

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. III.—No. 128.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 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. JACOBS,**
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.

POST OFFICE STORE,
Great King-street,
DUNEDIN.

OSCAR LOUIS - Proprietor,

(Late Hoffman and Co.)

O. L. begs to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin that he has commenced business at the above address as General Grocer and Crockery Salesman, and hopes by strict attention to business to obtain a fair share of public support.

O. L. will visit the country districts weekly, so that he will always have a fresh supply of butter and eggs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW DRAPERY AND CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT.

OSCAR LOUIS, Post Office Store, Great King Street, wishes to inform the residents of Dunedin that he will open in about one week with a large and well selected stock of general Drapery Goods, in those new and centrally situated premises, opposite the Albany and Great King Streets Post Office, and hopes by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to obtain a large share of public support.

For further particulars, see future advertisements.

GLOBE HOTEL
Princes street
(Opposite Market Reserve).
Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.
MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

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 Gas-fitters', Plumbers', and Bell-hangers' Materials. Rattray street, Dunedin.

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

JAMES MUIR,
Late V. Almoa & Co.,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER.
M. R. MUIR has just received the latest fashion of blocks ex Earl of 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 Configno type. Ladies Riding Hats.
Notice.—Hats Ironed and Coloured, 1s.
Note the Address: Opposite Bank of New Zealand.

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.

Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomauiro, leave the Hotel daily.

DANIEL LLACK, 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 the 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.

THOMAS CARTER,
GROCER AND GENERAL DEALER,
WALKER STREET,
(Next Rising Sun Hotel.)

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

OCTAGON PIE HOUSE.

GEORGE STREET,

(A few doors below Hibernian Hotel).

THOS. HALL wishes to inform the inhabitants 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. Accounts 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 consulted daily between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 4 p.m., and in the evenings at Mr. Marshall's, Chemist and Druggist, George street, where also messages may be left. Temporary residence: Cumberland street, left division, next Albany street.

**STAFFORD STREET GENERAL STORE
AND**

WINE AND SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT.

D. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered punctually to any part of the City.

A special article in Dunville's celebrated Old Irish Whiskey. Prime smoked hams and bacon.

CHARGES MODERATE

**PETER CAIRNS,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,**

Corner of Cumberland and Hanover streets.

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

LOWEST PRICES CHARGED.

GREAT KING STREET COAL DEPOT.

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

All Orders punctually attended to—Charges Strictly Moderate.

ROBERT BROWN ... PROPRIETOR

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,

COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC

COMMERCIAL

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS,

IMPORTERS OF

PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

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

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

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL.

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

Visitors to Town will find every accommodation and will be treated with civility.

F. G. NAUMANN.

Dunedin, 8th October, 1875.

THE OTAGO BREWERY having resumed Operations, the undersigned begs to intimate that on and after the 20th inst, he will be prepared to execute orders for the old established and well-known brands of ALES and STOUTS.

COLMAN BURKE.

N.B.—Communications as hitherto, to the Depot, Princes street.

TOOME BRIDGE BOARDING HOUSE
(late Carrier's Arms Hotel),

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY, - PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families.
Charges moderate. Good Stabling attached.

**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.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,
BLACKS (OPHIR).**

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

M. G. having lately taken this Hotel, trusts by attention to business to merit a fair share of Public support from the travelling public.

All Wines, etc., of best brands. Good Stabling with loose boxes.

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, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.

SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,

Oil and Color Merchants.

JOHN HISLOP,
(LATE A. HAVELock),

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

CRAIG AND GILLIES
Wholesale and Retail

CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.

Importers of

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE.
George-street, Dunedin.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Fillen-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 extensive additions to the above Hotel, and is now in a position to offer First-class accommodation 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 Executed. Jobbing work attended to.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

on Sale by

GEO. MATTHEWS, Nurseryman and Seedsman,

Carrot Seed. Vegetable Seed. Canary Seed.

Turnip " Flower " Hemp "

Marigold " Lawn Grass " Rape "

Clover Seed of all kinds. Tares and Vetches.

Linseed.

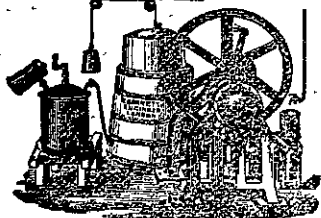
GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:
 Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.
 Low rates of Premium.
 Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.
 Settlement Policies in favor of wife and children PROTECTED from operation of Bankruptcy Laws, in terms of 'New Zealand Government Insurance 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.

GEORGE YOUNG
 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. MEENAN,
 Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
 George Street, Dunedin.

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
 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. O. & 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 Topic Orange Wine
 Dukes Bitters Cuaraco
 Gooseberry Wine Maraschino
 Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.
STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
 Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.
 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.

NEW ZEALAND WALKING STICK 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 offsprings of Dyspepsia.

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND AND COLONIES,

P. HAYMAN AND CO
 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN

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

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.
 All the advertised remedies and all the prescriptions from the medical faculty for the cure of
 Rheumatism,
 Rheumatic Gout,
 Sciatica,
 Tic Douloureux,
 Neuralgia,
 Lumbago
 Strains and Sprains

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

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

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

S. SLESINGER, V.S.,
 Hope street,
 Dunedin

Sole Agents for New Zealand,
KEMPTHORNE, PROSSER & Co.
 Stafford street, Dunedin.



THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

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

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street London.

** Beware of counterfeits that emanate from the United States.

J. A. M A C E D O,

CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, Ex ALTAR, RELIGIOUS STATUARY.

	s	d		s	d
Sacred Heart, size 5½in. ...	1	0	Blessed Virgin and Child, size 5in. ...	1	0
" " 6½in. ...	1	6	" " 6½in. ...	1	6
" " 8in. ...	2	0	" " 8in. ...	2	0
" " 10in. ...	4	0	" " 10in. ...	4	0
" " 12½in. ...	6	0	" " 12½in. ...	6	0
Blessed Virgin, " 5½in. ...	1	0	" " 6in. ...	2	0
" " 6½in. ...	1	6	Guardian Angel 8in. ...	2	0
" " 8in. ...	2	0	Good Shepherd 12½in. ...	6	0
" " 10in. ...	4	0	Faith, Hope, and Charity 16	1	6
" " 12½in. ...	6	0	St. Joseph and Child, 5in. 1	0	
" " 17in. ...	10	0	" " 6½in. 1	6	
Ecce Homo " 12½in. ...	6	0	" " 8in. 2	0	
Saint Joseph " 5in. ...	1	0	" " 10in. 4	0	
" " 6½in. ...	1	6	" " 12½in. 6	0	
" " 8in. ...	2	0	" " 17in. 10	0	
" " 10in. ...	4	0	St. Ignatius of Loyola, 17in. 10	0	
" " 12in. ...	6	0	St. Vincent de Paul, 16in. 10	0	
Our Saviour and St. John 1	6		Our Saviour " 1	6	
Angel ...	1s	and 4	St. John " 1	6	
Holy Water Fonts... 2s	and 5	0			

CRUXIFIXES.

Figure.	Cross.	Price.	Figure.	Cross.	Price.
5in.	12in.	2s.	9in.	20in.	6s.
6½in.	14in.	2s. 6d	10½in.	21in.	7s.
7½in.	17in.	4s.			

N.B.—Picture of DANIEL O'CONNELL, 28 x 20, 5s; by post 6s.

Cardinal Manning's Reply to Gladstone, to land ex Elizabeth Graham.

NEW BOOKS, &c., to land ex Elizabeth Graham and Tatunton.

Rosaries, Crucifixes, and Scapulars, always on hand. Small orders can be sent in Postage Stamps.

J. A. M A C E D O,

Importer of Catholic Books,

CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

Agent for Catholic Papers and Magazines.

W I L L I A M R E I D,

NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,

D U N E D I N.

NURSERY—
DUKE-STREET
AND
NORTH-EAST
VALLEY.

W. R. has just returned from Tasmania with the largest and most varied stock of Garden Seeds in New Zealand, all of which were bought by himself from the growers, and are of the most suitable kind for this country.

TREE SEEDS.—W. R. has spared no expense in getting the best men to gather and forward to him these seeds from England, Norway, Tasmania, California, and Chili.

ALFALFA.—This splendid Clover seed was grown by every farmer, as it yields SIX TIMES more than LUCERN or any other CLOVER.

FLOWER SEEDS of all the newest and best kinds, from England and Germany. W. R.'s stock is the largest in New Zealand.

NOTE.—Every article sold at the lowest possible price, and well packed. Prompt attention to orders.

10,000
Apples, Pears,
Plums, Cherry,
Peach, and
Apricot.

100,000
Gooseberry, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Filberts, Walnuts.

50,000
Thorn Quick, Privet, and Box.

100,000
Pines and other Trees, of all sorts and sizes.

SEED STORE
CORNER OF
PRINCES AND
HIGHSTREETS
ALSO,
DUKE-STREET

50 tons of pure Alfalfa.

8 tons English Forest Tree seeds.

5 cwt. Larch, Scotch, and Spruce Firs from Norway.

5 cwt. true Tasmanian Blue-gum seed.

4 tons Whin seed.

30 tons Peas, Beans, and Tares.

W I L L I A M R E I D

Note the Address

OPPOSITE WATSON'S DINING-ROOMS
Corner of High and Princes-streets.

WANTED.—A Teacher is required for the Catholic School, St. Bathans. Either male or female. For particulars and terms, apply to Fred. J. Bunny, Secretary.

MISSING FRIENDS.

INFORMATION wanted of Mrs. MARY CULITY, maiden name Mary Lyons, who left London in 1865, for Auckland, N.Z. When last heard of she was living in Auckland (about a year since), in which city her husband died. Any information concerning her, by which her present address may be traced, will be thankfully received if forwarded to this office; or to Mr. Patrick O'Brien, No. 2, Chapman place, Chapman street, Charleston, Massachusetts, United States.

1834 PORT, FORTY YEARS OLD

Per Dozen ... 110s.
COLONIAL WINES, from 30s.
" " of unusual quality, from the Grange } 35s.
" Vineyards, S.A. ... }
TEAS, in Large and Varied Stock.

H O G G & H U T T O N,
PRINCES STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

Mr. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending October 18:—

Fat Cattle.—A moderate supply of 120 head were yarded at the weekly sale, all of which were taken by the trade at about last week's quotations, say for really prime pens up to 45s per 100lb.; medium, 30s to 35s. At the yards and privately we have placed 60 head during the week.

Fat Calves.—Only a few were yarded, which, being of very prime quality, we sold at up to £4 15s each.

Fat Sheep.—As only a moderate supply of 1,000 came forward, rather better prices were obtained than has been the case for some weeks past. All were taken by the trade at from 17s to 21s. While we do not anticipate any material advance in the price of sheep, we think that good quality mutton will, during the next six weeks, command better prices than have been obtained for some time past. We have sold, at the yards and privately, 1,250. Prime cross-bred mutton may be quoted at 4½d to 4¼d.

Store Cattle.—Besides several small lots during the week, we sold 130 head at Mosgiel on Tuesday, at from £6 to £7 15s for bullocks, and £3 10s to £4 15s for cows.

Store Sheep.—We have no transactions, but have on our books a large number for sale after shearing of all ages and descriptions.

Wool.—By the Alhambra we have received private telegrams from our London office up to 23th ultimo, intimating that as the sales progressed marked improvement was shown, particularly for good combing descriptions. Foreign buyers in good attendance, and showing more disposition to operate. We can scarcely expect many American buyers to return here this season, as their late operations show heavy losses. However, there is an indication of improved trade throughout the manufacturing districts of America, and it is possible a good few orders may be sent through private hands.

Skins.—At the usual weekly sales a fair quantity came forward, consisting principally of dry station skins, which sold at fully late rates, say 5s 3d to 6s for cross-breeds, and 4s 6d to 5s 6d for merinos; and green cross-breeds, 5s 9d to 6s 2d.

Hides, if in good condition, are in fair demand. Large parcels have been shipped to Australia. We obtain for green butchers', 12s to 22s 5d; salted heavies, 22s 6d to 23s 6d; inferior, 15s to 17s 6d.

Fallow.—We have placed a few small parcels at 25s to 29s. Most of the small lots coming forward, being in packages unfit for shipment, do not bring full value.

Grain.—The market is very inactive, little or no business being done. Good milling wheat is nominally quoted at 4s 6d. Oats, 2s 5d to 2s 8d; no demand. Late advices from Melbourne report the market slightly depressed, and unless we can get an outlet in this direction, even lower prices must be taken before present stocks are worked off.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending 13th October, as follows:—The unemployed are getting gradually spread over the face of the country. It is wonderful what effect a little extra sunshine has in charming the streets of Dunedin. Prospects begin to improve, and very shortly all who really wish to get work can do so. Again we repeat that those who cannot get work to their minds must suit themselves to the first thing which offers. It is quite patent that a man must be his own best friend in New Zealand. There is not much time spent in sympathizing. There has been a very steady demand for country folks during the week, and a slight improvement in town wants; but commerce has not yet come up to the usual activity. Our last arrivals are a very good class. Female servants are not a bit more plentiful for all the numbers arriving. Wages—Station and farm couples, £75 to £90; plo glenmen and shepherds, £52 to £70; musters, about £2 per week, but no fixed rate; spinners have fixed £1 per cent on the standard; house girls, £26 to £19; hotel girls, £36 to £52, and often more for cooks, housekeepers, etc.; day labor, 8s, 9s, and 10s; useful boys and girls, 5s to 15s per week. Masons, carpenters, and bricklayers are very irregularly employed as yet. Dairy and odd hands, 15s to 25s per week.

Poets' Conquer.

THE SISTERS.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

She wrote, dear child, from London
To her Sister at Saint Luke—
The merry madcap, Alice,
To the novice at Saint Luke—
"I've just come from the palace
With a duchess and a duke.

"In your poor secluded cloister,
O my gentle Geraldine!
With its round of dreary penance
And its very dull routine—
What think you of the honor
Of an audience with the Queen?"

"A countess went before me,
And a marchioness behind,
And all the royal chamber
With noblemen was lined;
And the prince beside his mother
Looked upon me fair and kind.

"For I wore my snowy velvet,
And my set of precious pearls,
And a crown of whitest roses
Resting lightly on my curls:
Now was I not, sweet sister,
The happiest of girls!"

And Geraldine made answer
From her convent by the sea,
"God keep thee ever guileless
In thy gaiety and glee,
But bear with me, beloved,
While I tell my joys to thee.

"To day, my little Alice,
I, too, at court have been;
I have entered at a palace,
And held converse with a Queen,
A fairer and a dearer
Than any earthly Queen,

"With wreath of whitest roses
They crowned thy kneeling nun,
And when the Queen embraced me—
My darling little one—
Before the court of angels
She espoused me to her Son.

"The richest, rarest jewels
He hath brought me from the sky;
He hath clasped me in His bosom
With a love that cannot die.
Oh, tell me, happy Alice,
Art thou happier than I?"

MORITURI SALUTAMUS.

The poet Henry W. Longfellow recently delivered a poem at Bowdoin College, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the class of 1825, to which he belonged. We publish parts of it:—

MORITURI SALUTAMUS.
Tempora labuntur, tacitissime senescimus anni,
Et fugiant freno non remorantes dies.

QVINT, *Fæstorum*, Lib. vi.

"O Caesar, we who are about to die
Salute you!" was the gladiators cry
In the arena, standing face to face
With death and with the Roman populace.

O ye familiar scenes—ye groves of pine,
That once were mine and are no longer mine—
Thou river, widening through the meadows green
To the vast sea, so near and yet unseen—

Ye halls, in whose seclusion and repose
Phantoms of fame, like exhalations, rose
And vanished—we who are about to die
Salute you; earth and air and sea and sky,
And the Imperial Sun that scatters down
His sovereign splendors upon grove and town.

And ye, who fill the places we once filled,
And follow in the furrows that we filled,
Young men, whose generous hearts are beating high,
We who are old and about to die,
Salute you; hail you; take your hands in ours,
And crown you with our welcome as with flowers!

How beautiful is youth! how bright it gleams
With its illusions, aspirations, dreams!
Book of Beginnings, Story without end,
Each maid a heroine, and each man a friend!
Aladdin's Lamp, and Fortunatus' Purse,
That holds the treasure of the universe:
All possibilities are in its hands,
No danger darts it, and no foe withstands;
In its sublime audacity of faith,
"Be thou removed!" it to the mountain saith,
And with ambitious feet, secure and proud,
Ascends the ladder leaning on the cloud!

Let him not boast who puts his armour on

As he who puts it off, the battle done.
Study yourselves; and most of all note well
Wherein kind nature meant you to excel,
Not every blossom ripens into fruit.

Write on your doors, the saying wise and old,
"Be bold! be bold! and everywhere be bold;
But not too bold!" Yet better the excess
Than the defect; better the more than less;
Better like Hector in the field to die,
Than like a perfumed Paris turn and fly.

Ah me! the fifty years since last we met
Seem to me fifty folios bound and set
By Time, the great transcriber, on his shelves,
Wherein are writ the histories of ourselves.
What tragedies, what comedies are there;
What joy and grief, what rapture and despair!
What chronicles of triumph and defeat,
What records of regret, and doubts, and fears!
What pages blotted, blistered by our tears!
What lovely landscapes on the margin shine,
What sweet, angelic faces, what divine
And holy images of love and trust,
Undimmed by age, unsoiled by damp or dust!
Whose hand shall dare to open, and explore
These volumes, closed and clasped for evermore?
Not mine. With reverential feet I pass;
I hear a voice that cries, "Alas! alas!
Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be erased, nor written o'er again;
The unwritten only still belongs to thee,
Take heed, and ponder well what that shall be."

As children frightened by a thunder cloud
Are reassured if some one reads aloud
A tale of wonder, with enchantment fraught,
Or wild adventure, that diverts their thought,
Let me endeavour with a tale to chase
The gathering shadows of the time and place,
And banish what we all too deeply feel
Wholly to say, or wholly to conceal.

The writer of this legend then records
Its ghostly application in these words:—
The image of the Adversary old,
Whose beckoning finger points to realms of gold;
Our lusts and passions are the downward stair
That leads the soul from a diviner air;
The archer, Death; the flaming jewel, Life;
Terrestrial goods, the goblet and the knife;
The knights and ladies, all whose flesh and bone
By avarice have been hardened into stone;
The clerk, the scholar whom the love of pelf
Tempt from his books and from his nobler self,
The scholar and the world! The endless strife,
The discord in the harmonies of life!
The love of learning, the sequestered nooks,
And all the sweet serenity of books;
The market-place, the eager love of gain,
Whose aim is vanity, and whose end is pain!

But why, you ask me, should this tale be told
To men grown old, or who are growing old?
It is too late! Ah, nothing is too late
Till the tired heart ceases to palpitate.
Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles
Wrote his grand *Œdipus*, and Simonides
Bore off the prize of verse from his compeers,
When each had numbered more than fourscore years,
And Theophrastus, at fourscore and ten,
Had but begun his *Characters of Men*.
Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingale,
At sixty wrote the *Canterbury Tales*;
Goethe at Weimar, toiling to the last,
Completed *Faust* when eighty years were past.
These are indeed exceptions; but they show
How far the gulf-stream of your youth may flow
Into the arctic regions of our lives,
Where little else than life itself survives.

Whatever poet, orator, or sage
May say of it, old age is still old age.
It is the waning, not the crescent moon,
The dusk of evening, not the blaze of noon;
It is not strength, but weakness; not desire
But its surcease; not the fierce heat of fire,
The burning and consuming element,
But that of ashes and of embers spent,
In which some living sparks we still discern,
Enough to warm, but not enough to burn.

What then? Shall we sit idly down and say
The night hath come; it is no longer day?
The night hath not yet come; we are not quite
Get off from labor by the fading light;
Something remains for us to do or dare;
Even the olive tree some fruit may bear;
Not *Œdipus Coloneus*, or Greek *Ode*,
Or tales of pilgrims that one morning rode
Out of the gateway of the Tabard Inn,
But other something, would he but begin;
For age is opportunity no less
Than use itself, though in another dress,
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.

FLORENCE O'NEILL;

OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

CHAPTER XIV.

CHAILLOT—THE EXILES.

"But," replied the abbess, "with regard to Ashton, it does appear that he had really left London. Then let me beg your majesty to hope the best."

The poor queen shook her head sadly, saying:

"Alas, my good mother, I cannot divest myself of the idea that I shall never more see my brave, good Ashton. I fear that the fury of Mary may be the means of stopping him before he has made way sufficiently to escape emissaries doubtless on his track. If so, death for himself, Lord Preston, and others concerned in this rising, must pay the penalty of their loyalty. It does, indeed, seem as if the will of God were against us. That Florence, too, should have fallen into the power of the queen fills my heart with fear. How little did I think when I suffered her to leave me she would ever incur such a risk."

"That young lady has committed an act of imprudence, no doubt," said the abbess. "I wonder, was she aware that Sir Reginald had become one of the king's adherents at the time she placed herself in Mary's power?"

"Certainly not." That knowledge, if, indeed, she be acquainted with it, will of itself increase what she must now be suffering."

"Was not Sir Reginald one of William's favorites; will not his property suffer for his defection?"

"Yes, undoubtedly, with all whose loyalty leads them to follow our fortunes," replied the queen; "his property will be confiscated to the crown. Many have followed us to France, and William has, in every instance, outlawed them and confiscated their property. Yet they have preferred exile rather than transfer their allegiance to William and Mary, whilst amongst those who have remained in England many have rendered proofs of their friendship by refuting the slanders heaped upon my name."

The vile calumnies disseminated by the king's worthless daughters, respecting the legitimacy of her son, the Prince of Wales, filled the thoughts of the queen, and those full dark eyes, which Madame de Maintenon described as being always tearful, overflowed as she alluded to this scandal.

"There are times," she added, after a pause, "when we have very little hope; for such is the temper of the nation, my good mother, that it was impossible for the king to do anything in favor of religion and fail to give disgust. The time was ripe for the invasion of William; the aspersions cast on the birth of the prince by his half-sisters all means to the same end, and those who call the king a *weak man*, because that he abdicated the throne—if that were the only proof of his weakness—do forget that it wanted some courage to go to rest as calmly as he did that night at Whitehall, with the Dutch guard of his traitor son-in-law and nephew about him. It is but a step for kings from the palace to an untimely end. Had he not the fate of his own father present to him? Who shall dare say," said the queen, for a time carried away by her feelings, who shall dare say that private assassination, or imprisonment for life, in one of William's Dutch castles, might not have been his fate? But, my dear mother, I have rambled on without fully replying to your question. Sir Reginald's property will all be confiscated. At present, Florence has nothing to lose, but she is the heiress of her uncle, the Sir Charles de Gray, of whom you have heard me speak. He is far advanced in years, and it appears he also has managed to get introduced at court. She is also the heiress of the O'Neills so that one way or another, should she give offence, no small sum will fall into the hands of William and Mary, as well as landed property, to bestow on their parasites. But hark; there is the bell for vespers. I will follow you," she added, as the nun rose. "I beg you, in your orisons, not to forget to offer up your prayers for the success of the king's arms at Limerick, and for the welfare of all my family."

"That is an unnecessary injunction, your majesty," and the abbess pressed the queen's hand to her lips as she spoke. "Nowhere are more fervent prayers offered for your prosperity and welfare than by our humble Community of Chaillot. It is growing dark; I will hasten and send a sister with lights for your majesty."

For a few moments after the nun had departed, the queen still lingered lost in melancholy thought. The embers of the wood fire had burned low in the ample stove, leaving the further end of the apartment enveloped in obscurity, save when ever and again a ruddy glow broke forth, playing for a while on the dark oaken wainscot and flooring, and then fading away, leaving the obscurity deeper than before.

She walked to the casement and looked out on the scenery beyond the abbey. The whole earth was covered with a snowy garment, the evening wild and stormy, the boughs of the trees around the abbey bent beneath the weight of the snow, which was drifted from their leafless branches by the wind, the sullen sigh of which was audible between each peal of the vesper bell.

The wintry scene was gloomy in the extreme, and the queen, whose heart was sorely oppressed at the news she had received from England, turned away with a weary sigh, and almost in her present depression of spirits, experienced a feeling akin to fear, as she again seated herself in the large dimly-lighted room, the further end of which she could not distinguish in the fast increasing darkness.

It was with a feeling of intense relief, that, a few moments later, she heard the footstep of the Sister Mary Augustine, who had come with lights. She replenished the fire, and bearing a lamp in her hand, conducted the queen to her own apartments, before she went to the abbey chapel, for she was a constant attendant at the devotional exercises of the nuns when at Chaillot.

CHAPTER XVI.

WITHOUT HOPE.

The day following the indisposition of Florence, she was summoned to attend the queen; the latter having vainly endeavored to ascertain if she were at all acquainted with, or had taken part in, the conspiracy. Of the one thing she felt assured, and that was, that Florence had really intended to return to France in the vessel hired by the conspirators; had she then been able to discover that she was mixed up with that fatal attempt, her majesty would have sacrificed her to her wrath with all imaginary calmness.

"I hear that Sir Charles is about to return to the country," she said, after expressing regret at the indisposition of Florence, "I have invited him to the palace, in order to spare you, as you are still poorly, the trouble of going thither. The king has been much pleased with his loyal behaviour; he has given freely of his wealth towards the defraying of the expenses brought upon our government by these risings of foolish people, who wish to overthrow our rule in these realms. How fortunate it is for you, young lady, you did not return to France under the conduct of John Ashton and his colleagues."

Florence started and her face turned pale, Mary divined her agitation and its cause.

"Be thankful I have taken you under my protection," she said, "that the Lord, in his mercy, has spared you the sin of mixing yourself up with these evil-doers, and of bringing yourself, perhaps to the fate that awaits them."

Here the queen paused, and Florence, too shocked, as well as too intimidated, made no reply. Well she knew that in some way the attempt of the brave Ashton had fallen through, that he was probably even now under arrest, with many others.

The queen again spoke:

"You will not be able to return to France for some time, perhaps, *never*; were you still inclined to marry St. John, you would wed an outlaw and a beggar, whose estates are already confiscated to the crown. Here, under my patronage a better destiny awaits you; there must, however, be no ostentatious display of the principles in which you have been brought up. You will learn in time, I hope, to imitate the example of your aged relative, Sir Charles, who remembers that the Scripture saith, "*The powers that be ordained of God—wisely render them obedience.*"

"Time-server," thought Florence, the words almost trembling on her lips; but the consciousness of her own danger kept her silent, and the next moment she remembered that her uncle had not the power to resist William's demands. The moments passed on like so many hours, sorrow for him, for herself, for Ashton, pressing like a weight of lead upon her heart. The queen was busy at her everlasting knotting of fringe, and Florence almost mechanically proceeded with her embroidery, her eyes blinded by the tears she vainly tried to force back, so that, on laying down her work for a moment, the queen sharply called her attention to the fact, that she had chosen the wrong shades in a Forget-me-Not she was embroidering in her scarf, saying, with a touch of irony in the tones of her voice, as she noticed the particular flower in which the mistake was made—

"The sooner you get rid of sentiment the better. In this world we are forgotten much sooner than we think for, or than one's self-love likes to admit; depend on it, the traitor St. John has forgotten you ere now, as well as others, whom your heart vainly aches to see."

Florence had not become a reluctant visitant at the Queen's palace, and failed to discover that Mary was arbitrary, exacting, and severe. She had first become aware of these points in her new mistress' character, by her treatment of the Princess Anne, which she did not care to disguise even before her ladies, for just at this time the former had given the queen mortal offence by her solicitations for a pension, so as to free her from being the mere dependent on the bounty of her sister and the king, as also in her obstinately keeping her unworthy favorites, the Marlboroughs, about her person.

Impulsive and haughty as was the nature of Florence, the restraint imposed on her liberty was fast becoming insupportable, yet she was without hope, humanly speaking; unless Providence interposed in her behalf, she could see no help; to escape to France was out of the question, to seek an asylum with her friends in Ireland, equally impossible; to ask permission to return with her uncle to the country, to the last degree, impracticable; for, by so doing, she should be dragging him into trouble, even brought over as he now seemed to be to the interests of the Prince of Orange. Were he inclined to further her wishes, knowing as she did that, as the queen *chose it to be assumed* that she kept Florence near her from kindly motives, offence would be instantly taken, and her departure visited on herself, perhaps, by the incarceration the queen so often inflicted on those who offended her.

Meanwhile, to her astonishment, the morning passed over without that visit of the old baronet which Florence had been hidden to expect, and in lieu thereof, came a letter to the queen full of humble apologies, alleging, as an excuse, that he was confined to his chamber by an attack of the gout, which would necessarily delay his return to the country. When at length she received her dismissal, it is doubtful if the queen's frame of mind were happier than her own. It was one of those days in which, as she remarked in one of her letters to William, "*she must grin when her heart is breaking.*"

She was distressed at the news of the conspiracy which had broken out just as the absence of the king had left her at the helm of the government. The quarrel with the Princess Anne was at its height, and she felt an aversion to Florence, whom, nevertheless, she had determined on keeping at her own court, though under a species of *surveillance*, hoping later to extract from her tidings of the movements at St. Germain, and also enjoying the thought that she had separated her from the ex-queen as well as from Sir Reginald.

TURF FRAUDS.

An English review publishes an article on "The Turf: Its Frauds and Chicaneries," the object of which is to show that the immorality of the turf is daily telling its own tale. "The history of the turf," it closes by saying, "is daily being written in letters of blood in the annals of the nineteenth century." These views are supported by an elaborate examination of turf practices, of which the following are illustrations amongst others:—

"It is known that a horse entered for both the Two Thousand and Derby has been 'pulled,' or not allowed to win the first race, in order, not to have a better chance of winning the latter, but, being a favorite for both races, that he might by losing the first race figure at longer odds in the betting for the second one, and therefore make it enormously profitable to run him for the Derby. A horse that wins the Two Thousand is certain to be quoted immediately thereafter at 2 or 3 to 1 for the greater event, assuming that he has been entered for both races, which does not always happen; but, in the case of a horse that runs for the Two Thousand Guineas and appears quite incapable of winning that race, it is assumed that he can have no chance of carrying off the blue riband of the turf, and so he recedes at once to a long price in the betting—perhaps to the outside odds of 1,000 to 15; and at that figure such an amount of money may be invested as makes it worth the while to all concerned to strain every nerve to render the Derby a certainty for him. Here is an illustration of an opposite mode. Of late years horses have been known to run for, and win, the Two Thousand Guineas, which, although entered for the Derby, had not a chance of winning that race, but the general public, being in ignorance of the fact, kept backing the horse as if the race were an absolute certainty for that one animal: the amount of money expended being almost fabulous. As a matter of course, the whole procedure was pre-arranged, the owner having an interest in the money that was obtained—or, to put the thing more plainly, he shared in the robbery of which the unfortunate votaries of the turf were made the victims. It is a turf maxim that no man can make a certainty of his horse winning a race, but he can make a certainty that it shall lose one. On this immoral aphorism a great deal of the chicanery of the modern turf has been founded. There are many ways of ensuring that a horse shall lose a race. The owner may instruct his jockey to pull him, to appear to make a great effort to win, but to make certain of losing; or, to make assurance doubly sure in case the animal should overpower its rider and win when not wanted to do so, the trainer of it may let him have a painful of water before being saddled, or, it may be two painful—'one,' as a trainer once told us, 'won't sometimes do the trick.' That kind of turf swindle is oftentimes an enormous success, many thousand pounds being frequently netted by the men who are in the 'swim,' as it is called. One case that we know of enabled a confederacy of turf swindlers (we cannot call them anything else) to net a sum of over a hundred thousand pounds."

Taking the handicaps, the writer names one the Charing-cross Handicap, and depicts the swindling practised as follows:—

"The theory of a handicap is, that all the horses are so evenly weighted as to place them on a thorough equality throughout the race, and that, if they were all to start in a line, nose to nose, so would they end at the winning post. Of course, in practice no such result ever takes place; the handicapper having been deceived by the running of horses which have been singled out by one or two astute men, and expressly kept for the Charing cross. These horses have been ridden falsely at all sorts of meetings till they are at last apporportioned a weight which, as those in the secret say, makes the race a 'moral' for them; it is imagined, in short, that the horse which will be selected to fight the battle cannot lose. The animal to be chosen on the day has gained such a bad reputation in the meantime by his repeated failures that he does not become prominent in the betting, and he is in consequence not fancied by the public. Moreover, by way of throwing dust in the eyes of the betting men, the owner or commissioner of the stable has entered three or four animals to contest the same prize, so that it is very difficult for outsiders to say which one of the lot will prove the Simon Pure on the day, and consequently the winner (that is, the winner if all goes well with the selected horse) is at a long price in the various betting lists, and in the open turf market as well. Many devices are resorted to in order to get the money 'on' quietly; rumours are circulated that the horse has broken down in training, that there is a better animal in the stable, that he has not yet been tried, that he ran badly at such and such a meeting, that he will be scratched before the day of the race, and many similar canards. The consequence is, that the odd's against the animal's chance of winning gradually increase till they reach forty or fifty to one, or perhaps sixty-six to one as the case may be. Through a confederacy, all operating together, the horse is quietly backed to win a sum of, let us say, fifty thousand pounds, which, should the horse win, will be divided among the three or four persons who are interested in the animal. But besides the gains which are pocketed through the instrumentality of the winning horse, a large sum is also netted by means of commissions which have been issued to 'lay' the odds against the other horses which have been entered in the same interest, but which are not to be allowed to win the handicap, although they have been carefully puffed into notice till they came to be favourites and figure at a very short price.

"If all goes well, and no mistake has been made in estimating the chances of the horse, he wins the race easily, having been let into the handicap at a ridiculously light weight. But such a grand coup is often frustrated because of there being another Richmond in the field. It not unfrequently happens that there are two or three distinct parties who each fancy they can win the Charing Cross Cup. This idea soon gets wind among the initiated, and then the geni who manage such matters go to work so as to plan a still bigger 'robbery' than is implied when only one party of professionals is interested. Only one horse can win a race, and therefore if each of the three

divisions fancy that they have a competent animal, it stands to reason that when the day of reckoning arrives two of the parties will have to put up with a severe disappointment. By a little finessing those interested are brought together, when, after comparing notes, it is arranged that they shall all go for the best horse of the lot, and with a view to find out which is the best one a trial takes place. We will assume that each of the interested stables has four horses entered for the cup, and that by means of a home trial the best of each four has been found out. That is an easy matter accomplished, as each set of four horses is made to run a race, carrying the exact weight at which they have been handicapped in the cup. The next test is to put those winners together in order to find out which can conquer the others. The railways afford plenty of facilities for such trials, and, as privately as possible, the horses are sent to an appointed place, when a trial is entered upon about which there can be no mistake. One of the three horses wins 'in a walk,' as the saying is, and the knowledge thus obtained enables the confederacy to devise such a plan of action as will ensure them a very large haul of cash if their horse wins the race, and a sum scarcely less from the 'milking' of the other two. The clever persons who manage these things like to have more than one string to their bow, and when so many are entitled to share in the 'good things,' it is necessary that the gross amount of money out of which the credulous public are to be swindled should be of corresponding magnitude.

The different transactions connected with the management of such a coup as we have indicated are arranged with a tact and ability worthy of a better cause. The utmost secrecy is observed in all that is done, so that the public may be induced to back other horses; a countless number of lies have to be disseminated over the length and breadth of the land; and a false idea of the trial will be circulated by means of unscrupulous writers who can obtain access to the sporting papers. The Spider, who was thoroughly beaten in the trial, will be lauded to the skies, and pronounced certain to be in the first three at the finish of the race. Cuttlefish, second in the trial by means of machinery well known to the initiated, is installed in the betting arena as first favorite, and ultimately very short odds and large sums of money are laid against him. The same turf writers who so assiduously help to create a spurious favorite, write with a remorseless pen against the horse which is in reality the best of the lot—the one on which the hopes of the confederacy are indeed high. The merits of Porcupine are systematically decried, and so the ball goes rolling till the race is run and the money bagged. It has more than once happened, however, that all the elaborate and well devised plans of the most astute turf swindlers have been frustrated by the good running of some horse not hitherto thought capable of winning a handicap. So many can play at the same game. The owner of the winner being what, in turf parlance, is called "a small man," was not thought worth the trouble of conciliating, and so he takes revenge by winning the cup. What is perhaps still worse for the swindlers, the trophy may be carried off by some gentleman who, even in the present days of turf corruption, runs his horse fair and square, and would spurn to enter into betting relations with the Billy Button bookmakers of the period. In these swindles it is the public who are robbed, and as the public will bet, and from being so cleverly hoodwinked have an unhappy knack of backing the wrong horse, the public are rightly served when they lose their money. What possible chance can the public have in the face of the arrangements we have detailed? Our only regret is, that as one army of backers of horses retires disgusted after their battle with the bookmaker, another host quietly falls into their place, and the bookmaker, jocund and smiling, is as ready to vanquish the new battalions as he was to fight those which preceded them. Let lose their money who may, the bookmakers gain to a certainty.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE 'Dublin Freeman' discourses pleasantly on the American riflemen's visit to Ireland. It says:—"The general notion in the American mind as to things Irish is that somehow the people are wretchedly poor and hopelessly discontented. We believe the staid visitor from New York or Washington will have new matter for thought when he observes Irishmen at home. No doubt he will miss that amusing energy which has made the Celt a power in America. He will miss that enterprise, brilliant even if reckless, which has made an Irishman the richest man in the richest country in the world. But he will also observe that there is an entire absence of that unhappy laxity, social, moral and political, which too often has made the Irish character in America far from honorable to the land of his nativity. The contrast between the Irishmen of the Bowery and the docks of New York and the Irishmen of Dublin or Belfast will be all in favor of the latter. The marvellous extension of what may be called public liberty in New York as compared with Dublin too often has the affect of making the emancipated exile giddy, and in his new position excesses of speech and temper are reached which at home would be simply impossible. In the same way we venture to think that many excellently informed people in Ireland will be surprised at the demeanor of their visitors. The stage Irishman is just as true a picture as the Yankee of the modern anecdotist and the joker of the comic journals. In plain truth, the American gentlemen, such as will fight in this match and accompany the combatants, will be as high-minded, delicate, gentle, chivalrous as the flower of our aristocracy could produce. In the struggle of life, which in America, means the struggle for money, no doubt there is sharpness—'cuteness is the word; but in all the relations of social intercourse an American is a delightful companion, a generous friend, as thoroughly good a fellow as lives between the four seas. Such men will be amongst us in a month. We believe the city will be alive in the best sense of metropolitan vitality."

The question of the increasing number of suicides in Italy is beginning to occupy the public mind. Insanity cannot be the only cause.

GENERAL NEWS.

Large numbers of emigrants continue to leave the neighborhoods of Lurgan and Portadown, the greater part of them being bound for New Zealand and Queensland. Very few, comparatively, are taking their departure for either the United States or Canada.

Regarding the defeat of the Irish Volunteer team at Dublin, the 'Irishman' says:—Self-denial, patience, perseverance, and hard work gave to the Americans a victory which they fully merited, and which we do not in the least grudge them. Carelessness involved the excellent riflemen composing the Irish Team in a defeat which their indolence and neglect fully deserved. He that would reap must sow. The champions of the United States are welcome to the harvest which they planted with timely and sedulous care. We would not wish them, however, to recross the ocean with a false impression. They have not beaten—they have not encountered an Irish representative team. No such thing can exist while the vast majority of Irishmen are debarred from the use of arms by a coercion code which makes the possession of a percussion cap, not to speak of a rifle, an offence punishable by penalties such as in other countries are only applied to thieves or housebreakers.

Mr. Butt has made another great speech in the House of Commons in favor of the release of the political prisoners—soldiers and civilians. It is said the hon. and learned gentleman's eloquent appeal has made a great impression on Mr. Disraeli and other ministers of the Crown. Perhaps even now, at the eleventh hour, these unfortunate men will be restored to their country and their friends. The Butt Testimonial movement is getting on well, notwithstanding the many claims at present pressing on the Irish people. When the celebration of the Centenary is over we may calculate on its attracting more general attention; and there can be no doubt of its being a grand success.

Two Parliamentary bigots have discovered a couple of "mare's nests." One Mr. Sampson Lloyd wanted to know whether it was true that four soldiers in regimentals took part in a religious procession in the Catholic Church at Bayswater, London. The Home Secretary replied that four Catholic soldiers of the 2nd Life Guards did carry a canopy within the church, but the Government did not consider that any offence had been committed by these soldiers; and further, the Government did not consider that they should interfere with soldiers, not on duty, taking part in services connected with the religious denomination to which they belonged. Sampson Lloyd went down disappointed.

Thomas Saunders, recently convicted at the Middlesex Sessions with two other men of stealing six pecks of oats, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, surrendered in court in pursuance of his recognisance. At the trial, after his conviction, another prisoner, who had been out on bail, informed Saunders that his wife had just died in her confinement upon which Saunders broke his way past the warders, and requested the judge to allow him to go out to see her once again, and to give him the opportunity of attending her funeral. The judge, taking into consideration, allowed him to go out on his own recognisances, in the sum of £20, and to come up again to receive the judgment of the Court. Punctually the man surrendered after the funeral, when Mr. Serjeant Cox expressed his satisfaction that the man had maintained his character by surrendering to receive the judgment of the Court, and considering what he had undergone, and the high character he had received he should discharge him without any further punishment. The poor fellow having expressed his gratitude to Mr. Serjeant Cox for the kindness shown to him, was then discharged.

An exchange says of the exiled Franciscan Fathers' departure from Prussia for America:—When assembled at the Düsseldorf, the Fathers decided to travel by the night-boat to avoid all kinds of demonstrations. But the news of the departure of the Fathers had spread like wildfire through the city, and thus an immense multitude of people had assembled, partly near the convent, to accompany them to the Rhine, partly at the Rhine docks, to give them a last and hearty farewell. Seventy-seven members of the Order made their way to the docks, among them several that wore the *Iron Cross of the First and Second Class on their breasts, as proofs of their patriotic feelings and deeds of the war.* When the Fathers had ascended the bridge, the feelings of the multitude on a sudden gave vent, and far away through the dark cloudy night the music of Catholic songs resounded. At Rotterdam, where the number of the Fathers had augmented to 84, they were solemnly received by the Catholics, and really touching was the parting when, at half-past six in the morning of the 12th, they went on board the Rotterdam to begin their far voyage for New York—priests, lay-brothers, and novices, old men far above sixty, and young men in the bloom of youth. An extraordinarily vast multitude waited on the shore for the moment of departure, and showed by all means their warmest sympathy. Thus the sons of St. Francis set out to the New World after they had become "dangerous" to the State in the peaceful convent-cells at home! But millions of hearts are filled with sadness in Germany that their country had become too narrow for those who number among the best and noblest of German men and women.

The Italian Senate has lately been thrown into a consternation by the resignation of one of the senior members, Francesco Torrealte, Count of Terranova. He alleged as his reason, that the war between the State and the Church had come to that pass, that he could not, in conscience, continue to approve the action of the State, by his presence in the Senate.

A Paris correspondent of an American paper writing of the French inundations, says:—No one who has not lived in France would be likely to form an idea of the amount of private virtue, of zealous but modest charity, and of unostentatious piety which is ever dispensing its silent benedictions throughout the length and breadth of this country. The infidel revolutionists make such

desperate noise, so ceaselessly do they deafen the public ear with these rhapsodies of theirs about morals, politics, and religion, which would consign the race to universal perdition if they were generally embraced, that foreigners are apt to judge of France by them, and to conclude, that not even ten just men are left to avert the condemnation of the country. This is far from being the case. But Christian virtue does not challenge observation. It is ordinarily out of the reach of chance visitors and newspaper reporters, and must be sought for to be found. It is only on occasions such as this stupendous calamity which has visited the land that these unknown heroes and heroines are forced to the front from their quiet spheres of usefulness in the discharge of fresh duties which no one else can be found to undertake.

The Bishop of Orleans, the distinguished Dupanloup, besought all his flock to give bounteously of their goods to relieve the sufferers of the inundated lands. His efforts were highly successful, as he is looked up to with the greatest respect throughout rural France, where he passes for the old man eloquent. The Bishop is over seventy, but still very vigorous.

The recent outrageous attacks on Catholic pilgrims in Belgium are thus reprobated by 'Vanity Fair,' London, a paper noted for its wit, sprightliness, and common sense:—"If Prince Bismarck is really at the bottom of the business, as some suppose, he can hardly be congratulated by his warmest admirers upon such silly tactics. They are more like the pranks of a tipsy man whose wine disagrees with him than the wise and sober measures of a famous old statesman. The Governments of Europe, which seem all under the thumb of this rumbustical, elderly gentlemen, may, if they please, deestablish whatever creed happens to be unpopular, and, after having first confiscated Church lands and decreed legal compensation to a priesthood, they may decline to be bound by their own laws. But there the right of Government interference surely ends, and any idea of putting down the Roman Catholic religion by hooting after children in white frocks on Trinity Sunday will be found as preposterous as King John's idea of converting Jews by drawing their teeth till they gave up their property."

A decidedly "Liberal" journal, the 'Vossische Zeitung,' gives us the following interesting particulars concerning the German Catholic Press:—"The present condition of the Catholic Press and its extraordinary improvements within the past few years demonstrate very significantly how much the existing religious conflict (*Culturkampf*) has been able to strengthen the energy and the influence of the Catholic Church in many ways. In the beginning of the year 1860, there were in Germany only *thirteen* Catholic newspapers of any note; the Catholics of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland have now more than *three hundred*, many of them enjoying a large circulation."

The Prince of Wales will be attended through his Indian tour by two special correspondents, who will chronicle the royal progress in the East. Dr. Russell, the celebrated 'Times' correspondent during the Crimean war, goes out for the leading journal, and M. Archibald Forbes for the 'Daily News.' Russell, as we all know, is an Irishman. Forbes is a Scotchman, who served as a private soldier in a cavalry regiment. On leaving the army he took to the press, and went out as a "special" during the Franco-Prussian war, where he made his mark as an adventurous correspondent. He was sent to Ireland to write letters from Tipperary about the Mitchel election, and he showed his tact and discrimination by misrepresenting and maligning the Irish.

Miss de Vergas, says a Calcutta paper, wishes to be married—nothing very extraordinary in that—but the manner in which she proposes to accomplish her design is curious. Donna Pepa de Vergas offers herself as the prize of a lottery for the sum of one lac and 10,000rs., upon the following conditions: (1) Twenty-two thousand tickets at 5rs. each. (2) The takers of tickets are simply to send in their names, the amount of their subscription to be collected when the sum mentioned has been subscribed for. (3) The lottery to take place at a date to be hereafter announced at the Town Hall, Calcutta, and to be drawn and conducted by Miss de Vergas. (4) The owner of the winning number will have the option of one of the following choices: (a) To marry Miss de Vergas, and share with her—on the principle of community of goods—her fortune and one lac of rupees. (b) Or, in the case of refusing the marriage, the sum of 5,000rs. will be paid to him. Miss de Vergas retaining for herself 5,000rs. (5) Miss de Vergas reserves to herself the right of refusing to marry the owner of the winning number should he prove to be a person she would not care to espouse. In that case the winner will be paid the sum of 50,000 rs. A young lady of birth, of noble family, well educated—she speaks Spanish, French, and a little English—clever, and a brilliant beauty; to all these qualifications add a fortune of 100,000rs., and, bachelors of India, to you is now offered the chance of gaining this inestimable prize.

It is said that previously to his death Sir Humphrey Davy was admitted into the Catholic Church. (Dublin 'Review,' April, 1836, old series.) Philip Massinger, the dramatist, contemporary with Shakespeare, was a Catholic. (Clifford's edition, 1813, 4 vols.) So was Shakespeare's father (vide his will), who was chief alderman of Stratford, and in all probability the great dramatist himself. To Catholic Europe we are indebted for every extant Latin classic, from the *de Officiis* of Cicero, printed 1465, to *Phadrus* in 1596, as also to nearly all the Greek authors, beginning with the Florentine Homer, printed in 1488. The Latin vulgate, called the Mazarine edition of the Bible, was printed in 1450-55, and followed by two hundred issues before Luther's appeared. Latin was then the language of the intelligent Christian world. In Cardinal Ximene's Complutensian Polyglott appeared the first Christian impression of the Old Testament in *Hebrew*, 1503; as also the first impression of the Septuagint and New Testament in *Greek*. To send Bibles to Spain, then, is to send "owls to Athens"—*glauca' eis Athenas.* (Cicero.)

HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY JUVENILE CONTINGENT.

A popular Entertainment in aid of the LIBRARY FUND will be given in St. JOSEPH'S SCHOOLROOM, on

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 21ST OCTOBER.

A good programme has been prepared, several favorite amateurs having kindly volunteered their services. Tickets, One Shilling each, may be obtained from Mr. J. A. Macedo, Princes Street, or any Member of the Committee.

JOHN HARRIS, Hon. Secy.

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SUBSCRIBERS at Otago, and surrounding districts, are informed that Mr. James McIlroy, having resigned the Agency, the TABLET will be sent direct from the office, upon application, and the Subscription in advance.

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

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

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1875.

ABOLITION AND THE COUNCIL.

THE Abolition Bill, which encountered so much and such determined opposition in the House of Representatives, is being passed through the Legislative Council in a gallop. The Nominee Chamber is almost unanimous on the subject, and appears to be in a hurry to annihilate the Provinces, and consummate the unwise work of Centralism. Not a few are disappointed at this policy of the Council. These had hoped that our Legislative Councillors, not having been themselves elected, and having been appointed chiefly to stand in the way of hasty legislation, would have listened to the voice of a very general public opinion throughout the country, and postponed any decision on the very vexed question till after the next general election. The best friends and greatest admirers of the Council are, consequently, disappointed and grieved to find the members of this House, with only four exceptions, not only determined to pass the Bill, but to pass it off hand and almost without even an amendment.

There is danger in this in more ways than one, danger to the public interest, danger to the House itself. As to the public interests much need not be said. If the reason of the existence of the Council really be the conservation of the public interests by means of a check and of the pre-

vention of hasty and passionate law-making, there can be no doubt but that the precedent afforded by the action of the Council in this instance can hardly fail to prove prejudicial in the future. But in reference to the danger to the Council still less need be said. It is not, just now, nor has it ever been very popular. Its composition is very unsatisfactory in every way. A Nominee Chamber is out of harmony not only with the spirit of the age, but particularly so with Colonial prepossessions. But when, as in the present case, almost all the members of it are tenants of the Crown, and dependent on the Minister in power at the time of the expiration of their leases, for renewals and favourable terms of future occupancy of their present holdings, people will narrowly watch their conduct in Parliament, and will not fail to make comments by no means complimentary, should it be ascertained that they have, in spite of the popular voice, aided the Government in destroying the most powerful hindrance to the perpetuation of enormous runs, and the acquisition of large landed estates. It must strike every reflecting mind that the precipitancy of the Legislative Council in this instance has laid the foundation of an agitation that will never cease till the present members of the Upper House have been relegated to their runs to look after their shearing, and provision made for an elected Council.

There are people so ill-natured as to say, that the very fact of the rapid and well nigh unanimous passage of the Abolition Bill through the Council is a clear proof that this Bill is regarded there as likely to be, on the one hand, highly conducive to the creation of large landed estates, and on the other, pretty certain to put an end to agricultural settlement, and particularly to the deferred payment system.

Many good reasons might be given for the popular conviction in this direction. No one who is at all acquainted with the proceedings of Parliament can be ignorant of the fact, that the Council has, session after session, persistently rejected the clauses in the various Bills sent to it by the House of Representatives, which gave power to the Superintendent of Otago, for example, to proclaim more than 30,000 acres in any one year, under the deferred payment law; and that even during the present session, that House, true to its instincts, has endeavoured to double the price of land set apart for the settlement of small farmers. In fact, it would seem to be the policy of the Council to create large landed estates, and ultimately establish in this Colony that fatal system of land tenure which prevails in Great Britain and Ireland, and which exists nowhere else.

But if colonists are wise, they will oppose the establishment of such a system, as far as possible. Above all, a beginning should not be made with it, that is the Government should not be permitted to part with the fee simple of large areas to individuals. The tendency of land is to accumulate in the hands of individuals. The pride of family, inter-marriages, and capital will only too soon place large tracts of country in the possession of great proprietors, who will either devote them to the raising and depasturing of sheep and cattle, or farm them out to rack-rented and poverty-stricken serfs. Not only should Government exert itself to raise up a multitude of small proprietors, but laws should be enacted to discourage, and even to prohibit, as far as possible, large estates in land. We should not permit the experience of the world to be lost upon us. Wherever large landed estates prevail, there will be found side by side, the most dangerous and galling contrasts,—enormous wealth, and the most wide-spread, and deepest poverty, as in the United Kingdom. Whereas on the contrary, where small proprietors abound, as in Belgium, there will be found the most general well-being, and the absence of extreme and squalid poverty. It is time the people of this colony should pay very close attention to the policy of the Government and the Legislature. It appears to us—we cannot help saying so, though we do it with regret—that the interests of the people at large are being sacrificed to certain class interests.

AN UNSCRUPULOUS CORRESPONDENT.

THE 'Otago Daily Times,' of Tuesday, published a letter headed—"Melbourne. From Our Own Correspondent." The writer of this is either a thoroughly ignorant man, or he is a person whose word cannot be believed. Indeed, he affords evidence in his letter, to our contemporary, that he is both the one and the other. First, he tells the Dunedin public through the 'Times' that "the Catholic clergy

maintain with zeal their crusade against the Education Act," . . . that "the laity, if they were left alone, are quite content with the Act, and would wish nothing better than to take advantage of the benefits it affords." These words, in reference to the laity, are notoriously untrue. The Catholic laity of Victoria have unanimously declared that they are discontented with the Education Act, and have given the most undoubted proofs of their determination not to take advantage of the benefits it affords, by refusing universally to permit their children to attend Government Schools, and by establishing and maintaining at very great expense, from their private resources, without any aid from the Government, and in the teeth of the scandalous opposition of the Government, schools of their own, notwithstanding the enormous plunder extorted from them by the Government for the purpose of maintaining in their midst a godless system of education. All this is notorious, and yet this correspondent of the 'Times' has the audacity to write that "the laity, if they were left alone, are quite content with the Act."

Again, this writer says:—"A Roman Catholic paper, of violent and bigoted character, printed in this city, &c." He refers to the 'Advocate.' All who habitually read this paper know that this description is utterly untrue. The 'Advocate' is the very opposite of violent: its characteristic is mildness, and as a rule its attitude is that of mere defence. And a busy time it has of it, refuting the calumnies of the other Melbourne newspapers, and labouring to set them right on Catholic topics. As to bigotry, it is only a correspondent of the 'Daily Times' could accuse it of anything of the kind. The 'Advocate' never attacks any man's religion, never calumniates it, never misrepresents it, never tries to insult it, or its ministers, never falsely attributes odious motives, views, principles, or proceedings to opponents. But this is precisely what the other Melbourne newspapers and Melbourne correspondents usually do in reference to Catholics.

Thirdly, the correspondent of the 'Otago Daily Times' writes to his employers in New Zealand as follows:—"At the public meetings they have held, their clergy have not scrupled to talk about liberty of conscience and individual freedom, with the grossest forgetfulness of the known fact that these principles have been solemnly cursed by POPE PIUS IX., and declared to be irreconcilable with the true faith." This is a monstrous lie. PIUS IX. has not cursed liberty of conscience and individual freedom, nor has he declared them to be irreconcilable with the true faith. This calumny of the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Otago Daily Times' has been denied and refuted a thousand times; and it cannot be supposed that any one deemed capable of writing for a daily newspaper is ignorant of the fact. At this moment such ignorance is impossible. Every newspaper man has read all the literature of the recent controversy provoked by Mr. GLADSTONE'S Expostulation: and, surely, Dr. NEWMAN'S replies have been attentively studied by all. The 'Daily Times' correspondent must, therefore, have read the subjoined passage from this gifted writer in answer to Mr. GLADSTONE—viz.: "When men advocate the rights of conscience, they in no sense mean the rights of the Creator, nor the duty to Him in thought and deed, of the creature; but the right of thinking, speaking, writing and acting, according to their judgment or their humour, without any thought of God at all. They do not even pretend to go by any moral rule, but they demand what they think is an Englishman's prerogative, to be his own master in all things, and to profess what he pleases, asking no one's leave, and accounting priest or preacher, speaker or writer, unutterably impertinent, who dares to say a word against his going to perdition, if he liked it, in his own way. Conscience has rights, because it has duties; but in this age, with a large portion of the public, it is the very right and freedom of conscience to dispense with conscience, to ignore a law-giver and a judge, to be independent of unseen obligations. It becomes a license to take up any or no religion, to take up this and that and let it go again, to go to church, to go to chapel, to boast of being above all religions, and to be an impartial critic of each of them. Conscience is a stern monitor, but in this century it has been superseded by a counterfeit, which the eighteen centuries prior to it never heard of and could not have mistaken for it, if they had. It is the right of self will." And it is this counterfeit called, by some writers, "liberty of conscience," that PIUS IX. has condemned, not real liberty of conscience.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE entertainment in aid of the Library Fund of the Juvenile Contingent, H.A.C.B.S., will be held on Thursday evening next in the schoolroom. Mr. Chas. Sykes will preside at the piano, and we hope to see a crowded house.

THE "unemployed" of Dunedin, in public meeting assembled, have resolved to send a petition to the Dunedin M.H.R.'s, asking them to use their influence to stop immigration from Great Britain.

TONGAREU has recently been very active, which has caused some speculation in scientific circles. The 'Post' assigns two plausible theories, one a determination that Iceland shall not outdo New Zealand in the matter of eruptions, and the other that the Maori giant being a strong anti-Provincialist, and disgusted at the dilatory action of Parliament *in re* abolition, is determined to take the matter into his own hands. But might not the hypothesis be hazarded that with land jobbings, miners' rights' swindling, Hall's mail service, and banking disclosures, his bowels are troubled for the future of the country. The theory we advance is, we submit, deserving of more weight than the other two, and we believe, will be accepted by our politicians.

It appeared during the late criminal sessions, that most of the Chinese in Otago are Buddhists, and believe in the transmigration of souls.

IN *Herbert v. the Otago Waste Lands Board*, in which the defendants moved to dissolve an *ex parte* injunction restraining defendants from dealing with certain deferred payment lands on the Heriot Hundreds, His Honor Mr. Justice Williams has given judgment. His Honor was "clearly" of opinion "that the plaintiff had no equity to come to this Court for an injunction, and that the injunction must be dissolved." So ends the case, the motion for attachment in which caused so much excitement, and under which Messrs Reid, Clark, and Bastings were to be "committed to the common gaol." However, if it is any consolation, as martyrs these gentlemen will doubtless bear "keeping" till some future time. Good men are rare, and we must preserve our land law reformers.

HIS HONOR the Superintendent of Otago is to be entertained at a banquet on his return from Wellington. At a meeting, at which the banquet was resolved on, it was agreed unanimously, "That while we admire Mr. Macandrew as a public man, we especially approve of his late action in relation to the Abolition Bill."

IT is the intention of a dozen of Auckland's best chess-players to take advantage of the Government offer of the free use of the wires after the session to challenge a dozen of the Dunedin players to a chess tournament by wire.

SIR GEORGE BOWEN'S "blowin'" tour is about drawing to a close. He leaves for his own dominion on December 8th next. Once more Victoria's proud vice-regal halls will resound to flowing words of sunny Greece, varied with egotistical gush of "What I saw in my travels." Sir Julius Vogel—we don't know if there is anything in the coincidence—is to return with him, and the same ship which brings to sorrowing Victoria its lost governor will bring to equally sorrowing New Zealand its once idolised financier.

THE chief political event of the week has been the evidence of Mr. Bridges, now of the National and formerly of the Bank of New Zealand, before the Public Accounts Committee. Mr. Bridges declared it to be his opinion that by some corrupt means the Government had been induced to give more for the Port Chalmers railway line than it was worth, and refused to be more specific unless indemnified. Subsequently, before the house, Mr. Bridges made a retraction, in which he said that he had since found his statements had been made on erroneous and insufficient grounds. This, however, was not considered satisfactory, and the matter is to be pushed, or at all events is to be apparently pushed further. We shall see.

THE 'Guardian' has numerous sub-leaders, verbose in dull prose, intermixed with stale poetical quotations, "lugged" in anyhow. These sub-leaders are almost as flat, fearful, and wonderful as those in the 'Daily Times' on municipal topics.

WHILE members of the Dunedin Harbor Board are agitating for honorariums, Rattray street wharf remains unlighted, and passengers arriving after dark run imminent risk of having limbs broken or being drowned. Surely this state of things should not be allowed to exist unremedied.

MESSRS ROBIN & Co., of the Octagon, have lately built a splendid llandau for a Dunedin gentleman. It is much admired, and, with the increase of wealth in the country and the spirit of social rivalry, will no doubt lead to others being built. As a work of entirely colonial industry it is deserving of high praise.

CERTAIN Green Island colliery proprietors, taking example apparently from the Harbor Board and the ballastmen, have waited on the Deputy Superintendent, urging that the sliding scale according to which coals are conveyed long distances be altered to a rate to be the same per mile over any number of miles. They were afraid, it was very evident, of competition from the "Real Mackay" and Kaitangata. His Honor plainly told them he thought the Government would not agree to their request.

IN Sardinia as well as in Corsica, feuds between families run high, and many of the members of these inimical houses, who live in the same small town, have not been seen to speak to each within the memory of man. Recently, however, the Bishops of Tempio and Ozieri brought the chiefs of the contending families in their dioceses together, and induced them to become friends in the presence of a vast multitude at the foot of the cross. Surely, it may well be said of these bishops, "Blessed are the peacemakers."

HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

H.A.C.B. SOCIETY.—We have been requested to publish the following paragraph which appeared in the Melbourne 'Advocate' of Saturday, September 25, 1875, signed "Tapley":—"I learn that the accounts of the Hibernian Society are not in a very satisfactory state. At the annual meeting held last March, no balance-sheet was submitted, and at the half-yearly meeting, held the other day, the balance-sheet was sent back for correction. This is not a very creditable state of things for the executive body of such a society, more especially as I learn that a good round sum was paid to a professional man to write up the books. If the officers of this body are incapable of preparing a proper balance-sheet, they should consider whether they are justified in receiving the moneys of the members."—The Auditor's reply is as follows: "To the Editor of the 'Advocate.' Dear Sir,—Your valued contributor, the occupant of the Easy Chair, has been cruelly hoaxed by the wily informant from whom he learnt 'that the accounts of the Hibernian Society are not in a very satisfactory state, and that at the half-yearly meeting held the other day the balance-sheet was sent back for correction.' I may, through the medium of your valuable journal be permitted to allay, if possible, any feeling of uneasiness that may have arisen in the mind of the 'occupant of the before specified piece of furniture,' by stating that after a careful and searching scrutiny of the accounts of the Hibernian Society for the past half-year, I find them in an eminently satisfactory condition, and may further inform your contributor that at the half-yearly meeting the balance-sheet was not referred back for correction, but for the purpose of having it re-written in a simpler form than that given to it by the professional Auditor to whom he refers as having been the recipient of 'a good round sum.' In a spirit of mild remonstrance "Tapley" advises the officers of the Hibernian Society 'to consider whether they are justified in receiving the money of members if they are incapable of preparing a proper balance-sheet.' The balance-sheet, now produced, is a sufficient comment on this. Might I, Sir, in conclusion, and in the same gentle spirit of gentle admonition, submit to the namesake of the immortal 'Mark,' of happy memory, that he should, before wielding his powerful pen on a subject with which he is obviously unacquainted, satisfy himself that the source from which he derives his inspiration is a reliable one. Trusting you will find space for this, I am, your obedient servant, M. LARKIN, one of the Auditors of the H.A.C.B.S."—"I concur with the above in every particular.—JOHN BUTLER, Melbourne, September 28, 1875."

THE JUVENILE CONTINGENT HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

RULES OF THE JUVENILE CONTINGENT.

Any branch may establish a Juvenile Contingent subject to these rules, to be called by the name of the branch by which it may be organised, and the officers of a branch shall have charge of the contingent thereof. The contingents shall consist exclusively of Roman Catholics, and shall be governed by the A. M. of the E. D. Districts and Branches.

The objects of the Contingents are to raise funds for the payment of the initiation fees of the members thereof, as members of the H.A.C.B.S., on arrival at the age of seventeen years, to foster and maintain the principles of the Society—to cherish the memory of the land of their fathers.

All moneys received on account of annual contributions shall be placed to the credit of the Contingents in the Incidental Fund of the branch to which they belong; and when any member of a Contingent is initiated as a member of the branch to which it belongs, the secretary shall pay the Sick and Funeral Funds the sum of ten shillings from the Incidental Fund. In case a juvenile is initiated in any other branch, the branch to which his contingent belongs shall pay the sum of one pound as his initiation fee.

The Contingents shall be under the authority and subject to the guidance of the officers of the branches to which they belong.

Each Contingent shall elect a President, Vice-President, Assistant Secretary, Warden, and Guardian, who shall hold office for six months, and the election shall be conducted as in a branch.

There shall be four meetings at least in a year. Contingents may meet once a month, if the branch thinks it necessary, at which the officers of the branch shall attend and assist in transacting the business.

Each member shall pay to the Secretary the sum of 2s 6d on his entering his name in the book, as his first year's contribution, and on or before twelve calendar months shall again pay a like amount, and so on for each year until his age is seventeen years, when he shall be entitled to join the branch by paying a sum that, when added to his contributions while in the Contingent, will make one pound two shillings and sixpence, and producing a certificate from the M.A. of sound health and constitution.

Any persons desirous of joining the Contingents shall be recommended by at least three members of the branch, who shall be responsible for his previous good conduct and fitness to become a member, and he shall be more than seven and less than seventeen years.

The regalia to be worn by the Contingent must be in strict conformity with the laws of the society, and similar to that worn by the officers and members of branches. Members shall be entitled to march in procession where the branch may attend in regalia.

Any member neglecting to attend the funerals of deceased members on two occasions shall be fined sixpence, and for a third offence he shall be suspended for twelve months.

HORSES' FEET IN SUMMER.—To prevent horses feet from scaling or cracking in summer, and enabling the shoes to be carried a longer time without injury, the French practice is to coat the hoofs once a week with an ointment composed of equal proportions of soft fat, yellow wax, linsed oil, Venice turpentine and Norway tar; the wax is melted separately before mixing.

THE REV. FATHER MOREAU.

THE Feilding correspondent of the 'Wanganui Herald,' writes:—"The Rev. D. Moreau, Catholic Priest, paid Feilding a visit on Thursday last, and remained until this morning, when he left for his fixed home at Otaki. His well-known energy in the cause of truth has made him appreciated by all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and although now in his sixty-third year, he is stopped neither by flood nor storm when on his mission of love, and for the past thirty-three years he has unremittingly, I am told, travelled over the length and breadth of New Zealand, to preach, and to teach peace and good will towards men, not only to the white man, but amongst the savage tribes of natives who in days past infested the land. This is a man whose life has indeed been devoted to the service of the Most High, and although I differ with him indeed in religious views, I always feel delighted at his visits.

"To sit by a good log fire of a cold night, and enjoy the treat the priest is certain to give in repeating the various scenes he has been witness to; his struggles to reach the habitation of man, after days in the bush, almost starving, and finest of all, to hear him tell how delighted certain Maoris became when he (the priest) had followed the example of St. Patrick, and by the illustration of the leaves of the trefoil, showed the poor heathens the symbol of the Holy Trinity.

"Father Moreau officiated at Mass and Sunday school yesterday in the dining-room of Plummer's Accommodation House, and, as he has got a gift of a section from the Corporation, you may depend he will not be long without a church."

The following story, by Father Moreau, is told by the same correspondent, and will be read with interest in Otago:—"Perhaps most of you have read or heard of that gang of bad men, three of whom were hanged at Nelson for many murders. Their names were Burgess, Kelly, Levy, and Sullivan, the latter of whom is in Melbourne Gaol, and there likely to remain. Well, these men did settle in what manner I was to be murdered and buried; and I listening to them all the time! I had been but a short time in Dunedin when the gold diggings were opened on the Dunstan, and my Bishop ordered me to go up at once. You must know the track was bad and heavy, and the way long; but there were plenty of 'swagmen' for company, all bound for 'the diggings,' so that I wanted not for food on the route upwards. I stayed at the Dunstan about two months before I set out on my return to Dunedin, this time alone. About three days' journey from Dunedin, at noon, I laid down to rest, and fell into a quiet sleep, from which I was aroused by voices near me arranging the mode of my murder and burial. I was indeed frightened, but in an instant I remembered the words of the Lord, 'That whose putteth his trust in him need have no fear of the wicked man.' So I got up from the ground and walked up to these men, who lay in wait a few yards from me—but not without a slight trembling—and looking up suddenly said, 'Good day to you, men.' They touched their hats, all but the Jew, and replied, 'Good day, your reverence.' So you see God did not desert me in the hour of trial, nor will he fail anyone who trusts Him sincerely. Whilst Sullivan was confined in Dunedin Prison the priest visited the Roman Catholic inmates, and a mutual recognition and explanation took place. Sullivan stated that he alone prevented the other three from murdering the holy father: 'For, although I have spilt blood like rain, thank God the death of a priest is not on my head.' Who can tell that this man, murderer though he be of the worst type, may not ere this, in his secret heart, have repented his sins?"

THE AUCKLAND PRESS ON FATHER PAUL'S CASE.

(Star, Sept. 18.)

THE furniture and effects belonging to Rev. Father Paul, of Onehunga, which some time since were seized under the Education Act for non-payment of the education rate which the rev. gentleman resisted, were sold yesterday by Messrs. Cochrane and Son at their Fort street mart. It was intended by Father Paul's friends to have bought in the articles of furniture and replaced them, but the sale has caused so much excitement, that the bidding was far in excess of the upset prices, and consequently the goods fell into the hands of others. We understand, however, that the purchasers intend to give them back to the Rev. Father Paul, if he can be induced to accept them.

(Daily Southern Cross, Sept. 18.)

Yesterday the Rev. Father Paul, of Onehunga, was made to feel the strength of the Provincial Poll Tax screw, which was tightened upon him by a process issued by Mr. R. B. Lusk. Some time ago we intimated that a portion of the rev. gentleman's furniture had been seized by the Provincial authorities, and taken to an auction mart in town. Yesterday the furniture was sold, and Father Paul was made another victim to this iniquitous poll-tax.

(Auckland Echo.)

Father Paul's furniture was sold yesterday by order of the bailiff to satisfy the demands of the iniquitous POLL-TAX! This is the second clergyman who, from conscientious scruples, has declined to pay this odious tax, and we can well understand, in the case of this gentleman, his reluctance to do so. In the name of good government we thank him for having put on record his testimony to the insolent tyranny of Provincialism. The people of Auckland owe Father Paul and the Rev. Mr. Wallis a lasting debt of gratitude. They have shown unmistakably enough that the indignation this provincial poll-tax has given rise to in the community does not spring from an impatience of taxation, but from conviction of injustice and wrong. And in the case of Father Paul this is eminently so. His people are not only called upon to contribute to a system of education which their consciences will not allow them to use, but they provide most liberally of their private means to the support of education in their schools. At Onehunga, for instance, the very gentleman whose furniture was sold to-day,

in satisfaction for the Education rate, has himself expended a large sum of money, not less than £2000 probably, in Onehunga, on educational purposes, and the educational establishment which he has created and fostered, and which has been free to Catholic and Protestant alike, is a credit and ornament, both in its results and in its maintenance, to which the Government school of the district will not compare. We cannot wonder that Father Paul has placed on record his feeling of the wrong done by the infamous Education Act, of the Auckland Provincial Council, to his co-religionists. It is in their case simply a refinement in the present age of the gross religious persecuting Acts which disgraced the Statute Book of Great Britain before Catholic Emancipation swept them away, we had hoped for ever in an English-speaking community.

(Echo, Sept. 6.)

Another sufferer for conscience sake has been sacrificed to the moloch of Provincialism. The furniture of the Rev. Father Paul was seized to-day at Onehunga, and sent to Messrs Cochrane and Son's Auction Room to satisfy the demands of the most hateful and unjust tax that ever disgraced a legislature, conducted under the pretence of representative government. The worst autocratic despotic government that ever rode rough-shod over a down-trodden people could never have devised a more unjust and cruelly oppressive class tax than that which for three years has disgraced the statute-book of the Auckland Provincial Council, and has been the grave, as it should be, of more than one political reputation. All honor to such men as Father Paul and Dr. Wallis, who throw themselves into the gap and give the weight of their position to the protest of the working-classes against this cruel law! All honor to the men of the people who suffer martyrdom of imprisonment in Mount Eden gaol sooner than temporise with the spoilers of the hard-earned savings of the working-man. Talk of the robber-ring of Hawke's Bay land jobbers; of Coomandel scrip scandals; of Piako swamp jobs; what are these compared with the robber-ring that in a Legislative Assembly could quietly throw out every proposal that would have graduated the scale of rate imposed upon the ratepayers according to their ability to pay, and fixed instead an arbitrary uniform rate on rich and poor alike; on the man who draws dividends and income as surely as the days come round, and on the working-man who earns every penny of his wages with sweat and toil, and often, as in the past hard winter, has been thankful if he could obtain three days work out of six. What robber-ring so guilty as the weak and culpable peace-loving Executive that had not the manliness to refuse such an amendment to their Bill and nail their colors to the mast. Yet these are the political fledgelings who would be the chosen leaders of Israel, and by fluent speech and face of brass, and by shrill falsetto scream palm off their commonplace figures upon excited meetings. Out upon such leaders. By their fruits ye shall know them, and one of these fruits, a bitter fruit to the lips of the people, is the Auckland poll-tax. As we have said, the Rev. Father Paul is the last victim of this tax, but we very much mistake the feeling of his friends and of the public if either the rev. gentleman will be allowed to suffer the loss, or if the occasion will be allowed to pass by without some public expression of opinion on the matter.

NEW ZEALAND AND ITS CIVILISATION.

We take the following from an American exchange. There is a proverb about going abroad to hear news, and we must confess that this is the first time we learned that this colony has a "Surveyor-General."

Mr. J. H. Baker of the Southern Province, Otago, in New Zealand, is registered at the Planters' House. He is making the trip round the world, having shipped by way of San Francisco, and goes to London before returning. Mr. Baker's position is similar to that of Surveyor-General of the Public Lands in the United States, and he has from forty to fifty assistants under his supervision. In addition to sectionizing the public lands, he is charged also with laying out roads, and of making a complete topography of the country. It is curious to compare the rapid strides in civilisation, wealth and population and progressive improvements, made in this barbarian island, which embraces a territory larger than Great Britain, since Captain Cook visited it, one hundred years ago. It then contained a population of cannibals numbering 100,000. The natives have dwindled down to about 30,000, the decrease among them being more rapid than among our American Indians. None of the British colonies have increased in population more rapidly during the last ten years than New Zealand. Its population has risen within that period, from 104,043 to 205,946. A steady stream of population has been pouring in for several years, and that stream was never so broad and deep as during the present year. Yet labor of all kinds was never in such brisk demand, and it commands a liberal remuneration. During the year 1874, nearly 56,000 emigrants were landed, and a very large proportion of these were consigned to the province of Otago. Nevertheless, so great is the scarcity of labor that some public baths which the Town Council of Port-Chalmers had determined on constructing, cannot be proceeded with, owing to the want of hands. The exports of the country last year were \$32,408,435, and the revenue \$13,765,905. The great staple of export is wool, the value shipped last year amounting to \$15,900,000. Some of the mountains which form the backbone of the island have a height of over 14,000 feet, and their tops are capped with snow all the year round. The shepherds who attend the flocks of sheep along the slope of the mountains, distant from human habitations, subsist on raw oatmeal which they mix with water and drink as a gruel. The great terror to the sheep raiser is not the wolf, as in Missouri, but the wild hogs, the descendants of the swine left on the island by Captain Cook. These hogs devour the lambs, and have increased in such numbers that Government pays sixpence a head for their destruction. When Captain Cook visited the island he found,

according to Forster, only native quadrupeds, all of which have nearly become extinct. These were the native dog, which was eaten before the missionary arrived, the rat, the bat, and the sea-lion. Mr. Baker states that during a residence in the country of seventeen years he saw only one native rat, the rest were derived from the imported vermin. With regard to the natives, the last missionary eaten by them was about ten years ago. In the olden times the natives subsisted on human flesh. There being no native beasts the want during the rigors of winter had to be supplied by their victims taken in war. Notwithstanding their proclivity to eat their own people or an occasional Englishman, it yet appears they have, on the whole, fared better from the Government than our aborigines. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, who visited New Zealand in 1866, said of the natives: "We recognise the claim of a handful of natives to the soil of a country as large as Great Britain, of not one-hundredth part of which had they ever made the smallest use; and disregarding the fact that our occupation of the coast was what gave the land its value, we have insisted on buying every acre from the tribe." The English keep faith with these "pets" of the country, and have no trouble with them. Wellington is the capital of all the provinces of New Zealand, where the Governor resides. The capital of the province of Otago is Dunedin, a finely-built city of 25,000 inhabitants. It has a university, churches of various denominations, two theatres, two daily newspapers, club-houses, and all the concomitants of a metropolitan city. New Zealand has 2,389 miles of telegraph wires, and a regular line of steamers connects it with the rest of the world.

A WRINKLE FOR MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

A SUCCESSFUL expedient on the part of the committee of the Ararat Mechanics' Institute to increase the funds is thus noticed by the 'Pleasant Creek News':—"Some of the heterodox—of whom, strange to say, a majority of literary institute supporters may always be found to be composed—conceived the idea of moving in the matter of obtaining the permission to visit the library on Sunday afternoons. When the matter was first discussed it was noticed that several enthusiastic supporters of the obligations of the Puritan Sabbath paid their pounds to be allowed to vote. Seizing on this idea, the matter was promptly postponed for a time, and in anticipation of the next struggle, a vast number of churchgoers, who had previously been unacquainted with the interior of the building, subscribed, and received power to vote. A similar effort was made on the other side and the debate was resumed. This was on Friday the 9th instant. The matter might have been settled then if pushed to a division, but this would have been killing the golden-egged goose. Consequent on the suggestion of one of the debaters, the matter was postponed for one week, and it was discreetly intimated through the Press that the innovators had a large majority. During the ensuing seven days the clerical drum beat to arms. Churchmen and Dissenters, Calvinists and Arminians, Baptists and Pædo-baptists, rallied their forces and brought an overwhelming number of adherents to the vote, and a corresponding amount of cash to the Institute's exchequer. Last Friday the subscribers met again, and then one would have thought all was over. But he who did this would have little conception of the shrewdness of our Ararat neighbours. After a stormy evening the debate was a third time adjourned for a week, and will once more be resumed next Friday. This time, however, the Press statement is that the orthodox have the best of it. During the present week, therefore, the heterodox will make a special effort. All shades of free-thought, from half-fledged Unitarian to the awiters of the magnetic wave, will be egged on to hand in their names—and pounds. Similar work goes on on the other side, and if the good fight be continued only a few more weeks, all Ararat will subscribe, and the year's receipts be sufficient to cover all the required expenditure. Meanwhile the energetic secretary, with a knowing look, enrols the sectaries and banks their cash, while the committee men, like a coterie of literary Tommy Dodds, smile blandly at each other, sure of winning in the end, no matter which side of the coin comes uppermost."

BISHOP REDWOOD AT BULLS.

[CORRESPONDENT 'WANGANUI HERALD'.]

THE visit of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Roman Catholic Bishop of Wellington, is a subject which my pen longs to dwell on, as being the first visit of His Lordship to Bulls, and one which was recognised by many, I could almost say all of the settlers, as a day of general reconciliation and congratulation, a day of welcome to a New Zealand born brother and dignitary of the Catholic Christian Church, a day on which people of all creeds, and probably all countries, assembled together to do honor to a countryman, with whom they could either agree or differ, but could only admire, and many I know full well to love. His Lordship drove here in a little buggy, and owing to the wretched, nay impassable state of the road to the Chapel, had to dismount and walk, a considerable crowd following in his wake, and waiting outside the building until the investiture of the robes and an inspection of the Chapel had taken place. This occupied some few minutes, when the doors being opened His Lordship delivered a most eloquent address, especially paying a tribute of thanks and affection to those who by their subscriptions had helped to raise so worthy a building for their worship. His Lordship then alluded to the littleness of life on this earth, compared with the immensity of its immenseness in the future, and in the most perfect language described our life here allegorically as the flutter of a little bird in flying from tree to tree. After dining at Mr. McArthur's his Lordship was presented with an address by Messrs. Bull and McLean, and was interviewed by many of the surrounding townspeople, after which he took his departure with Father Kirk, who had accompanied him, for Wanganui.

THE FLIGHT OF MISSOURI LOCUSTS.

(Oregon, Holt County Mo., June 18, Correspondence 'Chicago Tribune.')

To give you some idea of the locust plague, let me describe briefly their flights. Eleven days ago they began to pass here overhead. They begin to rise about 9 o'clock, and by 10 they are nearly all on the wing. They go as the wind drives them. Excepting one day, when we had a wind from the north, their flight has been from the south northerly. Looking up, at any time between the hours of ten and four, towards the sun, they may be seen passing like large snow flakes, rapidly as their wings and the wind can make them. By a large spy-glass I judge the swarm to be about half a mile deep. And And so they go, day after day. By night they settle down. On the evening of the day before yesterday, we concluded the swarms were about exhausted, as not nearly so many had passed during that afternoon, and we congratulated ourselves on possible future exemption. But yesterday the air was again full of them; and last evening, about six miles north of this, they came down in a line extending all across the country in such tremendous clouds as to frighten people. Many persons that were out ran in-doors, fearing lest they might be smothered. A gentleman, Judge Russell, who was riding along, said that for some time he regarded it as a vast storm-cloud coming down over the whole land, and the sound was said by one to resemble that made by a locomotive and long train of cars. Now, to-day, with a southeast wind, the air is again filled with them, flying to the north-west.

Just think, then, that, as they fly with an average velocity of 15 miles per hour, and the width of the swarm is not less than 30 to 72 miles, and that this is now the sixtieth hour of a continuous northerly flight, and the swarm is at least half a mile deep, with the locusts not over four inches apart from each other in any direction—just think, I say, what numbers of them are here. They are the very same kind as described in the agricultural report for 1862 that many years ago afflicted Lancaster county, Pa. There is no mystery or peculiarity about these. An accidental chance then favoured their over-production there, just as circumstances out West on these plains is always favouring them in some places, so that occasionally they are over-produced, swarm off, lay eggs, and die. These eggs being laid in the fall late, do not hatch till spring, and thus come such myriads of them as now. But one might imagine that their leader, if they have one, weeping, like another Xerxes at the mortality of his followers, for those now hatched and flying will deposit their eggs in such mistime that they must be all hatched in late October, and all perish during the winter. This lot will come to an end soon after laying its eggs.

MUSICAL FISHES:

THERE is some truth in every fiction it is said; and as a proof of this, we remark that the story of the sirens, or mermaids, who charmed ancient mariners with their liquid melodies, is not without a grain of fact. Musical notes, linked together like the tones of an Æolian harp, do issue from the sea at certain seasons and in certain places. But it is actual fishes and mollusks, not mythical mermaids, that emit them.

It is stated, in an article by Mr. John C. Galton on the song of fishes, that fifty-two out of more than three thousand species of fishes are known to produce sound. The attention of but few observers has been called to the subject, and therefore only a scant measure of facts bearing upon it has been elicited. Sir J. Emerson Tennant, late Governor of Ceylon, has given an interesting account of his investigation into the matter when at Batticaloa, a place on the east coast of the island. He had heard it stated by fishermen that two species of mollusk, known by the Tamil name of *oorie cooleero crado*, or the crying shell, inhabited a neighboring lake, and during the dry season, when the water was low, produced sounds resembling the faint, sweet notes of the wind-harp. Proceeding to the spot, Sir E. Tennant took a boat, and, rowing on the lake by moonlight, had the pleasure of listening to the strange tones coming from the element on which he was floating. "They came up from the water," he says, "like the gentle thrill of a musical chord, or the faint vibration of a wine-glass when its rim is rubbed by a moistened finger. It was not one sustained note, but a multitude of tiny sounds, each clear and distinct in itself; the sweetest treble mingled with the lowest bass. On applying the ear to the wood-work of the boat, the vibration was greatly increased in volume." The sounds could be localised, and were confined to particular points in the lake—thus giving color to the statement of the fishermen that they were produced by mollusks, and not by fishes.

Similar sounds have been heard in the harbor of Bombay, and are alleged to proceed from a species of fish closely resembling in size and shape the fresh-water perch of Northern Europe. These sounds are described as "like the protracted booming of a distant bell, the dying cadence of an Æolian harp, the note of pitch-pipe or pitch-fork," or any other prolonged musical tone. They arose from the surface of the water in all directions, and were of equal strength wherever heard—showing they were emitted by singers capable of locomotion.

RESULTS OF THE SMALL-POX IN ATHENRY.—Mr. Meldon, M.P., has written to the 'Times' with reference to a statement in the recent letter of "M.P." on the small-pox epidemic in Athenry. He denies that there is any panic among the people on account of the small-pox. He says—"It is true that the magistrates of the county, the poor-law guardians, and the gentry avoid the town, that service is no longer held in the Protestant church, that no petty sessions court has been held at Athenry during the past three months." He adds, however, that the poor people in the town, though deserted in their need by those who ought to have encouraged them, show the same amount of courage and charity as in emergency has ever been shown by the people of Ireland.

PURSUIT OF WEALTH.

It is not surprising that our young men become easily inflamed with an inordinate desire for property. They see its power in the world; that wealth can hire the strong, retain the learned, and secure honor, or at least place, in society. Hence pride seeks money, to give it elevation; vanity seeks it, to attract the admiration and excite the envy of others; and avarice seeks it, to fall down and worship it.

Money itself is good; in the words of Solomon, "It answereth all things;" not only luxury, but comfort, convenience, necessity demand it. And yet the acquisition of it is beset with moral perils. In our insane eagerness to be rich, we delude ourselves with the idea that gold can fill and satisfy the soul. We regard no calamity so great as pecuniary want. The boy has his money-box, and he learns to hoard as he learns to speak. "The chief end of man," he is taught, is to make a good bargain. He is fired with a passion to set up in business for himself prematurely, and to rush into every path that seems to open into a boundless accumulation of wealth.

Two tempters stand before the young man, and beckon him to follow them. First, a reckless speculation. Under this influence, men are ready to invest their all in projects, the greater portion of which are chimerical. Bales of goods and risks of commissions are staked at the table; and even many kinds of business, once followed with honesty, moderation, and a healthy success, are now pursued as games of chance. Not a few merchants thus spread out their business till it gets beyond their control; they over-buy goods; they live beyond their means, trusting that at last everything will come right. So eager are they for all possible investments, that, as one said, "If it were proposed to build a bridge to Tophet, the shares would readily be taken up." But soon every mercantile project so founded totters to its fall, and great is the fall thereof.

Others, in their passion for sudden accumulation, practise secret frauds, and imagine that there is no harm in them, so long as they are undetected. But in vain will they cover up their transgression, for God sees it to the very bottom; and let them not hope to keep it always from man.

In the long web of events, "be sure your sin will find you out." He who is carrying on a course of latent corruption and dishonesty—be he engaged in some mammoth speculation, or involved only in some lesser private transactions—is sailing in a ship like that fabled one of old, which comes ever nearer and nearer to a magnetic mountain, that will at last draw every nail out of it, and scatter its timbers to the waves. Faith in God and all trust in man will eventually be lost, and he will get no reward for his guilt. The winds will sigh forth his iniquity; and "a beam will come out of the wall," to convict and smite him.

Better the noble resolution of Franklin. "My years roll round," said he, writing to his honored mother, in early manhood, "and the last will come, when I had rather have it said 'he lived usefully,' than that 'he died rich.'"—Young Crusader.

MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE London 'Tablet' republishes a letter from the Very Rev. Father Benoit, in reference to the negro mission in the United States, in which he says:—

The work promises to be a most fruitful one. Out of the four or five millions of negroes in the United States, a number were baptized Catholics, but they have been scattered and neglected to a great extent since their emancipation. Many of those who attend Baptist and Methodist chapels feel that something more is wanting than "shouting and hollering" in order to become good Christians; and they are under a vague impression that this is to be found in the Catholic Church.

In order to bring him from his present extravagant worship to the quiet practices of the Catholic faith, much patience will be needed. Sometime ago one of these strong-built sons of Africa attended a camp meeting, and when brought to a boiling pitch of fervor, he darted off, with his head bent down, at his fullest speed whithersoever the spirit would take him. He came in contact with a mule that was standing quietly on the roadside, and knocked it clean over. In rushing onwards, he dashed against a hickory tree, which, however, stood its ground better than the mule. So he rebounded backward. His skull was not broken, for he was blessed with a thick one, but the stubborn tree brought his erratic devotions to an end.

The "Catholic Review," of Brooklyn, has the following on our treatment of the Indians. It is sad to think of the millions of noble lives, and the millions of money that could have been saved by transferring all the Indians to the care of Catholic missions, and which, by neglect in so doing, have been lost:—

These Indians (the Sioux) are yet savages in spite of the fact that they have been assigned to a Christian society, no effort having been made to Christianize or civilize them, if we except the visits, few in number, and only in journeying through their country, of Father de Smet. The truth is they respect only the Black Robe. It will be remembered that when General Custer made his famous expedition to the Black Hills (the country which they are now asked to cede) he was fought nearly the whole distance by these people, yet when about to commence his return, there appeared a solitary priest who had driven in a buggy the entire route, unmolested.

But as the Government will not recognise the readiest means to render these tribes of Brule, Ogallala, Minneconjou, and Sans Arc Sioux, and the Northern Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, peaceable, that is, by establishing a Catholic mission and manual labor-school among them, they are bound to treat them in such a way as will prevent an open, disastrous, and expensive war.

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

WHEN the present power and social and moral influence of the Catholic Church in England is considered it seems impossible that the following description of Catholicity in England one hundred years, or fifty years ago, could have been accurate. Yet it is a plain account of it from the pen of Dr. Newman:—

"The Roman Catholics,"—not a sect, not even an interest, as men conceived it; not a body, however small, representative of the great communion abroad—but a mere handful of individuals, who might be counted like the pebbles and *detritus* of the great deluge, and who, forsooth, merely happened to retain a creed which, in its day indeed, was the profession of a Church. Here, a set of poor Irishmen, coming and going at harvest time, or a colony of them lodged in a miserable quarter of the vast metropolis. There, perhaps, an elderly person seen walking in the streets, grave and solitary, and strange, though noble in bearing, and said to be of good family, and a "Roman Catholic." An old fashioned house of gloomy appearance, closed in with high walls, with an iron gate and yews, and the report attaching to it that "Roman Catholics" lived there; but who they were, or what they did, or what was meant by calling them Roman Catholics, no one could tell—though it had an unpleasant sound, and told of form and superstition. And then, perhaps, as we went to and fro, looking with a boy's curious eyes through the great city, we might come to-day upon some Moravian Chapel or Quaker's meeting-house, and to-morrow on a chapel of the "Roman Catholics," but, nothing was to be gathered from it, except that there were lights burning there, and some boys in white, swinging censers; and what it all meant could only be learned from books, from Protestant histories and sermons, and they did not report well of the "Roman Catholics, but on the contrary, deposed that they once had power and had abused it. And then again we might on one occasion, hear it pointedly put out by some literary man, as the result of his careful investigation, and as a recondite point for information, which few knew; that there was this difference between the Roman Catholics of England and the Roman Catholics of Ireland, that the latter had their Bishops, and the former were governed by four officials called Vicars-Apostolic.

ITALIAN SEA AND SKY.

It is not always easy, when one stands upon the highlands which encircle the Piano de Sorrento, in some conditions of the atmosphere, to tell where the sea ends, and the sky begins. It seems practicable, at such times, for one to take ship, and sail up into heaven. I have often, indeed, seen white sails climbing up there, and fishing-boats, at secure anchor, I suppose, riding apparently like balloons in the bazy air. Sea and air and land here are all kin, I suspect, and have certain immaterial qualities in common. The contours of the shores, and the outlines of the hills are as graceful as the mobile waves; and if there is anywhere ruggedness and sharpness, the atmosphere throws a friendly veil over it, and tones all that is inharmonious into the repose of beauty. The atmosphere is really something more than a medium; it is a drapery, woven, one could affirm, with colours, or dipped in Oriental dyes. One might account thus for the prismatic colours I have often seen on the horizon at noon, when the sun was pouring down floods of clear, golden light. The simple light here, if one could ever represent it by pen, pencil, or brush, would draw the world hither to bathe in it. It is not thin sunshine, but a royal profusion, a golden substance, a transforming quality, a vesture of splendour for all these Mediterranean shores. The most comprehensive idea of Sorrento and the great plain on which it stands, embedded almost out of sight in foliage, we obtained one day from our boat, as we put out round the Capo di Sorrento, and stood away from Capri. There was not wind enough for sails; but there were chopping waves, and swell enough to toss us about, and to produce bright flashes of light far out to sea. The red-shirted rowers silently bent to their long sweeps; and I lay in the tossing bow, and studied the high receding shore. The picture is simple—a precipice of rock or earth, faced with masonry in spots, almost of uniform height from point to point of the little bay, except where a deep gorge has split the rock, and comes to the sea, forming a cove, where a cluster of rude buildings is likely to gather. Along the precipice which now juts and now recedes a little, are villas, hotels, old convents, gardens, and groves. I can see steps and galleries cut in the face of the cliff, and caves and caverns, natural and artificial; for one can cut this tufa with a knife; and it would hardly seem preposterous to attempt to dig out a cool, roomy mansion in this rocky front with a spade.—"Saunterings," by Warner.

CATHOLICITY IN ITALY.

The English papers have all something to say in reference to the state of Catholicity in Italy. They seem perplexed that Italy does not adopt the same law as Germany.

The 'Telegraph' says:—"The truth is that the great mass of the Italians find such spiritual aspirations as they possess fully satisfied by the creed of Rome. Their faith may be very feeble, their devotion to the Church of the lightest kind. But such as it is they are content therewith, and want no other. The controversy between the Government of Italy and the Papacy can never be estimated at its true value unless the truth is kept in view that the Italians, as a nation, have no wish, or thought of establishing a Church of their own. They may drift away from Catholicism but they do not, therefore, drift into Protestantism.

The London 'Times' says—"Positive hatred of religion or of its priests, is a feeling altogether foreign to the Italian nature. Many did dislike the Papacy so long as they thought it stood in the way of national unity, but their hostility was purely political. All attempts to turn their animosity into a Protestant channel have failed, and now that the Temporal Power is gone it is only an aggressive minority that keeps up the old cries against the Papal See.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THE Cork 'Examiner,' speaking of the usual assaults made on the Catholic Church at Bible Society meetings, says:

"Not only has the Church been the depository and guardian of the Bible during what were called the Dark Ages, but she is its sole defender in these enlightened times. It is amongst the creed of those assembled on the platform of the Protestant Hall its most dangerous enemies are found. It certainly is not the Catholic Church which produces Colensos or Tyndalls; it is not the Catholic Church which impugns biblical authority or denies its inspiration; it is not the Catholic Church which has decreed that it is a clumsy, old-fashioned instrument, which needs refurbishing by the superior hands of the present day; it is not the Catholic Church which has deemed it desirable to alter the attributes which the inspired volume has hitherto given to the Holy Ghost. The Church has, indeed and truly, revered the Bible. It has not held that it is to share with *Aesop's Fables* or the First Book of the National Schools the honor of being the primer for children. But it has guarded it as the chief depository of faith, and as the testament in which was bequeathed its own authority to enlighten and guide mankind."

THE SOLDIERY OF THE CROSS.

A GERMAN journal has recently given in round numbers the statistics of the monks and nuns scattered in the Catholic convents over the globe. To some of our pious sectaries they will be astounding. They will cry aloud with a wail like the widows of Asher, how many idle mouths devour the produce of the hard-working children of toil. Monks and nuns are all "lazy," all "unproductive" in their eyes. The assertion formed one of Victor Emmanuel's reasons for despoiling the convents of Italy but the other day, and Protestant zealots of Europe shouted out, "served them right," when they were turned out on the streets of Rome and Palermo and Milan, without bread or roof to shelter them.

Now here are the figures in a rough sketch made by the journal, to which we refer: There are 310,000 religious in all, of whom 120,000 are monks and 190,000 are nuns.—[Numbers of the several orders given.]—It is a very common thing amongst the foes of our faith to tell us that these are "drones," "useless mouths feeding on the industry of society." British Ministers of State made use of such an argument to justify the invasion of the Pope's territories. "The crowd of monastics injured the progress of the people." Continental infidels repeated the cry. Over the world the sectary and scorner raise it with equal fervor. Of course, they forget or ignore the works that are done by the religious in the Catholic Church. They forget the hospitals they tend, the schools where they teach, the poor whom they support by their charity, charities of their own giving, or of their begging from others. They assail them, still, and will assail them as always as "lazy monks," "idle nuns," and they say that these 310,000 useless mouths prey upon the community. An eloquent priest of the Society of Jesus, in France, lately answered that. "Yes," he said, "these useless mouths open every instant to pray, or to preach, to teach, to console the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate, to bless the sinner who repents, and to open Heaven to the dying. These are 310,000 mouths which never open to return to the world the impieties and the columns of scandals with which the pages of the press are so richly furnished. These are 310,000 mouths which open, not in the saloon, in the tavern, nor at the corner of the street. What useless mouths for the newspaper or the 'Police Gazette?' There is a good deal worth memory in this lesson, and in this contemplation of the ranks of the Soldiery of the Cross.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

A BATH IN THE DEAD SEA.—Mr. C. A. Kingsbury writes as follows in 'Forest and Stream' of a bath in the Dead Sea:—"Reaching at last this most remarkable of all the seas and lakes on our globe, we prepared to take a bath—and such a bath I can hardly expect ever to take again. I had previously bathed in numerous seas, lakes, and rivers, but never did I enjoy such a bath as this. The specific gravity of the water is such from its holding in solution so large a proportion of salt (26½ per cent.) that one floats upon its surface like a cork. At the time there was only a gentle ripple upon the sea, and being a good swimmer I at once struck out into deep water. I soon found that I could not only swim and float with wonderful ease, but that I could actually walk in the water, sinking only to the arm-pits. Discovering this fact, I made for the shore, and taking Dr. C., one of our party, who could not swim, by the hand, led him into the sea where the water was many fathoms deep. At first he was quite reluctant to follow me, but he soon gained confidence on finding there was no danger of sinking, and he enjoyed the novel bath as much as if he had been an expert swimmer. Should the bather allow the water to get into his eyes or mouth, he would suffer considerable abatement in his enjoyment on account of its extremely salt, bitter, and irritating nature. No fish can live in the sea; but various kinds of ducks abound here at certain seasons of the year. The water was as clear as ordinary sea-water; its temperature was agreeable, and it has an oily feeling, and altogether its action on the surface of the body was such as to develop those pleasurable sensations pertaining to the sense of touch, accompanied by the most delightful exhilaration. Of all the baths in the world, give me a bath in the Dead Sea."

ADVICE TO YOUNG LAWYERS.—Judge Underwood of Rome, Kentucky, said to four young lawyers who had just passed an examination in his court: "Young gentlemen, I want to say a thing or two to you. You have passed as good an examination as usual, perhaps

better: and you don't know anything. Like those young fellows just back from their graduation college, you think you know a great deal. This is a great mistake. If you ever get to be of any account you will be surprised at your present ignorance. Don't be too big for your breeches. Go round to the justices' courts. Try to learn something. Don't be afraid. Set off upon a high key. You will, no doubt, speak a great deal of nonsense, but you will have one consolation, nobody will know it. The great mass of mankind take sound for sense. Never mind about your case—pitch in. You are about as apt to win as lose. Don't be ashamed of the wise-looking justice. He don't know a thing. He is a dead beat on knowledge. Stand to your rack, fodder or no fodder, and you will see daylight after a while. The community generally supposes that you will be rascals. There is no absolute necessity that you should. You may be smart without being tricky. Lawyers ought to be gentlemen. Some of them don't come up to the standard, and are a disgrace to the fraternity. They know more than any other race, generally, and not much in particular. They don't know anything about sandstones, carboniferous periods and ancient land animals known as fossils. Men that make out they know a great deal on these subject they don't know much. They are ancient land animals themselves, and will ultimately be fossils. You are dismissed with the sincere hope of the court that you will not make asses of yourselves."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

FLESH WOUNDS.—Every person should know how to treat a flesh wound. Everyone is liable to be placed in circumstances away from surgical aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend, or a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound within the hands, and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a painful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a minute or two the pain will be allayed, and the recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in smoke fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others, with like result. Recently, one of my men had a finger-nail torn off by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful, as was to be expected. Held in sugar smoke twenty minutes, pain ceased and promised speedy recovery."

HOW OFTEN MAY WE EAT?—If a person eats twice or thrice a day, at regular periods, the gastric juice is secreted by the stomach to digest the food it has received. If, while the food is being digested, more food is introduced into the stomach, digestion, in relation to the food already in the stomach, is arrested. For instance, a person takes in the morning a piece of bread and several potatoes; now, it will take about three hours for the stomach to dispose of that food. Suppose the person, about an hour after eating this food, takes a piece of bread and an apple or two, what would happen? The digestion that was going on in the stomach would immediately stop, and not be resumed until the food that was received last was brought into the condition of the first. Suppose he took food every hour, what would be the consequence? The stomach would become prematurely worn-out, and could do nothing perfectly—working all the time without rest. But if the person possessed a good constitution and a large amount of vital power, he would not feel, at first, this drain upon his system, but sooner or later he would have to pay the penalty of outraged nature. Some persons have an enormous amount of vitality—good constitutions. It is said of these persons nothing hurts them; they can eat and drink anything with impunity. This is a fatal mistake.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH.—First, keep cool; second, eat regularly and slowly; third, maintain regular bodily habits; fourth, take early and very light suppers—or, better still, none at all; fifth, keep a clean skin; sixth, get plenty of sleep at night; seventh, keep cheerful and respectable company; eighth, keep out of debt; ninth, don't set your mind on things you don't need; tenth, mind your own business; eleventh, don't set up to be a "sharp" of any kind; twelfth, subdue curiosity.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

(Registered under the Friendly Societies Act of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, and South Australia),
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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, Onehunga, Otahuhu, Auckland, Napier, Akaroa, Lyttelton, Grahamstown and Nelson.

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George street, next Scoble's Boot Warehouse.
Builders' Ironmongery, Carpenters' Tools and every description of Furnishing Hardware. Nests' Foot, Colza, Castor, and Kerosene Oils.

WANTED KNOWN—That **JAMES HENDMAN**, late of the Glasgow Pie-house, has opened the Auld Scotch Pie-house, Macaggan street, Dunedin. A visit invited.

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

NEW LINE OF COACHES,
On and after
MONDAY, 20th 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 ... £1,500,000
Annual Revenue, more than 1,000,000
Insurances in Force 150,000,000
All kinds of Fire Insurance at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
HENDERSON, LAW, & CO., Agents.

NORTH-EAST VALLEY
TIMBER YARD.

CITY PRICES.

Just over the Toll Bar,

MLEAN & CO.

MATTHEW HAY,
AUCTIONEER,
ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

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

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

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

Repairs neatly executed, with despatch.
Lowest prices charged.

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

MASSEY AND GALLAGHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

D. FERGUSON,
PLUMBER AND TINSMITH,
MAIN SOUTH ROAD,
MILTON.

TOKOMAIRO FELLMONGERY,

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

BRIDGE HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

JOSEPH MURPHY, Proprietor.

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

NOTICE.

KAITANGATA FELLMONGERY.

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

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

F R A N K P E L L,
BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT,
PRINCES STREET (Cutting).

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

CENTRAL CITY COAL DEPOT.

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

DUNEDIN BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

NOTICE.

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

H. NASHIELSKI,
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. M A R S H A L L
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

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

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

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

W. M. 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 towns.

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 Harbour 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
 Is 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.

SUB-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 |
| Otago .. | Henry Palmer |
| Naseby .. | J. & R. Bremner |
| Queenstown .. | T. F. Roskrug |
| 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 minutes walk from the Wharf.)
 THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR,

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

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,
 INVERCARGILL.

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

ESTABLISHED 1848.
ANDREW MERCER,
 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 ANUCAPELIC 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. VAN HEEMERT,
 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 MELLICAN 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,
 AHARA, 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 Superioress.

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.

OTAGO PLUMBING, COPPER AND BRASS WORKS,
 PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BURT,
 Plumbers, Coppersmiths, Brassfounders,
 Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.
 Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.
 Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

MR 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, Lithographer, and Rubber-stamp Maker. Ornamental, Commercial, and General Printer. Maps, Plans and Drawings in Chalk and Line prepared.
FARLEY'S HALL, PRINCES STREET.

EUROPEAN HOTEL,
GEORGE-STREET.

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

Superior accommodation for visitors from other Provinces and the country.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

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

All Liquors of the Purest Quality.
First class Stabling.

JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

DAVID SULLIVAN Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

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

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

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

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

MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,

OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

GEORGE-STREET REFRESHMENT ROOMS,

(Opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall.)

J. MASON Proprietor.

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

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence

MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,

JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, - PROPRIETOR.

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

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL

Corner GEORGE ST. AND MORAY PLACE
THOS. O'DONNELL (Late Kelligher and O'Donnell) Proprietor.

THOMAS O'DONNELL wishes to inform the travelling and business Public of Dunedin and Country that the above hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now fitted up in the most comfortable manner, no reasonable expense having been spared to make it one of the best family Hotels in the city. The bedrooms are lofty, and have good ventilation. Private sitting and sleeping apartments for families.

One of Alcock's first-class Prize Billiard Tables.

Stabling attached.

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.

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.



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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & CO., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 15th day of Oct. 1875.