

New Zealand Gabel

VOL. III.—No. 123.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

C. J A C O B S,
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.

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

F. M C G R E G O R, 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. R O B E R T S,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets

J A M E S W A L S H,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

G L O B E H O T E L,

Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

GAS-FITTINGS.

W I L L I A M C O U S T O N,
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, 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 Travellers. Wines and Spirits of best quality.

First-class Stabling.

D. P. CASH,

Proprietor.

J A M E S M U I R,

Late V. Almao & 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 Confguro type. Ladies Riding Hats.

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

O T A G O P L U M B I N G, 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.

A L B I O N B R E W I N G AND MALTING
COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Cumberland-street, Dunedin.

CHAIRMAN

H. S. Chapman, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

W. J. M. Lunach, 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.

W A L K E R S T R E E T G E N E R A L
STORE,

EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURED,
AND FRUIT DEALER

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

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY
ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

FORBURY.

T H O M A S E N N I S

wishes most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the residents of the Forbury, St. Kilda, South Dunedin, Kensington, Darley, and Caversham, that he has commenced business at the above address, and hopes from his long experience as a practical tailor, and by strict attention to business, to obtain a large share of public support.

The Tailoring Department will be entirely under his own supervision, and all orders entrusted to his care will be turned out in first-class style, and on the shortest notice.

The Drapery, Millinery, and Dressmaking Branches will be conducted by Mrs. Ennis, whose long connection with some of the best Houses in the Colony will serve as a guarantee to all orders being executed with taste and neatness. Latest London and Paris Fashions by every Mail.

THOMAS ENNIS would call special attention to the following departments, which will be found replete, with all the latest fashionable and most serviceable goods:—

TAILORING.

Men's, Youths', Boys' Ready-made Clothing.

MILLINERY

Of every description.

DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' and Childrens' underclothing in great variety.

Charges strictly moderate.

Note the address—

T H O M A S E N N I S,

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

FORBURY.

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, situated 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 C A 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,
Octagon.

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

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

WANTED Known to Parties wishing to
dispose of their Furniture and Effects,
that the new Auction Sale Rooms, Stafford-
street, is now open to receive Goods of every
description; the lowest rate of commission
charged; cash advanced on goods prior to sale
by auction. Out-door Sales attended to with
punctuality. Account sales promptly rendered.
J. LAZARUS, Auctioneer.

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.

[CARD.]

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

[CARD.]

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

The above Company having determined to
start a retail trade, they have appointed Mr.
John Runneiman as their Conveyancer and Col-
lector, and are prepared to execute with dis-
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 Rattray-
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 con-
tain Plaster of Paris, Sulphate of Lime, Starch,
Flour, or any objectionable coloring matter
or any deleterious ingredients. The absence
of Plaster of Paris, or any objectionable color-
ing matter, recommends these sweets strongly.
They 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.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

ALBANY STREET BUTCHERY,
JAMES KELLY ... PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon, and orders delivered
all over the city.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN DEUMM'S
VETERINARY SHOEBING 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. WOOD,

CARPENTER AND JOINER,
Moray Place, next Temp. Ice Hall.

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

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES
GIVEN.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

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

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.

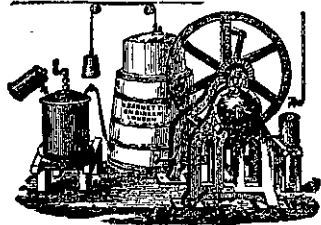
G E O R G E Y O U N G
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)
Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches, New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.
GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street.

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

L A N E, C A M P B E L L, A N D C O.,
Successors to REEVES AND Co.,
Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.
Importers of Machinery, and Cordial Makers Goods of every description.
L. C. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of their various manufactures.

Always in Stock and for Sale, in bulk or case, matured
Ginger Wine Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters Tonic Orange Wine
Dukes Bitters Ciaraco
Gooseberry Wine Maraschino
Sarsaparella, &c., &c.
STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



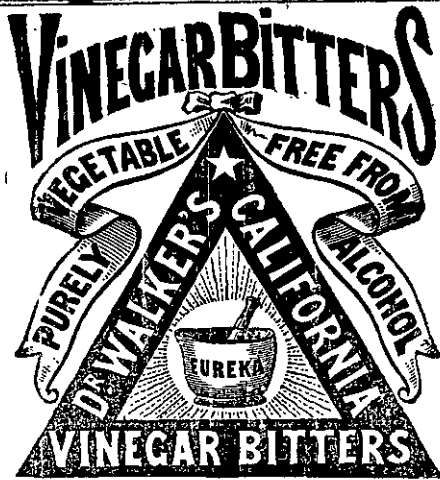
T H O M S O N A N D C O.
Steam Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial Maker's Goods of every description.

There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1866. Of the Medicinal and other Beverages analysed, amongst which were samples of Quinine, Champagne, Soda Water, and Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none," he says, "that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—Otago Guardian, December 4, 1874.

N E W Z E A L A N D W A L K I N G S T I C K M A N U F A C T O R Y,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Knox's Church.)

Walking Sticks, of every description of New Zealand Woods, on hand, and made to order on the shortest notice. Trade supplied. Prices strictly moderate.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS, FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND COLONIES,

P. H A Y M A N A N D C O.

RATRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSM

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

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 BALSM

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.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE AND KEOGH.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

With the Most Talented Company in New Zealand.

Unprecedented Success of these Talented Artistes

M R. AND M R S. GEORGE DARRELL,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

Grand Farewell Benefit to

M R S. GEORGE DARRILL,

Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy of

K I N G J O H N .

Lady-Dowager Constance ... Mrs. George Darrell,
Sir Robert Faulconbridge ... Mr. George Darrell.
King John ... Mr. J. B. Steele.

To conclude with

T H E R O U G H D I A M O N D .

Margery ... Mrs. George Darrell.

S A T U R D A Y ,

GRAND MONSTER DOUBLE BILL.

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.



SALE OF CONFISCATED LANDS, PATEA.

A SALE by public auction of suburban sections, Town of Carlyle,
and of rural allotments in the Okotuku District, Province of
Wellington and Taranaki, will take place at the Courthouse, Patea, on
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 excep-
tional 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 Zea-
land 'Gazette,' of the 28th of July, and lithographed plans are being
repared, and will be distributed to intending purchasers on applica-
on.

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 informa-
tion obtained at this office.

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

Confiscated Lands Office,
Patea, July 28, 1875.

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Cox (Edward W.) Heredity and Hybridism: a Suggestion, 8vo.
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Arizona, second edition, post 8vo.
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Field (George) A Grammar of Colouring, new edition, 12mo.
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lated by F. E. Bennett, 12mo, sd.
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Lytton (Lord) What will he do with it? Vol 2 (Knebworth
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Markham (Clements R.) The Threshold of the Unknown Regions,
third edition, post 8vo.
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true Tasmanian
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THOMAS O'DONNELL (late of Kollegher and O'Donnell) wishes to intimate to his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the goodwill of the above Hotel, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his patrons, to merit a large share of public support. Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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COMMERCIAL.

MR. STREENE reports for the week ending Sept. 3:—There is very little life in the labor market. A few new chums are dropping in from Home, and adding to the numbers of unemployed; but it is no use growling, as a little patience will bridge over the interval until the good weather comes, when all industrious hands will get employe. Farmers have got well ahead of their work. Seed time is on if we had "March Dust." It is earnestly to be hoped that settlers will do their utmost to encourage married ploughmen, by giving them cottages, &c., so that they may be "forearmed" at harvest, and not lose the cream of their crops, through shortness of reapers. Indoor and the building trades are wonderfully active for the season. Wages—Ploughmen and shepherds, £55 to £65; couples, £70 to £90; day laborers, 8s, 9s, 10s; carpenters, masons, and bricklayers, 10s to 15s per day; females, £26 to £52 per year; store hands, 65s to 70s per week; dairy and ordinary farm people, 15s to 20s.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending September 1:—

Fat Cattle.—60 head only were yarded at the weekly sales, but a few pens of which were of prime quality. These brought prices considerably in advance of late quotations, one or two pens of very prime cows realising close upon 50s. per 100lb. We do not expect, however, that these high rates can be considered as fully established, as a good supply next week would cause a decline to about late quotations. At the yards we sold 35 head, and have placed 60 head for private delivery. Fat Calves.—None were forward. Good vealers much wanted.

Fat Sheep.—2,000 were penned, consisting chiefly of good quality cross-breeds, but as the trade was fully supplied by private deliveries, it was very difficult to obtain late prices. About 1,200, however, were sold at from 15s to 20s for cross-breeds, and 12s to 13s for merinos, or equal to 4d per lb. We sold 300 at yards and 600 privately.

Store Cattle and Sheep.—We have no alteration to note in this description of stock, as few or no lots of importance are offering, and we have no transactions to report.

Wool.—Our London cablegram, dated 19th August, states:—"Wool sales opened at an average decline of 1d to 1½d on last sale's prices. The principal decline has been on superior and medium washed, New South Wales and Queensland. Up to date 300,000 bales have arrived, and 16,000 have been sent to the manufacturing districts direct. Trade in the manufacturing districts unchanged." This decline was not anticipated, and our advices, so far, do not show New Zealand wools to have participated to any extent. So large a quantity having arrived in time for these series of sales, has no doubt had some effect upon the opening prices, coupled with the heavy failures already announced, amounting in the aggregate to over £20,000,000 sterling. We are, notwithstanding, inclined to expect a more healthy tone after it is seen what amount of withdrawals are made as the sales progress. The quantity already to hand does not increase the known quantity remaining of last year's clip, but the whole, within about 50,000 bales, being put on the market, has weakened it.

Sheepskins.—Our weekly sale last Thursday was well attended by buyers, every lot being taken at full prices. Green cross-breeds from 5s 9d to 6s 5d; Leicesters, 7s; merinos 4s 7d. Dry skins, cross-breeds, 5s 1d; merinos, 3s 8d to 4s.

Hides met a ready sale at the late reduction in prices. Inferior, 15s to 16s; medium, 18s to 19s; heavies, 21s to 22 ½d.

Grain.—There is a steady local demand for wheat, which does not appear to be influenced in any way by distant markets. We quote good milling, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; extra, 4s 7d; inferior, 4s to 4s 2d. Our cablegrams advise Australian wheat firm at 56s to 57s, and likely to be maintained, from the inferior quality of the new crop in Great Britain. Oats are in less demand this week. Melbourne market offers no inducement to shippers. Our quotations of 2s 8d to 2s 9d for feed are with difficulty maintained. Barley for malting purposes inquired for at 6s 6d to 6s; milling, 4s 3d to 4s 4d.

Monks' Company.

THEY TELL US THIS WORLD.

They tell us this world is a desert of tears,
Where wrong is the tyrant of Right,
Where all is delusive and transient that cheers,
And love is but vassal to Might.
Yea, cowards will murmur from cradle to grave,
And dreamers will idle and fret;
But trust me, my friends, for the honest and brave,
Life has many a happiness yet.
Oh, there's joy on old earth for us yet.
Then hurrah for the kind and the free, my friends,
And hurrah for the honest and true,
And a treble hurrah for the heroes to-day,
Who live for the good they can do.

Are ye pining for wealth? are ye pining for fame?
Be dauntless, and strive ye as men:
Work, work, with a heart that defeat cannot tame,
That fails but to battle again.
With head that can think, and with eye that can see,
And a heart that beats loving and true,
I care not whatever man's purpose may be,
There's nothing that man cannot do—
Not a work that man cannot go through.
Then hurrah for the kind and the free, my friends,
And hurrah for the honest and true,
And a treble hurrah for the heroes to-day,
Who live for the good they can do.

Do you weep for a dear one you may not behold?
Be patient the time's but an hour,
And God loves the Lamb that he takes to His fold—
Loves you, though you see but his power.
God loves you, my sister or brother bereaved,
Yea, more than you ever can know;
Speak, speak with Him, know Him, try not to be grieved,
And his blessing will lighten your woe—
Ah, His love will soon banish your woe.
Then hurrah for the kind and the free, my friends,
And hurrah for the honest and true,
And a treble hurrah for the heroes to-day,
Who live for the good they can do.

Oh men, fellow-men, in this battle of life,
Be valiant, be kind, be sincere:
There's no joy on earth like the joy of the strife
To be upright and noble while here.
There's no joy on earth like the joy that we know
When we fight for the honest and true.
When we live for one God, for our brothers below,
And the great glorious good we can do.
Then hurrah for the kind and the free, my friends,
And hurrah for the honest and true,
And a treble hurrah for the heroes to-day,
Who live for the good they can do.

FLORENCE O'NEILL;

OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

[A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.]

CHAPTER VII.

THE KING AND THE SPY.

"A good thing had he lost it," was the ill-tempered reply, "If he could not do his work better. Make no excuses for him, but tell me the contents of the papers which I hear have fallen into Sarsfield's hands."

For a moment Von Keppel hesitated as though afraid to excite the wrath of William; but the keen eyes of the king fixed steadfastly upon him, as he quaffed off another glass of Hollands, and somewhat intimidated, the latter answered truthfully, from very fear lest Benson, when questioned by the King, should betray him—

"I pray your Majesty's forgiveness if I have done amiss; but out of pure affection for my friend St. John, Benson has been zealously endeavoring to break off the proposed union between him and the lady Florence O'Neill. She cares not to become Lady St. John, your Majesty, for Benson tells me she has quarrelled with him for his loyalty to your gracious self. And might I aspire so high," added the page, "I doubt not but that I could have the wit and the power, too, to win to myself the countenance this beautiful maiden refuses to my friend, and also to make this hitherto disloyal damsel one of the most loyal in the English dominions."

"You are marvellously full of conceit, you impudent knave," replied William with a smile. "Do you think so much, then, of your handsome person to imagine you may look so high? Out upon you; this Florence O'Neill is of ancient lineage, and, reasonably enough, proud of her descent, if all tales be true. Again, I thought you were beholden to Sir Reginald, and lo, man, all the while you are contriving to rob him of his lady-love. But there, enough," added William, languidly; "the lady may not be won by you. Finish quickly; what more of Benson?"

"Ah, your Majesty, the worst I have yet to tell," replied Von Keppel. "He had papers on his person when apprehended by the brutal mob, one of whom formerly knew him in London, and recognised him in Limerick. These papers, from divers hands, your Majesty," added Von Keppel, for the King's eye rested on his

countenance as if he doubted the truth of his words, "these papers alluded, it is true, to the offer he had made of becoming a spy on the movements of the St. Germain's party in Limerick; and—and, they are all in the hands of Sarsfield, together with a paper accepting his offers of service, by one of your Majesty's officers."

"Bring in the wretched fool!" exclaimed William, in accents almost guttural with rage. "Let me see him instantly," he added; and the page, leaving the room, in a few moments reappeared, ushering in the *soi-disant* Layton.

"You fool," said the king, "it would have served you right if you had lost your head, for your folly in meddling with concerns beyond your power of management. I hope, old as you are, that they punished you in some fashion, if only as a penalty for the folly which prevented you from serving our interests better."

"Ah, spare me, your Majesty," said Benson, sinking on his knees; "surely I could not help being recognized by one whom ill-fortune threw in my way some years since."

The frown which had set on William's countenance had gradually relaxed, notwithstanding the furious mood he was in when Benson entered his presence. There was something inexpressibly ludicrous in the whole bearing of the man—his rueful look, his pale countenance, and the trembling servility with which he crouched at William's feet, so that the latter was moved to such a degree of merriment, that he was fairly convulsed with laughter, to the no small mortification of the kneeling Benson.

"Why, you foolish knave," he said, when his laughter had subsided, "what has made you disguise yourself, you are too old at fourscore years to indulge in vanity."

"Your Majesty," said Von Keppel, "I am sure you will pity Benson when I tell you the wretched mob who assaulted him in the house at which he had taken refuge, though they left him in possession of his head, shaved off his white locks and most mercilessly applied the lash to his shoulders, exulting in the torture they inflicted, and making merry over his annoyance, whilst they shaved his head out of pure rage, because to disguise himself he had put on a powdered wig."

Gazing contemptuously on Benson, the king, whose mirth had again given way to anger, exclaimed:

"Fool, it would almost have served you right had Sarsfield ordered them to take off your head for your folly in carrying papers of such importance in your pockets. To your feet, man, and get out of my sight; I pity you, indeed, why they gave you a much lighter punishment than you deserved; they ought to have punished you for me."

As William spoke thus, the miserable Benson arose and hastened, by no means unwillingly, though perfectly astounded, out of the presence of the king. Indeed, his reception was not of the kind he had expected, though at the same time he had feared a sharp rebuke for his imprudence in keeping about his person papers of such importance as those we have alluded to.

Ingratitude, however, to those who served him, was one of the chief ingredients in the character of the king, his brutal remark concerning the Calvinist Walker is a proof of this vice. The Protestant party were justly disgusted at the speech of the ungrateful king, for on one of them telling him that Parson Walker was amongst the slain in the *mêlée* at the Boyne, the coarse and unfeeling reply, was "Why did the fool go there?" This, then, was the tribute which he paid to the memory of the man to whom he owed so much, and who had gallantly defended Londonderry. Nor may the siege of Waterford be passed by, for when he was asked in what way the sick and wounded prisoners should be disposed of, the savage answer was, "Burn them." One thousand of these unfortunates were thus destroyed by the place in which they were cooped up shortly afterwards bursting into flames.

CHAPTER VIII.

ABOUT TO JOIN THE ENEMY.

"Yes, it is quite true that the king's troops are in so miserable a condition, that one-third of them could not be relied upon, if Tyrconnell upon his arrival were to give them a pistole each," said a fine looking young man in military uniform, in answer to the remarks of a brother officer, who had but recently joined William's forces in Ireland.

"I am surprised to hear there is such an amount of disaffection," replied our old acquaintance, Sir Reginald, "or that party feeling runs so high in favor of James, even in Ireland, but really I am getting disgusted at the paltry means that are being resorted to, to strengthen the hands of the king's government; from all quarters the same tales are rife; the most nefarious subterfuges are used to bring over wavering adherents of the Stuart race."

"Why, St. John," exclaimed his companion, in a tone of unfeigned surprise, "I should have thought you the last man on earth to be very particular as to how the party, whose interests you espouse, should prosper, when we remember certain doings at Limerick."

The hot blood rushed to the temples of St. John, and with his hand on the hilt of his sword, he replied:

"Death, sir! what do you mean by such a remark? What do I either know or care what is going on in Limerick? I, who this night, for the first time in my life, have seen this place; and have but within these short two hours arrived from Kinsale."

"My dear St. John," replied the young officer, placing his hand in an irritating manner on his friend's shoulder. "can you for one moment attempt to lead me to suppose that you are ignorant of all the fine things that have lately been done in your name to the unspeakable annoyance of Miss O'Neill's relations in Limerick? Own the truth," continued Seymour, the once sworn friend of Sir Reginald, "and say that you have forsworn the beautiful papist, Florence O'Neill, whose heart is even now with the Jacobite crew at St. Germain's, for the godly William of Orange, who has come to save our lives, and Protestant faith, and liberties, and from pure disinterestedness has taken his father-in-law's crown for himself."

"Have done with your taunting gibes, Seymour, and come to the point at once; explain in what way my name has been used, and tell me who has dared say anything against my betrothal with the lady Florence."

"You have an intimate friend named Benson, St. John, a canting old knave, forgive the expression, and—"

"Ah, Benson, what about him, he left me some two months since, to make a journey into Wales, to visit some relations; he has not been to Ireland for many years."

"Indeed," said Seymour, vainly attempting to suppress another burst of laughter, "really now this is too ridiculous. Do you mean to deny, St. John, that you do not know that he offered himself to the military authorities of this town as a spy on General Sarsfield's movements; that you even deputed him to be the means of conveying the intelligence to the family of Miss O'Neill, that your opinions and feelings were so wedded to the cause of William of Orange that you had both agreed to break the chains which had hitherto subsisted between you? To sum all up in a few words: you are said, by him, to have led Von Keppel to write to Benson in your name, requesting him to further the good cause by every means in his power, to gain admission to the maternal aunt of Florence O'Neill, resident at Limerick, and through her to become a spy on the actions of the general and his party, avowing also that your regret that you had suffered the charms of her beautiful face to draw you aside from the allegiance you owe to William and Mary. Moreover, you express an eager desire to redeem past errors, by offering your services as speedily as possible to our commanding officers in this place, and, my dear fellow," added Seymour, "to corroborate all, here you are in your own person; but forgive my ill-timed merriment, for I see that an ill use has been made of your name. But really, when I remember the finale, and Benson's exit from the house of Miss O'Neill, which set all Limerick in an uproar, it is exceedingly hard to repress another burst of laughter."

"For heaven's sake, Seymour, be quiet," said St. John, "and tell me the whole truth."

Seymour then narrated in his own way those circumstances with which the reader is already acquainted, relative to the capture of Benson, or Layton, as for the sake of disguise, he had chosen to call himself, together with an account of the summary punishment inflicted on him at the hands of the mob.

It were, of course, vain to attempt to describe the wounded pride, mortification and anger with which St. John listened to all he had to say, or his pleasure on hearing of the punishment of his villainous ex-preceptor Benson. For a few moments he was silent, then he said:

"Farewell, Seymour, for awhile, before an hour is over I shall be on my way to Limerick."

"To Limerick!" ejaculated his friend, "why, it is the headquarters of General Sarsfield."

"Exactly so, and also the dwelling place of the General's cousin, Miss O'Neill."

"And in your present mood, I shall not be surprised to hear of a defection, for it is not unlikely you may find your way to Sarsfield himself," said Seymour, with a significant glance at St. John's dejected countenance.

"Keep your surmises to yourself Seymour, I have been foully wronged, as you well know, and—"

"True enough," was the reply, "and as I am your sworn friend, I say nothing, and keep my thoughts locked within my own breast; but I tell you, Reginald, I am morally certain that a very short time hence King William will hear that the cousin of the aged St. John, the supporter of the commonwealth, hitherto so devoted to his interests, has passed over with many others to the ranks of the exiled James."

SKETCHES OF IRISH SCENERY.

A VISIT TO THE CAVES OF MITCHELL'S TOWN.

(From the October number of 'Now-a-Days.' M'Glashan & Gill, Dublin.)

On a pleasant day in June we started, a party of three, from the town of Cahir, in the county of Tipperary, on a visit of exploration to the caves of Mitchell's town.

We had heard much of their wonders and extent, of the unexplored mysteries of unknown ramifications, and the awful solemnity of a deep river, sweeping in silent grandeur across the cave some miles from the entrance,—coming no man knew whence, going no man knew whither,—its never-varying volume flowing with a purposeless monotony, and bearing on its breast or in its depths no signs of life.

We started with the determination not to leave the caves until every hole and crevice had been explored, and we made ample provision for a two-days' stay underground, if necessary, but, once for all, we vowed, the nature and extent of the cave should be decided. The guide had previously declared to one of our party, who went with him a certain distance, that he had come to the end of his knowledge, and farther on was to him unknown regions; so having no means of retracing their steps if they were lost, they went no farther.

This time we took with us ten miles of shoemakers' hemp, which we used in the following way:—Having found the average length of each ball—250 yards—we had our measuring tape ready made, then placing a ball in a wooden box turned for the purpose, and bringing the inside end through a hole in the bottom, the last man kept the box in his pocket, and the cord payed out as we went along; thus while the cord went out we could not be lost, as we could always follow it back.

The broad valley, through which we drove from the pretty town of Cahir, is guarded by the Galteemore on the north, and on the south by the hundred-tinted mountains of Knockmoldown—literally, brown hills of honor. They were so named by the old

Celts—always happy in the appropriateness of their nomenclature an account of the delicate flavor of the honey there distilled from the white and purple heather by countless swarms of clover little distillers kept in ages past by the primitive inhabitants. As we approached the low hill, the upheaval of which had formed the caves, the sun was shining brightly; the trees and thorn hedges had clothed themselves in summer green, and the mountains to north and south came out in bold relief; their many colours, brown, black, and purple, with here and there a verdant spot, lighted up by the bright sun, till the small patch of world over which our eyes roamed with pleasure looked fresh and smiling, as if silently stating the proposition that however curious we might find the bowels of the earth, they could not be compared for beauty with her face. We found the guide, Mr Timothy Maher, leaning over his half-door. He was a small man, who looked as if nature had intended him for creeping through holes and crevices. His face was of true Milesian type, small blue-grey eyes kept watch over a nose like a blunted pyramid, and a large, good-humored mouth. When we announced our determination to explore every spot in the cave, a comical gleam passed over his face; he was evidently making a mental calculation of our measurement, and as we averaged fifteen stone, he had some show of reason for his evident assumption that we were not the sort of people to explore cranky places.

Exactly at noon we arrived at the door of the cave, in the bottom of an unused limestone quarry. We entered in a southerly direction, going down a ladder, as the cave dips suddenly from the opening. Arrived at the bottom, it trended a couple of points to the east, in which direction we went for about a hundred and fifty yards, the passage being lofty, and tolerably easy for walking; then we entered a chamber of such extent that the light of our candles showed us the other side but faintly. We advanced about twenty feet, and lit one of the blue lights that we had brought with us, and the effect was very fine. The dazzling light disclosed a circular cave, about fifty feet in diameter, with irregular groined roof about twenty feet high, from which hung brilliantly white festoons of stalactite. The floor was covered by a damp plastic clay, of exceeding fineness, which took, and retained, the most delicate impression of any object against which it was pressed, no modelling clay could have been better. Twenty years ago a lady sculptor who visited the cave made a model of a head, and placed it on the top of a stalagmite, hoping that in the course of time the drip from the overhanging stalactite would cover it with a fine incrustation. Twenty years have passed, and the slow drip goes on, but no sign of incrustation has yet appeared. How many ages must it not have taken to form the giant pillars we saw further on?

Opposite the entrance we went through another large passage, twenty yards in length. Half way through we came upon a mass of stalactite that had flowed over a rock in fluted columns like the pipes of an organ, from which it takes its name. A stone drawn across them produced different tones of clear musical sound, and our friend Tim ra her flattered himself on his musical attainments on the strength of his oft-repeated performances on the instrument. At the end of the passage we entered the "House of Lords," where, having been led to a certain spot by the guide, we extinguished the candles, and sat for a minute in the thick darkness. Then Tim lit a blue light, and such a scene of dazzling beauty burst upon us that our loud "oh!" of astonished delight reverberated loudly from its vaulted and decorated roof.

On every side rose giant pillars of stalactite and stalagmite, the junction being generally about one-third of the distance from the base. The marble-like masses hung in graceful festoons from every available spot. Here a flag, hanging in artistic folds, looked as if it wanted but a breath of wind to make it wave a welcome. There many cornered clusters of drapery hung, each well-defined corner ornamented with a pendant diamond. Every rock was clothed with these white garments that shrouded them in a thousand fantastic shapes, the fluted columns and intricate convolutions assuming forms that suggested the names "The Golden Fleece," "The Indian Corn," "The Queen's Crown," "The Lord's Table," "The Turkish Tent," &c. The pillars, too, were magnificent in their proportions. The "Tower of Babel"—twenty feet high, the stalagmic portion being fifteen feet in circumference, and the stalactite eight feet—was the largest, and imagination failed in the attempt to conceive the immensity of time necessary for its formation; thousands of years—tens of thousands, of the slow deposit from the clear drop that falls at lengthened intervals, would not form that enormous mass.

The cave was eighty feet in diameter, and of about the same height as the "House of Commons," and as the blue light revealed its thousand beauties, it presented the appearance of an immense museum in which Nature had stored numberless specimens of her choicest efforts in fantastic modelling.

We remained here for a considerable time examining minutely the various formations. Along one portion of the roof ran "The railroad," two clearly defined parallel lines, about half an inch in height and one-eighth in thickness, formed by the passage of two drops on the sloping roof. A second pair of drops diverged from the main line, and formed a set of "points" as beautifully regular as if the whole had been laid down with rule and compass. When thousands of years shall have come and gone, and the atoms of its three examiners shall have passed through countless mutations—the name of their very nation perhaps have been forgotten—these little lines will have developed into pendant drapery and give an additional charm to that museum of nature's handiwork. We left the cave in a south-easterly direction, passing the "diamond rock," so called on account of the myriad crystals that stud the covering of carbonate of lime. When a candle was passed before it the sparkles and flashes looked as if tiny fireworks were exploded by the passage of the light. Then turning east by south we descended about fifty feet, down an almost perpendicular opening, and entered "The Cathedral," the floor of which is 300 feet below the summit of the hill. It was a long chamber running north and south: one hundred and twenty feet in length, by thirty in breadth and height. The ever-present stalactite

d apery hung from the roof; but here, on the blue light being lit in the end of the cave, we perceived that the festooned stalactites were variegated in the most charming manner. They were transparent, and presented, for six inches from the edge, regularly striped coloured bands—red, white, brown, and pink, alternating like Algerian onyx.

At the south end was the cross of the four roads, the west passage, about eighty yards, without interest, and a short opening to the south. We took the eastern passage, a short one, into the "Ball-room," which was about forty feet long; then north-east to the "Four Courts," a rather smaller cave, where the irrepressible stalactite had again broken out in vagaries, assuming the forms of the "Queen's Bench," and "the Giraffe"—the latter curiously like a rough attempt to present that animal in bas-relief.

Up to this all was plain sailing, and one of our party, a gallant colonel, rather ridiculed the elaborate preparations we had made for dirt, in assuming unspoilable attire. He had, rather from deference to our opinion than belief in its necessity, donned a smart cricket suit that would wash, but he soon found that it would require mending in addition to washing. From the "Four Courts" commenced the troublesome portion of our exploration. To get to "O'Leary's Cave" we were obliged to climb through a tortuous passage, the rough corners of which barked our shins, knees, and elbows, with painful impartiality. The little guide was waiting for us at the end of the passage, and thought it necessary to encourage us by the information that Mr. Tandy, a lady of eight or ten stone weight, had once come through the same place. We decided that it was possible, but improbable. "O'Leary's Cave" was a large one without beauty or interest. North-east from it was a low cave, about ten feet square. From the centre of the roof depended "The Bell"—a stalactite, of course, but so formed that, on being lightly struck, it emitted a sound sonorous and deep as any bell could desire. In the corner was a curtain, named "The Garden of Eden," from the brilliancy of the colors seen where the light was placed on the off side.

We then crept north to the "Chimney," a circular hole about two and a half feet in diameter, and opening straight down into what might be an unfathomable deep, for all we could see. Here Tim became quite communicative.

"Hallo, Tim, that looks rather nasty, does it not?" one of us remarked.

"Och, yer honor, it's like a singed cat, better nor it looks," he answered, as he lowered himself down into it without hesitation. In a few seconds he was standing at the bottom, when we saw that the circular hole was about six feet in length, opening through the roof of a small cave below, close to the side.

"Faix, yer honor," Tim continued, "Mrs. Tandy, wid all her eighteen stone, and the fourteen ladies she had wid her, all kem through that hole, but she stuck in it, an' glory be to God! the gentleman wid her—I'm thinkin' he must be her husband—put his foot on her shoulder and forced her through. Faix she was near being kilt that day, only I saved her—throth I did—he raisen of putting three men an' myself undher her. Och, but she came down cruel hard. Jimmy Murphy's head was crooked on his neck for a month after, where she kem sittin' on him, an' we were obliged to lay her out on the stones till she got back her breath!"

From this small cave we were let through a passage to the north-west, at the end of which was "The Pilgrim's Progress," and never was passage more aptly named. We struggled through it, not on all fours, for that would be impossible, but literally advancing along the clammy passage by vermicular motion. Here, again, Tim had the pull of the three large men, and found room and time to give advice to his immediate follower. I could hear his voice distinctly as he gave directions. Our leading explorer was evidently stopped by the near approach of a point of roof, and said, "I fear, Tim, I cannot manage this," but it was plain that Tim had thought over the difficulty before—perhaps the eighteen stone charmer had swarmed through before us. He answered readily, "Troth, yer honor, 'tis aisy enough. Just put the soft part of yer honor's stomach on the point, an' you can squeeze over it." His advice was followed by each of us in turn, as we came to the point, and in no other way could it have been passed. But if the eighteen stone beauty went through that passage she must be attired *a la* Bloomer, and I shudder to think what the consequences might have been, for by the time we had emerged into "The Scotchman's Cave," I observed that the cricketing flannel of my gallant leader had succumbed to the vicious attacks of the minute stalactites, and his shirt had asserted its independent anxiety to see for itself the subterranean marvels.

(To be continued).

CIRCULAR LETTER FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP, DUNEDIN.

Dunedin, 31st August, 1875.

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—The time for gaining the Indulgence of the Jubilee during this Holy Year will commence in this Diocese on Sunday, the 18th of September, and end on the 31st December.

Announce this in the several districts of your Mission as soon after the receipt of this circular as possible, and make arrangements for holding religious exercises in order to the gaining of the Indulgence for one week in each of the Churches and Chapels of your charge.

The Bull of His Holiness Pius IX., proclaiming the Jubilee of this year, and by authority of which we write this letter was translated and published in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET some months ago. On the 24th of January of this year the Holy Father granted an "Indult," a translation of which is appended to this, and to which your particular attention is called.

The conditions for gaining the Indulgence in this Diocese are—

1. Confession.
2. Communion.

3. In places where there are Churches or Chapels, five visits to the Church or Chapel. This arrangement is made in virtue of the "Indult" spoken of above.

4. Prayers for the prosperity and exaltation of the Catholic Church and Apostolic See; for the extirpation of heresies; for the peace and unity of the whole Christian people; and lastly for the other intentions of the Holy Father. The faithful should endeavor to keep these intentions before their minds when praying in the Churches or Chapels on the occasion of the five visits spoken of above.

But in districts where there are no Churches or Chapels, in order to gain the Indulgence, the faithful shall recite at home, five times, either the Litany of the Saints, or one part of the Rosary, or five decades on the Beads for the intentions enumerated above, besides, of course, going to confession or communion.

Children who have not yet made their first communion, may gain the Indulgence by going to confession, praying as prescribed above, and performing some other good work prescribed by the confessor.

You will read over the subjoined "Indult" carefully, and act in accordance with its provisions.

At the end of the week's exercises in each Church or Chapel, you will read after Mass on the last day, the enclosed prayer for the special dedication of the district to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

During the week's exercises explain to the people the nature and conditions of a Plenary Indulgence, the meaning of the Jubilee, the nature of the Devotion of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Announce beforehand the arrangement you have made for affording the faithful an opportunity of complying with all the conditions necessary to enable them to profit by the Jubilee. After Mass each morning, and also after instruction each evening, recite prayers in public for the intentions mentioned above, and exhort all, who can, to be present and join you in these prayers. If possible, call to your aid one or more of the neighboring priests.

I am, Rev. Dear Sir, yours, &c.,

The Rev. _____

"Indult for the Jubilee Granted in Favor of the Faithful Dwelling in Missionary countries.

"From an Audience given by the Holy Father on the 24th January, 1875.

"Since, in many heretical and infidel countries, there are no churches, and in others also not so many as it is necessary for the faithful, who do not reside in Rome, to visit, in order to avail themselves of the Jubilee according to the Encyclical *Gravibus Ecclesie* published by our Holy Father, by Divine Providence, Pope Pius IX., under date 24th December, 1874; and since it may also happen that, from various causes, the visit to churches cannot be repeated the prescribed number of times, many of the faithful dwelling in these places might be compelled to forego the treasures of the Jubilee, so profitable, and so salutary, unless provision were made for them by ecclesiastical authority. Considering these facts, our Holy Father, through me, the undersigned, secretary for the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, has been graciously pleased to grant to patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, and to all superiors of missions the faculty—which faculty they may also delegate to simple missionaries—of prolonging at their discretion, even to two years, if necessity requires, the time for gaining the Indulgence of the Jubilee, and also of dispensing the aforesaid faithful as regards the number of churches, and of the visits to be thereto paid; yea even, when it shall be necessary, of commuting altogether the enjoined works of this kind for some fast, or the recitation of some pious prayers, still maintaining firm the obligation of sacramental confession for children, who have not yet been admitted to Holy Communion, and for all adults the obligation of praying for the prosperity and exaltation of the Catholic Church, and of the Apostolic See, for the uprooting of all the heresies, for the conversion of all those who are in error, for the peace and unity of the whole Christian people, and also for the intention of the Holy Father.

"Given at Rome, from the office of the same Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, on the day and in the year aforesaid.

"(Signed)

"JOHN SIMBONI, Secretary."

BROUGHAM AND MACAULAY.—Brougham, tall, thin, and commanding in figure, with a face which, however ugly, is full of expression, and a voice of great power, variety, and even melody, notwithstanding his occasional prolixity and tediousness, is an orator in every sense of the word. Macaulay, short, fat, and ungraceful, with a round, thick, unmeaning face, a with rather a lisp, though he has made speeches of great merit, and of a very high style of eloquence in point of composition, has no pretensions to be put in competition with Brougham in the House of Commons. Nor is the difference or inferiority of Macaulay less marked in society. Macaulay, indeed, is a great talker, and pours forth floods of knowledge on all subjects; but the gracefulness, lightness and variety are wanting in his talk which are so conspicuous in his writings; there's not enough alloy in the metal of his conversation; it is too didactic, it is all too good, and not sufficiently flexible, plastic, and diversified for general society. Brougham, on the other hand, is all life, spirit, and gaiety—"from grave to gay, from lively to severe"—dashing through every description of folly and fun, dealing in those rapid transitions by which the attention and imagination are arrested and excited; always amusing, always instructive, never tedious, elevated to the height of the greatest intellect, and familiar with the abstruse subjects, and at the same moment conciliating the humble pretensions of inferior minds by dropping into the midst of their pursuits and objects with a fervor and intensity of interest which surprises and delights his associates, and, above all, which puts them at their ease.—Greville's Memoirs.

GENERAL NEWS.

The following items are selected from our invaluable exchange the 'Catholic Review':—

The Protestants of Germany are horrified at the deeds perpetrated against the Church in the empire, and which are so much applauded by their brethren on this side of the ocean. Not many weeks ago a grand meeting was held at Wittenberg, where Luther published his famous thesis, which was attended by the leading Protestants of the city, and in which they made their name good for once, by loudly protesting against the iniquitous persecutions of Prince Bismarck. They addressed his Excellency a letter, in which they stated in by no means mild terms, their disapproval of his conduct, and entreated him to change his policy for one more compatible with modern views of liberty of conscience.

On Wednesday last there arrived in this city no less than ninety German exiles. They are mostly ecclesiastics. Twelve are priests, sixty students in theology, and fifteen nuns of various orders. The only charge brought against them is, that they belong to religious orders, and have no right as such to remain in Prussia. Some belong to very aristocratic families, and others served in the late war, and bear wounds received in battle upon their persons. These unfortunate and innocent victims of persecution arrived in this city by the steamer Rotterdam, and were received by their fellow countrymen with an enthusiasm which cannot be very pleasing to Prince Bismarck. A great number of German residents of New York assembled at the pier to welcome them, and to make them every possible offer of hospitality. Several prominent citizens informed the Sisters of St. Francis, in charge of the Fifth-street Hospital, and they would entertain the exiles during their stay. The 'Daily Telegraph' says that one wealthy Jewish gentleman has undertaken to provide for forty of them. "I am a Jew," said he, "but I hate persecution. My people have had enough of that." The crowd down by the dock on their arrival was very great. They were lustily cheered and shaken by the hands, and afterwards escorted to the Fifth-street Hospital and entertained. Thence they went to the houses of the friends who will accommodate them during their stay in the city. After a brief sojourn in New York they will go out West and take up their residence amongst the thousands of Germans who have settled down in that part of the country.

The subject of divorce has become quite prominent of late in the Italian Parliament, and Salvatore Morelli delivered recently quite an elegant speech on the subject. It is certainly a rather curious fact, that divorce is always one of the first things proposed by governments which are endeavoring to withdraw their people from the Church. Thus Henry VIII., and the early Lutheran princes approved of divorce, and in consequence embraced the tenets of the Reformation, because the Church absolutely refused to flatter their evil passions. Once Italy attacked the Papacy and permitted civil marriage, it was not to be wondered that her next step towards total emancipation should be divorce. Up to the present the law has not been voted, but its passage may be looked for with a good deal of certainty.

When we read a letter from Geneva now-a-days, it seems almost like reading a chapter from Fabiola. Here is a specimen of how the sacraments of the first communion and confirmation were administered this year in the diocese of Mgr. Mermillod, according to a writer in the 'Unita':—"This year there was no solemnity on the occasion of the first communions as there used to be. The great church of Notre Dame was closed, and the children received their Lord in the subterranean chapel which is now used for the men, who, on account of the want of space, are separated from the women. About three hundred children communicated, and the majority were afterwards confirmed by Mgr. Mermillod. Their parents had to escort them out to Ferny, where the illustrious bishop confirmed them. Is not this a return to the age of the Church of the catacombs?"

At a great temperance meeting held recently in Exeter Hall, London, one of the speakers, Mr. Whitworth, M.P., a gun manufacturer, said that he employed between seven and eight thousand workmen, and the curse of Sunday drinking was so great, that on Mondays not enough of them came to work to make it pay for getting up steam. He was obliged to abandon work on that day at an annual loss of four per cent. on his invested capital. Cardinal Manning addressed the meeting and moved the first resolution. He said that intemperance was increasing as a political power and beginning to exercise a controlling influence over every election, and, in view of Mr. Whitworth's statement, and the amount of domestic misery which every one can see it must involve, the cardinal's remark that the so-called tyranny of temperance legislation "was not equal to the tyranny of the inebriated minority over their families and neighborhoods," reads like a truism.

Notwithstanding the many impediments thrown in its way, the Jubilee has been celebrated in Italy with considerable zeal and piety. Out-door processions have been few as in many cities the government has forbidden them. At Turin, however, they have been exceedingly numerous and well conducted. At Salmona, a city of Southern Italy, four enormous churches, those of St. Paul, St. Mary, St. Panfilo and St. Francis, are constantly filled with devout throngs, even during the late hours of the night and the early ones of the morning. At Rome thousands of pilgrims arrive each week to visit the shrines of the Apostles, and the Italian papers announce that at Milan, Genoa, Venice and Naples the churches are unusually well attended. Our Roman correspondent informs us that pilgrims and Roman alike form long processions in that city which go from church to church singing the litanies and reciting the rosary. These processions are usually treated with respect by the people and even the liberals allow them to pass without insulting them.

Apocryph of the terrible disaster which has befallen France in the shape of inundations of the most devastating character, the

New York 'Herald' makes a very proper suggestion when it reminds us of the generosity of the French for Americans at the time of the destruction of Chicago, and entreats us to help France as she helped us to send alms and material aid to the unfortunate victims of the flood. At the time when a similar disaster overwhelmed portions of the German dominions, a year or two ago, the German consul in New York did not find it beneath his dignity to solicit American alms for a country just enriched by the greatest war indemnity on record. Doubtless we shall receive no such official application in the present instance, when our generosity, if it has any grateful existence, will have all the merit of spontaneity.

Affairs in Germany continue in *status quo*. The persecution, far from diminishing, seems even worse than ever. Some few weeks ago the Vicar of Ludwigsdorf was arrested on account of a quotation made in one of his sermons—"If our Lord were now on earth He would also be imprisoned and exiled." For this remark he had to spend a week in solitary confinement. Wesel is fast becoming renowned as a place of ecclesiastical imprisonment, and hither half the priests in the diocese of Paderborn have already experienced Bismarck's hospitality. By a decree from the government of Arnburg, the religious instruction is withdrawn from the clergy altogether. The new Bishop of Dresden is Count Bernert, a very worthy and charitable person who enjoys universal esteem, and the new Archbishop of Bamberg is Father Scheider, whose election has created great satisfaction even in the liberal camp. Meetings of Protestants to protest against the doing of Von Bismarck have become quite the fashion, and in Westphalia both the Protestant and the liberal press show themselves utterly disgusted at the way in which matters are conducted by the Chancellor. They do not hesitate to give vent to their indignant feelings and to assure the public that they are revolted at the increasing extent of the persecution of which the Catholics are victims.

The following statistics concerning the spoliation of the monastic establishments are very remarkable. Since 1825, 154,300,000 francs worth of church property has been confiscated in Piedmont alone. In the province of Genoa, 316 houses have been closed since 1858, and property to the amount of 5,250,000,000 francs sold. In Lombardy since 1859, 2900 houses were closed, and 2,275,000,000 francs worth of property sold. In Venetia, 715 houses closed, and 930,000,000 francs worth of property sold. In the Marches, 699 houses, and 28,009,000 francs. In the Abruzzi, 2508 houses, and 19,000,000 francs. In the Puglia, 1247 houses, and 28,000,000 francs. In Calabria, 547 houses, and 95,000,000 francs. In Sardinia, 158 houses, and 4,000,000 francs. In Tuscany, 252 houses, and 142,000,000 francs. Rome, 475 houses, and 63,000,000 francs worth of property sold. In all 18,453 ecclesiastical houses have been suppressed, and 220 million dollars worth of property confiscated.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the church of the Sacred Heart, Paris, was celebrated on June 16, with great pomp. At six o'clock in the morning, the roads leading to the site were full of carriages containing distinguished persons, who had been invited to the ceremony. The cardinal archbishop and his canons arrived in the little chapel of Montmartre at nine o'clock. The music was under the direction of the Sisters of Charity, whose pupils sang in a very pleasing manner some simple but touching hymns. The following prelates were present:—The Nuncio, Mgr. Meglia, Mgr. de Margueryre, former Bishop of Autun; Mgr. Regnaud, Bishop of Chartres; Mgr. Maret, Bishop of Sura; Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans; Mgr. Lavignerie, Archbishop of Algiers; Mgr. Perch6, Archbishop of New Orleans; Mgr. Freppel, Bishop of Angers; and the Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope. These prelates wore their robes of ceremony. Several representatives of Alsace and Lorraine were also present. The Duke de Nemours and his son and over eighty deputies also attended the important ceremony, as did the Generals de Temple, Cavellinean and Montarby and the Count de Mun. It is calculated that close upon fifteen thousand persons were assembled. The religious services were conducted by Mgr. Guibert, who blessed the first stone of the new church according to the usual formalities. The ceremonies were accomplished with the utmost order, and nothing unpleasant occurred during the day. The neighboring houses were decorated with flags. About 5,000 persons were gathered in the space which the church will eventually occupy. All of them were admitted by ticket. The spot where the high altar will stand was marked by a gigantic cross. The procession from the little chapel where mass was said was very long and beautiful. Many hundreds of young girls who belong to the new congregation of the Sacred Heart walked in it, dressed in white with blue scarfs. The hymn of the Sacred Heart was sung with fervor by the entire congregation. At the conclusion of the archbishop's address, shouts of *Vive Pie IX.*, *Vive la France*, rang through the air. Madame de MacMahon was not present, being unavoidably absent on a pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial.

The Viceroy of Egypt is about to astonish the world again. He has resolved to build a railroad along the Valley of the Nile in the interior of Africa, and as he has plenty of money, and thousands of serfs at his command, he will no doubt accomplish his purpose. In a few years, African explorers will be able to travel in sleeping cars, and to write magnificent descriptions of places which they have passed through in the dark.

The 'Saturday Review' thus describes the present Disraeli Administration:—"Industry, a desire to do right, courtesy—these are great virtues in a Ministry; and, having them, what can a Ministry want more. That the Ministry does want something more is evident. It wants a backbone. It wants to be less like a better sort of jelly-fish. It wants mind and purpose. It decides on nothing, means nothing. Its bills benefit no one, and hurt no one. They are like stuffed figures with rusty muskets shamming to be a regiment of soldiers. If anyone pushes them, these bills topple over and lie in placid impotence on the ground."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS removing from one part of the Colony to another, will please notify the same by letter, and thereby save themselves and us unnecessary trouble and expence.

It is requested that any irregularity in the delivery of THE TABLET be notified to the Manager, so that means may be taken to rectify the mistake.

We must request those persons whose subscriptions are overdue, to remit Post Office Order for amount. All cheques and Post Office Orders to be made payable to JOHN DUNGAN, Manager, TABLET Office, Dunedin.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"HIBERNICUS."—Your letter received too late; will appear next issue.

BIRTH.

PURTON—On the 19th inst, at St. Bathans, the wife of Mr. George Purton, of a son.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1875.

THE ABOLITION BILL.

THIS Bill has been read a second time by a considerable majority, after a very prolonged debate. The large majority in its favor, after the many able speeches made in opposition to it, is truly astonishing. This Bill abolishes local self-government, and establishes a system of centralism, which amounts to despotism. There are some either so silly or so stupid as to imagine that despotism and representative institutions cannot co-exist. But a greater delusion there cannot be. A majority is as capable of tyranny as an individual or an oligarchy. The history of the past, as well as contemporary history, affords innumerable proofs of this. But it is unnecessary to go beyond the precincts of our own House of Representatives for an instance in point. What is the fact? Is it not true, that a tyrant majority there, at present, has determined to force the Abolition Bill through Parliament in defiance of the reasonable request of the minority of members and of tens of thousands throughout the country, that the measure should be submitted to the constituencies; and in contempt of the serious doubts that exist as to the power of the Legislature to pass it? Why, the veriest despot would not dare to enact a law under such circumstances. But majorities in Parliament care for nothing but their majority, which is their *suprema lex*.

That this is strikingly, illustrated in the present instance is patent to every reader of Hansard. On laying down this book, which contains an authorised report of the speeches delivered in Parliament, we could not help exclaiming, "The title of the Bill is a misnomer, it should have been intitled 'The Provinces Spoliation Bill.'" It despoils the people of control over their own affairs, and transfers it to men ignorant of them, and as Mr. REID proved to demonstration, it plunders Otago to an enormous extent. We looked in vain through the arguments of its supporters for grounds to justify its introduction, whilst on the other hand, the speeches of its opponents, such for example as Messrs. REID, ROLLESTON, REEVES, MACANDREW, and STOUR abounded in strong arguments against it. These were the speeches of practical men and able administrators; whilst that of Sir GEORGE GREY was the speech of a high-minded, chivalrous, able and experienced statesman.

The newspapers told us that Mr. STAFFORD delivered an eloquent and able oration in support of the Bill; and his previous advocacy of such a measure, united with his undoubted ability and great experience as a Colonial Minister, led us to expect that such would be the character of his speech. When we received a copy of 'Hansard' we eagerly read his speech, but we are forced to confess that we experienced a great disappointment. We were unable to find in it a single reason why this Bill should become law. In our mind, amongst all the bad speeches of Government supporters, Mr. STAFFORD'S was decidedly one of the worst, in an argumentative point of view. It cannot be denied that it was eloquent, and that it gives evidence of considerable reading and a commendable knowledge of the history of Greece, but as an argument for depriving the people of Otago, for example, of their institutions, it is a lamentable failure. In our judgment it contains nothing

whatever to the point.

It was the duty of Government and its supporters to establish their position by showing that the failure of some of the Provincial Governments arose from their inherent defects, and not from the action of the central Government itself, and by proving that their proposed substitute was not only a remedy but the proper remedy. Provincialism is in possession, and in argument, as in law, possession is nine points. But so far from succeeding in doing this, not one on the Government benches was able to clear the Central Government of the guilt of rendering certain Provincial Governments inefficient. And as to the Abolition Bill itself, it proposed to effect nothing but destruction. The Government seems to have no policy as to the future, they do not know what is to take the place of Provincial Institutions. The task of doing this is to be relegated to a new Parliament. All they seem capable of effecting at present, is to reduce the institutions of the provinces to a heap of ruins; others may, if they can, combine these and build them into a beautiful and harmonious political machine. This is the strangest mode of proceeding imaginable. The institutions of the country are to be pulled to pieces, and no one knows what is to take their place! It is the policy of children whose greatest delight is to smash their toys through wantonness or idle curiosity.

He must be a comical statesman indeed, who can delude himself so far as to imagine that the people of Otago and Auckland will long endure Government centralised in Wellington. So long as these provinces had local government and Provincial Councils, the Central Government at Wellington might possibly have been tolerated; though it is very doubtful if their patience would not have been very soon wearied; but a very few years of Centralism will, most probably, cause such an agitation either for separation or the removal of the seat of Government, as New Zealand has not yet experienced. These provinces will not, and cannot, consistently with their own interests, long submit to the state of things that the Abolition Bill will bring about. This Bill has not been wisely drawn, nor has it been well considered, and it is most unwise to proceed further with it. Let these gentlemen who are so desperately enamoured of Centralism, which experience proves has always led to despotism, mature a plan and then consult the constituencies. But if they press the present measure, and pass it into law, the consequence will be, that at the general elections the cry will be the repeal of this obnoxious measure.

PROVINCIALISM VERSUS ABOLITION.

If ever an appeal to the people was answered in a most unmistakeable manner, it was at the meeting held on Tuesday evening last, to consider the action of the Government in its proposed constitutional changes. The meeting was advertised to be held at the Athenaeum, but long before the time appointed, the number assembled was so great, that it was wisely determined the proceedings should take place in the Drill Shed. Although the requisition to his Worship had been signed by gentlemen known to have opinions adverse to the Government, there was a large proportion of those holding different views, not only amongst the meeting, but also on the platform. Indeed to such an extent did they muster, and so quickly did abolitionist follow abolitionist, that it seemed more than probable that the time and opportunity to be allowed to those by whom the meeting was called would have been but small. Much valuable time was wasted by the persistent conduct of a couple of well-known open-air spouters who, in defiance of the Chairman continued to hold forth to the meeting amid a torrent of yells and hisses. Mr. Robert Gillies was the first speaker who rose to defend the question of Abolition, and in so doing he strove to influence the meeting by quoting a passage from the speech of Mr. Macandrew. The passage read by Mr. Gillies certainly bore out the assertion that the Superintendent of Otago considered the existence of Provincialism in the future undesirable, but although that gentleman did not state anything which was not uttered by the member for Port Chalmers, by his suppression of what qualified the particular portion quoted, he was guilty of manifest unfairness in placing false issues before the meeting. He then moved "That the thanks of this meeting be accorded the representatives of the city for their support of the Government on the question of Abolition."—Mr. Fish followed Mr. Gillies, but as he evidently was not equal to entertaining the meeting, through the effects of a cold, he wisely contented himself with seconding the motion.—Mr. Grant followed suit, and in a trenchant manner denounced the corruption of politicians and legislators, both Provincial and General. The other speakers on the same side were Mr. Thomas Birch, and Mr. R. H. Leary, both of whom spoke in a calm, temperate tone, and had they any arguments to produce, their words might have carried much weight. When Mr. Hooper attempted to address the meeting, although his had been one of the first names appended to the requisition asking the meeting to be convened, the "friends" of the Government, who occupied the front rows created such an unseemly tumult, that in deference to the request of the Chairman,

he resumed his seat. The plea that was urged against Mr. Hooper taking part in the proceedings was that his name did not appear upon the Electoral Roll. It was stated, however, that Mr. Hooper's name was upon the last revised roll, and consequently he was entitled to all the privileges of a ratepayer and an elector.—Mr. Murray was the first speaker who was allowed to rise to his legs on behalf of Provincialism, but although he was granted that concession, the dozen Abolitionists, who had secured prominent places, and whose voices and hands were afterwards uplifted for the measure, were determined he should not be heard.—Mr. Isaacs followed Mr. Murray, and although he had much difficulty in being heard at the outset, before he had concluded he had succeeded in securing the ear of the meeting, and giving his opponents a few good home-thrusts. Amongst the latter, he explained to those present that the reason the large leaseholders who held land since the year 1865 were so eager for the change was that if Provincialism were continued, their large runs on the expiry of the leases would be cut up for pastoral purposes.—Mr. Keith Ramsay then came forward and proposed the following amendment:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it was the duty of the city members to have consulted the constituency before supporting so grave a reform, and one involving important constitutional changes." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Ramsay alluded to a promise made by one of the members for the city—Mr. Reynolds—which was directly at variance with his present conduct.—It was not, however, until Mr. Carrick came forward that the Abolitionists became really alarmed. We have but little doubt that, were it not for the speech of Mr. Carrick, the victory of Tuesday night would never have been scored, and, notwithstanding the opinions of the masses might be to the contrary, so well would clap-trap and bounce have done its work that the show of hands would have been otherwise than it was. Mr. Carrick's speech was clear, logical, and convincing, and, carrying with it the conviction that it was the utterance of a man who thoroughly believed every word he said, it exerted an influence on the meeting which was perfectly amazing. Even the turbulent spirits who had yelled themselves hoarse were awed into silence; and, after being accorded an uninterrupted hearing, the applause which greeted him continued long after he concluded. Mr. Carrick pointed out that in the whole history of Constitutional Government there was not a single precedent of a dying Parliament attempting the course pursued by the Government. He said, and truly, that even were it necessary that Provincialism should be swept away, it became the duty of the House to lay the matter before the country before taking so important a step, and the only reason for not doing so was the fear that the country would not approve of such a measure.—A rather laughable little episode occurred during the proceedings, which was richly relished by the meeting. A Mr. McLaren, who is well-known as a political agitator, and to whose energetic conduct on behalf of Abolition much of the "excitement" of the evening was due, loudly called for Mr. Hallenstein to address the meeting. A rival champion thereupon felt bound "to rise to order" and protest against that gentleman being permitted to speak; but the superior quality of Mr. McLaren's lungs carried the day, and the member for Queens-town came to the front. To the disgust, however, of the unfortunate who had struggled so hard to obtain a hearing for him, Mr. Hallenstein commenced a most vigorous and determined onslaught against the Government policy. This was borne in silence for a time, but human patience has its limits, and Mr. McLaren being but human, his stock was soon exhausted, and his dissatisfaction evinced in a somewhat forcible manner. When all the speakers had concluded, and the issue was put to the meeting, a perfect forest of hands were held up to register the vote of censure. When the other side of the question was proposed, the number of those voting amounted to a dozen. A perfect panic seemed to take possession of those who had been so boisterous and jubilant but a short while before. Upon the Chairman putting the original resolution as a substantive motion, it was negatived by an overwhelming majority, although there seemed to be an accession of some half-dozen over those voting against the amendment. We do not know how many persons were in the hall, but supposing there were 500, it cannot be denied that the Government, as far as the feeling of opinion in Dunedin is concerned, has been defeated by twenty-five to one.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Those who were present at the meeting at the Drill Shed, and consequently able to judge for themselves, will no doubt smile at the efforts of both 'Star' and 'Guardian' to ridicule and set at naught the unanimous expression of opinion there witnessed. The 'Guardian' says "the opponents of the Bill did not dare to put the question in the simple form 'for or against,' but were content with an entirely side issue." Now what is the true state of the case: The side-win which annihilated the Abolitionists was a distinct motion brought forward by Mr. Robert Gillie. That gentleman, in conjunction with others, attended in order to stifle a fair discussion of the question, and instead of allowing those who had asked the convening of the meeting to state the case, and then reply, he attempted to carry the day by a clever ruse, but unfortunately for himself found that he was "hoist with his own petard." The same journal characterises the resolution, so overwhelmingly carried, as a "barren, meaningless resolution," evidently forgetful that it emanated from a rabid supporter of the Government, and that that gentleman was the cause of eliciting the expression of opinion which the 'Guardian' wishes to despise. We wonder if the public voice had pronounced otherwise, and had the action of the representatives been endorsed, whether the 'Guardian's' estimate of the resolution would undergo a change. So confident were the Abolitionists of the meeting having a different termination, that one of the speakers waxed quite eloquent upon the immense weight the verdict of the meeting would carry with the

country; and yet, when matters take a different course, we find the opinions of the 'Star' to be that the result of the meeting was so unimportant as to make comment needless. Just so, and truly further comment on both 'Star' and 'Guardian' is equally needless.

THE following specimen from the 'Cromwell Argus' is unique:—"The TABLET is exceedingly wroth that we should prefer Chambers' Encyclopædia to its *ipse dixit* as an authority about the birth-day of Daniel O'Connell, and devotes in last number nearly half a column of space to put itself right. To effect this, our irate contemporary quotes from the 'Dublin Evening Post' of 1827, wherein it states a letter appeared from O'Connell himself, notifying to all whom it might concern that he was born on the 6th day of August, 1775. We are not prepared to dispute this quotation of the TABLET, our chronological knowledge not being equal to 50 years back, nor do we conceive that it makes much difference to the present generation whether the illustrious patriot came into the world on the 6th or the 9th. The authority we gave—Chambers—is one of world-wide reputation, seldom in error, and implicitly trusted as a reliable source of information. We can readily understand that it would never do for the TABLET to allow itself to be shaken as to its knowledge of the life and works of the great Irishman, and as it seems likely to lose credit for correctness among his countrymen, we concede the point gracefully, and cast Chambers to the dogs. We may, however, remark that we had looked for better things from the TABLET than mixing up the revered name of a man whose memory it professed to honor and glorify with ribaldry and pointless jest, which neither strengthen our contemporary's argument, nor grace his columns." We give the paragraph in its entirety, so as to be acquitted of unfairness, and may therefore make a few selections without being accused of altering the sense. The 'Argus,' after having commenced the controversy in which it has been worsted, now unconsciously lampoons itself in the following words:—"Nor do we conceive that it makes much difference to the present generation, whether the illustrious patriot came into the world on the 6th or the 9th." True, O King; and had you held the same opinion when you *thought you were right*, you would not have now to make the above "graceful" apology. But circumstances alter cases, and what appears a matter of little moment, now that the TABLET is right and the 'Argus' wrong, bore quite a different aspect when it was hoped the positions were reversed. The 'Argus' tells its readers that, having been proved in error, it "concedes the point gracefully." Perhaps so; but we imagine most people who read the above will come to the conclusion that the "gracefulness" of that journal is on a par with the correctness of its statements. One more word and we have done. The 'Argus' says we have "ribaldry and pointless jest, which neither strengthen our argument nor grace our columns." We are afraid the editor of the 'Argus' has devoted much valuable time to poring over the Encyclopædia to the neglect of the dictionary. We do not seek to "grace" our columns as the 'Argus' does with words, the meaning of which we are ignorant, and our arguments are strengthened by one quality sadly lacking in those of our contemporary—reliability.

Mr. Stout, the newly-elected member for Caversham, made his maiden speech in the House of Representatives on the 27th ult., and the correspondents from the seat of Government are unanimous in their terms of commendation. Although containing many excellent and telling points, and thoroughly logical throughout, the portion of his speech telegraphed to the Dunedin journals loses much of its effect by the jerky, disconnected way in which it is put together. This, however, must be attributed to the telegraphist rather than to the speaker. Mr. Stout spoke for over an hour, and was frequently interrupted by cheers from the Opposition, the whole House joining in the applause at its conclusion.

THE demonstration in Melbourne in commemoration of the O'Connell Centenary extended over four days, and proved in every way a success. The address was delivered in St. Francis' Church by the Rev. Father O'Malley on the Sunday following. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, it being estimated that 2500 persons were present. A small oil painting of the great liberator was hung in the pulpit, and a green pot of soil from the tomb of O'Connell, in which grew a flourishing sprig of shamrock, was placed beside the preacher.

THE Albion with the Suez mail on board arrived at the Bluff at noon on the 27th ult., after a run of three days seventeen hours, being the fastest passage on record. The intelligence brought has been, however, in a great measure forestalled by the Californian mail. It is heart-rending to read the details of the disastrous inundations in France,—the sacrifice of life and property being almost unparalleled in magnitude. Upwards of 3000 valuable lives have been lost, and property to the extent of over twelve millions sterling destroyed. Whole villages have been swept away, and where some few months since happy families and contented communities were gathered together, there now remains but devastation and destruction. Close upon one hundred thousand people are destitute and homeless, and in Toulouse alone twenty thousand have been left without a roof. The thriving little village of Verdun, which numbered 500 houses, has almost entirely disappeared,—but five now remaining to tell where the village once stood.—With regard to the proposed trip of His Royal Highness, we notice that no mention has been made of his visiting Australia or New Zealand. The route set down has been Bombay, Poona, Ceylon, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Nepal and Benares. It is possible, however, that the distinguished visitor will include the colonies in his route. The newly-acquired dependency of Fiji is steadily assuming all the responsibility of a Crown colony. It is now blessed with gubernatorial presence, and we see a company of the Royal Engineers embarked for Nasova in the Whampoa.

A CORRESPONDENT from Nelson sends us the following, under date August 9th:—"The week just past has been an unexceptionably

interesting one to the Catholics of Nelson in consequence of the devotions and preparations for the jubilee. Special services were held in the Church of St. Mary's on the evenings of Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday last; the Rev. Father Mahoney preaching upon each occasion most impressive sermons on the nature of jubilees and plenary indulgences, and the conditions necessary to obtain the benefits which they afford. The members of St. Mary's branch of the H.A.C.B.S. attended High Mass in a body, and received Holy Communion on the following day (Sunday), it being in accordance with the rules of that society so do so at least once a year. The Rev. Father Mahoney, the chaplain of the society, acted as celebrant; and the vestments, green and gold, the proper colour for that day, were in good keeping with the handsome regalia which the members wore. The Rev. Father, in an eloquent and appropriate sermon delivered to a crowded congregation, took his text from the gospel of the day—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole strength, and all thy mind, and thy neighbour as thyself." At Vespers the same Rev. Father delivered another excellent sermon, his text was taken from St. Paul to the Romans, and as it seemed to him most appropriate for the present occasion as he especially addressed those who had attended with him the instructions of the jubilee during the week—"But now being made free from sin, and become servants of God, you have your fruit unto sanctification and the end life everlasting"—Rom. cvi. Having then shown the signs of a true conversion (as he hoped were exemplified in them to day), and the best means of perseverance, he concluded by saying with a sort of confidence that they had gained the salutary effects of the plenary indulgence and of the treasure afforded by the jubilee. The Rev. Father Garin will conduct similar services this week to those of the last, so that members of the congregation who were prevented from attending them at that time may have another opportunity of doing so, and thus perform the conditions necessary for the jubilee.

ACCORDING to the Grey River 'Argus,' a high-class monthly magazine is to be started in Dunedin, and a preliminary meeting has been held for that purpose, at which most of the leading "lights" attended. People have very often to go a long distance from home to learn news, and this is decidedly a case in point. At present the "lights" are somewhat hidden beneath their respective bushels.

WE notice by an advertisement in another column that the grand art-union which was to have taken place at St. Bathans on the 1st inst., has been postponed for another month. As the purpose for which the raffle takes place is a most laudable one, and the prizes are both numerous and valuable, it may be confidently hoped the proceeds will place a large amount in the hands of the committee toward clearing off the debt at present on the church and school in that locality.

JUSTICE may be tardy but she is generally sure. About eleven years ago a prisoner named Overlander, effected his escape from the Collingwood Stockade in rather a singular manner. He was employed as a servant to the late Malcom Smith, the superintendent. He dressed himself in the garb of a grocer's assistant, who was in the habit of calling for orders. Taking a basket in his hand he coolly walked past the sentries, and was not again heard of till last week, when a draft of prisoners arrived from the Melbourne Gaol, and Overlander was recognised. At first he denied the identity, but when confronted by several of the warders who had known him at Collingwood, he admitted the fact.

ALLUDING to the death of the late Mr. Tolmie, member for Caversham, the Wellington special correspondent of the 'Southern Cross' says:—Caversham seems a fatal constituency. Within little more than two years two vacancies have occurred in the seat for that district by the death of its member. The predecessor of Mr. Tolmie was Mr. Cantrell, of whom, during the session of 1873, a curious story is told, and it is vouched for by the persons named, I give it here. Mr. Cantrell had, like Mr. Tolmie, been detained by illness from arriving in Wellington at the opening of the session. Some weeks afterwards Mr. O'Connor said in the House one evening to Mr. Swanson, who was an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Cantrell, "Oh, I'm so glad to see old Cantrell back again. He's within the House, in his old corner." "I must go and see him," said Mr. Swanson, "where is he?" "There he is in that corner seat," rejoined Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Swanson went, and found his place empty. Next morning came a telegram stating Mr. Cantrell had died the previous night. This story is verified by the two interlocutors. Spiritualists may make of it what they like.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PREDILECTIONS AS TO CATHOLICITY.—The New York Sunday 'Mercury' of the 16th instant, has some very interesting items respecting Queen Victoria, of England to the "Church of Rome." We have long been aware that her Britannic Majesty was partial to the Catholic Church, especially since the death of her revered mother, the Dutchess of Kent, who, as is well known, died a Catholic. The late dowager Duchess of Argyll, mother to the present Duke and grandmother of the Marquis of Lorne, who married Victoria's daughter, the Princess Louise, was one of the Queen's most attached and intimate friends, and she, too, was a most devout Catholic. The Queen's respect for the Holy Father is unbounded, and she has twice written to him in Latin, words of sympathy. Equally great was her admiration for Cardinal Wiseman, who, like the present Cardinal, Dr. Manning, was a frequent visitor at Buckingham Palace. These are well-known facts, but the following statement of the 'Mercury' we have not seen before, though we doubt not but that it has good grounds for making it:—"It is freely circulated that the Queen was deeply mortified by Mr. Gladstone's pronunciamento respecting the Papacy, and that she wrote to the Holy Father, characterising her late Prime Minister's 'Puritanism and injudicious impetuosity' in severe terms. It is no secret that Gladstone has attended no meeting of the Privy Council since, and that Dr. Newman, the able Papal refuter of Gladstone's tract, has had more than one audience with Her Majesty."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Moths during repose fold their wings around their bodies. Don Quixote, since it first appeared, is said to have gone through 1,175 editions.

The London Society of Compositors has voted £100 from its funds to the Plimsoll Fund.

It is said that in Mr. Tennyson's forthcoming drama will be found a simile derived from the Transit of Venus.

The total number of strings in a piano when properly stretched to produce the right tones, exert a pull of over ten tons; this explains why good pianos must be durably and heavily built.

The city of New York has a civil service of about 13,000 persons, or one man drawing pay to every three paying taxes. It takes 13,000 dollars to run the city annually.

A French journalist says that the number of public-houses and breweries in London is so great, that if they were placed side by side they would reach from the metropolis to Portsmouth.

A new plan for steamship locomotion is suggested in providing screw propellers at each end of the vessel. One of them is thus constantly in the water, no matter how rough it may be.

M. Silberman arrives at the conclusion, as the result of various investigations and studies, that the average height of the human race has remained unchanged since the Chaldean epoch, 4,000 years ago.

The Scientific American Office, New York, is fitted with the Miniature Electric Telegraph. By touching little buttons on the desks of the managers, signals are sent to persons in the various departments of the establishment.

Bridesmaids' costumes are getting to be very lively. At a recent English wedding they wore white Cashmere trimmed with sapphire velvet. At another they were attired in pale blue Japanese silk, trimmed with tea rose.

A contemporary states that there is reason to believe that the well-known novelist "Quida" is at present on a visit to Wellington, but desires to remain *incog*. It is added that her object in visiting the Colonies is to obtain material for a new tale.

The pretty rice-paper that looks so pure and delicate is obtained in China from the pith of a great tree—not as we make paper from poplar wood, but by simply cutting the pith into thin slices.

A man in a New York rural settlement, who has been an inveterate smoker for twenty years, has suddenly and permanently given up the practice. He knocked the ashes of his pipe into a keg of blasting powder.

An insane man in the Asylum of Auburn prison feels assured that he will become a lunatic if he does not whistle eight hours a day. He has no watch, and that he may be sure of fulfilling his task, he commences at daybreak, and only stops when he falls asleep at night.

It is rumored in Dublin that the Duke of Connaught has purchased Rockingham Castle and demesne, in Boyle, county Sligo, formerly belonging to Viscount Lorton, as a residence. It is by many thought to be the finest mansion and seat in Ireland, and the prospect of its being made a Royal residence is very pleasing to the Irish people.

The Hungarians are justly proud of their oxen. They are used as working cattle over the whole empire, and at present there is little indication of their being superseded either by horses or steam power. It is no uncommon sight to see a team of oxen yoked to a plough, and driven by the ploughman entirely by the voice and without any assistance from either reins or driver.

Mr. Macandrew, Superintendent of Otago, is the oldest member of the House of Representatives, except one. He was (says the 'Auckland Star') a member of the House in 1854—twenty-one years ago, and according to his own calculation he has spent between two and a half and three years in attending to his legislative duties at Wellington.

In the sounding of the ocean at great depths greatly improved modes have been introduced in recent times. No rope is now used. A machine is thrown into the sea; it sinks to the bottom, contact with which disengages weights attached to sink it, and it comes to the surface again with the ocean's depth at the spot accurately indicated on its dial.

A new parlour ornament is the "self-acting perfume fountain." It is a large basin of some peculiar composition, from the centre of which comes a spray of perfume about three feet high. This falls into the basin, and is "worked over" again by means of a curious little pump underneath, wound up (when you expect company!) like a clock.

The Roman correspondent of the 'Daily News' quotes from the 'Osservatore Romano' an article in which that journal reads the Prince of Wales a severe lesson for accepting the Grand Mastership of the English Freemasons. It ascribes the downfall of Charles X., Louis Philippe, and Louis Napoleon to their connection with the craft, and implores the Prince to take warning before it is too late.

The statue of Archbishop McHale, which is of Carrara marble, was, on June 9, unveiled at Dublin, in presence of about 5,000 persons. It stands 7ft. high upon a pedestal of Portland granite, 6ft. in height, and is a good likeness. The unveiling was performed by Bishop Nulty, who pronounced a warm panegyric upon the great Archbishop of the West, the pride and glory of the Irish Church, and the best and noblest of Irishmen.

A veritable wild man of the woods has been encountered near Darjeeling, India. The 'Times of India' tells us that he is of small stature, dark in color, has his toes where his heels ought to be, and wears a beard extending far below his knees—his sole habitation. This wild man inhabits the jungle, and occasionally rushes out on people, howling like a jackal, and frightening them out of their senses.

DR. NEWMAN'S PAMPHLET.

[FIRST NOTICE.]

HAVING lately read Dr. Newman's pamphlet in reply to Mr. Gladstone's celebrated "Impeachment," I send you a few memoranda of what occurred to me to be the most important points in it, expressed in my own way. They may interest some of your readers who have not seen the venerable Doctor's production.

The pamphlet was written at the urgent request of the Duke of Norfolk and some other influential members of the Catholic body. By permission of the Duke, it was published under the form of a letter addressed to his Grace. Dr. Newman did not wish to make the Duke in any way or in any measure responsible for the contents of the pamphlet. He was merely desirous to gain the support of the Duke's name; a name which is the fitting sample and special representative of a laity as zealous for the Catholic religion as for the honor and interest and independence of Old England. The pamphlet is written throughout without anything like personal or sectarian bitterness or heat. The author when he has occasion to allude to Mr. Gladstone personally, does so in a most friendly and respectful, and even affectionate manner. "I deeply grieve," he says, "that Mr. Gladstone has deemed it his duty to speak with such extraordinary severity of our religion and ourselves." Again he remarks: "Mr. Gladstone's account, both of the recently promulgated Papal decrees and of the faithful who have received them, is neither trustworthy nor charitable." He thinks it "unworthy of Mr. Gladstone's character to have inveighed against us" as he has done. These are about the most severe censures he has passed upon him, for having so cruelly misrepresented Catholic principles, and done his utmost to expose us to public odium and unjust suspicion. Nay, he goes further, and actually apologises for Mr. Gladstone's conduct in publishing such a heavy "Impeachment against us." "I own to a deep feeling," he says, "that Catholics may, in a good measure, thank themselves and no one else for having alienated from them so religious a mind." How so? Because for years past many Catholics have conducted themselves as if responsibility was attached to wild words and overhearing deeds. They flourished in the face of Englishmen the Pope's claims, as if in defiance of their feelings and prejudices, not considering that Englishmen are exceedingly sensitive about these claims, which Dr. Newman himself takes care to say he has never denied at any time since entering the Church, and has no wish to conceal now that he is forced publicly to explain and defend them upon the present grave occasion.

The main questions Mr. Gladstone has started are these 1st, Can Catholics be trustworthy subjects of the State? and 2nd, Has not a foreign power such a hold over their consciences, that it may, at any time, be used to the serious perplexity and injury of the civil government under which they live? He has started these important questions under the influence partly of fear and partly of indignation. He was alarmed at the Pope's Encyclical and "Syllabus," and the Definitions of the Vatican Council upon the universal jurisdiction and doctrinal infallibility of the Pope. But this terror was succeeded by a burning indignation, when in February, 1873, his Irish "University Bill" was defeated, as he supposed, by the direct influence of the Roman Catholic prelate of Ireland, or in other words by Pius IX. The Pope had snatched the reins of power from Mr. Gladstone's hands as he believed. Then it was he became more firmly persuaded than ever that "Rome" was still "powerful for mischief," and was preparing "to furbish up her dusty weapons," and must be checked somehow. Hence his pamphlet exposing the dangers to which England and every other country was exposed from the Papal power, and the blind subserving of all Roman Catholics to that power. Had Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill not been defeated, it is next to certain we should never have had his "Expostulation" pamphlet, written to arouse the indignation of the Bull family against poor Catholics and their religion. But I suppose it was foreordained that Mr. Gladstone's Irish University Bill should be introduced and rejected; that he should write his "Expostulation," and that Dr. Newman should reply, and whatever is best. As to the action of the Irish Catholic Bishops in the matter of Mr. Gladstone's University Bill, there is no reason to suppose the Pope interfered at all, or that his interference was at all required. Irish Catholic bishops are Irishmen, and as such, altogether irrespective of their creed, have pecuniary rights and interests in common with their people. Why not stand up for these? They did so and defeated Mr. Gladstone, who was prepared to sacrifice their pecuniary interests and to set their conscientious scruples at defiance. Are Irishmen to allow themselves to be trampled on merely because they are Catholics, whether laics or ecclesiastics? Can Irish Catholic bishops not act from national as well as from religious feelings? They like their religion better than anything in this world, but they like their country, too, and her people dearly. They stand forward not only in defence of God's Church, but of the Irish people. Let Mr. Gladstone or any one else try to wrong either the one or the other, and the Irish Catholic bishops will not be slow to make them smart if they can. They had an opportunity of punishing Mr. Gladstone for his attempted wrong doing to Ireland and the Catholic Church, and they did punish him by driving him from power. By way of retaliation Mr. Gladstone turns round on the Pope and all Catholics. He denounces the former as a masterful tyrant and the latter as abject slaves. Poor spite that. It is certainly unworthy of his character, as a great statesman and learned, scholar and sincere Christian. But the time for reflection and repentance will come, when he will see the matter in a very different light. Mortified pride is hard to bear, and darkens the understanding. If Mr. Gladstone was really persuaded, as he seems to have been, that he and his party, the great Liberal party in England, were defeated mainly through Papal power or influence, exercised through the Irish Episcopacy, no wonder he felt both alarmed and indignant, and vented his feelings in the "Expostulation," charging Catholics with being moral and intellectual slaves, ready to do whatever the Pope ordered them, however absurd or wicked.

L.A.O.

THE BOOK OF LISMORE.

A SINGULAR story is told of the "Book of Lismore," an Irish chronicle of the fourteenth century, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, and recently lent by his Grace to the Ordnance Survey Office authorities at Southampton for reproduction in fac-simile by the process of photozincography. This manuscript was discovered in the year 1814 inclosed in a wooden box, together with a fine old crozier, built into the masonry of a closed-up doorway, which was reopened while the old Castle of Lismore underwent repair. Great interest was naturally excited among the antiquaries of the time, and among them was a certain Mr. Dennis O'Flinn, of Shandon street, Cork, a "professed" Irish scholar, but, as O'Curry said of him, "a very indifferent" one. O'Flinn, however, on the strength of such reputation, induced the duke's agent to lend the manuscript to him. It was detained for a year, and during part of that time, according to the borrower's account, was in the hands of a copyist. From the time of its return until 1830, the precious volume remained locked up and unexamined; it was then lent by its noble owner to the Royal Irish Academy, to be copied by O'Curry. The discovery was now made that the book had been mutilated, and in such a way as to render what remained of the original almost valueless. Every search was made, but no trustworthy clue was got until the manuscripts of Sir William Betham, bought for the library of the Royal Irish Academy, were found to include copies of the missing portions. By means of a note attached to these copies, the holders of the originals were traced, and were induced to part with their somewhat doubtfully acquired property for the sum of fifty pounds. The whole volume has since been excellently repaired and handsomely bound by the present Duke of Devonshire. The contents of it include—lives of ancient Irish saints, written in very pure Gaelic; the conquests of Charlemagne, translated from Archbishop Turpin's celebrated romance of the eighth century; the story of St. Peter's daughter, Petronilla, and the discovery of the Sibilline Oracle; an account of St. Gregory the Great; the Empress Justina's heresy; accounts of Charlemagne's successors, and the correspondence between Lanfranc and the clergy of Rome; extracts from Marco Polo's travels; accounts of Irish battles and sieges; and a dialogue between St. Patrick, Caolite, Mac-Romain, and Oisín, the son of Fiann MacCumbháill, in which many hills, rivers, caverns, &c., in Ireland are described and the etymology of their names recorded.—Athensum.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUBLIN.

A MOST destructive fire took place in Dublin on the night of June 18, by which a large amount of property, valued at over £150,000, was destroyed, and four or five lives lost. The scene of the conflagration was Reid's malt house and Malone's bonded warehouse, in the Liberties, in which were stored over £2000 worth of malt and 1800 puncheons of whisky, worth £54,000. The malt-house first caught fire, and the burning malt, running down Ardee street, Chamber street, Cork street, and Mill street, spread the flames with great rapidity, and in two hours all the houses on one side of Mill Street, and several in Chamber street, were destroyed. The fire-brigade could not use their engines lest the water should carry the flames through the city, but they tore up the pavement and used sand and manure. A force of military rendered assistance, but all that could be done was to isolate the fire. Among the places destroyed was a large tannery in Mill Street. Crowds of people assembled at the scene, and took off their hats and boots to collect the whisky, which ran in streams along the streets. From the effects of drinking the burning whisky four men have died, and about twenty others are lying in Meath Hospital suffering from the same cause.

At one time the conflagration was of such gigantic dimensions, and swept onwards with such irresistible force, that serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the whole south-east quarter of Dublin. Chamber Street, in which it commenced, is the centre of a densely populated district, abounding with wood stores, drug stores, cooperages, and other establishments filled with inflammable materials, besides a greater proportion of public-houses and spirit-stores than any other part of Dublin. The danger to the city, had the flames not been subdued, may be partially estimated from this.

How the fire commenced appears to be at present uncertain, but, according to the "Morning Mail," statements are made to the effect that it had its origin in the carpenter's shop, where, after the place had been locked up for the night, it had begun to develop itself, and before being noticed had extended into the whisky stores, which surround it on every side.

The stores, which reach nearly a furlong in length facing Chamber Street, have a depth of about the same distance into Cork Street, situated on the opposite side of the block of buildings. Over 3000 puncheons of whisky were stored in the building in which the fire was first perceived. Hoghead after hoghead flew open under the intense heat, and the spirit ran in a stream along the ground, through the channels, into the streets, down the sewers, at sides and ends, blazing as it went, and coursing like a liquid torch, darting its forked tongues right and left, upwards and all around. The blaze rose a hundred feet high in the yards and stores. The whole building was one seething mass of fire. Puncheons went off with a dull, dead explosion every instant, keeping up a fierce, uncouth canonade that shook the very ground, and made strong hearts quail. The torrent of fire rushed more and more wildly forward, ever increasing in intensity and volume, gurgling and hissing over the pavement, and into the drains, and through the doorways of the houses on the sloping ground of Ardee Street, turning into Mill Street, still carrying consternation wherever it poured its blue wave of suffocating vapour and fervent heat. The flood of lighted spirit was by this time two feet deep, rolling and roaring around; and presently all the houses in the neighborhood burst into one continuous row of flame, which could only be put out when there was nothing more to burn.

SUPPRESSION OF CONVENTS AND ITS EFFECT.

THE necessity of suppressing monasteries and convents of which Messrs. Bismarck and Co. talk so much, may be well illustrated by the following facts:—

In the year 1844, an Historical Association of the University of Cambridge held a debate, on "the suppression of monasteries at the time of the Reformation." After three days sitting the following Resolution was arrived at: "The suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII. was an unspeakable misfortune for the whole country, and our present situation most urgently demands of us the re-establishment of similar Institutions."

Portugal, before the suppression of its monasteries, with a population far greater than that of our days (according to the census of 1786) had only 32,487 poor and 1673 beggars. Up to the end of 1853 the number of the poor in Portugal had risen up to 235,460, and that of beggars to 6,092.

In 1858, paupers in England were as one to 6, in Holland as one to 7, in Switzerland as one to 10, in France as one to 20, in Austria as one to 25, in the States of the Church as one to 86. Rich England, therefore, with all its manufacturing establishments and other marks of property, had proportionally 14 times more poor than had all the poor States of the Church with their many monasteries.

PRODUCING NEWSPAPERS BY ELECTRICITY.

It has been hinted from time to time that one of our wealthy London journals has "under consideration" the practicability of printing its sheets in several of the great towns simultaneously, in order to secure a distribution of its copies as early as the various local journals which are so fast depreciating the circulation and once paramount influence of their London contemporaries. How can this staggering feat be accomplished? The leading journal had its attention drawn some weeks ago to an electric machine in operation at the London Stock Exchange, by which the fluctuating quotations are telegraphed to a number of City offices, where an instrument, composed of movable figures, and a dial plate, is made to record changes from hour to hour. If an electric current can be made to manipulate movable figures, it was conceived that a system of mechanical type setting might be carried on simultaneously in a number of distant places, the operation being directed from a central office in London; the news being there collected from all parts of the world, and that the "copy" might be put in type at several provincial offices simultaneously by operating on an electric keyboard, or a number of keyboards, controlled in the central office. The idea, like so many other inventions, is not new. Mr. Mackay, of the 'Warrington Guardian,' it is known, worked upon the same line of invention eight years ago and simultaneously typesetting by machinery was by him carried to a practicable issue, though he found that his invention did not result in profit. He worked a number of type-setting machines by operating on one keyboard, and proposed to set up newspaper columns for any number of papers by this simultaneous process, the only difference being that the various machines could not be placed in distant places. In other work, he did not connect them with electricity. The facts remain that he actually worked some ten or twelve machines on this principle of connected action, which derived its directing power from one keyboard. There is no moral doubt that the same thing can be done on a wider scale by electric agency. But if done, would the game be worth the candle? The 'Times,' or rather the manager of its mechanical department, is putting the thing to a private test in order to ascertain its mechanical practicabilities. If that can be made clear, the 'Times' directors are not likely to be deterred by financial timidity from the next step in the unparalleled adventure. What a world of journalistic development the prospect opens to prescient eyes!

THE POPE AND THE FREEMASONS.

Mrs. DUPANLOUP has received the following letter from the Pope congratulating him on his pamphlet against Freemasonry:—

"Venerable Brother—Salutation and Apostolic benediction.—In this war, waged on all sides against the Catholic Church by the Masonic sect, your publication was most useful and opportune, especially because this sect, being secret, has never unmasked itself. It avows its designs, and in a certain country, not under the pretext of public rights, but in its own name, does guilty battle with the Church. It is useful, because the nefarious character of the sect being known, there is no honest man who must not turn from it with horror, and perhaps many members who do not know the secret mysteries will now withdraw. What is particularly useful is the perspicacity with which you demonstrate to all attentive minds the real tendency of the words 'fraternity and equality,' which have deceived and seduced so many, as to the true origin and object of the much-boasted liberties of conscience, of public worship, and of the Press. After reading your work nobody can doubt that all this came from Freemasonry to overturn civil and religious order, and consequently the Church has merely condemned those who practise and defend such liberties. It is manifest that all partisans of the liberties, albeit unknown to themselves, favor the Masonic sect, and the more honest they are the more disastrous is their support to such principles. We therefore wish you many intelligent readers—for it is no small advantage to perceive the snare—and as a pledge of Divine favor and our special good will, we give you, venerable brother, from the bottom of our heart, to you and all your diocese, our apostolical benediction.

"In the 29th year of our Pontificate.

"Pius IX., Pope."

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

BELOW is an extract from No. 241 of Addison's 'Spectator,' which is an almost exact description of the Wheatstone machine, now in common use all over the world; the only apparent difference being, that they achieved the same result without a connecting wire. Mr Addison himself appears to have been so much impressed with the account of this instrument, which he found in Strada's books, that he repeats the description almost word for word in No. 119 of the 'Guardian.' It is as follows:—

"Strada, in one of his Prolusions, gives an account of a chimerical correspondence between two friends by means of a certain loadstone, which had such a virtue in it, that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, though at never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner. He tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of one of these needles, made a kind of dial plate, inscribing it with the four-and-twenty-letters, in the same manner the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial-plate. They then fixed one of the needles on each of these plates in such a manner that it could be moved round without impediment, so as to touch any of the four-and-twenty letters. Upon their separating from one another into distant countries, they agreed to withdraw themselves punctually into their closets at a certain hour of the day and to converse with one another by means of this their invention. Accordingly, when they were some hundred miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dial-plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence to avoid confusion. The friend in the meanwhile saw his own sympathetic needle moving itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means they talked across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant over cities or mountains, seas or deserts. If ever this invention should be revived or put in practice I should propose that upon the lovers' dial-plate there should be written not only the four-and-twenty letters, but several entire words that always find a place in passionate epistles, as it would enable him to express the most useful and significant words with a single touch of the needle."

THE WIDOW OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mrs. LINCOLN, the widow of President Lincoln, has been brought before an influential jury at Chicago in order that her sanity might be tested. Her son, Mr. Robert Lincoln, gave evidence, and said he did not consider it safe to allow her to remain unrestrained any longer. She had been of unsound mind since the death of her husband, and had not been responsible of her actions for ten years. The jury having heard all the evidence, declared Mrs. Lincoln to be insane. Next day she was conveyed to an asylum, having in the interval attempted, it is stated, to poison herself.

"So feeble had become the state of her mind, and, as a consequence, so eccentric her nature and habits of life (says the 'New York Tribune' of May 21), that a council of the leading physicians of Chicago, and personal friends, was held to consider what was best to be done for her. The result of the council was an agreement to petition for an order to try the question of her insanity. On May 19 Mrs. Lincoln was brought into court. Several witnesses testified to her strange fancies, her expensive and reckless purchases of jewellery and other articles of which she had no need, and gave evidence of having observed indications of mental disturbance on many occasions.

"Mr. Robert Lincoln, her son, who was much distressed, also gave evidence at considerable length. He had no doubt she was insane. He had had a conference with her cousin and Mayor Stuart, of Springfield, and Judge Davis of the Supreme Court, all of whom advised him to the course he had taken. He did not regard it safe to allow her to remain longer unrestrained. She had long been a source of great anxiety. She had always been kind to him. She had been of unsound mind since the death of her husband, and had been irresponsible for the last ten years. He regarded her as eccentric and unmanageable. There was no cause for her recent purchases, as her trunks were filled with dresses she never wore. She never wore jewellery. A number of tradesmen having testified to the extravagance of Mrs. Lincoln's purchases, the jury retired, and after a consultation of ten minutes brought in the following verdict:—"State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—We, the undersigned jurors in the case of Mary Lincoln, alleged to be insane, have heard the evidence in the case, are satisfied that the said Mary Lincoln is insane, and is a fit person to be sent to a State hospital for the insane; that she is a resident of the State of Illinois and county of Cook; that her age is fifty-six years; that the disease is of unknown duration, and is not with her hereditary; that she is not subject to epilepsy; that she does not manifest homicidal or suicidal tendencies; and that she is not a pauper."

According to a statement in the 'Chicago Times,' Mrs. Lincoln attempted on the following day to poison herself. Escaping from surveillance, she applied to a druggist for a mixture of laudanum and camphor, ostensibly for neuralgia. He gave her a harmless compound, which she took. On finding that it had no effect, she endeavoured to obtain more, but this was prevented. In the afternoon she was removed to an asylum.

Being told that the price of an Italian landscape he admired was fifty guineas, a farmer expressed his astonishment, and asked the artist if that sort of paint was "particularly dear; for," said he "I've painted all my front palings for fifty shillings.

What risk do people run, who sit in free pews in church?—Of being good for nothing.

A young man has sued his barber for cutting off his moustache. —The barber says he didn't see it.

THE TOILET OF LOUIS XIII.

THE description of one morning in the King's life at Versailles is appalling enough to our nineteenth century ideas. At eight o'clock in the morning, while an officer de *fouriere* put more wood on the fire in the King's bedroom, the King still sleeping, valets were noiselessly opening the window-shutters, taking away the "en cas," or night collation (which consisted of bread, wine, water, with an enamel cup and some plates and napkins, sometimes also a bowl of soup or a cold roast chicken), the night light, and a wax candle, which burned all night in a silver candlestick placed in a silver basin on the floor. Bontemps, the first valet, who had been dressing in the ante-chamber meantime, soon came in again, and remained silently waiting till the clock struck the half-hour, which was the hour fixed the night before for the King's *veillee*. Soon it struck, and Bontemps, approaching the King's bed, said, "Sire, it is time." Then he went into the ante-chamber to announce that his Majesty was awake. . . . After the King had left his bed, the Duc de Beauvilliers put on him his *robe de chambre* of rich stuff, and St. Quentin presented the wig the King had chosen, and which he put on himself. Bontemps put on his stockings, and gave him his embroidered velvet slippers. When the King put them on, he again crossed himself with holy water, came out of the railing round his bed, and placing himself near the chimney in a large arm-chair asked for the first entree. The Duc de Beauvilliers repeated aloud, "La Premiere entree," and a lacquey of the chambre who was near the door made those whose right, from their offices, or by favor, it was to come into the *petite levee*. This was a shaving day, and while Charles de Guisqu prepared the water and held the basin, Quentin shaved him and sponged his face with a soft sponge, the King himself being allowed to dry his own face while Bontemps held the looking glass! After this came the "*grands levees*," to be admitted to which was a distinction for which even princes often sighed in vain. . . . The King's toilet went on. His *chaussons* and garters were brought, and Gabriel Bachelier gave them to His Majesty, who himself put them on. Grogire de Bounguerolles then presented to him his "*haut de chasses*," to which were attached silk stockings; and the Sieur Pierre d'Orvalle put on the King's shoes, with their diamond buckles; two pages, dressed in red velvet, embroidered with gold and silver braid, took away the slippers, while the King fastened his garters with diamond buckles. He had a right to fasten them, but when he undressed at night it was necessary that the head *valet de chambre* should unfasten the garter of the left leg, while one of the valets of the wardrobe might undo that on the right! . . . After having breakfasted, Louis took off his dressing-gown, and the Marquis de la Salle, master of the wardrobe, pulled his camisole off by the left sleeve, while Bontemps brought the right sleeve. Bachelier brought the King's shirt, which had been just warmed, and gave it to the Duc de Beauvillier. The Dauphin, having got rid of his hat and gloves, approached the King and gave him his shirt. And so they got His Majesty dressed. Bachelier and St. Michel, valets of the wardrobe, brought the sword, waistcoat, and the blue ribbon; the Duc de la Rochefoucauld fastened on the sword, put on the vest, and put across it like a scarf, the ribbon, to which was attached the cross of St. Esprit in diamonds, and the cross of St. Louis, tied together by a red ribbon. The King of France was dressed!

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

THE PILOT-FISH.—Ligon, writing in 1857, mentions a pilot-fish which was captured with a shark by his ship's company: "This little guide of his, swims sometimes a yard before him, sometimes more or less, at his pleasure; and in his greatest adversity often cleaves to him, and, like a dear old friend, sticks closest when he needs him most; for when he is taken, this little fish never fails to fasten himself to his head, or some part near that, and resolves to die with him. The experience of this we formed not only in this great fish, but in all the rest we had formerly taken, "for we never took the one without the other."

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—An attempt is about to be made to transport bodily to England the syenite monolith usually called Cleopatra's Needle, now lying half-buried in the sand in the outskirts of Alexandria. The sand is to be scooped from under it, and the obelisk is to be encased with timber so as to assume a cylindrical form, which will enable it to be moved upon rollers from its present position to the sea coast. Enough of timber is to be placed round it, and in such a way as to enable it to float horizontally, and then it is to be towed through the Mediterranean Sea and on to London. It will be lifted to the Thames Embankment by the force of successive tides, and then rolled to the site it is to occupy.

THE FINEST CLIMATE IN THE WORLD.—Humboldt regards the climate of the Caspian Sea as the most salubrious in the world; here he found the most delicious fruits that he saw during his travels; and such was the purity of the air, that polished steel would not tarnish even by night exposure.

THE IRON MASK.—The following anecdote was related to Charles Sumner by General Cass, and is given in A. B. Johnson's "Recollections of Charles Sumner," in "Scribner" for July: When Gen. Cass was Minister of France, he became somewhat intimate with the then King of the French, Louis Philippe. One evening when they were alone, the General requested permission to ask a question. "Ask what you please," the King replied. "Then," queried the Minister, "can your Majesty tell me anything of the Man in the Iron Mask?" "Ah," replied Louis, somewhat amazed, "yes, and I will tell you all I know about it. When I returned from America, immediately upon seeing my cousin, Count d'Artoise, I, evincing that curiosity, asked him whether he could tell me anything about the mystery. "Only this," replied the Count: "Once, in rambling through the Tuilleries, I found myself in the apartments of the Queen, Marie Antoinette. Parting the curtains which concealed me from her eyes, I saw her on her knees before the King. "In mercy's name," she said, "Sire, tell me! who was

the Man in the Iron Mask?" "I cannot tell you," answered Louis XVI., sternly. "I learned it from my predecessor, and can tell it only to my successor. But this I will tell you; if you knew who he was, you would be grossly disappointed at the curiosity which he has excited."

ORIGIN OF THE WORD SPINSTER.—In former times women were prohibited from marrying until they had spun a regular set of bed furniture, and till their marriage were consequently called spinsters.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' DEBTS.—"The Prince of Wales will be interested to hear," remarks the 'Bombay Gazette,' "that a native correspondent of ours assures us that the inhabitants of this country believe that he is going to visit India to get money to discharge his debts, which they say are so heavy that 22,000,000 rupees are to be paid as interest every year."

A NOTABLE MONUMENT.—The great marble monument representing Christ's passion, and measuring 40 feet from the crucifix to the base of the pedestal, which was executed by order of the King of Bavaria by the sculptor Halbig, is completed. It will be placed shortly on a hill overlooking the village of Oberammergau, where the representations of the passion are given.

CHILDREN.—Place a young girl under the care of a kind hearted and graceful woman, and she, unconsciously to herself, grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough-going, straight-forward business-man, and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances and scenes and actions always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, not by stern example alone, but in a thousand other ways, that speak in beautiful forms, pretty pictures, etc., so they will grow. Teach your children, then, to love the beautiful. If you are able, give them a corner in the garden for flowers; allow them to have favorite trees; teach them to wander in the prettiest woodlets; show them where they can best view the sunset; rouse them in the morning, not by the stern "time to work," but with the enthusiastic "see the beautiful sunrise." Buy for them beautiful pictures, and encourage them to decorate their rooms in his or her childish way. Give them an inch, and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will make your home pleasant and beautiful.

FORESTS IN GERMANY.—Few people have any idea of the extent of forest land in Germany, and most imagine that of the Black Forest little is left except a tradition and a conventional blister of woodland, so named. On the contrary, in Hanover alone there are 900,000 acres of wood under State management, while nearly a fourth part of the area of Prussia is in forest, although half of that is in private hands. As is well known, the forest administration in particular districts has long been famous, especially in Thuringia and the Hartz mountains. In North Germany, generally, the responsibilities, are allotted in districts among a carefully organized body of officers, presided over by a forest director.—The (London) Garden.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN THE GREAT CITIES.—New York has 43 Catholic churches; Philadelphia and Cincinnati, 43 each; Brooklyn, 23; St. Louis, 32; Chicago, 31; New Orleans and Boston, each 28; Pittsburgh, 33; Buffalo and Louisville, each, 16; Cleveland, 15; San Francisco and Detroit, each, 13; Albany, 12; Rochester and Milwaukee, each, 11; Newark, 10. Altogether 18 cities, and 429 churches. This number does not include the chapels of convents and hospitals.

THE FINGERS.—The ring-finger through the weakness in the hand, possesses a peculiar honor and dignity, as ladies will allow. Indeed it has been held to be typical of their sex. An old writer describes the human hand as representing the life of the universe. The thumb stands for the Deity, without which the hand is powerless. The forefinger is likened to the angelic creation, the middle finger to man, the ring finger to woman, and the little finger to the animal kingdom. These similes, if not very felicitous, are sufficiently quaint. In many other ways the hand has been supposed to be emblematic. This symbolism has penetrated to the nursery. A nurse will make a child put its two palms together, knitting them by closing the two middle fingers. In this position, the child is told to separate the two thumbs, which it does with ease; and thereupon is told that "brother and sister may part." It is next asked to separate the forefingers, which also it easily does, and is informed that "father and son may part." Then it is required to separate the two little fingers, and upon doing this is told that "mother and daughter may part." It is now told to try to separate the two ring fingers. This, as the two middle fingers are locked together, it cannot possibly do, and is thereupon told "wife and husband cannot part."—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.—In the village of Sprenberg, about 20 miles distant from Berlin, is situated the deepest well in the world. It is for some distance 16 feet in diameter, and is 4194 feet in depth. It was begun about 5 years ago by the government authorities with a view to ascertaining the existence of rock-salt beneath the strata of gypsum occurring in the locality. At a depth of 280 feet the salt was reached, but the boring was continued to a depth of 980 feet, the diameter of the bore being reduced to about 13 inches. The boring was subsequently prosecuted by steam until the final depth of 4194 feet was attained. At the lowest point, the salt deposits still continue, exhibiting the enormous thickness of 2907 feet.

EFFECT OF CONFINEMENT UPON A HORSE.—An account is given in the 'Turf, Field, and Farm' of a horse which was confined in a stable for ten years by its owner, who swore to imprison it for life, on account of its inflicting some slight injury on him when a yearling. During its confinement its hoofs grew enormously, and flattened out like a man's foot, until they were from eighteen to twenty-four inches in length. After it had been eight years a prisoner, its owner was offered one thousand dollars for it to show as a curiosity, but refused it, preferring to gratify his revenge. Two years afterwards the unfortunate and cruelly-treated animal died. A few years of the same treatment would not be thrown away on its vindictive owner.

TO DESTROY ANTS.—A chalk mark at least half an inch in depth, around the upper edge of sugar buckets, barrels, &c., will not admit one ant into the interior. The same mark drawn on the edges of shelves, will also prevent the approach of an ant as they are not able to crawl over the chalk. If they are numerous among jam or jelly pots take a large sponge, squeeze it nearly dry, and then sprinkle fine white sugar over it. Place it on the infested shelf, and next morning dip it quickly and carefully into a bowl of boiling water. Red pepper dusted over their haunts will also destroy them, but the sponge is the surest method.

AN ARITHMETICAL CURIOSITY.—The 'Athenæum' contains the following curious arrangement of figures:—

16	9	2	13
5	10	11	8
9	6	7	12
4	15	14	1

It will be seen that the sum of each line, each column, and each diagonal is—34. The four corner figures—34. The corner figures of any square of four figures (of which there are four in the larger square)—34. The four figures of the central square—34. The four figures of each corner of the whole square—34. Making altogether twenty different ways in which 34 may be reckoned. The other sums of 34 may be obtained by taking the figure which stands next to the corner figure, going round from left to right, thus, 3, 8, 14, 9—34. Then take the figures which stand to the left of the corner figures, going the other way round, 2, 5, 15, 12—34.

EDITOR'S WAGES.—James Parton says, in a sketch of the founder of the 'London Times,' a remarkable feature of the system upon which that paper has been conducted, is the liberality with which it has compensated those who have served it. Writing is a peculiar kind of industry, and demands so strenuous and intense an exertion of the vital forces that no one will ever get good writing done who compensates it on ordinary commercial principles. The rule of supply and demand can never apply to this case. There are two things which the purchaser of literary labor can do towards procuring a high quality of writing. One is, to give the writer the amplest motive to do his best; and the other is, to prevent his writing too much. Both these things the conductors of the 'Times' have systematically practised. It is their rule to pay more for their literary labor than any one else pays for the same labor, more than the writer himself would think of demanding, and and also to afford intervals of repose after periods of severe exertion.

THE GAMINS' SPELLING MATCH.—The spelling school fever affected some of the gamins yesterday. They talked it up around the post-office, and a dozen or more adjourned to an alley and stood in a row while one of their number pronounced words "out of his head." "Dog," "cat," "boot," "lemon," and some other words had been got along with, when the word "morocco" came into the teacher's mind. The first boy spelled it "more-rock-o," and all the rest followed, and when the teacher filed his demurrer, they ran him over a pile of barrels, and hit him with frozen potatoes, thus interrupting the harmony and breaking up the school. One of the boys was afterwards heard saying "What's spelling good for, anyhow, unless a feller wants to write poetry?"—"Detroit Free Press."

T H E A R T U N I O N
IN AID OF THE
CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCHOOL, St. BATHAN'S,
IS POSTPONED UNTIL
N O V E M B E R 1 S T , 1 8 7 5 .

Persons who have kindly taken Tickets will oblige by disposing of, and accounting for them as soon as possible.

St. Bathan's August 26, 1875.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Hon. Secretary.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

(Registered under the Friendly Societies Act of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, and South Australia),
and at present
NUMBERING ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BRANCHES,
AND ABOUT
FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS.

CLEARANCES ARE GRANTED AT NO EXTRA CHARGES TO MEMBERS.

THE SOCIETY IS FOUNDED UPON THE FINANCIAL
BASIS OF OTHER BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

THE ENTRANCE FEES AND RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Will be found to compare favorably with those
CHARGED BY OTHER SOCIETIES,

And are as Moderate as practicable, having due regard to the
benefits secured, a synopsis of which is subjoined:—

A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for twenty-six consecutive weeks, 15s for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s for further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife £10, at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately on joining. If a single man with a widowed mother, and brothers and sisters (under 18 years of age), he has medical attendance and medicine for them. A Member removing can have a clearance which will admit him into any branch of the Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on payment of a small weekly contribution, secure medical attendance. The Society is also for the purpose (as its name indicates) of cherishing the memory of Ireland, and promoting the religious, social, and intellectual condition of the members. Any person desirous of having a branch opened shall make application to a branch, verified by signatures of not less than thirteen persons not members, who wish to become members thereof; also the signature of the resident Priest, if available, and at the same time forward the sum of 10s each as proposition fees.

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

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.

Temporary Stores (pending the building of new premises in Princes-street South)—

CORNER OF HOPE AND STAFFORD STREETS,

Opposite the new Church of England.

JOHN GRIFFEN.

July 26, 1875.

N E W W I N T E R G O O D S .

B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O .

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.

I N S P E C T I O N I N V I T E D .

Cheap Blankets
Cheap Flannels
Cheap Plaids
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.

B R O W N , E W I N G A N D C O . ,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

HUGH DEVINER,
GREAT KING-ST.,
DUNEDIN.

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

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
BUY only of the Manufacturer.—E. K. M'LLISKEY, 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, Butter Crocks, 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

HEALTH FOR THE MILLION!

GHOLLAH'S GREAT INDIAN CURES.

JUST INTRODUCED INTO NEW ZEALAND.

For the Complete RESTORATION TO HEALTH Of those who are suffering from

- Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout
- Gout, whether acute or chronic
- Bilious Disorders
- Indigestion and Costiveness
- Sick Headache
- Neuralgia and Sciatica
- Ague and Intermittent Fever

These wonderful Medicines can be had of **WILKINSON AND ANNING,**

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Princes street,
Appointed sole Agents for Dunedin by the Proprietor, and

MR. W. ELDER, CHEMIST,
George street, Prct Chalmers.

Ask there for **HANDBILLS.**

BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD STREET.

COSSINS 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—Pavelitch's Piggery and Marine Store is about to be opened at Brockanui with a Poultry Yard and Fishing 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 FANCYERS, 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.*

W. MUDGEE, TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, Has removed from his late premises (opposite the Rod Lion Brewery), and has taken that new and central shop next Caledonian Hotel, Great King street, where he hopes to merit a share of patronage from the public at large. Having had many years' experience in the Tailoring and Outfitting Department, I can offer to the public the best and cheapest goods for the money. All orders and repairs promptly executed. N.B.—W. M. has also a large quantity of children's cloth boots at 3d per pair.

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.

MR. W. M. HENDRSEN SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c., PRINCES STREET, (Next Messrs Burton Bros.) DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS HANNIGAN TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

TEAGUE PAINTER, GLAZIER, AND GENERAL HOUSE DECORATOR, SIGN AND TICKET WRITER, Next Shamrock Hotel, RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHN GOLLAHER, 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 HYNDMAN,** late of the Glasgow Pie-house, has opened the Auld Scotch Pie-house, Macaggan street, Dunedin. A visit invited.

V. R. 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'CONNELL'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 £4,500,000
Annual Revenue, more than 1,000,000
Insurances in Force 150,000,000
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, BENGEE BURN.
The above Hotel has been newly erected, at great expense, and is now one of the most commodious and comfortably furnished wayside hosteleries 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 MOSSES,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
FAIRLEY'S ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

Repairs neatly executed, with despatch.
Lowest prices charged.

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

MAVERY AND GALLAGHER
WHOLSALE AND RETAIL,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
Great King-street, Dunedin.

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.

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

NOTICE.

KAITANGATA FELLMONGERY.

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

HAYES & KOFOED,
BLACK HORSE BREWERY,
WEATHERSTONES,
TUAPEKA.

FRANK PELL,
BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
PRINCES STREET (Cutting).

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

CENTRAL CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

DUNEDIN BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

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.)

DUNEDIN AND CLUTHA RAILWAY
FORWARDING AGENCY.

A. MOLLISON desires to intimate to the Merchants of Dunedin that on the opening of the above line he will be prepared to forward goods, parcels, &c., to the inland townships.

Goods entrusted to his care will be collected and forwarded with punctuality and despatch.

Agents will be appointed at Tokomairiro and Balclutha.

ALEXANDER MOLLISON,
Railway Forwarding Agent, Dunedin.
Offices: Railway Goods Shed and Harbor Chambers.

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 Taieri ..	David Grant
Balelutha ..	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
Otago ...	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

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.

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

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

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1848.
A N D R E W M E R C E R,
Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

T H E C R I T E R I O N W A R E H O U S E,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Is now replete with IRONMONGERY
CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, and
GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

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

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

P. ANDERSON.

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CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &C.

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A H H I M, Furniture and Cabinet Maker,
Wholesale and Retail. Furniture and
Cane-bottom Chairs, &c., neatly repaired and
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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.

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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.

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B O A R D I N G A N D D A Y S C H O O L F O R**

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

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

Respectable references are required.

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

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

Mrs. H. J. DE SMIDT, Proprietress.
First-class Accommodation for Travellers.
Superior Stabling.
Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best Brands.

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

S T. M A R Y ' S Boarding and Day Schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. The Convent buildings and extensive grounds, are beautifully situated in one of the most healthy parts of the Grey Valley.

The course of instruction comprises a good English education in all its branches; also, French, Music, Singing, Drawing, etc.

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superioress.

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

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

C. S A M S O N, Abbotsford Colliery.—Best Green Island Coal.

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

Rate of Prices—	On hills (delivered)	22s per ton.
" "	On flats	" 20s "
" "	On hills	" 11s ½ "
" "	On flats	" 11s ¼ "
Small Coal—	On hills	" 18s "
" "	On flats	" 16s "
" "	On hills	" 10s ½ "
" "	On flats	" 9s ½ "

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

M R J O H N M O U A T,

S O L I C I T O R,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
DUNEDIN.

P R O V I N C I A L T E A M A R T.

J O H N H E A L E Y
Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,
and Provision Merchant.

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),
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D A V I D H E N D E R S O N, Engraver, Lithographer, and Rubber-stamp Maker. Ornamental, Commercial, and General Printer. Maps, Plans and Drawings in Chalk and Line prepared.

FARLEY'S HALL, PRINCES STREET.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
GEORGE-STREET.

P. KELIGHER begs to inform his country friends and the public, that he has spared no expense to make the above Hotel a first-class establishment in every sense of the word.

Superior accommodation for visitors from other Provinces and the country.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

A first-class 16-stall brick stable has just been erected in connection with the Hotel:

RISING SUN HOTEL,
Walker street.
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands
Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.

One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

S. GIBBS begs to inform visitors to Oamaru that they will find every comfort and convenience at his well-known establishment.

All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First-class Stabling.

JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

DAVID SULLIVAN Proprietor.
THE above Hotel having lately been erected, and fitted up in a commodious and comfortable manner, Travellers and others will find it replete with every convenience.

Great attention has been bestowed upon the Bedrooms, which are clean and well ventilated.

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

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

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

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

MORNING STAR HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,
OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL
Naseby,
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

GEORGE-STREET REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
(Opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall.)

J. MASON Proprietor.
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.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
Oamaru.

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

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
Peel Street, Lawrence,
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, Lawrence,
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.
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OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
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NICHOLAS MALONEY, PROPRIETOR.
The above Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings around Dunedin, is situated within a short distance of the Racecourse, and in close proximity to the Ocean Beach. It is built of concrete, is three storeys, commands splendid views of Dunedin harbor, and Peninsula, with Burnside'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

B. BAGLEY AND SON,

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

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

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

SHIP-INN HOTEL,
KINGSTON,

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

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

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

UNIVERSAL HOTEL

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

J. PAVLETICH, Proprietor.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

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

GOOD STABLING,
PATRICK FAGAN,
PROPRIETOR.

FRANCIS MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
George Street.



FUNERAL REFORM.
CONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
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WALTER G. GEDDES,
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