

# New Zealand Gazette

VOL. III.—No. 119.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

**FINDLAY AND CO'S.**  
OTAGO STEEL 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.

**M I C H A E L D U N D O N**  
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!!!**

**P. MCGREGOR,** 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 24in.; 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 Configuro 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 obtained 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. Lunnach, Esq.**  
**Geo. W. Elliott, Esq.**  
**Geo. S. Brodrick, Esq.**  
**Edward Hulme, Esq., M.D.**  
**James Hogg, Esq.**  
**R. M. Robertson, Esq.**  
**Wm. Scouler, 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.

**M R JOHN MOUNT**  
(Late of Lawrence),  
**S O L I C I T O R,**  
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,  
DUNEDIN.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1850.  
**G E O R G E M A T H E W S,** Nurseryman and  
Seedsman, has on sale:—Fruit trees of every description, Forest trees consisting of Ash, Elm, Oak, Scotch and Spruce Fir, Cypress pines, &c., &c. Gooseberry and Currant bushes, Thorn Quicks for hedges, Vegetable seeds of all kinds, Lawn grass seed. Priced lists on application.

[CARD.]  
**J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D.,** Homoeopathic  
and Allopathic Physician, may be consulted 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. Temporary residence: Cumberland street, left division, next Albany street.

**G R I D I R O N H O T E L,**  
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 room is always in attendance.  
Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.  
**DANIEL BLACK, PROPRIETOR.**

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

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

**G E O R G E P S T I C K,**  
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,**  
Otagon.

**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.

**SEWING MACHINES.**

**N. M'CULOCH,**  
Practical Machinist, foot of Walker  
street. All kinds of Sewing Machines re-  
paired.  
N. M'C. trusts, by strict attention to busi-  
ness, first-class workmanship, and moderate  
charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

[CARD]  
**THE WALTON PARK COAL COM-  
PANY (LIMITED.)**

The above Company having determined to  
start a retail trade, they have appointed Mr.  
John Runnciman as their Canvasser and Col-  
lector, and are prepared to execute with des-  
patch all orders for Green Island Coal en-  
trusted to them—weight and quality guaran-  
teed. Orders may be left with Mr. Runnei-  
man, North East Valley; Wilson Brothers,  
Great King-street; or at the office in Rutray-  
street.

N.B.—Consumers are earnestly requested  
upon ordering the Company's coal to see that  
they get it, as inferior kinds are often substi-  
tuted.

Prices:—22s. per ton delivered in Dunedin  
and Kensington. 24s. per ton delivered out-  
side toll-gates.

**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  
contain Plaster of Paris, Sulphate of Lime, Starch,  
Flour, or any objectionable coloring matter  
or any deleterious ingredients. The absence  
of Plaster of Paris, or any objectionable color-  
ing matter, recommends these sweets strongly.  
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 entrusted 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,  
Oamarn.

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

**DUNEDIN BREWERY,**

Filloul-street.  
**KEAST, 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 SHOING 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

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

V. JEWELLER R.

JEWELLER

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.

**NOTICE.**

WE beg to inform you that we have, this day, disposed of our business as Aerated Water, British Wine, Cordial and Liqueur Manufacturers, carried on by us, to Messrs. William Lane and James Alexander Campbell, who will continue the business as hitherto, and for whom we respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal support accorded to us for the past twelve years.

Messrs. L. C. and Co., will continue our name and trademark on label as hitherto.

Sincerely thanking you for past favors,

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

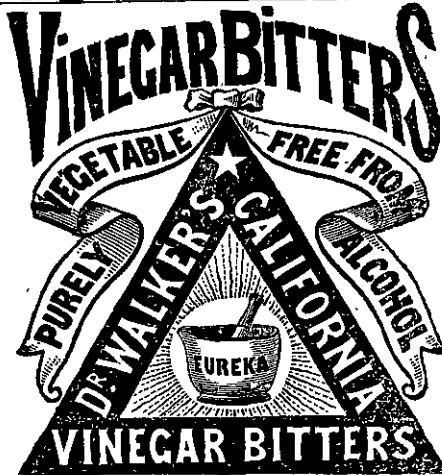
REEVES & CO.

REFERRING to the above Circular of R Messrs. Reeves and Co., we beg to solicit a continuance of your esteemed orders, and to assure you that it will be our earnest endeavor to conduct business with our customers in a liberal manner, and to attain as high a reputation for our various manufactures throughout New Zealand as at present awarded to those of our predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co.

Awaiting your esteemed orders,

We are, yours most obediently,

LANE, CAMPBELL, & C



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

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

**Pin, Tape, and other Worms**, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarce 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 the living monsters of decay. No system of Medicine, no venefuges, no anticholitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND COLONIES,

P. HAYMAN AND CO.

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN!

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM**

The greatest discovery ever yet made for the

relief of human sufferers from

**MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION**

IS

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.**

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

Rheumatism,

Rheumatic Gout,

Sciatica,

Tic Douloureux,

Neuralgia,

Lumbago,

Strains and Sprains

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

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM**

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

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

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,

**Q U E E N ' S T H E A T R E .**

LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE AND KEOGH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

With the Most Talented Company in New Zealand.

Crowded and Fashionable Audiences Nightly greet these  
Accomplished Artistes

M R . A N D M R S . G E O R G E D A R R E L ,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

M O N S T E R P R O G R A M M E .

S A T U R D A Y ,

G R A N D D O U B L E B I L L .

Box plan may be seen, and seats secured, at Mr. West's  
Musical Warehouse.  
Dress Circle, 4s.; Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 1s.

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.

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 atten-  
tion to the wants of his patrons, to merit a large share of public  
support. Alcock's Billiard Tables.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

I BEG to notify to my numerous Friends and the Public generally  
that I have this day

RECOMMENCED BUSINESS

AS A

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
MERCHANT.

My Stock consists of—

Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Candles, Flour,  
Sharps, Bran, Chaff, Oats, Wheat, Potatoes, Hay, &c., &c.,  
All of which are of the very Best Quality, and will be sold at the  
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[SIGNED]

JOHN GRIFFEN.

July 26, 1875.

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Branches are established at Invercargill, Lawrence, Dunedin, Naseby, Oamaru, Christchurch, Greymouth, Charleston, Addisons, Brighton, Greenstone, Waimca, Hokitika, Wellington, Reefton, Onehunga, Otahuhu, Auckland, Napier, Akaroa, and Lyttelton.

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To Builders, Cabinet-Makers, and the Public Generally.

**FINDLAY AND CO.**, have now received their first shipment of CEDAR LOGS direct from the Richmond River, and are now prepared to supply SAWN CEDAR, any width or thickness up to 48 inches, and of a very superior quality, at Melbourne prices.

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## COMMERCIAL.

Mr. A. MERCER reports for the week ending August 6, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, 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 5d to 1s 9d; eggs, very scarce, retailing at 2s 6d per dozen.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending August 2:—The Alder-grove's people have come at a very bad season for their own comfort, but very opportunely for country employers, as many here are short. The "new chums" seem a smart lot. If anything, they display rather too much "animal spirit." However, they will get colonized, and absorbed quickly. We can well do with the servant girls brought, especially if they know ordinary house work. New arrivals with large families have a hard pull just now. House room is scarce and dear, and roads up country are horrid. The opening of the railway in September will be a great boon to many, allowing people to get at work from so many points. Farm hands are very scarce still. Shepherds are beginning to move. The building trade is almost at a stand still now, but carpenters are fairly busy. Indoor trades, tailors, shoemakers, cabinetmakers, and such, make few complaints, but men newly arrived cannot drop into good shops in these times without a deal of trouble. Wages:—House and hotel girls, from £26 to £32; carpenters, 10s to 13s per day; blacksmiths, 40s to 60s per week and found; ploughman and shepherds, £52 to £70 per year; dairy and odd hands, 15s and 20s per week; office and store hands poorly paid, and quiet at present; youngsters from 5s to 15s per week; day labourers, 8s, 9s, and 10s per day; fencers by the chain.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending August 4:—

Fat Cattle.—The very small supply of 90 head very medium quality cattle came forward at the weekly sale, and, the trade for the most part being without any stock on hand, fully last week's quotations were realised; and were it not for the fact that sheep are coming forward in large quantities, beef would command even higher prices than at present. Best bullocks brought up to £16 10s; ditto cows, up to £13 10s. At the yards we sold 26 head, and have placed 60 head privately. We quote for prime quality beef 40s per 100lb.; ordinary ditto, 30s to 32s 6d.

Fat Sheep.—Again we have to report a full supply of 2,000, consisting for the most part of fair quality cross-breeds. Only about half this number were disposed of, as the trade continue to be well supplied by private deliveries. We quote cross-breeds at from 14s 6d to 17s 6d. A few three-quarter-bred, heavy weight, brought 21s; merinos, best quality, 10s to 12s 6d. At the yards we sold 350, and privately 400.

Fat Calves.—A few of inferior quality yarded, and brought 25s to 55s.

Store Cattle.—Cows and bullocks fit for grazing continue to be very scarce, and readily saleable at from £4 4s to £5 5s for former, and £6 to £7 10s for latter.

Store Sheep.—As is usual at this season of the year, very few sheep are changing hands; in fact, we have no important transactions to report, sales being confined to a few odd lots about town.

Wool.—Further price catalogues, per Suex mail, are to hand, establishing the advance on cross-bred and all coarse description of fully 2d. per lb. Washed combing and light grease combing merinos are noticeable as bringing higher prices than in February; whereas heavy grease, unless with great length of staple, shows no improvement on former rates.

Sheepskins were well competed for at our sale 1st Thursday. Cross bred butchers', green sold at 5s 1d to 6s 1d—average lots, not picked skins; merinos, green, 4s; dry cross-breeds, 4s 4d to 6s 1d; merinos, 2s 2d to 4s 8d; pelts, 7d to 1s 2d.

Hides were scarcely in so good demand as the previous week, and lower prices were offered. Heavies brought 22s 6d to 23s 3d; medium, 19s 6d to 21s; light, 14s; calfskins, good demand, 2s to 3s, small.

Tallow.—Fair country-rendered brought 29s.

Grain.—Our later cablegrams up to 24th July from London quote Adelaide wheat up to 56s per quarter, being an advance of 8s per quarter from the lowest points some months since. Melbourne and Adelaide appear both influenced, and have advanced fully 6d per bushel, with an active demand. In this market there is more inquiry, and millers have taken up parcels they hesitated to do a week ago. The market to-day closes firm at 1d to 2d above the prices that could be obtained before the advices of adverse harvest prospects in England had reached us. Good to superior, 4s 6d to 4s 7d; other sorts, 4s to 4s 4d. Oats have obtained more inquiry. Some small shipping parcels have changed hands at 2s 8d for heavy feed. We cannot write or learn of sales of milling samples over 2s 9d to 2s 10d. Barley is inquired after, and sells at 5s 6d for good malting samples; inferior, 5s to 5s 3d; milling in good demand, at 4s 3d to 4s 4d.

## Woods' Gannet.

### THE MEMORY OF O'CONNELL.

BY THOMAS BRACKEN.

[The following tribute to the memory of the Liberator, was written for the Centenary Celebration of O'Connell, and read by the author at the banquet in Dunedin, 5th August, 1875.]

Come ye whose spirits are unfettered, ye  
Who dare to burst the trammels of the past,  
Ye, who obey the Man-God's golden rule,  
By granting others what ye claim yourselves.  
Come ye whose father's fought for conscience sake,  
On England's plains and Scotia's rugged hills;  
Come all who worship at the sacred Shrine  
Of Liberty! Come Freemen, one and all,  
Of every race and clime and creed upon  
This oval Planet's surface! Come with me,  
And let's unlock the casket which contains  
That jewel rare—a great Man's memory.

A hundred years to-day, in that fair Isle—  
Which as an emerald ornament is set  
Above Atlantic's palpitating heart,  
The Power Supreme, who guides Creation's works,  
And moulds His creatures' destinies at will,  
Looked down with pity on an enslav'd race,  
And bid a Giant live, to rend their chains.  
Then Freedom soared above Killarney's lakes,  
And breathed upon wild Magillicuddy's Reeks,  
And in the peaceful home of Derrynane,  
That nestles in the arms of Kerry's hills,  
The Liberator of his land was born.

A hundred years to-day!—look back with me  
Across the gulf, and note how times have changed!  
The crouching bondsman on the other side  
Bends low with forced submission, nor dares  
To look up to his Maker, save by stealth!  
'Tis crime in him to call his soul his own;  
But lo! between the banks of Now and Then,  
A chieftain stands with head erect and proud,  
Clad in the armour of a righteous cause,  
And fighting with those weapons of the just—  
The "Voice and Pen;" and as his glowing words  
Rush up to Heaven, slumbering Justice wakes.

A hundred years to-day!—the time seems short,  
And yet within that century the earth  
Has changed her face, for Pioneers of Right,  
Have hewn away the rotten trunks of Wrong  
That grew upon her breast, and sapped the springs  
Of nutriment from out her bosom's core,  
'Till all her weaker plants could scarcely live;  
And in the vanguard of that noble host  
O'Connell stood—the people's crownless king,  
Pointing in triumph to the tracks he'd cleared  
To Paradise, where souls might freely soar  
The way which pleased them best, to meet their God.

Oh! Brothers, we are privileged to hold  
The first position in the ranks of Light,  
The nations we are building in the South  
Can rear their golden heads on high, and boast  
That all their children—sprung from every race—  
Have equal rights to chant Jehovah's praise  
As suits their choice. And Brothers, we are proud  
Of our unsullied charter, and we're proud  
Of all the noble and unselfish men  
Who fought in bye-gone years for human rights;  
And this is why we twine our wreath of song,  
And weave our garlands 'round O'Connell's name.

### FLORENCE O'NEILL;

#### OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

#### CHAPTER V.

##### THE CONSPIRATORS.

"Now that we have at last met, my Lord," exclaimed Ashton, "let us decide as to what will be the best course for us to pursue. Three weeks later Christmas will be at hand, and immediately afterwards we must be out of England; for, at the latest, by that time fair Mistress Florence must again be at her post, and we shall find it well nigh impossible to dare the hazardous stake we have to play."

"And what plan would you adopt?" asked Lord Preston; "how can we best arrange in secrecy and silence to convey to those who languish at St. Germain's, expecting our coming, news from friends devoted to their interests. I marvel much, Ashton, if even *your* ready wit hath yet seen the way by which we can accomplish our object."

"Ah, my Lord," replied the gallant and brave Ashton, with a sigh, "trust me, love and loyalty know nought of obstacles. Do not let us think of danger; for as I just now warned my wife, 'twill most effectually impede our progress. I will myself be the bearer of all dangerous papers."

As Ashton thus spoke, Florence again noted the sigh which accompanied his words, and observed a scarcely perceptible flush mantle the cheek of Lord Preston, and well she divined that it was the flush of rising vexation of spirit, at the contrast which the bold

enthusiastic daring of the intrepid Ashton presented to his own vacillating humour; a shade, too, had passed over Ashton's countenance, and a something of fear possessed him as to whether the noble lord was an instrument quite fitting for himself—and those whose interests he had at stake—to deal with; and it may be, that with that sigh came a sad foreboding of impending evil, for he could not but look with doubt on the noble lord, who, having put his hand to the plough, was yet half-minded to look back and retrace his steps. Ah, could he have seen the sad future which loomed so darkly over and around him—could he have deemed that his head would fall, and the ignoble lord be spared, as the page of history shows; and spared, not because more innocent than Ashton—for in the sight of the ruling powers each was alike guilty—but merely because, coward like, he screened himself from the punishment he had equally merited, by disclosing all the windings and machinations of a plot which compromised, not merely persons of rank and consideration in England, but also in Scotland. He was about to be introduced to a woman whose husband possessed a smack, which would carry over to France his lordship, Ashton himself, Florence, Mr. Elliot, and, if required, also, any other person who might wish to join them.

"I shall offer," continued Ashton, "one hundred guineas—for the amount of money to be agreed upon shall not be an object. I shall appoint an evening to see her at The Wonder tavern, on Ludgate-hill, and I hope, my lord," he added, "to be ready to set sail at latest by the end of December. These are my present arrangements, and as your lordship has honoured my poor abode so far as to make it the place of our meeting to-night, I shall be glad to know if these, still perhaps, undigested plans meet your approval; for if they satisfy your lordship, they will also have the kindly favour of those in whose behalf you have come here to-night."

"In good truth I do not think you could have arranged better," replied Lord Preston; "and, gentle lady," he continued, turning to Florence, "will you let me know at what time you intend to seek the presence of Queen Mary? Your worthy uncle," he added, "has so easily fallen into the toils spread for him by the flatteries of William, that the task of introduction will not be a difficult one; but, trust me, you may as soon think of taming the lion's whelps as softening the heart of Mary, if such should be your intention; indeed, putting aside Mary's own evil inclinations, has not her husband made it his study, since the fatal day on which King Charles decreed that she should become the bride of the Prince of Orange—has it not, I say, been his constant effort to steel her heart against every natural emotion of filial love, to decay in her presence all that she had been brought up to consider holy, for his own vile purpose; to make her utterly forgetful of home and home affections? Ay," continued Lord Preston, now carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment and by his dislike of William III., so as to forget the minor considerations of love of self and self-preservation, by which he was generally distinguished, "have I not myself heard him dare to speak disparagingly of her royal father even when in public, and revile all that she was ever taught to love?"

Florence, as Lord Preston spoke thus, remembered also a certain speech which was said on good authority to have been uttered by Mary; for when the unfortunate James wrote, after Mary's coronation, reproaching her for having suffered this ceremony to have been performed whilst himself and the Prince of Wales lived, William vindicated himself, declaring that he had done nothing but by her advice; when this most dutiful of daughters replied, with irritation, "That if her father regained his authority, her husband might thank himself for letting him go as he did." Then, to her amazement, names were mentioned of some whom she little deemed were averse to the rule of William and Mary—the Bishop of Ely, Clarendon, the Queen's uncle, and several other persons of consideration and note, were alluded to as being concerned in the meditated conspiracy; and, after a time, they gradually arranged the line of action to be pursued with regard to the journey to France, whither the most important documents were to be cautiously conveyed. As to Florence, she had resolved to be introduced, through Lord Preston and her uncle, to the presence of Mary; and once within the precincts of the Court, to watch and note all that passed around her, to be the medium for conveying letters written in ciphers to and from the disaffected nobles who dwelt around the Court, receiving from them in return missives which would hereafter be conveyed to France as soon as their plans were fully matured. Not till a late hour of the night did the party break up, Florence being escorted to a sleeping apartment prepared for her reception by the worthy Mistress Ashton, who, as soon as they were fairly alone, exclaimed, bursting into tears, "My mind is sorely perplexed; one constant thought torments me, and that is, that this enterprise will fail, and my husband become one of the victims which the fury of Mary will surely claim."

With many a gentle word Florence strove to allay her apprehensions, but her efforts were for some time vainly exerted, and she felt no small amount of relief when, after Mistress Ashton had assisted her to discharge the duties of her toilette, weary and dispirited, she laid her head on the pillow, receiving an assurance that she would not fail to arouse her in time to ensure her return to Kensington, ere Sir Charles should be aware that she had absented herself from the house.

We must now look back into the events of the last two months, taking up the thread of our narrative from the moment at which Sir Charles de Gray resolved on visiting London in company with his niece.

A weary time indeed must elapse ere Florence could hope to return to France, and the days of her sojourn in London promised little less than vexation of spirit, unless her busy and ever active mind could be in any way engaged by taking part in the conspiracy which was being so diligently hatched against the present possessors of the English crown.

In the village of Kensington, in the palace of which place,

William and Mary at that time held their Court, the baronet had hired a somewhat handsome residence; and flattered in his old age by the idea of notice from royalty, whilst he had never cared to receive or court its favour in the days of his youth and strength, Sir Charles really appeared as if he were meditating undoing the work of his whole life, during which, as we have already said, he had managed to maintain a strict neutrality as to politics.

But now the case was altered, and there fluttered about the old baronet a coterie of persons favoured at the Court of William, anxious to make a proselyte and entangle in their meshes the hitherto inflexible old Papist. Amongst these hangers-on at the Court was a favourite page of the King, named Arnold Von Keppel. As to his personal appearance, few men of his time could compete with him; his soubriquet was that of the "handsome page," and none stood higher in the favour of William than did this youth, who was also well known to Reginald St. John.

It was with feelings of alarm and indignation that Florence beheld the foolish old baronet fall unresistingly and readily into the hands of the Court parasites, who were none of them without a keen eye to the influence he possessed, as well as to the broad acres in the respective counties of Cumberland and Gloucestershire, of which he was the master; and she witnessed the time approach for his presentation at Kensington with absolute horror. Meanwhile, her mind was harassed at the thought of the distress which the Court of St. Germain's would experience—and, at the lapse of time which must pass beyond that originally intended for her return; for had not Ashton promised the Queen, that ere the festival of Christmas should be celebrated, he would bring her back to France? However, there was nothing to be done but to take patience for her guide, and thus resolving she endeavoured to watch calmly the demeanour of her fickle old uncle and his future behaviour, and also to endeavour through his means to procure admission to the English Court.

## CHAPTER VI.

SARSFIELD—LORD LUCAN.

THE various clocks in the good city of Limerick had proclaimed the first hour of a new day, and save the occasional bark of a dog, or the pattering of the rain, mingled with the faint sighing of the breeze, all was hushed in profound silence.

Yet there were two watchers in one of the upper chambers of a house just without the walls; and these persons appeared to be buried in deep and anxious meditation.

This room was simply, nay, scantily furnished; for, in truth, it boasted of nothing, save two or three chairs, a mean-looking truckle bedstead, with a mattress, and a few blankets, a table, on which were the remains of a humble repast, and a chest of walnut-wood drawers at the further end of the room, on which were placed a sword, belt, cap, and other accoutrements, which declared the profession of the inmate of the apartment to be that of arms.

Pacing the room with a disturbed air was a lady, whose age it were perhaps not easy to guess, for to a still fresh complexion, and with hair whose rich dark brown recked not of one silvery thread, there was still that maturity of form which may belong to a woman of some forty or forty-five years of age, together with those unmistakable lines on the brow which we call furrows, placed on the smooth forehead of woman by care and anxiety, if not by the hand of time.

Seated by the fire sits a man in the military undress of an officer of high rank, and with one hand shading his eyes from the too bright glare of the lamp, he holds with the other an open letter, which he appears to con with care and attention.

This man was no other than the brave and gallant veteran, Sarsfield.

"Take heart, Catherine," he said, addressing the lady, "you may perhaps be suffering from groundless fear. Trust me, Florence, made up as she is, has yet discretion enough to take care of herself. I like not, any more than you do, this meditated encounter with Queen Mary, but you have owned that you know not in any way this man Layton, who has introduced himself to you; what grounds then have you for placing implicit faith in the word of, after all, one who is a mere stranger?"

"I cannot doubt his truth," replied Miss O'Neill; "he is too well acquainted with the affairs of my family to permit me to do so. He evidently knows Sir Charles de Gray personally, spoke of Father Lawson, describing to me the old Grange, in Gloucestershire, where he had met the good father in company with that Sir Reginald to whom Florence was long since betrothed; also that she had been seen in company with Ashton, who it is known has but recently returned from France, and is striving hard to return thither."

"Well, the story certainly is a strange one," answered the General, musingly; "so strange that I would like to see the man, for if anything be amiss I may be able to detect it. At all events I shall not return to my quarters till to-morrow night, and as you have said he intends to call on you to-morrow, I will take care to see him; I like much, too, the news contained in the letter now before me," continued Sarsfield, alluding to that which he held in his hand, "it gives me to understand that we may expect Tyrconnell early next month, when our poor soldiers will again have an opportunity to show their intrepidity. And now," he added, smiling, "I think you and I had best betake ourselves to rest; and suffer not your slumbers to be disturbed by fears about Florence; depend on it all is right. I consider her too prudent to tempt danger."

Silent, though not convinced, Catherine O'Neill, the paternal aunt of Florence, retired to her chamber, not to sleep, but to muse over the fortunes of her orphan niece and the perturbed state of public affairs, which at that time invested the city of Limerick with so much interest, and has claimed for it and its gallant defenders so great an amount of prestige through future ages.

Early in the morning the general met his cousin, Miss O'Neill, at breakfast. He had for a few days become her visitor, on one condi-

tion alone—viz., that all ceremony should be foregone, and the poorest, simplest room in the house fitted up for his use, with a mattress for his bed, and plain diet for his table; and he was musing on the state of public affairs, when a servant entering the room announced a visitor. Then came the sound of many voices, as of persons clamorous for admission, accompanied by the footsteps of a large concourse of people; a peal of deafening knocks was heard at the door, and tumultuous cries of "Bring out the Saxon spy! Down with the traitor!" reverberated on his ear.

Scarce one moment had elapsed between the entrance of the servant and the utterance of the shouts and cries which now met their astonished ears, and the acute general immediately divined that in some way or another their stranger visitant had to do with the fearful disturbance now being raised. Accordingly, he bent a searching gaze on the person who stood before him trembling with fear, scarce able to speak from excessive agitation, his light-grey eyes bending beneath the eagle glance of Sarsfield. Our old acquaintance, Benson, stands face to face with Sarsfield, no longer with his own silvery locks cut close over his forehead, and in the sober suit of brown cloth which it was his wont to wear; but with his head adorned with a powdered wig, his garments of the newest fashion, and made of gay material to boot, and his whole outward man strangely metamorphosed; but two ringleaders of the mob without still clamoured loudly for admittance; their voices were recognised by the general, and, acting on a sudden impulse, he gave orders that the door should be opened, and some half-dozen of the rioters be admitted.

But the figure of Sarsfield as he passed through the hall had been seen through the open door; it was no longer a question of admission of five or six persons, for, pushing forcibly by the affrighted servant, a tumultuous crowd rushed in, shrieking out, "Och, and is it yourself, General, dear? Give us up the cowardly spalpeen, the black devil of a Saxon; let us have the bluid of the traitor sure; and isn't it from the camp of the inimy he comes?" such were the string of epithets which rung in the affrighted ears of Miss O'Neill.

"Silence, silence, my friends," exclaimed Sarsfield, rising on a stool, and gesticulating with all his force to secure the attention of the infuriated mob, for the greater part of the inhabitants of the city of Limerick seemed to be thronging to the quarter in which his cousin's house was situated, and taking care to commit Benson to the safe custody of two stout serving men, he said: "We must be just, and before we punish see in what the prisoner is guilty. Now, then, speak; how has he offended?" he added, in loud tones, addressing the ringleaders of the unruly mob.

Denis McCarthy, a tall muscular man, attired as a private soldier, stepped forward, saying—

"Arrah, yer honour, then the rale fact is this, yonder spalpeen has just come from Derry, where he has a mighty many friends, I'm afther being towld. My brother Barney knew him in London, yer honour, and sure that is why we know him for a traitor; it's thrue that he is, and, General, dear, when ye takes off that wig, a white-headed old fellow you'll see."

Sarsfield found it no easy matter to make himself heard in reply to this not very clear speech of McCarthy's, for more than twenty voices at once exclaimed—

"Whisht, yer honour, sure and he's afther mischief, the false Saxon has heard that a priest from England is in the house of good Miss O'Neill, and the spalpeen and spy, dog that he is, is afther seeing the good father, and thin sure and its easy to see he'd soon know where to find him, and afther all that's done, the Saxon traitor can still do a mighty purty business of his own, respecting a relation of Miss O'Neill's herself."

"What have you to say, villain?" said the general, darting on him a look of mingled indignation and contempt, "what have you to say for yourself, you wretched spy? What reason can you give why we shouldn't hang you like a dog, on the Limerick gallows before the sun has set? How dare you presume to set your foot within these walls, to carry out your treasonable practices? Hark ye, boys," he continued, addressing Denis and another who appeared to have acted the part of ringleaders, "I will hear what punishment you shall each decree, and then decide which he shall undergo."

"Arrah then, general dear," said Denis, who acted as the general's servant when in his quarters, "sure and I am afther asking your honour to let me do him one little service before we are afther punishing him."

"With all my heart, Denis, I put him entirely in your hands," said Sarsfield, whilst a low groan escaped from the lips of the terrified wretch before him. With a shout of joy Denis bounded forwards, and the next moment, amidst loud and deafening huzzas, the curly peruke was thrown high over the heads of the assembled crowd.

"See, see, the spalpeen! and sure is it not a shame," shouted Denis, "that ye should be afther disgracing an old man's white locks in such a way? And now what will we do, general, with this traitorous spy? I'm afther thinking it would be mighty well done, to tie him on a donkey's back and give him a rope's end all through the streets of Limerick; and, first, yer honour, let's have a bit of sport sure, and be afther shaving his head, seeing that thin he'll have thrue and real reason to wear a wig."

"Well said, Denis," exclaimed Sarsfield; "now let's hear what punishment you advise Patrick, and then it will remain for me to choose between the two."

A German doctor has discovered that several grave diseases, as heart affection, Bright's disease, and consumption, may be caused by the parasites found in the false hair with which ladies so largely supplement their natural supply. Under the influence of heat and moisture these parasites swell and burst, and their nuclei float in the air and penetrate with it into the body, inducing disease. The doctor estimates that in a ball-room fifty ladies with false chignons may set free no less than 45 millions of the lethal germs.

## DIPLOMATIC MOTIVES.

A STATESMAN may be quite without principles, but he is generally presumed to have motives. When Tallyrand was told of the death of a statesman who had been remarkable for subtlety of purpose, he said, "Has he died? I wonder what could have been his motive?" It may be assumed of Prince Bismarck that he is a man of much motive, if not of superfluous principle. Speculation has been busy as to his Excellency's motive in wishing to destroy the Religious Orders. It may be easy to say what that motive is not, and perhaps as easy to say what it is. Money has certainly nothing to do with it—as it had to do with the "suppressions" by Thomas Cromwell. A distinguished Protestant has hazarded the opinion that "piety" is the only real motive. This may be admitted on diplomatic principles, but only by a forced kind of reasoning. Thus, assuming that a diplomatist is supposed to veil his real purpose and to imply the exact opposite of fact; assuming further that a diplomatist's private character must be inversely estimated from his public; then we may conclude that Prince Bismarck must be pious because no one supposes him to be so.

Waving speculation, we would institute for a moment a comparison between Prince Bismarck and Cromwell. Thomas Cromwell, as everybody is aware, was Henry VIII.'s "visitor" of monasteries. He was the son of a blacksmith at Putney, and in this respect was unlike the Prince Chancellor. But he subsequently became Vicar-General, and even presided at the meetings of Convocation as head over Bishops and priests. Now this gentleman was commissioned by King Henry to sell all the poorer religious houses, "of the value of £200 and under;" but as money was the sole object in view his Majesty was pleased to acknowledge the merits of those whom he turned out of home. Nothing could be more flattering than the language of King Henry in his apology for "realizing" on religion. "Considering that divers great and solemn monasteries of this realm, wherein, thanks to God, religion is right well kept and observed, be destitute of such number of religious persons as they may and should support in their houses," &c., &c.; therefore his Majesty transferred to such houses the monks whom he banished from the lesser. But Thomas Cromwell, who appreciated his master, and knew that more money must be found, conceived it better to create some better excuse for "suppressing" the wealthier monasteries. So he kept a "Black Book" in which he made a careful entry of the "enormities" in all the monasteries he coveted; and in the preparation of the desirableness of appropriating any monastery grew the "enormities" that were practised within it. Dugale, in his "Antiquities of Warwickshire," says that the favourite method was to threaten the monks with the imputation of some detestable crime unless they would plead guilty to small faults; and by such menace he generally managed to find excuse for converting the monastery into money. The first spoliation, of minor monasteries only, comprehended 376 houses, whose value, including the land which was attached to them, was about £36,000 a year. But within a couple of years Henry VIII. had "suppressed"—to use Cromwell's ingenious euphemism—645 convents, 90 colleges, 110 hospitals, and 2,474 charities and chapels; total, 3,219. Burke says that the amount of the grants which were made to the auxiliaries in plunder, whether as hush money or with still more immoral object, "staggered credulity." Nor was Cromwell himself badly paid. Thirty estates, belonging to the "suppressed" monasteries, were conceded to him in the way of reward; and he was also created Earl of Essex, so to ennoble the office of plunderer. But we know that his end was unhappy. He was made to restore all the Church lands allotted to him, and was even decapitated for "heresy." He had himself been instrumental in the death of More and of Fisher, and of the mother of Cardinal Pole; and by an irony of fate was beheaded in turn for what his enemies were pleased to call "heresy."

We have recalled these few facts because they are interesting in the comparison of Thomas Cromwell with the plunderer of to-day. It does not appear that Prince Bismarck takes objection to the morals or devotedness of the Religious. He keeps no "Black Book." He serves not a royal master whose enfeebled exchequer demands sacrilegious resource. His royal master, moreover, is not a Catholic, but a Protestant, and never knew what it was to have the faith. If money is no object, religion is perhaps less. Cromwell served a King whose behests must be obeyed, or the "head" would be taken for the deficit. No such danger awaits the Prince Chancellor. If Prince Bismarck were, to-morrow to recant his opinions on the subject of turning out the Religious not a hair of his head would fall, probably not even his prestige.

There seems to be but one motive underlying this plunder, and it is quite as unreasonable as unjust. That motive is to prevent the education of the nation being fostered by the Catholic clergy. It is at once the highest compliment to the influence of the Religious, and the most shallow disregard of true policy. Germany is perhaps the most sceptical, if not infidel, of all professedly Christian nations; and to turn out the Religious is to give the sign to the wicked to advance on their wanton career. It has been suggested that the Religious are distasteful to Prince Bismarck because they are opposed to the Empire. This is pretext? Even if the statement were true that the Religious hate the Empire there is no body of men so calculated to preserve it as these great doctors of loyalty and order. Principle, not private feeling, is the impulse of the religious; and their whole weight would be brought to bear on the duty of obedience even to a system they disliked. As to saying that the religious orders are dangerous to the Empire, this could only be true if religion and loyalty to God and to king were dangerous. It would be better for a kingdom, even professedly Protestant, to have its education conducted by Religious than by the ablest of Protestant divines, because the duty of obedience is only thoroughly understood through the inculcation of Catholic principles. And so in every other respect the mission of the Religious is to strengthen and elevate society. They teach submission, humility, and self-sacrifice; they Christianize education, they refine public manners, they ennoble the sciences of the world. They are the

salt of life, both religious and social. Without them there would be no embodiment of the highest principles of faith, no example of the grandest asceticism. They have been, in past times, the arks of society, as all historians of any claim to reputation have ardently and even affectionately urged; and they are now its principal aids and defences, because they keep alive pure ideas. To suppose that Prince Bismarck has read the "Monks of the West," and really regards the Religious as enemies, is to believe him devoid of intelligence. We suppose no such thing. It is the old story of material success becoming jealous of spiritual superiority. Naturally enough the Protestant Chancellor does not approve of Catholic education; but as Catholics must have Catholic education, and as without it they might develop into bad subjects, it is short-sighted policy to try to demoralize Catholics by taking away their instructors. Protestant education for a Catholic is the destruction of all whatsoever; and we all know that in times of real struggle there is nothing like faith to make heroism. Should Prince Bismarck succeed—which we are sure he will not do—in Protestantizing the faith of German Catholics, he will simply be enfeebling the power of the Empire by diluting its spirit and will.

Meanwhile the *fiat* has gone forth, and the Religious are to be wholly suppressed. They will gravitate to more congenial countries. It seems to be a law of "Religion" that what it loses in one country it gains in another; and that it comes back refreshed for the combat to those very countries which formerly ousted it. This has been the case in our own country. What share the Religious Orders may ultimately claim in the conversion of England to the faith is of course a speculative question, but that their example, and their very spectacle, is a perpetual preaching no Christian man can deny. Germany may lose them for a time, but she will be glad to restore them when rationalism and irreligion have produced the consequent ruin.—*Tablet.*

## ENGLISH CARDINALS BEFORE AND SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT FULLUS, de Poule, or Pulleyn, Archdeacon of Rochester, was made Cardinal and Chancellor by Lucius II. in 1144. He was the author of *Sententiarum libri*, and died in 1150.

Nicolas Breakspeare, Benedictine, Abbot of S. Albans, named Cardinal Bishop of Albano, by Eugenius III. in 1146. In 1148 he was Legate in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and was elected Pope under the name of Adrian IV. in November, 1154. He died in September, 1159, and his tomb is still visible in the crypt of S. Peter's.

Boso Bakespeare was created Cardinal Deacon in 1153 by Anastasius IV., and afterwards Cardinal Priest of the title of S. Pudenciana.

Herbert of Hosham (or Bosanham) was created Cardinal in 1178 by Alexander III., and was Archbishop of Benevento. He was friend and biographer of S. Thomas of Canterbury. (Bosham, anciently Bosanham, was a monastery four miles from Chister).

John Cumming was created Cardinal Priest by Lucius III. in 1183, and was Archbishop of Dublin.

Stephen Langton, of famous memory, was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1206, and was created Cardinal Priest of S. Chryso-gonus by Pope Innocent III. in 1206 or 1212. He died in 1228.

Robert Curzon was created Cardinal Priest of S. Stephen on the Caelian (Santo Stefano Rotondo), by Innocent III. in 1212, and was sent as Legate *a latere* to France by Honorius III. in 1216.

Robert Somercote was created Cardinal Deacon of S. Adrian by Gregory IX. in 1234, and afterwards of S. Eustachius. He died in 1241.

John of Toledo (so named from his monastery), a Cistercian monk, was created Cardinal Priest of S. Laurence in *Lucina* by Innocent IV. in 1244. He died in 1274.

Robert Kilwardby, Dominican, made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1273, was created Cardinal Bishop of Porta by Nicolas III., in 1273.

William Bray, Archdeacon of Rheims, was created Cardinal by Urban IV., in 1262.

Hugh of Evesham was created Cardinal Priest of S. Laurence in *Lucina* by Martin IV., in 1281.

Thomas Joyce, Dominican, who had studied with S. Thomas Aquinas, and was confessor to Edward II., was created Cardinal Priest of S. Sabina by Clement V. in 1305. He died in 1310.

Simon Langham, Benedictine, of S. Peter's Abbey, Westminster, was Abbot of Westminster in 1349, Bishop of Ely in 1362, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1367, and was made Cardinal Priest of S. Sixtus by Urban V. in 1368. He died 1376.

Adam Easton, Benedictine, Bishop of London, was created Cardinal Priest of S. Cecilia by Urban VI. in 1378. He died in 1398.

Philip Repeyngdon, Abbot of Leicester, Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1400, Bishop of Lincoln in 1408, was created Cardinal Priest of St. Nereus and Achilleus by Gregory XII. in 1408. He was the founder of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Robert Hallam, Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1403, and Bishop of Salisbury in 1407, was created Cardinal Priest by Pope John XXII. in 1411. He died in 1417 at the Council of Constance.

Henry Beaufort, second son of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, by his third wife, Bishop of Lincoln in 1327, of Winchester in 1403, and Lord High Chancellor, was created Cardinal Priest of St. Eusebius in 1418 by Pope Martin V., and Legate *a latere*. He died in 1447, and is buried in Winchester Cathedral.

John Kempe, born in 1380, of an ancient Kentish family, Fellow of Merton College, Rector of Southwick, Sussex, successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London (1422), Keeper of the Privy Seal and Grand Justiciary of Normandy; Ambassador to France and Scotland; Archbishop of York (1423), and twice Lord Chancellor, was created Cardinal Priest of S. Balbina by Eugenius IV. in 1439, and Cardinal Bishop of S. Rufina and Legate *a latere* in 1452. In the same year he was translated from York to Canterbury. He died



in 1454, and is buried in Canterbury Cathedral on the Epistolic side of the choir.

Thomas Bourcier, Bishop of Worcester in 1430 of Ely in 1443, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1455, was created in 1464 Cardinal Priest of S. Cyriacus in Thermis. He died in 1486.

John Morton, born in 1410, Bishop of Ely in 1478, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1489, was created Cardinal Priest of S. Anastasia in 1493 by Pope Alexander VI. He died in 1500.

Christopher Bainbridge, Bishop of Durham in 1507, Archbishop of York in 1508, and Ambassador of Henry VIII. to Rome, was created Cardinal Priest of S. Paredes, by Julius II. in 1511. He died poisoned by an assassin in 1584. His tomb is in the English College.

Thomas Wolsey, Bishop of Tournai in 1531, of Lincoln in 1514, Archbishop of York in 1514, and Lord High Chancellor, was created Cardinal Priest of S. Cecilia by Leo X. in 1516 and Legate *a latere*. He died in 1530.

John Fisher, born in 1459; professor of theology at Cambridge 1502; Bishop of Rochester 1504; attainted and imprisoned 1534; suffered for the Faith 22nd June, 1535, and is buried in the chapel of the Tower.

Reginald Pole, Dean of Exeter, 1527; created Cardinal Deacon of SS. Nereus and Achilleus by Paul III. in 1536 (afterwards of Sta. Maria in Cosmedin, and subsequently Cardinal Priest of S. Frisca); Legate to England in 1564; ordained Priest and consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 1556. He died in 1558, and is buried in "Becket's Crown" in Canterbury Cathedral.

William (or Peter) Peto, Peyto, or Peyton, Franciscan, Bishop of Salisbury, created Cardinal Priest and Legate *a latere* by Paul IV. 1557, but never received the insignia or reached Rome, dying in 1558.

William Allen, Alan, or Alleyn, educated at Oriel College; Canon of York in 1556; created Cardinal Priest of St. Martin in Montibus by Sixtus V. in 1587; founder of the College at Douai, and counsellor of Gregory XIII. in the foundation of the English College at Rome; appointed in 1589 Archbishop of Mechlin; died in 1594. Buried in the English College. A jewelled crozier presented to him by Sixtus V. is preserved in the Archiepiscopal residence at Westminster.

Philip Howard, third son of Henry Lord Mowbray, by Elizabeth, daughter of Esme Stuart, Duke of Lennox; born in 1629 in Arundel House, London; professed as a Dominican at Cremona; appointed one of the Chaplains to Queen Catherine of Braganza; left England at the outbreak of the persecution; founded a community of his Order at Bornheim in Flanders; created Cardinal Priest of Sta. Maria supra Minervam in 1675, by Clement X. He was generally styled Cardinal of Norfolk, or Cardinal of England. "Protector" of England. Died in 1690. His tomb is in his titular church.

Henry Benedict Mary Clement Stuart, Cardinal of New York, born 1725, created Cardinal Deacon of Sta. Maria in Porticu by Benedict XIV. in 1747; subsequently Cardinal Priest (1) of the SS. XII. Apostoli, and (2) of Sta. Maria in Trastevere, consecrated Archbishop of Corinth by Clement XII.; Cardinal Bishop of Frascati (1760) and Dean of the Sacred College. Died 1807.

Thomas Weld, born 1773, took holy orders in 1821, and consecrated Bishop of Amycla *in partibus* the same year; created Cardinal Priest of S. Marcellus by Pius VIII. in 1830. Died in 1837.

Charles Januarius Acton, born 1803; proclaimed Cardinal Priest of Sta. Maria della Pace by Gregory XVI. in 1842 (created and reserved *in petto* in 1839). Died in 1847.

Nicholas Wiseman, born in 1802, Bishop of Melipotamus *in partibus*, 1840; Archbishop of Westminster 1850; created Cardinal Priest of S. Pudentiana 1850. Died 1865.

Henry Edward Manning, born 1808; Archbishop of Westminster 1865; created Cardinal Priest of SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Caelian, 1875.— Dublin Review.

## MR. DISRAELI AND COUNT MUNSTER.

COUNT MUNSTER'S indiscretion was one of the most unfortunate exhibitions of over-zeal which have happened for a long time. It was really a little too much to find a German Ambassador expressing himself in such a style of lively criticism upon the institutions of a country other than his own at the very crisis when the German Government was displaying such sensitiveness in respect to the utterances of foreign opinion on German affairs. On the whole we are not surprised to find that even the "Reptile Press" is inclined to admit that Count Munster went a little too far, and though the rumour of his recall is at least premature, there can be no doubt that the eloquence poured forth at the "National Club" has not tended to enhance the diplomatic merits of the enthusiastic representative of Bismarckism in our country. It does credit to the courage of Mr Sullivan that he did not allow the opportunity, so fortunately presented to him, to pass unutilized, and the uncomplimentary manner in which the official and semi-official scribes at Berlin expand their wrath upon "the Irish Ultramontane Sullivan" is a significant indication of the discomfort which his proceedings have occasioned among the coteries of the "Culture Champions." Even without Mr Sullivan's intervention the public opinion of the country could not fail, and did not fail, to stigmatize the extraordinary step which Count Munster had permitted himself to take. Thanks, however, to this prompt action of the member for Louth, that Bismarckism efforts to stir up bad blood among the fellow subjects of her Majesty have been placed in the pillory, so to speak, for the edification of all beholders, the Count Munster's punishment has been the more severe because it was the more notorious. Besides, the head of the Cabinet has been obliged to speak, apparently not unwillingly, and it may be quite truly said that he has spoken very much to the purpose.

There was a vein of polished irony running all through the reply of the Prime Minister, which must have made it immeasurably more unpleasant to endure than any serious rebuke. Mr. Disraeli had three things to do, and he did two at least of them thoroughly well. In the first he had to administer a slight rap to

the knuckles of the polemical diplomatist for his breach of all diplomatic usages. Secondly, while rebuking the impropriety of Count Munster's harangue, he had to let it be clearly understood that in England we can afford to leave excesses of speech in almost all cases to the correction of the public taste. Thirdly, he had to check the presumptuous references to the condition of Ireland, in which it has been so long the habit of the journals in the employment of Prince Bismarck to indulge, and with which the maladroit Count Munster had gratified the ultra-Protestant cravings of the members of the so-called "National Club." The only point which perhaps was not hit satisfactorily by Mr. Disraeli was the last. He showed indeed that there is nothing in the condition of Ireland arising from religion causes which in any way calls for the re-establishment of the Garrison Church, for instance. He failed, or he did not wish, however, to demonstrate with sufficient lucidity that the whole plan of persecution is an extremely bad one for securing the peace and solidity of empires. The simple statement that there was no analogy between the condition of the Catholics in Ireland and of Prussia is at least liable to the objection that it is either trite or equivocal. Assuming that Mr. Disraeli designedly abstained from pronouncing any opinion upon the comparative merits of a policy of persecution and one of even-handed justice, we may ask why he shirked saying plainly, as the occasion seemed to demand, that Her Majesty's Government has no intention of oppressing the consciences of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects, and that such oppression would be the surest way not to promote loyalty, but to provoke discontent? Mr. Disraeli need not have said a word more than that, but that would have been enough. We trust it was not, as the 'Spectator' suggests, a certain mealy-mouthedness towards Germany which imposed upon Mr. Disraeli the halting and ambiguous form of words which he adopted. Probably a little over consideration for the Newdegates of his party was at the bottom of his over caution.

Taken as another indication of the improved tone visible in the foreign policy of England of late, the reply of Mr. Disraeli must on the whole be considered very satisfactory. Whatever may have been the exact tenor of the remonstrances addressed by the British Government to Germany a couple of weeks ago, it seems to be certain that their practical effect was to convince the heads of the war party at Berlin that the wealth and power of England were factors to be taken into the most serious consideration in any little schemes with reference to upsetting the peace of Europe. This is as it should be. Our interests are too vast, and the perils to which they would be exposed in certain contingencies are too vast also, for us to pose any longer as the snug, self-complacent, ostentatiously indifferent and unconcerned nation which played a part so little worthy of its traditions during the successive annexations of Sleswig and Alsace. The Cabinet of Mr. Disraeli has remembered this, and if the return to a sense of prudence and dignity is somewhat late still we are told that better late than never. It may, indeed, be said that even the Government of which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright were members could hardly have failed to be moved by recent incidents to a perception of the fact that the line of non-intervention must be drawn somewhere. It happens, at any rate, that the Conservatives are in office, and it must be ungrudgingly admitted that in the recent negotiations, or whatever they may be called, the British Government has acted with equal wisdom, firmness, and success. It is so long since Englishmen have been able to say as much that there is a sensible pleasure in saying it now. We trust that the Government will continue in the course upon which it has entered. It will find plenty of occasions for the employment of firmness and resolution so long as the policy of Germany is guided and her power wielded by the Minister who is now her virtual master.

## AN INSIDE VIEW OF RUSSIA.

OF all European countries Russia would be thought to be about the most secure from the invasion of socialistic and communistic ideas; for of all European countries its central power is the most complete and absolute, and its administration the most searching, swift, and effective. Yet it appears that the spread of radicalism has been so rapid there within a few years as to cause the Government "grave apprehensions." Were it only the laborers out of work in the large cities, or the serfs chafing at the restrictions under which they still suffer on the great estates, the matter might, perhaps, be disposed of by a single quiet order from the Minister of Police. The contagion, however, has crept into the upper strata of society; nay, has invaded the households of "very high officials" at St. Petersburg. The wife of one of the most eminent nobles at the Russian court is said to have been discovered in league with socialistic conspiracies; and it is no longer a secret that many of the aristocracy have, for good reasons, been placed "under the eye of the police." Secret consignments of men and women of rank to Siberia are by no means a gloomy romance of bygone days. Every now and then a person of distinction is missed; and then the whisper goes round, with much significant head-shaking, that he or she has been compromised in a democratic plot, and will never be seen more. There is an evident reaction in the domestic policy of the Czar. Most of his concessions to the press and free speech have latterly been with. Opposition to the measures of the Government is dumb perforce. The dreary reign of undiluted despotism has been resumed. When an atmosphere of terror invades the Winter Palace, there seems some reason to believe that our gushing orators, who talk about the "crumbling thrones of Europe," may not, after all, be indulging in a very extravagant hyperbole. Certainly, if the throne of Peter the Great is not secure from the iconoclasm of the commune, where is to be found a throne in Europe that is? The dallying of the Russian high-born with radical ideas recalls the fatal error of the French courtiers of Louis XV., in petting Voltaire and applauding Rousseau. Alexander of Russia has in many ways alienated his nobles; but their revenge, if it takes the form of democratic conspiracy, will ruin them, if their plots should succeed, as surely as the dynasty of the Romanoffs.

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## New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1875.

### WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO.

COLONISTS now know the nature of the measure for the abolition of the Provinces. The Government proposes to go beyond the resolutions of last session, which only affirmed the desirability of putting an end to the Provincial form of Government in the North Island. In the Bill submitted to Parliament last week, provision is made for superseding Provinces in both Islands, and for concentrating the entire Government of the country in Wellington.

The local institutions which the various Provinces of the North Island have been recently unable to maintain out of local revenue, are henceforward to be maintained by the colony at large. This means, of course, that this island shall supply the deficits of the Northern Exchequers. It does not appear, however, to be necessary for this purpose, that we should be deprived of our local legislatures, unless it be thought that the removal of these legislatures will render the process of transferring Southern funds to Northern institutions somewhat less striking, less odious, and less likely to attract public attention and excite public indignation, than would otherwise be the case.

The Bill is very elaborate in reference to the Crown lands. The revenue arising from these is to be entirely localised. The General Government proposes to hand over to local bodies, such as Municipalities, Road Boards, and Shire Councils, all local rates, even licenses, to supplement these from general revenue with £1 for £1; and to pay Provincial debts and other liabilities, to support schools, and to build branch railways, &c., out of the proceeds of land sales. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.* It is too good to be true. Let such as may be tempted by this bait bear in mind the breach of faith as to the capitation allowance. The promise was made by Government, and indeed enacted into law that this should be forty shillings per head, but the next year saw it reduced to fifteen. The arrangement proposed as to the disposal of the land revenue would not survive two sessions after the passing of the Bill. A year or two at most, and the localising of this revenue would be a thing of the past. In a very short time the patriotic centralisers of Otago and Canterbury would have the satisfaction of seeing magnificent harbours of refuge provided at such places in the North Island, as New Plymouth for example, out of the proceeds of land sales in these Southern Provinces. It may be, too, though we sincerely pray it may not, that these gentlemen would have the consolation of feeling, in a highly patriotic glow of exultation, that their waste lands have fortunately enabled the colony to bear, without much pressure, the expenses of another native war.

This may be all quite right, as it should be. On this point we do not care just now to give an opinion. But nothing is clearer to us than that this is precisely what the Provinces Abolition Bill amounts to. It is a serious matter, however, for the inhabitants of these Provinces. There is not much in common between them and their Northern brethren, their interests, except in a few matters, do not seem to be altogether identical, and there are grounds for fearing that financial arrangements will engender lamentable misunderstanding between them. It would be better, now that a crisis has arisen, to sever the connection of the two Islands, and establish two Provinces united by a slight federal bond, than carry this sweeping and most dangerous measure.

Under such an arrangement as this every cause of bickering and jealousy would be removed, each island would have the entire control of its own resources, would have its own destiny in its own keeping, and shall no longer be at the mercy of men whose interests or prejudices would be a standing menace to its well-being. It may be said that this Island has nothing to fear, inasmuch as its population is greater, and its representatives more numerous than those of the North Island. But what security is there that this relative proportion will continue many years. Then it is not so certain that if an accurate census of the Maoris were taken, the balance of population is in our favour, and that it may not soon be necessary to increase the number of native representatives. Besides, the North Island possesses more than a counterbalance to any superiority in our part in having the Seat of Government at Wellington. Every one capable of judging on such a subject knows what an advantage this possession is already to the other island, but should the Ministerial Bill become law, the influence of Wellington must become enormous. The Legislative Assembly will be in session there for at least six months every year, and when it is borne in mind that Wanganui, Napier, and even Auckland will soon be united with it by railway, and that none of these places are more than two hundred miles apart, it must be evident that Canterbury and Otago, indeed all this island, with the exception of Nelson and Marlborough, would be placed at an immense disadvantage, and unable to exercise a due influence in either legislation or administration. The Government of the colony must practically fall into the hands of the gentlemen in the North, who will not fail to provide handsomely for themselves, unless indeed more be expected from human nature than experience warrants.

History teaches no lesson more emphatically than this: that Islands, no matter how rich in natural resources, or how large, that are deprived of local legislation and government, soon fall into comparative poverty and dependence. Ireland is a striking case in point, so is Sicily, so is Sardinia. In every one of these instances, the loss of independence, has been followed by absenteeism, the decadence of manufactures, decay of agriculture, and dependence on the foreign State and government. These Islands thus deprived of their local Governments, are regarded as mere draw farms where the rich and educated and fashionable are not supposed to reside, so far are they removed from Court, from the centre of political life, and from the stirring current of the events that interest the world. England is a foreign country to Ireland, although at one point they are only a few miles apart. Italy is a foreign country to both Sicily and Sardinia, and if the people of this Island part with local self-government, if they descend to the position of an appenage of the North Island, they will soon find themselves in the position of foreigners, in relation to the Empire Island. Whilst the population is small, the towns comparatively insignificant, and large fortunes not yet realised by many, this may not take place; but it is the inevitable outcome of a state of things, such as the Provinces Abolition Bill contemplates, and may not be delayed as long as some may imagine. What makes caution the more necessary is, that the contemplated change is of such a character, that, once effected, it will be morally impossible to undo it. We have been always convinced that there are too many little Parliaments, but are equally convinced that only one would be a still greater evil. One, however, for each Island, is recommended by nature herself, by policy, history, and statesmanship.

But there is another reason, and a very strong one it is, for our opposition to this Abolition Bill. It is destructive of popular rights, and tricky. Provinces are not, in reality, to be abolished, they are to continue: neither are Superintendents to be abolished: and, in truth, the Bill

has been misnamed. It should have been called a Bill to abolish the popular element in Provincial Institutions, and to substitute the Autocratic. We are to have Superintendents still, but instead of being elected by the people, and responsible to the people, they are to be appointed by the Governor, responsible to him only, and entirely at his beck. His Excellency may appoint some friend of his own, or more correctly, of some one of the Ministers, for the time being, to a Superintendency. He may be a gentleman from Auckland, or recently arrived from England, that would perhaps be placed over us here in Otago. This certainly does not appear to be an improvement. Then this Bill is tricky, inasmuch as it manifestly holds out a temptation to the present Superintendents to desert their Provinces, and support the Abolition measures of the Government. For who should have a better claim for the office of Superintendents, than the gentlemen who already hold it, who would lose it by the change, and whose experience, of course, not to speak of recent services, would so well fit them to retain it.

### VILLAINOUS CONDUCT.

Two newspapers in Dunedin, *The Evening Star*, and the *Otago Daily Times*, have published a libel on the Rev. Father DALTON. Through the instrumentality of these newspapers, the public in Otago have been taught to believe that this Revd. gentleman is a liar, and guilty of other disgraceful and unjust conduct.

Father DALTON, before this libel was published by our contemporaries, denied the false and calumnious charges against him, and gave such explanations as must have satisfied all right-minded men.

Our contemporaries, however, who were ready enough to give currency to the libel, have neglected to do an act of justice, and publish the refutation. Anything derogatory to a Catholic, particularly a priest, be it true or false, easily finds admission into these Otago journals, but a defence, or a denial, on their part, is studiously ignored by them. Yet they pretend to liberality, truth and justice. Of a truth, fair play are words not to be found in their vocabularies, except as a mere ornament, to be viewed, but not to be used.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

HEADS are being counted both in and out of the House, and the prevailing opinion is that the struggle Provincialism versus Centralism can be no longer staved off. On Saturday last some four dozen members met, at the invitation of the Premier, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual voting strength on the Abolition of the Provinces Bill. Mr. Reader Wood put in an appearance, but shortly afterwards withdrew, stating that he could not support the measure, as it confirmed the Middle Island in the possession of its land revenue. Although a resolution was carried unanimously approving of the desirability of at once bringing forward the Bill, it is believed that when it comes to the point the following gentlemen will secede:—Messrs J. Brown, Pyke, O'Connor, Creighton, and Bradshaw.

HIS Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran celebrated Pontifical High Mass in St. Joseph's Church on last Sunday, (the services being in commemoration of the memory of O'Connell), assisted by the following clergymen:—Rev. E. Royer, deacon; Father Crowley, sub-deacon; and the Vicar-General, as Master of Ceremonies. It had been his Lordship's intention to have delivered an oration, but it is notified that he will do so on Sunday next, on which occasion there will be a grand "Te Deum" in honor of the Liberator.

THE O'Connell celebration took place last evening at Watson's Hotel, and proved to be a most unqualified success, close upon 150 sitting down to dinner. The chair was taken by T. Graham, Esq., on his right and left being the guests of the evening. We are unable to more than mention the fact of its success, but will give a detailed account in our next issue. We have, however, inserted in our Poet's Corner an original address, written for and read on the occasion by Mr. Bracken, which was most warmly applauded.

ANOTHER addition to the newspaper literature of the Province is likely soon to be made, the locality of the new venture being Queenstown. The enterprise, says the 'Argus,' will be undertaken by a joint-stock company, and it is said the principal men in the Wakatip district have taken the matter in hand, and intend to carry it out thoroughly. We are informed that at a preliminary meeting held last week, over £1000 was subscribed, which goes to show that the projectors mean business. The Wakatip district has more than once been threatened from without with opposition in the newspaper and printing trade, but this is the first time the local residents have taken action, and consequently it is more likely to come to something.

THE following items of intelligence are furnished by the Press Agency:—A meeting of the Opposition took place on Monday. Sir George Grey was unanimously nominated leader, and authorised to be the exponent of their views. The Opposition are determined

to use all Parliamentary forms to stop the passage of the Abolition Bill this season. They will speak against time if necessary, about which Mr. Fitzherbert gave young members some useful lessons. They will ask the House not to consider the Abolition and Local Government Bills until the Representation Bill and the Estimates are before the House. It is believed by the Opposition that the great struggle will be on the Estimates. Both Government and Opposition appear confident of success.

THE 'Cromwell Argus,' which presumes to be an authority on the subject, has the following with regard to the proposed O'Connell celebration at Queenstown:—"Apropos of this subject, a correspondent points out that the Queenstown people are jubilant in view of a grand banquet and ball in honor of the occasion, to be held on the fifth of August, whereas the 'Liberator' was born on the ninth of that month, 1775." We have no doubt that the Queenstown folk are well aware that the birthday of the Liberator does not fall on the 5th, but on the 6th, but we question whether they are prepared to accept the correction of the 'Argus,' for assuredly we are not.

NEW ZEALAND colonists have a very exalted idea of the capacity or work of the late Premier, but Fiji is in possession of a gentleman before whom Sir Julius must bow his head. The Fiji 'Times' furnishes the following list of officials under the new Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, amongst whom Mr. J. B. Thurston occupies a prominent position. Should that energetic and useful official follow the example of our late Premier, by tearing himself away from the cares of office for a time, the newly-formed colony would be in a bad state indeed. The following is the civil list:—Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. John Bates Thurston, Esq.; Executive Council—Hon. John Bates Thurston, Esq.; Colonial Secretary, Hon. John Bates Thurston, Esq.; Colonial Treasurer, John Bates Thurston, Esq.; Minister for Native Affairs, Rau Joni Cursitoni; Chief Justice and Chancellor, his Honor Mr. Justice Thurston; the three Puisne Judges, their Honors John, Bates, and Thurston; Registrar, Sheriff, Judges' Associate, Tipstaff and Chief Constable, Mr. J. B. Thurston; Mayor, Municipal Council, Town Clerk, Lamplighter and scavenger, J. B. Thurston. The subordinate work of department will be conducted by that most efficient staff of clerks, Mr. J. B. Thurston.

ACCORDING to the Napier 'Telegraph' Mr. R. J. Creighton is reported to have in view as his future constituency the Wairarapa district, and it is said that he has been promised the Scandinavian vote which musters strongly in that electorate.

THE annual municipal elections for the vacancies in the various wards of the city took place on Monday last. For South Ward there had been originally seven candidates in the field, but the retirement of Messrs Cargill, Scanlan and Couzens, narrowed the contest down to four, which terminated in the election of Messrs Roberts and Mollison. The numbers polled for the candidates were:—Roberts, 242; Mollison, 201; Rosbotham, 80; and Gray, 29. The two first gentlemen were therefore declared duly elected. In High Ward three candidates went to the poll, and a determined struggle was maintained between Messrs Chapman and Brown for the honor of heading the list, which ended in the numbers polled being exactly the same, namely, 339. It was well known from the day of nomination that the third candidate, Mr. Hardy, had not the remotest chance, a supposition which was borne out by the fact that he was fully 200 behind his opponents. In Bell Ward there was no contest, Messrs Campbell and Leary being returned without opposition; but in Leith Ward a new man came to the front to dispute the honor of representation with the old members, Messrs Reeves and Gibson. The result, however, showed that the burgesses had not lost confidence in their former representatives; yet Mr. Charles Smith secured such a proportion of the votes of the ratepayers, as will fairly entitle him to make another effort for their suffrages on a future occasion. The offices of City Auditors are again to be filled by the gentlemen holding the position last year.

WE see our old friend, Mr. John Griffin, has returned to Dunedin, and again entered into business in Stafford-street. We had hoped that Mr. Griffin was in the enviable position that the struggle for the loaves and fishes was a matter of indifference to him. We regret to hear, however, that such is not the case, but feel sure his host of friends in the past will again rally round him in his fresh start in life.

DUNEDIN has been singularly unfortunate during the past week in the matter of fires. On Monday night the Princess Theatre was levelled to the ground, and the subsequent night another disastrous fire took place, resulting in the destruction of Coombes' Tannery. Much sympathy is felt for Messrs. Steele and Keogh, the lessees of the Theatre, who have been considerable losers by the fire, and the members of the Company, from the highest to the lowest, are more or less sufferers by the calamity. Fortunately Messrs. Steele and Keogh had also a lease of the Queen's Theatre, so that notwithstanding the destruction of most of their wardrobe and stage properties, they were enabled to migrate to Princes street, where they appeared on Tuesday night in the play of "Leah." Mr. Sibbald, to whom the Princess belonged, was insured for £600, and fortunately a large stock stored in the Shades escaped uninjured. We believe it is his intention to proceed at once with the erection of a new theatre, which he hopes to place at the disposal of the late lessees before Christmas. With regard to the fire of Tuesday night, we regret to learn that Mr. Coombes will be a heavy loser, for although insurances had been effected to the extent of £1,500, he estimates his loss at a little less than £10,000. In both cases the origin of the fire is unknown, but no doubt will come out at the official inquiries.

Over 3,000,000 frogs were sold for eating in Boston last year.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dion Boucicault's real name is Lardner. His father was editor of "Lardner's Encyclopedia."

A Spanish woman's mantilla is held sacred by the laws of Spain, and cannot be sold for debt.

George IV. left as part of his estate 300 whips, and 500 pocket-books.

The London 'Times' now appears daily with a chart of the weather.

The gentler sex can now practice law in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Maine.

The cost to the War Office of the whole of the Ashantee war medals has been under £1000.

In the poetry of the Tamulians, in India, the rhyme is invariably at the commencement of the verse.

Spanish epicures in tobacco have a habit of placing their daily cigars between two lettuce-leaves; this, they believe, renders them more narcotic.

Mr. Brash, M.R.I.A., F.S.A., avers that in no country in Christendom can we have the progress of ecclesiastical architecture from existing examples so clearly as in Ireland.

Mustard is one of the simplest and handiest of emetics. A tablespoonful mixed in a glassful of water will seldom fail to produce sickness.

Along the courses of the Amazon and Madeira rivers, the inhabitants have the deplorable habit of clay-eating; even the animals partake of this peculiarity.

The Sacred College of Cardinals now contains three English speaking members, a thing unprecedented since the time of Henry VIII.

The old story according to which glass was accidentally discovered by some Phœnician merchants is a complete fable, for glass was known long before to the Egyptians and Assyrians.

Lady Burdett Coutts certifies from personal knowledge that one Parisian milliner uses 40,000 humming-birds every season, and she thinks that at such a rate the species will soon be extinct.

It is estimated that the national sport of bull-fighting in Madrid costs every man, woman, and child in the capital of Spain at least ten shillings per annum.

It has been proved by a long series of observations extending over centuries, that females enjoy greater longevity than males in all countries.

A patent has been obtained for conducting water from the rim of umbrellas in such a manner that it shall not pour down from any tip, but only from one part, at the will of the person using it.

Some sermonisers (said Sydney Smith) preach as if sin were to be taken from man as Eve was from Adam, by casting them into a deep sleep.

Mr. L. Alma Tadema has just completed a very remarkable work. It is in three compartments, and is entitled "The Tragedy of an Honest Wife."

No bookseller for a long time would buy "Robinson Crusoe" from Defoe, or "The Vicar of Wakefield" from Goldsmith; the manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost" was sold for £5.

Albert Smith's famed talking-fish has been equalled by one of the elephants in the Paris Jardin de Plantes, which has been taught to articulate "Papa" most distinctly with its trunk.

Parents of children in the habit of straying from home should adopt the Persian system of attaching a label with their name and address to their girdles. These labels are supplied at the local police stations. The idea is worth some reflection.

A pair of red-breasts have built their nests inside a cottage at Markinch, within a jug hanging on a nail in the room. They go in and out by means of a broken window-pane, and show not the slightest signs of alarm.

It is a vain thing for you to stick your finger in the water, and pulling it out look for a hole: it is equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

The only manufactory of wooden skewers in the world, it is supposed exists, at Toledo, Ohio, whence millions of them are shipped to England. They are made by machinery from hickory blocks. Between 80,000 and 100,000 are turned out every day.

The Chinese have names which correspond in frequency with the Browns and Smiths of Anglo-Saxon Christendom. Those most frequently occurring are Chin, Chang, Wang, Shing, which are the equivalents of "gold," "long," "pumice," and "stone."

Lady Smith, widow of Sir James Smith, president of the Linnæan, who died in 1828, lately entered her one hundred and third year, having been born in 1773. Her Ladyship resides at Lowestoft, and is in perfect health.

A bronze half-penny is exactly an inch broad, and therefore gives us a very convenient measure. Laid on an Ordinance map of the inch scale, the half-penny covers just 500 acres. The third of an ounce is now the postal unit, and a penny is precisely that weight.

A recent report on "Paper Making" contains a list of 112 different materials for making paper, from all of which an article of fair quality can be produced. Among the list are enumerated "asparagus, beet-root, cabbage-stumps, frog-spittle, hop-vines, hornets' nests, lily-of-the-valley, leather-cuttings, mummy-cloth, sawdust, thistles, and willow twigs."

When a person is found guilty of drunkenness in Burmah, he is paraded through the streets by the State Ministers, who read the crime at the street corners, and lash him with thongs. He is then taken to the high court and flogged more severely, and then sent home. If he is found guilty a second time he is treated the same way, and then banished from the country.

The semi-barbarous tribes along the Amoor River, in Asia, are said to have a curious mode of performing capital executions. They give the culprit Chinese brandy until he becomes unconscious, and they bury him alive. Before he recovers consciousness

he is, of course, smothered by the earth, and so it is a merciful plan.

The Chicago 'Times' says that the orders for iron shutters in that city are so great that all the factories are driven with business beyond their wildest hopes. "Business men, in some sections of the city, have laid fire-mains in the streets at their own expense, to be used only in case of fire, and nearly every large house has added greatly to the internal water supply of their buildings."

A most interesting result of M. Silbermann's measurements and studies in his conclusion that the average height of the human race has not changed since the Chaldean epoch, four thousand years ago. This strangely confirms the view of the substantial identity of the races, in which the family of man is now divided with those which existed in the beginning of the historic period.

The employing printers of Washington City, U.S., held a meeting on the night of May 4, and agreed to submit a proposition to the Typographical Union to reduce the price of composition from sixty to fifty cents per one thousand ems for piece work: 24dols. a week for work of ten hours a day, or 20dols. a week for eight hours. The price now paid is 24dols. per week for eight hours a day.

In Yeddo, Jappan, there are no less than eighteen newspapers, of which some are daily, and others appearing every fifth day. The three which have the largest circulation are the 'Nishinshin-jishi,' a daily sheet, of which an average of 1,000 copies are issued; the 'Tokionichinichi Schimbun,' a daily paper, with 800 circulation, and the 'Chinbansashi,' a daily paper, with the same. Of the other fifteen, some appear daily, and each about 200 copies. A Japanese 'Punch' has also been commenced.

Timothee Trimm, the well-known French journalist, who died in May last, was renowned in early life for his assiduity in business. Engaged on a weekly paper, he was always found in the office by the first person who arrived, sometimes as early as 7 a.m., and the last who finished work, no matter how late at night, left Timothee Trimm seated at his table. One day, however, the reason of his apparent industry was discovered. Too poor to afford a lodging, he slept under a table in the office.

## THE DRAMA.

On Friday night last Mrs. Darrell took her first benefit as Rosalind, in Shakespeare's comedy of "As You Like it." The house was crowded to suffocation in every part, pit, stalls, and dress circle being all alike crammed, numbers being compelled to stand during the performance. This was no doubt owing not only to the enticing programme put forth, but also to the high reputation Mrs. Darrell has acquired in the character of Rosalind, a reputation which, it is but fair to say, she amply sustained. Those who patronised the theatre on the evening in question had no cause for regret, the piece, difficult as it is, being carried through in the most creditable manner, and without the slightest hitch. Without a single exception every member in the cast was deserving of praise, each one acquitting his or herself in a manner which defied criticism, and proved that the management have now at their command sufficient talent to enable them to favor the public with the legitimate drama. Indeed, with such an excellent stock company, and the fact before them that Shakespeare, Lytton, or Robertson will draw far better houses than pieces of the sensational kind, it is a matter for surprise that the management will insist in producing pieces of questionable merit, which do not seem to amuse, as they certainly do not instruct. During the evening Mr. Darrell sang a couple of character songs in capital style, and also recited Tennyson's magnificent poem "The Charge of the Light Brigade." This masterpiece of the poet-laureate is usually looked upon as the highest critical test of elocutionary excellence, and there are few who are able to do it adequate justice. Having heard Montgomery, admittedly the first elocutionist of his day, we can speak in terms of commendation of Mr. Darrell's rendering. He, however, fell into one or two mistakes which marred the first portion delivered. In the opening line, the words "Half a league! half a league! half a league, onward!" were uttered with a de-liberation and slowness which had anything but a good effect; and decidedly objection could be taken to his action when arriving at the line "Rode the six hundred!" In the first place the swaying of his head and body about, as if he were jockeying his horse over some jump was not at all in keeping with a charge of cavalry; and secondly, every one is aware that when cavalry charge the enemy the sabre or lance is in the right hand, consequently the fact of Mr. Darrell's holding his horse as if he were riding a steeple-chase, with the reins in both hands, is open to criticism. Taking it, however, as a whole, it was given in a most spirited and effective manner, and evoked hearty and well-deserved applause. On Monday night there was produced a magnificent specimen of the sensational class, entitled "Rube Redmond, the Backwoodsman." If the fact of its being highly provocative of laughter be taken as a test of its success, then, indeed, its success was unparalleled, but we are inclined to think that the mirth emanated from a source which would not be deemed complimentary to the author. We are not aware by whom the piece was written, but certainly "Rube Redmond" will not be the means of bringing its author from his obscurity, or handing his name down to posterity; but if the piece be a test of his ability, his anonymity is rather a benefit than otherwise, as it will not act detrimentally upon his future efforts. The greatest effect which it produced on us was that of surprise that a lady of Mrs. Darrell's abilities would consent to appear in a character which a fourth-rate actress might be pardoned for refusing.

An old gentleman having stated to some guests that he preferred a magic-lantern entertainment to any other, his precocious little daughter explained, "That's because he doesn't have to put on a clean shirt!"

## H Y D E.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

It is my pleasing duty to record the arrival of a teacher for our Catholic school here, in the person of Mr. Desmond, who brings with him a certificate of the First Class from the Irish National Board of Education.

Yesterday, the children assembled in the School-room to welcome their new teacher, and to bid adieu to the Rev. J. Royer, who has, at considerable inconvenience and trouble to himself, been acting as teacher for the past three months. After the children were assembled, one of their number read the following address to the Rev. Father, which took him by surprise.

"DEAR REV. FATHER,—As you are leaving us, we wish to thank you for all the trouble you have taken with us for the last three months, and also for having got for us a school of our own,

"We know, dear Rev. Father, we have been very fortunate in having had a priest as a teacher, even for a short time, and if we have not been as attentive as we should be, we hope you will forgive us,

"We hope, dear Rev. Father, you will pray for us, so that by God's grace we may be good children.

"We hope God will keep you with us until we grow up to be big, and that you will often come to see us.

"We now, dear Rev. Father, wish you good-bye as our teacher, and pray God will bless us all."

Signed, on behalf of the children, by M. PRENDERGAST, M. FRASER, N. PRENDERGAST, G. COLLINS, E. NOLAN.

The address which emanated solely from the children, seemed to afford much pleasure to the Rev. Father, who replied in a most feeling manner, and gave much good advice, which it is to be hoped the children will endeavour to follow. In the evening, a meeting of the parents was held in the School-room, when the following address was presented to the Rev. Pastor.

"DEAR REV. FATHER.—We, the parents of the children attending the Roman Catholic School, Hyde, beg to express to you our sincere and heartfelt gratitude for the trouble, care, and anxiety, that you have voluntarily taken on yourself in teaching our children for the past three months.

"Your motto, Rev. Father, in this parish may well be, 'The Lord indeed has sent me to the poor.'

"We know, dear Rev. Father, that the parish is scattered, and that those to whom you minister are not blessed with much of the world's wealth.

"We can only pray the great Giver of all good that you may be long spared to minister to our spiritual wants, and that the Divine Master whom you serve may spare you to see growing up to man's estate, and walking in the paths of virtue and of faith, those little ones for whom you have done so much, and for whose spiritual welfare you have worked so hard.

"In conclusion, dear Rev. Father, we ask you to remember us and those little ones in your prayers, for it is said, 'The prayers of the just availeth much.'

Here follow the signatures.

The Rev. Father Royer, as in the morning, replied in very feeling terms, and was visibly affected. This is another grand instance of the love which has existed from the earliest period between the priest and his people, and it is refreshing to find that even a residence in New Zealand, has not succeeded in destroying that love or veneration which the Catholic has always felt for his priest. Mr. Desmond, I understand, at once assumes the duties of teacher.

Hyde, July 29, 1875.

## MORE SLANDERS.

It must be confessed the Catholic press have a hard struggle to refute the slanders and calumnies which crop up so frequently in the public journals. Last week we exposed the malicious misstatements of a mendacious bigot, who by a side-wind strove to propagate his falsehoods, and we find that our valued contemporary the 'Melbourne Advocate' has been employed in a somewhat similar task. Past experience in New Zealand has afforded ample proof to Catholics of the absolute necessity for a journal in which to expose the wanton and untruthful attacks which are made upon their religion and all they hold dear, but the following from the 'Advocate' will more fully convince those who may be at all doubtful on the point:—

In the 'Argus' of Saturday last there is a scandalous review of a scandalous work purporting to contain a story of the Holy Father's life. The author, Mr. Alfred Owen Legge, has succeeded in producing a work of fiction that will be devoured with a keen appetite by many Protestants; and but for the feeling of veneration Catholics entertain for Pius IX., they might possibly derive some amusement from the perusal of it. If they could for the time being divest themselves of that feeling, and calmly study Mr. Legge's book as a work of art, the task would not be altogether unprofitable. Whatever ideas it had entertained as to the powers and fertility of invention exercised by writers inimical to the Papacy, their notions on that subject would be considerably enlarged by an acquaintance with what Mr. Legge has accomplished in the field of literature in which, following the bent of his genius, he gives free rein to his fancy. In poetry and romance there are splendid examples of the creative power of genius, but it has never before been so brilliantly exercised in biographical history as it is in "The Story of Pius the Ninth's Life," by Mr. Legge. We had

ourselves proposed to illustrate how wild and bold are the flights of his imagination, but as Father O'Malley did so very effectively on Sunday last, in a sermon the reverend gentleman preached at St. Francis' Church, we shall avail ourselves of his work. It will be seen that he does no justice whatever to Mr. Legge; that he fully credits him with all he has accomplished in the domains of fiction, that the boldest flights of his imagination are acknowledged, and that, lest there should be any doubt as to the good faith of the author, he (Father O'Malley) proved conclusively that his story was by a fine fancy woven, and in no degree founded on fact.

Father O'Malley took for his text the words: "*Honora patrem tuum*," Honour thy Father (Exod. xxi., 12). He observed that curious coincidences do sometimes occur. It had been known, for weeks previously, that there was to be a collection throughout the Catholic churches on that day for the venerable head of the Catholic Church, and by one of these purely accidental, but still remarkable coincidences, there had appeared on the preceding day, in one of the secular papers, a review on a life of the Pope. The "life" teemed with falsehoods, and the review was penned in language which could not be supposed by the writer to be other than most insulting to Catholics. The man whom they revered above all others on earth was slandered by the biographer, and treated with studied disrespect by the reviewer. It was stated that Pius IX. had turned his thoughts first to wedded life, but having met with a repulse, had become a soldier and a gambler; and, finding no consolation in this dissipated life, had ended by entering the priesthood. All this was told with evident relish by the reviewer, and with a coarseness of language which might be suited to the columns of a secular journal, but which did not bear repetition within a sacred edifice. It was further stated that the Pope was an "imbecile ruler;" and his minister, Antonelli, was described as "brigand born," and as "sending round the hat for Peter's pence;" a remark which certainly heightened the coincidence.

He (Father O'Malley) had often impressed upon the people the necessity of having a daily Catholic paper to defend the Catholic body from the daily assaults of bigotry and falsehood. He was aware that, unfortunately, the time had not yet come, but he hoped it would one day come. In the meantime, allowance must be made for the slowness with which people think; the necessity must be kept constantly before them, in order that it might not be forgotten, but have time to sink into their minds. The slanders to which he had referred, and which he was about to refute, should surely make them understand, if they did already feel the want of a daily defence against daily assaults. Were it not for the accidental circumstance of his having to preach that day, the slanders would have had a week to live, whereas, if there were a daily paper, they might have been answered the next morning. How many who had read that vile article were beyond the reach of his voice! How many (to their shame) did not read the weekly Catholic journal—the only one in the colony! None but the blind could fail to see the enormous power of the Press for good or evil, and none but the foolish could behold that power, and neglect to range it on their side. It was the conscientious duty of a Catholic to have in his house a Catholic paper, and procure it as wide a circulation as possible among both Catholics and Protestants. How were simple Catholics to know but that some of the many falsehoods were true; and how were Protestants to suspect that we were maligned, if there were no one to tell them?

Pope Pius IX. was born in 1792. In 1803, at the age of 11, he began to frequent the schools of the *Scalopii*. This word was a corruption of *Fratelli delle scuole pie*—brethren of the pious or Christian schools: in fact (horrible to relate), *Christian Brothers*! It was true that the rules of the Order in Italy were not in all points the same as in Victoria, but the principles and practices were quite as bad; and that was saying a good deal, seeing that the Christian Brothers in Victoria were surpassed in wickedness by only one other Order, the name of which he (Father O'Malley) did not venture to pronounce, lest he should make his auditors shudder. After attending these wicked schools for five years, Pius (whose name in private life was John Mastai Ferratti), at the age of 16 (in 1808), entered an ecclesiastical seminary to study for the priesthood. In 1809 he received tonsure (one of the minor Orders), and went to Rome to continue his philosophical and theological studies, and not to offer himself to Pius VII., as had been frequently stated, as a soldier. There was some foundation for the rumour of his having been a member of the noble guard, for in 1810 Pope Pius VII. was carried off from Rome by the French generals Radet and Miollis; and in the confusion which followed, several seminaries were closed, and the students had to return to their native towns, and Mastai was among the number. Although he had received the ecclesiastical tonsure, he could not become a priest, for he suffered from violent fits of epilepsy. In 1812 (the Pope Pius VII. being a prisoner in France, and the Roman army being incorporated with the French, and officered by Frenchmen), Mastai, being of noble birth, was summoned by the French to enter the guard of nobles at Milan; but the same fits which excluded him from the priesthood procured his exemption from military service. In 1814, the aged Pontiff returned to Rome, the seminaries re-opened their doors, and Mastai began to frequent the schools, though at first in lay dress (on account of his malady). God was pleased to deliver him. In 1818 he assisted in giving a "mission." Not being as yet ordained, he, of course, could not hear confessions; but he preached, and he (Father O'Malley) ventured to say no one preached like him. Such a splendid voice! such a noble presence! such dignity of manner! such earnestness! The next year he was ordained a priest.

That men should lie was not surprising, but that they should lie so openly and so daringly was. In reality, the risk of detection was more apparent than real. It was a well-known fact that the most daring robberies were often perpetrated in the open streets, with consummate skill and coolness; the onlookers being too much

surprised to interfere. Last year the Freemasons had had the audacity to expel the Pope from one of their lodges—which they coolly affirmed he had joined in the year 1824 or 1825, one of the three years he had spent in Chili, in South America!!! But if an instance of daring were wanted, it is not necessary to go out of Victoria. Before our faces, and in the teeth of our persistent denials, it was steadily maintained that the people were delighted with the new Education Act. The Acting-Governor had publicly declared it at the opening of Parliament. He had overlooked us as completely as if we did not exist!

The next charge against the Pope was that he had "sanctioned the slaughter of his people." He had commenced his reign by setting at large a number of men who had been imprisoned by his predecessor solely on account of their "virtues." He exacted from them merely a pledge of honor not to renew their evil practices. They begged he would give them Holy Communion with his own hands; they swore the most frenzied oaths they would never raise a finger against him, and they besieged him in his Quirinal Palace, and clamoured that he should come forth to the balcony and hear their demands, a number of sharpshooters being posted opposite, behind the statues of Castor and Pollux, to kill him as soon as he should appear; and, in effect, they did kill one of his prelates. These lamb-like "subjects" were principally ruffians gathered from other parts of Italy than Rome, with whom, however, the scourings of Rome fraternised of course. During the absence of the Pope they got Mass celebrated by a bad priest, not that they cared for Mass, but that they dearly loved sacrilege; and, during the evenings of Holy Week, there were nameless crimes in the Church of St. Peter. And the Sacred Heart was defiled by prostitutes. And harlots were sent into the hospitals to pollute the souls of the sick and dying. And when the Pope was restored he was so unforgiving as to refuse to believe more the pledges of such men. The 'Times' (a journal not given to overpraising the Pope) wrote as follows:—

"It is a matter of history, however singular and unwelcome such an assertion may sound, that in the very hour of his flight and his fall, Pius IX. was, and is, more entirely and essentially pope and head of the Latin Church than many hundreds of his predecessors have been amidst all the splendour of the Lateran. Personally the deposed Pontiff has exhibited to the world no common share of evangelical virtues; and, though his political abilities proved inadequate to execute the moderate reforms he had entered upon, from unworthiness of its subjects, and the infelicity of these times, yet the apparition of so benignant and conscientious a man on the Papal throne, in the midst of the turmoil of Europe, has forcibly struck the imagination and won the affection of the whole Roman Catholic population of Europe. Accordingly at a crisis when every other constituted authority has been more or less shaken, and every other institution tried, the Romish hierarchy has, in all countries where it exists, extended its influence and more displayed its power.—'Times,' 4th December, 1848.

### THE VATICAN.

UNFAVOURABLE reports touching the health of his Holiness were lately set about. There was no foundation for them, and it is difficult to account for them save by the supposition that false rumours were deliberately circulated by the badly-disposed persons who desire a change in the Pontificate for their own purposes. The Pope's state of health is better now and for some time back than it was two years ago. His carriage, his step, his strength of voice, his endurance of the fatigue of audiences, all show that no perceptible diminution of vigour can be traced this spring in Pius IX. His medical attendants pay him bi-weekly visits, as is their duty, but their visits are merely perfunctory. For a few days the sky has been cloudy, and the atmosphere dull and heavy, so that a walk in the Vatican gardens at half-past 12 or 1 p.m. is not so agreeable as a promenade through the galleries and corridors, and consequently Pius IX. has preferred the latter to the former. On Ascension Day the Pope limited his afternoon walk with his guests to the loggia of the Sala Matilda. He suffered perhaps a little from his exertion the day before in addressing the French pilgrims. Yet on that day (Thursday, 6th May) he received several batches of visitors, and on the day following (Friday) he received over two hundred visitors, to every one of whom he spoke a few words, made a short speech in French to them altogether, and then took his usual walk down the noble staircase to the library, where he remained conversing cheerfully with the members of his Court for half-an-hour. He then returned to his own apartments, in going and coming declining the assistance of his servants, and displaying a briskness in ascending and descending the broad stairs, which astonished some of the younger men who were present. On Monday, May 3, the Master of Herries, with his bride (sister to the Marchioness of Bute), were received by his Holiness in the Sala Matilda. They were accompanied by Lady Herbert of Lea. On the same day the children of a charitable institution were admitted, and the Pope stood for some twenty minutes, patiently standing while two very young children, a boy and a girl, delivered orations, which brought smiles to the face of his Holiness. No less than eight Cardinals were present, namely, Sacconi, Petra, De Pietro, Franchi, De Luca, Bartolini, Bilio, and Monaco. The 5th of May was the Feast of St. Pius V., and on that day a number of French pilgrims thronged the halls of the Vatican. There were nearly eight hundred altogether. Some of them were men famous for their literary merits and services to the Church. Some of them bore names distinguished in history. They had previously visited the Basilicas, and on the 5th had visited that of St. Peter's, whence they ascended to the audience. The Holy Father entered the hall of audience after twelve o'clock, accompanied by ten Cardinals, many Archbishops and Prelates, and by his chamberlains on duty. Lady Herbert of Lea, the Master of Herries and the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell, and several distinguished strangers were present, by special favour, to see the reception of the French pilgrims. The

Vicomte de Damas read the address of the deputation, and many of the listeners were deeply moved when the Vicomte spoke of the wrongs inflicted on the Holy Father through the fault of Frenchmen, and the consequent necessity that France should repair the evils she had done. More guilty than other nations, her reparation should be the nobler. The fact that Pius IX. had not despaired of France was an encouragement; and France, in return, would never despair of the cause of the Holy See. The Holy Father with his usual happiness, responded to this address and asked: "Why should I count upon France when I have so many proofs of the devotion of Frenchmen to the Holy See, not merely in deputations like the present, but in various other ways? I know," he proceeded, "and all men know that the times are difficult, and that all the sentiments whether of respect or of blame, which proceed from your hearts, cannot be openly manifested. The enemies which surround us are many. We must employ prudence, which is a cardinal virtue, yet it will cease to be a virtue when it infringes on the right of truth and justice. You have mentioned St. Pius V. Let us throw back our thoughts to his time, two centuries ago. Then it was the custom before entering the field of battle to try the lot of war against the pride of the infidel, to make processions of penitents, and to offer public prayers to implore the aid of God; and these religious acts preceded the battles, victories, and triumphs. Nor did the prayers of that Pontiff cease with his victories, but he continued his applications that God would render the fruits of victory of lasting benefit to his Church. Just before his death he went to visit devotionally, the seven churches, accompanied by one of his most famous generals, Mark Antony Colonna. Although fainting from fatigue the Holy Pontiff persevered in finishing his pilgrimage, and returned to the Vatican to receive in no long interval the Crown of Eternal Glory from his Father in Heaven. Do you, beloved, remember the example of St. Pius V. when you visit these basilicas, and when you perform your pilgrimages? Would that I myself could accompany you. But if the frightful spectre of the revolution prevents my going with you in person, my heart will be with you, and my prayer will mingle with yours at the foot of the altar, while you cry—'That thou mayest design to repress the assaults of Turks and Heretics, we beseech Thee to hear us, O Lord.' Even now in Constantinople and elsewhere the churches are taken by assault and violence, and given over to schismatics. The Mussulman, no longer impeded by any Christian Kingdom, shows his true nature of hostility to the faith. But thanks to God the Catholics, both laymen and clergy, stand firm in the truth; and schism makes no progress. If I, like Pius V., were to make known my desires to those who occupy the seats of power, my voice, I am sorry to confess it, would have no echo. Uncertainty, fear, and frequently malice, obscure the minds of those to whom I allude. Let then my children, our prayers be our armaments. These prayers let us marshal in order, as did Jacob when he went to meet his offended brother Esau. First the servants, then the rest of the numerous family, and last of all Rachel, the fair Rachel, well suited by her goodness and sweetness to allay the resentment of Esau, unjustly irritated. And in like manner let us array in our favour the Saints of Heaven, the Angels of God, and, finally, the Queen of Angels and of Saints, the Mother of God, in order to beat down and destroy the enemies of Her Son and of His Church. Let us apply, lastly, the words put into our mouths by the Church on this day, namely, that by the merits of St. Pius V., *Hostium superatis insidiis perpetua pace letemur.*" The Benediction then followed. Among the pilgrims were the Vicomte de Levy Mirepoix, Marquis and Marchioness de Campagne, Count and Countess de la Bourdonnaye, Marquis and Marchioness de Guerry de Beauregard, Count and Countess de St. Pierre, Baron d'Iversen, Marquis and Marchioness de Villebois, Count de Caulaincourt, Monsieur and Madame di Saint Simon, Monsieur and Madame de Virien, Count and Countess de Bony, Count Roselly de Lorgues, M. and Madame de Giry, and the Count de Lausade Jonquères.—Roman Correspondent, 'London Tablet.'

SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.—With the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition, the London correspondent of the 'Leeds Mercury' writes:—The full tide of London fashionable life may be said to have set in, while from all parts of the country, innocent people are now arriving to see something of the gaiety of the metropolis. It is for the benefit of the latter that I propose to tell you of two of the greatest impostors of London, who at this time of the year invariably make themselves prominent in our thoroughfares. The first is a gentleman who is naturally very like Garnet Wolseley, and who has heightened this natural resemblance by all sorts of artificial means. He cuts his moustache like Sir Garnet Wolseley. He has his costume made like that of Sir Garnet Wolseley. It is the most common thing in the world to see people turn round and point him out as Sir Garnet Wolseley, forgetting for the moment that the hero of the Ashantee war is at present in Natal. The other rank impostor who seeks to borrow a reflected glory is a lady who is rather like the Princess of Wales, and who makes up for any deficiencies in the way of likeness by the manner in which she gets her dress, carriage, ponies, and servants to resemble those of the Princess of Wales. As she drives along Piccadilly, you will see numbers of gentlemen take off their hats at her—at a venture," as Charles Lamb used to say. I wish to warn ladies and gentlemen from the country who visit London at this season to be on their guard against these two spurious celebrities, who ought to be ashamed of the way in which they deceive unsuspecting people.

SELLING THEIR KING FOR A GROAT.—The Scotch are said to have sold their king, not their country, for a groat. Charles I., king of England, took refuge in the Scottish camp in May, 1646. In the following January this army gave him up to his English subjects, by whom he was beheaded. The sum of money which they received for the surrender of the royal person afforded, when divided, a groat to each soldier.

## WAIFS AND STRAYS.

**A RELIC OF TOM MOORE.**—A little book of French epigrams which once belonged to Thomas Moore was sold lately in London for a few shillings. It contains one or two translations in pencil on the fly-leaves. They are altered and polished most carefully, but do not seem to have ever been published. One is as follows:

Clodio, that scribbling, chattering poet,  
To me the other morning said,  
"Which of my works do you like best?"  
I answered, "Those I have not read."

Another is varied several times:

Prometheus, to punish his pilfering art,  
Had a vulture to feed day and night on his heart,  
Hadst thou, my good friend, been in his situation,  
Alas for the bird! 'twould have died of starvation.

**VALUE OF AUTOGRAPHS.**—Sir William Fraser has actually just paid £230 sterling for the original manuscript of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard;" the same relic having been sold twenty years ago for only £122. Fifty pounds was the sum paid for a very precious relic: the handwriting of a Queen of England: a letter from Queen Elizabeth to Henry IV. of France. Twenty guineas was given for a letter from Galileo to his pupil Castelli; forty-eight pounds for a letter from Mary, Queen of Scots, to M. de la Motte. Two autograph letters of Napoleon I. fetched thirty-four pounds, and a letter from Nelson to Lady Hamilton brought in not less than seventy guineas.

**ORIGIN OF THE SANDWICH.**—Lord Sandwich was once a famous statesman in England. He was a great minister, but also a great gambler. One day he had never moved from the gaming table. Suddenly he felt hungry. He cried to the servant to bring him something to eat. They brought a slice of beef and two pieces of bread. Placing them together so as not to lose time, he devoured the first "sandwich," for so the lunch was called, and has since been known.

**A TEST OF LIFE.**—Is the patient really dead or not? is at all times a very anxious question. A medical practitioner of Cremona proposes a simple method by which the question may be answered with certainty. It is, to inject a drop of ammonia beneath the skin, when, if death be present, no effect, or next to none, is produced; but if there be life, then a red spot appears at the place of injection. A test so easily applied as this should remove all apprehension of being buried alive.

**CURIOSITIES OF THE COLD.**—Every generation has its unexampled experiences, betokening that the weather in particular and things in general are out of joint. The Strait of Dardanelles and the Black Sea were entirely frozen over in 642, while the snow in some places drifted to the depth of ninety feet, and the upheaped ice broke down the walls of cities and the battlements of towers. In 850 the Adriatic was entirely frozen over; in 1207 most of the travellers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads; in 1233 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea, snowdrifts made the road everywhere impassable, wine casks burst, and the forest trees split by the frost with astounding noise; in 1250 a fine forest near Ravenna was killed by frost; in 1256 the Cattedgat was frozen between Norway and Jutland; in 1292 the houses in Austria were buried in snow; in 1292 the Rhine was frozen; in 1314 all the rivers in Italy were frozen; in 1384 the Rhine, Scheidt, and Adriatic were frozen; in 1467 the wine in Flanders was cut with hatchets; in 1580 the Great and Little Belt were frozen; in 1694 the forest trees and oaks in England split with the frost; in 1592 the starved wolves entered Vienna, and boldly attacked men and horses; and in 1540 the Zuyder Zee was frozen over.

**MAX ADELER ON LIME.**—Dr. Wilkes, in his recent work on physiology, remarks that "It is estimated that the bones of every adult person require to be fed with lime enough to make a marble mantel every eight months." It will be perceived, says Max Adler, therefore, that in the course of about ten years each of us eats three or four mantel pieces and a few sets of front door steps. And in a long life I suppose it is fair to estimate that a healthy American could devour the capital at Washington, and perhaps two or three medium-sized quarries besides. It was awful to think of the consequences if a man should be shut off from his supply of lime for a while, and then let loose in a cemetery. An ordinary tomb-stone would hardly be enough for a lunch for him.

**LONDON.**—The 'Leisure Hour' says:—The metropolis of the British Empire, the largest city the world ever saw, covers, within fifteen miles radius of Charing Cross, nearly seven hundred square miles, and numbers within these boundaries four millions of inhabitants. It comprises a hundred thousand foreigners from every region of the globe. The port of London has every day upon its waters a thousand ships and nine thousand sailors. Upwards of a hundred and twenty persons are added to the population daily, or forty thousand yearly, a birth taking place every five minutes, and a death every eight minutes. On an average, twenty-eight miles of streets are opened and nine thousand new houses built every year. In its postal districts there is a yearly delivery of 238,000,000 of letters. On the police registrar there are the names of one hundred and twenty thousand habitual criminals, increasing by many thousands every year. More than one third of all the crime of the country is committed in London, or at least brought to light there. There are as many beer-shops and gin-palaces as would, if their fronts were placed side by side, reach from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of seventy-three miles, and thirty-eight thousand drunkards are annually brought before its magistrates. The shops open on Sundays would form streets sixty miles long. It is estimated that there are above a million of the people who are practically heathen, wholly neglecting the ordinances of religion. At least nine hundred additional churches and chapels would be required for the wants of the people.

**THE DEATH-WATCH.**—The scientific name of the death-watch is an *ambium less alatum*. It is a beetle of the timber-boring species. The beetles begin their ticking in the spring; the tick is only a call one to the other—if it is not answered, the animal repeats it

It is thus produced: The beetle lifts itself upon its hind legs, and beats its head against the place where it is standing; the usual number of ticks given in succession is from seven to nine, or eleven. In old houses these insects may be heard during the whole day. The noise is exactly like that produced by tapping the nail upon a table. The idea of the ticking of the death-watch foreboding a death is simply a superstition.

**WEDDINGS IN BORNEO.**—On the wedding-day the bride and bridegroom are brought from opposite ends of the village to the spot where the ceremony is to be performed. They are made to sit on two bars of iron, that blessings as lasting, and health as vigorous may attend the pair. A cigar and betch-leaf, prepared with the areca-nut, are next put into the hands of the bride and bridegroom. One of the priests then waves two fowls over the heads of the couple, and in a long address to the Supreme Being calls down blessings upon the pair, and implores that peace and happiness may attend their union. After the heads of the affianced have been knocked against each other three or four times, the bridegroom puts the prepared leaf and cigar into the mouth of the bride, while she does the same to him, whom she thus acknowledges as her husband.

**ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.**—In 1762, when there were only six stage coaches throughout the kingdom, a person named John Crossett, of the Charter-house, London, took alarm, and wrote a pamphlet demanding the suppression of these conveyances, on the ground that they would inflict a serious injury on society. Some of his reasons are both amusing and curious, "These coaches," he says, "make gentlemen come to London upon any small occasion, which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity—nay the conveniency of the passage makes their wives often come up, who rather than make such long journeys on horse-back, would stay at home. Here, when they come to town, they must be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats, and by these means get such a habit of idleness and love of pleasure that they are weary ever after."

**ASSISTING AT AN ECLIPSE.**—The Chinese view an eclipse with wonder, mingled with fear and terror, and most of them take some steps to aid the sun or moon, as the case may be, in the hour of need, the principal agents employed being, of course, gongs, and gunpowder, without which no ceremonial observance of any kind is complete. The officials of their several varamens (official residences) go through a regular set ceremonial on these occasions. They call in the aid of the Toasts priests, and an incense vase, and a pair of large candlesticks containing red candles for luck, are placed on a table in the haunting, or audience-hall, but sometimes in the court in front of it. When the eclipse is beginning, the red candles are lighted, and the official enters, dressed in robes of state. He takes some lighted incense sticks in both hands, and bows low in front of the table, waving the incense about according to custom before placing it in the vase. He next proceeds to perform the ceremony of "kou tuo" (literally, knockhead), kneeling down thrice, and knocking his head nine times on the ground. He then gets up, and huge gongs and drums are beaten to frighten the monster away; and finally the priests march round the table in solemn procession, repeating certain prescribed formulas in a sing-song tone, until the termination of the eclipse. The officials are of course always supposed to be successful in their endeavors to rescue the sun and moon from their perilous position, and the ignorant masses in China fully believe that the happy result is brought about by the ceremonies just described.

## A CHINESE FUNERAL.

**A SPECTATOR** sends the following to the 'Grey River Argus':—"An interesting ceremony took place on Tuesday last in the shape of a Chinese funeral. The person interred was a poor fellow named Yung Lum Lan, aged 47 years. He came to Greymouth on Friday last, afflicted with lung disease, which terminated fatally on Sunday last at 5 a.m.—Deceased was a native of Canton, and, although there are nearly 1,000 Chinese in Westland, only five of them (those belonging to the firm of Kum Sing Tie, of this town) contributed to his interment. Upon the arrival of the followers at the hospital, where the deceased lay, the body was clothed in a costly suit, and shoes were placed upon his feet, after having the leather part of the soles taken off. The body was then placed in the coffin, and the hands filled with cards, 5 inches by 1 inch, inscribed with Chinese characters, many more of the same description being placed on the body; these were passports entitling him to accommodation at the various castles in the air on the road to glory-and-joss. After the departure of the funeral cortege from the hospital, the coffin was literally covered with slips of paper, similar pieces being scattered on the road to the burial ground. On arrival the coffin was lowered at the foot of the grave on the surface; a quantity of provisions, consisting of boiled eggs, bacon and rice, preserved lemon and nuts, chopsticks are also provided, and lest he become faint on his way a bottle of Chinese and three diminutive cups will be found useful. An illumination was then made from lighted Chinese painted candles and sandalwood matches, to light him on his way and keep away the evil one; a fire was made at the foot of the grave, in which they burnt a large quantity of golden paper, and, while this was being consumed, a final adieu was taken by each of the mourners placing his two hands together, and, in a stooping position, lifting them to his head and letting them drop to his feet. Chinese brandy, fruit and cakes were then served round to the spectators, of which all partook freely. Strips of pink calico, about 2 feet 6 inches long, enclosing a silver coin (English money), were then distributed to the public, this latter an emblem of 'good will to all' men by the deceased. The whole proceeding was a great novelty to the Europeans, and a Maori or two, who 'kapaied' it—the latter part of the ceremony especially—and I have no hesitation in saying that had their funeral customs been known, and sufficient notice given, the majority of the people of Greymouth would not have missed such a solemn-jolly ceremony."

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER, ROME.

In the sacred city of Rome there are 365 churches, one for every day of the year, dedicated to various saints, and over them all the magnificent Church of St. Peter holds uncontested pre-eminence. As there is but one St. Peter—Prince of the Apostles—so there is no other cathedral in the world which can compare with the glorious structure which bears name in the chosen scene of his apostolic labours, of his principal see, and his martyrdom. The Church of St. Peter is not only the largest and most beautiful church that has ever been erected, but also is the noblest architectural work which has been executed by man. Byron, apostrophizing this unrivalled structure, says:—

“But thou, of temples old or altars new,  
Standest alone, with nothing like to thee.”

St. Peter's is approached through a magnificent piazza or square, the buildings along which are concealed by a superb colonnade, forming two semi-circular porticoes, consisting of 284 columns, with an entablature which support the statues of 192 saints, each statue being eleven feet in height. On entering the church the interior presents a scene solemn, grand, and harmonious beyond conception. The extreme length within the walls is 607 feet in the central aisle, 445 feet in the transepts. The height from the pavement to the cross on the dome is 450 feet. The floor of St. Peter's covers five acres. The cost of erecting this splendid structure is estimated at £12,000,000. The rebuilding of St. Peter's was begun in A.D. 1506. Pope Julius II. laid the first foundation stone on the 18th of April of that year. It stands on the site of the old church of St. Peters, and the original plans of it were drawn by Bramante. Raphael was the next architect, and after him Peruzzi, who was succeeded by Antonia da San Gallo. M. Angelo was the next architect, and under his direction the dome was completed. Michael Angelo gave the plan its last touches, and it was made a condition precedent to their appointment with the architects who came after him that they should not deviate in the least from his plans. Lizzario was removed by Pius V. for wishing to alter them. During the brief pontificate of Gregory XIV., Della Porta completed the cupola and fixed the cross; and this greatest and most magnificent of Christian churches was eventually consecrated by Pope Urban VIII. in the year 1626, 120 years after the first stone was laid.

The Swiss papers express great surprise that Geneva and Berns continue to be so ill frequented by tourists. If they desire to attract strangers, we should advise them to vary the style of the religious entertainments that they offer. Pleasure-seekers would not be apt to be attracted by the spectacle of persecution for the faith. No wonder that sensible folks prefer enjoying their holidays elsewhere, especially after reading such a graceful passage as the following, which appears in the 'Oberland Bernois':—"We hope," says a writer in that charming paper, "that Don Alfonso and Dona Bianca, the brother and sister-in-law of Don Carlos, will visit our mountains this summer. If they do, we shall be able to give them by way of entertainments as good a beating with stout sticks as ever they heard tell of, and in a thoroughly republican manner."

Why is a thief your only true philosopher? Because he regards everything from an abstract point of view, is opposed to all notions of protection and is open to conviction.

A sharp-talking lady was reproved by her husband, who requested her to keep her tongue in her mouth. "My dear," she said, "it's against the law to carry concealed weapons."

All flesh is grass." Two farmers near Greenbush, United States, contesting the ownership of grass in a graveyard, fell to cutting each other with scythes, and one of them now is no mower.

Well, I always make it a rule to tell my wife everything that happens," said Brownwig. "Oh, my dear fellow, that's nothing!" said Smithwig. "I tell my wife lots of things that never happen at all."

A man's good fortune often turns his head; his bad fortune as often averts the heads of his friends.



SALE OF CONFISCATED LANDS, PATEA.

A SALE by public auction of suburban sections, Town and of rural allotments in the Okotuku District, Pro Wellington and Taranaki, will take place at the Courthouse, Thursday, the 16th of September next, at 12 o'clock noon.

Attention is specially called to the suburban sections on the east bank of the Patea river, which vary from 5 to 72 acres in area, and are conveniently situated on the main line of road, and near the Patea bridge.

From the excellence of the soil and their favorable position for commercial purposes, they afford combined advantages of an exceptional character for settlement and the investment of capital.

The rural allotments in the Okotuku District comprise sections of open land near the sea coast, between the Whenuakura river and the Hawke's Bay military settlement, and also a number of bush sections, lightly timbered and interspersed with patches of open land in the interior of the district between the Whenuakura river and the Moma-haki stream.

These vary considerably in value, and are priced accordingly.

The areas and upset prices have been published in the New Zealand 'Gazette,' of the 28th of July, and lithographed plans are being prepared, and will be distributed to intending purchasers on application.

Plans may be inspected at the Office of the Secretary for Crown Lands, Wellington, and at the Survey Office, Patea.

Regulations for the sale of the land may be seen in the New Zealand 'Gazette,' of the 1st of June, 1871, and all required information obtained at this office.

C. A. WRAY,  
Officer in charge of Confiscated Lands,  
West Coast.

Confiscated Lands Office,  
Patea, July 28, 1875.

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 Waterproofs  
Cheap Hats and Caps  
Cheap Ties, Collars, &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.

SOUTH DUNEDIN BAKERY AND GENERAL STORE.

JOHN MELICAN wishes to inform the residents of the Flat and City generally that he has commenced the above business, and hopes by providing a genuine article, and selling at the lowest possible prices, to merit a large share of public support. Families waited upon daily.

SOUTH DUNEDIN WOOD AND COAL YARD, AND GENERAL STORE.

A. GRAINGER ... PROPRIETOR  
Families waited upon every morning, and orders delivered over the Flat daily.  
Whiskies, Brandies, and Wines, Ales and Porters of the best brands. Charges strictly moderate.

C. JACOBS

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND PAWNBROKER,  
George-street, Dunedin, (opposite A. Fulton and Co.)  
Money lent on Gold and Silver Plate, Furniture, Books, Bedding, and all kinds of Miscellaneous Goods.  
Observe the Address—C. JACOBS,  
George-street.



**HUGH DEVINE,**  
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'LIKEY, 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.

GREAT KING STREET BUTCHERY.

**JAMES BAIN,**  
PROPRIETOR.

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

**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, Batter Cocks, 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

**AH 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.

**UNION PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.**

ESTABLISHED, 1868.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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—Paveletich'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 FANGERS,  
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.*

**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.

**MARTIN & WATSON,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE  
MERCHANTS,  
STUART ST.,

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut). Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce.

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

**MILITARY HAIR CUTTING SALOON,**  
George-street, Dunedin.

M. TAYLOR, from Truefit's, Bond-street, London, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Dunedin, that he is prepared to Cut and Dress Hair in the latest London and Paris fashions. Hairwork of every description made to order. Hair pads of every description. Wholesale and country orders punctually attended to. For the growth of the hair, try M. Taylor's Imperial Specific Cream. A large assortment of Combs, Brushes, and Perfumery.

Note the Address,  
**M. TAYLOR,**  
George-street, Dunedin.

**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.

**M. 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,

George street, next Scoble's Boot Warehouse.

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

WANTED KNOWN—That JAMES HYND-

MAN, late of the Glasgow Pie-house,

has opened the Auld Scotch Pie-house, Mac-

gagan street, Dunedin. A visit invited.



BY special appointment to his Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen and Lady Bowen.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS  
Of all kinds made to order. Gentlemen's elastic-side dress Wellington, clump-bottomed Balmorals, and gentlemen's patent elastic-sides, suitable for balls or dancing classes, made up to the full pink of fashion by M. FLEMING, who is considered to be perfect master of Dress boot making.  
Opposite T. O'CONNEL'S ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**NEW LINE OF COACHES,**

On and after  
MONDAY, 26TH JULY,

BETWEEN DUNEDIN AND PORTOBELLO.  
Leaves Coney's Hotel, Portobello, at 8 a.m.; arrives Imperial Hotel and Booking Office, Empire Hotel, at 10 a.m.; leaves Booking Office at 4.30 p.m., arriving at Portobello at 6.30 p.m. daily. Passengers and parcels at cheap rates.

JOHN COOK, Proprietor.

**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.

[CARD]

**JAMES TOAL**  
TAILOR AND DRAPER,  
GREEN ISLAND,

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 ... £4,500,900  
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.

**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.

**SOLOMON MOSS,**  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
FARLEY'S ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

Repairs neatly executed, with despatch.  
Lowest prices charged.

**NOTICE.**—Wanted known that **CHRISTIAN MOSER**, Working Jeweller, (late of George-street), has now removed to St. Andrew-street, next Mr. Wilson's, Butcher.

**D. FERGUSON,**

PLUMBER AND TINSMITH,  
MAIN SOUTH ROAD,  
MILTON.

**TOKOMAIRIRO 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.

**I**N 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:**

**T**HE 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.**

**W**ANTED 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; E. Mercer's, Princes street south; or at receiving Box, Inglis's Corner, High street.  
CLARKE & TEMPLETON,  
GREAT KING STREET,  
Dunedin.

**DUNEDIN BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.**

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

E. SPRAY.

NOTICE.

**T**HE 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. NASHELSKI,

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 STATONER, &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 descriptions 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 Ocean View 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
Green Island ..	A. G. Allan
Tokomairiro ..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taiari ..	David Grant
Baldclutha ..	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough

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

GEORGE W. 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.

C O B B & C O.,

Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

**H I B E R N I A N H O T E L,**

DEES STREET,

INVERCARGILL.

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.

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GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Is now replete with IRONMONGERY CHINA, GLASS, PARHTENWARE, and GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

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

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

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

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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.

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Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best Brands.

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S. MARY'S Boarding and Day Schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

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Good accommodation and moderate charges.

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Green Island Coal.

Apply at the Little Office, Rattray street,

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

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" " On hills " 11s ½ "

" " On flats " 11s ½ "

Small Coal— On hills " 18s "

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

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

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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.

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**D M E L I C A N, P R O P R I E T O R.**

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.

**S W A N H O T E L,**  
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.

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Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

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## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,

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Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

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

## MORNING STAR HOTEL,

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**J O H N O ' B R I E N** begs to inform his friends and the Public that it is still his care to maintain the high reputation of this comfortable Hotel.

**R E L I A N C E H O T E L,**  
O T A K I A.

**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.

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Naseby,  
**JOHN COGAN,** Proprietor.

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

**JOHN COGAN.**

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(Opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall.)

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Wanted the Public to know that they can have Breakfast, Dinner, or Supper on a minutes notice. Tea and Coffee always ready. Ball and Supper parties attended to.

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Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

**S H A M R O O K H O T E L,**  
Peel Street, - Lawrence,  
**MRS DONOVAN,** PROPRIETRESS.

**U P - C O U N T R Y** Travellers will find Comfort, Civility, and Attention at the above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

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Peel Street, - Lawrence,  
**JOHN ROUGHAN,** PROPRIETOR.

**V I S I T O R S** to Lawrence will find Comfort and Civility at the above well-known establishment. None but the finest brands of Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

**W H I T E H A R T H O T E L,**  
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.  
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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

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Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.  
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Good Stabling.

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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.

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

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

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT, AND MODERATE CHARGES  
Will be the motto aimed at.

**JAMES O'BRIEN.**

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Board and Lodging £1 per week.

Meals at all hours, 1s each; Beds, 1s.  
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Alcock's Billiard Table on premises.  
Wines and Spirits of best quality.

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**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.

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**PATRICK FAGAN,**  
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Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & CO., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 30th day of July, 1875