

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. III.—No. 124.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

P. B. Y. R. N. E.,

FAMILY BUTCHER,
CORNER OF

CASTLE AND FREDERICK STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders daily.

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. JACOB'S,
George-street.

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets

JAMES WALSH,

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

GLOBE HOTEL,

Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Stabling.

GAS FITTINGS.

WILLIAM COUSTON,
IRONMONGER, RATTRAY STREET.

Is now landing, ex Andrew Reid, a fresh supply of Gas Fittings, comprising—

Casaliers, 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. CASII,

Proprietor.

JAMES MUIR,

Late V. Almoa & Co.,

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER

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

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

OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND BRASS WORKS,

PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BURT,

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

Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

ALBION BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY (LIMITED)

Cumberland-street, Dunedin.

CHAIRMAN

H. S. Chapman, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

W. J. M. Larnach, Esq.

Geo. W. Elliott, Esq.

Geo. S. Brodrick, Esq.

Edward Hulme, Esq., M.D.

James Hogg, Esq.

R. M. Robertson, Esq.

Wm. Scouar, Esq.

James Anderson, Esq.

The Company are buyers of good samples of Malting Barley.

Have now on Sale—

Prime Pale Malt, equal to anything imported.

JOSEPH ESKDALE,

Manager.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,

FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURER,

AND FRUIT DEALER

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

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

FORBURY.

THOMAS ENNIS

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—

THOMAS ENNIS,
(Next Ocean View Hotel),
FORBURY.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
Princes-street.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

The bar and cellar are stocked with the choicest liquors. The stabling is of the best description, and an experienced room is always in attendance.

Coclees for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairiro, leave the Hotel daily.

DANIEL BLACK, PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Late of Frederick Street,

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

GEORGE CAPSTICK,
ACCOUNTANT & COMMISSION AGENT

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

Offices: OPPOSITE WHITE HOTEL,
MILTON.

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

HILLSIDE COAL DEPOT.
(Next Patent Brickworks, Kensington).
NEWCASTLE, Kaitangata, Green Island
Coals, and Firewood, delivered all over
the Flat.
Orders left at Brickworks will be punctu-
ally attended to.

DRUMMOND & WATSON,
Otagon.

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

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

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 divi-
sion, 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 Canvasser and Col-
lector, and are prepared to execute with des-
patch all orders for Green Island Coal en-
trusted to them—weight and quality guaran-
teed. Orders may be left with Mr. Runnei-
man, North East Valley; Wilson Brothers,
Great King-street; or at the office in 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.
The are, in my opinion, a very superior
article.

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

**EXCELSIOR STEAM CONFECTION AND BISCUIT
FACTORY.**

MASONIC HALL, DUNEDIN.
R. HUDSON AND CO.

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

PETER CAIRNS,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Corner of Cumberland and Hanover streets.

All orders intrusted to my care are exe-
cuted in first-class style.

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

GREAT KING STREET COAL DEPOT.

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

All Orders punctually attended to—Charges
Strictly Moderate.

ROBERT BROWN ... PROPRIETOR

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC
COMMERCIAL

AND
GENERAL PRINTERS,

IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and
Colored Printing.

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

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

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

Visitors to Town will find every accommo-
dation and will be treated with civility.

F. G. NAUMANN.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

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

JOHN HISLOP,
(LATE A. BEVELY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order.
Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.

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

CRAIG AND GILLIE'S
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

Filloul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

ALBANY STREET BUTCHERY,
JAMES KELLY ... PROPRIETOR.

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

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN DRUMM'S
VETERINARY SHOENING FORGE,

Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.

J. D. is holder of First prize medals from
Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best
shod saddle horse.

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

SUSSEX HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

THOMAS OLIVER wishes to intimate to
his Country Friends that he has made exten-
sive additions to the above Hotel, and is now
in a position to offer First-class accommo-
dation to Travellers and others favoring him
with a call.

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

D. W. WOODS,

CARPENTER AND JOINER,

Moray Place, next Temperance Hall.
Building, in all its branches, Carefully Exe-
cuted. Jobbing work attended to.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES
GIVEN.

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.

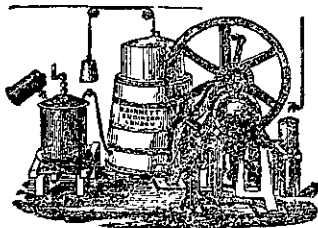
L. C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of 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 | Camaraco |
| Gooseberry Wine | Maraschino |
| Sarsaparella, &c., &c. | |

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

S O L E M A N U F A C T U R E R S O F T H E P A T E N T
STOPPED AERATED WATERS.



T H O M S O N A N D C O.

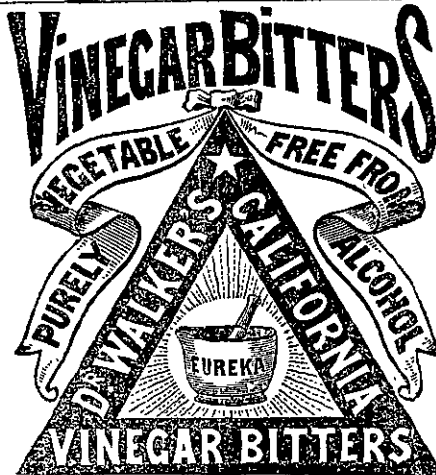
Steam Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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
MANUFACTORY,
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 off-springs 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, Prustles, 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, whose researches are 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 shaly deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no veni-erages, no anticholeries, 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

S L E S I N G E R ' S R H E U M A T I C B A L S A M

The greatest discovery ever yet made for the relief of human sufferers from MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION

IS
S L E S I N G E R ' S R H E U M A T I C B A L S A M.

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

S L E S I N G E R ' S R H E U M A T I C B A L S A M

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, 583, 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

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE DARRIEL,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

Celebrated Comedy

LONDON ASSURANCE.

SATURDAY,

GRAND MONSTER DOUBLE BILL.

In preparation

BLOW FOR BLOW.

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.

AGRANDARTUNION

(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 NOVEMBER, 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
prepared, and will be distributed to intending purchasers on applica-
tion.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.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

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- Braddon (M. E.) Lost for Love, 12mo, boards.
Churchill (John F.) Consumption and Tuberculosis, 8vo.
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Leech (John) Portraits of the Children of the Mobility, 4to.
Lytton (Lord) What will he do with it? Vol 2 (Knebworth
edition).
Markham (Clements R.) The Threshold of the Unknown Regions,
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Christ, edited by Rev. T. T. Carter, vol. 2, parts 1 and 2,
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COMMERCIAL.

Mr. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending September 8:—

Fat Cattle.—About 140 head were yarded at the weekly sale, which, under ordinary circumstances, might be considered a moderate supply. Several of the principal buyers had supplied themselves by private purchases during the week; the demand was not so spirited as might have been anticipated, and fully one-half were withdrawn. Best bullocks realised from £14 to £18 each; medium ditto, from £10 to £14; best cows from £12 to £16; medium, from £8 to £10. We quote the price of prime quality beef at 45s per 100lb; medium, 35s. We yarded about 80 head, a portion of which had to be withdrawn, the balance taken by trade at quotations. We have also placed 70 head privately.

Fat Sheep.—An excessive supply of 3,000 again came forward, nearly all of which were good quality cross-breeds. The trade being for the most part fairly supplied, it was necessary to reduce prices; consequently about 2,000 were disposed of at prices equal to about 4d. per lb. Best quality cross-breeds brought 17s to 19s 6d; medium, from 11s to 16s. We sold 300 at the yards, and have placed 300 privately.

Fat Calves.—None came forward.

Store Cattle and Sheep.—We are still obliged to report very little business in either description, and do not anticipate any large transactions until the appearance of Spring grass and after shearing begins.

Grain.—There is a better demand for wheat this week, in anticipation of a rise in flour, good milling bringing readily 4s 6d per bushel; choice Northern is wanted, and would find buyers at 4s 8d. Barley is unaltered; for malting kinds, 5s 6d to 6s; inferior is very heavy of sale, at 3s 9d to 4s 3d. Oats are dull this week, there being no shipping demand; we quote feed at 2s 7d to 2s 8d; milling, 2s 10d; for force sales, lower prices would have to be accepted.

Wool.—We are without any further advices as to how the London wool sales progress. We are, however, in frequent receipt of information from the interior of the province of the fine healthy condition of the flocks, owing to the unusually open winter bringing a constant spring of grass, promising a superior quality as well as a heavy-weighing fleece of wool, which will compensate any slight depreciation in value.

Sheepskins.—We had a full attendance of buyers at our weekly sale on Friday last. Owing to the reported decline in price of wool at the London sales now now progressing, a corresponding reduction in prices had to be submitted to of 4d to 6d per skin for cross-breeds, and 2d on merinos. We sold green cross-breeds at 5s 4d to 6s each; Leicesters, 6s 6d; merinos, 4s 4d to 4s 7d; dry cross-breeds, 4s 11d to 5s 4d; merinos, 3s 2d to 4s 2d.

Hides continue very dull, our local tanners being still out of the market. In course of the month we anticipate new erections will be in full work, and a better demand. We sold good medium hides at 20s; inferior, 13s to 16s 6d.

Tallow.—We offered none last week. To-morrow we shall offer a few tons.

AN HISTORICAL REMNANT.—It must be a touching spectacle to see the few remaining soldiers of the Grande Armee as they gather about the tomb of Napoleon the First in the Invalides. Wednesday was the anniversary of the "Little Corporal's" birth, and Mass was celebrated in the Chapelle Ardent. About four hundred of the magnificent army with which Napoleon once terrified all Europe are still living; but they are all so maimed or bedridden that only forty could muster in the Invalides. They walked, or limped on crutches round the tomb in solemn procession to offer their immortelles while they gazed with tearful eyes on the splendid sarcophagus, and on the trophies of flags torn in battle from the hands of soldiers of almost every nation.

That Iowa invention which is to effect "a perfect revolution in the sawing of wood" has been explained. It is a circular saw,

Poets' Queen.

THE OLD MAN'S DREAM.

(BY OLIVER W. HOLMES.)

Oh, for one hour of youthful joy!
Give back my twentieth Spring!
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy
Than reign a greybeard king.

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age,
Away with learning's crown;
Tear out life's wisdom-written page
And dash its trophies down.

One moment let my life-blood stream
From boyhood's fount of flame;
Give me one giddy, reeling dream
Of life, all love and flame.

My listening angel heard the prayer,
And, calmly smiling, said:
"If I but touch thy silvered hair
Thy hasty wish hath sped.

But is there nothing in thy track
To bid thee fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back
'To find the wished-for day?'"

Ah, truest, best of womankind,
Without thee what were life?
One bliss I cannot leave behind—
I'll take—my—pre—cious—wife.

The angel took a sapphire pen
And wrote with morning's dew:
"The man would be a boy again
And be a husband, too!"

And is there nothing yet unsaid,
Before the change appears?
Remember all those gifts have fled
With the revolving years."

Why, yes; for memory wou'd recall
My fond, paternal joys;
I could not bear to leave them all—
I'll take—my—girls—and boys!

The smiling angel dropped his pen—
"Why, this will never do:
The man would be a boy again
And be a father, too!"

And so I laughed—my laugh awoke
The household with its noise—
And wrote my dream, when morning broke,
To please the grey-haired boys.

FLORENCE O'NEILL;

CHAPTER IX.

PLAYING WITH EDGE TOOLS.

WITH an appearance of calmness and composure, which she was, however, far from feeling, Florence prepared to accompany her uncle to the palace: on arriving at which she was at once shown into the boudoir of the queen.

This favorite sitting-room of Mary was hung with pale blue silk, the draperies and curtains festooned and looped with silver, the ottomans and couches being also covered with the same material. Tables of curiously inlaid wood supported vases of precious metals; some were filled with the choicest exotics, others exhaled an almost oppressive odour from the perfumes burning within them, so that as Florence entered the apartment a sense of faintness stole over her, but she remembered the necessity there was for calmness and composure in the presence of the queen; and, leaning on the arm of Lord Clarendon, with a cheek only a shade paler, perhaps, than usual, the heiress of the O'Neill's approached Mary with a firm step, and gracefully kneeling, pressed to her lips the small white hand so graciously extended.

The features of the unfortunate line of the Stuarts were strongly delineated in Mary's oval countenance, and as the eyes of Florence fell on her tall and still graceful form, her pleasing and regular features and air of quiet dignity, they encountered the scrutiny of those dark, sparkling eyes bent so curiously upon herself.

Graciously, too, did the queen welcome the baronet. Then, after a few common-place observations, she hazarded the remark: "You have been some time at St. Germain's; how fared it with my father when you left France?" Then, as if suddenly recollecting herself, conscious that her words might seem to bear a different meaning than that which she wished to express, she added, whilst the slightest perceptible colour mantled her cheek, "I mean is his health good, as also that of his consort?"

"His Majesty was well, as also my gracious mistress," said Florence; "and pleased, indeed, will they be to hear that I, already so favored by their notice, should also have been honored by your majesty's gracious reception of my poor self."

"And you do not meditate a return to St. Germain's?" said Mary, fixing her eyes with a penetrating glance on the features

of Florence. "No, that cannot be, if rumour speaks correctly, for it is said that you are betrothed to Sir Reginald St. John, one of the most favored of our beloved lord and consort; nay, our own royal favor has been sought in this matter; but of that later. We know that Sir Reginald is of himself deserving, and we see that the lady he has chosen has even more than her fair share of woman's charms; but, as we have already said, we will speak of this later, at a more fitting time, and then devise measures for your nuptials, and make arrangements it may be, for your future well-being near our person."

Then, turning to her uncle, Lord Clarendon, Mary entered into a long and animated discussion respecting the contemplated departure of the king, leaving Florence a prey to any but pleasurable emotions. Had she dared to express the feelings of her heart she could not have done so, for Mary had purposely contrived her speech cunningly enough, leaving her no room to expostulate, assuming for granted that she was graciously furthering the most ardent desires of the girl's heart, and so closing her speech as to afford Florence no chance of escape, without being guilty of the flagrant breach of etiquette by interrupting the queen whilst speaking, or rudely breaking in when she was addressing the earl.

But Mary was far too penetrating in her judgment, and too clear-headed to be at all deceived. Her speech had been artfully contrived. She knew well that Florence was one of the most ardent admirers of the unfortunate Mary of Modena, that she had broken off her proposed union with Sir Reginald solely because the latter was attached to her court, that the girl's whole heart was centred in the woe of the exiled James, and that she was anxiously looking forward to the time of her return to St. Germain's.

But the queen had resolved she should not see St. Germain's again if she could help it, that she should marry Sir Reginald, and moreover, little by little, she would manage to extort, having first gained access to her heart by the exercise of all those blandishments of which she was mistress, a full account of all that was passing in France.

It remained, however, for time to show whether the queen could so easily manage her new prey as she supposed; but be that as it may, the latter felt, when too late, that she had played a rather dangerous game in coming to London, or being there, by failing to preserve the strictest *incognito*; and still more embarrassed was she when, at the moment of parting, Mary, with the same gracious tone and manner, addressing herself to the baronet, said:

"You will not forget, Sir Charles, that we shall use all our influence to promote this affair of the nuptials of your niece. We have felt much interested in the Lady Florence, in consequence of the reports which have reached our ears of her beauty and worth; and ascertaining from the king that Sir Reginald has but recently left the metropolis for Ireland, I have obtained his promise that he shall be at once summoned back to England."

Much as Florence wished to speak she dared not, but merely bowed her acknowledgments, whilst the baronet was profuse in his thanks for the interest the queen evinced in her welfare; and with a heart full of gloomy apprehensions for the future, Florence accompanied her uncle back to his residence.

Alone in her boudoir, the queen moodily watched their departure, accompanied by her uncle, the Earl of Clarendon, and with compressed lips, and fingers nervously clutched together, she exclaimed, aloud:

"Well met, a pretty trio 'faith. In the girl I take some little interest, and will mould her to my will; but if she prove rebellious—well, ay, what then? Suppose she is of a stubborn nature. Yet, no; with this St. John daily, hourly beside her, she will become all I wish to see her, a willing tool in my hands. She does not like my proposal, however, for I saw the colour in her cheeks come and go when I spoke of her staying here, and of my hastening her nuptials. And as to you, my beautiful uncle," continued the queen, with increased irritation, as she beheld Lord Clarendon passing through the court-yard beneath her window, "I have you fast, and will take care you are safely caged in the Tower, if in the slightest way you are found to have any share in this new conspiracy, a rumour of which has reached us, and in which your name is coupled with that of fair mistress Florence, and others we had thought affected to our persons, and if—"

"Aye, indeed, if they are guilty let them have such mercy as they deserve," said the voice of William of Orange, who, unobserved, had entered the boudoir and overheard the soliloquy of the queen. "I tell you, Mary," said William, "to watch Clarendon well, and do not suffer his relationship to yourself to mar the ends of justice. Trust me, he is not faithful to our interests."

"I know it," said Mary, fixing her eyes reproachfully on her husband, "but do not speak to a wife devoted and tender as myself of any thought of family connections being suffered to clash with the duty I owe to you. Ah my beloved one," she continued, clasping her husband's hand tenderly within her own, "cared I ever for my kindred when you were concerned; cared I even for the father of whom I was the most indulged and favored child; have I not ever been the most dutiful and submissive wife, and when I had left home and kindred for you, did I not soon tear from my heart, whether at your bidding or not, every emotion of old home affection, so that I might be the more truly and entirely yours?"

"Well, yes; I must give to you the praise you have deserved, and own you have done your duty in my regard," said William. "I have found you generally faithful in these points, and when remiss a few words of admonition have set you in the right path again, though remember, for your caution, if ever tempted to err again in this regard, that I encountered difficulty with you in days gone by."

The fine eyes of Mary filled with tears as again she gazed reproachfully on her husband.

"Ah, my best beloved," she said, "remind me not of my former shortcomings, which, God knoweth, I have long since

bitterly atoned for by many a tear in the long hours of your absence from my side. I tell you once more that Clarendon shall suffer severely should we find him in the slightest way implicated in this rising. Small mercy shall he meet with, any more than if he were an alien to my blood; or, indeed, the fair Florence O'Neill either, should she be involved or mixed up with mischief, as the protégé of my gracious step-mother is likely to be."

"Ah, indeed, and pending that matter of the girl," said the king, "I have sent to Ireland to require the immediate return of St. John, and if it be true that she has dared refuse him for his known fidelity to myself, it will be matter for conjecture as to what course she will now pursue."

"Poor fool," said Mary, laughing, "did I not dislike her for the unwarrantable prejudice she presumes to entertain against us, I could almost have pitied the agitation she suffered when I spoke of our interesting ourselves to hasten her wedding, and that you had summoned St. John hither. She played her part well, but is too unsophisticated to have gained any mastery over her features. Indeed, the mistress whom she almost adores, for she regards Mary of Modena. I have been told, with feelings little short of veneration, has taught her no lesson on this point, for she herself is the creature of impulse, as your majesty well knows, and by look, or word, or hasty exclamation, is sure to discover to the world all she feels; and no small wonder that this minion, who holds her in such veneration, imitates the idol at whose shrine she bows. But I will watch her well and closely, and if I find foul play to your interests, my liege, depend on it, your loving wife will not spare her power to avenge and punish, whether the transgressor be Clarendon, in whose veins my own blood flows, or the fair descendant of the O'Neill's, on whose face I never looked till now."

Thus spoke the wife of William of Orange, when bidding adieu for a few hours to the man at whose word she had forsworn every other tie and trampled under foot the holiest affections of our nature. It is a historical fact that it was the constant aim of William to root out of her heart every natural emotion; and well did he succeed; for she soon imbibed the naturally cold, apathetic disposition of her husband, and centred all her ambition in deserving the epithet of a humble and obedient wife.

It is hard to look back into the records of the time of which we write, and not feel indignant at the subservient devotedness of this misguided princess, who, whilst she deliberately crushed every emotion of filial affection beneath her feet, carried her attachment to her husband to a maudlin sentimentality, servile in her submissiveness, and idolatrous in her love of one who, cold as was his nature, had a warmer spot in his heart for another than his wife, and who, to say the least, was but a cold and indifferent husband.

SKETCHES OF IRISH SCENERY.

A VISIT TO THE CAVES OF MITCHELL'S TOWN.

THE "Scotchman's Cave" was of an irregular shape, about forty feet in length, running east by south. In it we observed myriads of long, thin, transparent stalactites, clear as crystal, and looking like very old quills, some being two feet in length. From every portion of the roof they were hanging. In the corner was the "Cow's Skin," a very curious stalactic formation, which looked like a skin. When the candles were placed inside the bands of color were very brilliant. This cave opened into "O'Callaghan's Cave"—a long, uninteresting one, without any grand proportions, but here and there relieved by the ever-present stalactic vagaries. At the end—which was 500 yards from the opening in the quarry—we discovered a beautiful little reservoir of deliciously clear water that had dropped from a hanging stalactite, and, contrary to custom, had formed a basin below. A few bottles lying near showed that it had been visited before. We gladly sat down for a rest and drank from the basin the greater portion of its refreshing contents.

At this point Tim was inclined to become discursive; tenderly taking up one of the bottles he said, with a regretful sigh: "Ah! God be wid the night that bottle was left here. Faix, young Mr. O'Flanagan, wid two comrades an' another dog, brought me in here wid them one night. Ah! the Lord be praised, he was the man that had the aisy hout iv the bottle. His delight would be to see you stretched on the flure with the dint of drinking. Success to them all!" Tim sniffed at the bottle, and shook his head over it meditatively; then rousing himself from what seemed a pleasing reverie of bygone delight, he said:

"Maybe yer honor would like to know how the caves were discovered here." Of course, we were ready to listen.

"Well, on the 22nd May, 1833, my uncle—God rest his soul—was quarren' stones in the quarry above, when the crowbar fell in through a hole he was makin', and after blastin' away the rock, they kem on the caves. First, they went only a short distance, but but little by little, we found all we know iv them; but shure, yer honors, there's miles iv caves that no man ever seen yet."

"Where is the Styx that we have heard about?" asked the Colonel.

"Arrah the devil a stick over I seen in the cave, yer honor," said Tim: "shure they do be tellin' stories that way, but don't believe them."

"I mean the river, Tim. Is that far away?"

"Och, no sir; we won't be long gettin' to it afthur we pass the 'chimney' again, for we must go back to that. But, as I was sayin', gentlemen, though the caves wor only known forty years ago, there was always an ould cave and the people say that the Earl iv Desmond was once on his keepin' there in the ould ancient times. The way of it was, you see, that in a hall in England, he gev some sort of above to one iv them queens—'twas Bess, I think—an' she was that mad that she sed she'd give a grate dale for his head. So over he kem, and went on his keepin' in the ould cave;

an' bedad, what do you think, but the man that showed it to him, although he was a near friend iv his, betrayed him, the blaguard."

Having rested ourselves, listening to Tim, we retraced our steps, exploring every crevice as we went along. On the south side we entered a narrow opening, and after creeping through a small passage, came upon a large cave with a giant stalactite, more beautifully draped than any we had yet seen, depending from the centre. Tim assured us it had never before been discovered, and our triumph was great. Already we had named it after the manner of great explorers; but when we went to examine it more closely, what was our disgust to find in the white fold the name of "J. Brogden, 1861." How we hated Brogden!

Back through the trying "Pilgrim's Progress," we crept, and after the same feat that Tim's intimate knowledge of anatomy had before suggested at the point, we sat down at "the Chimney," and talked less decidedly of exploring the unknown depths.

A passage north-west brought us to the river that my imagination had pictured as a mysteriously awful current. We passed en route a blind passage, about thirty yards in length, half blocked by a large stalactite. On a ledge in this passage are the only living things ever observed in the caves; numbers of minute white worms about a sixteenth of an inch in length, crept about with great sprightliness. Living and thriving on nothing particular, there lives would seem to come under the head of "uneventful;" yet, perhaps, if we could see into their minds, they have their likes and dislikes—love, hate, and jealousy—as fully developed as the higher levels in the great scale of evolution. If so, we created a void in some happy homes—perhaps cruelly prevented an assignation and wrecked the happiness of some expectant fair one—by carrying off a number, with a view to microscopic examination that has not yet come off. They did not appear to be much affected by the light, and most likely have no eyes, which does not make my conjecture less probable, as all lovers are blind.

We came to the river at last, and here our first disappointment awaited us. It was no river at all; simply on the lowest level of the caves a quantity of water had collected, which was slowly percolating through the bottom. We searched carefully but found no opening, so, passing through it, part being up to our hips, we commenced, what we looked upon as our real work—explorers having been, with few exceptions, stopped by the pool. A long passage in the north easterly direction took us to "Cust's Cave," a square chamber, with the usual graceful appendages: this had previously been the "Ultima Thule" of exploration. North from that, about twenty yards, we came to a cross, from which four passages led towards the cardinal points; we explored them all thoroughly. The north passage was about eight yards in length, and led into curious chambers where the huge masses of rock appeared to have been displaced but a short time since. The fractures were quite fresh, and no stalactite had even commenced to form. An earthquake must have shaken them down, for in no other way could they have been disturbed. The east passage was devoid of interest; but at the end of the west passage, about a hundred yards, where it narrowed so that we were obliged to creep, we found a small hole that our candles showed us led to a large cave beyond. The place was closed by a grating of stalactites which we broke away with some trouble; and then, cautiously getting through the opening, we found ourselves in a spacious cave. Again we gave a cheer for our success. Here, at last, we made a discovery. Searching round we made an exit, creeping through which we stood in a cave of such dimensions that a blue light was necessary. The first flare disclosed to us "The House of Commons!" We had solved the problem as to the unlimited extent of the caves, and found ourselves where we had started. From here we now went to the only portion of these underground regions that we had not yet seen. North of the "House of Commons" we entered by a long and lofty passage into "Saddler's Cave." Here we examined the stalactite, "Lot's Wife," which is thirty feet round the base, but a close inspection showed that it enclosed a large rock. From here we went to "Kingston Hall," north by east, a cave, formed like a long tent, made by hanging the cloth over a pole: it was about twenty yards long. In two places the stalactic exudation had formed perfect curtains, through which doors were cut. One was called the "The Veil of the Temple." The colors were very distinct, black, brown, pink, and white, alternating in regular bands. At the end we passed round the corner, and returned through "Sand Cave," which was parallel to "Kingston Hall." Off Sand Cave there are twelve small caves, called "The Closets." On our way back we lighted up "The House of Lords," and were, if possible, more charmed than at first; and as the clock struck seven we emerged from the caves tired and dirty beyond expression, but satisfied that we had done as we proposed.

The whole extent of the caves is under an English mile and the only portions worth the trouble of exploring are those parts easiest of access—the House of Lords and Commons and "Kingston Hall." These places can be visited in less than an hour, and will amply repay any person who hungers for a sight of some of the buried beauties of nature.

No remains of any kind have been discovered in the caves, nor is there evidence that any living thing has ever, previous to the late discovery, disturbed the quiet contemplation of the spirits of the earth, for whom Nature has built so gorgeous a home as "The House of Lords."

The special train in which the Duke of Edinburgh travelled on the occasion of the opening of the Leeds Arts Exhibition accompanied the distance between London and Leeds—187 miles—in three hours and fifty minutes. The maintenance of this rate of speed over so long a distance with remarkable ease and steadiness in the running, is stated to be the most perfect example of train-working that has ever been achieved.

THE FUTURE OF EUROPE.

The view taken by the 'Pall Mall Gazette' is that the fate of Europe depends on the will and the lives of three men—Prince Bismarck, the Czar, and the Pope. "How much," says the 'Gazette,' "depends on the duration of two of these lives; how much might be changed by the termination of the third! And is there even the average security for the long duration of any of the three? This week Pius IX. entered upon his eighty-fifth year. Prince Bismarck is neither in point of age nor in point of health a life to which one could confidently add another decade. He is an overworked super-sensitive man of upwards of sixty, bearing a greater load of official anxieties and responsibility than has been borne by any statesman of this century. He marches under it—but less erectly and with not so firm a step, noticeably, as he was wont to do. The Czar is not old, but then he is not strong. He has been for some time in that state which is described as 'giving anxiety to his friends;' and observers of his appearance at Berlin report the improvement in his health in very guarded terms. The life of no one of these three is such that men of prudence would count upon its long continuance with any degree of confidence, and the death of any one of them might, and probably would, alter the whole aspect of European affairs." The death of the Pope no doubt, might be made a pretext by Germany for an alteration in her policy toward the Papacy—a policy which has destroyed her safety and strength. The death of the Emperor Alexander would be fraught with momentous consequences in another way. It would remove the control of the policy of Russia from the hands of a Sovereign who is at least on a footing of personal sympathy with the German Emperor, to place it in the hands of a successor whose sympathies and likings are believed to incline strongly the other way. And a Czar sympathizing with France would not be the most likely or the best qualified moderator of the hatred with which a large portion of his subjects regard Germany. The 'Gazette' says:—"On the effects of the death of Bismarck it is unnecessary to speculate, for every one must feel that the removal of a statesman whose policy has been more emphatically personal than that of any statesman perhaps within living memory, and whose individuality makes itself felt at every turn of German or even European politics, would be far-reaching indeed. But the death of the Emperor of Germany himself—another aged man—might also seriously affect the future. The strong will and the keen vision of the statesman would yet remain, but they would energize under different conditions; the material upon which the Imperial Chancellor would have to work would be altogether changed, and therewith the results of its operation, probably."

In this relation we may say that there is no fear that the health of the Pope is breaking down. The Roman correspondent of the 'Journal de Bruxelles' writes that in the course of a conversation which he had quite recently at the Vatican with one of the Pope's medical advisers, that gentleman said to him:—"Undoubtedly he is eighty-four years of age, but his sight, hearing, memory, intellect, vivacity of repartee are those of a man in full vigor. His health is good and resists incessant work, misfortunes and vicissitudes which would bring down an ordinary constitution. He is, in fact, in perfect health, has no infirmities, and may still live for many years. I must also declare that he submits himself willingly to our prescriptions, which he did not formerly. Last week he was bled, as he is always at the changes of the seasons. His medical advisers follow the old practice, and he has not to complain of it."—'Pilot.'

VICTOR HUGO.

A FEW months since, M. Foucher, the brother-in-law to Victor Hugo, a literary man of much ability and a Catholic, died and was buried with all the rites of the Church. Victor Hugo was present, and, to the surprise of all, seemed to enter entirely into the spirit of the ceremonies, kneeling at the elevation, and using holy water at appropriate times. This fact has greatly displeased some of M. Hugo's friends, who consider that it is a sign of a return on his part to the Church which he entered when a youth. The editors of the 'Rappel' must indeed feel annoyed at him for this "misbehaviour;" he ought to have followed their example and to have stayed outside the church during the funeral. This would have been more consistent, but M. Hugo never was and never will be consistent; his good sense teaches him that the Catholic Church teaches the true religion, and it is his vanity alone which leads him astray. There is scarcely one of his books in which he has not acknowledged the beauty and truth of the Catholic Church, and yet almost everything he has written since he has been a man, has been with a view of injuring religion. Who knows what thoughts passed through his mind whilst standing at the foot of M. Foucher's coffin and listening to prayers which were so familiar to his youth? It would, indeed, be a great consolation if, before he dies, Victor Hugo returns to the faith and publicly retracts his many errors.

BELGIUM.

A BRUSSELS paper gives a painful account of the ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico. Her physical health is good, but her mental condition is hopeless. She lives in constant communication with imaginary beings, and dislikes the presence of any living person. She speaks only when obliged to do so, and gives orders to her attendants in writing. She dresses herself without suffering assistance, takes a fixed walk in the park, every morning when fine, frequently plays on the pianoforte, and sometimes draws and paints with decided taste. She recognizes no visitors, not even her brother, King Leopold, or the Queen. The latter always accompanies the physician on his monthly visit, when, in reply to his inquiries as to her health, the Empress coldly says she is well, and immediately retires. She has become stouter, and shows a tendency to corpulency, but at present it is stated that this has only increased her beauty, which is now truly striking.

THE EDITOR OF THE DAY.

The actual editor is a vastly inferior being to the marvellous one conjured up by the fine fancy of a sagacious public. One room contains him, and his lips fail to penetrate through the walls. During the day he is a charitable public institution. He is credited with being in respect of knowledge an incarnate encyclopaedia, duly indexed for reference or an endowed dispensary whereat information and advice may be had by all comers gratis. His purse and his patience are believed to be inexhaustible, and he is resorted to as if he were a pump, to which empty vessels may go day by day and come away replenished—the general notion being that there is a perennial supply of wealth deep down in him, and that it has been reached as well sinkers reach water, by 'boring.' It is his misfortune, not his fault, that there exists an indestructible superstition by which his broad-sheet is looked upon as an unenclosed common, upon which the villagers may turn their geese and their grunners, or expatiate in freedom unrestrained. No vigilance of his can disabuse some outsiders of the notion that the correspondence column is like one of those bits of waste land which need 'filling up,' and upon which there is a board thus lettered—'Rubbish may be shot here.' He is called upon to decide bets. He receives every week as many applications for place or employment, or private favor, as if he had just been elected president of the American Republic. His special affliction consists of the people fevered with 'a fad'—inventors, incipient bards, hobbyists—writers, who cannot write, and amateurs who are surer of their genius than their grammar. Persons come to him sleek, smiling, and smooth of speech, and most suspiciously civil, to express their admiration of his journal, and to lay before him a happy thought of theirs—a thought inspired by their desire to serve him. Visitors of this complimentary kind generally want, under some pretext of public spirit, to air a private grudge, to indulge an animus against a business rival, to secure a valuable advertisement without paying for it, or to 'improve,' or 'to add a new and attractive feature to,' your paper for 'a consideration,' and when you so far fail to appreciate their courteous solicitude as to tell them that your waste-paper basket nightly receives its half-bushel or so of 'respectfully declined,' they depart convinced that the freedom of the press is a figment, and that the great want of the age is an independent paper.

IS THE KEELEY MOTOR A FRAUD?

It is not safe to conclude with the 'Scientific American,' and the vast body of incredulous unscientific Americans, that there is nothing in Keeley's new motor—but fraud. He was the most indifferent of smatterers who, when a young enthusiast, named Morse, went lecturing through the country to very indifferent audiences about his new motor, electricity, could not prove that the telegraph was in the first place impious, and in the second impossible. It may be—we do not say that it is so—that Keeley has found something worth looking after. His secret has not been authoritatively made known, but it is said to be the expansive power of carbonic acid gas. At 32 degrees Fahrenheit carbonic acid is liquid under a pressure of 36 atmospheres. It can be solidified by being placed under greater pressure in a freezing mixture. From this solid proceeds a vapor with the most amazing expansive properties. This subject has been investigated by a correspondent of the 'Savannah News,' who gives the following table:—

At 5 degrees Fahr.	the pressure in pounds per square inch is 372.
At 10 degrees Fahr.	the pressure in pounds per square inch is 403.
At 20 degrees Fahr.	the pressure in pounds per square inch is 560.
At 40 degrees Fahr.	the pressure in pounds per square inch is 697.
At 45 degrees Fahr.	the pressure in pounds per square inch is 1080.

The solidification of carbonic acid gas was first achieved by Thilorier, in Paris. The strength of the gas may be judged from the fact that a cast-iron apparatus of enormous strength burst during one of his experiments, killing an attendant. The bursting of soda-water fountains, which sometimes happen, is an instance of the wonderful power of this gas. The mysterious casualty in Boston a few weeks ago, in which a large tenement building, the first floor of which was occupied by a drug-store, was blown to atoms with great loss of life, leaving no trace of the source of mischief, was beyond doubt an illustration of what Keeley's motor can do if left to itself. The reservoir of carbonic acid gas exploded. Here is a power far beyond that of steam. Is it certain that nothing can be done to make it manageable? The chemists say that the tension given off by the vapor from the solidified gas is higher than that from any other known substance. They differ, apparently, with the correspondent of the 'Savannah News' quoted above, in that they say that the tension of the vapor is developed by lowering instead of raising the temperature, as usual with other gases. Here is the power beyond a doubt; has Keeley harnessed it? We catch a resemblance in the description of his machine to the apparatus used by Thilorier. A fine hair tube plays a prominent part in the Keeley machine. Thilorier discovered that, if he allowed the liquid gas to escape through a small tube into a brass box, an evaporation followed so powerful that it solidified the rest of the gas. This solid is the seat of the expansive power that gas displays. Carbonic acid gas is very cheap; it can be made out of marble and vinegar; it can easily be liquified, and liquified, will freeze itself; frozen, it can be made to produce a vapor "stronger than that from any other known substance. If Mr Keeley has not found out how to domesticate this creature, some other inventor will be likely to do it before long."—'Pilot.'

"Twelve pounds for a thrashing machine!" exclaimed a boy when he saw the card on one for sale. "Why, mother only pays five shillings a pair for her slippers!"

Plato's school was not open alike to the youth of both sexes though one might suppose there were young ladies among his disciples, we hear so much of Platonic attachments.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the morning of Ascension Thursday, there died at the Presentation Convent in Madras, perhaps the oldest member of the order. Sister Mary Frances Curran was a niece of the famous Irish Orator, John Phillipot Curran. She was a convert to the faith, and made her religious profession on the eve of Ascension in 1830, and lived a nun for forty-five years, dying at the age of eighty-five. She went to Madras in 1842, with the late Bishop Fennelly.

Among the Peers—English, Scotch and Irish—Catholicity has thirty-four representatives, namely—The Duke of Norfolk, premier Duke and Earl of England; the Marquisses of Bute and Ripon; the Earls of Denbigh, Westmeath, Fingall, Granard, Kenmare, Orford and Gainsborough; the Viscounts Gormanstown, Netterville, Taaffe and Southwell, and the Barons Beaumont, Stourton, Vaux of Harrowden, Petre, Dormer, Arundel of Wardour, Stafford, Clifford, Herries of Terregies, Lovat, Trimleston, Louth, Pfranch, Collew, De Fresne, Howard of Glossop, Acton, O'Hagan, Emly and Camoys. There are also forty-six Catholic members of Parliament.

The Berlin ministers still continue to propose measures for the persecution of Catholics, and an obsequious Parliament blindly obeys their behests. Bismarck lately spoke of the Catholics as "enemies of the state," in the face of all that had been done in the late war by the Catholic Bavarians, Poles and Westphalians, and of the unwearied devotion of priests and nuns and members of other religious Orders, in ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded. With reason does the "Germania" exclaim, with bitter earnestness: "Were we really enemies of the State, were we really allied to social democracy, and conspiring with foreign powers, then woe to the German Empire, woe to Prussia, woe to the dynasty of Hohenzollern; their days would be numbered, and they would end in horror and disaster."

In 1848, when the Chartists were spreading fear amongst the crowned heads of Europe, and threatening destruction to the old Constitutions, the King of Prussia, expressed himself as follows: "I have to thank my Catholic subjects for the preservation of my throne." We had much to say, by way of comment, upon these few words, in connection with the Emperor's present bearing towards his "Catholic subjects;" but they speak so loudly on their own behalf, that we will content ourselves with quoting the old German adage: "Undankbarkeit ist der Welt's Lohn" (Ingratitude is the world's reward), and leave our conclusions.

The New York 'Herald's' correspondent in Louisiana has been investigating the condition of the Southern negroes in a religious point of view. He says: "In Southern Louisiana a large part of the colored population are Catholics, and have not separate churches. A Protestant, as I am, is put to shame when he compares the course of the Catholic Church towards its members, the equality it insists on within the Church between different races and conditions with the careless, and, as it seems to me, un-Christian distinctions made in Protestant churches. Why should not the white planter and his family worship God on Sunday in a church to which his laborers and tenants should also be invited? The Christian Church ought to be the most powerful instrument for removing prejudices, for raising the lowly and training the weak and ignorant. The Roman Catholic Church has, in my view, many serious faults; but it has one great glory—it brings together, within its communion here in the South, and I suppose everywhere, all its members, regardless of condition, color or race, as a universal brotherhood before God. Those Protestants who sincerely desire the elevation of the colored people ought to see to it that distinctions within the Church are removed, and that white and black shall be called on Sunday to the same Sunday School and the same Church service.

Boston has adopted a plan for constructing dwellings for the poor, which is designed to supersede the "flats" so popular in New York and other cities. The system is to build a continuous row of three story stone or brick residences upon each front of a square or a block. These houses will have ample accommodations of all kinds, except for cooking and washing purposes. These will be located in a spacious house in the centre of the square, ample enough to serve the whole population of the block. The houses will be rented, and the inmates need only employ such servants as they want for household purposes. The cooking will be done in the general kitchen, and paid for at a low rate, so much per month for each family.

The new language of Italy had hardly taken form before many little republics at once sprang into existence and gave another fame to that almost depopulated and destroyed land. Florence stands not the first, but one of the most famous. Venice had sprung from seaweeds and marshes that bordered the Adriatic a short time before. But for some internal dissension and family feuds these two little republics would present to the world a career of unsurpassed splendor, and would enjoy to-day the fame of having done more to enlighten and advance man than any nations of the world. At an early period in Florence the people were divided by a family feud which, in time, involved all Italy. The story has something of the romance that lead all Greece to collect their brave warriors around the wall of Troy. One side joined the King of Naples against the Pope, and the other stood with the Pope and for free government. They were called Guelphs and Ghibellines. After many years of war and much confusion, the Guelph party succeeded. When the Emperors of Germany sought to rule both Italy and the Church, as they wished to make and unmake Popes at their will, this Guelph party always opposed them, and were found the party of liberty and the Church. Machiavelli, by no means a partial historian for the Church, says, speaking of the power of the Guelph party, "The Guelphs were much more powerful than the Ghibellines, for the latter were hated by the people, and because the Church party was in more favor than that of the Emperor, for with the aid of the Church they hoped to

enjoy their liberty, but with the Emperor they were apprehensive of losing it."

From 1830 to 1875 is just forty-five years. The following table, exhibiting a few of the leading ecclesiastical statistics, will give our readers a summary, from which they may deduce considerations of encouragements and strong hope in regard to the future of Catholicity in America.

	1830	1845	1860	1875
Archdioceses	1	1	7	7
Dioceses	11	21	43	49
Priests	232	683	2235	4873
Churches	230	675	2385	4731
Chapels and Stations ... ..	...	592	1128	1902
Theological Seminaries	9	...	...	18
Ecclesiastical Students ... ..	...	...	...	1375
Colleges	8	15	...	69
Academies	20	63	202	511

In the statistics above given, Archbishop Provinces and the Dioceses created at the recent Consistory at Rome are not included in the column for 1875. The actual number of Archdioceses in the United States now is eleven.

The 'Missions Catholiques' says that there is a great return to the faith in Abyssinia. The Superior of the schismatical convent of Debro has returned to the Church, and has induced several other monks to follow his example. Many years ago he was Catholic, but ambitious motives induced him to abandon the faith. This movement towards Catholicism is pronounced to be very great; the number of conversions is considerable. The Protestants have recently sent out a number of missionaries and a cargo or so of Bibles to Abyssinia, but they are not well received by the people, who, although schismatics, pray to the Blessed Virgin and the saints, and believe in the efficacy of the sacraments. A month or so back, a council of Abyssinian priests assembled to anathematize the Protestant missionaries, whom they very justly called "the enemies of Mary." Our schools in Abyssinia under the care of the admirable Sisters of Charity are flourishing.

The 'Univers' announces that a concordat between the Holy See and Russia has been concluded. According to the celebrated French journal, as well as the Polish press, it appears that the negotiations have terminated in the restoration of the normal organization of the Church in the Russian provinces. The Russian government has concluded to recognise the diocesan authority of the Catholic bishops, and their right to correspond directly with Rome. The ukase of 1863 is withdrawn, and the appeals of the bishops in Poland will be transmitted henceforth to the Archbishop of Warsaw, instead of being sent to the "College of St. Petersburg." The Holy See consents to recognize this last named institution, and it is henceforth to be composed of delegates chosen by the bishops who are to administer the temporalities of the Catholic Church, and to act as a council of a Catholic primate residing in the Russian Capital, who will probably be the Archbishop of Mohilew, the Metropolitan of Russia, as distinguished from Poland. Those bishops who were exiled to Siberia, are to be allowed to return at once to their dioceses. The only prelate who is not to be restored is, it is said, Mgr. Felinski, Archbishop of Warsaw, who is to receive a pension from the government, but to live abroad henceforward.

The magnificent procession of the Corpus Christi at Vienna, was this year attended by the emperor and empress and the whole imperial court. Unfortunately it rained, and the cortège was obliged to take refuge in the church of St. Michael. On the following day over thirty processions of the Blessed Sacrament took place in various parts of Vienna. All of them were attended by soldiers ordered by the Emperor of Austria to escort the Host, and to do honor to our Lord as He passed along the decorated streets. But the radical press has been down on their sovereign for this "most ridiculous act," as they are pleased to call the duty which his majesty very rightly performed. The emperor, however, is supreme head of the Austrian army, and no one dares disobey his military commands. He is reported to have been highly incensed at the remarks of the liberal papers, so much so, indeed, that several of them were induced to change their tone under fear of suppression and fine. The Viennese processions were received with great respect by the people, and there were no disorders.

The 'Boston Pilot' says:—Man is not half so powerful as he thinks himself, after all. He is forced to resort in this enlightened age to the simplest and most primitive aids to his weakness. With all our discoveries in steam, electricity, magnetism, heat, ballooning, the greatest of nations has to come down to trained pigeons as the safest messengers in time of war. Germany and France have established regular schools for the training of this important branch of their armies; and a leading military authority in England urges that country to do likewise. The French training establishment is in Paris; and it is notable that the Germans have made Strasburg—on the French border—the centre of their pigeon-training operations. Another school is to be established at Metz. The wonderful memory and fidelity of the carrier-pigeon was shown recently by a pigeon which was captured in a balloon during the siege of Paris, and sent by Prince Frederick Charles to his mother in Berlin. A few weeks ago, it escaped from captivity, and returned to its former owner in Paris.

Dr. Stables has brought out a book on cats, in which he treats his readers to the following statistics:—"It is the very lowest average, to say that every cat in this country does away with twenty mice and rats per annum; and also, on the lowest average, each mouse or rat will destroy one pound's worth of property a year. Well, there are in the British Islands over 400,000,000 cats; that multiplied by twenty gives an annual saving of £80,000,000 worth of property; and these cats do not take £4,000,000 to keep them alive—not more at any rate."

An Aberdeen baby is said to have inherited the eyes and nose of his father, but the cheek of his uncle, who is an insurance agent.

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N O T I C E

MR. MURRAY, the Collector of **THE TABLET**, will visit the following places at the close of the present month, when it is trusted Subscribers indebted will be prepared to settle accounts:—

Invercargill,	Cromwell,
Riverton,	Oamaru,
Winton,	Timaru,
Kingston,	Waimate,
Queenstown,	Palmerston,
Arrowtown,	Hawksbury, &c., &c.
	J. DUNGAN,
	MANAGER.

NOTICE.

BOUND COPIES of Vol. II. of **THE TABLET** are now on sale. Price, £1 5s.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1875.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

THE newspapers which support the General Government in its unconstitutional and illegal attempt to rob the people of their representative institutions, have lately given expression to doleful lamentations on the delay of public business and waste of time caused by the debates on the Provinces Abolition Bill. But they and their patrons are the last who ought to make such complaints, for they alone are to blame. This, however, they do not see, or, at least, affect not to see; and they are loud in their denunciations of the tactics of the Opposition. It is another case of the wolf and the lamb. The Opposition is only endeavoring to maintain its own rights and those of the people at large, which the Ministry is determined, if possible, to annihilate. It is clearly the duty, then, of Provincialists to employ every legitimate means, and have recourse to every lawful expedient, to prevent themselves from being plundered.

If the reasonable request of the opponents of the Abolition Bill to have the question referred to the decision of the people on the hustings had been granted, and were the General Government to adopt the constitutional and legal course of obtaining the opinion of the various Provincial Councils, there would be no reason to complain of the delay of public business, or waste of much valuable time, and consequent expense to the public. The course, however, adopted by Government leads, inevitably, to delay, loss of time, and, should the Bill pass, to long, bitter, and costly litigation.

How does the case stand? It is maintained by Sir **GEORGE GREY** and others that the General Assembly cannot, constitutionally and legally, destroy the Provincial form of Government in New Zealand, and it is also pretty certain that not even the consent of the Provincial Councils, united with that of the General Assembly, would suffice. In the Act of the Imperial Parliament giving us a Constitution, no such power is conceded; and no argument can be derived from the Imperial Act which was obtained in connection with the Province of Westland. Had the General Government, then, really wished to save time, it should have first consulted the provinces in the constitutional and legal way, and then, had the province expressed a desire of being annihilated, or merged in some other system, applied to the Imperial Parliament for power to enable the various Governments of New Zealand to make the desired arrangement. And all this will yet have to be done if Provincialism is to cease to be.

This point was admirably well put by Sir **GEORGE GREY** in his speech against the second reading of the Abolition Bill, a correct report of which has not yet appeared in any of the newspapers. We give here one passage from this very able speech as it is reported in 'Hansard.' Sir

GEORGE says, "Sir, I pass from that, and I take up the great constitutional question which I raised before—namely, that the invariable rule of the British Empire for a long series of years has been this:—That once the Crown has granted liberties of a representative character to the people, the Crown cannot meddle with these liberties to take them away. Great legal authorities have stated that the Crown, having granted such liberties, may increase or extend them, but the smallest portion cannot be taken from the people. That is the law which has been laid down, and which has been acted upon invariably. The other night when I stated that this was the case, the honorable member for Timaru almost asserted that I had been guilty of misleading the House, and that there was one modern instance which the honorable gentleman said, from my acquaintance with the Governor of that colony, I should have known; and he alluded to the instance of Jamaica. When the honorable gentleman said that, in accordance with the rules of this House, I had to sit still and hear this statement made, and I thought to myself surely the faculty of reasoning and the faculty of memory are at the same moment taking flight from that once sagacious mind. But, sir, what really happened in Jamaica? The people of Jamaica themselves wished their Constitution to be abrogated; and the Legislature—the Governor and Houses of Assembly—passed a law abolishing their own Constitution. And that was not enough. So delicate was the mind of Parliament that they said, 'You must go further; you must pass another law, and ask us to replace it with a Constitution for you.' They passed a second Act; and when that was done Parliament did pass an Act taking the representative Constitution from Jamaica, and establishing another in its place."

Our General Assembly assumes to itself a right and a power which the Imperial Parliament would not exercise in reference to the Constitution of Jamaica, even after the people of Jamaica through their constitutional and legal organ had declared they no longer wished to possess representative institutions. Here the General Assembly which did not create the Provincial system, which exists itself by the same law which established provinces, which received no power to destroy provinces from the Imperial Parliament, either in the Constitution, Act, or any other Act, undertakes to do what the Imperial Parliament would not do, and labors to pass a Bill to annihilate the provinces without even consulting the Provincial Councils or legislatures.

It is said, however, that the people are in favor of the proposed change, as is evident from the tone of the Press, and the large majority on the side of the Government in the House of Representatives. The Government has no right to assume for these reasons that the people desire the change. In the first place, the representatives were not elected with a view to any such change. And, in the next, the Press cannot be taken in this instance as a fair exponent of public opinion, as is manifest from the numerous meetings which have decided in favor of an appeal being made to the ballot-box, and from the obstinate refusal of the Government and majority to test the point by a general election. And this is strengthened by remembering that in any case there must be a general election in a few months. Nothing can be clearer than that both the Government and its supporters are afraid to appeal to the electors.

But even supposing, for argument sake, that the people,—understanding by the people, a large majority—were in favor of Abolition, still the Government would not be justified in adopting the course they are now pursuing. There is a minority, and a weighty minority against their measure. This much, at least, no one can deny. Should not such a minority, when there is a question of such a momentous change as is now contemplated, be treated with the greatest tenderness and consideration. But in any event, the constitutional mode of ascertaining the will of the people should be adopted. Provincial Governments are, though not equal to the General Assembly, co-ordinate with it, and, so far as their existence and the power conferred on them by the Constitution Act, absolutely independent of the General Assembly. Surely, then, they ought to be consulted on the question of Abolition. The action taken by the General Government is high handed, unconstitutional, illegal, and tyrannical, and must inevitably lead, if persevered in, to litigation.

There are men in the colony who will have recourse to the Courts of Law to prevent Government from enforcing

an Abolition Law; and no doubt the Privy Council will ultimately decide the question. But all this will involve delay, confusion, and other evils. Whose fault is this? Clearly the Government's and their rampant majority in the House of Assembly. Had they adopted the reasonable course, and acted constitutionally, all these could have been avoided. But it is clear that an effort has been made to put an affront on the Provincial Councils, to render them contemptible in the eyes of the people, to prevent the electors from exercising their undoubted right to express their will constitutionally at the hustings, and to steal a march on the country. The entire blame, then, of the present unfortunate state of things rests with the Abolitionists, and not with the Provincialists.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been written by the 'Star,' 'Guardian,' and Co., as to the unanimous voice of the country being in favor of immediate abolition, it is somewhat singular to record that the majority of meetings held throughout the colony have been in favor of an appeal to the country. Facts are stubborn things, and it cannot be denied that up to the 2nd inst. there were 74 meetings held to test public opinion, of which 32 were with abolition, and 42 for an appeal to the country. No doubt, the abolition journals will not admit that those meetings or the majority against the measure have expressed the voice of the country, but we imagine that were the numbers reversed, and the abolitionists in the ascendant, the opinions as to their weight would undergo a change.

HIS HONOR Mr. Justice Johnston seems determined that everything in connection with the Court over which he presides shall be correct to the letter. In the Supreme Court, Christchurch, last week, he called attention to the fact that the motto over the judgment seat had been incorrectly spelt. Instead of *Dieu et mon droit*, it had been painted *Deiu mon droit*, the "e" in the word "Dieu" being transposed and the "t" omitted. His Honor expressed a hope that the error would be corrected without delay.

WE have been requested to call the attention of those gentlemen who have not as yet forwarded the money received for sale of tickets for the O'Connell Celebration, to the advisability of their doing so without delay. A month has elapsed since the commemoration, and it is necessary the accounts and expenses incurred should be settled without further delay, a course which cannot be taken until all monies for tickets have been sent in.

THE University Hall was crowded on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the Choral Society's first concert of the season. Although we were forwarded the usual complimentary tickets, it was at such a late stage that they never came to hand until Monday morning, when, of course, too late to be of use. As a consequence, we are unable to speak with any degree of authority as to the success or otherwise of the concert. We are, however, pleased to see from the morning journals that it was one of the best hitherto given by the Society.

MR. and MRS. BATES after a successful season in Southland have returned to Dunedin, and enter upon another engagement with the management of the Queen's, on the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Darrell. We understand they will open in a highly sensational drama, never before presented to a Dunedin audience, after which they will appear in a piece written specially for the power of the company by a local author.

WE notice the Perth, Angus, and Mearns Association has a social gathering of their members and friends this evening in the Oddfellows' Hall. A most attractive programme has been prepared, including choice national songs, readings, and recitations. The President of the Society—Mr. Keith Ramsay—will occupy the chair, and Mr. Sykes preside at the piano.

AT a meeting of the City Council, held on Wednesday night, the following claims were forwarded to that body for damages sustained by reason of its neglect in not having kept the Rattray street culvert in proper order on the occasion of the recent floods:—Mr. A. Mercer, £26 9s 6d; Mr. Peter Adair, £30; Mr. R. K. Murray, £101 15s; Mr. William Couston, £50; Mr. C. Flexman, £78 2s 2d; Mr. A. Solomon, £15 5s; Messrs. North and Scoullar, £80; Messrs. Isaacs and Marks, £15; Mr. Walter Wright, £20 10; Mr. M'Liskey, £100. Mr. George Munro also claimed £30, in consequence of his property in Cargill street having been flooded. They were all referred to the Finance Committee.

THE Carisbrook Castle, having on board 350 immigrants for Mr. Vesey Stewart's special settlement, has arrived at Auckland. The selection made by Mr. Stewart appears to have been an admirable one, for they have been characterised as the finest ship's load that has been landed for years. Special attention must have been paid to their cleanliness and comfort on the voyage, the vessel arriving in the most creditable condition.

THE Melbourne correspondent of the 'Bruce Herald' furnishes the following amusing simile against Protection:—"There used to be a good story told illustrative of the peculiar folly of protection to native industry. A certain Judge in America wanted to have a cord of firewood split up. He was just concluding a bargain with a Chinaman to do it for half-a-dollar, when a Yankee came up and offered to do it for two dollars. At first the Judge couldn't see it, but the Yankee made use of his own protectionist arguments, and pointed out that he would spend the money in the country for the universal good, whereas the Chinaman would take it out of the country. The Judge thought he would be consistent for once, and so gave the job to his countryman. His disgust may be imagined when, on returning

to his woodpile, he found the Chinamen busy at work, having been hired by the astute Yankee to do it for half-a-dollar. That story seems too good to be true, but just such another can be told about our Sydney neighbors. Some time ago, the protectionists made a great outcry about importing railway engines from England when they could be made as cheap and as good in the colony. The Government called for tenders, but found that the price was much above that of English locomotives. However, as a sop to the protectionists, tenders were accepted for the colonial engines. The contractors followed the example of the aforesaid Yankee. They sent home to England, imported the engines in sections, and put them together in the colony, thereby putting a good sum of money in their pockets which the Government might as well have saved.

DURING the sitting in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, before proceeding to the orders of the day, the member for Franklin raised a question as to whether Superintendents could legally hold seats as representatives of the House. From the report in another column, which we take from the 'Guardian,' it will be seen that the Government has been severely handled by a number of speakers. Coming from such a source it can be thoroughly relied on.

THE writer of the following, which we clip from the 'Mount Ida Chronicle,' had evidently been behind the scenes, and thus exposes the method in which the wires are pulled in the interests of Abolitionists:—"The latest dodge the managers of these newspapers have adopted to gain a little artificial reputation outside the Province deserves to be recorded. Members of their respective staffs are encouraged to hire themselves out as special correspondents, telegraph agents and the like. Added to the duty of collecting and forwarding news in general is the special duty of puffing their own respective papers, and furnishing epitomes of their leading articles and free criticism upon them. These are forwarded to Lyttelton, Wellington, and Auckland, to appear in the various Provincial papers. Of course the Dunedin papers reciprocate, and do the needful for their weak brethren in the North—to make things fair and equal, prepaying their own messages." It then mentions two Dunedin morning papers (which, however, shall be nameless), and gives extracts from each, bearing out the above statement, and winds up as follows:—"This, to us, is really disgraceful to journalism. We have merely picked from the papers immediately before us. The same thing is to be found in every issue of certain of these so-called leading papers. Even in this modified attempt at artificial importance it will be seen our Dunedin contemporaries are not very likely to reach practical benefits."

THE Waimea, with 322 immigrants for Otago, may shortly be expected to arrive. She sailed on June 18, and is, consequently, now about 80 days out. The Invercargill sailed from Glasgow on July 1 for this port, with 450 immigrants. Information has also been received, says the 'Guardian,' by the Immigration Officer, of the Zealandia and Auckland having sailed during the month of July for Otago. The former has on board 210, and the latter 458 immigrants.

THE Wellington correspondent of our evening contemporary has evidently a taste for facts and figures, and has forwarded some highly-interesting statistics anent the speeches on the Abolition question. The debate on the second reading of the Abolition Bill extended over eleven nights, and fifty-four members addressed the House. The speeches occupy 665 columns of 'Hansard,' and were they placed lengthwise, would measure 414ft. 4in. The longest speech delivered was by Mr. Fitzherbert, measuring 374 inches of 'Hansard,' or over 31ft. The shortest was Mr. Dignan's, which measured 5in. Mr. Fitzherbert's speech equalled within 2in. the combined speeches of fourteen of the shortest speeches during the debate. Mr. Sheehan comes next to Mr. Fitzherbert in order of length, with 203in., being an inch short of 17ft. Mr. Reid contributed 16ft 4in.; Mr. Stout, 12ft. 6in.; Mr. J. C. Brown, 11ft. The longest speech on the Government side was Mr. Cuthbertson's, who contributed 10ft. 6in. The greatest number of speeches delivered at any one sitting was on the tenth day, when nine members spoke. The ninth sitting, however, when seven members spoke, contributed the largest quantity of matter to 'Hansard,' namely, 55ft. 6in.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A simple way to make a new pen hold ink is to put it for a second or two in a lighted candle, and then plunge it in the ink while hot. So far from spoiling it, it rather improves.

A current item of art gossip states Gustave Dore is to receive £10,000 for illustrating a splendid pictorial edition of Shakespeare to be published shortly.

An Italian photographer, named Josellis, has invented a method by which he can take photographs of objects at the bottom of the sea from a diving bell. A society at Florence has lent him a steamer with which to prosecute his researches.

A popular writer, who had assumed the *nom de plume* of "Timothy Trim," was buried in Paris recently. For years he wrote the leading article in the 'Petit Journal,' which was daily read by 2,000,000 people. From this non-political paper, price one sou, he received 72,000f. a year, and yet poor "Timothy" died in the Maison Dubois, where indigent men of letters often end their career. "Timothy Trim's" real name was Leo Lespes, and he began life as secretary to the well-known Detective Vidocq.

The word "Brigand" comes from the Irish *Brigh*, a mountain. A Brigand is, or was originally, a mountaineer.

The last survivor of the famous tea party that destroyed the British tea in Boston harbor on the 10th December, 1773, was David Kinnison, who died in Chicago in 1851, at the extraordinary age of 115.

Sugar was first made known to Europeans by the conquests of Alexander the Great. Nearchus, one of his admirals, descended the Indus, and afterwards describing sugar, said that it was a sort of honey growing in canes or reeds.

Statistical tables show that there are in the whole world about 164 cities with 100,000 inhabitants; 9 with over 1,000,000; 12 with from 1,000,000 down to 500,000; 20 with from 300,000 to 400,000; 33 with from 200,000 to 300,000; and 90 with from 100,000 to 200,000. The aggregate of the population of these large cities comprise 50,000,000 inhabitants—that is to say, the twenty-eighth part of the entire population of the globe.

THE DRAMA.

Mrs. DARRELL took her second benefit during the present engagement on Friday night last, the pieces chosen being "King John" and "The Rough Diamond." Although there was an excellent house downstairs, we regret to say the dress circle was not filled to anything like the extent the excellence of the performance or the merits of the *beneficiare* merited. The version of "King John" produced was played in three acts, but those were the particular parts, in which the grief-stricken Queen Constance and Philip Faulconbridge are kept prominently before the audience. Mrs. Darrell gave a most classic and highly finished interpretation of the character, and at the conclusion of the second act, in which she denounces the conduct of the French King with scornful reproach, she was greeted with the most unqualified applause. Indeed, we have rarely seen such an unanimous expression of feeling, the whole audience applauding as if but one person. As the daring yet somewhat philosophical Faulconbridge Mr. Darrell was very effective, the scene with his mother being carried through with a reckless *abandon* quite in keeping with Shakespeare's conception of the character. The part of King John was in the hands of Mr. Steele, and were he a little better prepared in the text would have been all that could be desired. On Saturday night that well-known and highly popular drama, "Rob Roy," was produced, and went capably through from the rising to the drop of the curtain. Mrs. Darrell, of course, undertook the character of the remorseless spouse of the outlaw, which, it is needless to say, was beyond criticism; Mr. Steele taking that of Rob Roy. We have seldom seen Mr. Steele infuse so much fire and vigor into his personations as on Saturday night, and it causes one to regret that he does not more often make the effort, when success lies so easily within his grasp. We had heard that Mr. Keogh had made a name for himself as Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and consequently were prepared for something beyond the common; but we must confess we were most agreeably surprised, his personation of the eccentric bailie exhibiting abilities far beyond what we have hitherto given him credit for. Mr. Darrell appeared as Francis Osbaldistone, a character for which he was admirably suited, both in appearance and otherwise. During the evening he sang the music incidental to the piece, as also the introduced song of "Nil Desperandum." For the latter he was vociferously and deservedly ecored.

Dion Boucicault's emotional play of "Janet Pridé" was produced on Monday evening, Mrs. Darrell appearing in the double characters of Jane and Janet Pridé. In the pathetic scenes which occur in the prologue, the acting of Mrs. Darrell was distressingly real, the agony of the unhappy mother at being compelled to part with her dying infant in order to preserve its life, being portrayed with an earnest intensity which was perfectly thrilling in its effect. Mr. Darrell appeared in the character of Richard Pridé, and afterwards in the assumed one of Captain Grey, and is to be congratulated upon having achieved another success. Mr. Darrell possesses a vast fund of light comedy humor, and if we are not mistaken that is the line in which he will yet make a name; and although Triplet and Richard Pridé cannot be fairly ranked in that class, yet they are fully entitled to take first place amongst his personations. Mr. Keogh created considerable amusement by the eccentricities of his Dickey Trotter, and while we admit he took sad liberties with the text of the author, we are sure the audience readily pardoned the innovations in consideration of their laughter-provoking comicality. Although Mr. Darrell was a scoundrel and villain, his villainy was qualified, and of course the rôle of the orthodox ruffian of the piece was enacted by Mr. Clinton. Viewed from an artistic stand-point, the representation was most creditable; morally it was the reverse, and very properly he met with his deserts early in the evening. We must not omit to mention the acting of Mr. Musgrave as the honest old watchmaker, the character being sustained with care and truthfulness.

On Wednesday evening Shakespeare's sparkling comedy of "As You Like It" was re-produced, being the third time it has been presented during the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Darrell. We have noticed the piece at some length recently, but we cannot refrain from saying that each representation eclipsed its predecessor. Were there no other character of prominence in the piece than Rosalind, the splendid elocution and finished acting of Mrs. Darrell would be calculated to furnish a treat; but, in addition, there are such excellent opportunities in the characters of Jacques and Orlando. Mrs. Darrell has appeared in so many different characters, so widely diverse in their nature, and yet so close in their order of merit, that it were a matter of difficulty as to which became entitled to take first rank, but we think the palm may safely be bestowed upon her rendition of the volatile Rosalind. We have seen her years since as Beatrice, in "Much Ado About Nothing," and we are quite sure, were that piece produced, the management would be rewarded by full houses, and both Mr. and Mrs. Darrell be accorded equal applause. While on the subject we might mention a few plays which have not been played in Dunedin for years, and which we are sure would draw crowded houses. We allude to "The Wife, a Tale of Mantua," "The Wonder of Woman Keeps a Secret," and others of that class.

DR. NEWMAN'S PAMPHLET.

SECOND NOTICE.

MANY must have been surprised at the energetic manner in which the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops spoke against the Papal Infallibility, as Mr. Gladstone shows, when asked about it in view of re-admitting Roman Catholics within the pale of the British Constitution in 1826. Dr. Newman quotes from a Pastoral of Dr. Troy, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1793, in which he says, "Until the Church decide on the question of Papal Infallibility, individual Catholics may adopt or reject the doctrine without any breach of Catholic communion or peace." Dr. Newman admits that the language of the Irish Catholic Bishops, in reply to the British Government about Papal Infallibility, was too energetic against the doctrine "to suit the atmosphere of Rome." But they were tinged, he says, like many other ecclesiastics of the time with "Gallican ideas," in fact, they were "Liberals" in a mild way. There were bishops even at the Vatican Council who believed that the "definition" could not be made, even although they themselves held the doctrine. Dr. Newman asks, if the British Government wished to know the certainty of the matter in 1826, why did they not interrogate the Pope himself by a regular official at his Court? Why go pottering about universities and asking inferior authorities? Why not go straight to head-quarters at once? The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel must both have known that "the Popes," as Mr. Gladstone asserts, "have kept up with comparatively little intermission for nigh 1000 years their claim to dogmatic infallibility." Why then all this ado about the matter of 1826, as if it were something novel or uncertain, to be determined by questions addressed to this or that bishop in any country. The British Government would not sacrifice either its consistency and dignity, but rather preserve both by having a regularly appointed envoy at the Papal Court, through whom it might communicate with the Pope on matters affecting its Roman Catholic subjects in their religious interests. The English would fain ignore him, and try to do so by refusing to send a regular ambassador to the Papal Court. Yet they are or profess to be terrified at his power, and are looking about with prudent care lest he catch them unaware. Give Ireland "Home Rule," and there are men of mark in England who tell us that thereby you would deliver it over to the Pope; to be governed by his deputies the terrible "priests." Poor Pius IX. is used as a political Bogie, to terrify the Bulls out of their wits and prevent them doing "justice to Ireland." It is pitiful to see a great nation like England nursing its wrath for centuries against the Pope, the common Father of all Christians, and who loves England with a special affection. When the First Napoleon had Europe at his feet and wished to engage the Pope in a scheme to ruin England through her commerce, the Pope had the courage to refuse point blank and to defy the usurper to do his worst. He had a higher respect for the Sovereign of England than for the Corsican usurper, victorious though he was. The people of England were his spiritual children though disobedient, and injure them he never would.

L.A.C.

NASEBY.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

THE following graceful tribute of respect and admiration was paid to the Rev. Father Royer by the children of the Roman Catholic School on Sunday, 22nd August, being the 15th anniversary of his ordination. The address was read and given to the Rev. Father in presence of the congregation by one of the boys, James Meehan, and is the sole composition of the boys themselves. The following is, as nearly as I can recollect, a copy of the address: "Rev. and Dear Father,—This day being the fifteenth anniversary of your ordination, we, the Catholic children of Naseby, consider it one which affords much pleasure to us, and we beg to congratulate you, dear Rev. Father, on your apparent good health, after the many toils and hardships you must have endured during the past fifteen years of your ministry in the colony. We have many reasons to welcome this day, and, did we let it pass by unnoticed, we would be much wanting both in duty and respect to you, our dear Father, whom God by his wise providence has placed over us to minister to our spiritual wants (which of all requirements comes first), to provide for our education, both religious and secular, and this with so much success. We do not mean to flatter you, dear Father, when we say that we admire you for your wonderful perseverance, your untiring zeal, your scrupulous and painstaking attention, so faithfully evinced towards the securing of a sound Catholic education for us, which we hope will be as beneficially imparted to our successors in this school after we have gradually passed away to our several stations in life. And, Rev. dear Father, as we are unable to make any suitable offering other than our sincere prayers, that God, who has been pleased to call you to minister to him for our dear parents and us, may bless you in the discharge of the many duties imposed upon you by his Holy Church, that he may lengthen your days here for the further performance of many good works, and that you may enjoy that crown of happiness in store for you in heaven, is the wish and prayer of your most obedient humble children in Christ. (Signed) JAMES MEEHAN, MICHAEL BROOKES, PATRICK BLEACH." The Rev. Father was taken by surprise, and, after having suitably thanked the children in a very feeling manner, gave them his blessing, and told them to be good and dutiful children of God and his Holy Church. Father Royer held an examination of the children in the school on the next day, which passed off in a most satisfactory manner.

HIBERNIAN.

Naseby, August 20th.

Mr. Reynolds will, at the close of this session, have completed his twenty-first year in the New Zealand Parliament. Some characters are like boots, the more they are blackened the brighter they become.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, Mr. Buckland, in wishing to test the opinion of the House as to whether Superintendents were entitled to seats, said:—He recollected that Dr. Featherston, in Auckland, maintaining that Superintendents were executive officers of the Colony. But according to the fifth clause of the Disqualification Act no person nominated by an executive officer of the Colony could hold a seat in the House. He wished a committee appointed to decide upon the matter.

Mr. Macandrew moved that the motion be made general, and apply to everyone taking public money.

Mr. May said that the motion would apply to all in the House.

Mr. Buckland thought he had good ground for his motion, and did not want to be snuffed out in that manner.

Mr. Reid said the proper solution of the question was that the House should dissolve, and all of them go before their constituents again.

Mr. Creighton hoped the Government would give some expression of their own opinion upon the matter.

Major Atkinson did not believe there was anything in the objections raised by Mr. Buckland, but they did not feel called upon to interfere. If the hon. member felt there was good ground for his motion, a specific charge against some particular person should be made out in order to go into the question.

Mr. Sheehan, considered the question a mere quibble, and he hoped the hon. gentleman's own case rested upon a better ground than that. He thought, as the Speaker's duty was to keep order in House, it was the duty of the Government to keep up the status of members.

Mr. Stafford denied the correctness of the later view, and said the House would be acting derogatory to itself, and parting with their rights, in allowing the Government to become the arbiter in such cases.

Sir George Grey said the honorable and many course for the Government would be to say whether there was, or was not, any ground for the motion. The duty of the Government was to lead the House upon the matter, and if there was anything in it, they should postpone all other business until this question was disposed of.

Mr. Richardson said the Government had already said they did not think there was anything in the objection raised, but they did not deem it their duty to take any action regarding the motion.

Mr. Joseph Shephard raised the question of whether those persons referred to by the motion were entitled to vote upon the question.

Mr. Stout said, if the objection was held good, the members of all corporations, road boards, education boards, &c., would become disqualified.

Mr. Luckie thought the point was strictly a legal one, and a committee was not the best body to decide upon the question. He thought the Government had acted very discreetly in taking a neutral position in the case. Otherwise they would lay themselves open to a charge of making this move for party purposes.

Mr. Wood thought the course of the Government was not creditable to them. The question was not one that could be decided by the House, or by a committee. The Supreme Court was the proper tribunal to settle such doubts as those raised.

Mr. Cuthbertson thought to discuss such a motion was a waste of time. If there had been any good grounds for the doubts raised, it would have been decided long ago in the Supreme Court. He hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. Buckland asked leave to withdraw the motion, and said he would test the point in another way.

Mr. Macandrew objected, and pressed his amendment.

A division was taken, and the amendment was lost by 40 to 28. The motion was then withdrawn.—*Guardian.*

THE CONVERSION OF UNITED GREEKS IN POLAND.

THE "voluntary" nature of the "conversion of the United Greeks" in the kingdom of Poland, and the "joyous festive celebration of their return to the unity" of the Orthodox Russian religion, will be most appropriately illustrated by reference to a list of the exiled and "interned" united priests, which the Lemberg 'Ojczyzna' publishes. From this list it appears that six have been banished to the interior of Russia; ten "interned" indefinitely (*i.e.*, while they live) in Warsaw; forty-five interned indefinitely in other places. It deserves to be specially mentioned that two Galicians are to be added to this list, who, separating themselves from their renegade brethren, have remained faithful to their faith and sacred calling, thus increasing the number of "interned" to forty-seven. Moreover, death has released two others from captivity. Of course to this list of sixty-five confessors there ought also to be added the many priests who were able to save themselves from this fate by escaping over the frontier into Galicia, where they have found a temporary shelter. All the little that belonged to them have been confiscated or handed over to the apostates who have succeeded them.

THE "PLOT" AGAINST PRINCE BISMARCK.

WISSINGER, the man who wrote to the General of the Jesuits offering to assassinate Prince Bismarck, has been acquitted, and the ground of his acquittal is curious. He was a clerk in the office of the official 'Wiener Zeitung,' and, as he declared on his trial, a partisan of Prince Bismarck, and an enemy of the "Ultramontanes." "His sole intention," we quote the telegram from the correspondent of the 'Standard,' "was to allure the Jesuits to acquiescence, and to give Prince Bismarck a handle for still more energetic measures against the Catholic clergy. He hoped for a reward from the German Chancellor and the Prussian Ambassador" at Vienna.

THE UTILITY OF OPPOSITION.

If we read the history of the Catholic Church with any attention, we may observe the great obstacles which good and pious projects have had to contend with, not only at their inception, but frequently for many years, before they were accepted and acknowledged. It is a great error to suppose that St. Dominic, St. Francis, and St. Ignatius Loyola, to take prominent instances, were immediately recognised as saints, and their institutes and Orders universally adopted as soon as they were formed. On the contrary, every Order and Society in the Church has been obliged to pass through a fire of criticism and opposition, and overcome numerous obstacles, before being recognised and approved.

It is a gross error, prevalent amongst ill-instructed Protestants, to imagine that some adroit plan is every now and then devised at Rome, and through the instrumentality of agents put into execution. On the contrary, most of the great agencies, which are doing so much good in the Church, have arisen from the efforts of individuals. A Spanish soldier is wounded, and obliged to take to his bed. He reads the lives of the saints, and wishes to follow their example. In time he forms a community, and obtains the approval of the Holy See, and after many years the Society of Jesus blooms over the Catholic world.

A simple priest in France teaches a peasant girl to tend an old woman, and after many years we behold the Little Sisters of the Poor in every country.

St. Anthony flies into the Egyptian Desert, and in the course of many years its solitudes are peopled with a race of hermits.

A servant girl of Lyons collects a few francs from her friends, and it results in the Association for the Propagation of the Faith.

Great oaks have sprung from little acorns, and so it has been with all the institutions of the Church. The Holy See uses due deliberation and caution about such matters, and is of opinion that we should "make haste slowly," as the old Latin proverb has it. It knows full well that many an organization and society, that started in its career full of zeal and piety, has afterwards degenerated, and, not only so, but has become the very opposite of what it was designed to be. The Masons were formerly a pious confraternity of laymen, who exerted their talent in the erection of the beautiful churches, cathedrals, and abbeys, that covered Catholic Europe; yet, in the course of time they became an odious and impious sect, the curse of Christendom, and animated with a diabolical hatred against the Holy See. The Knight Templars fell from their holy and high estate, became a by-word and a scorn, and were suppressed, leaving the modern Order to inherit their name, but not their qualities. In fact, the shores of the ocean of Time are strewn with the wrecks of foundered organisations.

Can we not, then, learn a lesson from this? As we are accustomed to travel by steam, we think now-a-days that some project—some good project, perhaps—has only to be started, and that immediately every one must be interested in it, and that it should receive unqualified endorsement and prompt support. Poor human nature is the same in all ages. Eager, zealous, energetic at the commencement of his enterprises, man thinks every moment wasted that is not employed in pushing them; but soon his energy flags, and his efforts relax. A little wholesome opposition at this age does great good. It stimulates him to renewed exertions, it tries his sincerity and tests his metal.

When the sun is shining, and the breezes are favorable, the efforts of the sailor flag; but when clouds arise and tempests lower, he puts forth his utmost vigor.

The great and noble Orders of the Catholic Church as well as the numerous congregations and associations, were not born in the lap of ease and luxury; but, on the contrary, were nursed in storms and cradled in the winds. They were tried by many a gale, and their roots grew strong and deep by reason of opposition. In like manner every organisation must expect opposition and criticism at first, and afterwards it will be all the stronger and better for the trials through which it has passed.—'Standard.'

THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

THE Vatican Library at Rome, founded A.D. 1447, has ever been an object of curiosity and mystery. Perhaps such appellation as the *magnificent* can be applied to it more justly than to any other collection in Europe, not so much on account of its extent as because of its value. The library occupies three apartments: the ante-room, the double gallery, and the great hall. The vestibule contains Chinese works relating to geography and chronology, together with two columns bearing inscriptions. The ante-room is appropriated to the two keepers of the library and the secretaries or interpreters, usually seven in number who speak the principal languages of Europe and who attend for the convenience of learned foreigners. In this apartment there are also accommodated those engaged in translating from the Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Greek and Latin languages. Passing from the ante-room, the visitor enters a double gallery of two hundred and twenty feet in length, on either side of which are arranged the Greek and Latin manuscripts of the ancient Papal collection, which strangers at first conceive to be the whole library; but at its extremity there opens up an almost interminable perspective, another gallery of about one thousand English feet in length. These galleries and apartments are all vaulted and painted with varied effect by painters of different eras and great talents, and constitute the receptacle of this noble library. The books are nearly all kept in closed cases, so that in the Vatican the stranger seeks in vain for that imposing display of volumes which he may have seen and admired in other libraries.

The following are a few works of the greatest antiquity and value: the Virgil of the fourth and fifth century, written in uncial or capital letters, and illuminated with the most curious miniatures, is the finest in the world. A Terence, equally ancient and quite as elegant, and another not so old, dating from the ninth century, but illuminated with ancient masks.

There is also deposited in this vast treasure-house a palimpsest containing the treatise of Cicero, "De Republica," supposed to be

of the third century and in the form of books. This and the Virgil are considered the oldest manuscripts in existence. Here also is one of the three great Biblical manuscripts which contend with each other for the greatest antiquity—the "Codex Vaticanus." It contains the Old and New Testaments, with various omissions or changes, and is written in capital letters. Each page has three columns, except in some places of the Old Testament. It is placed usually at the middle of the third or the fourth century. This great Biblical and textual authority was removed by the French Commissioners to the Imperial Library of Paris in 1797, together with five hundred and one other manuscripts, among which were the famous Virgil, Terrence, Homer, Cæsar, and Piantus of the Vatican, besides other rare books. But in 1814 and 1815 these were all restored. Among the rare manuscripts of Hebrew Bibles is a very large Hebrew Bible formerly in the library of the Dukes of Urbino; for which, though it is so ponderous as to require two men to carry it, Venetian Jews are said to have offered its weight in gold. A Greek manuscript of the Acts of the Apostles, written in gold letters, and presented to Innocent VIII. by the Queen of Cyprus, is worthy of note. The "Annals" of Baronius, in twelve volumes written with his own hand; a copy of Dante's "Divina Comedia," in the handwriting of Boccaccio, and sent by him to Petrarch, with his corrections; and another autograph of Tasso, including a sketch of his "Gieusalemme Liberata," written when nineteen years of age, are all to be found in this autograph collection. To this list might be added Henry VIII.'s love letters to Anne Boleyn, nine in French and eight in English. Here, also, is Pynson's dedication copy, on vellum (London, 1521), of the same sovereign's treatise against Luther, which won for the king the title of "Defender of the Faith."—'Ladies' Repository.'

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

ADVERTISEMENTS V. COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—An American journal writes thus lovingly of itself and its *confreres* as vehicles for advertisements to the trade addressed:—An advertisement if your business paper has most of the merits and none of the vices on commercial travellers, besides many advantages entirely its own. 1st. It travels in all directions at once, and visits your customers punctually. 2nd. It interests them in every town, and is building up the general prosperity, while it is faithfully transacting your particular business. 3rd. It talks with thousands of tongues, and has the confidence of its hearers. 4th. It doesn't get drunk. 5th. It doesn't bet, or play at billiards, pool or loo. 6th. It doesn't bring in any supplementary fancy bill of expenses. 7th. It requires no commission. 8th. It doesn't swell round on the credit and name of your house. 9th. It never gets mad and threatens to transfer its good-will to a competitor in business. 10th. It never sets up in business itself on the credit it has built up at your expense, or has artfully filched from you. 11th. It doesn't add so much to your expenses as to reduce to zero the margin you would like to offer to good customers. 12th. It doesn't cost many hundreds of pounds a year, but brings customers to you and makes them your personal friends.

THE LONDON POLICE.—No man is admitted to the London Metropolitan Police who stands less than five feet seven inches without shoes or stockings, and it is rather amusing to sit by and quietly watch, as one after another they come up to the standard. One is conscious of a good couple of inches to spare, and stalks up with a dignified self-complacency; the next evidently has his doubts about it, and comes forward with a face full of anxious concern. He stretches up his eyebrows, purses his under lip, sticks out his thumbs with painful rigidity, and finally endeavors to make a little use of his toes. This won't do, however. "Turn up your toes," is the stern mandate, and down he drops, and perhaps a quarter of an inch below regulation height. If with the toes turned up there seems to be a doubt about the heels being fairly on the ground, a slip of paper is put underneath, and lightly pulled. The raising of the heels will of course liberate the paper.

THE PRINTERS' ART.—The following analysis of the contents of one day's number of the London 'Times' is given by the Spirit of the 'Daily Press':—The 'Times' of May 19 consisted of twenty pages—one hundred and twenty columns of well-printed type, seventy-three of which were advertisements. This amount of printing—about equal to *five volumes* of an ordinary novel—was all accomplished in less than a day and night! Let us see what all this means. Calculated roughly, it means \$1,343 lines, \$13,430 words, 2,203,910 letters; or, inclusive of the metal slips between the lines and paragraphs, not fewer than 2,800,050—or perhaps three million—separate and distinct pieces of metal picked up letter by letter, and placed in regular and consecutive order so that any reader may refer to any paragraph with ease, celerity, and pleasure. This is the 'Times' newspaper of to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO OF THE PRESENT.—In many ways San Francisco is a city of contrasts. In population, in amount of business and wealth, in the development of its civilisation, in everything, in fact, that goes to make capacity—it is old, while the years of its life yet number less than thirty. Its streets are narrow and unimposing; most of the houses of wood, in many places tottering to decay. One section of it is squalid and filthy beyond compare, while alongside of them the largest hotel in the world rears its mansion walls, flanked by a dozen other insignificant edifices; living and the necessaries of life are expensive, but, for all that, a man can have an ample and luxurious lunch or dinner for nothing. The men, as before remarked, are as a rule, courteous and polite to each other, but if a "difficulty" does unfortunately take place it generally ends in the death or mutilation of one or more of the parties concerned. The climate, though equally removed from the extremes of heat or cold, is yet subject to great and sudden changes of temperature, and then, though no one complains of cold, everyone as a rule catches cold. The majority of the population of the

city is comparatively poor, but the wealthy men of San Francisco are perhaps the wealthiest men of the world. There are plenty of millionaires among them, while two individuals are supposed to have between them the astounding income of two million pounds sterling annually. So much for a city which, twenty-six years ago, was nothing but a few tents scattered along a sandy and somewhat barren shore.

HOW TO BEAT THE SAVAGE.—The cunning Frenchman has contrived a novel way to impress the barbaric mind. M. De Brazza, who has charge of the expedition to Senegal, carries an electric battery in his pocket communicating with two rings on his hand, and with other apparatus scattered about his person. When he shakes hands with a savage chief, that chief will be very much astonished, for an electric shock will run up his arm, and he will see lightning playing about the head of his visitor. Naturally he will think he is being interviewed by the devil, and will be ready to consent to anything in order to get away.

IRISH RELICS.—A lawsuit has been decided in London which concerned the disposition of some interesting Irish relics. The suit was instituted for the administration of the will of the Marchioness of Thomond in 1868, which contained a clause giving to Lucius O'Brien, Baron Inchiquin, the family diamonds, four bog-oak tablets with the history of Brian Boromha, and various other articles enumerated. The testatrix died on the 22nd of October, 1874. Sir Lucius O'Brien, Baron Inchiquin, died in May, 1872, and the defendant, Edward Donough, the present Baron Inchiquin, his successor, claimed the diamonds and china plates. The Vice-Chancellor decided that the defendant, Lord Inchiquin, was entitled to the diamonds, etc., without prejudice to the question whether he was entitled to them for life only or absolutely, and the trustees must hand those articles over to him on his signing and giving an inventory of them; and there must also be a declaration that the bog-oak tablets were given to Lucius O'Brien, Baron Inchiquin, and lapsed by his death.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM CANARD.—The origin of the term *Canard*, "duck," in the sense of a journalistic untruth is by E. von Wurzbach in his "Historische Woeser" attributed to a M. Egydy Aubert Cornelissen, of Brussels, a journalist, who once published a little fable, without any moral, on this wise: "The voracity of ducks is well known, but up to the period of the following experiment, it could not be calculated with any nearness how much they could swallow. One of a flock of twenty ducks was taken, killed, chopped up as it was and thrown to the nineteen remaining ducks, who immediately devoured it down. The same course was followed with the remainder till there was but one left, gorged with the flesh and blood of its fellows." This story made the round of Europe, and was re-imported from America as a new fact in natural history. The very unpleasant cannibalistic *canard* who came twentieth in the story, is, says Wurzbach, the parent of all later birds of the same feather.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.—This painstaking traveller was equally painstaking as a correspondent. Up to the age of eighty-six he conducted his own correspondence, which was an enormous one, in his own person. On account of his position at the Court of Berlin, he was made the recipient of letters, not only from scientific men, but from all sorts and conditions of men. From his own country, from Italy, England, France, and America, he was bombarded with letters. He received an average every year of over three thousand, and answered two thousand, his account for stamps running up to 500 or 600 thalers—£75 to £90 a year. In spite of the wearisomeness of his correspondence he would not receive the help of a secretary.

HOW SAN FRANCISCO WAS NAMED.—That very remarkable book, "General Sherman's Memoirs," contains some information as to the manner in which San Francisco obtained its name, which we do not remember to have seen in print before. In the summer of 1848, General Sherman, then an artillery Lieutenant, was stationed in California, and, in recalling reminiscences of those days, he imparts the information of which we have spoken. While at Benicia, on Carquinez Straits, he became acquainted with Dr. Semple, an Illinoisian, who published the 'Californian,' which afterwards became the 'Alta California' of to-day. This Dr. Semple, foreseeing the growth of a great city somewhere on the Bay of San Francisco, selected a site on Carquinez Straits and laid out a city which was called Francisca, in honor of the wife of General Vallejo. At this time, the name of the town near the mouth of the bay was Yerba Buena. Some of the prominent men of the latter place, foreseeing that Francisca might be a rival, and that there was something in a name, induced the Council to change the name from Yerba Buena to San Francisco. Gen. Vallejo was very much incensed at the adoption of a name so closely resembling Francisca, and in turn changed the name of his town to Benicia, which was Mrs. Vallejo's other name, and San Francisco and Benicia the two places remain to this day. General Sherman says: "That Benicia has the best natural site for a commercial city I am satisfied; and, had half the money and half the labour since bestowed upon San Francisco been expended at Benicia, we should have at this day a city of palaces on the Carquinez Straits."

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.—"I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example and a memory that will soon rot. I leave to my parents for the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as humanity in a feeble and decrepid state can well sustain. I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification as I could bring upon them. I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame, to weep over my premature death. I give and bequeath to each of my children ignorance and low character, and the remembrance that their father was a brute."

THE CARE OF OIL CLOTHS.—An oil cloth requires careful treatment, and should never be scrubbed with a brush, but after being swept with the long-handled hair-brushes that are made for the purpose, it should be carefully washed with a large soft cloth, dipped into milk and water, half-and-half, or if the milk is not obtainable, tepid water without soap. The latter ruins oil cloth, by taking off the brightness of the point, and it should never be

applied to it. Hot water is very injurious to it; either of them—soap or hot water—being sure to injure the oil cloth more than the wear of it. When washed over, wipe it off with a soft, dry cloth, and it will always retain a bright look. In purchasing an oil cloth, it is very desirable to obtain one that has been made for several years, as the longer it has lain unwashed the better it will wear—the paint becoming harder and more durable. An oil cloth made within the year is hardly worth buying, as the paint will be defaced in a short time.

HINTS.—Lard should be kept hard and white, and that which is taken from a hog over a year old is best.—Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in a cellar, and should not be used for three months after it is made.—When a keg of molasses is bought, draw off a few quarts, else the fermentation produced by moving it will burst the cask.—The best way to enjoy things is to use them, and thus get the worth of your money out of them. There is no sense in gorgeous parlors kept in darkness.—Two small arteries branching up from the main arteries on each side of the neck, and passing over the outside of the jaw-bone, supply the face with blood. If the nose bleeds from the right nostril, for example, pass the finger along the edge of the right jaw till the beating of the artery is felt, press hard upon it five minutes, and the bleeding will cease.

SWIMMING RIVERS.—If a traveller can swim pretty well, it is a good plan to make a float, and to throw himself down in the water with his breast upon it, while his clothes and valuables are tied in a huge turban on his head. In this way broad streams can easily be crossed, and great distances of river descended. He may adjust paddles on to his hand. His float may be a faggot of rushes, a log of wood or any one of his empty water-vessels; for whatever will keep water in, will of course, keep it out, while, as to bags, the air that may ooze out through their sides may be blown afresh into them while afloat. Empty bottles may be corked and made fast under the armpits or stuffed under the shirt or jersey, with a belt tied round the waist below them. It is an easy matter to make a moderately effective life-belt simply out of holland, ticking, canvas, or other similar materials; and the crews of a vessel aground some way from the main land, and who must prepare to swim for their lives, might avail themselves of this plan:—Cut out two complete rings of 16 inches outer diameter and 8 inches inner diameter; sew these together along both edges, with as fine a needle as possible, and double threads, and the chief part of the belt is made. What remains, is to sew strong shoulder-straps to it so that by no possibility it can slip down over the hips; and, lastly, to sew a long narrow tube to it, out of a strip, a foot long and two inches wide, from the same material as the belt. For the mouth of this a bit of wood, an inch long, with a hole bored down its middle, should be inserted as a mouthpiece. Through this tube the belt can be inflated by the swimmer while in the water, from time to time, as often as may become necessary; and by simply twisting it and tucking its end in the belt, its vent can always be closed. After canvas, &c., is thoroughly drenched, it will hold the air very fairly. The seams are the weak parts. For swimming in clear water, a collar is as good as a belt.

ROMANTIC NOTIONS AS TO THE WEIGHT OF WOMEN.—In romance we read of heroes rushing off with fainting maidens from blazing houses, or "carrying" them off on their shoulders for purposes of revengeful abduction. Let any one out of training, or under six feet high, and proportionate strength, attempt to run away with a fairly well-composed girl of eighteen or twenty, and give us his opinions of these vaunted knights. A woman weighing a hundred and forty pounds of kicking womanhood is not to be carried at all. Even a slight girl will weigh one hundred pounds, and "our hero" will stagger under her lovely but encumbering figure. There are plenty of buxom girls who weigh up to a hundred and seventy pounds, and it is not given to every man to "hurry off with such baggage." When the victimised one faints on the stage, the robust tenor takes care that the fainting shall be accomplished as close to the wings as possible. He knows what she weighs by sad experience at rehearsals. Let any of our readers carry his sister up three flights of stairs without stopping, and forward to us his sentiments on the occasion. At Vienna we saw a little tenor struggling to carry off a fat soprano to the amusement of the house, while she made stentorian mirth by turning round, whipping up the tenor, and making her exit with him kicking under her arm.

FREEMASONRY.—The installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand-Master of the Freemasons, calls forth the following protest from the 'Friend of India':—"It is hard to read without impatience the accounts in the newspapers of the installation of the Prince of Wales as 'Grand Master of the Freemasons.' Freemasonry is at the present day the most purposeless, unmeaning, and fruitless of all associations into which men can enter, being, in fact, nothing more than frippery tempered by feasting and self-adulation. Nobody can understand its ends any more than its 'mysteries;' but all that outsiders are allowed to know of it breeds a vehement suspicion that both are merely nonsensical. If its purposes are moral or religious, there is no need for secrecy, but the contrary; if the relief of distress, it is inferior to any benefit society extant; if anything more tremendous, and hitherto unknown, then it might be challenged in its very existence. But in reality it has no purpose in England; and this, which is made its excuse, is in fact its condemnation. It may be very well for private individuals to covet the putting on of apparel and the laudatory speeches in which distinction in the craft appears to consist; but a Prince who will one day be called upon to reign over our Empire would do well to hold himself aloof from such vanities."

BOOT JELLY.—The reader may stare, but science smiles superior, and asserts very euphatically that a toothsome delicacy can be made from a dilapidated foot-covering. Some time ago, says the 'Scientific American,' Dr. Vander Weyde regaled some friends not merely with boot jelly, but with shirt coffee, and the repast was pronounced by all partakers excellent. The doctor tells us that he made the jelly by first cleaning the boot, and subse-

quently boiling it with soda, under a pressure of about two atmospheres. The tannic acid in the leather, combined with salt, made tannate of soda, and the gelatine rose to the top, whence it was removed and dried. From this last, with suitable flavouring material, the jelly was readily concocted. The shirt coffee, incidentally mentioned above, was sweetened with cuff and collar sugar, both coffee and sugar being produced in the same way. The linen (after, of course, washing) was treated with nitric acid, which, acting on the lignite contained in the fibre, produced glucose, or grape sugar. This, roasted, made an excellent imitation coffee, which an addition of unroasted glucose readily sweetened.

IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.—One of the places I most love to linger in is the Beauchamp Tower, where so many sad prisoners have waited for the guard which was to lead them off to the block on the Tower Green. It was the prison of poor Anne Bolayn, Lord Guilford Dudley, and many others. Poor creatures! without hope or occupation, they have spent weary hours in carving their names or thoughts on the stone walls. . . . One look we must take at this room in the White Tower. It is full of Spanish arms and armor; at the end is a figure of Queen Elizabeth, reviewing her troops at Tilbury. She is mounted on a carved horse, dressed in crimson velvet trimmed with gold lace, rings on her fingers, and pearls, spangles, and embroidery everywhere; she looks as though she might be saying, "Though mine a woman's form, yet mine the heart of England's king." . . . Here, too, is bluff King Hal's walking staff, with which we are told, his majesty sometimes walked round and about his good city to see that the watchmen were at their posts. It has three matchlock pistols in it and a short bayonet or dagger in the centre of the barrels. I should scarcely have cared to anger his most gracious kingship while he held the weapon ready, or to have stood near while he flourished this battle-axe, contrived to cut four holes in an enemy's skull at one blow. But come, pass by the axe and the block, so conveniently shaped for the noble heads that have lain on it, the mass of thumbscrews and their horrors intended to torture people with, near the clumsy spears, pistols, and banners of gone-by days. The old Boyer Tower, with its vaulted roof, is so called from the days when Englishmen fought with bows-and-arrows, for here dwelt the master and provider of the king's bows; and here, too, it is said that a Duke of Clarence was drowned, by his own brother's orders, in a butt of malmsey wine. The last strong tower which we reach is called the Byward Tower." Once there was a gate and a portcullis here, and long narrow loopholes, through which arrows went flying at the unruly crowd of citizens—for king and subjects often fell out in the old bow-and-arrow days.—'Little Folks.'

ECCENTRICITIES OF GREAT MEN.—Ferdinand II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, was, it appears, the slave of his infirmities. He was often seen walking up and down his apartment between two large thermometers, at which he anxiously and continually glanced; putting on skull caps, of which he had five or six in his hand, according to the degree of cold or heat that the instrument pointed towards. So, too, with the Abbé de St. Martin, who in the seventeenth century was so notorious for his monomania. He had always nine skull caps on his head to keep him from the cold, and on the top of these he put a wig, which of course was never by any chance in its proper position! More than this, he wore nine pairs of stockings one over the other; his bed was of brick under which was a furnace, where he had a fire in order to obtain just that amount of warmth that he desired. The Jesuit Ghezzi wore seven caps under this wig. Fourier, the mathematician, who had returned from Egypt nearly dead with rheumatism, suffered severely when he found himself in a temperature below twenty degrees Reaumur, and a servant followed him about everywhere, in readiness to offer him additional coats for wrappings. During the latter years of his life, when rendered *hors de combat* by the asthma from which he had suffered since his youth, he lived almost entirely in a kind of box, which allowed no deviation of the body, and allowed nothing to pass except his head and arms.—'Shilling Magazine.'

The existence of a race of giants was largely based on the discovery of bones supposed to have been those of human beings; but which, on examination, proved to be the bones of mastodons. It has, however, been proved beyond a doubt that a height of even more than nine feet has been attained. In the museum of Trinity College there is a skeleton 8 feet 6 inches high; in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England there is another, 8 feet 2 inches. The causes that produce this extraordinary growth in some persons are not well understood. According to Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire, Bishop Berkeley undertook to manufacture a giant. He reared an orphan boy, named Magrath, on certain hygienic principles, and succeeded so well that at the age of seventeen the boy was seven feet in height. He, however, died with all the symptoms of old age, when he was twenty years old, at which time he was 7 feet 8 inches high.

"In Silesia," says Nature, "a new glass was invented a few days ago, by Herren Lubish and Reiderer, in Count Solm's glass-works, Andreashutte, Kiltshodorf, near Bunzlau. This glass, which the inventors call 'metal glass,' is so hard that when a pane lies on the ground and a leaden ball of 40 grammes weight falls upon it from an elevation of 12 feet it receives not the slightest impression, nor is it in the least affected when dipped whilst red-hot into cold water. Window panes, lamp cylinders, and other articles made from this metal glass can therefore almost be denoted as unbreakable.

An English inventor makes shirt collars, cuffs, and similar articles of wearing apparel by cementing together two or more layers of muslin by means of a mixture of starch, spermaceti, and washing blue, and passing them through rollers. The articles are then cut to the desired shape with suitable laps at the exposed and wearing edges, whereby the same effect is produced as by linen articles.

THE POISH PLOTS TO SUBVERT BRITISH INSTITUTIONS.

The London correspondent of the Brooklyn 'Catholic Review' thus speaks with regard to those champions of "religious liberty."—Messrs. Whalley and Newdegate:—

We have had a terrible time in Parliament this week, all along of the Pope and the Jesuits. You can scarcely imagine how terrified we have been. There was Mr. Whalley in the first place—Mr. Newdegate, you know, has often said that Mr. Whalley was himself a Jesuit in disguise, and was employed by Father Beckx for the express purpose of bringing Protestantism into contempt; but then, for all we know, it may be Newdegate who is the Jesuit, and Whalley may be the real Protestant—there was Whalley, however, who got up on Thursday night and called Mr. Disraeli's attention to the fact, that under the Act of George IV. the presence of a Jesuit in England was a high crime and misdemeanor, and that any Jesuit attempting to dwell here was under that law to be arrested, despoiled of all his possessions, if he had any, imprisoned for life or exiled. Notwithstanding that this law had never been repealed, continued Whalley, the kingdom swarmed with Jesuits; and he wished to know what was to be done about it. Mr. Disraeli made a very curious reply. I don't know exactly what to make of Mr. Disraeli; sometimes he seems very wise, and then, again, he appears to be exceedingly foolish. It is quite true, said he, that the Act of George IV. forbids any member of the Society of Jesus to live in England; it is quite true that a considerable number of Jesuits have lived in England ever since that law was passed, and that many are now living here. The law was passed fifty years ago; since then we have had many governments, but none of them troubled itself about the Jesuits. The law against them, however, is not obsolete; oh no! it is in full force, and we are quite prepared to enforce it if we should think it necessary.

This reply—which Mr. Whalley probably considered a Jesuitical one—did not satisfy the member for Peterborough, and the next night he made another attempt to get at the Jesuits. "I ask the Home Secretary," he exclaimed, "if he is aware that vast numbers of Jesuits have lately arrived in England, with the avowed purpose of subverting our Protestant institutions, and reducing us to the yoke of Papacy; and I ask him, in view of these facts, whether he will not put in force the laws against them? He may be all the more willing to do so when I tell him that 300,000 people believe that the conviction of Sir Roger Tichborne (Arthur Orton) was brought about by a Jesuit conspiracy." The Home Secretary had the bad taste not to like Mr. Whalley, and he replied very curtly. He did not know that the Jesuits were plotting the subversion of our institutions; he thought, if they were, that they might save themselves much trouble, for they would not succeed; and as regard to the convict Orton he would only say that he would not answer any more of Mr. Whalley's ridiculous questions concerning that person.

TRAFFIC IN SNAILS.—It is stated that the glass blowers of Bristol find snails good for the lungs. Votaries of the chase may be seen seeking their game in some of the hedges of Somerset, whence the snails are sent in bags by railway to the neighbouring city. They sell for twopence a hundred, and it is said that as much as 6s a day may be earned in this strange pursuit.

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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.

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(Registered under the Friendly Societies Act of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, and South Australia),

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FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS.

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THE ENTRANCE FEES AND RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Will be found to compare favorably with those

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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, Waimea, Hokitika, Wellington, Reefton, Onuhunga, 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.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

Having now opened the whole of their WINTER SHIPMENTS,

Consisting of over

FIVE HUNDRED CASES,

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

INSPECTION INVITED.

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

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

Cheap Boys' Clothing
Cheap Men's Clothing
Cheap Underclothing
Cheap Skirts
Cheap Waterproofs
Cheap Hats and Caps
Cheap Ties, Collars, &c.

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

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

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS; DUNEDIN.

HUGH DEVINE,
GREAT KING-ST.,
DUNEDIN.
Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Farrier.
Jobbing work in all its branches attended to.
Orders from the country will receive prompt
and careful attention.
Charges strictly moderate.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
BUY only of the Manufacturer.—E. K.
M'LIKEY, Boot Manufacturer, Rat.
tray 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, Foun-
tains, 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 AND LONG LIFE,

If you take

GHOLLAH'S

"GREAT INDIAN CURES,"

(Tiger Brand),

Just introduced into New Zealand.

To be had of the following Chemists, viz.;

Messrs. WILKINSON AND ANNING, Princes-
street, appointed Sole Agents for Dunedin.

Mr. WM. ELDER, Sole Agents for Port Chal-
mers.

Mr. W. C. ANCHILL, Sole Agent for Waikou-
aiti.

Mr. JAMES R. HAYNE, Sole Agent for Palmer-
ston.

Mr. WM. GUNN, Sole Agent for Timaru.

Mr. H. H. COGGINS, Sole Agent for Oamaru.

And in every Town in New Zealand of the
duly appointed Agents.

The Cures Performed in these
WONDERFUL MEDICINES

Are truly Miraculous!

And Never Fail if persevered with.

They consist of

The APERIENT MIXTURE, the RHEU-

MATISM MIXTURE, and the

GOUT MIXTURE.

Get Handbills and Pamphlets of the Agents
and READ THE TESTIMONIALS.

BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD
STREET.

COSENS 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 commo-
dious 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 Brocknui with a Poultry Yard and Fish-
curing Establishment; in connection also,
sportsmen will find wild ducks as well as
pigeons for shooting matches. Refreshment
of every description may be had. Easy dis-
tance from town by road or boat.

W. & J. OLIVER,

BIRD FANCIERS,

ORNAMENTAL AND PLAIN CAGE

MAKERS,

(Next the Robert Burns Hotel.)

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

SEEDS OF ALL SORTS.

Advice given on the Treatment, Diseases, and

General Management of Birds—*Gratis.*

W. M. UDGEE,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

Has removed from his late premises (opposite
the Red 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 Gen-
tlemen of Dunedin, that he is prepared to Cut
and Dress Hair in the latest London and
Paris fashions. Hairwork of every descrip-
tion made to order. Hair pads of every des-
cription. 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 re-
turning 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 regu-
lated 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,

RATRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHN GOLLAH,

BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,

TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Prices strictly moderate.

R. H. LONG,

Late with Johnston)

GENERAL IRONMONGER,

George street, next Scoble's Boot Warehouse.

Builders' Ironmongery, Carpenters' Tools
and every description of Furnishing Hard-
ware. Ncats' Foot, Colza, Castor, and Kero-
sene Oils.

WANTED KNOWN—That JAMES HEND-

MAN, late of the Glasgow Pie-house,

has opened the Auld Scotch Pie-house, Mac

laggan 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 £4,500,900
Annual Revenue, more than 1,000,000
Insurances in Force 150,000,060

All kinds of Fire Insurance at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
HENDERSON, LAW, & CO., Agents.

**NORTH-EAST VALLEY
TIMBER YARD.**

CITY PRICES.

Just over the Toll Bar,

MLEAN & CO.

MATTHEW HAY,
AUCTIONEER,
ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

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

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,
ETTRICK, BENGER BURN.

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

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

SOLOMON MOSS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FARLEY'S ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

Repairs neatly executed, with despatch.
Lowest prices charged.

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

MAVERY AND GALLAGHER,
WHOLESALE 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 Lading, Share, S'crip, &c., &c., at the lowest possible rates. Bills discounted without delay.

H. NASHELSKI,

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

BUSINESS NOTICE.
THOMAS STEWART

(For about 11 years with A. R. Livingston),
Intends commencing Business shortly as **BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, MANUFACTURING 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 description. ceas 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 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.

ST. KILDA HOTEL,

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.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(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
Balclutha ..	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,

(One minute 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.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

ALBION HOTEL,

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.

COBB AND CO'S

Telegraph Lines of ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER:

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY, STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

COBB & CO.,

Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

DEES STREET, INVEROARGILL.

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.

ANDREWMERCER,

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

THE CRITERION WAREHOUSE,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN, Is now replete with IRONMONGERY CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, and GENERAL FANCY GOODS.

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

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

P. ANDERSON.

F. T. VANHEMERT,

M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A., CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &c. DUNEDIN.

AH HIM, Furniture and Cabinet Maker,

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

SOUTH DUNEDIN WOOD AND COAL YARD, AND GENERAL STORE.

A. GRAINGER Proprietor

Families waited upon every morning, and orders delivered over the Flat daily.

Whiskies, Brandies, and Wines, Ales and Porters of the best brands. Charges strictly moderate.

SOUTH DUNEDIN BAKERY AND GENERAL STORE.

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

DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

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

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

Respectable references are required.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL

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."

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL,

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

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART,

AHAURA, GREYMOUTH.

ST. MARY'S Boarding and Day Schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. The Convent buildings and extensive grounds, are beautifully situated in one of the most healthy parts of the Grey Valley.

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

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superiress.

WEXFORD BOARDING HOUSE,

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

WANTED 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. SAMSON, Abbotsford Colliery.—Best

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

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

" " On flats " 20s "

" " On hills " 11s 1/2 "

" " On flats " 11s 1/2 "

Small Coal— On hills " 18s "

" " On flats " 16s "

" " On hills " 10s 1/2 "

" " On flats " 9s 1/2 "

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

M. R. JOHN MOUNT,

SOLICITOR, Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets, DUNEDIN.

PROVINCIAL TEA MART.

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

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets), DUNEDIN.

DAVID HENDERSON, Engraver, Litho-

grapher, 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 Most Goodger are of the purest quality.

Horses, Buggies, Waggoneites, &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 Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc., kept.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best description

Private Rooms for Families.

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

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

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
FORBURY.

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 Larnach's Castle in the distance.

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

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

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. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

CARRIERS' ARMS HOTEL
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

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

GOOD STABLING,
PATRICK FAGAN,
PROPRIETOR.

FRANCIS MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.
George Street.



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The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY or HUMBLE, may be ascertained at the time of Giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by
WALTER G. GEDDES.
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W. G. G. imports Coffin Furniture of the newest designs, and every Funeral requisite. Mourning Coaches with SEPARATE COMPARTMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S COFFINS, white and black Ostrich Plumes and Head Feathers, and every equipment of the best description.

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

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