as you would be done by'"—we almost involuntarily exclaimed, bravo! well done member for the Port, this inspires us with hopes that justice may yet be done to Catholics; but after a moments consideration we were forced to ask ourselves: "Is **MR MACANDREW** in earnest, or is all this merely *ad captandum*. Is it all merely an oratorical flourish, such as one often finds in *post-prandial* orations?"

Alas, we fear it is so. **MR MACANDREW** would not tax people in Auckland to educate his children. The virtue of this is not very heroic, and such as it is, the Aucklanders are not likely to give him a chance of displaying it. But, judging from our experience of **MR MACANDREW**'s policy in Otago in reference to the subject of education, the probabilities appear to us that if it were really in his power to tax the people of any place to educate his children, he would not have the least scruple to do so. It may be, indeed, that he has repented of his past unjust policy, and resolved to turn over a new leaf for the future, and do unto others as he would have others do to him; this may be, for everything is possible to grace, but at present the only grounds for thinking it may be so, are so far merely empty words, whereas his acts, up to this hour, are all against the supposition.

We cannot forget that **MR MACANDREW** was the most determined and powerful opponent of the last Education Bill, introduced into the General Assembly by **MR VOGEL**, now **SIR JULIUS**, although this Bill was little else than a transcript of the Otago Ordinance, because it proposed to make it merely possible for the Government to give a little aid to Denominational Schools. Neither can we forget

that **MR MACANDREW** is not only the strenuous upholder, but one of the authors of the Otago system of Education, which refuses to recognise in any way Denominational Schools, enables teachers, in the only schools it maintains, to insult the faith of Catholics, and renders all competition, if not absolutely impossible, extremely difficult. This hon. gentleman objects to taxing the people of Auckland to educate his children, and to the people of Port Chalmers, being compelled to pay for the education of the people of Dunedin. Very good indeed, this is very liberal, is it not? But he has no objection at all, not in the least, to compel the Catholics and Anglicans of Dunedin to contribute towards the education of Presbyterians and Secularists.

Here, in Dunedin, Catholics and Church of England people have schools of their own. **MR MACANDREW**, so liberal as to Auckland, Port Chalmers, &c. &c., ignores the schools at his own door; and whilst in reference to those distant places, he proclaims the great principle of justice—"do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," he evidently holds the doctrine to be inapplicable to his next neighbours. Here, for example in Dunedin, the Catholics have established Catholic Schools, at great expense, and are actually giving an excellent education to five hundred children, and yet the Government of which the member for Port Chalmers is head, refuses to give one shilling out of the revenue of the Province towards either the building or maintenance of these schools. And so it is also throughout the entire Province. In all the centres of population there are Catholic schools, but Catholics are obliged out of their limited resources to bear the entire expense of them, whilst the revenue of the Province—the common property of all—supplies all the funds requisite for the erection of the University, Dunedin High Schools, the Grammar Schools, and common schools in Otago, and at the same time contributes the chief part of the funds required for repairs, and pays the salaries of professors and teachers. This is the way in which **MR MACANDREW**'s objects to other people paying for the education of his children! People far away "have long horns," and he is consequently afraid of being impaled should he come in contact with them, but his next door neighbors, particularly if they should happen to be Catholics, may be, and ought to be, treated quite differently.

The principle "do unto others as you would have others do unto you" does not apply in the case of Catholics, according to **MR MACANDREW**. They may have excellent schools of their own, provided by themselves independently of the Government; these schools may have cost them many thousand pounds; the annual cost to them may amount to several thousands of pounds also; they may refuse to send their children to Government schools, as they object to have their minds either blanks, so far as God and their duties to Him are concerned; or filled with detestable falsehoods in reference to the religion and Church of the fathers, and their nationality. What of that? These Catholics must be compelled notwithstanding to contribute to educate **MR MACANDREW**'s children in godless or sectarian Government schools.

It was not without reason, then, we asked ourselves—"Is **MR MACANDREW** in earnest? Does he mean what he says, or is he only playing with a gullible public, and making a sport and a mockery of Catholics?" Of course he knows best himself, but we cannot believe him to be in earnest, unless, indeed, we suppose him to be laboring under a hallucination, to which, if report may be relied on, he is not likely to be liable.

GERMAN PERSECUTION.

In another column will be found an extract from the 'Sydney Freeman's Journal' in reference to this subject. It appears that the wail of starving men in Germany reached England, and that many persons, both Protestant and Catholic, contributed funds to relieve the dire distress of the excellent priests whom the German Government plundered of their property. But **BISMARCK** interposed and would not allow this money to reach the hands of his victims. The Government of their country has cruelly robbed them, because they are faithful Catholic priests, and then uses its power to prevent all others, whether natives or foreigners, from giving them bread. This is worse than cruel, worse than brutal; there is no word in our language capable of designating such outrageous conduct. And this is not persecution, not it! says one of our contemporaries. In Germany, men are compelled to starve or aban-

don their faith and violate their consciences. The outer world is closed against them unless they perjure their souls. And a contemporary has had the hardihood to tell us, the Government, which has placed them in this dilemma, is not a persecuting Government. The charity of the humane throughout the world is prevented by Government from reaching them, and it is said this is a just and human Government. These devoted priests are in the last stage of want, and the *humane and excellent* Government of BISMARCK makes it a crime even in their own countrymen and relatives, to raise funds to relieve them. And yet the *Reptile Press*, and its dupes and imitators, persevere in repeating there is no persecution in Germany. Truly, this boastful nineteenth century, in which such hypocrisy and falsehood are tolerated, is after all a contemptible century. We recommend the extract from our Sydney contemporary to the notice of the editor of the 'Evening Star.'

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

WE publish to-day his Excellency the Governor's speech at the opening of the Colonial Parliament on Tuesday last. As all will be sure to read this speech, it would be a waste of time and space on our part to state here the several topics with which it deals. We may, however, particularise two or three points, as they are of more than ordinary importance. Colonists were already aware that last year's revenue had exceeded the estimates; that arrangements had been made to lay down a cable between this country and New South Wales, and that a contract, subject to the ratification of the Legislature, had been entered into for a mail to and from Europe via San Francisco.

It was also known that a Bill would be introduced to do away with the Provinces of the North Island; and it was thought that the measure would be so framed as also to include the abolition of the Provinces of this Island. So far therefore, the announcements contained in the viceregal speech have caused no surprise to any one. All these were either actually known or divined by the public.

But there is one announcement for which we were not prepared, but which, nevertheless, gives us great satisfaction, and we feel certain it will also give great pleasure to colonists generally, and contribute in no small degree to strengthen the present Ministry. His Excellency says, "In view of the proposed constitutional changes, and of the approaching termination of the existence of the present Parliament, a readjustment of the representation of the people to meet the altered circumstances of electoral divisions has become necessary. Bills will accordingly be submitted for your consideration for amending the law relative to the qualification of electors, and for a readjustment of the representation." This is a wise proceeding; and we gather from it that the Government does not propose to do more in the present session as to constitutional changes than discuss the Ministerial resolutions on the subject.

There appears to us, however, a very serious omission. If it be deemed necessary to readjust the representation, and increase the number of votes before deciding the proposed constitutional changes, we are unable to see why the same reasons should not have induced Ministers to submit a scheme for the reformation of the Legislative Council. Should it unfortunately come to pass that this Chamber, remaining as it is at present, would reject a change or amendment of the Constitution passed by the House of Representatives specially selected for such purposes, the situation would be very grave indeed, and the consequences very serious.

Perhaps the Council would itself take the matter in hand. To do so would be both graceful and wise. The hon. members of that House cannot but be aware that there is wide-spread dissatisfaction as to its constitution; nor can they be ignorant of the direction in which, according to public opinion, reformation should go. It is to be hoped, therefore, they will employ the spare time which is certain to be at their disposal for some weeks after the opening of Parliament in devising a wise reformation of themselves. The public expects this, and will not fail, they may rest assured, in repaying them with the homage of their gratitude, should they do so. Were they to do this, few men, if any, in New Zealand, would be more popular, and more politically powerful than they.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE City of Melbourne, with the Californian mails, reached Auckland on the 16th, but not having received our files until the week was far advanced, we are unable to give more than the principal items received by telegram. The month has been more than usually prolific in disasters, and the catalogue of calamities is both extensive and diversified. As usual, the chapter of horrors receives its largest contribution from America, the State of Massachusetts bidding fair to rival Auckland in the frequency of the conflagrations which have to be chronicled. A most appalling catastrophe, and one which almost rivals in magnitude and its lamentable details the tale of woe caused by the burning of the *Cospatrick*, occurred at Holyoake, in that State involving the sacrifice of over 130 lives. It appears that during the services in the French Catholic Church a portion of the drapery with which the altar was dressed became ignited, and the flames spreading with amazing rapidity, the building was soon in a blaze. There were over 700 persons in the church, and so great was the panic that those in the gallery, forgetting the separate mode of egress therefrom, madly jumped down upon the mass below, and effectually checked all means of exit. Numbers were trampled to death, and thus escaped the more dreadful fate of being roasted alive. To add to the horrors of the calamity a number of the relatives of the hapless inmates were congregated outside the ill-fated buildings, and the shrieks of agonised despair at the utter helplessness to render aid contributed to add to the horrors of a scene rarely equalled. Some of the details are most heart-rending, the perusal of which is calculated to cause a thrill of horror at the bare thought of what the unhappy victims must have suffered. One lady was observed to rush wildly from the devouring element, and totter lifeless to the ground. Those who hastened to her found that she was literally a skeleton, every particle of flesh having been charred from the body, leaving the bones exposed to view. As a fitting sequel to the tragedy, at the funeral service, which was read over the remains of the victims, the floor of the building gave way, and the coffins and a number of the spectators were precipitated into the vaults beneath the building. A panic ensued, but luckily, although many persons were severely injured, none were fatally. A few days later an extensive fire occurred in the same State, and, though fortunately unattended with loss of life, hundreds of families were left destitute, and property destroyed to the amount of 2,000,000 dollars. By way of Havanna intelligence has been received of a terrible earthquake at New Granada, by which it is asserted no less than 16,000 lives were sacrificed. New Granada is one of the three republics into which Columbia is divided. Although most of the cities and towns of South America are subject to frequent earthquakes, and there is therefore much reason for putting some faith in the information, it is to be hoped that the number may have been exaggerated. The telegram, however, chronicles the total destruction of the cities of Ceccula and Cauca, the destruction of the former being caused by a ball of fire which issued from a volcano, setting the houses on fire. From Asia Minor another tale of woe is borne, the same destructive engine having laid several villages in ruins, and destroyed over 200 persons. Indeed, fires and earthquakes seem to have caused sad havoc with life and property, the catalogue of misery being still further swelled by a destructive conflagration which took place at New Brunswick, which left 150 families without a roof to cover them. The crusade against the Church in Germany still continues, the latest outrages upon the religious convictions of its subjects being the seizure and confiscation of the American journal the 'Catholic Gazette,' and the interdicting by the Berlin Government of processions in honor of the Pope's Jubilee. In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet a bill was brought in upon the 25th of June for the suppression of convents, which, it is needless to add was passed unanimously. No means is left untried by the wily and unscrupulous Chancellor to root out at all hazards the men and women who are such stumbling blocks in his pathway, but to his dismay he finds that his labors are in vain. Notwithstanding all the penalties and dangers attached to the defence of the proscribed religion, the journals which boldly vindicate its rights now number a hundred for every one in existence two years since.

THE vacancies caused by the retirement of Councillors Mercer and Barron for the representation of High Ward, have brought but two candidates into the field, Messrs. Chapman and Hardy. The former is the son of Mr. Justice Chapman, and a young man of great promise, for although as yet without experience in municipal or other public matters, he is possessed of good sound sense, a commodity which is not over-abundant in the Council. The nomination takes place next Wednesday, and the election on Monday the 2nd prox., but from present appearance, it would appear as if both candidates would enjoy a walk-over.

WE learn from [the leading columns of our High-street contemporary, that the 'Guardian' in future is to be raised to three-pence per copy. Of course it would be ill-advised on our part to pass an opinion upon a proceeding, the wisdom of which is best known to the directors. While not agreeing with the very elevated idea of the superiority of the 'Guardian' over all other journals in the Colony, which the writer of the article seems to entertain, we fairly admit that it is well able to hold its own with the best, and, therefore, entitled to be placed on an equal footing in a pecuniary point of view. The contemplated change may be fraught with difficulty; but it now seeks to obtain what it should have secured at its start—to be placed upon an equal footing with other journals to which it is not inferior.

WE have to acknowledge the latest accession to the ranks of New Zealand journals in the 'Saturday Advertiser and Literary Miscellany,' which put in a claim for public patronage on last Saturday. The new venture has been started by Mr. Thomas

Bracken, under whose management is placed its commercial department. The 'Advertiser' has struck out a new field, and, as its prospectus stated, seeks to supply an admitted want. The growing prosperity of the colony, the construction of new lines of railway, and the increased facility of communication between the provinces have rendered a time-table and guide a necessity to the travelling public. This the new journal seeks to provide, in addition to choice literary articles of an instructive character. It is rarely indeed that the first number of a journal presents such a respectable appearance as the 'Advertiser,' which resembles a specimen copy, so neat and creditable is the whole get up. Another unusual feature in the issue is the announcement that the proprietors are compelled, through lack of space for advertisements, to enlarge the second number by four pages. Mr. Bracken's well-known business capacity is sure to make it a pecuniary success, and if the excellence of the first number be sustained in the subsequent ones, it will deserve a liberal share of patronage.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Mr. James McCulloch offers himself for re-election as one of the city auditors. The other candidates for the office are Mr. Sydney James and Mr. Frederick Evans, the former of whom is one of the retiring auditors. The day of polling has been fixed for Monday, the 2nd August, and, from the satisfaction the retiring officers have given during their tenure of office, there is every probability of their being again chosen for the ensuing year.

The contest for the civic seat has ended by the return of Councilor Walter by a majority of 372, the votes polled being Walters, 1048; Reeves, 682. Although the chances of both men were very evenly balanced, and the struggle had been expected to prove a keen one, the most unusual apathy was exhibited by the electors throughout the day, and were it not for the vehicles with the candidates' names placarded thereon, a stranger would never have supposed an event, which usually is so exciting, was taking place.

By a telegram, which has been kindly forwarded to us, we learn that the residents of St. Bathans and the surrounding districts are determined to celebrate the centenary of O'Connell with great *éclat*. The telegram states that Naseby, Hill's Creek, Ophir, Drybread, Tinkers, and Cambrian intend to co-operate; all creeds being anxious to honor the memory of the great Tribune.

We are rejoiced to hear from a valued correspondent that the Rev. Charles Kirk is so far restored to health as to be able to resume his ministrations. The 'Wanganui Chronicle' of the 5th inst., says:—"Many will be glad to hear that the Rev. Father Kirk will soon be able to resume his pastoral duties. For, though not quite convalescent, the rev. gentleman is very much stronger. He expresses himself as deeply grateful for the sympathy and kindness which has been extended to him from all classes during his severe illness." Our correspondent adds that the rev. gentleman had so far recovered as to be enabled to preach twice on Sunday the 4th inst.

The 'Australasian' is particularly severe on the projected cricket match between united Australians versus New Zealanders. It characterises the whole affair as the manœuvring of those Victorian cricketers who are getting rather *blasé* and worn out, and are anxious to do a little in the starring line before they are laid upon the shelf for good. Our Melbourne contemporary appears to entertain a low estimate of the powers of a picked team from New Zealand, and asserts that the best eleven of either Victoria or New South Wales could play the strongest fifteen or eighteen to be found in this Colony, and consequently the idea of a team picked from the Australian colonies would be simply preposterous. We are unable to say whether the motives imputed to the originators are correct or not, but we certainly have not such an exalted opinion of the prowess of the Australians as to imagine that their victory would be so easy, and that they are so immeasurably superior to New Zealand cricketers as to make competition ridiculous.

To those who are aware of the praiseworthy manner in which the members of the Fire Brigade have always discharged their onerous and self-imposed labors, it will be a matter of deep regret to hear that the city is likely to be deprived of their services. Notwithstanding the fact that the brigade has been the saving of thousands of pounds to the various insurance companies, the paltry sum of £300 per annum, necessary for working expenses, cannot be raised, and Captain Wain has been obliged to notify that, at the expiration of three months, the brigade will have to be disbanded. The duty which devolves upon a fireman is one which calls for great self-denial, and there are few who could cavil at the manner in which the Dunedin Brigade have at all times acquitted themselves. It is to be hoped, then, that the City Council, to whom the expenditure of £40,000 was a small matter, will see their way to providing the sum required for retaining the services of Captain Wain and his staff. It is rather too much to expect those who ungrudgingly give their time and labour for the citizens without recompense, to put their hands in their pockets for the defraying of the expenses attendant on the maintenance of the brigade.

The numerous friends of the Rev. J. B. L. Rolland, S.M., the parish priest of the Grey Valley will be pleased to hear that he has partially recovered from his painful and dangerous illness. Although Father Rolland has not quite regained his usual strength and spirits, he is progressing steadily towards a complete restoration of his health. The rev. gentleman (says the 'Grey River Argus') resumed his clerical duties at Ahaura on Sunday, and we understand he will take an early opportunity of again visiting all parts of the extensive district under his pastoral charge.

The 'Nelson Evening Mail' or the 10th instant, has the following:—"We hear that the Rev. Father Pacilio, from Sydney, on his way to Rome, was, last week, entrusted by the Rev. Father Garin with an address to be presented to his Holiness the Pope,

signed by six boys and six girls, in the name of the pupils of St. Mary's School, Nelson, representing respectively six different nations, namely—One boy and one girl Italian, two others French, two English, two Germans, two Irish, and two Scotch. The address was most beautifully written and illustrated by one of the Sisters. Above and around the heading 'To His Holiness Pope Pius IX.' were to be seen emblems, allegories, &c. Accompanying the address was a little case containing three nuggets of gold, as also gold dust in two little vials, with this inscription—'Though this token of our devotedness is nothing of itself, yet by its purity, we consider it to be an emblem of the love and esteem we bear you, the representative of Jesus Christ, soliciting at the same time, with earnestness, your special blessing.'

We have been requested to notify to those desirous of taking part in the celebration to be held in honor of O'Connell, on the 5th prox., that tickets can be had from Mr. Macedo, Princes-street; the Hibernian, European, and George Hotels, George-street, and at the principal merchants' offices throughout the town.

We have received the prospectus of a new Monthly Magazine which is to be started in the interests of the Hibernian Society in Melbourne. It is to be called "The Monitor; and Hibernian News," and if a title of the promises set forth in the prospectus be adhered to, it will prove a most desirable addition to colonial literature. The first number makes its appearance on the 5th prox., and subsequent issues on the same date of each succeeding month. The new claimant for support has our heartiest wishes for its success and prosperity.

The formal opening of the Lawrence Branch of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society took place on last Monday evening. From a private telegram received in town, we learn that the dinner passed off with great *éclat*; the leading citizens of Lawrence being present. A full report will appear in our next issue.

THE DRAMA.

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women are merely players;
They have their exits, and their entrances."

Exit the Bates; enter the Darrells. Eccles and Money-penny retire at the approach of Romeo and Claud Melnotte, and the audience, which was convulsed at the eccentricities of Foodles and Bamboozle, is hushed to solemn stillness at the tragic fate of the daughter of the Capulets. Such is the stage; and such, in truth, is the stage of life. No matter how great the actor, or how conspicuous the part he may have taken in the drama of life, no sooner has his star disappeared from the firmament than there arises another whose effulgency totally obliterates the memory of that passed away. After holding undisputed sway at the Princess Theatre for almost two months, Mr. and Mrs. Bates took their final leave of a Dunedin audience on Saturday night, and they carry with them the good wishes of all who enjoyed their friendship. On Monday evening the vacancies were filled by the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. George Darrell, who made their bow to a Dunedin audience in Shakespeare's poetic tragedy "Romeo and Juliet." The piece, however, was played in anything but its entirety, a considerable portion of the first and last acts, beside scenes here and there, being eliminated; nevertheless it was put upon the stage in a very creditable manner. Mr. Darrell appeared as Romeo, with Mr. Steele as Mercutio, the splenetic Tybalt being in the hands of Mr. Clinton. To the play-going public of other times—those who have seen her in the palmiest days of the lamented Brooke—Mrs. Darrell was no stranger; and one could scarcely credit that twelve years had passed away—so lightly had the hand of time pressed upon her—when listening to the clear ringing tones which had held the masses entranced more than a decade since. It is unnecessary to criticise the acting of Mrs. Darrell; the public, both at home and in the colonies, have long since pronounced its verdict, and it is quite sufficient to say that, while time has added much to the merit of her personations, she has lost none of that freshness and grace which made her such a favorite in times gone by. Although Mr. Darrell is no stranger to Dunedin, on Monday night he may be said to have made his *début* as a delineator of Shakespeare; and, as might have been expected the old Princess has rarely seen such a number within its walls as assembled to see how he would go through the ordeal. For once rumour had not lied, and, before the curtain dropped upon the first act, the audience became aware that an actor of more than ordinary ability was before them, and the very high eulogiums bestowed upon him by the Northern Press, a tribute deservedly won. 'Tis true Mr. Darrell is not without defects, but they are of such a nature as lie easily within his power to remedy. With a commanding figure, a naturally graceful carriage, and features capable of great facial play, he has everything in his favor, and it is, therefore, to be regretted that at times he assumes a super-majestic stride which borders on the melodramatic, and mars some of his otherwise faultless scenes. On these occasions also, his voice is allowed a similar liberty, and, although naturally flexible and effective, it becomes forced, stagey, and markedly at variance with the truthful and life-like character of his personations. There is no doubt Mr. Darrell has all the elements to make an able actor, for beside being an excellent elocutionist, he neglects not the slightest point which will add to the natural effectiveness of a situation. With plenty of fire and vigor when occasion demands, he is never betrayed into rant, and, though swayed by the most intense and powerful passion, his energy and vehemence is never overstrained. Considering the short experience he has had upon the boards, it speaks volumes for his industry and talent that he should have at this early stage of his career reached a position in his profession which it has taken others of confessed ability years of struggle and toil to attain; and, if we are not much mistaken, the day is not far distant when his foot shall be upon the topmost round of the

ladder. The Friar Laurence of Mr Keogh was a most creditable performance, his make up being so genuine as to deceive many as to his identity. Mr. Steele as Mercutio looked the character to the life, and in the scene where he imitates Peter's attentions to Juliet's nurse was warmly applauded. The other characters call for no especial mention, if we except Mr. Musgrave, whose grotesque attitudes were provocative of much merriment.

On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Darrell appeared as Pauline and Claud in Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons," a piece in which it was expected both would show to much advantage. Mrs. Darrell's impersonation of the haughty and imperious beauty was a finished piece of acting throughout, her love for the Prince being depicted with a winning grace and tenderness as bewitching as her storm of invective was scathing on discovering her betrayer's duplicity. The character has been undertaken by other ladies at the same theatre on recent occasions, but, judged by comparison, Mrs. Darrell's conception and rendering of the vain but true-hearted Pauline was unmeasurably superior to those who have preceded her. Of Mr. Darrell we are unable to speak in the like unmeasured terms of commendation, for although in many parts he exhibited abilities of the highest class, at times he was faulty, and his performance as a whole was not such as we had given him credit for after witnessing his performance on the opening night. Were we asked to point out one particular part to which we take exception, it is more than possible that we would be unable to do so, and our reply should be that the defects were those rather of omission than commission. One cannot see Mr. Darrell on the stage without becoming sensible that he is possessed of high histrionic abilities; but, paradoxically, his Claude Melnotte of Tuesday evening, while serving to confirm that idea, also left the impression that a something was wanting to make it a success. The beautiful description of the Palace of Como, which Bulwer puts into the mouth of the hero, was delivered in a manner which should more atone for the shortcomings to which we have alluded. Low, distinct, and telling every syllable of this magnificent piece of word-painting fell upon the ears of the audience with an effect which was observable in the breathless silence with which it was received. It may be that in the remarks we have made we may be deemed hypercritical, but we disclaim all intention to be so. Mr. Darrell has many, very many excellencies, but he has also some defects, and as those defects in a great measure lie within his power of correction, we deem it our duty to point to them. It is always more pleasing to bestow praise than censure, and in writing of both Mr. and Mrs. Darrell, the balance of labor is sure to lie on the pleasurable side.

"Leah, the Forsaken" was the piece selected for presentation on Wednesday, and although the same play has been produced during the engagement of Mr. Hoskins, the cast was materially different on the two occasions. The Nathan of Mr. Booth was far preferable to that of Mr. Clinton; Mr. Saville was a bad substitute for Mr. Hoskins as the doctor; and the selection of Mr. Huntley for Mr. Keogh, as the old blind Jew, was anything but an improvement. The Leah of Mrs. Darrell is decidedly the character in which she has appeared to most advantage, the scene in the fourth act in which she hurls maledictions on the head of Rudolph being given with an intensity and awe-inspiring vigor which causes a thrill of horror to pervade those who witness it. Mr. Darrell's Rudolph is infinitely superior to his Claude Melnotte, but we feel sure that he has not been seen at his best yet. It has been announced that through the entire engagement no piece will be produced a second time. This, while giving the public plenty of opportunity of judging of the versatility of Mr. and Mrs. Darrell, must be a great strain on the other members of the company, and should be a weighty reason why any shortcomings on their part should be very leniently dealt with.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

WELLINGTON, July 20.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR opened Parliament at 2 o'clock to-day, with the usual ceremonies.

The following is his inaugural speech:—

"HONOURABLE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,—

"I have great pleasure in now, for the first time, meeting the Parliament of New Zealand; and I trust that your deliberations during the present session may tend to advance the well-being and good government of the Colony.

"Since my assumption of the government, I have visited the four great centres of population, and have become personally acquainted with some portions of the Middle Island; and I must congratulate you upon the great energy which has been evidenced, and the rapid strides which have been made towards the development of the resources of this rich and fertile country. The reception which I have everywhere received as Her Majesty's Representative has been most cordial. I observed with the utmost satisfaction the progress which is being made in the construction of those great public works which have been undertaken by the Government under your authority, and I trust the time is not far distant when the industry of the country will receive a fresh impetus by their completion.

"The debt incurred in the formation of railways has indeed been large, but, at the same time, the returns received from those sections already opened are very encouraging, and tend greatly to prove the wisdom of the policy adopted by you.

"Our relations with that section of the native people of the Colony which has been so long estranged from us continue to improve. The recent meeting of Tawhiao with the Native Minister—a meeting sought for and arranged by Tawhiao himself—gives promise that the isolation in which the immediate adherents of the Maori King have hitherto held themselves is about to terminate. The renewed desire of the natives to provide an English education for their children, as

shown by the large increase in the number of schools in native districts, and the general resumption of industrial pursuits give assurance of the maintenance of peace, and of a desire on their part to participate with the European colonists in the general prosperity.

"A communication has been received by telegraph, intimating that a new contract for a steam mail service to and from San Francisco has been made by Sir Daniel Cooper, as representing the Government of New South Wales, and Mr. Russell, as representing the Government of New Zealand, subject to ratification by the Legislatures of the respective Colonies. The contract and papers will be laid before you when received.

"You will be gratified to learn that a contract has been made by Sir Julius Vogel, acting on behalf of this Government, for the laying of a telegraph cable between New South Wales and New Zealand upon terms much more advantageous than were believed, to be attainable when the undertaking was first authorised, and that the Government of New South Wales has become a party to the contract, and has agreed to contribute one-third (£2,500) of the annual subsidy (£7,500).

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,—

"Estimates of expenditure for the current financial year will be laid before you. Whilst providing for the requirements of the public service, these Estimates have been so framed as to secure the utmost economy found to be consistent with the complete efficiency of the several departments.

"The Immigration and Public Works Loan of four millions, authorised by Act in the last session, has been successfully negotiated. The papers relating to this operation will be laid before you without delay.

"It will afford you satisfaction to be informed that the public revenue continues to increase, and that the actual receipts for the past financial year have been considerably in excess of the official estimate.

"HONOURABLE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,—

"In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives in the last session, the necessary measures for the abolition of the Provincial form of Government, and for the establishment of a more thorough form of local government in this the North Island, have been prepared, and will be immediately laid before you. You will be invited to decide whether, taking the circumstances of the Colony into consideration, as well as the present financial condition and future prospects of some of the Provincial Governments in the Middle Island, the operation of the proposed measures may not at once, with general advantage, be so extended as to include the whole of the Provinces.

"In view of the proposed Constitutional changes, and of the approaching termination of the existence of the present Parliament, readjustment of the representation of the people to meet the altered circumstances of the electoral divisions has become necessary. Bills will accordingly be submitted for your consideration amending the law relative to the qualification of electors, and for a readjustment of the representation.

"A bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to stamp duties, and a bill to amend the laws relating to insolvency, will also be laid before you.

"I confide to your earnest attention these and other measures to be brought before, in the hope that the Divine Wisdom will guide your efforts faithfully to discharge your onerous duties."—
"Guardian."

CARDINAL CULLEN AND MR. GLADSTONE.

I CLIP the enclosed from a recent Pastoral of Cardinal Cullen. The sentiments it so well expresses have long been familiar to my mind. It is to be hoped every devout Catholic subject of the Queen will act on the Cardinal's suggestion and send up frequent prayers to God for Mr. Gladstone's conversion. Our religious and the priesthood in particular may well remember him specially in their prayers. I for one should not in the least be surprised to see him enter the Church ere he die. He is a most likely subject: "All that I can say is, that gratitude for past services should make us pray to God to open the eyes of this great statesman to make him understand the depth of the abyss into which he has fallen, to enable him to retrace his steps, and to give him grace and courage to make reparation for the unjust and unmerited charges he has been induced to make against the Church and its superior pastor. God must surely have important purposes yet to serve with so good and sincere a Christian and so great a statesman. He must now see that, in opposing the Catholic Church, he is kicking against the good, and had better desist."
L.A.C.

THE COMING COLONIAL EDUCATION BILL.

It will be news to many that the General Government, as you say in your last issue, intend to give the Colony a new Education Bill, in which the claims of denominational schools to Government aid are to be recognised. You add that you have no faith in the honesty of the General Government in this matter. I like not that word. The present General Government is just as honest as any of its predecessors. It is not the Government but the constituency who are to blame for the existence of the present system of godless public education. A popular Government like ours seldom or never acts on the principle of abstract justice, or the eternal fitness of things. They live on popularity. If they have it not, they die. Whatever a popular majority wills the Government will do, be it a good thing or a bad thing in itself. The people of England have a natural dislike to a purely secular education, and to education rates. The consequence is the British Parliament gives a hearty support to religious schools, though to meet the wishes of many they have also established "Board

Schools" as they are called, supported by a local rate, and in which no religion is taught.

In this colony the various Provincial Governments have established Board Schools alone, and High Schools, from which all religious teaching is excluded, or professedly excluded. They have hitherto persistently refused to aid denominational schools. Now, this must be because a numerical majority of the people are with this state of things or because they have not the courage to oppose it. A very large proportion of the people, probably a majority of them—Anglicans, Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans—entertain a very decided aversion to the present godless system of Government education, and consider the "Board Schools" as no fit place for their children. The Catholics alone have had the pluck and manliness to say so openly. The people of other denominations, for some reason or another, have not yet openly protested against the secular schools, and Government naturally are averse to establish the religious system—in the absence of any extensive public demonstration in its favor. The affair, then, is at the disposal of the people, and you should not denounce the dishonesty of the Government. Let the people do their duty, avow their wish for a religious system of education, such as that established by the Imperial Parliament, and the thing is done. The Government are the servants of the people—rather an offensive way of putting it, but so it is. Let the Catholics everywhere unite to support candidates in favor of religious education. They then may do as they did in Auckland, carry the day in concert with others. They were the means of securing the election of the late John Williamson as Superintendent, because he gave out that he was in favour of religious education in Government schools. But unhappily they were betrayed, and he sanctioned a bill establishing purely secular schools alone, or at least threw the odium of doing so on the Governor, to the great mortification and disgust of his Catholic friends and supporters. The only excuse for him is that he had the will but not the power to redeem his promise or implied pledge. He had a secularist Council to deal with, and left his Catholic friends in the lurch accordingly, his right hand man, Mr. Sheehan, being a Catholic and leader of the secularists, unhappily. Mr. Sheehan, however, at the close of the education debate in the Provincial Council, was forced with a very bad grace to avow his belief that the denominations had strong, and it is presumed he meant just, claims on Govt. for aid to their schools. Mr. Vogel—I beg pardon, Sir Julius Vogel—and Dr. Pollen may now have some reason to concur with Mr. J. Sheehan in that opinion. We shall see. One thing is sure—that they will go with the religious party if they have reason to suspect they are the strongest, not otherwise. "Down with the weak, up with the strong," is their motto—throw justice to the wind. It is the motto of all parliamentary parties. Were the subject not so serious it is ludicrous to see the reluctance and terror with which Protestant leaders approach this subject. They would, and they would not have Govt. aid to their schools. If they got it "those terrible Papists would come in for a share too, and they might get the lion's share, they are so zealous in establishing schools, and conduct them so successfully. We would rather want help than that the 'Papists' should get it." Such, I suspect, is the feeling—not a very amiable one—of our Protestant fellow electors, or many of them, at least, among the "unco gude" in Dunedin. The Scotch are a noble race, and bravely they stand up for the Bible and against the Papists. Their natural sense of justice is sadly perverted by their bigotry and greed together.

Auckland, 6th July.

THE WAIRAU ELECTION.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)

SIR,—What? Is it really imputed as a crime to Catholics that they gave Mr. Ward a "block vote." It is to be hoped they will give a "block vote" to every candidate in favor of a religious system of Government Education. If they do not they will not be true to their faith and to the colony. The division among Protestants is the strength of Catholics at elections. If they keep well together they may do something—if they divide they will do nothing; nothing good. There is surely no law, either moral, religious, or political against Catholics or any other class giving a block vote on critical occasions.—I am, &c.,

UNITY.

T H E J U B I L E E.

INDULT for the Jubilee, granted in an audience by His Holiness on 24th January, 1875, in favour of the Faithful living in Missionary Countries.

Whereas in many heretical and infidel countries there are no churches, and in others there are not so many as appear necessary from the Apostolic letters for the promulgation of the Jubilee of Our Most Holy Lord, Pius IX., by Divine Providence, Pope, dated 24th December, 1874, and lately published, which begin *Gravibus Ecclesiae* to be visited by the faithful living outside the Holy City in order that they may gain the Jubilee, and whereas, it may also happen that, on account of various reasons, the prescribed visits to the churches cannot be repeated, many of the faithful in those countries would be deprived of the useful and salutary treasure of the Jubilee, unless due provision be made for them by Apostolic authority. Our Most Holy Father, considering these things, through me, the undersigned, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, in his goodness, has granted to all the patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, Vicars Apostolic and Superiors of all missions, the power which they also can delegate to their priests of proroguing, even for two years, if necessary, the time for gaining the Indulgence of the Jubilee, and also of dispensing as regards the number of the churches to be visited, and of the visits to be made by the faithful. They are even authorized to commute whenever necessary, all those

works enjoined into some fast, or into the recital of some pious prayers—the obligation of Sacramental Confession still remaining in force for children who have not yet been admitted to Holy Communion; and for adults also the obligation of receiving Holy Communion; and, besides, for all, the obligation of praying for the prosperity and triumph of the Catholic Church and the Apostolic See, for the extirpation of heresies, for the conversion of all in error, for the peace and unity of all Christian people, and for the intentions of his Holiness.

Given at Rome, in the Palace of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, 24th January, 1875.

(Signed) JOHN SIMBONI, Secretary.

A NUT FOR THE 'STAR' TO CRACK.

THE fact that the Catholics in Germany are being persecuted has been brought home to the English mind in a rather strange way. When our fellow-creatures are suffering, Englishmen do not first inquire who and what they are. The instinct of charity rises uppermost, and the fact that suffering is being endured is sufficient to call it forth. It seems to have at last settled into the English mind that, justly or unjustly, the German Bishops are suffering persecution, and a large number of Catholic priests are in actual want. This was sufficient. A large sum was subscribed by both Catholics and Protestants, and was sent to their succour, when lo! orders came from Prince Bismarck that the sufferers were not to be relieved. It seems that to be an honest Catholic in Germany is to be not only beyond the pale of law, but beyond the pale of Christian charity! This must seem strange coming from Bismarck, whom Protestants had hitherto regarded as the great champion of toleration. The conviction is gradually dawning upon the Protestant mind that a real and active persecution—so active that the blows cannot even be softened by Christian charity—is being perpetrated. Some months ago the whole of the London press vied with each other in applauding everything Prince Bismarck did. Now they are expressing fears that he has overshot the mark; that he has overstated his case; that, after all, his charges against the Catholic Church are groundless. Protestants are beginning to see through his pretexts, and to discern that far other motives than fear lest German unity should be endangered are at the bottom of Bismarck's policy. The fact that he will not tolerate Christian charity in the Empire implies a hatred of Christianity itself, rather than anything else.—Sydney 'Freeman.'

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A CURE FOR INSOMNIA.—Mr. Frank Buckland has come across a sovereign specific for insomnia. When unable to slumber, he eats two or three raw onions, with the result that the drowsy god, probably attracted by the fragrance of the sleep-compelling root, forthwith hovers in the air. For such weaklings as might object to a meal of raw onions at bedtime, the Spanish variety, stewed, is recommended. Among other remedies that may be tried by the sleepless is a hard-boiled egg or a bit of bread-and-cheese eaten immediately before going to bed, and followed up by a glass of wine or milk, "or even water," adds Mr. Buckland, with a palpable shudder. Should these fail to effect, another cure may be attempted. This was confided to Dean Buckland by the late Dr. Wilberforce, when Bishop of Oxford, and consists in repeating very slowly the vowels A, E, I, O, which are to be faintly pronounced with each inspiration and expiration.

DISCOVERY OF IRON ORE.—A very rich bed of iron ore has been discovered in Nordland, in the Arctic part of Norway. The ore, which is what is called bloodstone, gives from 50 to 67 per cent of iron, and is free from phosphorus and sulphur. It is expected that this new bed will produce quite as much and as good metal as the famous mines as Dannemora, in Sweden; and the fact that it lies only a Norse mile from the little seaport of Bodo, a haven which is never frozen over, makes it of great commercial importance. A Swedish speculator has already bought the right of working the mines.

ABOUT SPIDERS.—Prof. E. S. Morse says:—Only the female spiders spin webs. They own all the real estate, and the males have to lead a vagabond life, under stones and in other obscure hiding places. If they come about the house so often as to bore the ruling sex, they are mercilessly killed and eaten. The spider's skin is as unyielding as the shells of lobsters and crabs, and is shed from time to time in the same way to accommodate the animal's growth. If you poke over the rubbish in a female spider's backyard, among her cast off corsets you will find the jackets of the males who have paid for their sociality with their lives—trophies of her barbarism as scalps show the savage nature of the red man.

THE CARRIER-PIGEON.—The carrier-pigeon, when travelling never feeds. If the distance be long, it flies on without stopping, and at last arrives thin, exhausted, almost dying. If corn be presented to it, it refuses, contenting itself with drinking a little water, and then sleeping. Two hours later it begins to eat with great moderation, and sleeps again immediately afterwards. If its flight has been very long, the pigeon will proceed in this manner for forty-eight hours before recovering its normal state of feeding.

MATRIMONY.—Every woman has some chance of being married. It may be one chance to fifty against, or it may be ten to one in her favor. But whatever that is, representing her entire chance at 100, her particular chance at certain defined periods is estimated to be in the following ratio:—When between 15 and 20 years of age she has 14½ per cent. of her whole probability; when between 20 and 25 she has 52 per cent; between 25 and 30, 18 per cent. After 30 years she has lost 84½ per cent. of her chance, but until 35 she has still 6½ per cent. Between 35 and 40 it is 3½ per cent; and for each succeeding five years is respectively 2½, ¾, and ¼ per cent. At any rate after 60 it

is 1-10th of 1 per cent., or 1-1000th of her chance of a chance—a pretty slender figure, but figures are often slender at that age.

A COMPLIMENT.—Rector.—“Well, Thomas, and what did you think of the bishop’s sermon last Sunday?” Tumbas.—“Sorr, oi didn’t loike it a bit; it was by fur too plain and simple to suit me; oi loikes a sermon whut jumbles the jodgement, and confoozles the senses, and oi never come acrost one to come up to yerself for preachin’ they!”

THE FAMILY ALBUM.—There is a sort of delirious joy in looking over a family album with a sprained back, which occasionally and unexpectedly drops through your fingers, leaving a couple of cousins in one hand and aunts in the other, and the balance of the family under the chair.—The first picture is of an old gentleman with an expression of wary cautiousness in his face as if he was engaged in dodging a wild bull, and was somewhat doubtful of the result.—Opposite him is the grandmother, a patient looking lady in a black dress, with a book in one hand and a pair of spectacles in the other. There is a feeble but well-meaning effort to look safe in her face.—On the next leaf is a middle-aged man, looking as if he had been suddenly shot through the roof of a starch factory and had been landed in the middle of a strange country.—Opposite is the picture of his wife, who having heard a rumor of the catastrophe has made up her mind to be prepared for the worst.—Then follow the children; little girls looking so prim as to make you squirm, and little boys with their eyes turned on their noses, and with an expression on their faces of unearthly solemnity.—Then follow uncles taken in their overcoats, with a spreading inclination in their clothes, hair, and face as if they were bound to get their moneys’ worth; and aunts with warts on their noses, and varnish in their hair, and preposterous lace collars about their necks.—Then there is the bashful young man penned opposite an aggressive young lady whom heaven and some married women have designed for each other.—There are also the pictures of Cousin Alexander and his wife, who stopped here when on their tour, and no young man looks at him without retiring and registering a terrible vow never to get married.—Then there are two or three fine looking corsairs of no particular identity, and several broken-spirited women with their babes in their arms, directly or indirectly related to the owners of the album; and the exhibition closes.

A THRILLING STORY.—The ‘Pictorial World,’ in its “After-dinner Talk,” gives, in connection with a paper respecting the wreck of the Birkenhead, the following Bristol anecdote:—“There is an old sea-captain at Bristol whose hair is snow white, and who, not yet free from the paralysis of fear, cannot write his name, and cannot either look at or talk of the sea. I will tell you why. He was once in a boat’s crew, in mid ocean, saved from a burning wreck, in company with a lawless set of desperate men and his son, a lad of fifteen years. They were in a fearful plight, and, having tossed about for days and days, and starved with hunger, and mad for human blood. It was settled that one of the crew must die—they must have flesh and blood. They cast lots, and the lot fell on the captain’s son. It was believed there was foul play at this terrible lottery. So it was arranged that the boy was to be killed, and in such a manner that the young blood might be sustaining for the miserable creatures. Then ‘up spoke the captain, and up spoke he,’ as the song says, and he offered his life instead of that of his son. He begged the crew on his knees to kill him and to save the lad. The crew refused. They wanted to kill the boy. The captain bit his lips, and felt in his pocket. Thank God! there was the revolver, safe, and loaded. Then the captain spoke again, and asked that he might be allowed to kill his son in his own fashion. He would not allow him to be bled to death, but would shoot his boy, and blow his own brains afterwards. The crew refused. They were desperate, brutal, and determined to do their worst. The captain felt in his pocket and gripped the revolver. When the biggest ruffian of the lot advanced to harm the lad, the father, leaning forward, shot his antagonist, and the brute’s body fell into the sea. Then, putting the boy behind him, his father determined to see out the other barrels, but at that instant a sail appeared, and they were all saved. This is a true story. The hero of it lives in Bristol. He is alive and well. But his hair, jet black before, turned white at that grim visitant, and he never went to sea again. It maddens him.”

THE POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF.—Until the reign of the Empress Josephine, a handkerchief was thought in France so shocking an object that a lady would never have dared to use it before any one. The word even was carefully avoided in refined conversation. An actor who would have used a handkerchief on the stage, even in the most tearful moments of the play, would have been unmercifully hissed; and it was only in the beginning of the present century that a celebrated actress dared to appear with a handkerchief in her hand. Having to speak of this handkerchief in the course of the piece, she could never summon enough courage to call it by its true name, but referred to it as a light tissue. A few years later, a translation of one of Shakespeare’s plays by Alfred de Vigny having been acted, the word handkerchief was used for the first time on the stage, amid cries of indignation from a great part of the house. I doubt if even to-day French elegants would carry handkerchiefs if the wife of Napoleon I. had not given the signal for adopting them. The Empress Josephine, although really lovely, had ugly teeth. To conceal them she was in the habit of carrying small handkerchiefs adorned with costly laces which she continually raised gracefully to her lips. Of course all the ladies of the Court followed her example, and handkerchiefs have rapidly become an important and costly part of the feminine toilette; so much so that the price of a single handkerchief of the trousseau of the Duchess of Edinburgh would make the fortune of a necessitous family.

A SPIDER’S BRIDGE.—The way in which a spider spins and uses his web is often very remarkable. A writer in the ‘Hearth and Home’ gives this curious instance. One chilly day, he says, I was left at home alone, and after I was tired of reading Robinson Crusoe, I caught a spider and brought him into the house to play with. Funny kind of playmate, wasn’t it? Well, I took a wash-

basin and fastened up a stick in it like a liberty-pole or a vessel’s mast, and then poured in water enough to turn the mast into an island for my spider, whom I named Crusoe, and put on the mast. As soon as he was fairly cast away, he anxiously commenced running round to find the road to the mainland. He’d scamper down the mast to the water, stick out a foot, get it wet, shake it, run round the stick, and try the other side, and then run back up to the top again. Pretty soon it became a serious matter with Mr. Robinson, and he sat down to think it over. As in a moment he acted as if he wanted to shout for a boat, and was afraid he was going to be hungry, I put a little molasses on a stick. A fly came, but Crusoe wasn’t hungry for flies just then. He was home-sick for his web in the corner of the wood-shed. He went slowly down the pole to the water and touched it all round, shaking his feet like pussy when she wets her stockings in the grass, and suddenly a thought appeared to strike him. Up he went like a rocket to the top and commenced playing circus. He held one foot in the air, then another, and turned round two or three times. He got excited and nearly stood on his head before I found out what he knew, and that was this, that the draft air made by the fire would carry alone ashore on which he could escape from his desert island. He pushed out a web that went floating in the air until it caught on the table. Then he hauled on the rope until it was tight, struck it several times to see if it was strong enough to hold him, and walked ashore. I thought he had earned his liberty, so I put him back in his wood-shed again.

WHAT THE LEAF DOES.—It pumps water from the ground through the thousands of tubes in the stem of the tree, and sends it into the atmosphere in the form of unseen mist, to be condensed and fall in showers; the very water that, were it not for the leaf, would sink in the earth, and find its way through subterranean channels to the sea. And thus it is that we see it works to give us the “early and the latter rain.” It works to send the rills and streams, like lines of silver, down the mountain and across the plain. It works to pour down the larger brooks, which turn the wheels that energize the machinery which gives employment to millions—commerce stimulated and wealth accumulated and intelligence disseminated through the agency of this wealth. The leaf does it all. It has been demonstrated that every square inch of leaf lifts 0.035 of an ounce every twenty-four hours. Now, a large forest tree has about five acres of foliage, or 6,272,630 square inches. This being multiplied by 0.035 (the amount pumped by every inch) gives us the result—2,253 ounces, or eight barrels. The trees on an acre give 800 barrels in twenty-four hours. An acre of grass, or clover, or grain, would yield about the same result. The leaf is a worker, too, in another field of labor, where we seldom look—where it works for the good of man in a most wonderful manner. It carries immense quantities of electricity from the earth to the clouds and from the clouds to the earth. Rather dangerous business, transporting lightning, but it is particularly fitted for this work. Did you ever see a leaf entire as to its edges? It is always pointed, and these points, whether they be large or small, are just fitted to handle this dangerous agent. These tiny fingers seize upon it and carry it away with ease and wonderful dispatch. There must be no delay; it is “time freight.” True, sometimes it gathers up more than the trunk can carry, and in the attempt to crowd and pack the baggage, the trunk gets terribly shattered and we say that lightning struck the tree; but it had been struck a thousand times before. This time it was overworked.—‘American Entomologist.’

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.—The famous “attack in line,” whereby so many victories were gained for England, was invented by the unfortunate James II. when he was Duke of York and High Admiral. Nay, the very regulations now in force are taken almost word for word from James’ own instructions. Pepy’s says: “He raised the navy of England from the lowest state to importance.” See Nice and Gilberts’ Outlines of Clarke’s Life of James II.; Pepy’s Diary; Dublin ‘Review,’ November, 1840.—Kepler, the astronomer, though a Protestant, was obliged to fly from his co-religionists and take refuge with a Catholic prince, who allowed him a pension.—Jean Paul Richter, the great German novelist, also a Protestant, received a pension of one thousand dollars from Von Dalberg, a Catholic bishop, which the latter paid out of his own pocket for two years, and then secured its being paid him by the State. Richter petitioned the King for a pension in vain. So much for Popish intolerances!

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER COLLARS.—There are, it is thought, about 8,000 girls employed in America in the manufacture of paper collars, one-fourth of whom are under fifteen years of age. The youngest children bend the collars, and perform many other details of the work. The swiftness and skill attained by some of the older girls in counting and putting up the collars is truly astonishing. One whom I saw at work counts and boxes 20,000 in a day of ten hours. Another, whose business it is to paste lining on the button-holes of the collars (three on each), lined 5,000 as a day’s work. The making of paper boxes employs, at least, 1,000 children.—‘Papermaker’s Journal.’

“Egles” writes in the ‘Australasian’:—“One of the richest and, at the same time, one of the most ignorant and grasping of all those who have amassed large fortunes out of sheep, had occasion to go to Sydney. He fully prepared himself for the voyage with a large paper of sandwiches. When the dinner-bell rang he regaled himself on these, and the water from the carafe. The voyage was long—the sandwiches were getting very dry (sandwiches three times a day are, under any circumstances, monotonous), and the economical passenger was getting desperately hungry. Looking down the cabin hatch, a handsome dinner smoked upon the board, and the traveller felt tempted to regale himself. Calling the steward, he enquired thus:—“I say, steward, the soup’s gone; if I went down now, how much would I have to pay?” “Nothing at all, sir; meals are all included in the passage money.” How that forbearing squatter then expressed himself it would be unparliamentary to repeat.

GENERAL NEWS.

Perhaps the most impressive sermons that are preached against intemperance now-a-days, are those delivered by judges from the bench. The English judges in particular, seem very outspoken and practical in their denunciation of a vice which lies at the root of most of the crimes which men commit against their fellows. Recently one of them said: "The places of judicature which I have long held in this kingdom, have given me opportunities to observe the original cause of the enormities that have been committed for the space of over twenty years; and, by due observation, I have found that if the murders, manslaughters, burglaries, robberies, riots, tumults, adulteries, fornications, and other enormities that have happened in that time were divided into five parts, four of them have been the occasions and products of excessive drinking in taverns and alehouse meeting." No doubt our own judges could offer testimony equally emphatic against this degrading vice.

The 'Journal de Bruxelles' publishes the following article concerning Archbishop McCloskey's new dignity: "Some years ago Lincoln—who was destined to die an unhappy death—was President of the United States. The statesman foresaw the intention of Pius IX., and the act which he has accomplished to-day. He sent to Rome a well-known diplomat who called upon Cardinal Antonelli, and as he only spoke English, he used as interpreter one of my friends, who told the cardinal that President Lincoln begged the Pope to give cardinals to the United States, as America would gladly see the Catholic Church in her dominions possess the same splendor she does in Europe. The diplomat asked also to be permitted to make his demand in person of the Pope. Cardinal Antonelli was amazed, and replied, 'But the Pope has never sent a cardinal to America.' 'The very reason why they ought to do so now; but we do not want his Holiness to send us a cardinal; we want American cardinals, American, mind you, American cardinals.' He repeated the word 'American' in that dry tone peculiar to his countrymen. 'The United States are very far off,' exclaimed the Secretary of State; 'how could the American cardinals get to Rome in time for the conclaves?' 'Has your Eminence ever been to America?' 'No, certainly not.' 'I have just come thence. I have been there six times. It took me nine days to go from New York to Southampton, and five more to perform the journey from Southampton to here. The United States are at the doors of Rome. You speak of conclaves. Why in days gone by it took a cardinal a month to go from Seville or Dublin to Rome, now they come in a few days, and we are only in the abc of rapid transit.' The Cardinal could not see it in this light at all, and repeated his objections, but yielded at last to the diplomat's request to be led into the presence of the Pope, who manifested quite different views from those of Antonelli, and said, 'I think President Lincoln is a great man, and that he is quite right. And, indeed, Eminence, I have always thought God reserved me the consolation of endowing America with Princes of the Church. Remember, I am the first of the successors of St. Peter who has ever been to America.' The greatness of the Pope's character was easily seen in his trait. He received the American diplomat with kindness, made him presents, and, moreover, gave him a mosaic table for President Lincoln, and accepted the idea of creating at a future and convenient date an American cardinal."

Modern "Civilization," heaven save the mark, is not an object of special reverence in Dr. Brownson's eyes. He sums up American and English civilization in the following pregnant paragraph: "England is the best representative of modern civilization, and, after England or Great Britain, comes our own Republic. England is precisely the country in which we find the greatest poverty and the most squalid wretchedness; and hundreds and thousands of workmen and women in our own country are out of work because there is no work for them to do, and must starve unless kept alive by public or private charity. Moral principles are sacrificed to material interests, and with them the material interests themselves. The said result of modern civilization in the material order, in relation to the well-being of the laboring classes, as evinced by the frequent strikes and destructive combinations to which they are driven, is a sad commentary on "modern civilization" and the "modern ideas."

Those Jesuits who are at the bottom of every plot of the Catholic Church to stifle science have recently been conducting themselves in a manner to call for the severest censure from every enlightened opponent of "Romanism." The conduct of a pair of Jesuits is thus fully portrayed by our East Indian contemporary, the 'Indo European Correspondence': "Some of our readers may occasionally come across persons who still believe that the Catholic Church is the deadly foe of science and enlightenment, and that if she had her way we should be all obliged to believe that the earth is flat and that the sun moves round it. Yet some of these persons may have seen in the 'Times' not long ago something about an astronomical instrument of M. Jansson's. Of this instrument the 'Times' says: 'We are not afraid of hearing that it has failed at Kerguelen; for Father Perry, in whose hands it is, is one of the only men of the English expedition long accustomed to the use of astronomical instruments.' Now this 'Father Perry' is a Jesuit of the English Province. The 'Times' also contains a notice of a work on geology (probably the one mentioned in our item of news from Belgium in the present number of our paper) which has been 'crowned' by the Royal Academy of Belgium. Few will suspect that the author is a Belgian Jesuit."

The Irrepressible Conflict of the present day, were we told, is between science and the Church. It is to be noted, however, that it is the "scientists" who tell us this. It is provoking, however, that "Catholics won't serve not a red." They deny the conflict and declare that if it existed, so much the worse for science. We commend this passage from Dr. Brownson's latest 'Review' to our readers. "Well, gentlemen, what truth of science do you allege the Church prohibits, opposes, or contradicts in her teaching? We do not ask what theory, hypothesis, conjecture or guess of so-called scientists she refuses to accept; but what fact or truth

that you yourselves dare pretend is scientifically certain and unquestionable, that conflicts with her teaching, or which she anathematizes. Think, gentlemen, examine your own minds, and precise your own thoughts. Can you name one? Suffer me to tell you that you cannot. I have no pride in the fact, but I belonged to your party before I became a Christian, and I find, in reading you works, nothing, no thought, no theory, no hypothesis, or conjecture even, bearing on the conflict you speak of, that I was not familiar with before any of you were heard of, and before some of you, it may be, were born. You are none of you original thinkers: you are notorious plagiarists. My own youth was fed with the literature from which you pilfer, and my young mind was nourished with the absurd and blasphemous theories and speculations which you are putting forth at present as something new, original, and profound—as science even,—but which had become an old story with me long before you reproduced them. We know, minus a few details of variations of phrase, all you can say in favor of your pretended science, and all you can maintain against the Church. Were we not trained in Boston, 'the Hub of the Universe,' at a time when it was really the focus of all sorts of modern ideas, good bad and indifferent? What have any of you to teach one who participated in the Boston intellectual movement from 1830 to 1844? We Bostonians were a generation ahead of you. We have the right to speak with confidence, and we tell you beforehand that you have no truth the Church denies, and that you disprove or demonstrated the falsity of no doctrine the Church teaches."

From the Dunolly 'Express' we clip the following, the writer of which would appear to have known New Zealand's present guiding spirit in his more obscure days:—"Nuttall, who was then publishing the 'Advertiser' at Maryborough, brought a plant to Dunolly, and the paper was called the 'Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser.' Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining an editor and reporters, and Mr. Nuttall applied to me to supply the paper articles and news. I was then so much engaged that I could not spare the time, and told him so, when he said that the same contributions I sent to other journals would do for him. I did not exactly see the force of this brilliant idea, and he had to seek elsewhere for the help. He at length obtained an editor, whose articles created great fun in the town, being among the richest things ever seen in print. Subsequently a gentleman, who has since made a great stir in New Zealand, and who has there mounted to the very top of the political ladder assumed the editorship of the paper, and it was then one of the best conducted provincial journals in the colony. Prior to this the gentleman referred to kept a small chemist's shop at the Hard Hills, and the difference between both his fortune and appearance then, and since, is somewhat remarkable. Certainly no one would have thought that he was likely to be the Premier of any colony, and much less that he would make one of the most daring statesmen that the colonies have ever seen. Not only has this been the case, but he has actually received the honor of knighthood, and his aptitude for negotiating loans is something surprising even to those who have considerable experience in that line. Victoria has overlooked the merits of more than one man, who, when he was lost to it, developed extraordinary talents. That the gentleman of whom I speak is a man of consummate ability, and that his talents were much underrated in this Colony, there cannot be a doubt. He did commence a political career here, but it was it under the wrong auspices, and he never managed even to get into the House. Little did the party whose cause he espoused, know their man, or they would have moved both heaven and earth to have got him elected."

A discussion on the best means of ventilating the Channel tunnel has arisen, one authority maintaining that the use of coke as a fuel for the locomotives must not be thought of, and that some other motive power than steam must be adopted. To renew the air once an hour the draught through it must be at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It is well to consider these things beforehand, but it may with confidence be asserted that if the tunnel can be built it can be ventilated.

The ex-Empress Eugenie and her son are in Madrid, on a visit to her imperial majesty's mother, the Countess de Montijo.

Bigr. Martin, Bishop of Paderborn, has received an address of felicitation and devotion, signed by 85,000 members of his flock.

Father Capececiattro, of the Oratorio of Naples, has written a book upon Gladstone's recent publication, which is very highly spoken of in the Italian press.

The London 'Telegraph' in commenting on the elevation of Dr. Manning, remarks: "Upon a continent (America) which holds State Churches in abhorrence, and has enshrined 'freedom to worship God' among the fundamental axioms of its policy, it is worthy remark that no faith is making greater progress than that over which the Holy Father at Rome presides."

An Italian deputy, Signor Tamajor, member for Messina, recently informed the Parliament assembled in Rome, that the conditions of the prisons in Italy under the present regime, was infinitely worse than it was under the Bourbons. "I have myself visited them, and I am certain I am justified in declaring them utterly abominable, far worse than they were when visited by Mr. Gladstone. In two rooms, for instance, which are really too small to contain 80 persons, they now crowd 380. The stench in these places is horrible beyond the power of words. Three times I have appealed to the Minister of the Interior about this, but I have never been answered by his excellency. The state of the Northern Italian prisons is equally bad, and until something is done for their amelioration, we shall be disgraced in the face of Europe."

According to the 'Iron Age,' a wedge or plate of iron has been found imbedded in the masonry of the great Pyramid, the indications being that it must have been wrought in the age of Cheops, placed by some authorities as far back as 5,100 years ago. This makes the use of iron 2,500 years more ancient than it is supposed to be, and affords opportunity for explaining the cutting of the sharp and well-defined hieroglyphics on porphyry, granite, and other hard stones employed in the construction of Egyptian pyramids, temples, and tombs.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS,

Consisting of over

FIVE HUNDRED CASES,

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

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

Cheap Hosiery
Cheap Silks
Cheap Mantles
Cheap Millinery
Cheap Winceys
Cheap Tartans
Cheap Tartans

Cheap Boys' Clothing
Cheap Men's Clothing
Cheap Underclothing
Cheap Skirts
Cheap Waterp roofs
Cheap Hats and Caps
Cheap Ties, Co lars, &c.

TWENTY-FIVE CASES New Tweeds and Cloths added to the Tailoring Department. Perfect fit Guaranteed.

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

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

HUGH DEVINER,

GREAT KING-ST.,
DUNEDIN.

Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Farrier.
Jobbing work in all its branches attended to.
Orders from the country will receive prompt and careful attention.

Charges strictly moderate.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

BUY only of the Manufacturer.—E. K. M'LISKIEY, Boot Manufacturer, Rattray street, having enlarged his stock and premises, and having all the labor-saving appliances in connection with the trade, is prepared to make every description of Boots and Shoes at lowest possible prices.

All work guaranteed.

WILLIAM MUDGE,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

GREAT KING-ST.,

(Opposite Red Lion Brewery),
DUNEDIN.

All orders executed in first-class style, with the utmost promptitude. Repairing neatly executed. Charges strictly moderate.

JONES, BASCH, AND CO

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin:

WANTED TO SELL

DRAIN PIPES of every description,
Flower Pots, Chimney Tops, Fountains, Vases, Butter Crockets, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES.

DAILY COACH TO BLUESKIN

DAILY COACH TO WAIKOUAITI

DAILY COACH TO PALMERSTON

At Half-past One.

T. M. SMITH, and Co

ALL HIM, Furniture and Cabinet Maker,
Wholesale and Retail. Furniture and Cane-bottom Chairs, &c., neatly repaired and made to order, at moderate prices. Manufactory—Stafford Street. N.B.—Country orders promptly attended to.

BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD STREET.

COSSENS AND BLACK
Engineers, Millwrights, Blacksmiths,
and agricultural Implement Makers. Small
Steam Engines and all kinds of machines made
and repaired. Every description of wrought
iron work.

JAMES RUSSELL,

SADDLER,

(Opposite the Museum),

GREAT KING-ST.,

DUNEDIN.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

THE proprietor of this new and commodious Hotel, having built it in the best and most improved manner in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, desires to inform visitors to Dunedin that they will find very superior accommodation at this establishment.

JOHN CARROLL, Proprietor.

THOS. H. WOODCOCK

Collector,

Rent and General Commission Agent,
Temporary Office,

(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.

WANTED Known—Pavelotich's Piggery and Marine Store is about to be opened at Brockanui with a Poultry Yard and Fish-curing Establishment; in connection also, sportsmen will find wild ducks as well as pigeons for shooting matches. Refreshment of every description may be had. Easy distance from town by road or boat.

W. & J. OLIVER,

BIRD FANCIERS,

ORNAMENTAL AND PLAIN CAGE

MAKERS,

(Next the Robert Burns Hotel.)

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

SEEDS OF ALL SORTS.

Advice given on the Treatment, Diseases, and General Management of Birds—*Gratis*.

GREAT KING STREET BUTCHERY.

JAMES BAIN,
PROPRIETOR.

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

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets,
DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor of the above Hotel, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage accorded him for the last seven years, begs to inform his friends and the Public that, in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, he has made large and extensive improvements to his premises. The bedrooms, both single and double, will be found lofty and thoroughly well ventilated. A Bathroom is provided.

Visitors may depend on receiving the strictest attention to their comforts, and will find that the scale of charges has been regulated on the most moderate scale.

PATRICK O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

MR. W. M. HENDRSEN

SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

PRINCES STREET,

(Next Messrs Burton Bros.)

DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS HANNIGAN

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

TEAGUE

PAINTER, GLAZIER, AND GENERAL

HOUSE DECORATOR,

SIGN AND TICKET WRITER,

Next Shamrock Hotel,

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHN GOLLAH,

BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,

TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered all over the city and suburbs free of charge. All goods of the best quality.

Prices strictly moderate.

R. H. LONG,

(Late with Johnston)

GENERAL IRONMONGER.

Builders' Ironmongery, Carpenters' Tools and every description of Furnishing Hardware. Neats' Foot, Colza, Castor, and Kerosene Oils.

EDINBURGH HOUSE.
(Two doors from the British Hotel),
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

SMITH & JOHNSTON,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

WANTED the Working Men of Dunedin and surrounding districts to know that **SMITH & JOHNSTON** have taken those new and centrally situated premises **EDINBURGH HOUSE**, George street, and have opened out with one of the best assorted Stocks of Mens', Youths', and Boys' Clothing ever yet offered to the public. Tailors having the best knowledge in buying clothing, we therefore have done our best and bought at a very great discount for cash, and are now able to give the public a first-class article at a very low price.

N.B.—Every care will be taken, and no expense spared, to make the Tailoring Department a success.

THE GREEN ISLAND TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES T O U L wishes most respectfully to intimate to his numerous friends and customers that he has removed to Green Island, where he will have greater facilities for executing orders. He now takes this opportunity to return thanks to his many friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage hitherto accorded him, and trusts by his unremitting attention to business—turning out all orders in his usual first-class style—to merit even a larger share of public support.

Drapery and Ladies' underclothing in great variety. A large and well selected stock of Mens', Youths', and Boys' Clothing bought cheap, and which will be as a bargain.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Funds £4,500,000
Annual Revenue, more than 1,000,000
Insurances in Force 150,000,060

All kinds of Fire Insurance at

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
HENDERSON, LAW, & CO., Agents.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY
TIMBER YARD.

CITY PRICES.

Just over the Toll Bar,

M'LEAN & CO.,

MILITARY HAIR-CUTTING
SALOON,
GEORGE STREET.

M. TAYLOR,

From Truett'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.

MATTHEW HAY,
AUCTIONEER,

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

All orders entrusted to M. Hay will receive prompt attention.

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,
ETTRICK, BENDER BURN.

The above Hotel has been newly erected, at great expense, and is now one of the most commodious and comfortably furnished wayside hostleries in the province. The bedrooms are fitted up luxuriously, and are large and airy. The Bill of Fare contains sufficient variety to suit all tastes. The proprietor is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure the patronage of the travelling public. Commodious Stabling, attended to by an experienced and attentive groom.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

D. FERGUSON,

PLUMBER AND TINSMITH,

MAIN SOUTH ROAD,
MILTON.

TOKOMAIRO FELLMONGERY,

JAMES B. SCANLAN, Proprietor,

Is a Cash Buyer of Wool, Sheepskins, Hides and Tallow at highest current rates.

JAMES B. SCANLAN.

BRIDGE HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

JOSEPH MURPHY, Proprietor.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto accorded him, the Proprietor begs to state that every effort will be made by him to deserve a continuance of the same.

Good Stabling and commodious Sale-yards.

NOTICE.

KAITANGATA FELLMONGERY:

THE undersigned is a Cash Purchaser of Hides, Skins, and Tallow at current rates.

JOHN TOBIN, Proprietor.

HAYES & KOFOED,

BLACK HORSE BREWERY,

WEATHERSTONES,

TUAPEKA.

FRANK PELL,

BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT,

PRINCES STREET (Cutting).

Agent for Robins and M'Leod's Soap and Candle Works,

CENTRAL CITY COAL DEPOT.

WANTED the public to know that the cheapest and best Coals can be had on the shortest notice at the Central City Coal Depot, Great King street. Orders may be left at Weir and Samson's, George street; R. Mercer's, Princes street south; or at receiving Box, Inglis's Corner, High street.
CLARKE & TEMPLETON,
GREAT KING STREET,
Dunedin.

DUNEDIN BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.

WANTED every one to try Spray's Bottled Ale and Porter—equal to any imported.

E. SPRAY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to make advances from £20 and upwards on Freehold, Leasehold, and Rural Land on personal security, the deposit of Title Deeds, Bills of Ladings, Share, Scrip, &c., &c., at the lowest possible rates. Bills discounted without delay.

H. NASHLSKI,

Loan and Discount Office, Rattray Street.
Entrance next to P. Adair's, Watchmaker.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

THOMAS STEWART

(For about 11 years with A. R. Livingston), Intends commencing Business shortly as **BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, &c.** in the South Australian Hall, Princes-street North (opposite Herbert, Haynes, & Co.)

Full particulars in future advertisement.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE

Mrs. WM. MURLEY, Maclaggan-street

(Late Economic Printing Works),

BEGS to intimate to the Gentry and Public of Dunedin and vicinity that, at the request of several ladies, she has **OPENED** a Registry Office for domestic servants, and as she purposes only recommending those of irreproachable character, and devoting close attention to orders, she hopes to merit a share of patronage.

M. MARSHALL
Importer of—

Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

MATTHEW FOGARTY,

Proprietor of Mornington Hotel, Mornington. (Ten minutes' walk from Post Office, Dunedin.)

M. F. wishes to intimate to his Friends and the Public that the quality of his drinks cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

N.B.—For Sale this Spring (1875)—a large quantity of Fruit Trees, three and four years old. Also ornamental shrubs, of best description. Prices moderate.

W. BARNES & CO.,
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,

FORTH STREET, DUNEDIN.

W. B. & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin and the public generally, that they have commenced Business as above, and trust, that by Supplying the Best Article at the lowest possible Price, to secure a share of Public Support.

All Orders sent to the above Address will receive prompt attention.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.

FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

SURGEON CUNNINGHAM,

May be Consulted Daily

at

OSBORNE HOUSE, ST. ANDREW ST

Hours—10 till 12, and 4 till 6, and 8 till 9.

BASKETS! BASKETS!

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN,

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,

Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Asher's.)

KENSINGTON HOTEL
DUNEDIN,

TIMOTHY HAYES, Proprietor.

In the above comfortable and old-established hotel travellers and others will find every comfort and convenience. Wines, Spirits, and Beers of Choicest brand

TIMOTHY HAYES

F. T. VANHEMERT,
M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.,

CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &c.

DUNEDIN.

S T: K I L D A H O T E L,
St. KILDA, near DUNEDIN.
J. P. JONES Proprietor.

This new and substantial Hotel is situate at the junction of Hillside and roads. It offers accommodation second to none in the Colony, being fitted up after the best and most improved method. The bedrooms are kept scrupulously clean, are lofty, and have good ventilation. It commands splendid views of all the beautiful scenery around the City, Harbour, and adjoining Townships; while, being in close proximity to the ocean, it offers special inducements to those in ill health, or desirous of inhaling the wholesome and invigorating breezes of the South Pacific during the season.

All drinks kept are pure and unadulterated. Good stabling, with loose boxes and paddock accommodation.

N.B.—A pleasure garden is attached.

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

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859:
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUG-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ..	William Elder
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West Taieri ..	David Grant
Balclutha ..	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence ..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otago ..	Henry Palmer
Naseby ..	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ..	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution, the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

C O M M E R C I A L H O T E L A N D D I N I N G R O O M S,

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,
(One minutes walk from the Wharf.)
THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR,

Having built and considerably improved the above Hotel, visitors and others from the city and suburbs will find it replete with every convenience. The Bed-rooms (single and double) are lofty and well ventilated. Great attention has been given to the purchasing of stock. The Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other drinks kept are of the very best quality.

S T A N D A R D I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Head Office, Princes street, Dunedin.
CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.
Losses by Fire insured against on Stores, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses &c., at current rates.

The Company also takes risks on Wool and all kinds of Merchandise, on land or at sea, on the most favourable terms.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that by provision in the articles of association Insurers will participate in the profits of the Company.

CHAS. REID
Manager.

J A M E S C O U S T O N'

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER, &c.,

WALKER-STREET,
Orders punctually attended to.

A L B I O N H O T E L,
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

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

C O B B A N D C O'S

Telegraph Lines of
ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,
STAFFORD STREET.

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

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

H I B E R N I A N H O T E L,
DEES STREET,
I N V E R C A R G I L L.

PATRICK SILK, ... PROPRIETOR.
In the above comfortable and commodious hotel, travellers and others from the country will find first-class accommodation. Whiskies, Brandies and Wines are all of the best quality. Charges strictly moderate.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A N D R E W M E R C E R,
Family Grocer,

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

T H E C R I T E R I O N W A R E H O U S E'
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Is now replete with IRONMONGERY
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, and
GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

A magnificent assortment of "ROWATT'S" PATENT ANUCAPNIC LAMPS (that burn without chimney, smoke, or smell).

The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms. Inspection respectfully invited by the Proprietor,

P. ANDERSON.

J A M E S M U R P H Y,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order. Perfect fits guaranteed, and charges strictly moderate.

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

Accountant and Commission Agent.
Office: Princes-street, Dunedin.

MR. HAWKINS is prepared to undertake all kinds of finance business; to negotiate loans on freehold or leasehold properties, repayable by instalments if required; to make advances on mercantile, pastoral, agricultural, or other approved securities; and to act as agent for absentees, trustees, or executors.

DOMINICAN CONVENT
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR,

DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN
or St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI

Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 4 p.m.

Respectable references are required.

C A L E D O N I A N H O T E L
Palmerston Street, Riverton.

D. M. CAMERON, - Proprietor.
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."

G O L D E N A G E H O T
Campbeltown, Bluff Harbor.

Mrs. H. J. DE SMIDT, Proprietress.

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

C O N V E N T O F T H E S A C R E D H E A R T,
AHAIUA, GREYMOUTH.

S.T. 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 Superioress.

A N C I E N T and Modern Languages.—

Greek, Latin, German, French, Italian; also

Drawing, Painting, &c., &c. A. BUECHLER,
corner of Octagon and George street, above

Peterson's grocer.

W A N T E D Known.—Cheap Furniture made to order at J. Parker's Furniture Factory, opposite Railway Workshop, Forbury. Chest of Drawers made to order £2; Sofas, 11s; and all other things equally cheap. Goods delivered to all parts of Dunedin.

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

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

Rate of Prices— On hills (delivered) 22s per ton.

"	"	On flats	"	20s
"	"	On hills	"	11s ½
"	"	On flats	"	11s ½
Small Coal—	"	On hills	"	18s
"	"	On flats	"	16s
"	"	On hills	"	10s ½
"	"	On flats	"	9s ½

N.B.—All outside toll-bar 1s additional.

SPECTACLES.

A. H. ROSS AND CO.,
OPTICIANS, &c., PRINCES STREET,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, mounted in gold, tortoise-shell, and steel.

The pebbles or glasses with which the above are fitted have all been carefully tested by Mr Ross, who was for many years sole Optician to the Eye Infirmary, Sunderland, England

EUROPEAN HOTEL

George street.

P. KELLEGHER, having taken the above Hotel, and having made extensive alterations and improvements, is now in a position to offer unequalled accommodation to visitors from the country, at moderate charges.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.
Good Stabling.

RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.

D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

DAVID SULLIVAN Proprietor.

THE above Hotel having lately been erected, and fitted up in a commodious and comfortable manner, Travellers and others will find it replete with every convenience. Great attention has been bestowed upon the Bedrooms, which are clean and well ventilated.

All drinks kept are of the best quality.
First-class Stabling.

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

JOSEPH REA N Y,**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,**

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunc. lin.

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

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,

OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

JOHN COGAN.**L. MARTIN,****FASHIONABLE TAILOR,**

(Late Cutter to D. Sampson)

CRITERION BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.

Dunedin.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, Lawrence,

MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

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

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings around Dunedin, is situate 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.

Travellers and others from the country will find it to their interest to inquire for the above Hotel. All wines and spirits of the best quality. Charges moderate. Good stabling

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

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

MRS. FORSTER,

GEORGE STREET,

(Late Artillery Hotel).

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

MRS. FORESTER, Proprietress.**SHIP INN HOTEL**

KINGSTON,

J. O'BRIEN, ... Proprietor.

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

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

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND MODERATE CHARGES

Will be the motto aimed at.

JAMES O'BRIEN.**UNIVERSAL HOTEL**

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

Board and Lodging £1 per week.

Meals at all hours, 1s each; Beds, 1s.
Baths free of charge.

Alcock's Billiard Table on premises.
Wines and Spirits of best quality.

J. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.**CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL**PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

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

GOOD STABLING.

PATRICK FAGAN, PROPRIETOR.**FUNERAL REFORM.**

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

The expense of a Funeral, however **COSTLY** or **HUMBLE**, may be ascertained at the time of Giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

W. G. G. imports Coffin Furniture of the newest designs, and every Funeral requisite. Mourning Coaches with **SEPARATE COMPARTMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S COFFINS**, white and black Ostrich Plumes and Head Feathers, and every equipment of the best description.

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

B. BAGLEY AND SON

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUN-DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, &c.,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

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