

# New Zealand Gazette

VOL. III.—No. 135.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1875..

PRICE 6d.

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

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

BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD STREET.

**COSSENS AND BLACK**  
Engineers, Milwrights, Blacksmiths, and agricultural Implement Makers. Small Steam Engines and all kinds of machines made and repaired. Every description of wrought iron work.

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

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

**J. T. ROBERTS,**  
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,  
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,  
Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

**JAMES WALSH,**  
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL  
WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,  
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

**MONEY.**—The undersigned has several small sums from £50 to £500 to lend, on Mortgage or Freeholds, at current rates. No commission charged in any case.  
**W. H. McKEAY,**  
Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

**CHEAP MEAT.**  
Important Preliminary Reduction.

The X.Y.Z. COMPANY, having taken the centrally-situated premises in MacLaggan street, lately occupied by Mr. George Wilson will establish the same as a

**CHEAP MEAT MART,**  
Advertising prices weekly.  
Fore quarter mutton, 3d per lb.; hind quarter, leg, or loin, 4d per lb.

**POST OFFICE STORE,**  
Great King-street,  
DUNEDIN.

OSCAR LOUIS - Proprietor,  
(Late Hoffman and Co.)

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW DRAPERY AND CLOTHING  
ESTABLISHMENT.

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

For further particulars, see future advertisements.

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

**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.

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

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

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

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

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

MILLINERY  
Of every description.

DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' and Childrens' underclothing in great variety.

Charges strictly moderate.

Note the address—

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

**GRIDIRON HOTEL,**  
Princes-street.  
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR  
FAMILIES.

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

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

**DANIEL BLACK,** PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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

**GEORGE CAPSTICK,**  
ACCOUNTANT & COMMISSION AGENT

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

Offices: OPPOSITE WHITE HOTEL,  
MILTON.

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

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

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

OCTAGON PIE HOUSE.

GEORGE STREET,

(A few doors below Hibernian Hotel).

**THOS. HALL** wishes to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin that he has opened the above shop. All goods are of the very best description and will be sold at the lowest prices. Pie and Cup of Tea or Coffee, 6d.  
**THOS. HALL, PROPRIETOR.**

**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 ... .. £3,500,000

Annual Revenue, more than 1,000,000

Insurances in Force 150,000,000

All kinds of Fire Insurance at

**LOWEST CURRENT RATES.**  
**HENDERSON, LAW, & CO., Agents.**

**M'DONNELL'S**  
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.

WALKER STREET.

DUNEDIN.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

**BUY** only of the Manufacturer.—**E. K. M'LLISKEY**, Boot Manufacturer, Rattray street, having enlarged his stock and premises, and having all the labor-saving appliances in connection with the trade, is prepared to make every description of Boots and Shoes at lowest possible prices.  
All work guaranteed.

[CARD.]

**J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D.**, Homoeopathic and Allopathic Physician, may be consulted daily between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 4 p.m., and in the evenings at Mr. Marshall's, Chemist and Druggist, George street, where also messages may be left. Temporary residence: Cumberland street, left division, next Albany street.

**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 **ALES and STOUTS.**

**COLMAN BURKE.**

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

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

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

**FRANCIS MCCLUSKEY, 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. BEVELY),

**CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,**

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes-street.  
Every description of Jewellery made to order. Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated by Transit Observations.

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

**CRAIG AND GILLIES**  
Wholesale and Retail

**CABINET-MAKERS & UPHOLSTERERS.**

Importers of  
**ENGLISH AND SCOTCH FURNITURE.**  
George-street, Dunedin.

**HALL OF COMMERCE**

**D. TOOHEY,**

**DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,**  
Oamaru.

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

**DUNEDIN BREWERY**

Filleul-street.

**KEAST AND MCCARTHY,**  
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

**JOHN DRUMM'S**

**VETERINARY SHOENING FORGE,**

Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.

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

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

**D. W. WOODS**

**CARPENTER AND JOINER,**  
Moray Place, next Temperance Hall.  
Building, in all its branches, Carefully Executed. Jobbing work attended to.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.

**FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS**

on Sale by  
**GEO. MATTHEWS,** Nurseryman and Seedsman,  
Carrot Seed. Vegetable Seed. Canary Seed.  
Turnip " Flower " Hemp "  
Marigold " Lawn Grass " Rape "  
Clover Seed of all kinds. Tares and Vetches.  
Linseed.

**WANTED TO SELL**

**DRAIN PIPES** of every description,  
Flower Pots, Chimney Tops, Fountains, Vases, Futter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

**LAMBERT'S**  
**WATER OF LEITH WORKS.**

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

**FIRST-CLASS** accommodation for Travelers. Wines and Spirits of best quality. First-class Stabling.

**D. P. CASH,**  
Proprietor.

**JAMES RUSSELL**

**SADDLER,**

(Opposite the Museum),

**GREAT KING-ST.,**

**DUNEDIN.**

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

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

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

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

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,  
(Opposite Bank of New South Wales.)  
Awarded First Prize for Clocks and Watches,  
New Zealand Exhibition, 1865.  
GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street.

**M. & J. M E E N A N**,

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

**L A N E, C A M P B E L L, A N D C O.**

Successors to REEVES AND CO.,  
Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials,  
Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral  
Waters, &c.  
Importers of Machinery, and Cordial Makers  
Goods of every description.

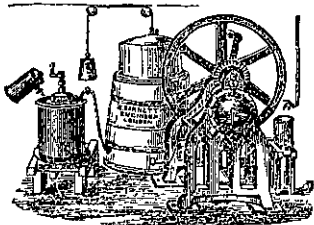
L. C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

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

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Ginger Wine            | Quinine Champagne  |
| Ginger Brandy          | Peppermint Cordial |
| Raspberry Vinegar      | Clove Cordial      |
| Orange Bitters         | Tonic Orange Wine  |
| Dukes Bitters          | 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.

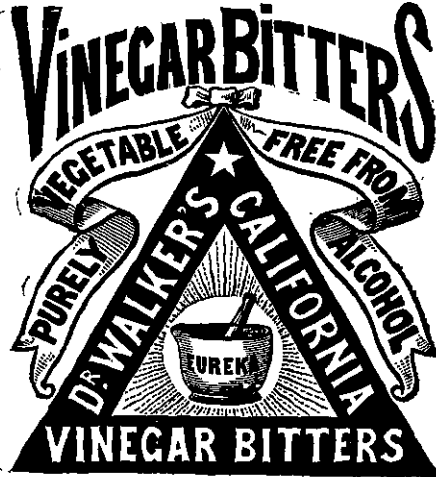
Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial  
Maker's Goods of every description.

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.

**NEW ZEALAND WALKING STICK MANUFACTORY,**

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 Vitiating Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

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

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

**FOR SKIN DISEASES**, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Tumors 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 Vitiating Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS, FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND COLONIES,

**P. HAYMAN AND CO**

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN;

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM**

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

All the advertised remedies and all the prescriptions from the medical faculty for the cure of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica,

Tic Douloureux, Neuralgia, Lumbago

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, KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & Co. Stafford street, Dunedin.



**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

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

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

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

## QUEEN'S THEATRE.

LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE AND KEOGH.

FRIDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

Benefit of

MR. F. M. BATES.

Last appearance of

MR. AND MRS. F. M. BATES.

EAST LYNNE,

And First and Third Act of

CASTLE.

SATURDAY EVENING,

TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

Will shortly appear the favorite Comedian and Burlesque Actress

MISS CLARA STEPHENSON.

Box plan may be seen, and seats secured, at Mr. West's  
Musical Warehouse.

Dress Circle, 4s.; Stalls, 2s.; Pit, 1s.

## TEMPERANCE HALL, DUNEDIN.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 2ND, 3RD, AND 4TH.

LAST THREE NIGHTS

OF THE

CELEBRATED LYNCH FAMILY

OF

BELLRINGERS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, AND VOCALISTS,

And the great Comique

MR. CHARLES KEELEY.

Entire change of Programme every Evening.

Cards of Admission 1s, 2s, and 3s.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Overture at 8 o'clock.

HENRY LYNCH.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

CAB! CAB! CAB!

JAMES CURRAN'S CAB will leave St. Kilda every morning  
for Dunedin, at 8.30 a.m., returning from Brown and Ewing's  
corner every hour during the day.

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN.

PATRICK FAGAN PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

THE above new and substantial Hotel has been fitted up with  
the latest improvements. The accommodation it will now  
offer to Travellers and Private Families will be second to none in  
Dunedin.

All drinks kept in stock will be of the very best description.

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and paddock accommodation.

## NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY

R E I T H A N D W I L K I E.  
DUNEDIN.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

ALSO

A LARGE SUPPLY OF MAGIC INKSTANDS,

Received ex Wave Queen and Overland Mail.

- Autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher, edited by a survivor of her family. Post 8vo.
- Balfour (John Hutton) A Manual of Botany. 5th edit. Post 8vo.
- Ballantyne (R. M.) Tales and Adventure on the Coast. Selected from 'Ballantyne's Miscellany.' Vol. 4. 12mo.
- Bellew (J. C. M.) Blount Tempest. New edition. 12mo.
- Book (The) Adventure and Peril. Illustrated. Fep. 8vo.
- Brunton (Mrs.) Discipline: A Novel. 12mo.
- Cassell's Aesop's Fables. Illustrated by Ernest Grisct. 4to.
- Collins (Wilkie) The New Magdalen. Post 8vo.
- Collins (Wilkie) The Moonstone: a Romance. Post 8vo.
- Collins (C. J.) Dick Diminy, the Jockey: a Novel. 12mo.
- Collins's Library Dictionary of the English Language. Imp. 8vo.
- Comte (Auguste) Positive Philosophy. Translated and condensed by Harriet Martineau. 2 vols. 8vo.
- Cooper (J. F.) The Last of the Mohicans. Illustrated. Post 8vo.
- Dale (R. W.) The Atonement: the Congregational Union Lecture for 1875. 8vo.
- Dobell (Horace) On Diet and Regimen in Sickness and Health 6th edition. Revised and enlarged. Post 8vo.
- Drummond (Hon. W. H.) The Large Game and Natural History of South and South-East Africa. Roy. 8vo.
- Dykes (Rev. J. Oswald) Problems of Faith: being a 3rd series of Lectures to Young Men. 16mo.
- Family Herald. Vol. 34. 4to.
- Giberne (Agnes) Coulyng Castle: or a Knight of the Olden Days Post 8vo.
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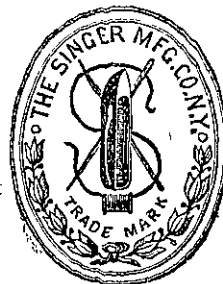
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COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending November 24:—

Fat Cattle.—A full supply of 165 head were yarded, and consequently a large portion of the trade being abundantly supplied, prices recede considerably—say at least 10s per 100lb. below late quotations. Best bullocks brought £14 to £16; cows, £9 to £13—or equal to 35s per 100lb. for prime quality.

Fat Calves.—Only a few were penned, which brought extreme rates.

Fat Sheep.—2,300 came forward, which was an over-supply. Very little business was done. We quote good cross-breeds in the wool at 17s 6d to 22s; shorn ditto, 11s 9d to 14s; or equal to 4½d per lb. for former, and 2½d for latter.

Fat Lambs.—200 came forward, and sold at from 9s to 11s 6d. Store Cattle.—A good demand still exists for well-conditioned bullocks at £6 10s to £8 10s; ditto cows, £4 to £6.

Store Sheep.—We have no transactions yet to report.

Wool.—Owing to the interruption of cable communication with Europe, we are without any advice of the opening of the November sales in London, which is anxiously looked for pending operations in this market. We offered a few small farmers' lots last Thursday, and as is usually the case at the commencement of the season, buyers and sellers views do not quite coincide as to the values. Most of the lots were passed in, yet we have to report good competition, and a desire to purchase wool fully up to the latest price-catalogues to hand. We look forward to doing a fair business as soon as the actual decline in prices from last year is realised by growers who intend to sell in this market.

Sheepskins.—We had a full attendance of buyers at our sale last week. Green cross-breeds sold at 5s 10d to 6s 1d; merinos, 5s 1d to 5s 5d; dry skins, cross-breeds, 5s 1d to 5s 4d; merinos, 4s 3d to 5s 1d; lambs, 1s 6d each.

Hides sold at an advance on late rates, butchers' green bringing 21s 9d to 23s; wet-salted medium, 16s to 17s 6d; light heifers, 13s 3d each.

Tallow.—None offering.

Grain.—Wheat continues in good demand at former quotations. Australian advices quote breadstuffs having declined. There is no probability of prices advancing here. Fair to good milling, 4s 6d; extra choice, 4s 8d. Oats have been more enquired for, and sales are reported at 2s 1d for good feeding. Barley, milling, 3s to 3s 9d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending December 1:—December opens with genuine summer weather. It is welcome; for those dependent on out-door work have been sadly tried for a long time. Weeks and weeks of cold, wet, and mud. Work will be plentiful now for all who are able to stick in. Sheep shearing and grain harvest will give a good lift to many. Work is not so brisk in town as usual at this season, but things will wear a much improved aspect before the New Year. The town of Dunedin cannot possibly absorb all who would fain stay here, but men will persist in remaining and dragging out miserable existences. How they struggle through is a mystery. Shopmen and clerks do not come here. If you do, come under some other designation. Farm couples are quiet at present. Female servants are very scarce. Wool classifiers are in demand. Sheep shearers and shepherds are busy to a man. Wages—Couples, £70 to £90; ploughmen, £53 to £65; shepherds, from £65 to £70; house and hotel females, from £26 to £52; cooks, grooms, gardeners, hammers, &c., 25s to 50s per week; storemen and clerks, 30s to 50s per week; day laborers, 8s and 9s; lumpers, 1s, 1s 3d, and 1s 6d per hour; sheep shearers, 20s per 100; carpenters, 12s and 13s per day; station cooks, 40s and 45s per week; dairy and knockabout hands, 15s to 25s per week.

MR. A. MERCER reports for the week ending December 1—retail prices only—Fresh butter in ¼ and 1lb. pats., 1s to 1s 2d per lb.; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d per lb.; fresh butter in lumps, 1s per lb. The supply of fresh butter is still increasing, and several of the dealers are salting down large quantities. Cheese is very scarce, and some new cheese is in the market at 1s 2d per lb. Side and rolled bacon, 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb.; Colonial hams, 1s 3d per lb.; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per lb.; eggs very scarce at 1s 9d per dozen.

## Monks' Gonna.

### THE PEACE OF GOD.

Where gently falls the rays of light  
Upon the ark of gold,  
Where sacred symbols silently  
The Sacred Presence told—  
Upon the Holy Altar's step,  
Where priestly footsteps trod,  
There knelt a monk in prayer—unseen,  
Save by the eye of God.

"O Christ!" he cried, "I long have toiled  
To do Thy Blessed Will,  
And yet my heart is torn by doubts,  
My soul is restless still.  
And now, O Jesus! I am old,  
And now I crave for rest—  
For rest and peace like his who leant  
His head on Thy dear Breast!"

"Sweet Jesus! I have tried to walk  
Where Thy blessed Feet have led;  
And I have soothed Thy poor and sick,  
And watched the dying bed,  
And yet within my secret heart  
I cannot feel Thy grace;  
O dear Redeemer of the world,  
Why hidest Thou Thy Face?"

And lo! the mourner heard a voice—  
As soft as angel's tread;  
It whispered sweetly in his soul,  
And to his spirit said:  
"Each merciful and kindly act  
That thou for Me hast done—  
Thy works, thy prayers, thy bitter tears,  
I know them all, My Son!"

"And, as My Word is true, the deeds  
That thou hast done for Me  
Shall shine like stars within the crown  
That I will give to thee,  
But one thing have I sought of thee,  
Alas! My son, in vain—  
True faith in Me, Who died that man  
Eternal life might gain.

"For love of man, reproach and scorn,  
And stripes and bonds I bore;  
For love of man, the crown of thorn  
My bleeding Temples wore:  
For love of man, My Sacred Heart  
Was pierced by bitter woe;  
For love of man, on Calvary's Cross  
My streaming blood did flow.

"For love of man, My Flesh I give  
In Sacramental Bread—  
Pour forth again the Saving Blood  
For all so freely shed.  
Then trust in Me, poor troubled heart,  
So tossed by fear and doubt;  
Who comes in simple faith to Me  
I will not cast him out!"

Then felt the monk that in his soul  
God's light had dawned at last,  
And all the clouds and all the mist  
For evermore were past.  
A wondrous peace—the peace of God—  
Upon his spirit fell.  
O God! this peace which Thou dost give,  
Thy sons alone can tell.

Dear Saviour, give our fearful souls  
This precious saving grace:  
Sweet Heart of Jesus, grant that we  
More faith in Thee may place!  
Thus shall we find—O priceless gift!  
The boon for which we pray  
The joy the world can never give,  
And never take away.

At break of dawn, the holy monks  
The vaulted chancel tread,  
And find—a smile upon his lips—  
Their brother cold and dead.  
With many a prayer, his wasted corse  
They lay beneath the sod;  
And o'er his grave they write the words:  
"He died at peace with God!"

—The Lamp.

**EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.**—A few days ago a man named William Hodgkinson, aged 81, and a woman named Jane Booth Ranson, aged 72, were married at Gainsborough parish church. The bridegroom is a great-grandfather, and the bride has not long been a widow. A large crowd assembled outside the church and cheered the pair lustily.

## FLORENCE O'NEILL; OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

### CHAPTER XXI.

#### THORNS IN THE DIADEM.

THAT property—whose was it, indeed, but the private fortune of my father, inherited from the Earldoms of Ulster and Clare—I asked him to give it for the endowments of public schools: and, oh, how bitter Elizabeth Villiers, my rival in his affections, is to have it all; it is *very hard*," and as she spoke, a low, anguished sob from the queen burst forth, betraying the deep misery of her heart.

Unheard, unnoticed, Florence had entered the boudoir, an unwilling witness of Queen Mary's grief. She coughed aloud in order to attract her attention. In her own mind she thought it no great loss that the Irish, so grievously afflicted during the reign of William, had lost the benefit of the schools Mary would have endowed to prevent them from their faith; but of the infamy of the use the king had put the property to, there could be no doubt.

But the joy expressed in her countenance whenever William of Orange honoured Kensington with his presence was enough to show the happiness she felt; and when he scolded, which, morose as he was, was not unfrequently the case, she was too submissive a wife to rebel, but bore with the greatest patience the caprices and out-breaks of his sarcastic and cynical temper.

Behold them settled in their new palace, only for a season; for, as usual, the king's sojourns in England were short and interrupted. Florence held him in horror. Such coarseness as he was guilty of she had not been in the habit of witnessing. It was his inhospitality and vulgarity at the dinner-table which had so disgusted her uncle; and once, with unmitigated surprise, she beheld him, when a small dish of peaches, the first of the season, were put on the table, draw the whole before him, and devour them without offering one to the Queen. She was not surprised, however, because she had heard Lady Marlborough mention an incident of the same kind, saying that the Princess Anne, having dined with the king and queen, some green peas were placed before her, but the king having a mind to them, ate them without offering any to her or the queen.

Early one morning, a very short time after the king had returned to Kensington, Florence, being from habit an early riser, was just finishing her toilette, when the old, awful sound she had heard the night of the fire at Whitehall again broke upon her ears, but mingled with the roar of the flames and the crackling of wood rose the voice of the king shouting for his sword. "His sword," thought Florence, "is he bereft of his senses?" But, no, as with his wife, the case was the same with him. They had treacherously usurped the crown, and so they imagined treachery always busy about themselves. The king had mistaken the noise occasioned by the destructive element, and the outcries of his attendants, for an attack upon his palace. And amidst all the horror and alarm of an awful fire, the risible faculties of Florence were aroused to a degree of mirth she could with difficulty conceal, on meeting the king in one of the adjacent galleries hastening forward, as one demented, and calling loudly for his sword.

"It is *fire*, your Majesty," said Florence; "see, your attendants are coming to apprise you of it. We had best hasten away, the rooms near the stone gallery are in flames."

She was correct. It was found to be accidental, and it was some time before the flames could be subdued. Treachery had nothing to do with these two calamities which pursued the king and queen, one quickly after the other. Nevertheless, that they should suspect treason lurked under all the untoward accidents of life, showed clearly that they knew they had just cause for apprehension.

### CHAPTER XXII.

#### THE COCK-PIT; OR, THE HOME OF THE PRINCESS ANNE.

Such was the name of the residence which Charles the Second bestowed upon his niece, when she became the bride of Prince George of Denmark.

This mansion was adjacent to the palace of Whitehall, and was built by Henry the Eighth, who was, doubtless, well fitted to enjoy the brutal sport signified by the name the palace bore.

In a boudoir, tastefully decorated, adorned with hangings of pale blue and amber satin, a lady is seated, with an open letter in her hand. Her face is round and pleasant-looking, rather than handsome; she has rich chesnut hair, and a high colour; the eyelids are contracted, arising from inflammation in the eyes in her childhood, and those who do not know the cause of this contraction, which imparts a sort of frown to the expression of an otherwise pleasing countenance, might think it the effect of a sullen temper.

Standing, or rather reclining against the chimney-piece, is a lady of bold and masculine demeanor. Her very appearance is that of a woman who will fight hard to carry any point in view. She is exasperated just now, and she nervously beats the ground with her foot, and picks off the waxen leaves of a camellia in a vase just by.

The lady we first mentioned is Anne, Princess of Denmark, the imperious dame beside her is the notorious Sarah Churchill, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough.

"Refused, and refused in such a way!" said the Princess, in a tone of indignation, again perusing her letter as she spoke.

"Yes," was the reply, "and to dare refuse your request after all that my lord has done in Ireland. I really do not know how to contain myself, I feel so irritated, so enraged."

"And yet the refusal of my request, contemptuously as it is worded, is not worse for you than what the prince and myself have had to suffer at the hands of Caliban. Could anything be worse than that Dutch monster's leading him to believe that he might serve him as a volunteer at sea, and then when he has made his preparations, and sent all on board the ship he was to sail in, my

sister forsooth refuses to let him go with the fleet? What do you think our feelings were when Rochester, whom we both love so dearly, was sent to explain the Queen's pleasure 'that Prince George was to relinquish his intention of going to sea, and let it appear as if he had done so of his own free will.' Then when she found he would not submit to such a message, privately sent, there comes one in form to forbid his embarkation."

"Yes, madam, and it is a marvel to me how you can submit so patiently, and after giving up your place in the succession, too, to that Caliban, as you so justly call him; how you can meet the queen as if nothing had happened after such signal affronts, fills me with astonishment; but I, madam, am not so placable. The Order of the Garter is but a due reward to my husband's merit, and instead of taking that into consideration, the queen refuses, and couches her refusal in the most contemptuous terms."

"There is nothing to be done but to submit, my dear friend," said the princess. "I cannot help your disappointment. You well know what we ourselves are called on to undergo, and how my sister's anger has been excited by the pension of fifty thousand pounds having been granted to me. We cannot help ourselves while Caliban lives."

"I pray you, madam, do not trouble on my account," replied Lady Marlborough. "I do know what you and the prince have to put up with, but a sunshiny day may yet come when we shall be rewarded for what we are at present made to undergo."

Lady Marlborough sat her down, and was buried in thought for a few moments. Vague ideas were floating through her mind as to whether they could not conspire with other disaffected ones, and so hurl the Dutch monarch and his consort from the possession of the regal power.

Meanwhile the unsuspecting Anne was thinking of Florence, and wondering why her sister should detain her at the court.

"What think you of Florence O'Neill?" she remarked. "Is it not strange the queen should keep her near her person. That young Jacobite's head has hatched plots already she tells me, young as she is."

"Nay, madam, mayhap her majesty wishes to keep the young lady out of further mischief. She keeps a watchful eye on her, depend on it. A long head too that girl has got. She does not like Caliban, I am certain; she was so amused at certain anecdotes I told her about him, and yet was silent herself."

"But the queen found her at mischief once," replied Anne. "My sister told me herself that but for that girl saving her life when the palace of Whitehall was on fire, she knew that about her that she scarce thinks confinement in the Tower would have atoned for. She may have learned a lesson of prudence since then, and have a wholesome fear of the queen's wrath."

"And what a life for the girl to lead, madam. She is only like a prisoner, you know—a sort of captive, nothing else. Think, too, what the St. Germain's people must endure about her. Why, the late queen loved the girl as though she were her own child, and the queen knows it. Then, too, she is kept unmarried; I really pity her. But, do you know, madam, such strange thoughts were running through my head when you spoke to me of Florence O'Neill."

"And pray what was the tenor of your thoughts?" asked the princess.

"If the king over the water were here, then we should not suffer at the hands of Caliban."

"Ah, no, the monster," said Anne, laughing at the epithets which she and her favorite applied to the Dutch monarch when together, unconscious that they had a household spy in Lady Fitzharding, the sister of Elizabeth Villiers, through whom the king and queen always knew, in a few hours, all that happened at the Cock-pit, and also every hard and abusive name that was applied to William."

"Would it be quite out of the question to apply to the king, madam; to the late king, I mean?"

Lady Marlborough was coming more directly to the point she had in view.

The princess flushed very painfully, her favorite was touching on a delicate subject. Anne had disseminated the vilest slanders as to the birth of the Prince of Wales, and had done all that lay in her power to despoil her father of his crown; how shall she retrace the steps she has trod? how undo the mischief she has wrought? sincere repentance can alone atone for the latter, the injury is far beyond her power to repair.

The imperious favorite saw the agitation of her mistress and again returned to the topic.

"No more of this," replied the princess, "I charge you let the subject drop."

Lady Marlborough submitted for the present, but only to bring it forward later, with what result the reader shall presently become acquainted.

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

THE DUKE OF TYRCONNELL, AND SARSFIELD, LORD LUCAN.

It is a soft, summer night, serene and peaceful, all nature is hushed, the moonbeams play on the surface of the waters, and light up the flowery dells and glades around Limerick. Not a sound was heard for a few brief hours, when preparations will be made for the coming strife.

There was much suffering in the city. The foremost to relieve and succour, out of her own store, was the brave woman, Catherine O'Neill, who had in her own heart something of the spirit of her kinsman, Sarsfield.

This worthy general, now Lord Lucan, for King James had sent him the patent of an earldom, had, together with Lord Tyrconnell, put the town in a state of defence, and had induced the officers and soldiers to make oath that they would defend the rights of James to the last. But in spite of this oath, there were factious and desponding spirits whose whole thoughts were bent on a treaty with the Dutch King.

#### ALARMING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SICILY.

THE success of the Government in having contrived to have the Bill for Public Safety passed by a majority, has occasioned the greatest agitation in Sicily. Even before the fact of its approval had become generally known the excitement was intense. Individuals of all classes were equally concerned in the new bill, and their anxiety to know how the discussion had terminated gave rise to great disturbances and disorders in the public squares and thoroughfares of the principal cities of the Island. At Palermo, more than at any other town, these demonstrations were manifested. When, however, the final issue of the debate in Parliament became public, the population of the city of Palermo became frantic with fury against the ministry. Large crowds of roughs, smiths, and artisans collected on the squares of the city. The shops were shut. Seditious cries were heard on all sides. The guards of public security were insufficient to calm the threatened riot. A company of cavalry rode at full trot into the principal square, swinging large carbines on their backs. The cries of the mob redoubled. "Down with Minghetti!" "Down with the Ministry!" "Long live Taiani!" were heard on all sides. The commandant of the cavalry troop halted in the middle of the square, very coolly ordered his men to load their carbines, and, turning on the crowd, ordered all to disperse before the third trumpet signal, under pain of being shot. The crowd hesitated, cheered the soldiers, and very quietly dispersed. Other disturbances, however, have taken place in several other parts of Sicily, which were not of such a quiet nature. Several battalions of infantry have been sent to the disaffected island, and a fleet, amply provided with shells, has anchored off Larentum, to be ready at any emergency to rain down upon the heads of the unfortunate Sicilians their bombs. Deputy Taiani, who so strongly opposed the measure in Parliament, and who revealed to his horrified auditors the doings of Government officials in the island, has been greatly applauded and cheered on his way home again. At Naples a regular demonstration was improvised in his favour. The most ardent of the throng unharassed the horses of his carriage, and conducted him in triumph over the town as far as his dwelling, where he was obliged to appear at a balcony, in order to satisfy the demands of the crowd.

#### POSEN AND THE HOLY SEE.

A LETTER printed in the Austrian journals, and copied under reserve in the 'Bien Public,' states that the Holy Father has made a communication to Cardinal Ledochowski, inviting him to repair to Rome as soon as he shall have obtained his liberation from his present unjust imprisonment. Upon his Eminence's arrival in the Eternal City the Cardinalial berretta will be presented to him in a special Consistory, to be held with exceptional solemnity for that purpose. We also learn that the Catholics of Posen have formed a defensive organisation called the Polish Catholic Society, with Prince Czartoryski, a Deputy to the Reichstag, as its President. A numerous attended and enthusiastic meeting of the members has been held, at which a remarkable speech, delivered by a Catholic artisan, was to the following effect:—"I fought in the German army; I was at the sieges of Strasburg and of Paris; I returned home to find myself heavily involved in debt, incurred for the support of my wife and children while I was helping Germany to exact that immense indemnity from France. I worked hard, I paid off my debts, but I suffer more now than when I was with the army abroad. I have returned home to see my religion persecuted, and my clergy imprisoned, and my native language forbidden to be used in the schools where my children are compelled by law to be educated." A letter in the 'Monde' says that the State persecution goes on with unabated rigour in Polish Prussia. Even the most innocent popular observances, which have been practised for centuries without offence to any Government, are now sternly prohibited by the Prussian police.

#### CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.

We commend the following, which we find in the London 'Tablet' of the 28th ult., to the attention of our co-religionists:—

The proceedings of the Catholic Congress of Poitiers, which commenced its sittings last week, included a report sent by M. Baudon, the President-General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, on the duty of Catholics towards the press. M. Baudon dwelt on the melancholy fact of the insufficient support given by Catholics generally to their own newspapers and periodicals. They have these publications alone to look to for the defence of their most cherished principles against the attacks so continually made upon them by sectarians and unbelievers, and yet, strange to say, they are content for the most part to leave the organs of their own body in a precarious position—a position of inferiority to their opponents, the narrowness of their resources cramping their efforts both to the obtaining of early authentic intelligence, and as to the employment of superior literary talent. On the other hand, the Catholic public (said M. Baudon) is very exacting in its requirements from Catholic newspapers, and is very severe on any mistakes or shortcomings of which they may be thought guilty. At the same time, Catholics too often support with their own money the hostile press, under the excuse of wanting to know what the other side has to say. It is not considered that if the same support were given to Catholic journals they would be at once placed in a position that would enable them to compete on much more equal terms with their adversaries, and to support the Catholic cause with far greater efficiency than they can possibly do at the present. M. Baudon concluded his report with an urgent appeal—which was heartily joined in by the Congress—to Catholics to exert themselves to the utmost in supporting and increasing the circulation of Catholic journals.

## A CATHOLIC VOICE FROM MEXICO.

*Operibus credite et non verbis.*(Translated from *El Mensajero Catolico* for the Freeman's Journal.)

THE apostles of infidelity, the progressists, those who desire at any cost to reform the world, not in the manner that would be most useful and beneficial to humanity, but as will most readily square with the interests of modern philosophy and error; those strong minds, in a word, those propagandists of evil doctrines, and declared agents and workers of the Prince of Darkness, have said to us: "Let us un-Catholicize the world," and to this end they devote all their energies, all their labors, all their systems, and all their most effective combinations.

Well, let us for a moment suppose (what fortunately for mankind is impossible, because the words of Jesus Christ cannot fail, and He has said that the "gates of Hell shall not prevail" against His Church); let us suppose that the enemies of religion were to realize their object, and that by virtue of their pernicious and diabolical propagandism, men were to lose their faith, that faith which is the beacon light that guides society into the sure way, the end of which is supreme happiness. What would they have gained by all this? What advantages would they see themselves in having un-Catholicized the world? Ah! blind and insensate mortals! who cannot understand that they would be the first victims of their deadly teachings, and that if they do not reap and gather in all the most bitter fruit of the fatal and deadly seed they planted, it will be because it does not grow up everywhere, and because those who believe in the religion of Christ, and in His maxims, must model their conduct accordingly, and observe His wise, holy, and beneficent teachings.

Un-Catholicize the world, and dare to make enemies of those who deny God and His holy law, which is observed and practised as the faithful depository of a most priceless treasure, by the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, and then see how your enemies will deal with you. Un-Catholicize the world, and happen to find yourselves in great danger, in grave need, or in the deepest affliction, and if your fellow-men see no advantage in coming to your rescue, they will leave you to perish—they will look with utter indifference and selfishness upon your afflictions.

Un-Catholicize the world, and be stricken down by sickness, become unable to work, or be in good health but unable to find work, and without bread for yourself, for your wife and children, and go and ask assistance of the man who has no faith in charity, nor in the rewards which Heaven promises to those who practise this Christian virtue; go to him whose heart is cold, withered, dried up by the fire of covetousness, and you will see how he will shut the door in your face, while he denies you the crumbs that fall from his table, you will see how much more carefully he will minister to the wants of his dog and horse than he will to yours, who are his fellow-beings, who are a man like himself, but, unhappily, a poor and unfortunate man.

Un-Catholicize the world, and, although you may be rich and powerful, you will never experience peace of heart; men will serve and fawn around you for your riches, for what they realise from you or from your influence, for their aggrandisement or advancement; but the moment they find your interests conflict with theirs, as soon as they become convinced that the one must be sacrificed to advance the other, you will find neither fidelity nor gratitude, because these virtues do not exist, in hearts in which ideas of justice and well-doing have no abiding place.

Un-Catholicize the world, and instead of advancing it, of making it progress, of filling it with happiness, you will make it go backwards until it reaches barbarism, chaos and darkness; you will transform it into a premature hell; because, just imagine a man attending only to his own interests, without restraint, without any bridle to check him in his efforts to gratify all his desires, of satisfying his every appetite, of realizing all his expectations, and you will see what he will come to.

In Catholicity are to be found true guarantees, security for the peace of families and for material resources; that equilibrium born of the conviction which the knowledge of God gives to men, that everything in this world is wisely provided, and wisely distributed by an Omniscient Providence; and that he who is a Christian on earth receives a hundredfold of glory in heaven; and that he who suffers on earth is superabundantly rewarded in heaven.

These are golden truths, truths which the Catholic religion teaches and practises; they are, therefore, positive truths, and not Utopian, nor sterile and fruitless idealities.

Let us now, for a very few moments, turn our eyes to the modern doctrines, the ideas of the Propagandists of the New Dispensation which the sectaries of error are anxious to establish amongst us.

Liberty of conscience, liberty of *cullus*, free education, free labor, free thought, free love—freedom in everything, and for all. These are the doctrines put forth, published, propagated and taught in the most plausible and attractive manner. But, what about their application? Let us see its practical workings:

The Christian's, the Catholic's conscience tells him that he must not do what is forbidden by the Scriptures, by the laws of Jesus Christ; and *modern progress*, enlightenment, *liberty*, obliges him to do all this, however revolting it may be to his conscience, however much it may be forbidden by God; and in the name of that liberty, he is persecuted, imprisoned, exiled, and compelled to end his days in a foreign land, separated from his family. Wonderful liberty!

*Free Religion*.—It exists upon the statutes, in Constitutions, in Executive Messages, in newspaper editorials; it is proclaimed in official and parliamentary speeches, and it is the subject of general conversation; but about the practice of it? Oh! that is another thing. By virtue of the freedom of worship, the Catholic is forbidden to practise his religion, his churches are razed to the ground,

his priests are hunted down; his religious meetings are watched; and in the name of the separation of Church and State, the latter persecutes and subjugates the former. Magnificent liberty!

*Free Education*.—In the name of freedom of education, in all State schools religious instruction is suppressed; and although the parents of the children desire them to be instructed in the truths and principles of Catholicity, teachers of both sexes are *squarely* forbidden to give any such instruction, to teach children the Catechism of the Christian Doctrine; but they do permit, and in some places it is commanded, that text books be used which contain maxims opposed to the teachings of the Scriptures—anti-Catholic Catechisms. O! Wonderful Liberty!

*Freedom of Labor*.—Not to dwell too long on this subject, it is enough to say that in virtue of this *liberty* men are *compelled* to *voluntarily* become food for cannons. Beautiful and comforting liberty!

It is enough to meditate for a moment, to fully realize what the world would be if it were entirely un-Catholicized. How many wants would arise? What anarchy! What confusion! We repeat it—what a hell!

Turn your eyes, on the other hand, to what society is with the Catholic faith, with the teachings of the Church, with the doctrine and the morals of Jesus Christ.

She teaches us to forgive our enemies; she tells us to return good for evil; she forbids us to hate, but on the contrary, to love our enemies as ourselves.

Dost doubt it? Open the Bible, that sacred Book, that fountain of the purest doctrines, and thou wilt be convinced of these holy and sublime truths, beautiful and full of consolation, like their Divine Founder. And if the weakness of our nature, if the obstinacy of the flesh, if the voice of our passions dispose us to hatred, and cry out to us for *vengeance*, there is *within* our very selves a voice, conscience, that whispers: "Thou art going to commit sin." And *without* ourselves Religion says to us: "Forgive that thou too mayst be forgiven."

And then the Christian forgives, even if he does not forget, and making superhuman efforts, he prays to God for his enemy, because God so wishes him to do. He implores mercy and forgiveness for the one who has done him so much injury, for him who has disturbed his soul, and has inflicted the deepest wounds upon his heart. And, wherefore, this conduct? Because the Catholic religion is purely a religion of love.

## THE HOLY FATHER.

THE Feast of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady, passed off very quietly this year. The Holy Father celebrated mass in his private chapel at seven o'clock, and about a hundred members of his household were present and received Holy Communion from his hands. The Camerieri of inferior rank, the Swiss guard, and the gendarmes communicated in the Pauline chapel. In the evening great crowds attended vespers in St. Paul's outside the walls, where a precious relic of our Lady was exposed to their veneration. This was the famous fragment of her robe which in olden times used to be venerated in the basilica of the Lateran, but which was removed hither many centuries since. High Mass in Santa Maria Maggiore was also attended, notwithstanding the intense heat, by a multitude of Romans, for there are now very few foreigners in the city. In the evening most of the houses and buildings were illuminated. The heat has been perfectly tropical here for some weeks past. As a consequence, the receptions at the Vatican are almost wholly suspended, and the Pope is enjoying a slight rest. Still, even now, the amount of work he transacts is very considerable, and would fatigue a much younger man. Daily he accords interviews to cardinals, archbishops, bishops, heads of orders, and to many private individuals who are either visiting Rome on pleasure or business, and who wish to consult him or receive his blessing. His Holiness is in very good health, and appears scarcely to feel the heat.

## THE RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

At the O'Connell Centenary celebration in Toronto, Can., Archbishop Lynch said:—

"I come here to address you as an emancipated Catholic Archbishop to emancipated Irishmen, and we owe our emancipation to the great O'Connell. Not only were Catholics emancipated, but Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and other religious denominations, except, of course, the English Church, which was the Established Church of the Empire. So that all who were not Episcopalians ought to rejoice in this festival to the memory of the great O'Connell. Whilst a young boy, I had the happiness of hearing the great O'Connell speak. I attended his meetings, and as a boy, was as proud as many of our little ones are to-day, to wear my green scarf. But O'Connell only commenced the war, and it is for this generation to continue it. An Irishman will not be satisfied until every bond and chain be broken. There is one bond yet remaining, and I trust the struggle will not cease until it is broken. Ireland wants to be governed as Canada is, and as we in Canada would not be governed by any but Canadians, so Irishmen ought not to be satisfied until they be allowed to govern their own country. I am delighted to see this immense assembly, and I am delighted to see the principles of Father Mathew carried out here. I had the happiness of speaking to the great man, and I am glad that so many in this audience are his strict followers—that all I find here are temperate. As long as you keep sober every avenue of prosperity and social enjoyment is open to you. I will conclude these observations by thanking God at seeing so many emancipated Catholics, and friends also who are not Catholics, rejoicing upon the anniversary of the birthday of O'Connell.



## GENERAL NEWS.

A STATISTICAL report, prepared for circulation by the Government of Fiji, shows that the white population is approximately 859 males, 270 females, and 530 children, or a total of 1650 souls. The enterprise of the settlers has during the last 10 years advanced the value of Fijian exports by annual increments of £10,000. In 1874 81 ships of tonnage of 9,732 tons, entered the port of Levuka. The exports from the group last year amounted to £110,000, of which £99,594 were shipped from Levuka. The exports consist chiefly of cotton, copra, beche-de-mer, cotton, and coconut oil. The great difficulty which has existed up to the present moment in Fiji is the difficulty of transit and inter-communication. Cases of eggs and crates of fowls, tons of maize, and hundreds of pounds worth of oranges and other tropical fruits annually go to waste because there are no means of regular and speedy communication with Levuka, and still less frequent opportunities of communicating with the neighboring colonies of New Zealand or New South Wales.

THE EUCALYPTUS.—“Our readers are aware,” says the ‘Lancet,’ “that the result of extensive administration of the eucalyptus globulus in intermittent fever has hardly corroborated the promise of early and more limited experience. It appears to have very little power of arresting the frequency of the attacks, or of warding off the grave organic consequences of the disease. But it is interesting to find that its alleged influence on malaria has received some substantial confirmation. Dr. Cossan recently announced that its effect in Algeria had been marked. Since the growth of plantations of this tree around the lake of Fezzara, the malaria, which formerly was intense, has almost disappeared. The village of Ain Mokra, according to Captain Ney, furnishes an equally striking instance. The station was formerly so unhealthy that it was necessary to change the French garrison every five days on account of the number of men attacked. Fever has, however, become much more rare since plantations of eucalyptus globulus have been made on the shores of the lake and the sides of the railway, which include altogether 60,000 trees. A writer in the ‘Temps’ mentions a still more singular effect—namely, that parasites (phyloxera, &c.), disappear from vines growing near the eucalyptus. The experiment, made during several years and in several vineyards, had become uniform in its results.”

DIED FROM JOY.—The ‘Bangalore Spectator’ relates that a Komery, who was in the habit of risking his money in lotteries, met his death lately from excessive joy. The man lost several times, and as a last chance staked all he had, including his wife’s tali as well. When the drawing took place he is said to have 100,000 rupees. Excited, he exclaimed “Govinda!” and fell on the ground, and was taken up a corpse.

THE CATHOLIC VOTE.—The determination of the Catholic body to vote only for those Parliamentary candidates in favor of an amendment of the Education Act has excited considerable vexation in certain quarters. These candid critics are well aware that some sections of the community always vote in a body at elections. No one is found to complain of the Rechabites or licensed victuallers when giving their unanimous support to their chosen candidates. But it is simply shocking that Catholics should combine to resist an invasion of their political and religious liberty, and to procure redress. Such a course tends to keep before the eyes of the public the working of the Education Act. But this is not desired by certain candid critics who have lauded that measure to the skies. Sooner or later a large part of the community will see that the opposition of the Catholic body has been a common advantage by directing general attention to its working, despite the desire of some journals to blink the question. Having failed to create dissension amongst the Catholic body they are somewhat vexed. All this, however, will only encourage and embolden faithful Catholics to pursue the end they have in view. When struggling for Emancipation the following lines of a well-known poet were often cited by O’Connell: “Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.”—Advocate.

A very large and fine-looking palace is now being built at Wellington, close to the Catholic Cathedral, for bishop Redwood; and a residence for the Christian Brothers, who are expected to arrive shortly to assume the direction of the Catholic schools of the city, is also being built.

Last year Great Britain, by its drinking, provided the revenue with (in round numbers) the handsome sum of £32,000,000, and by its smoking and snuffing another £7,000,000. This enormous sum, derived entirely from luxuries, is considerably more than half the public income of the United Kingdom. The teetotallers and anti-tobaccoists may have some little difficulty in suggesting sources of revenue equally profitable.

The ‘Taranaki Herald’ of the 3rd inst. says:—“Yesterday the labouring men engaged on the railway had notice that their wages would be reduced from 8s. to 7s. a day. They accordingly struck, and were paid off during the afternoon. To-day, fresh hands will be taken on at the reduced rate of wages.”

Brickmaking is one of the industries of Wellington, though a stranger visiting the town might not see the necessity for bricks. But house building is constantly extending, and modern houses to be complete must have chimneys, hence the demand for bricks. It has been noticed, however, of late, that landowners in some parts of Wellington have overcome the fear of building dwelling-houses entirely of brick. In several directions this material is being used in the erection of houses; and there should be little fear of their being in danger from earthquakes, which have very much decreased in violence of late years, and are less violent. In other parts of the colony where earthquakes were experienced in the early days, the inhabitants have come to regard them as curious and interesting matters of history. Here shocks are occasionally felt, but not of sufficient importance to be

dangerous, and it seems a pity that the many fine buildings of Wellington should be built of such perishable material as wood.—Mail.

Cardinal Manning, speaking lately at a temperance demonstration at Liverpool, said he would support the opening of museums and places of amusement on Sundays in Ireland, but not in England.

Four thousand children, Catholic and Church of England, were treated at Cardiff, in celebration of the birthday of the Marquis of Bute.

THE ‘Sun’ says: “The Roman Catholic priests and prelates who are abused and put under ban in Switzerland take refuge in Savoy. All the world may change, but Savoy keeps up her ancient pious ways, and her mountaineers go to church regularly every Sunday. When there is no room in the chapels and churches, the peasants sit out at the doors or stand around on the squares until services are over.”

DEATH OF A CONVERT.—The wittiest and most genial priest in England is dead—Dr. Marshall, Catholic priest of Ross. He was one of the first converts in the Oxford movement, and was curate to the late Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester. He was a splendid preacher, a holy priest, and a cheerful companion. R. I. P.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—The financial situation in San Francisco is represented as being very encouraging, and the feeling cheerful. Measures are rapidly maturing to put the Bank of California again in operation on a secure basis, and nearly 5,000,000 dollars has already been subscribed towards the capital stock.

The Catholics of Italy complain, very naturally, that whereas the Popes and the religious orders founded magnificent libraries in one and the same manner always, namely, by writing books themselves, and then purchasing the works of others, “Young Italy” makes up her library by stealing from others. Signor Bonghi, the new minister of instruction, is determined that the rising generation shall have books; and, being a man of “progress” and “advanced ideas,” he has not the least difficulty in settling the question of how to obtain them. The “Victor Emmanuel Library” is to contain 1,400,000 volumes, it is to be one of the show places of modern Rome. Whereas the English and American tourists come to inspect it, the librarian will, if he tell the truth, speak as follows:—“Those are the books stolen from St. Hilary’s library—and those belonged to Nicholas V.—that is the Calixtine collection, and that other was amassed by Sixtus IV.—we have also stolen the library of the Roman College (*di primissimo ordine*), for you see we were engaged to form something literary which was to bear the name of Victor Emmanuel. What more natural than that we should make him a library, as he has made himself a kingdom, that is, by indiscriminate pillage.”

The ‘Voce della Verita’ of Rome gives a very sad account of the present condition of that magnificent relic of antiquity, the Colosseum. Since Signor Rosa’s useless attempt to excavate its foundations, it has been flooded with water; an evil which was predicted by the Roman press when Rosa’s so-called restorations were undertaken. In 1802 the Colosseum was thoroughly excavated down to the ground-works by order of the French government. It was then as now flooded and rendered dangerous to public health, owing to the putrid condition of the water which entered it from the sewers and the Tiber, and it was immediately filled up again. The water which came in during Signor Rosa’s excavations has risen to a considerable height and flooded the entire arena. It has become stagnant and smells so intolerably that no one can inspect the building without running the risk of being asphyxiated. This is all the good that Signor Rosa has been able to do the stupendous old amphitheatre, and the Italian government, which has squandered many thousands of francs, has here earned another title to the ill-will with which Romans regard it. For political motives it placed at the head of archaeological affairs in Rome, an ignorant like Rosa, who, some few years ago, was only a porter in the employ of Prince Borghese, and who, it will be remembered, caused the beautiful *fauna* of the Colosseum to be destroyed under the pretext that the roots of the plant injured the building, whereas in many places they served to keep it standing.

## “IS IT IN THE BIBLE?”

WHEN our Lord cured the the blind man by the use of spittle and clay, he showed us that the material is conducive to the spiritual; that as a man is composed of matter and spirit, the use of material things is lawful in order that the souls of men may be saved. Respect, therefore, to material things, as to relics and holy pictures, is praiseworthy, and should never be confounded with what modern Protestants understand by the term “worship,” which they so frequently bandy in attacking the Catholic veneration of relics. We have just been reading a passage in Trench’s “English, Past and Present,” in regard to the word “worship,” which may be as interesting to the rhetorician as to the theologian: “There is another passage in one of our occasional services, which sometimes offends those who are unacquainted with the early uses of English words, and thus with the intention of the actual framers of that service—I mean the words in our marriage service: ‘With my body I thee worship.’ Clearly, in our modern sense of ‘worship’ this language would be unjustifiable. But ‘worship’ or ‘*worship*’ meant ‘honor’ in our early English, and to ‘worship’ to honor, this meaning of ‘worship’ still surviving in the title of ‘your worship’ addressed to the magistrate on the bench. So little was it restrained of old to the honor which man is bound to pay to God, that it was employed by Wickliff to express the honor which God will render to his faithful servants and friends. Thus our Lord’s declaration, ‘If any man serve me, him will my Father honor,’ in Wickliff’s translation reads thus: ‘If any man serve me, my Father shall *worship* him.’”

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the 'Tablet' for the week ending December 2, 1875:—

	£	s.	d.	
Mr. P. Hanley, Hawksbury, to January 10th, 1876	...	0	12	6
" R. Duignan, Wellington, to October 24, 1875	...	0	12	6
" J. O'Grady, Athol Place, October 17, 1875	...	0	19	0
" J. Day, Port Chalmers,	...	0	12	6
Mrs. Norman, Dunedin, to February 6, 1876	...	1	5	0
Mr. Synnott, " to April 24, 1876	...	1	5	0
" C. Mullins, Lawrence, May 1, 1875	...	0	12	6
" P. Tracey, Munro's Spur	...	1	18	6
" Shoehy, Millar's Flat	...	0	12	6
" J. Rickards, Roxburgh, to December 30, 1875	...	0	12	6
" D. Cormack, " to November 1, 1875	...	0	12	6
" J. Fetchers, " to December 19, 1875	...	0	12	6
" J. Honnor, Millars Flat, to November 1, 1875	...	0	12	6
" J. Cosgrave, Roxburgh, to June 3rd, 1876	...	0	12	6
" John Bohon, " " "	...	0	12	6
" Francis Lololi, " " "	...	0	12	6
" Thos. Connolly, Temuka, to April 10, 1876	...	2	4	0
" John Gill, Hyde, to November 29, 1875	...	0	12	6
" W. McDewitt, Blackstone Hill, August 6, 1875	...	0	12	6
" John Ryan, St. Bathans, to May 15, 1876	...	0	12	6
The late Mr. Furton, St. Bathans, per Mr. Bunny	...	0	6	6

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

'THE TABLET'

has

NOT ONLY THE LARGEST CIRCULATION

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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!!

WE wish to inform our Country friends, that Mr. OLIVER CUMMINS, our travelling Agent, will visit the following towns during the month, viz.:—Lawrence, Roxburgh, Alexandra, Clyde, Cromwell, Arrowtown, Cardrona, Queenstown, Shotover, and Skippers.

#### 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 Manager, so that means may be taken to rectify the mistake.

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.

All Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. J. J. CONNOR, Manager, TABLET Office, Stafford Street, Dunedin.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. asks: "Do swallows live on flies?" Naturalists say that a single swallow will devour 6,000 flies in a day.

SMITH, writes: "Can you tell me why the tubes of a telescope need to be drawn out more or less for different persons?" Answer—The tubes have to be adjusted in order to throw the focus of rays on the retina of the eye, and as some eyes are more convex than others, the length of the focus will vary in different persons.

A MOTHER, who has a son in a brass band, asks is playing on wind instruments injurious to health? Answer—Authorities widely differ on this question. But an experienced French physician, has published a paper wherein he cites several cases of persons whose lungs have been strengthened by continued bugle-playing. "The day is, perhaps, not far distant, when physicians will have recourse to the dreaded art in order to conquer pulmonary diseases."

S. J. inquires, "What is the meaning of centrifugal and centripetal force." Answer—When a body is made to revolve in a circle round some fixed point it will have a continued tendency to fly off in a straight line at a tangent in the circle, which tendency is called the *centrifugal force*; and the opposing power by which the body is retained in the circular path is called the *centripetal force*. For instance, the moon is held in its orbit round the earth by *centripetal force*, and stones fly from a sling by *centrifugal force*.

## New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1875.

### A CONTRAST.

FIVE candidates are already before the constituency of Wellington, all pledged advocates of Abolition and opponents of Provincialism and Separation. This fact proves that, if there is a second opinion amongst people at the seat of Government, it must prevail amongst a very small minority, so insignificant, indeed, as not to be deserving of the least consideration by any gentleman wooing the sweet voices of the electors there. The people of Wellington, it is clear, are determined to leave nothing undone on their part to secure for their city and Province the lion's share of the Government expenditure, and to concentrate the entire administration of the affairs of the colony on the north side of Cook's Straits.

Perhaps they are wise in their generation, though there are not wanting some far seeing men who entertain more than a shrewd suspicion that they are playing an unwise and a dangerous game. Wellington, of all places, ought not to rouse the enmity of the larger Provinces. Removal of the seat of Government is not yet an impossibility; neither is absolute separation and the division of New Zealand into two independent colonies. The true role of Wellington is conciliation, a readiness to abide by the decision of those whose interests are most deeply involved in the question of Abolition, and not decided partizanship and a grabbing spirit. This, however, is the business of the people of Wellington themselves, and no doubt they have weighed the point maturely.

But they would do well to fix their attention on the striking contrast presented to an admiring public by the conduct of these five candidates on the one hand, and that of the two sitting members of Dunedin on the other. The *flac* sages are determined to aggrandise their own city, even though this should be at the expense of other people and cities. They feel a well ordered love of their own dear hearths and homes, and are consequently convinced that all things should begin and end with themselves. Well, without pursuing this part of the subject any further, we may say in a word, that though possibly they may be wise, certainly they are, apparently at least, selfish politicians. But see how different is the policy of the noble minded, unselfish, generous members of Dunedin; and how far seeing and comprehensive, and, indeed, sublime, must be the views of their approving constituents! No narrow local views or considerations find place in their capacious brains. They are above the paltry thought of filthy lucre, their ambition is, not to aggrandise their constituency, but to make a great united colony, to weld all the antagonistic elements of nine soul-destroying Provinces into the germ of a nation, whose people shall call themselves and be known as New Zealanders. Here is a great, a noble, and a generous ambition, for the realization of which it is well worth while to make great sacrifices.

The management of our own affairs, by means of representative institutions having their seat within the Province stands in the way of this lofty consummation. Away with them, say our enlightened politicians here in Otago, particularly some of our representatives and would be representatives; to be called a New Zealander is far more desirable and important than to have the control of our own finances, and the legislation to which we must be inevitably subjected. But then, it will be said by some timid, short-sighted individuals, Abolition will abstract from Otago £200,000 a year, to be spent no one knows where, exactly, but certainly outside of this Province. Perish the money, say in effect the wise members of Dunedin, it is well spent if the expenditure can only secure to us an united Colony and the glorious title of New Zealanders.

And whilst Wellington is bent on destroying all real local self government, and selfishly drawing all things to herself, the disinterested members of Dunedin are lending her a hand, and doing their best to put down the city they represent from the position which she now occupies, but can no longer hold consistently with our being called New Zealanders. What selfishness on the one hand, and on the other what wisdom, love of unity, disinterestedness, abandonment of self, what trampling under foot of narrow local prejudices and interests, what a spirit of sacrifice of every

thing people usually hold dear, in order to promote the public good, by concentrating all power in one city, expending £30,000 or £40,000 a year there on the erection and repair of public buildings for an indefinite period, throwing all real power of administration into the hands of permanent clerks, and raising up a great community of Government officials to shower blessings on benighted, remote Provinces.

Shame on the selfish, thoughtless Wellingtonians, who have exposed their hands so hastily, and played their part so clumsily; but hurrah for the wise, patriotic, unselfish REYNOLDS and WALES, and their Abolition friends!

### SIR GEORGE GREY'S SPEECH.

On last Monday evening Sir GEORGE GREY addressed a monster meeting of the citizens of Auckland. The telegraphic summary, which we give in another column, and which we borrow from the 'Otago Daily Times,' render it unnecessary we should do much more than direct attention to this very important speech. Sir GEORGE is prepared to accept insular Provinces and Federation, or should the people prefer, four Provinces and Federation. This is satisfactory: there can be no doubt, that could certain rivalries be abated, it would be the wiser course to establish insular separation at once; but all things considered, the four Provinces, with the Federation ticket may be the more prudent project just now, because the more practical. Certainly there are many who are thoroughly convinced that insular Provinces, with Centralism reduced to a minimum, would be the best of all arrangements, but who are, nevertheless, prepared to work for the establishment of four Provinces rather than run the risk of inflicting Centralism on the Colony.

There is one circumstance in reference to this speech which is very amusing. The Centralists speaking of it still harp on the cry that the Federalists put forth no policy; whereas the notorious fact is that they have announced a very clear and specific programme. Their policy, is sovereign Provinces in relation to the Central Government, and a Central Government reduced to a minimum of functions. But what makes this eternal harping on one string of the Centralists so very ludicrous is, the patent fact that they have themselves no policy except that of destruction, whereas it is they, as being the Government party and Abolitionists, who are bound to propose measures for supplying the place of the institutions they are bent on destroying.

But the principal object we have in view in drawing attention to Sir GEORGE'S speech is to rivet the attention of our readers on the following passage:—

He compared the amount of scrutiny to which the proceeding of Parliament in Britain were subjected with the way the Government was carried on here. Many things that were done were unknown to the people for months. Even telegrams were filtered by the Government. He cited as an instance of unjustifiable procedure, the Act indemnifying members of the Legislature from proceedings which might be brought against them for breaking the law. No report of the discussion in Committee on that Bill appeared in *Hassard*. The Bill set out by stating that the Act was to indemnify certain members, but the Act actually indemnified the whole of the Assembly. Was such a thing ever heard that a dying Parliament should take such steps to protect themselves from the operations of the law? He suggested in Committee that the names of those indemnified should be set out, but it was rejected. There were many of them, and they did not wish to hold them up to obloquy. What constituted the grounds of that charge? They had entrusted £75,000 to certain agents to purchase lands for the public under pre-emption of the Crown, and if that power was used to benefit private individuals he contended that the law customary between any commission agent and his employer should be enforced, and that in proposing that those lands should be handed over to Government upon reimbursing the agents such private expenses as they had actually incurred.

The community is deeply indebted to Sir GEORGE GREY for this revelation. These facts were unknown to the people, as indeed almost all the proceedings of the Parliament are. Wellington is so remote from the most populous districts, and its population so small, and so largely composed of officials, that the public generally is necessarily in the dark as to very many transactions, which it is most important they should be made aware of. Here is a case in point—Members of Parliament entered into illegal land transactions with the Government; for some time these were kept secret, at length they are brought to light by Sir GEORGE GREY and others, and what is the result? The Parliament passes an Act of Indemnity to save, not only those actually proved guilty, but all its members from the consequences of illegal and disreputable

land jobbing. Can any more discreditable proceedings be imagined of politicians, and yet the men who composed the majority in this case are not ashamed to offer themselves to the constituencies for re-election. There are two things which should not be forgotten at the forthcoming general election; one is that it is evidently a perilous thing to allow the administration of the Crown lands to be concentrated in Wellington. The proceedings brought to light by Sir GEORGE GREY prove this; the other is that electors ought to be very careful as to the selection of their representatives. Another consideration ought also to be borne in mind, viz., men who have no visible means of support, except the honorarium, are rarely men to whom the people should confide the care of their interests.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is said that 80,000 were present when the Cup was run for. On that occasion some most extravagant toilettes were displayed—one is reputed to have cost £700. The population of Victoria is 800,000, of which, at least, one half are children, so that racing must be pretty popular in Melbourne.

Dr. MADDEN'S defeat, says the 'Advocate,' ought to be a salutary lesson to politicians. To the Catholics the worthy doctor was a Catholic. To the Protestants, he was a Liberal Catholic, who believed in the Education Act, and was not priest-ridden. In short, this young gentleman, notwithstanding his high educational attainments, was all things to all men, and, as the sequel proved, he was nothing to nobody. Being a young man, he has plenty of time to repent of his political sins. If his rejection by West Bourke should teach him to discard equivocation and to act in a fearless manner, remembering that he who is despised by his own kith and kin is seldom trusted by others, then the election of West Bourke will have been "cruel only to be kind."

THE 'Sydney Morning Herald,' in the course of an article on the confederation of the various British Colonies, makes the following remarks more particularly with regard to Australia and New Zealand:—"If the day should be far distant in which these Colonies are separated from Great Britain, the day may not be far distant in which the Australian Colonies may find it their wisdom to address themselves far more seriously to the task of providing against maritime aggression than they are doing now. When this task is attempted there are portions of it which will be done far more effectually by a united Australia than by a number of isolated settlements, each acting independently of all the rest. While no single Colony, standing alone, might be able to provide an army or a navy sufficient to protect itself, all the Colonies united might constitute a force that an aggressor would hesitate to trifle with. An Australian or a South African confederation would present a different front to an invader from that presented by a number of independent Colonies shut up in themselves. It is eminently undesirable, says the 'Times,' that the colonists should be taught to expect, as the people of New Zealand were taught for many years, that in the last resort the military power of the Mother Country will always be thrown into the scale on their side. If the military power of the Mother Country might fail in regard to enemies from within, like those of New Zealand or South Africa, it might also prove insufficient in regard to enemies from without."

A MAN at Ware, on the Severn, Tasmania, recently caught a fine fish in the river weighing 18lbs, and discovered a silver label attached to its upper fin. On one side it bore the initial "W," and on the other the figures "181." Mr Clark, a local conservator, was communicated with, and he proceeded to trace the fish, and succeeded. A letter was received from Mr Blipet, of Letton Court, near Hereford, on the Wye, who is chairman of the Wye Fishery Board, stating that in the month of March this year his son, Mr F. Neaman Blipet, caught with a rod and line a salmon in Letton Waters, weighing 9lbs, which he labelled as described and returned to the water. He has not the slightest doubt that the fish caught at Ware is the one in question. This affords another proof of the successful acclimatization of the king of fishes in Tasmania.

At the recent examination for the scholarship exhibition in Tasmania, a lad named Charles Pike gained 3,346 marks against 3,247 obtained by Doran, the successful competitor. The creditable position attained by Pike deservedly gained him a large share of public sympathy, especially when it was known that he was disqualified by age from competing again. The matter was brought before Parliament, and it was resolved to grant Pike £400, payable in annual instalments, to enable him to prosecute his studies in England.

The ship Peter Denny left Glasgow for the Bluff on the 25th August, with 252 souls on board, made up as follows:—Male adults, 101; female ditto, 70; male children, 27; female ditto, 38; infants, 16; equal to 203 statute adults. Their various employments are as follows:—Farm laborers, 31; farmer, 1; ploughmen, 3; gardener, 1; joiners, 6; cartwrights, 2; cabinetmaker, 1; fitter, 1; blacksmiths, 5; ironfounder, 1; platelayers, 2; tinsmith, 1; iron moulder, 1; plumbers, 2; shoemakers, 3; tailors, 2; tweed finisher, 1; upholsterer, 1; bookbinders, 3; carter, 1; millwrights, 3; mechanics, 2; shipwrights, 2; slater, 1; bakers, 2; vanman, 1; mason, 1; pitcher, 1; bricklayers, 2; ditcher, 1; miners, 5. Single women: dressmakers, 2; domestic servants, 13; shop-girl, 1; dairymaid, 2. Their nationalities are as follows: English, 28; Scotch, 209; Irish, 15.

SYMPTOMS of a brisk election contest in the Grey Valley and Inangahua district are already apparent. Three candidates are already in the field, and others are expected to declare themselves. A section of the electors are anxious to present Sir Julius Vogel with one of the two seats for the district and, as the 'Argus' puts it, "It has been resolved to intimate to the premier, Dr. Pollen, more formally than was

already done, that there is a determination on the part of the electors of the district to elect Sir Julius as one of their members."

THE Wellington 'Post' says "Ministers have intimated to Mr. Ballance, on Sir Julius Vogel's arrival, they are willing to accept the requisition now being signed in Wanganui inviting that gentleman to stand for the new seat for that district. They state that if elected Sir Julius will sit for Wanganui."

THE Hokitika papers contain the announcement of the marriage, on the 18th October last, at South Yarra, Melbourne, of the Hon. J. A. Bonar, Superintendent of Westland, to Ella Bell, daughter of the late W. M. Bell, of Melbourne.

A TELEGRAPHIC paragraph (says the N. Z. 'Mail') informed us the other day that in a quiet and unostentatious manner the importation of salmon ova into this colony has been accomplished. Probably the reason no fuss was made over this was that the ova were American and a most erroneous impression has got abroad that American salmon are very inferior. This is not the case, and we are happy in giving every publicity to the circumstances of this last effort to stock the streams with the king of fishes.

ACCOUNTS to hand from the Blue Spur are very good. The Tupaia 'Times' says, "the two battery companies on the Gabriel side are in full work—the stamps ten head each—being kept going without intermission from Monday morning to Saturday night. They are putting through close upon 4,000 loads of stuff per month, the average yield as near as we can ascertain being four dwts. to the load. A calculation will show that this amounts to 800 ozs. per month. The total number of men employed at each of the two claims may be set down as thirty.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Messrs Shand, M.P.C., Allan, M.P.C., Prain and Charters, waited upon His Honor the Superintendent last week for the purpose of presenting a memorial begging of the Government to take such measures as would prevent the introduction into Otago of the foot-and-mouth disease, which is at present proving most disastrous amongst the cattle, sheep and swine in Great Britain and Ireland. In the discussion which followed, it was stated by Mr. Charters that he had known cases in which the disease in question had broken out amongst cattle after they had been ten or twelve months separated from those suffering from the sickness, and that in these instances it was supposed the infection had been carried by hares and rabbits. His Honor said that it would ruin the owners if their cattle were quarantined for ten months, and that he believed the best plan to take would be to prohibit importation, which could be done by sending a telegram Home to forbid any further shipments for the present.

AN esteemed correspondent, writing from Katikati, says, relative to the recent bad weather:—"We don't remember seeing worse weather in any season of the year in the old country. What a change to many who have lived in good warm brick houses, with papered walls and carpeted floors, chimneys, ovens, &c., to be transferred to a half-finished whare, where the wind comes in at either end, the top, sides, windows, and doors, with a fire in the centre of the floor, and the smoke blowing in every direction. Notwithstanding, the new arrivals are bearing up well, many of them planting potatoes, maize, and oats, clearing, digging, and ploughing to prepare for the ensuing season of grass seed sowing."—'Bay of Plenty Times.'

THE opening of the Picton and Blenheim railway was celebrated by a luncheon and ball. The scenery, through which the line passes, is described as being very beautiful, and the first view obtained of Picton is said to be "exquisite."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Thames 'Evening Star' gives a most interesting account of the Waiwera Hot Springs. Prior to their being visited by white men they were known to the Maoris by the name of "The Doctor," and the natives used to frequent them extensively. The Maori method of bathing was by digging a hole in the beach, into which the hot water speedily oozed, and in this the patients would sit or lie for hours, smoking and talking the while. Besides the excellent effect of these springs in cases of gout, rheumatism, and various other disorders, a bath taken in them in the evening or in the afternoon is said to be certainly followed by sleep, even when opiates have failed to induce it. The natural attractions of this health-restoring locality are enhanced by ample provision for the amusement and comfort of visitors, and the hotel charges, everything considered, are not exorbitant.

THE Clutha Pastoral and Agricultural Society's Annual Show was held on Friday last at Balclutha. The inclemency of the weather prevented it being a success; for besides the ill effect upon the attendance, the river was so high that a quantity of stock intended for exhibition could not be brought over from Inch Clutha. The cattle and horses shown are said to have been rather poor, but the sheep are favorably spoken of.

THE new Turnpike Ordinance, which is to come into force on the 1st January next, will lean heavily upon the carriers and others interested in the up-country trade. The tolls have been increased from 6d. to 1s. for each horse in a team of eight, and to 2s. for each horse in a team of ten. A deputation waited on His Honor the Superintendent on Friday last respecting this matter. His Honor said that the tolls had been raised only on teams of more than six horses, with a view to prevent overloading. It was stated in reply, that although the loads were lighter than they used to be, it was still necessary to employ ten-horse teams in carrying goods into the interior of the country. In conclusion, His Honor said that the Provincial Government could not repeal the Ordinance. He would, however, lay the matter before the Executive.

ABOUT a thousand persons were present at a meeting held in the Choral Hall, Auckland, by Sir George Grey. Sir George was received with deafening cheers, all standing, and concluded an earnest and brilliant speech as follows:—"It is my unhesitating belief that if Auckland was made a free city, with only the harbor of Auckland and Manukau, and adjacent land, we would raise a community as great as Carthage. If within these limits the power of establishing free trade

and the extension of our commerce, we should, even with these small limits, rise to greatness that would astonish mankind. I may tell you that some of the greatest minds in the last Assembly believed that, under existing circumstances, and in view of the shock given to Provincial institutions, that the best solution of the difficulty would be self-separation of New Zealand into two States—(loud cheers)—and that each Island have, in due subordination to Great Britain, absolutely sovereign powers within itself; and that it should yield up no portion of its powers except federal ones. The small General Government sittings at Wellington should simply regulate Customs duties, Post-office dues, and certain subjects of that kind; and, like the States of America, each Island should be a sovereign within its own limits; and that the General Assembly be the servant of the two Islands—not able to take away any power from them, but only receiving such powers as may, by joint agreement, be given them. Even some of the leading men at Wellington have signified their entire acquiescence in that. In case of Auckland being made the capital of the Northern Island, and the Federal Government retaining its seat at Wellington, I would feel it my duty to accord with this if the public sentiment were in that direction. Although I would sacrifice something of my own feelings, I would see a change of prosperity being restored to New Zealand, and the North having its own revenue spent among them. This was the scheme which the people should tend their minds to. They would have two Legislatures in the North Island—one at Wellington, and the other at Auckland—sitting under the direct eye of the public, whose welfare their actions affected. They would see again Auckland able to spend her fair share of money and able to avail herself of all advantages. It is a melancholy thing for me to see no road to the districts near my habitation, and to see residents like savages in canvas waiting at points on their journey to send produce to Auckland. Therefore, in all parts of the Province my heart yearns to have a different state of things. It is for this that I recommend the plan of Separation which finds most favour with my friends. Then to look further to the future. Quite recently fresh fields of industry have been opened to the human race, such as California, Japan, China, and Australasia. Look at the position of Auckland situated in the highway of two oceans teeming with riches. The positions of her resources of coal, timber, gold—all that the heart could desire. What a destiny lay before Auckland if the people would be true to themselves. Would they do this, and use their best efforts to arrive at a decision that would be for the benefit of New Zealand? I do not ask you to go with me. If you disapprove of my suggestions, I shall go back into retirement. Still, if you are willing to aid me in my efforts for the good of the Colony, my services are still at your disposal."—(Prolonged cheering.) A vote of confidence was passed, and great enthusiasm prevailed. On the motion of Sir George Grey, a vote of confidence was also passed in Mr. Dignan. Three cheers for Sir George, and three cheers for Separation, concluded the meeting.

WE continue to receive complaints about the non-delivery of the TABLET in various parts of the Colony. We are glad to say, however, that these complaints are not near so numerous as they used to be. We would again assure our readers that the paper is dispatched from our office under such careful management as to render mistakes almost impossible. We have positive knowledge of the fact that some of the local post offices are not over scrupulous in reference to newspapers, and the newspaper press is constantly complaining of post office mismanagement all over the Colony. We would recommend our subscribers to agitate their respective local post office authorities, as we feel sure that those who complain the least will always suffer the most.

WE have received a letter from a correspondent at Lawrence in reference to the death of Dr. Halley. From it we learn that Dr. Halley was held in the highest estimation by all classes in his own and surrounding districts. He was one of those self-sacrificing and earnest men who always forget their own ills in trying to alleviate the sufferings of others. The best proof of the esteem in which Dr. Halley was held is the numerous attendance at his funeral, which was quite of a public character.

NOTWITHSTANDING all complaints about bad times, tightness of money, etc., the races were well attended on St. Andrew's Day by vast crowds. Various other amusements were provided in the way of pic-nics and steamboat excursions, all of which were well patronised.

ON Wednesday night Messrs. Reynolds and Wales invited the electors of Dunedin to meet them in the Drill Shed, in order that they might render an account of their stewardship. We regret that we cannot do more than notice the meeting by a few lines, in consequence of the early hour at which we go to press. There would be about 700 people assembled. We observed that, as is usually the custom, a number of chairs were provided for the accommodation of the leading friends of the candidates, but the chairs remained unoccupied, no one feeling inclined to crowd round these favorites of other times. The attitude of the meeting throughout was one of unmistakable hostility. During the meeting reference was made to Sir George Grey. When some person called for "three cheers for Sir George," the response was of such a hearty character as to have done Sir George's heart good could he have heard it. The meeting passed a resolution condemnatory of Mr. Reynolds' past conduct, and when Mr. Wales stepped forward he was received with a torrent of groans and hisses, the meeting breaking up almost immediately, refusing to hear him.

WE are informed that arrangements have been concluded for a concert in aid of the Dunedin Catholic Schools, to be held on Monday evening, 3rd January, 1876. Mr. J. J. Woods, of Lawrence, has kindly placed his services at the disposal of the committee, who are sparing no trouble to make the entertainment one of the most successful ever given in Dunedin. Mr. Woods will be assisted by several of his pupils and the principals of St. Joseph's choir. The tickets will be issued during the coming week, and apart from the object the concert is in aid of, such a galaxy of talent ought in itself to secure a crowded house.

## THE DRAMA.

A REALLY capital bill was presented to the audience of the Queen's Theatre on Friday evening last, the occasion of Mr. Wheatleigh's benefit. The performance commenced with John Brougham's five-act drama of "The Lottery of Life," a drama which must rank among the best produced by the present company. As Terence O'Halloran, Mr. Wheatleigh had another opportunity of displaying his power as a delineator of Irish character, and succeeded in calling forth frequent rounds of applause. Mr. Musgrave, as Sir Wilton Downe, the gentleman who learns the noble art of self-defence for the one object of successfully punching an old enemy's head, played the character to the life; while Mr. Saville, as Robert Mawley, his servant and trainer, was immense, his "get-up" and acting causing roars of laughter. Mr. Keogh appeared in the dual character of Mordie Solomons and Mr. Allcraft, and played very carefully until the last scene, when he was far too demonstrative, which had the effect of marring his otherwise good effort. Mr. Stoneham played very tamely as Robert Mordaunt, but the character is not one into which a vast amount of fire can be thrown. In a character song and dance, which is introduced into the drama, Mr. Hooper succeeded in creating a great deal of laughter, while Mr. Clinton played the heavy villain of the piece—which, by the way, is not very heavy—in his usual style. All the female characters were well played, especially that of Miss Vivian as Miss Tartar. The drama was followed by one or two character songs by Arthur St. Vincent, and the whole performance concluded with a first-class one act comedy entitled "The First Night: or, a Peep behind the Scenes," in which Mr. Wheatleigh again appeared, and caused considerable amusement. The same bill was presented to a crowded house (down stairs) on Saturday night, when Mr. Wheatleigh made his farewell bow to his Dunedin patrons. On Monday night "The Idiot Witness," "Advice Gratis," and some character songs by Mr. and Mrs. St. Vincent, constituted the night's performance; and on Tuesday night a splendid house was attracted by the Irish drama of "Arrah-na-Pogue," with Mr. Steele as Shaun the Post; Mr. Keogh as Michael Feeney; and Miss Polly Leake as Arrah. Mr. Musgrave made a good Major Coffin, and the other characters were tolerably well filled. Mr. Bates will take his farewell benefit to night (Friday); and next week will bring Miss Clara Stephenson to the front, and a new season of comedy and burlesque will commence.

## N A S E B Y.

THE Rev. E. Royer came back here on Saturday evening last, from St. Bathans and Blacks, where he had been for the last ten days assisting the Rev. Father Walsh with the Jubilee. He speaks highly of the devotion of the people in those districts, and of the manner in which they prepared themselves for the Jubilee, and he hopes and trusts that the people of Naseby will be ready in like manner when their turn comes. On Sunday he celebrated Mass at the usual hours 9 and 11 a.m.; presided at the Sunday School, and after vespers delivered a most impressive discourse on education, reminding parents of the necessity of giving their children good Christian education and of bringing them up in the way they should go, and when they are old they will not depart from it.

The examination of the children of the school here will take place on the 8th, 9th and 10th December, and on the evening of the 10th the Rev. Father will give his report on the state of the school, and also a discourse on education. The jubilee will commence here on the evening of the 11th and end on the 19th Dec., with the consecration of the district to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. We expect to see some one of the neighboring priests come to assist the Rev. Father Royer during the jubilee.

I shall be most happy after the school examination to send you a full report of the proceedings along with any other item of news worth recording.—Mr. de Lautour has offered himself as a candidate for the representative of the Mount Ida District in the Legislative Assembly, and I believe with every chance of success. I do not think we could get a better man to represent the district; he is most assiduous and painstaking in looking after anything that may conduce to the welfare and prosperity of St. Bathans.

HIBERNICUS.

## PLAIN TALK ON TEMPERANCE.

## HOW TIPPLER CAN DO IT.

WHAT Tippler wants to do is to make a man of himself. No doubt he thinks he is about as good a man as there is going. We know very well that he is most profanely positive when he's very drunk that he's as good as, if not better than, any one else, and just then he is most undoubtedly as good as, if not better than, any other brute. Only brutes generally know how to take care of themselves, and when Tippler's drunk he don't. But he's mistaken in thinking he's altogether a man. Tippler, who is drunk into ugliness, idiocy, and criminality so often, whose drunkenness has driven all love or care for him from his wife's heart, and led his children to disregard his commands and make him a butt for their ridicule, who loses the respect of his friends and all his own self-respect every time he gets drunk, is not a man in the real sense of the term. Tippler, really and truly described, is a slave, a willing slave, to whiskey. If he was a man, worthy of his Maker, he would walk in the path of Christian perfection, lead his children after him until his footsteps falter on the verge of the grave and a happy eternity, be to his wife what he promised to be at the altar, and make himself the central figure of a happy home. Tippler cannot be such a man while he drinks whiskey; but he can if he gives it up.

An interesting and instructive story is that of the printer in one of our large cities who one day took a notion to give up drink-

ing beer, which had previously been his principal friend and comfort, and put his beer money in his pocket. His fellow-workmen were all beer drinkers, and, like too many of their craft, indulged in copious libations. The reformed tyro bore with their jests and jeers occasioned by his "reform," struggled bravely and successfully against the temptation to take to the old habit again, and kept continually adding to the beer money in his pocket until it was respectably large enough to place in the bank. In the past, ten dollars a week had been the average expense, drinking and other extravagant habits growing out of it had entailed, he had saved absolutely nothing, and was continually pushed to the extremity of borrowing. Under the new system the order of things was reversed. Every week ten dollars were placed to his credit in the bank, being sober and steady he was enabled to earn more than heretofore, and he was better dressed, better looking, better liked by his employer and friends than ever before. At the end of five years he bought out the office in which he worked. Of his fellow workmen two had died from hard living, two were confirmed sots, doing jobs whenever they could get them and drinking what little they earned, one was in prison awaiting trial for a serious offence committed while drunk, while two more had managed to pull up in time and take the right road to the finger post on which is inscribed the legend "Temperance."

Tippler will allow that this is a very interesting story, especially since it is every word true. Will it be to him an instructive one? He is at present earning fifteen dollars a week, and of that it is not all the time that ten dollars are given to Mrs. Tippler for the support of the house. The other five dollars, that is a good average, go every week into the drawer of the liquor dealer, and their equivalent—we will not say their full or honest equivalent—goes into the stomachs of Tippler and his choice booz companions. Supposing Tippler followed the printer's example, supposing he acts the part of a man for five minutes, and says to himself: "I won't drink anything for the next three months." And then let him go down on his knees and pray to God to vouchsafe him grace to keep his resolution. It may seem strange to him, for he has spent little time in praying during the last few years, but if he put his whole heart into his prayer, God will listen to him, and he will find the battle against temptation much easier and the victory within his grasp. If he can pluck up courage to tell Mrs. Tippler immediately of his intention, and get her to join him in his effort, as she gladly would, why all the better; but he probably won't have the courage at first. Her prayers, however, would be a powerful auxiliary. On the next Saturday night let him put five dollars away, and thank God that it isn't the liquor-seller that has to put it away. Lest it should be a source of temptation, let him put the money in the bank, so that it may begin to draw interest right away. We would strongly advise him also to perform the various religious duties he has neglected so long. This will be a very important means towards an all-important end. It will give him new strength to persevere in the right path and widen the gap between him and the dark past. A short talk with Mrs. Tippler—supplemented by the present of a new dress and by coming home five nights in succession at seven o'clock and sober—will gain her company in the new road. The children will notice the change, and a little management will work in them also a change. Everything will come out right, be assured Mr. Tippler, if you only say that you won't be a slave any longer, but a man as God made you, and stick to your word. Only a matter of a few seconds and a few words, but the effect will be to make you contented, happy, and prosperous on earth, and, very probably, a sharer of the joys of heaven.—'Irish World.'

## THE BARBARIANS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

THE torchlight procession which took place recently at Dusseldorf in honor of Dr. Falck, the German Minister of Public Worship, is said to have been a magnificent spectacle. Six thousand persons took part in the demonstration, and the Minister was enthusiastically cheered. Next day he received deputations from eight different towns, assuring them of their approval of the ecclesiastical policy pursued by the Prussian Government. I believe this expression of opinion to be perfectly sincere. The people of Germany not only thoroughly approve the attitude of their rulers towards the Roman Catholic Church, but would willingly see them go much further in the same direction. The vast majority of educated men in the country of Strauss consider the historical origin of Christianity as purely mythical. They have made up their minds that the statements embodied in the creeds have no real foundation in fact, and that it is beneath the intelligence of a sensible person to discuss them any longer. Hence, unless some sort of religious reaction should take place in the national mind, of which there is as yet no sign, Germans will be inclined to treat the Church of Rome as the great upholder of historic Christianity with more and more severity. In short, they will hold that the Roman Catholic clergy are trading upon a proved imposture, and they will probably end by punishing them for that offence, just as the spiritualists were punished the other day in Paris. Nor, if their present temper continues, will they deal much more tenderly with Protestants of the Evangelical type who sincerely believe in the literal truth of the Biblical narrative. Lament it as we may, the fact remains that Germany has rejected Christianity, taking the Culture and Patriotism as its gods. Since the last war a third god has been set up—no less than the Golden Calf—the Worship of which bids fair to be the most popular of all. A nation of armed men, fond of money and restrained by no religious sentiment, is not likely to prove an unmitigated blessing to mankind, or to advance, in wonderful ways, the civilization of the world.

THE names of the first three horses for the Melbourne Cup were brought in from the Albion at Hokitika by carrier pigeons, which had been taken out by the Waipara.

## HON. REVERDY JOHNSON ON CATHOLIC CITIZENS.

THE Hon. Reverdy Johnson presided at the Democratic Conservative Mass Meeting held in Baltimore on the 15th inst., and in his address made strong allusion to the existence of the new Know-nothing order in Maryland, which he dismissed by saying, "There is an innate strength in a virtuous purpose that in the end proves too much for the corrupt trickster." Referring to the nomination of Mr. John Lee Carroll for Governor of Maryland, Mr. Johnson said:—

"The particular objection to Mr. Carroll is, that he is a Catholic.

"His fitness for the office of Governor, unless this makes him unfit, no one questions or can question. His blood, like his faith, descends from one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was from the first to the last universally respected and esteemed, and who died revered and beloved by the good of every religious denomination. No man was so stupid or intolerant as to object to him on account of his faith. If, when he was attaching his name to the great charter of American liberty, any member of the body had objected to his right to do so, because he was a Catholic, the objection would have been treated with scorn and detestation. No such objection was interposed, and his union with the other of those great and pure men, was received with joy and approval, as tending to strengthen the great cause on which they had embarked. Is it not marvellous, that in this age of the world, and particularly in this country, such an objection should be countenanced by any sane man? I say especially in this country, because our ancestors were so impressed with the duty and necessity of not interfering politically with any man on account of his religious faith, that in one of the first amendments to the Constitution, that were coeval with it, they provided that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." And it is believed that a like provision is contained in every State Constitution.

"But have we had no Marylander besides Charles Carroll of Carrollton, whose life, character, and services speak aloud against this intolerance? Yes, we have had one in the person of the late Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney. His whole career, professional, legislative, executive, and judicial, proves how gross would be the wrong done the country if we acted upon any such unconstitutional and wicked folly.

"But what is the religious faith whose followers some would consign to political servitude? It is the religion of Jesus.

"Every Roman Catholic believes in it as firmly as any one belonging to other religious sects. They have a different mode of worship. So have other sects. But the essentials of the faith are common to all. They believe in the Divinity of Jesus, in the Trinity and in the Atonement. What is the most reasonable mode of worship men may and do differ about, but all Christians believe in these essentials of the faith. Have Catholics ever failed to be good citizens? All the duties of life, public and private, they discharge as fully as all other Christians. During the war of our Revolution and the one of 1812 with England, and that of 1846 with Mexico, they hazarded life and fortune to maintain the principles which produced the first, and to maintain the rights of our Government in the two last. They stood shoulder to shoulder with Protestants on every battle field, which was often literally mired with their common blood.

"This exclusion from political rights for many long years prevailed in England to her dishonor and disgrace. It continued for a long time in consequence of the insane obstinacy of George III. But better counsels now prevail. The enlightened men of the present day in that country, have seen the injustice of such an exclusion, and have removed the shackles which enforced it. One of these statesmen, however, a gentleman of rare ability and consummate scholarship, the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, is waging a war of pamphlets with Roman Catholic Bishops, which is calculated to revive to some extent the political intolerance of the past. I have no doubt that he thinks he is doing what will promote the interests of his country and secure its safety. His doctrine is that the civil and political allegiance of the Catholic is due first to the Pope rather than to the government under which he resides and is protected. This, in my judgment, is a gross error as applied to the present century. There may be found in some of the publications issued from the Vatican, passages which, taken literally by themselves, will sanction the view of Mr. Gladstone, but the history of England proves that the Catholic subjects of the crown have never failed, in peace or in war, to assert and maintain the rights and honor of England. They constituted a considerable portion of the army with which Wellington succeeded in overcoming Napoleon, and were ever in the van of those who achieved the glorious victories up to the crowning one of Waterloo. And this these Catholics did to preserve Protestant England against Catholic France, nine-tenths of whose people were Catholics. But if Mr. Gladstone is right, that Catholics sincerely believe that their paramount civil allegiance is to the government of Rome, he ought to maintain the necessity of resorting to the measures, which were the disgrace of England for so many years, their exclusion from all political place. For holding such an allegiance makes them aliens, and like other aliens they should not be suffered to participate in the government of England. That this is the sequence of his doctrine no logician can doubt, and Mr. Gladstone is a logician of the highest cast. And yet, so far, he does not propose such an exclusion.

"Considering all these things, I should think that the American, aware of them, when proposing to exclude the Catholic from political office because of his religion, would blush scarlet from very shame. But in addition to what I have said, every theological student knows that the truths of Christianity have never been more

ably maintained than by Catholic writers, nor have its beauties been more charmingly or effectively presented to the human heart than by Catholic Chateaubriand in his 'Genius of Christianity.' Christianity itself is at war with all such intolerant doctrines. It has been well and truly said, that, 'by inculcating the precept of universal love of mankind, it raised the narrow spirit of patriotism to the extended feeling of general philanthropy,' and 'laid the foundation for the peace of the world, through the doctrine of reconciliation of men with God and with each other.' The doctrine of the infallibility of the head of that Church, recently brought prominently before the public, is not a new doctrine, the whole meaning of it, as I understand it, is that the members of the Church assume as true the religious doctrines pronounced from time to time by its governing head. Most of the other religious sects have forms of Church government, and take their doctrines from what they are declared to be by such governments. But there is nothing in this which shows a want of true Christianity, and then, too, how sadly weakened would be the glorious army of Christians, without the Roman Catholics. They constitute a number far greater than that of all other sects combined. In conclusion, then, on this head, I hope for the honor of our State and the reputation of our people, that no citizen will fail to support Mr. Carroll, only because of his religious faith.

## S W A N S.

THE swan's nest is an incongruous assemblage of reeds, straw, and stubble, which the bird has the instinct to raise while floods are impending, and has no claim to order or ingenuity in its construction. It is mostly placed in an exposed spot, open to the sun, as if the beautiful bird was conscious of its right to protection, and knew it was under the guardianship of special laws that secured its safety. On this nest the *pen* (female) lays some five to eight eggs, of a dull greenish white, and about four inches in length; six weeks after which the cygnets, of a dark leaden grey, come into daylight; the whole period of incubation being occupied by the *cob* (male) in acting sentinel, ready to attack any intruder, however formidable. The attachment of the mother to her brood is remarkable; and no more beautiful picture is to be seen on the river than a female

Swan superbly frowning, And with proud breast her own white shadow crowning, her neck gracefully arched, her wings raised as gunwales of protection, and the deck of this exquisitely modeled living craft crowded with her infant progeny, and stemming the rushing tide with her oar-like feet. The color of the cygnets becomes less gray by time, and when they put on their robe of snow, mamma, hitherto most maternal, drives them off, to do battle with the world on their own account. This they do; and if they have not been pinioned, they mount high in the air, and after a grand bird's-eye view of the eligibility of a new location, settle down on some distant piece of water, on which, if the aquatic resources of vegetables be good, and perch in plenty, they will, if not molested, remain for years. "The job of education" over, the parent birds are free to mate again with fresh acquaintances, or keep on by mutual agreement their old love, which, to the credit of swan conjugality, they often do.

The swan is a long lived bird, many reaching thirty years. But Willuby says: "It is a very long-lived fowl, so that it is thought to attain the age of three hundred years;" "which," says Aldrovandus, "to me seems not unlikely." Mr. Yarrell gives the swan fifty years' lease of life. One that lived and was murdered on the canal in St. James's Park known as "Old Jack," reached seventy years. Jack was a great favorite with Queen Charlotte, he having been hatched in 1717, on the piece of water attached to old Buckingham House, and translated, after being partially reared and fed by royal hands, to the more extensive piece of water. He was very sociable, like many another biped, when he had his own way, but became cantankerous if put out. His strength and courage were astonishing. He has been known, when a portion of bun has been thrown upon the water, and a dog, however large, has contested the morsel with him, to seize the animal by the neck, and drown him; and on one occasion, when a boy of twelve years of age had been teasing him, Jack caught him by the leg of his trousers, and dragged him into the water up to his knees. How long Jack would have lived, it is difficult to say. When the Ornithological Society selected the canal as a "playground" for their foreign specimens, Jack was pretty successful in his engagements with the intruders; but a legion of Polish geese at length arrived, who commenced hostilities with Jack, and having cowardly attacked him in a body, pecked him to death.

We have alluded to swans raising their nests in anticipation of floods. There are many well authenticated instances of this remarkable foresight. Here is one, the particulars of which were recorded from day to day as the events took place. There is a small stream above Bishop Stortford, a feeder of the Stort; a female swan of about eighteen years of age had reared many broods, and was become familiar to the neighbors, who valued her highly. Once, while she was sitting on four or five eggs, she was observed to be collecting weeds, grasses, and other materials to raise her nest. A farming man was ordered to take down half a load of haulm, with which she most industriously raised her nest two and a half feet. That very night there came down a tremendous fall of rain, which flooded all the malt shops, and did great damage. "Man made no preparation, the bird did; instinct prevailed over reason, her eggs were above—and only just above—the water.

A GREAT truth is tersely expressed by an American journal thus: The rich farmers are those who raise grass and roots, and stock, or butter, and cheese, and make manure enough to occasionally raise big crops of grain. The poor are those who depend on corn and wheat alone.

## "MUTILATED CIVILISATION."

EXTRACTS FROM A SERMON BY CARDINAL MANNING.

On Sunday, 22nd August, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster (London), delivered the following excellent sermon in St. Nicholas' Pro-Cathedral, Liverpool. At the Pontifical Mass, celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop of Liverpool, His Eminence, after the Gospel, ascended the altar and took his text as follows:—

"Do not err, therefore, my dearest brethren. Every best gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the Father of Lights, in whom is no change nor shadow of alteration. Of His own will He hath begotten us again by the word of truth, that we should be a kind of beginning of His creatures." St. Paul's Epistle to St. James, chap. i.

Why should the Apostle say with such earnestness, do not therefore err, and then affirm that every best and perfect gift was above? Was it possible that any man could believe that good and perfect gifts came from any other source? They should have thought that it was impossible for any man to believe that in the world and out of God there was any source of best and perfect gifts, and yet the world even then was intensely full of a boundless egotism. It was pagan, idolatrous, and worshipped many gods; nevertheless, it had the sin of the angels in it, which was pride in its own excellence, and itself as the author and giver of good things to its children, with a sublime contempt for those who did not worship it. If the world then needed the warning, the world now needed it all the more. Then, as he had said, the world, unbelieving as it was, was penetrated through and through with the belief of the Divine existence. It was so full of the belief of God that it multiplied His personality and His presence in every place; but, nevertheless, it was inflated with the belief of its own excellence, and knowledge, and power in its wisdom. The world knew not God, and because it had not the knowledge of the true God, it became corrupt, and the hand of man had never painted a picture of human impiety and degradation more terrible than that which the Holy Ghost had drawn with the pencil of light in the beginning of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans.

Such had been the state of the world at that time, but the world of the present day had a theism in it—a monster which the ancient world hardly knew by name. There was Polytheism and Pantheism in abundance, but an Atheism was hardly to be found. Now, however, they had men who professed to know nothing about God; that He was unknown and unknowable; and that which no man could know, he was not bound to know. Therefore, they justified and glorified their Atheism. They had now come to a time when it was necessary once more to warn them not to err. They must not be misled. They were in a time when men boasted of progress, and glorified themselves in their civilization, and not in civilization only, but, by way of contrast, and in condemnation of all that had gone before, in modern civilization, they were taught to be enemies of God and incapable of further civilization, because when they preached their progress and their civilization we said, "If we are in progress let us know what we are going to; let us know what we are departing from; if we are to be civilised let us know what are the principles, and what is to be the result." If it were a civilization based upon the unity of Truth, the liberty of Worship and a Christian education, then Catholics were amongst the foremost apostles and evangelists of such a civilization; but if it were a material civilization and consisted only in intellectual culture without the guidance of the will, and in a ravenous greed which heaped up wealth for the indulgence of human life, then they said that it was a mutilated civilization. The times in which they lived were times when there was an organized, deliberate, and persistent conspiracy, he might say, to destroy that Christian civilization of the world which hitherto had been its dignity and its protection. That vast and organized conspiracy was made up, first, of those who never yet believed in Jesus Christ, and they were consistent; secondly, of those who had been illuminated with the Christian faith and had apostatized from it, and who had been miserably misled and perverted by the craft and cunning of those who denounced the existence of a God. Let them add to those the great multitudes whom he must call light-headed—who were full of modern theories about liberty and superficial culture; who were caught by the catch-words of parties, and banded themselves together to lend their help, without knowing what they did, to those whose aim was the separation of the Christian Faith from the public order of the world, from the legislation of States, from the authority of civil powers, from culture of a higher class, and from schools; from the poor, so as to turn the world back again from the path of progress into a retrogression—to the state in which it was before Christ came to illuminate and perfect it—and thereby to rob Christian men, and children yet unborn, of their Christian inheritance. Christianity—the knowledge of God through Jesus Christ—was the dignity of man. Christianity had never wavered through all the 1800 years of Christian faith in all the world, and the union and vitality of one Christian Church—that indissoluble union against which the world had stormed in vain through a line of 257 Pontiffs—the representatives of Jesus Christ on earth—and through 19 general councils, which had legislated for the Christian nations of the world. The Christian Faith—that was the knowledge of God in Christ—had continued unchangeable in the full disc of its first revelation with the undiminished splendor of the light of the Day of Pentecost—without change or shadow of alteration, without any variation in the Articles of the Faith. The love of Jesus Christ, through God, was the only power that could form the soul of man; it was the only power that could conform the intellect and the reason of man to the eternal truth; it was the only law which being in itself perfect, could enlighten the conscience with the knowledge of right or wrong; it was the only law—and that a law of liberty—that could inspire the will in man and prompt him to a spontaneous obedience to his Divine Master; it was the only power that could mould and fashion the heart. Legislation could not do that. All

the legislation in the world could not change the heart in man. It could not extinguish a vice; the nations of the world were rank with vice, and legislation legislated against them, but they did little or no good.

Literature could not change or dignify the character of men; for literature was mutilated and powerless. Philosophers had been tried in the old world, and philosophers were the worshippers of human nature. And what did they accomplish for the perfection of man? What was the philosophy of the present day? More powerless than the philosophy of those who reached a measure of reason higher than those who now borrowed from the writings of Christians without acknowledging it. What was civilization? It was a mixture of legislation and literature and philosophy, and the customs of men without God. Civilization without religion was powerless to touch the inmost heart of man. The world had already experienced two kinds of civilization, and it seemed to be craving for a third. There had been a civilization without God in the beginning, and afterwards there had been a civilization under the law and domination of Jesus Christ; and now some people were endeavoring to turn aside the progress of the civilization of the world from that supernatural path upon which the Saviour of the world had placed it—to turn it all into devious ways of human legislation and human philosophy. Referring to the question of education, His Eminence said that he was thankful to know that the hearts of Englishmen, so far, held to Christianity, and it would be a day of debasement for them if they were ever to cast out from the education of their children that divine element of Truth which alone could dignify our race. There was a time when the people of this island offered human sacrifices and worshipped fallen Gods, when they were as low as the brutes; and what had led them to be the men that they were at this day? It was the light of the knowledge of God in Jesus Christ, which St. Augustin preached. In 70 years, the whole of England believed and was christened. We knew with what inflexibility the dear children of the church of Christ had maintained the Christian character of their schools.

## THE POPE ON O'CONNELL.

On the 25th of August the Pope gave a special audience to Monsignor Rinaldini on his return from Dublin, where he represented Propaganda at the O'Connell festival. Mgr. Rinaldini related his visit to Ireland, and the Holy Father was much gratified by the manner in which Mgr. Rinaldini had been received. On the day before the Centenary, O'Connell was again the subject of conversation. "To-morrow," said the Holy Father, "Irishmen are to honor the memory of a great and gifted man, Daniel O'Connell. One of the most striking features in the character of the great champion of the religious freedom of the people of Great Britain was his firmness and constancy of purpose. This, his distinguishing characteristic, was singularly shown forth in his labor for his country, and it may be said that it was it which shaped and informed his political career. In his efforts in the great work of emancipation he had to contend with very many difficulties. He suffered from the malice of open enemies and the treachery of false friends. He was abandoned, calumniated, imprisoned, but he was still firm and constant, never losing sight of the grand object of his life—the emancipation of his Catholic compatriots.

"This, my dear children, may be an example for you. You also will have many difficulties to battle against in the way of justice and virtue. But remain firm and constant in your determination always to walk in the fear of God and to avoid everything which might displease Him, never giving ear to the suggestions of the devil.

"O'Connell, continued the Holy Father, in all his labors, was actuated by a spirit of faith. This was his moving and guiding principle, and this it was which brought down the blessing of Heaven on his actions, which were in the end crowned with so signal a success.

"You, too, might always treasure up, carefully and jealously guard the holy faith with which God has blessed you, and never admit anything which may in any way jar with the teaching of the Catholic Church. Remain always closely united with the Holy See and obedient to your ecclesiastical superiors.

"O'Connell during his life was most devoted to the Holy See, and towards the close of his days he desired nothing more than to see the Pope, the Vicar of Jesus Christ, to receive from him the Apostolic Benediction and to hear with his own ears the words he should speak.

"With this desire he left his native land in order to come to Rome, and when he had arrived at, I may say the very walls of the city he received the message of death.

"Thus his ardent wish to see the Pope was left unsatisfied. Just as a stag which, parched with thirst, and having in vain sought for water with which to refresh himself hears at length the murmuring of some distant fountain, and instantly runs in the direction whence the sound proceeds. Having at length come within sight of the waters, and pressing forward more eagerly as he draws near them, he entangles his leg in the net of the hunter, and is thus held fast on the very brink of the fountain in which he longs to quench his thirst. So it happened to O'Connell. His eager desire to see the Vicar of Christ was at the moment of its fulfilment left ungratified. It may be this very disappointment tended to shorten the time of expiation which he and all have to endure in a greater or less degree. To-day O'Connell is in heaven, and is praying for Ireland. For, much as he had done on earth, much yet remains to be accomplished, and he now advances by his prayers in heaven the completion of the work he began while on earth.

"You, too, my dear children, must assist by your praying this holy work which O'Connell during life but partly accomplished.

"Many burdens which the Irish people are forced to endure are yet to be lightened."

## PROTESTANT CIVILISATION.

ANGLO-SAXON AND PROTESTANT ENGLAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY  
—AN AWFUL PICTURE OF MODERN SAVAGERY—IGNORANT OF EVERY-  
THING EXCEPT CRIME.

(From the 'Dublin Freeman.')

Those phrases of fine sound, "Happy England," "Merrie England," and all the rest, have a bitter irony for many people of English birth. In the familiar school song the pupil thanks Heaven that has made him or her "in these Christian days a happy English child." The chant is very often the merest goody poetry of the lesson books. It has been averred, indeed, by some that the national self-glorification is worse than a hollow mockery, and that, with all her power and greatness and wealth, *there is deeper squalor, more savagery, and denser ignorance in England than in any other civilised country.* From time to time we are startled to learn that the nation which is said to be in various ways the envy and the paragon of the whole world, has in the heart of it a population more sunk in brutality and wretchedness, it might be added in vice, than exists in any of the lands to which it holds itself up as an example. The greatness and the riches of England are undeniable. The better classes of her working men eat four meals a day and enjoy wages, if not comforts, not possessed by their brethren in any other European country. But there are other workers whose lives are a terrible homily on the grandeur and the gold of the country in which they toil and starve. A picture appears in a Wolverhampton contemporary, describing the condition of the chainmakers who form the industrial population of a large district between Wolverhampton and Birmingham. Much has been said about the deplorable state of the English agricultural laborer. Much more could be said about the miseries endured by the patient Irish peasant. But the latter, except in the very grasp of famine, has never been worse circumstanced than are at present the chainmakers of Dudley Wood, Cradley, Cradley Heath, Old Hall, Neitherton, of Quarry Bank and Lye Waste. We should be sorry to say that the Irish peasant in his sorest ordeal had ever fallen into *the moral degeneracy which seems characteristic of these English workers.* But even in the matter of food and wages, incredible as it may seem, the Wolverhampton chain makers are in worse plight than the poorest Irish laborer. The story is briefly told. A third of the chain makers are women. The villages of the district are each a cluster of little smithies, inferior to a Connemara cabin. In one of these half-a-dozen furnaces might be seen in full blow during the fierce temperature of the late August days. Men, compelled by the heat, wrought at their work naked to the waist; women and young girls, working in the same smithies, followed the example of the men. No more need be said on this point. Young and good-looking girls, aged from twelve to eighteen years, toil at these furnaces eleven or twelve hours a day, and earn by their oppressive and degrading labor five or six shillings a week. There is no case of such brutal slavery in this country, and long may our females want employment before such occupation is open to them. The poor girls on being questioned were found to be most woefully ignorant. Most of them did not even know the name of the SAVIOUR; of religious truths they had not formed an idea; the merest rudiments of secular learning were unknown to them. No wonder. These unfortunate women are, in effect, slaves, chained to their task. Their degradation is attributed in great part to "the unmanly conduct and character of the men." These true Black Country "lamb" are described as spending their time "idling and loafing about in the most shameless manner." They have abandoned the position of breadwinners to their wives and children, and only make themselves felt in the household by squandering as much of the miserable earning as they can lay hands on, "ill-treating those who earn it at the same time." Aged and feeble women were found hammering away in smithies, helped by children of tender years, all haggard and hungry looking. In one miserable hovel was found at work an emaciated young woman, who had evidently but a short time before given birth to a child, which was wrapped in rags and placed on a heap of ashes in the corner. The mother had been obliged to get up out of the bed she should have been in to earn a bit to eat for herself and her infant. The condition of the sex in this region of South Staffordshire was eloquently set forth in the observation of a married woman, who said "she didn't know how it was; in other places where she lived men kept their wives—here the wife had to keep the husband." In reply to an inquiry respecting her lord and master, she declared that if she escaped being beaten for not having brought home money enough, she thought herself well off. And this, it seems, is the sort of family relation prevailing in the district. Notwithstanding, we doubt not, men will stand this very day on platform or pulpit, in the very district where such things exist, and will give thanks that England is not as other nations, nor her people lost in the physical and moral darkness enveloping the people of lands not marked out for the special favor of heaven. There are many things to complain of in the lot of our poorer fellow-countrymen, but surely there is no community in all Ireland so wretchedly off or so much to be pitied as the chain makers of the Black Country.

**EMIGRATION.**—The decrease in emigration to the United States continues. Last year there was a falling off. This year the diminution is still greater. During last month the whole number of emigrants arriving at New York was 9,262; in July, last year, the number was 15,634—a decrease of 6,372. Of the immigrants arriving there last month, 1,812 came from England, 421 from Scotland, 37 from Wales, 1,762 from Ireland, 2,240 from Germany, 339 from Austria, 932 from Sweden, 359 from Norway, 114 from Denmark, 257 from France, 118 from Switzerland, 47 from Spain, 220 from Italy, 111 from Holland, 224 from Russia, and 106 from Poland.

**MARSHAL BAZAINE** has, it is said, been soliciting service in the Russian, and afterwards in the Danish army, but in both instances without success.

## THE MAYNOOTH SYNOD.

The Irish National Synod which closed its sessions at Maynooth College, on September 20, was the second assemblage of the kind held in Ireland since the passage of the Emancipation Act. The first was held at Thurles twenty-five years ago; and of all the Irish prelates who attended the first, only four survive to participate in the deliberations of the second. These are Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop MacHale, Bishop Delany of Cork, and Bishop Kelly of Derry.

The proceedings at Maynooth, as is the rule in such cases, were conducted in strict secrecy, and the decrees passed will not be made public until approved at Rome. Cardinal Cullen, however, in a public address at the close, stated that the statutes adopted were designed "to counteract increasing infidelity and lukewarmness in religion and revolution in politics."

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

**M**ESSRS CAREW & COMPANY wish to notify to the Dunedin public that they have commenced business as

**GENERATED WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS,**  
GREAT KING STREET,

And trust that, from their long and practical experience in the above branches and by strict attention to business, to obtain a large share of support.

Observe the Address—  
GREAT KING STREET,  
(Between Frederick and Albany streets).

**M**R. JOHN MACK, owner of sections 1, 3, 4, block XV., Hawkebury Town, please send your address to P. HANLY, Wai-kouaiti Post-office.

## MISSING FRIENDS.

**I**NFORMATION 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.

**I**NFORMATION wanted of Mrs. MARY JONSON, maiden name Mary Wadden, native of Coedross, Parish of Durrah, Lower Ormand, County Tipperary, Ireland. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by Mrs. Sherlock, Westport. Letters from home await her.

**H**IBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

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

**NUMBERING ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BRANCHES,**  
AND ABOUT  
**FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MEMBERS.**

CLEARANCES ARE GRANTED AT NO EXTRA CHARGES TO MEMBERS

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

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

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

Branches are established at Invercargill, Lawrence, Dunedin, Naseby, Oamaru, Christchurch, Greytown, Charleston, Addisons, Brighton, Greenstone, Waimea, Hokitika, Wellington, Reefton, Onehunga, Otakuhu Auckland, Napier, Akaroa, Lyttelton, Grahamstown and Nelson.



GREAT DISPLAY OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

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

WE would direct Special Attention to our Large and Extensive Stock of SUMMER DRAPERY, imported direct from the Manufacturer<sup>s</sup>, and thus securing all intermediate profits to our CUSTOMERS. Being large Buyers, we are enabled to place our Orders with the very best Houses in the Home Markets.

New Fancy Dress Goods  
New Black Silks, the best make  
New Colored Silks, plain and brocaded  
New Jackets, Shawls, and Cuirasses  
New Mantillas, Tabliers, and Polonaises

New Millinery, Bonnets, and Hats  
New Sunshades, Umbrellas, and Parasols  
New Costumes, Skirts, and Galatea Stripes  
New Prints, Brilliants, and Piques  
New Muslins, Laces, and Frillings

New Ribbons, Gloves, and Hoisery  
New Trimmings, Buttons, and Braids  
New Damasks, Linens, and Calicoes  
New Flannels, Blankets, and Sheetings  
New Carpets, Rugs, and Mattings

A Superb Selection of all the Latest NOVELTIES received by every Mail Steamer via Suez.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is fully stocked with the very best class of Colonial Manufactured Goods. Men's Tweed Suits from 35s | Men's Tweed Coats from 12s 6d | Men's Tweed Vests from 8s 6d | Men's Tweed Trousers and Vests from 18s 6d. Hats, Caps, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Sies, Braces, &c., &c.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT being under the management of an efficient CUTTER, and Staff of first-class WORKMEN, we are prepared to make to measure any description of GARMENT in the very best style. For this purpose we hold an immense Stock of TWEEDS and COATINGS to choose from.

SELF-CHART MEASUREMENTS ON APPLICATION.  
Patterns—Post Free.

**B R O W N, E W I N G A N D C O.,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

**FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!**

GRAND CLEARING-OUT SALE.

AWFUL SACRIFICE.

GOODS GIVEN AWAY FOR NEXT TO NOTHING.

Before Removal to New Premises in GEORGE-STREET, PORT CHALMERS.

GREAT BARGAINS

For a

FEW DAYS ONLY,

In order to effect a Clearing of the Stock saved from the late Destructive Fire at Port Chalmers.

GEORGE ROBERTSON.

Would respectfully call the attention of his many friends and the public generally that he will continue for a few days to dispose of the remainder of his Stock saved from the late fire, at prices far below their value, in order to effect a clearance before entering on his new premises; and requests all persons desirous of purchasing REALLY GOOD ARTICLES at LESS THAN COST PRICE, to pay him a visit, when they will be suited with a variety of DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS, &c., &c., of the first quality, and at Prices Ridiculously Low.

GEORGE ROBERTSON

Will shortly open those convenient premises adjoining Mr. Lees, George-street, with an entirely new and varied stock of

DRAPERY, MILINERY, and CLOTHING, Of all descriptions.

**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.

**F R A N C I S H A N N I G A N**

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
PRINCES STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

**T E A G U E**

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

**J O H N G O L L A R,**

BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,  
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,  
ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered all over the city and suburbs free of charge. All goods of the best quality. Prices strictly moderate.

**R. H. L O N G,**

GENERAL IRONMONGER,  
99 George street,

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

**WANTED KNOWN**--That JAMES HIND

MAN, late of the Glasgow Pie-house, has opened the Auld Scotch Pie-house, Mac laggan street, Dunedin. A visit invited.

V.



R.

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

**J O N E S, B A S C H, A N D C O.**

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin:

**P E A C O C K H O T E L,**

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 medals Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling with Loose Boxes.

**M A R T I N & W A T S O N**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE  
MERCHANTS,

STUART ST.,

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

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

**MILITARY HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,**  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late M. Taylor's.)

**H. W. COVERLID** wishes to inform the Ladies and Gentleman of Dunedin that he is prepared to cut and dress hair in the latest London and Paris fashions.

THE LATEST FASHIONS EVERY MONTH.

JUST RECEIVED--

Spanish combs, best in Dunedin; plaits, coils; pins, jet or steel; fixettes of every description; plaited and coil chignons. Hair work of every description made to order.

HAIR PADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Wholesale and country orders punctually attended to.

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

THE proprietor of this new and commodious Hotel, having built it in the best and most improved manner in order to meet the increasing requirements of his trade, desires to inform visitors to Dunedin that they will find very superior accommodation at this establishment.

JOHN CARROLL, Proprietor.

**T H O S. H. W O O D C O C K**  
Collector,

Rent and General Commission Agent,  
Temporary Office,  
(Opposite Grange street),  
HANOVER STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the 'New Zealand Wesleyan.'  
Tradesmen's Accounts carefully made out and Collected.

Prompt Settlements and Good Reference

**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.

M'LEAN & CO.

**MATHEW HAY,**

AUCTIONEER,

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

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

**NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,**  
ETTRICK, BENDER BURN.

The above Hotel has been newly erected,  
at great expense, and is now one of the most  
commodious and comfortably furnished 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,

FABRY'S ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

Repairs neatly executed, with despatch.  
Lowest prices charged.

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

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

NOTICE.

KAITANGATA FELLMONGERY.

**T**HE undersigned is a Cash Purchaser of  
Hides, Skins, and Tallow at current  
rates.

JOHN TOBIN, Proprietor.

**HAYES & KOFOED,**

BLACK HORSE BREWERY,

WEATHERSTONES,

TUAPEKA.

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**S.** LISTER, Engraver, Lithographer, and  
General Printer.  
(Office, Stafford street, Dunedin)

Would respectfully intimate that he has re-  
moved his Printing Works to Roslyn, to  
secure more extensive accommodation. The  
Office will still remain as formerly in Stafford  
street, where all orders will be punctually at-  
tended to.

**MANUKA FLAT HOTEL,**  
(On the direct road to Lawrence).  
W. KAVANAGH, PROPRIETOR.

**W.** KAVANAGH wishes to inform the  
Public that he has now erected a  
commodious building on the site of the old  
one, and is now in a position to supply first-  
class accommodation to the travelling public.

**C A L E D O N I A H O T E L,**  
Great King-street,  
D U N E D I N.  
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

Every comfort and accommodation for  
travellers. All brandies, whiskies, and wines  
kept in stock are pure and unadulterated.  
Ales and porters of best brands.

**F R A N K P E L L,**

BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT,

PRINCES STREET (Cutting).

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

**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 O P E N E D 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. M A R S H A L E**  
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.

**M A T T H E W F O G A R T Y,**  
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.

JAMES MUIR,

Late V. Almoa & Co.,

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER

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

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

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

**G**OOD 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, Baske  
of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

**M. S U L L I V A N**

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,

Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite  
Guthrie and Asher's.)

**DUNEDIN AND CLUTHA RAILWAY**  
FORWARDING AGENCY.

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

Goods entrusted to his care will be collected  
and forwarded with punctuality and 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 bedrooms are kept scrupulously clean, are lofty, and have good ventilation. It commands splendid views of all the beautiful scenery around the City, Harbour, and adjoining Townships; while, being in close proximity to the ocean, it offers special inducements to those in ill health, or desirous of inhaling the wholesome and invigorating breezes of the South Pacific during the season.

All drinks kept are pure and unadulterated. Good stabling, with loose boxes and paddock accommodation.

N.B.—A pleasure garden is attached.

**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.**

FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUG-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,  
 Agent for Otago.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,**

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,

(One minute walk from the Wharf)

THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR.

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

**STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.**

FIRE AND MARINE.

Head Office, Princes street, Dunedin.

CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.

Losses by Fire insured against on Stores, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses &c., at current rates.

The Company also takes risks on Wool and all kinds of Merchandise, on land or at sea, on the most favourable terms.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that by provision in the articles of association Insurers will participate in the profits of the Company.

CHAS. REID  
 Manager

**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),

DUNEDIN.

**THE CRITERION WAREHOUSE,**

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

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

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

P. ANDERSON.

**F. T. V A N H E M E R T,**

M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.,

CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHEE, &c.

DUNEDIN.

**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.**

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

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

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

Respectable references are required.

**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.

**CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART,**

AHAURA, GREYMOUTH.

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

The Convent buildings and extensive grounds, are beautifully situated in one of the most healthy parts of the Grey Valley.

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

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superiress.

**W A N T E D K n o w n .**—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, Coppersmiths, 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 .

**PROVINCIAL TEA MART.**

J O H N H E A L E Y

Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit,

and Provision Merchant.

(Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets),

D U N E D I N .

**DAVID HENDERSON,** Engraver, Litho-

grapher, and Rubber-stamp Maker. Ornamental, Commercial, and General Printer

Maps, Plans and Drawings in Chalk and Line prepared.

FARLEY'S HALL, PRINCES STREET

**H U G H D E V I N E**

GREAT KING-ST.,

D U N E D I N .

Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Farrier. Jobbing work in all its branches attended to.

Orders from the country will receive prompt and careful attention.

Charges strictly moderate.

**EUROPEAN HOTEL**  
GEORGE-STREET.

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

Superior accommodation for visitors from other Provinces and the country.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

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

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

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

**JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.**

DAVID SULLIVAN Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

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

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

**HIBERNIAN HOTEL,**  
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

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

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

**MORNING STAR HOTEL,**

ARROWTOWN.

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

**RELIANCE HOTEL,**

OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands.

EXCELLENT STABLING.  
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

**MELBOURNE HOTEL**  
Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

**EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES.**

DAILY COACH TO BLUESKIN  
DAILY COACH TO WAIKOUAITI  
DAILY COACH TO PALMERSTON

At Half-past One.

T. M. SMITH, and Co.

**SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,**  
Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**

Peel Street, - Lawrence

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

**CAMP HOTEL,**

Peel Street, - Lawrence,

JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

**WHITE HART HOTEL,**

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

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

**OCEAN VIEW HOTEL**  
FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings around Dunedin, is situated within a short distance of the Racecourse, and in close proximity to the Ocean Beach. It is built of concrete, is three storeys, commands splendid views of Dunedin harbor, and Peninsula, with Larnach's Castle in the distance.

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

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

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

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

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

Stabling attached.

**B. BAGLEY AND SON,**

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, PATENT MEDICINES,  
PERFUMERY, &c.,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

**ALLIANCE HOTEL**

Thames street, Oamaru,

Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

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

**UNIVERSAL HOTEL**

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

J. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

**WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,**

EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,  
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURER,  
AND FRUIT DEALER.

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

**FRANCIS MEENAN**

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

**FUNERAL REFORM.**

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,  
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 3rd day of Dec., 1875.