

# New Zealand Herald

VOL. III.—No. 130.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 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!!!**

**M C G R E G O R,** PHOTOGRAPHER,  
(Late of Stuart street),

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

**J. T. R O B E R T S,**

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,  
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

**J A M E S W A L S H,**

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

**P O S T O F F I C E S T O R E,**  
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.

**G L O B E H O T E L**  
Princes street  
(Opposite Market Reserve).

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS,  
First-class Stabling.

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. Almon & Co.,

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER

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

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

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.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY  
ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),  
FORBURY.

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

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

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

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

TAILORING.

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

MILLINERY

Of every description.

DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' and Childrens' underclothing in great variety.

Charges strictly moderate.

Note the address—

**T H O M A S E N N I S,**  
(Next Ocean View Hotel),  
FORBURY.

**G R I D I R O N H O T E L,**  
Princes-street.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR  
FAMILIES.

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

Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomaru, 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

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

ACCOUNTANT & COMMISSION AGENT

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

Offices: OPPOSITE WHITE HOTEL,

MILTON.

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

**THOMAS CARTER,**  
GROECR 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, &c.  
**THOS. HALL, PROPRIETOR.**

**MURPHY AND DAILEY**  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,  
(Opposite Dunning's Buildings),  
PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice. Perfect fit guaranteed.  
CHARGES MODERATE.

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

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Capital and Funds ... .. £4,500,900  
Annual Revenue, more than 1,000,000  
Insurances in Force 150,000,060  
All kinds of Fire Insurance at  
**LOWEST CURRENT RATES.**  
**HENDERSON, LAW, & CO., Agents.**

**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

**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 **ALBS** 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.

**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.

**THE GRAND RELIEF**  
FOR  
SUFFERING HUMANITY,  
Lately Introduced into New Zealand.

**THE INDIAN REMEDIES,**  
GHOLLAH'S  
GREAT INDIAN CURES.  
(Tiger Brand.)  
Marvellous in their effects.  
NEVER FAILING TO CURE,  
AND

COMPLETELY OVERCOME,  
All the various Complaints of  
SUFFERING INVALIDS,  
Who say:—

"I don't know what's the matter with me; I'm all out of sorts."

This kind of Sickness  
**THE APERIENT MIXTURE QUICKLY**  
CURES; as also,  
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Costiveness,  
Flying Pains, Weakness of Stomach and Bowels,  
Intermittent Fever, Loss of Appetite,  
Ear-ache, Face-ache, &c.

**THE RHEUMATISM MIXTURE**  
Searches out and eradicates Rheumatism,  
Sciatica, Lumbago, and Neuralgia.  
Curing these Complaints in an  
**ASTONISHING MANNER.**

**THE GOUT MIXTURE**  
Is magical in its effects. All who have tried it have experienced a relief that no other **GOUT MEDICINES** have at all approached, or ever compared with. **DELIGHTFUL SENSATIONS,** and a complete subsidence of **THE GOUTY DISEASE,** take the place of the previously **TORTURING PAINS.**

**THESE EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINES** Never have been known to fail, when properly taken and persevered with.

They can be had of  
**MESSRS. WILKINSON & ANNING,**  
Chemists, Princes street, Dunedin.  
And of  
The duly appointed Agents throughout New Zealand.

Hand-bills and Pamphlets distributed gratis.

**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. BEVELL),  
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**  
Filloul-street.

**KEAST & McCARTHY,**  
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

**ALBANY STREET BUTCHERY,**  
**JAMES KELLY** ... PROPRIETOR.

Families waited upon, and orders delivered all over the city.  
Orders punctually attended to.

**JOHN DRUMM'S**  
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,  
Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.  
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.  
Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted daily.

**NEW LINE OF COACHES,**  
Between  
DUNEDIN and PENINSULA.  
Leaves Sandymount Road at 9 a.m.; arrives Imperial Hotel and booking-office, Empire Hotel, at 10 a.m.; leaves booking office at 3.30 p.m.  
Passengers and parcels at cheap rates.  
**JOHN COOK, Proprietor.**

**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.  
Linsced.

**GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE:**  
Security of Policies guaranteed by the Colony.

Lo rates of Premium.  
Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

Settlement Policies in favor of wife and children PROTECTED from operation of Bankruptcy Laws, in terms of 'New Zealand Government Insurance and Annuities Act 1870.'

Proposal Forms, Tables, with every information, may be obtained at any Money Order Post Office in the Colony, from T. F. McDonough, Esq., or from  
**ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.**

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

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

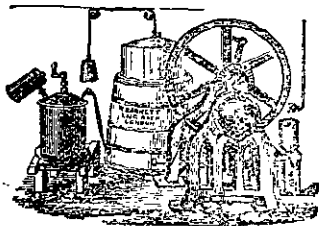
**L A N E, C A M P B E L L, A N D C O.,**  
Successors to REEVES AND CO.,  
Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.  
Importers of Machinery, and Cordial Makers Goods of every description.  
L. C. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount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

Always in Stock and for Sale, in bulk or case, matured

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Dukes Bitters	Cuaraco
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino
Sarsaparella, &c., &c.	

**STORE AND MANUFACTORY,**  
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.**



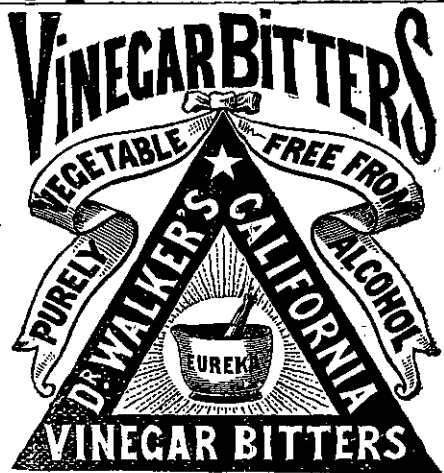
**T H O M S O N A N D C O.**  
Steam Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,  
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,  
AND  
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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

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

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

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, Belching, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

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

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

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

**Pain, Tape, and other Worms**, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely a child upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not in the least healthy element of the body that worms exist, but are the disease of humors and stony deposits that breed the various forms of disease. The system of Medicine, by expelling the anhelminths, will free the system from all such attacks.

**WHOLESALE AGENTS, FOR NEW ZEALAND AND COLONIES,**

**P. HAYMAN AND CO**

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM**

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

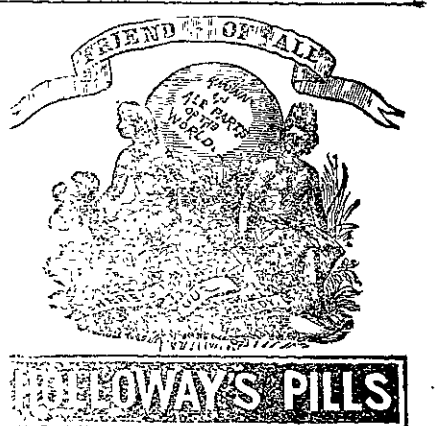
All the advertised remedies and all the prescriptions from the medical faculty for the cure of **Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Tic Douloureux, Neuralgia, Lumbago** Strains and Sprains Or pain of any sort from the above affections none of which have been so successful and effectual as

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

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

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

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



**THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES**

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

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

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

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



J. A. M A C E D O,

CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, Ex ALTCAR, 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
" " 6in. ...	1	6	Guardian Angel 8in. ...	2	0
" " 8in. ...	2	0	Good Shepherd 12½in. ...	6	0
" " 10in. ...	4	0	Faith, Hope, and Charity 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 0	St. John ...	1	6
Holy Water Fonts... 2s and 5 0					

CRUXIFIXES.

Figure.	Cross.	Price.	Figure.	Cross.	Price.
5in.	12in.	2s.	9in.	20in.	6s.
6in.	14in.	2s. 6d	10½in.	24in.	7s.
7½in.	17in.	4s.			

N.B.—Picture of DANIEL O'CONNELL, 2S 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 Taunton.

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,

DUNEDIN.

NURSERY—DUKE-STREET AND NORTH-EAST VALLEY.

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

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

50,000 Thorn Quick, Privet, and Box.

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

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 should be 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.

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.

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.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

MONEY TO LEND, in sums from £100 to £1000.

ADAMS AND KEITH,

Commission Agents, George-street.

COMMERCIAL.

Mr. SKENE reports for the week ending October 27, as follows: The usual reasonable weather, expected at this time, has come, and has caused a decided improvement in the labor market. Work is offering on every hand, although in some cases the wages are not high, still it will lead to better. There is an excellent demand for all country bred people, and such need not stay in town for an hour. Couples are getting off; fortunately we are not so frequently assailed with the old cry—"Wanted experienced couples guaranteed with no children." It is a most unnatural demand. Shepherds are much esteemed just now. Mostly men for mustering are needed, of course with Al dogs. Shearers are taking the road; all old hands have got their ground planned out. Female servants are not too plentiful yet, and will not be so far many a day. Wages—Cooks, barman, waiters, etc., 25s to 60s per week; shepherds, £60 to £70 per annum; ploughmen, £52 to £60; couples, £70 to £90; dairyhands and knockabouts, 15s to 25s per week; carpenters, 12s and 13s per day; masons and bricklayers have the prospect of plenty of work; day labour, 8s, 9s and 10s; house girls, £26 to £40; hotel do., £36 to £52 and more; useful boys and girls, storcmen, and clerks, 30s to 60s per week.

Mr. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending October 27:—

Fattle Cattle.—152 head were yarded at the weekly sale, which under ordinary circumstances, would not have been an over-supply; 61 of these, however, being a shipment of very prime cattle from Wanganui, and sold without reserve, caused buyers to hold back somewhat in bidding for other lots. The shipment referred to averaged £14 per head. During the day, best bullocks brought from £15 to £19 5s each; fair to medium, £10 to £14, or equal to our former quotations of 45s per 100lb.; for prime quality, ordinary to medium, 32s 3d to 35s. At the yards we sold 50 head, and have placed 40 head privately, at market rates.

Fat Calves.—None forward. Good vealers continue in demand.

Fat Sheep.—1,500 penned, 1,000 of which were taken by the trade at 20s to 21s 6d each, or equal to 4½d to 5d per lb. At the yards we sold 530, and privately 600.

Fat Lambs.—50 were penned, and all sold, being small-sized and of ordinary quality, only realised at from 7s to 10s. We have sold 1,000 for forward delivery.

Store cattle are still in good demand, and bullocks fit for grazing, in fair condition, are worth £6 to £8 10s; cows, £3 to £5. We have sold 150 head, and have a very fine lot on the road from the South for sale by auction at Mosgiel.

Store Sheep.—No transactions to report, but have for sale several superior lots for delivery after shearing.

Wool.—Per Suez mail we have priced catalogues up to September 2, which, we find, fully confirm the advices per cable which we have received from time to time during the progress of the sales, and which were duly reported. On close examination into the prices obtained for the various descriptions of Otago wools, we notice the decline to be a general reduction in value to the extent of 10 to 12½ per cent. on merino wool, cross-breeds suffering to a greater extent—losing all the advance these wools obtained in May and June, leaving them now about equal in value with merino in an equally clean condition. The general depression in commercial circles caused by the heavy failures, together with such a large stock, amounting to near 300,000 bales, to select from, enabled manufacturers and dealers to bring wool down to a point that would enable them to manufacture goods without loss, which is borne out by the fact that after this was accomplished prices hardened, and the sales closed firm at an advance of 1d, on combing sorts.

Sheepskins.—Our weekly sale was well attended by buyers; cross-breeds, green, bringing 5s 10d to 6s 2d; merinos, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Dry skins—cross-breeds from 4s 9d to 5s 2d; merinos, 2s 3d to 3s 10d.

Hides are in good demand, without any alteration in price. Green hides, 21s to 21s 6d; inferior and light, 15s to 16s 6d.

Tallow.—A few casks mixed sold at £29.

Grain.—Wheat is unchanged in value or demand, 4s 6d for fair milling samples. Fowls' feed, 3s 7d to 3s 10d. Oats are still declining in value, growers pressing them on the market. They must be quoted over 2s 4d for good feed. Barley.—We sold fair malling at 5s; season over, brewers full in stock.

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.

## Poets' Coronet.

## CENTENARY ODE.

THE following lines from Denis Florence M'Carthy's Centenary Ode were omitted from the Ode when it was published in our journal:—

## VIII.

1873-1874.

A glorious triumph! A deathless deed!  
Shall the hero rest and his work half done?  
Is it enough to enfranchise a creed,  
When a nation's freedom may yet be won?  
Is it enough to hang on the wall  
The broken links of the Catholic chain,  
When now one mighty struggle for ALL  
May quicken the life in the land again?  
May quicken its life—for the land lay dead;  
No central fire was a heart in its breast—  
No throbbing veins, with the life-blood red,  
Ran out like rivers to east or west;  
Its soul was gone, and had left it clay—  
Dull clay, to grow but the grass and the root  
But harvests for men, ah! where were they?  
And where was the tree for Liberty's fruit?  
Never till then, in victory's hour,  
Had a conqueror felt a joy so sweet,  
As when the wand of his well won power  
O'Connell laid at his country's feet.  
"No! not for me, or for mine alone,"  
The generous victor cried, "have I fought;  
But to see my queen again on her throne—  
Ah! that was my dream and my guiding thought.  
"To see my queen again on her throne,  
Her tresses with lilies and shamrocks twined,  
Her severed sons to a nation grown,  
Her hostile hues in one flag combined,  
Her wisest gathered in grave debate,  
Her bravest armed to resist the foe—  
To see my country 'glorious and great,'—  
To see her 'free'—to the fight I go!"  
And forth he went to the peaceful fight,  
And the millions rose at his words of fire,  
As the lightnings leap from the depths of the night  
And circle some mighty minister's spire:  
Ah! ill had it fared with the hapless land,  
If the power that had roused could not restrain—  
If the bolts were not grasped in a glowing hand  
To be hurled in peels of thunder again.  
And thus the people followed his path,  
As if drawn on by a magic spell—  
By the royal hill and the haunted rath,  
By the hallowed spring and the holy well,  
By all the shrines that to Erin are dear,  
Round which her love like the ivy clings,  
Still folding in leaves that never grew sere  
The cell of the saint and the home of kings.  
And a soul of sweetness came into the land:  
Once more was the harp of Erin strung;  
Once more on the notes from some master hand  
The listening land in its rapture hung,  
Once more with the golden glory of words  
Were the youthful orator's lips inspired,  
Till he touched the heart to its tenderest chords,  
And quickened the pulse which his voice had fired.  
And others divinely dowered to teach—  
High souls of honor, pure hearts of fire,  
So startled the world with their rhythmic speech,  
That it seemed attuned to some unseen lyre.  
But the kindest voice God ever gave man  
Words sweeter still spoke than poet hath sung,  
For a nation's wail through the numbers ran,  
And the soul of the Celt exhaled on his tongue.  
And again the foe has been forced to yield,  
But the hero at last waxed feeble and old;  
Yet he scattered the seed in a fruitful field,  
To wave in good time as a harvest of gold.  
Then seeking the feet of God's High Priest,  
He slept by the soft Ligurian Sea,  
Leaving a light, like the Star in the East,  
To lead the land that will yet be free.

FLORENCE O'NEILL;

OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONDEMNED.

THE agreement concerning the hire of the vessel had been a successful one. The thirtieth of December was agreed upon as the day on which the little party would leave London, and as the time went on, Ashton became extremely anxious at neither seeing nor hearing from the young lady, whom he stood pledged to Queen Mary Beatrice to chaperone safely back to St. Germain's.

At length he decided on sending a note to Sir Charles, and

then heard to his surprise, that she was detained for an indefinite period at the Court of Queen Mary.

Meanwhile, the day drew nigh, and the perfect silence of Florence warranted the idea on Ashton's part that she was under a degree of *surveillance* which forbade her from holding any correspondence with him.

There was no help but to leave Florence in England.

At last the thirtieth day arrived, a murky, gloomy day, a yellow fog, laden with smoke, hanging over London.

They were to set sail in the evening, if possible, and many earnest prayers were offered that they might speedily arrive in safety on the coast of France.

One thing excited the surprise of Lord Preston and Ashton, it was that Mrs. Pratt had never appeared to claim her reward for her instrumentality in securing them the hire of the vessel.

At last they bade farewell to all they held dear, and during the first hours of the early winter evening they went on board.

The fog had cleared off, but there was an utter absence of wind, and as they paced the deck in company with a Mr. Elliot, the Jacobite gentleman, who had joined them, and counted the hour of six sounds from the clocks of the city churches, they each invariably prayed that a strong wind might ere long waft them on their way. But, alas, there was not sufficient breeze to disturb the thick locks which clustered over Ashton's anxious brow.

After some time spent in earnest consultation, they decided that it would be best to drop the anchor, and after a while, snatch a few hours' rest until a favorable wind should perchance arise, either during the night or on the following morning.

Lord Preston's slumbers were deep and heavy, but the sleep of Ashton was far otherwise, his imagination being disturbed by frightful visions: now he was in the torture chamber a witness of the cruelties inflicted on his old friend Nevill Payne, then, he was himself writhing beneath the hands of the executioner; again the scene was changed, and he beheld himself separated from his wife and children, and on the point of being led out to suffer capital punishment.

The horror of his dream awakened him, his face was covered with a cold perspiration induced by the terror he had suffered, and it was with no small satisfaction that he beheld the first dawn of morning stealing through the cabin windows. He was also aware by the motion of the vessel that they were on their way from London. Unwilling any longer to risk encountering again the horrors by which his rest had been disturbed, by yielding to the drowsiness he felt, he arose, dressed himself, and going upon deck, perceived to his gratification that they were some way beyond Woolwich. He had not been long on deck before he was joined by Lord Preston and Mr. Elliot.

"And so you could not sleep, Ashton," said his lordship, in answer to Ashton's remarks, "as for myself, I rested right well. In case of any sudden surprise or mischance, I had before I left home tied a piece of lead to the package entrusted to my care, you know what I mean," he added significantly, "I put it under my head when I went to sleep, resolved that on the first intimation of danger, I should throw it overboard, then I troubled myself no more about the matter and had a good night's rest."

"I wish I could say the same, my lord," was Ashton's reply. "I know not why our natures should seem changed, but you now possess all the fearlessness which I thought you wanted in the earlier stage of this affair, whilst I am depressed and anxious."

"Nay Mr. Ashton," said Elliot, "pluck up some of your usual spirits. See, a fair wind has sprung up; we shall soon be out of the river. What say you both to our going below to breakfast?"

"Agreed," replied his Lordship and Ashton, and they remained in the cabin in conversation for some time after they had made their morning meal.

When they returned on deck, they found that the mist of the early morning was gradually dispersing, a fine wind had risen, and everything looked well as far as the weather was concerned, and the cloud on Ashton's brow began to pass away.

"We shall soon be clear of the river," thought he, for they were nearing Gravesend. As he turned in his walk along the short deck of the little bark, so as to face London, he started suddenly. A vessel of good dimensions, and with several men on deck, appeared in sight. He had previously observed it in the distance, but as it gradually became more distinct it assumed the proportions of a larger vessel.

It seemed to be following in their own track, and Lord Preston noticed the nervous restlessness with which Ashton regarded its movements.

A little longer, and Gravesend was in sight. It was as fine a morning and as bright a sunshine as ever lighted up the blue waters of old Father Thames on a mid-winter day, and the white sails of the vessel fluttered gaily in the fresh, sharp breeze that wafted them on their way.

But Ashton heeds nothing but this vessel. He stands riveted, as it were, to the spot, leaning over the deck, and watching intently the movements of the larger craft. He now counts four men on deck, and he fancies he saw many more than these, and that they must have gone below. He is quite convinced, too, that in one of these men he recognises a Captain Billop, one of the Government officers.

Nearer, yet nearer, in ten minutes, or less, they will pass Gravesend.

Nearer, yet nearer, too, comes the stranger vessel. Still, unless it is a feint to deceive those who man the smaller craft, she does not appear as though she were in pursuit.

Seven, five, three minutes, and Gravesend will be reached. A motley group are on shore watching the vessels as they steer proudly on their way, or stop, it may be, to take up fresh passengers.

The larger vessel is now nearly alongside the smaller one, it is certainly following in her wake. A cold sweat breaks out on



Ashton's forehead; Elliot and Lord Preston seem still cool and free from fear. Suddenly Ashton remembered the packet the latter had said he had placed beneath his pillow, and hastens to the cabin to see if he had secured it. There it still was, in the spot Lord Preston had named, and secreting it in his breast-pocket, Ashton a gain went on deck, and signed his friends to follow him to the further end of the vessel.

One short moment of intense suspense, the little bark has stopped, she has touched at Gravesend, in obedience to a peremptory command issued by the master of the larger vessel.

Its occupants confer a few moments together. The next moment they are on board Ashton's little craft, and he knows his hour of trial has come. Approaching the side of the ship, he thrusts his right hand within his breast-pocket, intending to drop over the edge of the vessel the dangerous papers he had unfortunately concealed on his person; but even as he clutches the fatal packet, his arm is withheld by a powerful grasp, and he and his companions are commanded in the name of King William and Queen Mary, to consider themselves under arrest.

Then came the search, and in Ashton's trunk, concealed amongst his clothes, were found papers containing evidence of the birth of the Prince of Wales.

The packet he had taken from Lord Preston's pillow included letters from the Bishop of Ely, Lord Clarendon, and other persons of rank and consideration, with proposals to King James to reinstate him on the throne if he would undertake to provide for the security of the Church of England, bestow employments on Protestants preferably to Catholics, live a Catholic in religion, but reign a Protestant as to Government, and bring over with him only so much power as would be necessary for his defence, and to rid the country of the foreign power that had invaded it.

Under a strong guard the unfortunate Ashton and his friends were conveyed back to London, as soon as the tide served, Lord Preston being sent to the Tower, Ashton and Elliot to a prison. An agonising fortnight and then Lord Preston and John Ashton were tried at Old Bailey, the indictment setting forth that they were compassing the deaths of their majesties, the king and queen.

In his defence Lord Preston urged that he had no hand in hiring the vessel, that no papers were found on him, that the whole proof against him rested on mere supposition. He was, however, declared guilty.

Ashton was confronted by Mrs. Pratt, she being the chief witness against him. Pale and care-worn, indeed, he appeared, as he stood at the dock, hoping nothing that his life would be spared, when he found himself brow-beaten by the bench and the jury, and pretty confident, from the line of defence adopted by the craven-hearted nobleman, Lord Preston, that he was prepared to ensure his own acquittal, even if by so doing it procured Ashton's condemnation.

The counsel for the prosecution then set forth that on Ashton's body were found papers containing the whole gist of the conspiracy, being a design to alter the government by a French power and aid, adding that the letters would be found, when read, to contain a black and wicked conspiracy to introduce, and, by means of a Popish interest, settle our laws, liberties and properties by a French army; and if the plot had taken effect, of course we should have had any religion and laws the French king might be pleased to impose.

When the counsel had concluded, Mrs. Pratt and the other witnesses were called, and after they had given their evidence, Ashton was asked if he had anything to say in his defence.

A breathless silence pervaded the whole court when he began to speak. He behaved with intrepidity and composure, though several times contemned by the bench. He solemnly declared that he was ignorant of the contents of the papers that had been found on his person, complained of having been denied time to prepare for his trial, and called several persons to prove him a Protestant of exemplary piety and irreproachable morals.

It was no avail; the papers, it was insisted, had been found in his possession, and though it was an axiom of the boasted English law that no man shall be deemed guilty till he had been tried, the judge and the jury had convicted him in their own minds from the first, the sentence of death was accordingly passed against him.

Elliot was acquitted without a trial, there being no evidence against him.

## ADDRESS OF LORD O'HAGAN ON DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Dublin, August, 1875.

THE commemoration which we make to-day is more than an honor to a man. It celebrates the redemption of a people. It is a prophecy and a foretaste of that future of union, prosperity and peace in which Irishmen will yet forget the misrule and end the strife of ages. You assemble to testify your thankfulness for the noblest service a single citizen ever rendered to a nation; your pride in the equality he conquered for you by such Titanic efforts and against such desperate odds; and your unchanging devotion to that good old cause of civil and religious liberty, of which throughout his life he was the foremost champion in the world. I feel very deeply my own inadequacy to fulfil the task imposed upon me. But avoidance of it was impossible. In my earlier years I knew O'Connell well. He was to me also as he was described by Richard Lalor Shiel, during the trial of 1844, "my great political benefactor, my deliverer and my friend." I have more than shared the public advantages which his marvellous career purchased for his country; and from the hour when he signed my certificate for admission to the Irish Bar, I was personally his debtor for continual kindness. As his counsel I acted for him in the Queen's Bench and

the House of Lords, and though on some public questions I ventured to differ from him in the zenith of his power, he never withdrew from me his confidence and friendship. With such antecedents could I be silent when I was asked to speak, even though friends whom I respect would have it so? Surely I could not. I am here to discharge, however weakly, what seems to me a sacred duty; and I hold it one of the highest privileges and distinctions of my life to be, on a day which you are making for ever memorable, the echo of a fame which has filled the earth—the interpreter of the feelings of grateful enthusiasm and loving pride with which

### THE MEMORY OF THEIR LIBERATOR

is cherished by millions of my race. And not by them only, but also by men of other tongues and nations. The voice of foreign lands, which speaks the sense of a "contemporary posterity," acknowledged his greatness while he lived. The spirit of O'Connell animated the eloquence of Lacordaire, when he strove for free education, and found, in the divine religion of the Cross, the sternest condemnation of intolerance and the highest sanction for ordered liberty. Admiration of his genius and his virtue made the young Montalembert—then preparing for a troubled, but brilliant and most noble life—a pilgrim to his home in the wilds of Kerry; and his eulogist, in pathetic and powerful words, when, long years after, he passed through France, a bowed and broken man, to die in Genoa. Gustave de Beaumont, De Toqueville's friend, described him in phrases combining fervent admiration and critical analysis. And these witnesses to a reputation which, as has lately been said with authority, continues to this hour perhaps more diffused than that of any English-speaking public man of the present century, had their praise widely repeated in Germany and Italy and beyond the Atlantic. There was no European state in which O'Connell's action was not watched with interest—the interest of apprehension in the upholders of dominant injustice, and interest of hope and joy in multitudes pining to be free. His speeches were translated into all languages. They were read in Poland and Hungary and not unknown to the slaves of America, for whom he pleaded when they had no hope, or to those of our own colonies, for whom he toiled, until they were set free, as earnestly as if his own Celtic blood had bounded in their veins.

### THE VINDICATIONS OF TIME.

So it was during his life; and now that he has rested in Glasnevin, under the shadow of the Irish Round Tower, for nine and twenty years, we have to-day decisive evidence that time has dealt gently with his memory and accumulated honors round his tomb. The accordant testimony of many distinguished men, of various and distant lands—some of whom are with you after weary journeys and others have spoken from afar with no uncertain sound—proves that the world has not forgot O'Connell's triumphs for his Church and people; and that their history furnishes, and will furnish long, guidance and impulse to those who, now or hereafter, may be called to maintain the rights of conscience, and strive, as he strove, at once for faith and freedom. Europe has been prompt to respond on this occasion to the call of Ireland, and we have greetings from the American Republics and from the young nations which are rearing themselves on the Australasian continent—instinct with Irish spirit and Irish blood—demonstrating that O'Connell is still in benediction, wherever civilized men have known

The name and the fame  
Of the sea-divided Gaël.

His centenary, celebrated in such a way, will affirm his right to take his place among the rare beings whose lives are but the beginnings of their earthly immortality; whose work endures through ages and affects the fate of untold generations. He has passed beyond the sphere of contemporary hatreds; the mists and heats of party are ceasing to envelop him; what was accidental and fleeting in his life fades gradually away. But the great events of which he was the author, the high qualities which fitted him to achieve them, come prominently forth, and the figure of the man looms out before us in its true proportion and its real grandeur. We are not far enough removed to miss the vision of blots upon its surface, for blots there were, as upon all things human. But time which mellows tints and rounds angularities, is telling even upon these, and men are coming to honor O'Connell as the great Irish Celt, who conducted a fearful struggle to a happy issue with unexampled patience, skill and mastery, not escaping soil from the dust of the arena and the shock of the combat, but emerging from it to a resplendent victory, which will remain for ever the glory of his nation and a lesson and example to the world.

### HIS LIFE AND GREAT WORKS

Of the general incidents of his life I shall not think of speaking in detail. The generation which saw his majestic form and heard his voice of music is fast departing. Not many exist who took part in the fight for Emancipation; and even the excitement of 1843 and its monster assemblies are becoming traditions of the past. But the uncrowned monarch, who then held over millions a more than kingly sway, needs here no annalist. To you his life and labors are as household words, and the occasion only requires that I should rapidly point to some of the principles which were dear to him, some of the methods of the work, and some of the results which he attained.

When Daniel O'Connell first saw the light, a hundred years ago, the race from which he sprang and the religion of his forefathers seemed hopelessly sunk beneath the weight of an oppression as degrading and complete as ever overwhelmed a people. The Irish Catholic was worse than a serf in his own land. In his person all human rights were trampled down, all human feelings outraged. He was denied the common privilege of self-defence; he was incapable of holding property like other men; he was forbidden to instruct his own children, and a wicked and immoral law tempted his brothers to defraud him, and robbed him that it might reward the apostacy of his ungrateful son. Since time began, a system more atrocious was never devised to crush the human conscience. Well said Edmund Burke: "It was a machine

of wise and elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of a people and the debasement in them of human nature itself as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

And this horrible machinery of persecution was worked with fit results. It was mitigated in its action by the kindly feelings of those whose supremacy it was invented to sustain; but it brought the country to the deepest depression, and left it spiritless and impotent, at the mercy of its task-masters. I look back from the happier present to the intolerable past in no spirit of bitterness, and with no desire to perpetuate the memory of wrong; but, if we would judge fairly of O'Connell's character and history, we must know what obstacles he had to encounter, what enemies to confront, from what a depth he was called to lift his people, and what faculties he needed to compass his achievement.

#### IRELAND AN OUTCAST IN HER CHAINS.

Ireland lay, as I have described her, without hope or help—the outcast of the nations! But the hour of her deliverance came—the hour and the man created to deliver her. O'Connell was born into a world which was soon to see convulsions, disturbing its ancient order and shaping its destinies anew; and, in the scheme of providence, these were to give occasion for the use of his singular endowments, which, but for them, might have rusted in inactivity. The year of his birth witnessed the outbreak of the American war of independence; and the battle of Lexington was the herald of events, the memory of which gives our transatlantic brethren occasion for a centenary festival as happy as our own. The spirit of the insurgents passed across the seas and poured new life into the outworn nationalities of Europe. Their success animated the efforts of men struggling for freedom, and compelled attention to claims which had been flouted with contempt. Thus it came to pass that the penal laws were partially relaxed; and when the revolution of France broke forth

#### TO EMPHASISE THE TEACHING OF AMERICA,

the privileges of the Irish Catholics received great enlargement; the vital right of voting was bestowed: and 1793, when O'Connell was just of an age to take advantage of the boon, he found himself permitted to become a barrister. The preparation was complete. If he had lived earlier he would not have had a chance of developing his genius and marshalling his countrymen for their political deliverance. But the concessions of the Irish Parliament gave him instruments of action. His admission to the Bar enabled him to use them, and, after a moral struggle without precedent in history, he employed the franchise of 1823 to master the Cabinet of Peel and Wellington, and found in the freeholders of Clare the irresistible pioneers of emancipation.

#### THE YOUTHFUL ADVOCATE OF UNIVERSAL FREEDOM.

O'Connell came to the Bar in 1798, and almost from the opening of his career he devoted himself to the public service. He had no force to aid him in the gigantic task he undertook; physical or moral help was equally denied him. He led no army. There was no trained and organized opinion to stimulate his efforts or reward them by applause. His lot was cast with an utterly prostrate community—wanting all strength of self assertion, almost without the courage to complain. Indeed, they had fallen so low as to declare, while they grovelled before the throne, that they "respected from the bottom of their hearts" the infamous laws under which they suffered. But, in himself, O'Connell had limitless resources—a buoyant nature, unsleeping vigilance, untiring energy, patience inexhaustible, invention without bounds, faith in his cause which never faltered, and resolution which no reverse could daunt and no discouragement subdue. And, so accoutred, he prepared to play the part of the mighty Jew of old:—

The dread of Israel's foes, who, single combatant,  
Duelled their armies ranked in proud array,  
Himself an army!

His brain and tongue were at first his only weapons, but the brain was massive and fertile, and the tongue in many ways has never had an equal. He had, perhaps, greater variety and completeness of control over his auditory than any speaker of ancient or modern times. Others have been pre-eminent in special gifts, but he had singular command of the widest range of persuasive eloquence. He had humour and pathos and invective and argument, and he could pass from one to the other, sweeping across the human heartstrings with an astonishing facility and a sure response. He was not an artist in oratory. He regarded his facility of speech as an instrument and not as an end, and had little pride in it, save for the means it gave him of working out his purposes.

#### HIS GREAT POWER AS AN ADVOCATE AND ORATOR.

He was indifferent to his reputation as a speaker, and took no pains to correct or preserve his addresses, and perhaps the only one really representing what he was is his defence of John Magee, which—he told me during the state trial—he had himself written out while he waited up to start for his circuit on the morning after the delivery of it. He impressed himself upon his hearers, not by nice attention to the form of his sentences or the selection of his words, but by vigorous repetition of the views he desired to inculcate, in such language as was most suited to those whom he addressed. Thus, he dealt habitually with juries; and it was this repetition, in every variety of phrase and with every aid of illustration, which enabled him to fill the popular mind with his own conceptions and mould it according to his will. He had the rare endowments of a stately presence and a voice almost unequalled in melody and compass; and these, with his skill in reasoning and affluence of wit and fancy, commended him to all sorts of people wherever he appeared. Once he came down as special counsel to a northern county, and he was regarded as the very incarnation of evil by jurors who had known him in only their irreconcilable political antagonist. They looked askance at him, and would scarcely hear him; but before he had concluded his speech he had won their admiration and their verdict, and established kindly relations with them which were long maintained. I saw him in Edinburgh speaking to a multitudinous assembly of Scotch-

men, who had small love for the Irish agitator, and no sympathy with his religion or his race, but when his voice rang out like a trumpet round the Calton Hill, he moved them to a passion of enthusiasm such as I have rarely ever witnessed in his Irish meetings.

#### Listen to

#### LORD LYTTON'S DESCRIPTION OF O'CONNELL

at a monster meeting:—

"Once to my sight the giant thus was given,  
Walled by wide air and roofed by boundless heaven;  
Beneath his feet the human ocean lay,  
And wave on wave flowed into space away.  
Methought no clarion could have sent its sound  
E'en to the centre of the hosts around;  
And, as I thought, rose the sonorous swell,  
As from some church-tower swings the silvery bell.  
Aloft and clear from airy tide to tide  
It glided easy as a bird may glide—  
To the last verge of that vast audience sent;  
It played with each wild passion as it went;  
Now stirred the uproar—now the humor stilled,  
And sob or laughter answered as it willed.  
Then did I know what spells of infinite choice  
To rouse or lull has the sweet human voice.  
Then did I learn to send the sudden clew  
To the grand, troublous life antique—to view,  
Under the rock-stand of Demosthenes,  
Unstable Athens leave her noisy seas."

#### A QUARTER CENTURY OF IRELAND'S DARKNESS—ALMOST TO DESPAIR.

Pitt unable to fulfil his promises to Ireland, abandoned at the King's bidding the scheme which might have given her a happier future, and ultimately renounced all efforts to remove her religious disabilities. The period which followed was very dreary for her. It gave no prospect of relief. But for five-and-twenty years hoping against hope, she still pressed onward, maintaining her bootless struggle—now in associations, again in committees, often in popular assemblies, sometimes in the law courts—her modes of action always varying, her objects always the same. It was not a time of progress, but a time of preparation. There was continual movement, but little advance. The multitude was made familiar with the story of their wrongs, and encouraged to seek redress by hopes which were often baffled, but always revived. O'Connell had not yet attained that leadership which was unquestioned in after days. But he was mounting towards it. He was building up his legal reputation, and commanding more and more the public confidence. Wherever work was to be done, or counsel to be given, or opposition overborne, in assertion of the Catholic claims, there was he, ready to speak or act, eager to sustain their friends, audacious *a la outrance*, in defiance of their adversaries. Associated with able and trusted men, he was already the animating spirit of the movement. But for him, also, it was only a time of preparation. He was nerving his strength and training his energies for the supreme effort which was to win for him the name of "Liberator."

#### PLUNKETT AND GRATIAN.

Time went on, but the cause of the Catholics did not prosper much. It had in the Imperial Parliament the advocacy of Plunkett and Gratian—the first astonishing the House by a masculine vigor and a trenchant logic to which it had seen no parallel, and the second displaying in his latest years the unbroken power of that electric eloquence which in his youth had stirred a nation's heart to passionate enthusiasm and high endeavor, and given him a claim to Byron's eulogy:—

With all that Demosthenes wanted ended,  
And his rival of victor in all he possessed.

The advocacy of such men was a providential agency, informing the mind of England and dissipating the prejudices on which sectarian ascendancy was based. And they were sustained by a great party, of which I may now say without offence to anyone, that, to its immortal honor, it refused to succumb to the intolerance of royalty or purchase office at the expense of principle. For many a long year the place of the friends of the Catholics was in opposition, and they held that place with self-abnegating faithfulness beyond all praise. In our own island

#### THE LIBERAL PROTESTANT

was ostracized by the government, and systematically denied emolument of distinction. Yet men like Robert Holmes and Louis Perrin and Maziero Brady—dear friends of mine, whose memory I hold in reverence—were always found mindful of their duty and careless of themselves. They held aloft the banner of religious liberty, round which we all profess to rally now, in evil days, when to be its bearer was to defy authority and court exclusion; and Catholic Ireland will be, indeed, disgraced if the time shall ever come when she shall cease to be deeply grateful for the services and sacrifices of those who did not share her faith or bow before her altars, but stood by her in her weakness, to their own grievous injury, because they believed in the justice of her claims.

#### THE ROYAL VISIT.

Much had been accomplished by speech in Parliament and writing in the press, and much by the example of steadfastness displayed by honest men in the face of all discouragement. Its opponents were led, at least, to consider the reasonableness of the Catholic demand. But its concession seemed indefinitely postponed; and the people, tantalized and disgusted by the alternation of fair hopes and bitter disappointments, sunk into a miserable apathy. The visit of George IV.—an event of evil memory—galvanised them into feverish expectation for a time. But they soon learned that the King, before whom they had humbled themselves so slavishly, loved them as little as his royal father, and they fell into the abject condition described by one of the best and most accomplished of them all, Sir Thomas Wyse:—"The Catholic spirit had totally passed away.

#### THE DEAD BODY

only was left behind." But

'Tis always the darkest hour nearest the dawn;



and O'Connell seized the moment of her worst despair to recall the spirit of his country and sound the trumpet of her resurrection.

#### THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Whilst the moral prostration described by Sir Thomas Wyse was most complete, he formed the Catholic Association of 1824. You need not be told its history—how hard it was to procure the attendance of ten persons at its early meetings, but how it grew in numbers and in power, whilst, day by day, O'Connell's voice resounded through the land, rousing the "hereditary bondsmen" from their despairing inaction, and teaching their reliance on themselves. You need not be told how Ireland rallied to the association—how the Catholic aristocracy came around its chief—how the Catholic clergy answered to its call, until despondency was banished, apathy passed away, and the Catholic millions were banded, as one man, to do the work of men, in the last struggle for their freedom. The organization was made perfect from the centre of the island to the sea, and its unbought and unforced obedience to its chief was more absolute than was ever given by trembling serfs to Roman Emperor or Eastern Caliph.

#### THE CENTRAL FIGURE OF THE ORGANISATION.

and the one essential figure in this great drama, which soon grew to absorb the wondering attention of mankind, was the figure of Daniel O'Connell. He towered above his compeers, and ultimately led them, by the spontaneous consent of all. He acted in the open day, within the limits of the law and by methods known to the constitution. He was intensely loyal, combining the personal devotion of a cavalier to his sovereign, with devotion as earnest to popular rights. He taught the masses to honor the Queen and be obedient to authority, not for fear only, but for conscience sake, and he proclaimed that by moral force, and moral force alone, all they could legitimately wish might be accomplished. He had seen the horrors of the French revolution. He had mourned over the miseries of the rebellion of 1798. He had learned to hate anarchy and shrink from civil strife, and his perpetual teaching was that civil liberty is made worthless by the defilement of a bloody purchase. It was a new gospel, preached with strong faith and endless iteration, and in the might of it the Catholic people triumphed!

#### FIRST TRIUMPHS.

They triumphed with the weapon which the legislation of 1793 had put into their hands. They learned to use, for their religion and their country, the franchise which they had, theretofore, prostituted to their own debasement at the bidding of their masters. They refused to be any longer "dumb driven cattle," lashed to the poll to vote as they were ordered. The serfs, as was said by a great Minister of the time, "assumed the attitude of freemen;" stormed, at all hazards, in Louth and Waterford, the citadels of the Ascendancy, and gave the first assurance of its downfall.

#### THE CLARE ELECTION.

It tottered when the Clare election struck the *coup de grace*, and the conqueror of Waterloo succumbed to O'Connell. That election was a unique event in the history of the world. It was a prophecy of the venerable John Keogh that emancipation would be carried when a Catholic would be elected and sent to Parliament. The chief of the Catholics attempted its fulfilment. A great encounter came on between the lords of the soil and the people. The issue was found to be momentous and decisive. All possible efforts were made in order to insure a victory for the British government. But it was in vain. The prestige of the English dominion in Ireland had departed. The fetters of interest and of custom had been wrenched away. The voters of Clare listened to the voice of their priests and defied the commands of their landlords, and, thus demonstrating their fitness for liberty by their observance of order and temperance, they elected O'Connell to Parliament and won emancipation. He went to the House of Commons, the representative, not of Clare only, but of Catholic Ireland. He repudiated, haughtily and in memorable words, the qualifying oath. Of course he was denied a place in Parliament, but the whole world saw the fight was over.

#### PEEL AND WELLINGTON HUMBLERED TO JUSTICE.

Bitterly confessing

"The sharp, convulsed pangs of agonizing pride,"

Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington accepted the inevitable and gave us the justice they could no more withhold. The great heart of Ireland throbbed with exultation. The incense of a people's thanksgiving went up to the Throne of the Almighty Being who had permitted them to be raised from their low estate and led to a pure and bloodless victory. Countries which had strained from afar with eager eyes to watch the shifting scenes of the unequal contest, noted its result with wonder and rejoicing. The triumph was complete and the nation bowed in homage to the author of its great deliverance.

#### UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

The triumph was not for the Catholics alone. They had especial reason to value it, for it most nearly affected them, and they gained it in a manly struggle without any compromise. They had been saved by O'Connell and those who thought with him from purchasing it by an enslavement of their Church, which no man now deems possible, and although, to soothe the irritation of their baffled adversaries, some ungenerous and unwise restrictions were put upon them, they had really obtained—what their fathers longed for, but did not dare to hope—unconditional emancipation! But the triumph, although otherwise regarded by the Irish Protestant, if rightly understood, ought to have been considered, and will yet be considered, as his triumphs also. It relieved him from the reproach of foul wrong to his fellow men. It removed him from the demoralizing influences of an unjust ascendancy; it cast him free to wage honestly the battle of life on equal terms with those around him, and forbade him any longer to play the part of a corrupt monopolist, debauched and emasculated by exclusive privilege. It set the seal of condemnation on all religious strife, and took away the inducements which had encouraged rulers to divide that they might govern, and misled the people "to hate each other for the love of God." By all—Protestants and Catholics alike—it should have been hailed as the common victory of truth

and reason; and although it needed many supplements to make it perfect, which have been painfully and slowly gained, and though even now its results have reached their full development, it has changed the character of our social life, harmonized our relations with each other, abated the variance of our hereditary feuds and assisted Ireland to advance, in the way of material and moral progress, more rapidly, considering her antecedent state—I say it with confidence and pride, in spite of all our shortcomings—than any other country of the Old World.

#### HIS CALUMNIATORS.

It is not needful here and now to justify the career of O'Connell or to vindicate him from the aspersions which pursued him to the grave. He had faults, for he was mortal; and, looking back from the calmer period in which we live to the tempestuous days of agitation, we inevitably note acts and words which we might wish to have been unspoken and undone. But while, in the peaceful enjoyment of our consummate liberty, we use the privilege of criticism on the acts of those who won it for us—who bore the burden and heat of the day and spent themselves in labor and devotion to the cause—we must remember

#### THE WORK O'CONNELL HAD TO DO,

and his materials for the doing of it.

It was his task to lift up a people prostrate—apparently for ever—before an invulnerable power. The spirit of manhood had been crushed from their hearts, and it was the first need of their deliverer to

Create a soul under the ribs of death,

and rouse them to self-respect and self-dependence. As I have said his brain and tongue were his only instruments, and if he sometimes spoke in harsh language, and paid back hate and scorn with interest, his violation of social amenities and fastidious tastes may have some claim for pardon, if it gave courage to a trampled race and emboldened them to confront their hereditary lords. Revolutions of opinion are as little wrought by abject meekness as revolutions of force; and when Shakespeare tells us:—"If a man will make courtesy to say nothing, he is virtuous;" the great painter of human nature points to the virtue of a slave. O'Connell exacted from the Irish Catholics submission to authority, as at once a moral duty and the condition of success; but whilst they were still sufferers from injustice, that submission could only be what Burke had described as "litigious and dissatisfied obedience;" and this he could not well maintain by honeyed words or the exchange of compliments with those whom it was his life's business to encounter and overthrow. Again, he has been attacked for his autocratic temper and intolerance of rivalry, and in ordinary circumstances good feeling would condemn these things, so far as they existed. But, again, we must consider O'Connell's position. To succeed he required consecration of authority. He had to deal with ignorant and undisciplined masses—without reliable leaders or intelligent opinion—and to draw forth and utilize their latent strength a firm hand and a vigorous will, defying opposition, were essential.

#### MORAL FORCE AGITATION.

His scheme of peaceful agitation required for its working apparent impossibilities. He aimed to keep Ireland profoundly submissive to the laws, yet morally ungovernable; to stir to its depths the passion of the people, and yet make them shrink from violence and outrage; to be himself at once vehement and fierce and cool of judgment; staunch to principle, but pliant and supple in adaptation to the expediencies of the hour; steady of purpose, but seeking his end by an infinite variety of means; by means possibly not always wise or always warrantable, but always faithfully employed, and with unerring precision, to carry forward the mission of his life. Considering these things, we shall probably conclude that, if O'Connell had not grown to be an autocrat, the Irish Catholics might never have been welded together in an unbroken and resistless phalanx—might never have been got to shape a policy capable of carrying them to their difficult end—might have remained, for many a dreary year,

A heap of uncemented sand—

torn by small divisions, committed to hostile courses, and powerless to overbear the tremendous combination of royal enmity and aristocratic influence, and class interest, and popular hatred, which threatened to hold them in perpetual bondage.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ENGLAND.—Cardinal Manning made the following remarks at a temperance meeting lately held in the East of London:—"I love and honor the working man who has the courage—I will say the manhood—to give up drink—to take water, that pure, that sufficient drink which God has given us, with which a man's strength, even in toil, will be sufficiently sustained, and his thirst will be sufficiently slaked. I honor and love the working man who has the manhood to do this, and I will tell you why. He labors from morning to night, his strength departs from him, he is wasted with toil, he is tempted on every side; his companions drink, they offer it to his lips; on his way from his work to his home there flares upon him a temptation at every corner inviting him to come in; and the working man who has the strength in him to say, "By God's help I will do it," and who perseveres in that resolution, I look upon him as a man who could be a martyr if called on—who would lay down his life for the sake of Jesus and his faith. It is not so much for us who have not the toil of the body as you have. We toil, indeed, but it is a toil of the head, which breaks our sleep and wears out health and strength, and brings many of us to an early death, but it does not bring the need which you have as working men. And, therefore, I look on the self-denial of the working man who takes the pledge and keeps it, as a bright example to all of us. I love and respect him for giving such example to us."

The following are among the latest items of intelligence from Japan:—A newspaper has just been started at Yeddo under the title of 'Eiri Shinbun' (Illustrated News). The proprietors are actors.

## IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE PROPRIETORS of the TABLET wish to draw attention to the fact that

'THE TABLET'

has

NOT ONLY THE LARGEST CIRCULATION

of

ANY WEEKLY JOURNAL IN NEW ZEALAND

but also

CIRCULATES IN EVERY TOWNSHIP

Of the Colony, the list of Subscribers taking in all the Towns in

OTAGO  
SOUTHLAND  
CANTERBURY  
NELSON  
HAWKES BAY

MARLBOROUGH  
TARANAKI  
WELLINGTON  
AUCKLAND  
WESTLAND

Being something more than an ordinary newspaper, it has claims which no other Weekly can put forward, inasmuch as it is taken in all parts of New Zealand, independently of local journals, on account of a class of reading to be found in its columns not to be met with elsewhere.

The Proprietors can, therefore, confidently assert that

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE 'TABLET' STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL!!

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.

SUBSCRIBERS are also requested to bear in mind the fact that the expenses of the paper are very heavy, and have to be met regularly. If they will take the hint and pay their subscriptions with regularity it would save the Company considerable inconvenience.

## NOTICE.

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

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

THE following SUMS have been received as subscriptions to THE TABLET up to week ending 29th October, 1875:—

Mr. Lynch, Pukarika, to 1st November, 1875	... £0 12 6
„ M'Carthy, Greytown, to 28th August, 1875	... 0 19 0
„ J. P. Monaghan, Wellington, to 22nd October, 1875	... 0 13 6
„ R. J. Yates, Parnell, to 17th November, 1875	... 2 0 0
„ James M'Donnell, Kaikouras, to 27th March, 1876	... 1 5 0
„ Morrison, Blenheim, to August, 1875	... 0 13 0
Rev. Father Saujean, to May, 1876	... 1 5 0
Mr. Joseph Ward, junr., to May, 1876	... 1 5 0
Rev. Father Pettijaan, to 31st December, 1876	... 1 10 0
Mr. Michael Toohy	... 0 13 0
„ J. Costello, Naseby, to 22nd October, 1875	... 0 12 6
„ W. Bergin, Tinakori Road, to 27th March, 1875	... 1 5 0
„ Edmond O'Malley, Kawarra, to 22nd May, 1875	... 1 5 0
„ Convent, Wellington, to 27th September, 1876	... 1 5 0
„ P. Ternan, St. Bathans, to 15th November, 1875	... 0 12 6
„ Thomas O'Dowd, do. to 15th November, 1875	... 0 12 6
„ Anthony Gallagher, do. to 22nd August, 1875	... 0 6 6
„ J. Murphy, do. to 17th July, 1875	... 0 6 6
Rev. Father Foran, N.S.W., to 1st November, 1876	... 1 10 0
Dr. Wood, Auckland, to 10th July, 1876	... 1 4 0
Mr. B. Tynor, Bulls, to 27th September, 1875	... 0 6 6

## New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1875.

## THE SITUATION.

PROVINCIALISM, as we have known it, is a thing of the past. It is dead and gone for ever. Of its resurrection there is not only no probability, but there is no possibility. Even a large majority of the House of Representatives could not now restore it. The unheard of species of legislation of the last session of Parliament, and the unanimity of the Legislative Council against it, have conspired to destroy every germ of life in it.

But what is to replace it? Our sapient legislators, who so unwisely and in such haste did the deed of annihilation, neglected to devise a substitute. They have proved themselves able and willing to destroy, but absolutely incapable of building up.

Again, what is to replace Provincialism? And who can again trust in the promises of Government? The answer to the first question must be left to the future; every man in the community will himself find an answer to the second.

One thing, however, appears quite certain:—Centralism and shires will not be accepted by Colonists as a substitute. Already the cry of separation is loud and general in Auckland, and this cry will find an echo in Otago and Canterbury at least. These powerful Provinces will never consent to be governed from Wellington, and by the politicians of the Straits Provinces. Through the folly, the supineness, and selfishness it is said, of the majority of both Houses of our Parliament, who do not truly represent public opinion, the Colony is now governed by Taranaki and Hawke's Bay. This is at once injurious and humiliating to the large and vastly more important Provinces, which happen to be the most remote from the seat of Government; and it cannot be endured much longer.

This is the direction in which public opinion is setting at present. No one dreams of setting up again the nine old Provinces, and probably all are agreed that the smaller ones should have never existed. But the project of two Provinces, one for each Island, with well-defined and extensive powers, finds favour with many. According to the idea of these politicians, the functions of the Central Government should be reduced to a minimum—the Customs, the Post-office, payment of the debt, and foreign relations. And it is not at all unlikely that this is the final arrangement to which the present crisis will lead.

Indeed, it appears to many that there is no other way of securing peace between the two Islands, and of fully developing the resources of both. It is greatly to be feared that under a Central Government, seated at Wellington, this Island would never cease to complain of being sacrificed to the North; and *vice versa*, were the seat of Government removed to this Island, the North would complain of being sacrificed to promote the exclusive interests of the South. Are not such complaints as these heard already? The South says that her revenues have been squandered in useless, impolitic, and wicked wars with the Maoris in the North. Auckland complains that she has been wronged and plundered to aggrandise Wellington. These are specimens of the charges and counter charges which will be inevitable under pure Centralism, and which, by embittering men's feelings and appealing to their selfishness, cannot fail to sow the seeds of misunderstandings, and dissensions, and of diverting their minds and energies from the development of industries.

A general election will take place immediately, and, consequently, it behoves the electors to study the present state of affairs attentively. The destinies of the Colony are now, it may be said, exclusively in their hands. It is all important that they should send to Parliament wise and honourable representatives, and give them precise instructions as to the form of Government which they wish to see established for the management of their affairs. On this point there should be no uncertainty. The great question to be decided is—shall each Island have its own Government and the entire management of its own internal affairs? Shall there be two Provinces in New Zealand, and a Federal Government with very limited powers? or shall there be but one Government throughout the entire country? This is the issue in a few words, and electors should not allow themselves to be deceived by elaborate plans for erecting Counties, endowing Road Boards and Municipalities, and the like.

But Catholic electors cannot help attending to one other consideration. Their schools are, in most places, treated with great injustice. Catholics are compelled to pay taxes to maintain a system of education to which they are conscientiously opposed, and are refused all aid out of the public funds towards the support of their own schools. They are doubly taxed. In fact, they are insulted, outraged, and plundered, so far as public education is concerned. This is a question, therefore, which, in their estimation, is infinitely more important than Provincialism, Centralism, Separation, or any merely political measure. No Catholic, consequently, unless, indeed, he is a degraded or lost man, will vote for any candidate, no matter who he is, or what his other qualifications may be, who is in favour of merely secular education, and against giving aid to Catholic schools. Catholics are, above all things, Catholics; with them politics come after religion. The faith and morals of their children are vastly more important in their estimation than ministers or forms of government. These change; but faith and religion cannot. The Catholics of Victoria have, in great aggregate meetings, held in Melbourne and Ballarat, resolved to vote for no candidate who refuses to pledge himself to endeavour in Parliament to secure justice to Catholic schools. They have determined to disconnect themselves altogether from party; in fact, they have

ceased to belong to any political party. There can be no doubt that in New Zealand Catholics will act in a similar way. Here, indeed, their influence is very little, they hardly count at all. Nevertheless, they will certainly do their duty, and vote against the men who, in refusing aid to their schools, show their contempt of their principles, their domineering spirit of injustice, their disregard of their conscientious convictions, and their determination to stamp upon them the mark of inferiority, no matter to what party they belong. Whilst, on the other hand, they will support every candidate, regardless of political principles, who advocates denominational education. There is another thing which they will do, they will abstain from voting at all, when the choice lies between two secularist candidates.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Owing to the very early period of the week at which we are compelled to go to press, we are unable to more than mention that notwithstanding the determined opposition which it has met with on all sides, the demonstration to Mr. Macandrew proved to be an unqualified success. The banquet was held in Messrs. Sargood, Son, and Ewen's new building, not less than 500 sitting down to dinner. The chair was occupied by G. Turnbull, Esq., the Deputy-Superintendent, and on his right were seated his Honor James Macandrew, M.H.R., Superintendent of Otago; his Honor W. Fitzherbert, M.H.R., Superintendent of Wellington; and Sir L. C. Richardson, Speaker of the Legislative Council. On the Chairman's left were his Honor Sir George Grey, M.H.R., Superintendent of Auckland; and his Honor W. Rolleston, M.H.R., Superintendent of Canterbury. The vice-chair was occupied by Professor Macgregor. The Chairman, of course, proposed the toast of the evening, to which his Honor responded in a lengthy and eloquent speech. "The land we live in," was responded to by Sir George Grey, and amongst the other speakers were Sir John Richardson, and Messrs. Fitzherbert, John Davie, Thomson, Rolleston, Professor Macgregor, Sheehan, Bunny, Stout, Murray, and Reeves. All the toasts were received with the utmost enthusiasm, if we except that of "The Press," which elicited expressions of opinion far from flattering.

The Taranaki 'Herald,' writing about the recent visit of Bishop Redwood to New Plymouth, says:—"Previous to his leaving England for New Zealand he was entertained at a dinner, and Sir Charles Clifford in a speech on that occasion said, 'Outside of my own family there are none whom I have loved and respected more than the family of the Redwoods. The Bishop of Wellington and myself went out to New Zealand together in the same vessel, and though we resided in different Provinces on our arrival, we kept up a pleasant communication with each other. The family of the Redwoods have done wonders in New Zealand, and to that family the spread of the faith was much owing.'"

The Waranga is very hard upon a writer in the 'Australasian' of "some sketchy articles" of "New Zealand as it is," quotes a number of his inaccuracies, and says many of his sketches are full of similar ones:—"Not many days ago (says a Northern exchange) an amusing instance of unfortunate collocation of names occurred in the list of passengers by one of the steamers from the South. On this boat there happened to be a traveller of the name of Redwood, and another of the name of Bishop. In the list these were placed in juxtaposition, and read "Bishop Redwood." Now, the visit of Bishop Redwood to Auckland is by no means an impossible event; and in consequence of this announcement, the Catholic clergymen of the city were at once put on the *qui vive* to take steps to accord him a suitable reception. The telegraph wires were set to work, and persons requested to wait upon his Lordship at Onehunga and pay him every attention whilst the necessary preparations were being made for his accommodation in Auckland. After no little pains had been taken, it was discovered that the names Bishop and Redwood were the property of two separate individuals which had by accident, become amalgamated.

DULLNESS reigns on the Thames.

Of the unemployed 120 have given in their names to the Government overseer at Dunedin wanting work.

CERTAIN alleged "shady" doings of a member of the legal profession in Dunedin are to be enquired into.

MR. Justice Williams has suspended a bankrupt's certificate for two years.

THE Otago boating season is to open to-morrow weather permitting.

THE Arcade beadle has caused a profound sensation among the young folks.

THE Otago Field Naturalist's Club discovered a new specimen of "zoophyte" at the Ocean Beach on Saturday.

THE 'Guardian' has been boadying to Lord Napier of Magdala, and has been silly enough to publish its folly.

THE New Zealand Insurance Company is liquidating claims on policies of risks on the Strathmore.

THE Colonial Government, we are glad to read, has paid £800 on account of the widow of the late Mr. Wilson Gray.

THE Wellington, on her trial trip after her overhaul, attained a speed of twelve knots.

A West Coast paper thinks Judge Johnston is getting altogether too big for the country.

A WRITER in a Victorian paper is of opinion that the spelling bees won't last as long as the velocipede craze, or the rage for penny readings.

IT is rumoured that Sir Julius Vogel is to be asked to stand for Invercargill as well as Nelson City. It is also rumoured that he is to be asked to stand for Dunedin.

IN the Resident Magistrate's Court, Tokomairo, a not over cleanly individual was ordered to take off his hat. His Worship remarked that it was a pity he could not order him to be washed.

WORK at the Round Hill Tunnel is still kept up. It is only the part near the entrance that has collapsed, and that can be relieved by removal of the superincumbent weight.

TARANAKI'S "SOP" this year is the central penal establishment. The colony is to help our New Zealand Rip Van Winkle to a fine harbour. Advance Taranaki!

THE captain of the Bruce has had his certificate suspended for twelve months; the mate's for three months; and steamer companies have been severely rebuked for having vessels undermanned.

A BOY of eight years for placing stones on the railway line has been dismissed with an "admonitory lecture." A whipping would have been better.

THE Auckland 'Herald' referring to a late trial for arson, says "that it affords another instance of the ineffectiveness of the law to detect and punish incendiarism."

MR. Reynolds is to get a silver kettle and a spirit lamp from a few place-hunters in Dunedin, who have set up that they are the constituency.

MESSRS. Joshua Bros., who lately sold their Yarraville Sugar Works, Victoria, for £500,000 have visited Southland with a view to investing.

THE Auckland 'Herald' says "the high hand passage of the Abolition Bill, the wretched self-sufficiency and bungling displayed in the Representation Bill, and the assumption of power by the Assembly have opened the eyes of the people effectually."

MR. James Lumsden speaking, on the occasion of the opening of the Winton and Kingston Railway, of Mr. Macandrew, said that his Honor from the first time he had set foot in the country had worked earnestly and well for its advancement.

ALTHOUGH, says the Wanganui 'Herald,' the Education Board is always short of funds, "the Board cannot afford it," being a frequent reply to applications, there appears to have been money enough to increase the salary of the Secretary by £100.

DURING the sitting of the District Court at Milton on Tuesday, his Honor Judge Ward remarked that when a man found himself in a hopelessly insolvent condition, he invariably opened a banking account.

### HIBERNIAN CONCERT.

A CONCERT in aid of the Library Fund of the Juvenile Contingent H.A.C.B.S. was given in St. Joseph's Schoolroom on Thursday evening last. Mr. J. J. Connor occupied the chair, and the room was densely crowded, numbers being unable to gain admission. The chairman, in his opening remarks, referred to the rapid progress the Society was making in New Zealand, and impressed upon the audience the desirability of Catholic youths joining such an association. The object of the entertainment was well known to all present, viz., the establishing of a Catholic Library for the Contingent. He (Mr. Connor) trusted that those entertainments would be more frequent in future, as no doubt they would become popular. The concert was commenced by Mr. Sykes playing an overture on the piano; this was followed by a choice selection of glees, duetts, songs, etc. Miss Hesford is now an established favorite at Catholic concerts. Her rendering of "Sweet spirit hear my prayer" is entitled to the greatest praise. This gem from the opera of "Lurline" being given with considerable feeling and expression, which fully merited the loud applause that followed. Miss Hesford also took part with Mr. Carroll in the duett "What are the wild waves saying," which was given in such a manner as to secure an encore. Miss Fleming gave "Strangers yet," and, although the song was not suited to her voice, she acquitted herself very well, which leads us to believe that she will be of great assistance at future concerts. Miss Hill sang "I cannot sing the old songs," and took part in the duett "Peace to thy spirit," with Mrs. Connor, both of which were given pleasingly. Mrs. Connor always gives her services cheerfully to entertainments of this kind, and deserves praise for the manner in which she acquitted herself. Mr. Fitzsimmons possesses a fine voice, and, what is more, knows how to use it. He gave "Wild Belle" and "Nil Desperandum" with excellent effect. Mr. Carroll's best effort was undoubtedly "Home of my heart," his fine tenor voice being heard to great advantage. Of the recitations we cannot speak very highly, Master Norman excepted. This young gentleman recited the "Song of the shirt" in such a manner as to stamp him an elocutionist of no mean order. In answer to an unanimous recall, Master Norman came forward and bowed his acknowledgements. Master Corrigan recited well for one so young. We had almost forgotten to mention the flute solo by Master Deehan, which was well executed. The programme, which was arranged by Mr. Cantwell, was brought to a conclusion shortly before ten o'clock by the singing of the National Anthem, the large audience then dispersing, evidently well pleased with the entertainment. We are informed that preparations are already being made for the holding of a concert during Christmas week in aid of the schools. Several ladies and gentlemen have kindly promised their services, and it is probable that Mr. Woods, of Lawrence, will give one of his popular entertainments. We hope their efforts will be crowned with success.

THE School War in New Brunswick.—The 'St. John Freeman' says:—"The school war is again raging fiercely in several parts of the Province. In St. John the property of Mr. Francis Collins was seized and sold some weeks ago. In Indian town, more recently, a horse belonging to Mr. Sullivan was sold, and at least one person has been imprisoned lately in St. John gaol. The following is an extract from a Fredericton letter received last evening:—Rev. Fr. McDevitt's horse was seized and sold last week, here in Fredericton, for the school taxes. Constable White, to satisfy the Government school law, seized a Bible presented by the young men of Fredericton to Rev. Mr. Cormier. It was to have been sold last Monday, but as the constable has been taken ill, the sale is postponed."

## AUSTRALIA.

OPENING OF THE SACRED HEART COLLEGE, AT  
MAITLAND.

(From the 'Sydney Freeman.')

THE ceremony of opening this college took place on Sunday, 3rd October. There was a very large number present at the time appointed for the services to commence, and at one part of the day there could not have been less than 1000 people on the college grounds. All the denominations were well represented by the residents of Maitland, and we may add in passing that the non-Catholics, both Protestants and Jews, came down with very generous subscriptions. We noticed the attendance also of a considerable number from Sydney, including many ladies, drawn thither by a desire to participate in such an interesting and important celebration. Very many clergymen from the several districts of the Diocese of Maitland were in attendance. The ceremony was likewise honored by the presence of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of the Lord Bishops of Hobart Town and Goulburn, with Dr. M'Alroy, Vicar-General of the latter diocese, Father Beechinor, of Tasmania, and Father Collins, of Sydney. The Principal of the college is the Rev. M. Mathews, who is assisted by a staff of competent professors. We understand that a large number of students are now resident at the college, and that the institution is in every respect a great success.

In the interval between the parts the Rev. Father Beechinor read a list of the contributions towards the cost of the college. The account was headed by the Bishop of Maitland with £150, and the united offerings of the clergy of the diocese amounted to £348 15s. The subscriptions included in all £487 from the country districts of the diocese. A number of gentlemen from Sydney also had given good sums. The amount of subscriptions made being thus announced, the people present were invited to give, and a sum of £665 was subscribed in the course of a little time. The total amount received was £1,850; and as the cost of purchasing the college and furnishing it was £2,687, there remains a debt upon the building of £837—no large amount to discharge, for people who give so liberally and cheerfully. We should mention that when the amounts given were announced by Father Beechinor, the congregation cheered enthusiastically.

In the afternoon a number of gentlemen were entertained at dinner by the Bishop of Maitland.

## THE MARIST BROTHERS—CLOTHING OF POSTULANTS.

ON Saturday, 2nd October, four postulants of the Marist Brothers' Order were "clothed" in St. Patrick's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. J. Dwyer, Principal of Lyndhurst College, his Grace the Coadjutor-Archbishop being absent, and the Most Rev. Dr. Polding being previously engaged in a similar ceremony at the Good Shepherd.

The names of the postulants received are as follows:—Master Francis Donoghoe, native of Sydney, admitted under the name of Brother Arthur; Master Charles Quinn, county of Tyrone (Ireland), in religion Brother Canute; Master Robert Plunkett, native of Dublin (Ireland), now Brother Henrick; Master Hugh Higgins, native of Belfast (Ireland), in religion Brother Valerian.

The ceremony was succeeded, first, by a very eloquent and appropriate sermon from the rev. celebrant, on the advantages and obligations of the religious life; second, by the solemn Gregorian Mass (De Angelis), sung by the community, headed by the Rev. J. Garavel, and accompanied by A. Fitzpatrick. After Mass, the solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the Te Deum, and the Prose "Inviolata" ended the ceremony.

## MONSTER MEETING AT BALLARAT.

ON Tuesday evening a monster meeting of the Catholics of the Diocese of Ballarat, was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in that city, for the purpose of protesting against the injustice inflicted on Catholics by the present Education Act, and devising means for procuring Catholic education for Catholic children. The cathedral was densely crowded in every part, so that there could not have been far short of 3,000 people present, and a more earnest, enthusiastic, and unanimous meeting could hardly be imagined.

## SPEECHES AT THE DUBLIN CELEBRATION.

THE Most Rev. Dr. Amherst, Bishop of Northampton, said: It had only happened to him twice in his life to be brought in relation with Daniel O'Connell. The first was at the college with which he had been connected for twenty-five years. The Liberator dined at the college, and after the dinner three young students were invited into the library, where the dinner was given, to drink a glass of wine to the health of O'Connell. He remembered that after the wine was drunk O'Connell got up to make a speech to them. He said it was the duty of Catholic young men to form their political opinions as early as possible in life—not to take them from the public papers—not to be influenced by what men of party politics might say to them, but to found their opinions on truth, justice, and true religion, and then they could not be misled. (Hear, hear.) He told them, at the same time, that a man was as responsible for what he did politically as for the discharge of his daily duties. He believed that that speech had made a lasting impression on them, (hear, hear). The next time he was brought into relation with O'Connell was at the Rath of Mullaghmast (hear, hear.) He was a very young man at the time. But from the time he heard O'Connell he made up his mind to visit Ireland at the earliest opportunity. He should never forget the fascinating geniality of O'Connell's manner to him, a young Saxon stranger, recommended by he forgot whom. O'Connell said to him: "You are welcome. You will hear Mass with me in my room; then you will take a chop with me, and I will take you to Mullaghmast where you will see a sight you never saw before" (hear, hear.)

They went to Mullaghmast, and he saw a sight he never saw before, and he believed he would never see again. He witnessed the power of O'Connell over the masses of the people—a power that was so great because his political principles were founded upon maxims of truth and justice—principles that were propounded in the light of day, not hidden in the darkness of a conspirator's den (hear, hear.) He must confess that he was surprised that any jury could be found to bring in a verdict of guilty of conspiracy against O'Connell, or that a judge of the land could be found to condemn him upon such a charge.

Prince Radziwill said: My Lord Mayor, my lords, and gentlemen, the late Cardinal Archbishop Diepenbroeck, of Breslau, in Silesia, when he came to the Polish part of his diocese, said that he could gladly give a finger from his hand if he could speak to that brave people in their national language. I am to-day in the same position as he was, since I have witnessed the enthusiastic reception that has greeted the great and splendid procession in the streets of the Irish capital. On this account, I desire to express to you the friendship of the Polish people (applause.) However unfit, I make this effort this evening to communicate to you in English something of my sentiments of gratitude, speaking in the name of the other Polish members of the German Parliament, whose sole representative I am to-day (loud applause). It was, I am sure, the sentiment of fraternal love, which always inspires noble hearts that gave you the idea of inviting us to the festival of the Centenary of your great compatriot (cheers). It was also, I should think, the sentiment of sympathy, which is necessarily established between those who suffer. The Polish nation was always united with the noble Irish nation by the bonds of common suffering. Amongst such nations those are not always criminals who endure imprisonment (cheers.) Your great compatriot, the immortal O'Connell, was in prison; and I come from a town where abides in prison, like another John Baptist, his Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski (cheers.) O'Connell combated for the liberty of religion, for the integrity of your nationality, and for freedom of conscience (cheers.) Such has been the conduct of his Eminence, and so he strives in his silent suffering. The conflict which resulted in his being placed in prison—where, like Fisher, he became a cardinal—commenced by his defence of the freedom of religious instruction (cheers). Poland has often striven for the restoration of its liberty, but its condition has often been rendered worse. The power of peaceful suffering is greater, however, than the power of arms. In a word, we have not yet had in Poland a man like your O'Connell, who was able to unite in perfect harmony the love of faith, the love of freedom, and the love of fatherland. However, my lords and gentlemen, we trust that God has raised up a peaceful victor in the person of his Eminence the imprisoned Cardinal Ledochowski (loud cheers). I know that these words may expose me to the same accusation which O'Connell could not escape, though frank, loyal, and true in all his conduct—I mean the accusation of following revolutionary tendencies (hear, hear). To any accusation of that kind I think it beneath my dignity to answer. The Polish Catholics will never make a revolution. But what they will never do—what is forbidden by God, by the Church, and by their honor—is to bow to any yoke which would encroach upon the liberty of the Church, which destroys the liberty of conscience, and which would turn men into slaves. We will suffer what God permits, but we shall never recoil, before armed force, from the path of honor and of faith (cheers.) Even should we fail, we trust we shall be worthy of the poet's words—

"O bloodiest picture in the book of time!  
Sarmatia falls, unmwept, without a crime."

(Loud cheers, which were again and again renewed.)

## THE TOWN OF BELFAST.

A LIVELY, flourishing town, Belfast—a town where the men are all busy, the women all pretty, the horses all fine and fast, the streets all clean and well paved, the beggars few, and the champagne lunches plenty; a town where the air is always brisk, where the daylight in summer lasts until almost midnight, where a hundred regiments of stout artisans do good work, and are amply paid for it; a town essentially American in spirit and intimately allied in a hundred ways to the great metropolis of the New World; a town which sent A. T. Stewart to New York, and which has dozens of merchant princes of its own; a town where dissent and religious difference now and then bubble over into fights which render necessary the presence of Armstrong guns on the streets and regiments of constables and soldiers in action; a town where barricades sometimes spring up like mushrooms, and Orange heads are broken by Catholic clubs, while Catholic eyes are blackened by Orange fists; a town where within a few hundred yards of each other there are immense mills, each employing about the same number of operatives, in one of which every man, woman, and child employed is Catholic, and in the other every child, woman, and man is Protestant, and inimical to the others; a town in which the pulses are quick, the passions strong, the commercial loyalty absolutely unalterable, and the linen unsurpassed; a town where one has just the slightest suspicion of a Scotch burr in the speech, causing him to remember that the spirits and capacities of two of the finest races of the North are there brought into play in union; a town while already boasts more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, has doubled its population within the last fifteen years, and means to do it again within the next decade; a town which frowns on pleasant old Dublin in patronizing fashion and condemns her as unenterprising and slow; a town which reminds one singularly of Chicago, just as a Chicago man would say, doubtless, that Dublin reminds him of St. Louis; a town whose fine harbor is crowded with shipping, whose Exchange is daily packed with prosperous merchants, where the common people take newspapers and read them, and where nothing is ever done by chance, done by halves, and a town set down in the centre of one of the most exquisitely beautiful sections of country in Northern Europe, and surrounded with suburbs renowned for their charms.—'New York Herald.'



## TRUTH WILL OUT.

It is futile in the extreme to expect anything like truthful news of the state of affairs in Spain through Madrid, yet unfortunately nearly all the information supplied to English newspapers comes from that biased and dishonest source. Soon after the civil war commenced "special correspondents" were dispatched to the scene of action, but when it was found that the sympathy of the great mass of the people of Spain went with the cause it was not the interest of the London daily press to serve, they were soon withdrawn; and we believe, we are right in saying, that though ever since a great civil war has been raging within a short distance of us, no English newspaper has constantly a special representative to see and judge for himself the value of the information the Spanish Government permits to be published.

We are entirely dependent upon the news that comes from Madrid, which, of course, is doctored in the interest of one side, and on a chance letter from some English or American tourist, whose curiosity may prompt him Spanishwards. As a valuable contribution to our stock of information respecting the civil war in Spain, we transfer to our columns the principal portion of a letter which appeared in the 'Standard' recently. The document speaks for itself. It is dated "Biarritz, August 11."—

I have just returned from a tour through the Basque provinces of Spain, now held almost entirely by Don Carlos, and as the impressions I have received are diametrically opposed to those which the information published in the columns of the English press had served to produce in my mind, perhaps I may be allowed to make an observation or two in your journal on the bitter struggle which has now been going on for so long a period between the Spanish Government and the supporters of the white flag of Charles VII.

There are comparatively few newspaper correspondents in the Carlist country, and consequently by far the larger portion of the information concerning the war necessarily comes through Madrid, or at any rate from men who must for the most part obtain it through government channels; and in a large measure, no doubt, this accounts for the inaccurate opinions which seem to me to have been formed generally in England concerning the strength and organisation of the Carlist cause.

Personally I am wholly opposed to the principles and the traditions of the House of Bourbon, and I cannot abstractedly wish any success to Don Carlos or his cause; but I must speak to facts as they are, and it cannot be denied that there are at this moment under the banner of Don Carlos more than 100,000 trained soldiers and 5,500 cavalry, supported by 180 field-pieces and 150 siege guns. The men of northern Spain are superior in intelligence, in determination, and in energy to those of any other part of the country. Indeed, to compare the free-born mountaineers of the Basque provinces, with their lithe, handsome, muscular physique, their shrewd intelligence, and their enthusiastic and passionate desire for the success of the cause they are so zealously fighting to promote, with the lazy, enervated, half-hearted inhabitants of the more southern districts, with their dwarfed intelligence, and the disinterested aimlessness and carelessness with which they go sullenly to battle, is something like comparing a regiment of our household troops with a band of Fantee warriors. Nowhere in the open field, when they have met on equal terms, have the soldiers of the Government been able to hold their own with the Carlists. The latter have a leader whose personal parts are unquestionable, whose military education and achievements already give him a high place among modern commanders; while the former make no pretensions to have a leader at all. The followers of Don Carlos without doubt make up the strongest single party in Spain, and the combination of all the other parties against them is probably due to this fact.

Five Governments have now been tried at Madrid with the most indifferent success since Don Carlos took the field. He alone of all the parties in Spain at the present moment has a well-defined practical policy and aim; and when I see a people as enthusiastic, as devoted to a cause as are the partisans of this young leader, and contrast with this devotion the listlessness of the other side, I cannot help feeling—however much I may deplore the principles for which the young Bourbon is fighting—that sooner or later, for good or for evil, the end in view must be gained. With regard to the outrages and atrocities said to be perpetrated by the Carlists upon strangers and travellers, I can only say that I travelled with one companion and one mountain guide entirely unharmed through the outlying districts of the country. We met with Carlist troops in lonely mountain paths, and no outrage of any sort of kind was offered to us. We stayed in villages which were merely heaps of ruins, round which the crops had been destroyed again and again, and where settled law so far as the ordinary courts of the country are concerned, was entirely suspended, and yet we met with nothing but the most uniform kindness and civility. At Vera, a small mountain village on the frontier, where there is a garrison, and about the only place in which any serious formalities had to be gone through, the Carlist band, as soon as it was established that we were really Englishmen, serenaded us under our windows, and both officers and men did all they could to welcome us amongst them. A cause evoking an enthusiasm so passionate, cannot be destroyed by a half-hearted army and a feeble and divided administration.

**Mercenary Heartlessness.**—By an explosion of condemned shell at the Government Arsenal, near Bridesburgh, on the Delaware River, on the 8th, one boy, John McLaughlin, was killed and eighteen were wounded. Telegrams were immediately sent to the University and Homoeopathic Hospitals asking for medical aid to be despatched to the scene of the catastrophe. The first response was asking if the physicians' services would be paid for. To this question no reply was made.

## THE CENSUS OF IRELAND.

The final results of the late census of Ireland have just been published in a series of tables showing the "area, houses, and population; the ages, civil condition, occupations, birth-places, religion and education of the people." A large amount of valuable and interesting information is, therefore, contained in these tables. All that relates to Ireland must be of deep interest to every Catholic in these realms, and we feel sure that our readers will be glad to have laid before them some of the most striking results of the census of 1871.

The area of Ireland is 20,819,947 acres. From this we have to deduct about 600,000 acres for lakes and rivers, and tideways, and something over 4,000,000 for bog, waste, and mountain. This leaves nearly 16,000,000 acres available for cultivation. Of this two-thirds, or about 10,000,000 acres, are in pasture, while only one-third is under tillage. The population, in 1871, was 5,412,378.

Let us now compare these results with the censuses of previous years. We find that from 1821 to 1841 the population steadily increased, rising from 6,800,000 (in round numbers) to 7,175,000, while in the same period the number of inhabited houses increased from 1,100,000 to 1,300,000. But then came the terrible famine years, and since that time the population has suffered a fearful decrease. In 1851, it had fallen to six and a half millions; in 1861, a further decrease had brought it down to 5,700,000; and in the ten years that followed there was a loss of 336,000 inhabitants, so that, as we have seen, the population at the last census was only 5,100,000, showing a total decrease of nearly 3,000,000 in thirty years. In the same period the number of houses had fallen from 1,320,000 to 960,000; in other words, nearly 100,000 Irish homes had been destroyed. We might enlarge upon these facts, but we prefer to let them speak for themselves. The lesson they teach is plain enough.

If we examine the rate of decrease we find one fact which gives us some consolation, as it holds out good hope for the future. In the period from 1841 to 1861, it must be observed that while the increase in the first ten years was upwards of 14 per cent., in the second ten years it had fallen to 5. It might thus be supposed that agencies were at work which, even had there been no famine, would have tended to produce a decrease of population. Coming now to the period of decrease, we see that from the period of 1841 to 1851 it was nearly 20 per cent.; that from 1851 to 1861 it was 11 per cent.; while from 1861 to the last census it amounted to only a little more than 6. We must conclude, then, that the drain upon the population of the country is rapidly decreasing, and that in a few years hence we shall see the population again steadily increasing. This is borne out, too, by the emigration statistics, which show, upon the whole, a decrease in the exodus from the country during the last twenty years, though the numbers in consecutive years fluctuate considerably.

Of the 5,412,377 persons in Ireland, 4,150,867 (or 77.6 per cent. of the whole) are returned as Catholics; 667,998 as Protestant Episcopalians—that is to say, members of the Disestablished State Church; nearly 400,000 are Presbyterians; a little over 30,000 are Methodists; while the remaining 50,000 form a heterogeneous category of about 150 separate denominations.

While speaking of the religious statistics, we may remark one circumstance which attracted our notice when glancing over the table of occupations. Of the 711 magistrates of Ireland, it appears that 506 are Protestant Episcopalians, 35 belong to minor sects, and only 173 are Catholics; and this in a Catholic country. It may, perhaps, be objected that there are not in Ireland a sufficient number of Catholic gentlemen of property to select from, but this is contradicted by other statements in the very same table. We see that there are in Ireland 3710 "persons of rank and property" not returned under any occupation. Of these 1273 are Catholics, 1939 Protestants, while of those who are distinctly set down as landowners, out of a total of 4291, 1628 are Catholics, and 2280 Protestants. It will thus be seen that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants among the magistrates of Ireland is very different to that which prevails among the landed propertied classes, and this, though only a matter of detail, is one which should be looked to speedily. A Catholic country like Ireland should have a Catholic magistracy; or, at the very least, the Catholics should not be in a minority upon the Bench.—Condensed from 'London Register.'

## NEWS BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

## AMERICA.

Chicago, during the year ending July 1, drank 15,000,000 glasses of lager beer—enough to have put out the great fire, if properly applied.

Prussia has only one lawyer to each 12,000 inhabitants. In this country there is one lawyer to every 379 residents.

The Jesuits recently expelled from Guatemala have now been ordered to leave Costa Rica. The freemasons did it.

New Hampshire has a new law requiring the doors of all public assembly rooms and their entrances to open outwards.

It is stated that Bishop Larocque bequeathed all his property, valued at \$34,000, to the town of St. Hyacinthe, Canada.

There is a man named McMahon on the Washington police force, but he isn't proud.—'St. Louis Republican.'

The complete census of New York city shows an increase in population during the last five years of 91,000.

The 'New York World' says: "Milkmen are spending their leisure hours at the watering-place."

"I had no schooling," said Brigham Young some time ago, addressing the Salt Lake Conference, "yet God chose me for the most exalted position on earth." There could be no more forcible argument for general education than this shocking assertion. "Your college professors," continued the Prophet, "and men cunning in all the wisdom of the Egyptians often want a meal, while I



have laid up my millions, and can buy every Congress-man, every editor, and every preacher in the country." When we consider the truth of this boast, it becomes a potent argument in favor of a system of general education which shall train the morals of the nation as well as the "business qualities."

Mrs. Henry Vedmeer, of Hatfield, Mass., a German woman forty years old and very strong, because her father-in-law, an old man of eighty, remonstrated with her when she dragged her step-daughter about by the hair, flew at him, and knocked him down, and beat him unmercifully. Her husband appearing on the scene she bombarded him with a stick of wood, dishes, chairs, &c., and now she wants them both arrested for assault.

The boys in McDonough's school in Baltimore annually visit the grave of that deceased millionaire and cover it with flowers. This is in accordance with the provisions of John McDonough's will. The ceremony was recently performed.

The 'St. Louis Republican' thinks it strange that in the cases of "conscience money" only small sums are returned, the large stealings, especially from the Government, being never heard from. The only reason is that the stolen money which is ever returned comes mainly through the confessional from Catholics, and they do not furnish the wholesale stealers.

A Catholic University for the United States.—'Le Propagateur Catholique,' the French Catholic organ at New Orleans, asks:—"When shall we have a veritable Catholic University in the United States? Each year sees us augment the number of our colleges, which appropriate the prerogative of conferring diplomas, and style themselves 'Universities.' But, in truth, there is not yet a Catholic institution which may be recognised by all in this country as a grand centre for imparting the highest culture. In order to make the progress of which we are capable, we need to possess such an establishment, the advantages of which will be immense for the cause of education."

A young lady in Washington county, N.Y., beautiful and well educated, and the owner of an \$8,000 farm in her own right, says that when she is married the wedding expenses, including her dresses, shall not cost over \$68, and that she will make her husband happier than any city belle can, who takes off four chairs full of padding at night, and cannot go to a party wearing a dress that cost under \$140.

A curious blunder is said to have occurred at Scribner's publishing house recently. An advertisement of four lines was sent out to one hundred newspapers, with instructions to spread over "eight lines" it should have read, but the clerk wrote it eight inches, and the consequence was startling. The article advertised was the "Baltimore Bonapartes," and the different printing offices taxed their ingenuity and type fonts to spread so few words over so large a space. The result was that orders poured in at such a rate that a new edition had to be printed.

Irishmen in the Colonies.—We (Cork paper) have been favored by a gentleman residing in this city with the extract from a letter he has received from a worthy Irish priest, a friend of his, who is in charge of a parish in New Zealand:—"Though an exile, I would not leave my place of exile on any account. In climate, soil, and scenery, New Zealand far exceeds even Ireland. My congregation here consists almost entirely of Irishmen, more than independent, even without an exception, generous in the extreme, and full of faith and zeal for the beauty of God's house. They number about 3000."

Cardinal Manning computes the Catholic children of London of schoolable age at thirty-three thousand. Of these, twenty-five thousand are enrolled in the parochial schools, of which there are one hundred and sixty-seven within the corporate limits of London.

There are 1711 Irish officers in the English army and only 309 Scotch.

It was customary, before the 20th September, 1870, for the Roman municipality to offer a chalice annually to the Holy Father for the use of one or other of the churches at Rome. Since that period this duty has been discharged by the Society for Catholic Interests, and on the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul a deputation of that Society waited on his Holiness at the Vatican and presented him with a magnificent gold chalice.

An exchange says an Iowa man is writing a new Bible. The old one has failed to guide the average Iowan into the paths of peace, and the commandment, "Thou shalt do no murder," has provoked so much hostility among the upper classes that the editor has decided to omit it. It is vaguely hinted that the whole chapter from Exodus will be modified for family use.

A very large monastery is being rapidly prepared for the Jesuits at Cincinnati. Two hundred of the fathers of this order, expatriated from Germany, are expected in that city at an early date. This house will be the head-quarters of the Order in the West, whence the fathers will be sent wherever they are most needed.

The Western 'Catholic,' of Chicago, says that the Board of Education of that city intend to do the Catholics justice by giving them a *pro rata* division of the School Fund.

His Holiness the Pope and Marshal MacMahon have recently been conducting a mutually pleasant correspondence. In response to a letter received on his 82nd birthday, Pius IX replied to Marshal MacMahon in his own hand, a compliment not often bestowed by the Sovereign Pontiff.

Escape of the Bishop of Paderborn.—The dispatches say that Bishop Martin, of Paderborn, who escaped from Wesel, had arrived safely at Vanloo, in Holland, on his way to Rome.

A very accommodating Sultan.—The following waif is floating along the literary stream, and is to good to be lost: "I trust," said the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Sultan of Zanzibar, "that your Highness will not object to British missionaries having access to your dominions." "Certainly not," the Sultan replied. "I think no obstacle should be placed in the way of so great an event as the English being brought to the knowledge of the true faith. Let them come, and my learned men shall instruct them."

The Catholics of Kimberly (South African Diamond Fields)

intend to forward, for presentation to the Pope, sixteen picked diamonds, as a token of their veneration and esteem. The valuable parcel will be accompanied with an address, expressive of their deep attachment to his Holiness, Head of the Church.

France has paid a just debt in the erection of a statue to the illustrious Lacordaire. It is pleasant to learn that Ireland, says the Dublin 'Nation,' was not unrepresented at this ceremony, the Coadjutor Bishop of Trinidad, a distinguished Irishman, having been one of the chief assistants; and the fact of his lordship's presence was, it seems, pointedly alluded to by the orator of the day, the Very Rev. Pere Chocarne.

Catholic Mission to the Cubans.—A correspondent in Key West of the New York 'Herald' writes: "At the extreme southern point of this American Republic, on a rugged reef, just off the southwest coast of Florida, named originally by the Spaniards 'Cayo Huesco,' but lately corrupted by our American settlers to 'Key West,' there exists a colony of over 3,000 Cubans, men and women, exiles from their native country because of their patriotic sympathies. The Rev. Fathers Allard and La Roque, both of Canada, have labored during the last six years among these people with true apostolic zeal, and are satisfied with the result thus far of their efforts to revive among their Cuban congregation the old devotion and old Christian spirit so essentially a feature of the Spanish race.

Spanish Catholics are about to erect a magnificent church on Broadway, near Mason-street, San Francisco.

Bishop Gross is soon to establish a paper to Savannah, Ga., to be called "The Southern Cross."

In New Jersey there has been instituted a number of Know Nothing Lodges under the title of the "Order of '76." The organization is secret, political and hostile to foreigners and Catholics.

O'Connell Celebrations in Britain.—The day was observed with enthusiasm at Bradford and at Glasgow in Scotland. In London the day was celebrated by a banquet at the Cannon-street Hotel, and his Eminence Cardinal Manning ordered a "Te Deum" to be sung in all the churches of the Archbishop's Diocese for the blessings resulting from O'Connell's labors.

At the O'Connell Centenary in Boston, U.S., John Boyle O'Reilly read a poem, from which we take the following:—

A nation's greatness lies in men, not acres;  
One master mind is worth a million hands.  
No kingly robes have marked the planet-shakers,  
But Sampson's strength to burst the ages' bands  
The might of empire gives no crown supernal—  
Athens is here—but where is Macedon?  
A dozen lives make Greece and Rome eternal,  
And Ireland's fame might safely rest on One.

Ammergau.—It is announced from the Oberammergau that the colossal group of the Crucifixion, sculptured in marble, which is the gift of King Louis, has just been successfully erected on the highest point over the stage of the Passion Play. The expenses of transport alone amounted to 20,000 gulden (over £17,000). For the inauguration of this great work the people of Oberammergau intend to perform the "School of the Cross" (*Kreuzschule*), an undertaking in which about 200 persons will take part. The following days have been appointed for the performance: 20, 27, June; 4, 11, 18, 25, July; 1, 8, 22, August; and 5, 12, 19, 26, September. It is worthy of observing that, in former years, the "School of the Cross" was considered to be even more attractive than the Passion Play itself.

The New Archbishop of Cashel.—The appointment of the Right Rev. Dr. Croke, formerly the distinguished and beloved President of St. Coleman's College, Fermoy, and latterly Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, to the Archbishopric of Cashel, in room of the late Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, has been heard of with the greatest possible pleasure by every one who happens to know the learned and eloquent ecclesiastic.

Value of Land.—The extensive estates in the county Meath of Isabella Donville, (owner and petitioner in the Landed Estates Courts), were recently sold by private contract to Messrs French and Argyes, solicitors in trust for Mr. J. R. Dunville, of Belfast, the purchase money being £37,000.

Rev. M. E. Campion, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lafayette, Ind., has turned his face squarely against round dances. On a recent occasion he remarked: "No one knows as well as the priest of the Church of God how many souls have gone to eternal perdition through the sins growing out of promiscuous dances. If the confessional could speak, how many a sad tale of a misstep and a fall in life would find its initial point in this sin! The Church, through the Council of Baltimore, approved by the Council at Rome, inspired by the Holy Ghost, had spoken against it in strong and decided terms; and in tones which gave no uncertain sound."

A correspondent of the London 'Tablet' writes in the "glorious display of steadfast constancy, and invincible patience in defence of the Faith which the wild blundering of the Bismarck-Falek persecution has brought out? Once more it has been shown that—

Nor stony towers, nor walls of beaten brass,  
Nor airless dungeons, nor strong links of iron  
Can be repulsive to the strength of spirit!

What a lesson the Prussian Bishops, and Priests, and Monks, and Nuns are giving to that sordid materialism of the age which predominates in the Parliament of Berlin! In the grovelling minds of their majorities, the idea of a man being ready and willing to sacrifice his liberty and his money for conscience sake is utterly incomprehensible; and their persecuting laws are framed expressly on the shameful assumption of the negation of conscience; and are, therefore, no less insulting than they are wrongful and cruel."

The Jesuits have opened a very beautiful church at Oxford, England. It is in the Gothic style of architecture, and pronounced very fine even in that city of glorious but desecrated churches.

In Canada the centenary day was celebrated at Ottawa, where Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Dublin, preached an eloquent sermon on the Liberator in Notre Dame Cathedral to about five thousand persons. In Montreal a procession took place, which was attended by ten

thousand persons. Processions also took place at Toronto, where the orator of the day was the Rev. G. W. Kepper, of Ohio, and Halifax, N.S., where it was a larger parade than had ever been witnessed. The Union Free Company and all the Irish societies participated, accompanied by seven bands of music. At Quebec there were excursions and a grand concert in the evening.

According to the 'Central Swiss' of Uui, a proposal will be sent to the Landsgemeinde to delay the restoration of William Tell's chapel on the Lake of the Four Cantons, and drape it black until the day when the Catholics of Switzerland shall have entirely regained their social and religious rights. This symbol of mourning will apprise the innumerable tourists who annually visit the chapel, that a large section of the community is oppressed and outlawed.

Central Ireland Railway Extension, Maryborough.—The Waterford and Kilkenny and Central Ireland Railway Companies are now recommencing the extension of the new line to Mullingar from Maryborough, and are determined to vigorously carry on the works until their completion, being now in a first-rate position to do so. Already the line is blocked out to a distance of some three-quarters of a mile from Maryborough, under the superintendence of Mr. Galway, the company's engineer. The intended new line from Maryborough to Mullingar is 33 miles in length, and will take in its passage the important trading towns of Mountmelick, Genshill, Philipstown, where it meets the Grand Canal, and so into Mullingar; will connect Waterford and Kilkenny by direct and short railway communication with Galway, Ballinasloe, Castlebar, Westport, Carrick-on-Shannon, Sligo, Longford, Cavan, Enniskillen, Londonderry, Armagh, Lurgan, Belfast, &c., and will thoroughly open up railway traffic through the centre of Ireland for the benefit of the public.

His Eminence Cardinal Manning attended the second *fete* of the London Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross, at the Crystal Palace. Upwards of 12,000 Catholics were present. The cardinal made a remarkable and beautiful speech on this occasion. He entreated fathers and mothers to bring up their children without tasting intoxicating liquor, so that when they were grown they would not so easily fall into temptation. It is very rare to see in England so large a crowd of Catholics assembled in one place, and the *fete* at the Crystal Palace was one of the most brilliant events of the season, and one which shows in a most conspicuous manner the progress made within the past few years.

A Curious Conversion.—Miss Hodges, a member of a Protestant sisterhood which went out to India on missionary work intent, was received into the Catholic Church at Bandora, on the twentieth of last June. She has entered the Convent of the Daughters of the Cross, and will there do in good earnest the work which she found she had previously been playing at.

An American Catholic University.—The prosperous career of the Catholic Church in America is the periodical theme of the press. On every side we see the lofty spires of churches adjacent to which we find Colleges, Seminaries, and schools of every grade for Catholic youth, but there is yet one important enterprise towards the inauguration of which no steps have yet been taken, and that is an American University.

A Specimen of Sectarian Slang.—A Biblo-banger named Hancock—no relation to John Hancock, of Roanoke—was recently invited to present the prizes won by the common school scholars of Buffalo, N.Y. Here, says the 'Sentinel,' is an extract that smacks of sectarian slang about as strong as anything we ever encountered:—"While priest-ridden Italy rises to rid itself of this odious and ignorant despotism, do mitred fools suppose that America, the land of the free, and the home of religious liberty, is about to bow its neck to this effete and hated tyranny? Under God we need not fear the issue. The world, thank God, is to far onwards its better day to weakly and tamely sell its birthrights of education and freedom for these lentils of superstition and ignorance." If any readers of the 'Sentinel' are asked why they do not send their children to the public schools, just point to this extract, and tell your interrogator that there are too many Hancocks connected with them, and Catholics refuse longer to be insulted by such evangelical ignoramuses.

An Incident of the Dublin Procession.—The procession rolling on swallows up the statue of King William. The great Orangemen lets the crowd go by, and their tall banners flout him as they pass, a thing to wake a soul of rage under the bronze ribs of the proud, cold Dutchman. Worse, indeed, happens, for a daring street Arab, scaling the pedestal, clambers by sword and crupper, on to the back of the charger, and deliberately crowns the monarch with a chaplet of green.

The 'London Tablet' reports that the second son of the Grand Lama of Thibet has arrived in Paris. He is accompanied by a French Catholic missionary, and will, it is said, embrace Christianity.

His Eminence Cardinal Manning made a very notable speech at the "exhibition day" at St. Edmund's College, Ware. He advocated, above all things, the thorough mastering of the English grammar. He thought that sufficient care could not be paid to the teaching and learning of the mother tongue, which was apt to be too much neglected in the present century. "There are," said he, "a great many people who can construe Homer and Persius, but who cannot pen a simple English sentence."

Dr. Croke, the new archbishop of Cashel, preached in the Dublin Cathedral on O'Connell the Liberator. Four archbishops, 40 bishops and 500 priests participated in the ceremonies, which were very imposing and impressive. The cathedral was immensely crowded and the music was magnificent.

The Vancouver 'Register' very justly says; "Lafayette Lane, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Oregon, is a Catholic, and for that reason certain opposition papers think he ought to be defeated. They have evidently lost sight of the fact that America is a free country, where a man possesses the unquestioned right to commune with his God in any manner he chooses. Is Mr. Lane undeserving of the confidence of the people simply because he is a Catholic? We hope newspaper men in our neighboring State will not forget what is due to the profession and themselves by descending to such depths of meanness as to parade a candidate's

religion before the people as a crime for which he should be made to answer at the polls.

At Bologna, the great "Association of the Catholic Youth of Italy" have resolved in honor of the anniversary to found an O'Connell League for the promotion of free education for Catholics, and at Genoa a committee has been formed for the purpose of erecting a tablet or bust in the Hotel Feder where O'Connell died.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great violence in Dorsetshire, England, where 12,000 animals are down. The distemper is spreading rapidly to other parts of England.

There are 1600 convents and monasteries, inhabited by 21,000 monks and nuns, in Belgium. The income of the religious orders in that kingdom is one hundred millions of dollars.

Catholicity in Wales.—On August 19, a fine and costly new Catholic church was opened at Aberystwith. It is dedicated to our Lady of the Angels and St. Winefred. His Eminence Cardinal Manning presided at a Pontifical High Mass, and the Right Rev. Bishop Hedley preached in the evening. The whole proceedings were most gorgeous and imposing.

Increase of Drunkenness.—All judicious authorities agree that drunkenness is the main source and cause of crime in Ireland, and the inspectors general of prisons in that country call attention in their reports for the past year, just issued, to the progressive increase in the number of commitments to county and borough jails for that vice since 1867.

Some time ago the Prussian Government prohibited the circulation in that country of the 'Volkzeitung,' a Catholic paper of Baltimore. Finding or supposing it to be still distributed under the name of the 'Freie Presse,' the Government has issued an order forbidding the circulation of that paper also.

Monsignor Roncetti and the Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, of the Papal Legation, have sailed. They went down the Bay accompanied by two or three hundred of the New York Clergy and the Vicar-Generals Quinn and Preston. All united in a hearty "God speed" to the distinguished visitors, whose visit and its cause will long be remembered with pleasure by the Catholics of America.

The following appeal has lately been made to the Catholics of the States in behalf of the great association that has done so much towards furnishing means for the spread of the faith in that country:—"I extremely regret being obliged to inform you that the receipts of the 'Society for the Propagation of the Faith' are by no means equal to those of the previous year: a fact the more painful as the necessities of the missions are constantly increasing, aggravated as they are, in many places, by persecution and spoliation; so that a very notable increase of resources would be necessary to correspond even partially to the demands upon the Society.

Paris, Aug. 28.—It is semi-officially announced here that in consequence of the unanimous wish of France, there is now every reason to hope that the Catholics of Germany will make no pilgrimage in France. Concerning this subject a London dispatch says: "The 'Times' correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Pope has sent his special blessing to the promoters of the Catholic pilgrimage to France, and it seems certain that the project will be carried out. To avoid collisions the pilgrims will leave Germany one by one, and the rendezvous will be at Mons and Paris.

The committee formed for the purpose of raising a sum of money, as the offering of laymen, to be presented to the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster on his elevation to the Cardinalate—attended at Archbishop's House, when the Duke of Norfolk, in the name of the subscribers, handed to his Eminence a sum amounting to nearly £6,500.

Gavan Duffy is announced to leave Ireland at the end of August and proceed to the French and German Spas. Towards winter he will sojourn in Nice, and then in Egypt; and may early next year leave for Melbourne, Australia, to bring Lady Duffy and family to Ireland.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, publishes a call for aid to the suffering Icelanders. He says that starvation will surely be upon them this winter unless assistance is rendered. One-third of the whole country of Iceland is rendered uninhabitable by the recent eruption of a volcano.

The 'Univers,' of Paris, announces the intended marriage of King Alphonso of Spain to the eldest daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

Forest fires have swept thousands of acres of timber in Decatur mining district, Utah. The miners save themselves by abandoning their cabins and taking refuge in the tunnels and shafts.

Dr. J. R. Hayes, a Pennsylvania Irish-American, has successfully invented a machine for pressing coal dust into fuel. On its first trial a ton of coal was made out of dust in six minutes.

O'Rourke's Castle.—The crumbling remains of a portion of this historic structure, from which Dermot MacMorrough is said to have taken his (the Prince of Breffny's) wife, which event is pronounced to be the first invasion of Ireland, is permitted to pass into oblivion, like others of our antiquated reminiscences, without an effort to stay the canker of decay and spoliation. The member of the county (Leitrim) would be acting in accordance with the wishes of many by bringing this matter under notice of the commissioner for the preservation of old ruins.

A complete through communication between Connemara and the coast of Clare has been established, connecting Westport with Galway, via Clifden and Oughterard or Cong; and Galway with Kilkee via Ballyvaughan, Lisdoonvarna, and the Cliffs of Moher, which, in conjunction with the system of railway coupons, enables the tourist to visit the whole of the grand mountain, lake, and ocean cliff scenery of the West of Ireland.

Is the Church worth preserving?—The Overland Mail has the following:—"Many ready answers have been given to Mr. Gladstone's question. 'Is the Church of England worth preserving?' True lovers of the Establishment may, perhaps, be tempted to respond, 'Yes, certainly it is; but not in its present *jeux*.'"—

The agricultural classes in Fermanagh and the neighboring counties are pronounced to be in a deplorable state of misery, while

the cabins in which they are forced to dwell are said to be unfit for beasts, let alone human beings, and it is all owing to "landlordism."

The Orangemen at Knockmanou, on July 12, adopted a resolution demanding a Convent bill, which would give "liberty" to the large number of "uncondemned captives," who they say, are pining in those terrible places, the Convents of Ireland.

Church Preservation.—Mr. Gladstone (as butler): "Please, 'M, is the Church of England worth prosering?" Britannia: "Worth prosering? Dear me, William, don't you know it's been in a pickle this ever so long?"—Punch.

O'Connell's tomb at Glasnevin was decorated for the celebration. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, on being brought up for examination before the London Court of Bankruptcy, a few weeks ago, attributed his unfortunate position to expenses connected with two contested Parliamentary elections in 1874 for that borough.

A megalithic monument has been recently explored by Mr. Wakeman, Hon. Sec. of the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association for Enniskillen. The contents of this grave, which is situate on the picturesque hill of Knocknimny, on the property of J. G. V. Porter, of Belleisle, were simply bones, some human, others of deer, sheep, oxen, pigs, hares, &c., &c., all of which exhibited traces of the action of fire. Amongst the bones which seemed huddled together in utter disorder occurred many pieces of charcoal. The human remains were quite fragmentary, and consisted principally of portions of crania and lower jaws.

Chief-Justice Whiteside, in his address to the Grand Jury at Lifford, July 17, said: "As he look around him on his way through the country he saw nothing but marks of prosperity and abundance, while they enjoyed a climate that any country in Europe might envy."

Cardinal Manning speaking at St. Edmund's College, Ware, expressed his joy at seeing so many lay scholars, and very beautifully observed: "We want good Catholic laymen—we want laymen in the world who will live the lives of good priests, and to show Protestants that the Catholic faith is not a professional act, but it is the act of a man penetrated through and through with his faith, for which he would give his life."

Robert W. Lowry, J.P. to Antrim, applied recently to the Court of Chancery, for an injunction to prevent a number of Catholics from digging turf on the Pomery estate. The matter came up a few weeks ago for hearing at the Vice-Chancellor's court, and resulted in favor of defendants, plaintiff being mulcted in all costs. On the announcement of the decision large bonfires were kindled to commemorate the victory.

Cardinal Manning, speaking recently to an American visitor of the condition of the Catholic Church and people in England, said that although the oldest of the nobility were Catholics, they were but few in number, and the mass of the people were poor, but he mentioned that the Duke of Norfolk, on attaining his majority, built a church which cost £80,000 sterling, which, he remarked, was not more than some others would lose on a horse race.

The 'Vaterland' has published some articles referring to the celebration of the Centenary of O'Connell, full of sympathy for the Catholic people of Ireland. They point out that O'Connell was not merely a religious man nor an undenominational politician, or mere nationalist; but an entire man, who knew how to combine in an harmonious whole religious, political, and national sentiments. It invites the Catholic patriots of Austria, as well as of all countries, to celebrate the Centenary of this Catholic patriot, from whom dates a new era of civil and religious freedom.

A grand banquet was given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, during the O'Connell Centennial celebration, at which Mrs. Fitzsimon, of Glencullen, and the only living daughter of the Liberator, appeared in one of the galleries, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and her daughter, and a numerous party of distinguished ladies. Her presence was hailed with enthusiastic cheers.

This is the style in which Col. Baker's dismissal from the army was officially announced:—"Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Valentine Baker, late Tenth Hussars, has been removed from the army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated Aug. 2, 1875."

It is said that every steamer from China now lands one thousand Chinamen at San Francisco.

Thomas Sarsfield, a prominent Irish nationalist, connected with the revolutionary movement in Dublin in 1865-7, and whose activity and influence at length brought down his enemies so powerfully against him that he was obliged to leave the country, died at the residence of his sister, No. 876 Lexington avenue, New York, on the 23rd inst., at the age of thirty-one years.

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FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS.

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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, Greystone, Waimea, Hokitika, Wellington, Reefton, Onehunga, Otahuhu, Auckland, Napier, Akaroa, Lyttelton, Grahamstown and Nelson.

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**HEALTH AND LONG LIFE,**

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MERCHANTS,

STUART ST.,

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

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

**MILITARY HAIR CUTTING SALOON**

George-street, Dunedin.

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

Note the Address.

M. TAYLOR,

George-street, Dunedin.

**MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL**

Corner of Walker and Princes Streets, DUNEDIN.

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

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

**PATRICK O'BRIEN, Proprietor.**

**MR. W. M. HENDRSEN**

SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

PRINCES STREET,

(Next Messrs Burton Bros.)

DUNEDIN.

**FRANCIS HANNIGAN**

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

PRINCES STREET,

DUNEDIN.

**TEAGUE**

PAINTER, GLAZIER, AND GENERAL

HOUSE DECORATOR,

SIGN AND TICKET WRITER,

Next Shamrock Hotel,

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

**JOHN GOLLAH,**

BAKAR, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,

TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Prices strictly moderate.

**R. H. LONG,**

GENERAL IRONMONGER,

99 George street,

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

**WANTED KNOWN**—That JAMES HYND-

MAN, late of the Glasgow Pie-house, Mac-

jaggan 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'CONNEL'S ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

**PEACOCK HOTEL,**

Princes street South,

DUNEDIN.

THOS. McREAVEY - Proprietor.

First class accommodation for boarders.

Travellers from the country will find this hotel second to none on the road.

All wines and beer kept are of the very best quality. One of Alcock's first-class prize medal Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling with Loose Boxes,

**JAMES SMITH,**  
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,  
  
Edinburgh House,  
  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.  
  
Two doors from the British Hotel.

**BRENNAN & NEILSON,**  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,  
(Opposite A. and T. Inglis's)  
GEORGE STREET - DUNEDIN.  
  
Building in all its branches carefully executed  
Charges strictly moderate.

[CARD]

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

**NORTH-EAST VALLEY**  
TIMBER YARD.  
  
CITY PRICES.  
Just over the Toll Bar,  
  
MCLEAN & CO.

**MATHEW HAY,**  
  
AUCTIONEER,  
  
ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

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

**NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,**  
ETTRICK, BENDER BURN.  
This above Hotel has been newly erected,  
at great expense, and is now one of the most  
commodious and comfortably furnished way-  
side hostleries in the province. The bed-  
rooms 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 travel-  
ling public. Commodious Stabling, attended  
to by an experienced and attentive groom.  
CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

**SOLOMON MOSS,**  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
  
FARLEY'S ARCADE, DUNEDIN.  
  
Repairs neatly executed, with despatch.  
Lowest prices charged.

**NOTICE.**—Wanted known that CHRIS-  
TIAN MOSEH, 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.

**FRANK PELL,**  
BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT,  
PRINCES STREET (Cutting).  
  
Agent for Robins and McLeod's Soap and  
Candle Works.

**CLARK & TEMPLETON,**  
COAL & WOOD MERCHANTS,  
Central City Coal and Wood Depot,  
Opposite Baptist Church, Great King street.

Newcastle, Grey River, Kaitangata, Shag  
Point, Rea Mackay and Green Island Coals,  
always on hand. All orders attended to with  
Despatch.

**DUNEDIN BOTTLING ESTABLISH-  
MENT.**  
**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 with-  
out delay.

**H. NASHLELSKI,**  
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, MANU-  
FACTURING 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 pur-  
poses only recommending those of irreproach-  
able character, and devoting close attention to  
orders, she hopes to merit a share of patronage.

**M. MARSHALL**  
Importer of—  
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medi-  
cines, 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 descrip-  
tion. Prices moderate.

**W. BARNES & CO.**  
WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS,  
FORTH STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**  
Great King Street, Dunedin.

**GOOD** accommodation for Boarders. All  
Drinks of the best quality.  
FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

**SURGEON CUNNINGHAM,**  
May be Consulted Daily  
at  
**OSBORNE HOUSE, ST. ANDREW ST**  
Hours—10 till 12, and 4 till 6, and 8 till 9.

**BASKETS! BASKETS**  
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets  
of every description.  
Orders promptly attended to.  
Note the Address—  
**M. SULLIVAN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite  
Guthrie and Asher's.)

**DUNEDIN AND CLUTHA RAILWAY**  
FORWARDING AGENCY.

**A. MOLLISON** desires to intimate to  
Merchants of Dunedin that on the  
opening of the above line he will be prepared  
to forward goods, parcels, &c., to the inland  
townships.  
Goods entrusted to his care will be collected  
and forwarded with punctuality and des-  
patch.  
Agents will be appointed at Tokomairiro  
and Balclutha.  
**ALEXANDER MOLLISON,**  
Railway Forwarding Agent, Dunedin.  
Offices: Railway Goods Shed and Harbor  
Chambers.



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

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

All drinks kept are pure and unadulterated. Good stabling, with loose boxes and paddock accommodation.  
 N.B.—A pleasure garden is attached.

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

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

**HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,**  
 Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,  
 With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

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

**SUG-AGENCIES.**

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,  
 Agent for Otago.

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

**MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,**  
 (One minute walk from the Wharf.)

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

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

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

The Company also takes risks on Wool and all kinds of Merchandise, on land or at sea, on the most favourable terms.  
 Particular attention is drawn to the fact that by provision in the articles of association Insurers will participate in the profits of the Company.

CHAS. REID  
 Manager

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

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.  
 First-class Board and Lodgings, 20s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.  
**JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.**  
 Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.  
 One of Alcock's First-class Billiard Tables.

**C O B B A N D C O ' S**

Telegraph Lines of  
**ROYAL MAIL COACHES**  
 J. CHAPLIN AND CO., Proprietors.  
 Leave the Booking Office, Manse Street, next Wain's Hotel, for all parts of the Province.

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

**CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.**  
 All Timber used in their Manufactory has been carefully selected and imported direct from America and seasoned for years before working.  
 Repairs done in a superior manner, with all possible dispatch, and at the lowest rates.

**MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,**  
**STAFFORD STREET.**

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

**COBB & CO.,**  
 Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

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

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

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

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

A magnificent assortment of "ROWATT'S" PATENT ANUCAPNIC LAMPS (that burn without chimney, smoke, or smell).  
 The Trade supplied on the most liberal terms. Inspection respectfully invited by the Proprietor,  
**P. ANDERSON.**

**F. T. V A N H E M E R T,**  
 M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.,  
 CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &C.  
**D U N E D I N.**

**A H H I M,** 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.

**S O U T H D U N E D I N W O O D A N D C O A L Y A R D, A N D G E N E R A L S T O R E.**

**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.

**S O U T H D U N E D I N B A K E R Y A N D G E N E R A L S T O R E.**

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

**DOMINICAN CONVENT.**  
**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR**

**YOUNG LADIES.**  
**T H E** 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,**

**D O W L I N G S T R E E T, D U N E D I N**  
 or St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI

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

Respectable references are required.

**C A L E D O N I A N H O T E L**

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

**G O L D E N A G E H O T E L,**

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

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

**S T. MARY'S** Boarding and Day Schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. The Convent buildings and extensive grounds, are beautifully situated in one of the most healthy parts of the Grey Valley. The course of instruction comprises a good English education in all its branches; also, French, Music, Singing, Drawing, etc.  
 Further particulars on application to the Lady Superiors.

**W E X F O R D B O A R D I N G H O U S E**

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

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

**O T A G O P L U M B I N G, C O P P E R A N D B R A S S W O R K S,**

PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.  
**A. & T. BURT,**  
 Plumbers, Copper-smiths, Brassfounders, Hydraulic and Gas Engineers.  
 Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.  
 Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

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

**S O L I C I T O R,**  
 Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,  
**D U N E D I N.**

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

**J O H N H E A L E Y**  
 Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant.  
 (Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),  
**D U N E D I N.**

**D A V I D H E N D E R S O N,** Engraver, Lithographer, and Rubber-stamp Maker. Ornamental, Commercial, and General Printer. Maps, Plans and Drawings in Chalk and Line prepared.  
**FARLEY'S HALL, PRINCES STREET**

**EUROPEAN HOTEL,**  
GEORGE STREET.

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

Superior accommodation for visitors from other Provinces and the country.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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

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

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

One minute's walk from the centre of the city

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

**SWAN HOTEL,**  
Thames street, Oamaru.

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

All Liquor 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 situate within a short distance of the Racecourse, and in close proximity to the Ocean Beach. It is built of concrete, is three storeys, commands splendid views of Dunedin harbor, and Peninsula, with Larnach's Castle in the distance.

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

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

**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 Duuedin 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.

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