

New Zealand Herald

VOL. III.—No. 136.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1875.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

P. B Y R N E,
FAMILY BUTCHER,
CORNER OF
CASTLE AND FREDERICK STREETS,
DUNEDIN.
Families waited upon for orders daily.

BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD STREET.

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

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.

M. C. FLEMING
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE MERCHANT,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, &c., &c.

SPECIAL.



THE Steamers of the
New Zealand Steam

Shipping Company (Limited) are advertised to issue **TICKETS** to all Ports in New Zealand at which their vessels call, from the 1st of the present month until end of January, available for return to the end of February, at **SINGLE FARES.**

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH PORTOBELLO.



ON and after the 1st November, the Steamer **PORTOBELLO** will leave Port Chalmers for Dunedin, via Portobello and all intermediate Jetties, daily, on arrival of 7.50 train; returning at 4 p.m., except on holidays, when she will ply in connection with the railway.

Special arrangements can be made for Excursions. Apply,
BOULAN, MACANDREW, & CO.,
Jetty street.

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.

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.

M'DONNELL'S
PROVINCIAL COOPERAGE.

WALKER STREET.

DUNEDIN.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

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

[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

WILLIAM PATRICK,
Wholesale and Retail
BUTCHER,
(Corner Clark and MacLaggan streets)
DUNEDIN.

In consequence of a reduction in fat stock, I beg to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin that I am supplying the best quality of meat of all description from 1d to 2d per lb. under late prices.

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL.
F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

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

F. G. NAUMANN.

Dunedin, 8th October, 1875.

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

COLMAN BURKE.

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

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

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY, - PROPRIETOR.

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

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 MEDICINE'S

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 SHOING 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, Fitter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S
WATER OF LETH 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. McDougall, 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 Watcher,
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.

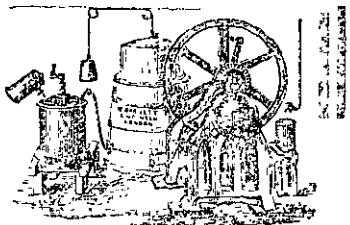
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co, whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPED AERATED WATERS.



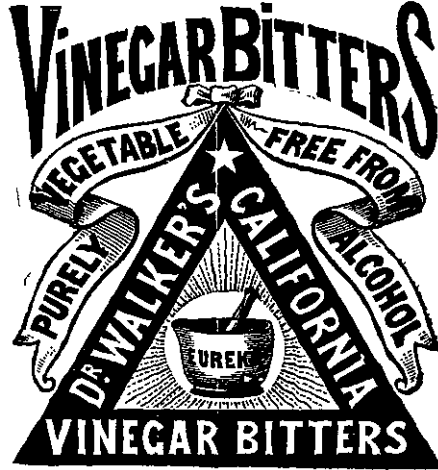
T H O M S O N A N D C O.
Steam Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELNER-STREET, OAMARU.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

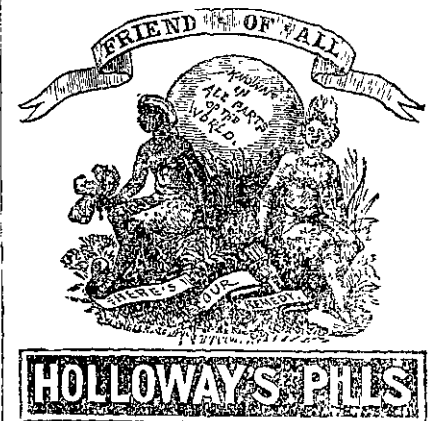
SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

As certified by the Certificates published in the Otago Daily Times, and innumerable others.

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

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

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



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

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

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.

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

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF THE

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOLS, DUNEDIN,

WILL BE GIVEN ON

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1876.

Mr. J. J. Woods, of Lawrence, (who has kindly volunteered his services), assisted by a host of auxiliaries, will take part in the Entertainment.

Tickets 2s 6d and 1s, may be obtained from Mr. J. A. Macedo, Princes-street, or any member of the Committee.

THE CELEBRATED LYNCH FAMILY OF BELLRINGERS,
INSTRUMENTALISTS, AND VOCALISTS,

AND

MR. CHARLES KEELEY,

The great London Comique and Comedian from the principal London, Birmingham, and Manchester Theatres,

Will shortly appear at

Mosgiel,	Balclutha,	Kaitangata,	Lawrence,
Teviot,	Alexandra,	Clyde,	Cromwell,
Arrowtown,	Queenstown,	Naseby,	Palmerston,

And Hawksbury.

HENRY LYNCH, Proprietor.

MONDAY, 20th DECEMBER,

At 12 o'clock.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCES AT KENSINGTON.

MR. JAMES MILLNER will offer for sale, by public auction, at the Provincial Government Buildings, on Monday, 20th December, at 12 o'clock,

Twelve sections of land, averaging from 7 to 10 poles, in the Township of Kensington, at the junction of the Clutha Railway and the Anderson's Bay Road, upon each of which is erected a tenement, consisting of four Cottages of two rooms, now bringing in a rental of 7s. per acre each.

Upset price, £300 each.

Plans can be seen at the office of the Auctioneer, and at the Provincial Government Buildings at any time prior to the sale.

Terms: One-third cash, and the balance by acceptances at six and twelve months, with interest added at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

S P E C I A L N O T I C E .

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.

S O U T H E R N H O T E L ,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN.

PATRICK FAGAN . . . PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

THE above new and substantial Hotel has been fitted 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 .
D U N E D I N .

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 Griset. 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.
- Gillmore (Q. A.) Practical Treatise on Limes and Cements. 5th edition. Revised and enlarged.
- Gray (Henry) Anatomy: Descriptive and Surgical. 7th edition. With an Introduction on General Anatomy and Development Roy. 8vo.
- Green (W. L.) Vestiges of the Molten Globe. Part I. 8vo.
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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 December 8 :—

Fat Cattle.—150 head fair to prime quality yarded, all of which were sold at prices a shade easier than last week. Best bullocks brought from £12 10s to £16; ditto cows, from £9 10s to £13 10s; or equal to 32s 6d to 35s per 100lb. for prime pens and 27s 6d to 30s for medium. At the yards we sold 60 head on account of Messrs. Watt Brothers, Lindsay, Maunsell, and McDonald, and 40 head privately.

Fat Calves.—Only a few penned, which realised for prime vealers extreme rates, say up to 90s each, according to size and quality.

Fat Sheep.—1,600 came forward, but the trade being already fairly supplied, only about half this number were disposed of by auction at rates considerably below our former quotations, say from 16s to 18s for best cross-breds in the wool, or 3½d to 4d per lb., and 10s 6d to 12s 6d for shorn, or equal to 2d to 2½d per lb. At the yards, and privately, we disposed of 500.

Fat Lambs.—About 200 penned. Only a small portion sold at 7s 6d to 12s.

Store Cattle.—Owing to the abundance of grass, the demand still exists for cattle fit for grazing. We have during the week sold 200, at say £6 6s to £8 8s for bullocks, and £4 4s to £5 10s for cows.

Store Sheep.—As yet little or no business has been done in this description of stock, and any quotations meanwhile must be purely speculative. We are, however, inclined to think that a reduction upon last year's prices must be submitted to.

Wool.—We are still without advices of the progress of November sales in London, owing to the continued interruption to cable communication. We received per Alhambra a telegram from our London office, bearing date 13th November, advising wool market unchanged; 80,000 bales arrived for November sales; Antwerp sales flat. We sold a few small lots of cross-bred fleeces on Thursday last: T.J, 4½ bales, 10d per lb. in grease; McK, 1 bale and 2 bags, 11½d; T over T, 5 bales, 10½d. We shall offer at our usual sale to-day several small lots.

Sheepskins.—Owing to the holidays, our usual supply did not come forward last Thursday. We had brisk competition for green cross-breds at 6s 4d; dry, 5s 5d; merinos, 4s 7d.

Hides sold freely. Green butchers', 21s to 32s 3d; wet salted, about 4d per lb; yearlings, 8s 6d; heifers, 14s.

Tallow.—Our London telegram quotes the market quiet. Mutton, £48; beef, £46. In this market no business to report.

Grain.—We cannot report any change in this market; millers are fairly supplied at 4s 4d to 4s 8d. Oats are more inquired for; sales are made at 2s to 2s 1d for feed, and 2s to 2s 3d for milling. Barley: 5s 3d is the top quotation for malting, at which rate we placed a small parcel; for milling there is a limited demand at 3s 6d to 3s 9d.

MR. A. MERCER reports for the week ending December 8—Retail prices only :—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1 lb. prints, 1s to 1s 2d; fresh butter, in lump, 1s; powdered and salt butter, 1s to 1s 2d; the supply of fresh butter is still very plentiful, but some of the dairies have commenced salting down, and making cheese. Salt butter in keg, 11d, but no demand; cheese, of the best quality, 1s 2d; side and rolled bacon, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; colonial hams, 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; eggs are very scarce, and in good demand at 2s per dozen.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending December 8 :—Work is plentiful enough, especially out-doors, but it is seriously hindered with the unusual quantity of wet and broken weather. It has prevented many from putting past their usual allowance for the Christmas holidays. Men who work from hand to mouth cannot be expected to look on complacently, and console themselves by saying we will have a splendid crop. The present is everything with them. The building trade in town and country is pretty active, but not so full of life as last year at this time, but we cannot always be under full steam. Business in Dunedin is reviving fast, but far too many shopmen and clerks come here, and spoil their own chances and those of their predecessors. Servant girls cannot be spoken to till after the holidays. Wages—Ploughmen, £52, £55, £60, and £65; shepherds, £70 per year, or 40s to 50s per week for short time; dairy and cattle men, 20s and 25s per week; couples, £75 to £90; house and hotel females, from 12s to 15s and 30s per week; useful boys and girls, 6s to 10s per week; carpenters, 12s and 13s per day; day laborers, 8s and 9s; sheep shearers, 20s per 100; wool classers, 20s and 25s per day.

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LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR.

A goodwife rose from her bed one morn,
 And thought with a nervous dread,
 Of the piles of clothes to be washed, and more
 Than a dozen mouths to be fed;
 There were meals to get for the men in the field,
 And the children to fix away
 To school; and the milk to be skimmed and churned,
 And all to be done that day.

It had rained in the night, and all the wood
 Was wet as wet could be;
 There were puddings and pies to bake, besides
 A lot of cake for tea.
 The day was hot, and her aching head
 Throbb'd wearily as she said:
 "If maidens but knew what goodwives know,
 'They would be in no haste to wed!"

"Jennie, what do you think I told old Ben Brown?"
 Called the farmer from the well;
 And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow,
 And his brows half bashfully fell.
 "It was this," he said; and coming near,
 He smiled, and stooping down,
 Kissed her cheek,—"'twas this: that you were the best
 And the dearest wife in town."

The farmer went back to the field, and the wife,
 In a smiling and absent way,
 Sang snatches of tender little songs
 She'd not sung for many a day.
 The pain in her head was gone, and the clothes
 Where white as the foam of the sea,
 Her bread was light, and her butter was sweet
 And as golden as it could be.

"Just think!" the children all cried in a breath—
 "Tom Wood has run off to sea!
 He wouldn't, I know, if he only had
 As happy a home as we."

The night came down, and the goodwife smiled
 To herself, as she softly said:
 "'Tis so sweet to labor for those we love,
 It's not strange that maids will wed."

FLORENCE O'NEILL;

OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE DUKE OF TYRCONNELL, AND SARSFIELD, LORD LUCAN.
 ON the night in question, Tyrconnell and Sarsfield held a conference with a few of the chief officers, amongst whom were the notorious Colonel Luttrell, Sir Reginald, now Major St. John, and Major Sheldon, Sarsfield was a man of commanding stature, the expression of his countenance was one of determination; he possessed all the qualities necessary for the onerous position he occupied.

Factional spirits were, however, within the camp, and it required all his influence amongst those whom he commanded, to tame them into submission.

"What is to be done," exclaimed Colonel Luttrell, who was at the head of the desponders, "money has been ordered to be sent from France. But how are we to wait, reduced as we are to the greatest extremity. The discontent of the army will increase, and capitulate in spite of us, my lords," he added, addressing the General and the Lord Lieutenant.

This thought had likewise crossed the minds of those to whom he spoke, averse as they were to entertain such an idea.

"Do not let us dream of capitulation whilst we are still in a position to wield a sword," said Sir Reginald. "The men are becoming discouraged, it is true, on account of the extremities to which they are reduced, but they are still faithful. Nay, I believe one-third of William's army would come over to us, as Lord Tyrconnell said months since, could we but give them each a trifle of money and maintain them afterwards."

"But you see, Major St. John, we cannot support the troops we have, much less find money to obtain others," said Luttrell, in a satirical tone of voice. "I have maintained all along, and do so still, finding the French King so slow in sending supplies, that I believe the end of it will be capitulation, though I see perfectly well that few are of my opinion."

"Have patience yet twenty days," said Tyrconnell. "We shall know by then if we act in accordance with the king's wish in laying down our arms."

His request was assented to, but the impatient and treacherous Luttrell entered into secret negotiations with the commanding officer of Williams' troops, enquiring what conditions would be granted in case they submitted.

Sarsfield, ever full of zeal in the service of James, found out the treasonable correspondence that was being carried on.

A few mornings after this conference, he observed a young man, evidently a stranger, loitering about with a letter in his hand, and looking as if in search of some one.

"Whom do you want, friend?" said Sarsfield, observing that he was a stranger, and an Englishman.

"Colonel Luttrell, your honour. The letter is from General Ginckle's quarters," and the man touched his hat as he spoke.

"It is right, friend; tell your master it has fallen into safe hands," exclaimed Sarsfield, taking the letter, and, in the greatest agitation making his way to Tyrconnell.

Thus this letter, intended for Luttrell, fell into the hands of Sarsfield. It was read by the latter and Tyrconnell, and proved to be part of a secret and treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Luttrell was at once tried by a court-martial, and then put into prison.

It often happens that the body, enfeebled with age and infirmity, yields or succumbs, whilst the mind remains in full vigour, thus it was with Tyrconnell. He and the brave General Sarsfield had had many points of difference, but were now on terms of agreement together. Little did either of them imagine on that night, when the conference was held, in the beginning of the second week in August, that on the feast of St. Lawrence, the gallant Tyrconnell would receive his death stroke.

Latterly his every thought had been given to the approaching contest, and how to make it a decisive one in favour of the late king, together with earnest endeavors to calm turbulent and factious spirits, to a certain degree, aided by Sarsfield, who was deservedly beloved, he had succeeded, but the strain on the earl's mind had been too great for his failing strength and advancing years.

On the morning of the Feast of St. Lawrence he heard Mass. On his return home he fell back in his chair, seized with a fit of apoplexy; he recovered his senses and his speech, but only to languish for two days, when he expired in the midst of the calamities he had been striving to overcome.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE BESIEGED CITY.

Five days later the troops of the usurper William put themselves before the place.

Days of sorrow for Limerick, though ended by a treaty alike advantageous and honorable, had its terms been kept by the English.

Alas, for the horrors and calamities of war, when famine and carnage walk hand-in-hand through the land, laying desolate and ravaging its fairest spots. When rapine and sacrilege, and wholesale murder are perpetrated, and made just in the eyes of those who commit them, because it is the time of war.

There were brave women in Limerick, whose youth, and strength, and health had passed away, for even middle age was on the wane. In the midst of the horrors, when terror-stricken women pressed their little ones to their bosoms, and the young and the tender wailed for bread, she was in the midst of them. Bombarding had commenced, shells were falling thick and fast, churches and houses became a wreck to the fury of the assailants, and many till then a flourishing homestead was laid in ruins. In one of these doomed houses was Catherine O'Neill, speaking words of comfort to a knot of helpless women and still more helpless babes. Thick and fast came the dropping shells, and in this house the cousin of Sarsfield met her death, with some half-dozen of her female friends and their helpless children clustered around her.

Sarsfield beheld the forts taken, and their condition desperate, yet he had the courage to insist on, and the dexterity to obtain articles not only for the security of the people of Limerick, but also for the whole of Ireland. Consulting the honor and advantage of his royal master James, in getting leave for his men to go, and even ships to transport them into France, should they still desire to follow his fortunes and adhere to his service, which with those who had gone previously, clinging to the fortunes of the ex-king, brought from first to last nearly 30,000 men into the kingdom of France, 13,000 men chose *at once* rather to undergo exile from their native land, than submit to the government of the Dutch monarch. Nowhere, indeed, had the ill-fated James more staunch supporters than his Irish subjects.

But vainly can we attempt to describe the embittered feelings of the Earl of Lucan and his faithful followers, when, a very few days later, the dawn of the early morning showed them a French fleet on the coast, comprising eighteen ships of the line, with 30,000 arms, and also stores of provisions and ammunition.

Assistance so near, and yet they had been compelled to yield. The feeling in the mind of Lucan and the more intrepid and earnest of his followers was, that but for impatient and factious men like Luttrell, the kindly aid of the magnificent Louis would not have proved ineffectual.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE MINATURE.

Ghastly sights met the eyes of Lord Lucan after the capitulation. The remains of his heroic cousin, lying amongst the dead, filled his heart with poignant grief; and he stood some time, lost in his melancholy thoughts, beside her remains and those of the little one who had fallen by her side, when the voice of his faithful servant Denis aroused him.

The poor honest-hearted fellow could scarcely speak for emotion. At last, after two or three inarticulate efforts, he managed to say:—

"Arrah, thin, General dear, the murtherous Saxons have done black work, bad cess to them for that same; but I come to tell ye there's one English officer, Major St. John, just after dying I may say, and he begs to see ye, General; he is mortal bad, and has had two ugly wounds. He keeps saying, 'Fetch me the General,' and I tell you his spirit can't go in peace till he sees you.

"Come with me, Denis, and show me where he is; I will go to him at once."

Denis led the way to the hospital, in which extra beds were being hastily improvised. All around lay the wounded and the dying, their white faces looking ghastly, as though already the life had departed.

On a low settle bed lay Sir Reginald, grievously wounded in the right arm and left shoulder. He was rambling incoherently

when Sarsfield approached his couch. A surgeon, assisted by a Sister of Charity, was binding up his wounds.

He was rambling about his early English home, of the happy scenes of childhood, for ever gone.

But as Lord Lucan listens he discovers that the incoherent wanderings of St. John are not the mere ramblings of delusion, for words like these fall from his lips:

"Yes, it was all my fault; I took Benson to the Grange, I induced her uncle to go to London. But for my sin and folly in that matter, my Florence, my betrothed, would never have been at Mary's court."

"Aye, a light breaks upon me, then," thought Lord Lucan; "you have done mischief, Major, now I can account for that which has perplexed me—the reason of your sad, dejected countenance and constant fits of abstraction. It was through you, then, my kinswoman, Florence, has got about that cursed court."

The good General, however, kept down all expression of what he really felt, and bending his ear low so as to catch the words which fell in broken sentences, and taking the cold hand of St. John within his own, he lent an attentive ear to what he thought the last injunctions of a dying friend.

"Will you give my Florence this—and this?" he murmured, giving Sarsfield a small miniature of himself, set with diamonds, together with an unsealed letter.

"On my faith as a soldier and a gentleman, I promise to do as you request," replied Sarsfield, much moved.

"That letter I wrote lest I should fall in battle," he resumed. "It begs her to forgive the folly which my loyalty to William led me to commit; for, but for me, she had never been at the court of Mary. It begs her to think with tenderness of my memory, when she looks upon that likeness, if I die; and if I live, it releases her from the engagement she has made to one whom the Prince of Orange has made an outlaw and a beggar. Tell me, once more, my lord, will you undertake—to promise, that in some way my Florence shall—shall surely have these tokens of—of our betrothal, and—and—"

But St. John had lost all power to proceed. The cold fingers which had tightly grasped Sarsfield's hand relaxed their hold, a pallor like that of death overspread his face, and his head fell heavily on the pillow.

"Is there any hope, think you?" said Lord Lucan, addressing the surgeon.

"Very little, my lord; the gentleman has been badly wounded. I would be sorry to give an opinion at present, but it is a very bad case; it is more than probable it will prove a fatal one."

Lord Lucan carefully placed the letter and miniature in his breast pocket, resolving to carry them with him to France, as amongst the ladies at the exiled court there might probably be one who would undertake, through her friends, to transmit the packet safely to Florence. He then visited the beds of other officers, as well as of the men, who had received severe wounds at the hands of the enemy, and ended the painful duties of a very melancholy day, by assembling those under his command, exhorting them to peaceable and quiet living, and inquiring into the number of those who intended to become exiles rather than submit to the usurper's yoke.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT OPINION ON ORANGE ANNIVERSARIES.

UNDERNEATH we copy a remarkable passage from a London contemporary by no means prejudiced in favor of our co-religionists, to wit, the 'Weekly Despatch,' which is known to be the property of Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., and his brother, Assheton:—

"From Prince Bismarck's point of view, affairs in Ireland this year have been somewhat disappointing. Among all the anniversaries to be kept up with a view to conciliating Ireland, that of the Battle of the Boyne on the 12th of July is generally the most productive of glory to the British Church and State. There is a cheerful audacity about the celebration that proves the Irish Church, though disestablished, to be still very militant indeed. Orangemen assemble in their thousands, and generally taking care not to avoid Catholic districts, march, with drums beating and flags flying, to an appointed spot, where they are lectured and inflamed by their spiritual pastors and parliamentary representatives, where they denounce the Pope and all his works with a vehemence that must rejoice the heart of Dr. Falck, and threaten their countrymen who do not happen to worship at the same altar in a free-and-easy manner, that would immediately be construed in France as an incitement to civil war. In Ireland it is merely an ebullition of Protestant fervour. Then the celebrants march home flaunting their insignia—whatever they may be—chanting 'Boyne Water' lustily, and they are of course, immeasurably shocked and surprised if a Catholic mob meets them on their peaceful way, and gives vent to a tyrannical spirit of intolerance by throwing bricks and flourishing shillelaghs. The Orangemen repel the aggressors, like churchmen of the old type that wore a breast-plate under the cassock, loved best the cross in the shape of a sword-hilt, and converted the heathen by hard blows. 'St. Patrick's Day in the Morning' answers 'Boyne Water'; the constabulary arrive, arrests are made, and a goodly crop of malefactors, generally Catholics, for next assizes, and another Papist outrage advertised in the newspapers. This is the classic, the familiar Boyne Day as it has been celebrated ever since the Union. It furnished a flimsy excuse for excessive measures of repression, and a theme for innumerable lamentations over the incalculably rebellious spirit of the Irish people, and their black ingratitude towards their English benefactors. The day was a blessing in a way to certain classes of politicians in England, who felt it to be an annual refresher of their prejudices against the sister country."

SWITZERLAND.

SKETCHES FROM A TRAVELLER'S NOTE-BOOK.

BEULONE, August, 31.—Long chains of snow-topped mountains, difficult "passes," terrific gorges, noisy waterfalls, lovely lakes and valleys, are the things associated with the name of Switzerland. Some like the wild mountain, some the pastoral valley; some the placid lake, some the black promontory by the dashing sea. And where it is not a matter of taste, it is often a matter of national prejudice. Each one's own country possesses, not infrequently, the grandest scenery. "Go to Switzerland," says one, "if you would see beautiful Nature." "Sail down the Rhine," exclaims another. "Stay at home," says an Irishman, "and see Killarney."

Well, without hurting the national feelings of any one, it is not too much to say that no country in the world presents so much of physical variety as Switzerland. There you have, within a very small compass, the wildest mountain scenery, the loveliest valleys, and the most charming lakes that can be found in the world within the same distance of each other. There you have different seasons at one time. It is January on the mountains when the valleys look like harvest; and the winter pines on the mountains—those mountains which "wear their caps of snow in the presence of the regal sun"—throw their shadows down on the ripe grapes in the vales. Thus Switzerland combines, in a very eminent degree, all the various features which Nature can give a land. The dress of the people is as varied as the scenes in which they live. Their language, even, is in keeping with the scenic variety of the country, for they speak French, German or Italian, according as their cantons border on France, Germany or Italy. Indeed, the more intelligent of the people speak all three.

From the hospice you look down on Switzerland—on the long verdant valley that stretches across the middle of the country. It is a rare and lovely sight. Huge rocks present their rugged summits at every turn of the road; forest trees cast their shadows around, and vistas reveal of the distant lakes and the silver-like rivulets of the valley. There you have variety under every shape and in every shade. The side of the mountain is glittering with cataracts which foam and writhe at the base, then cast up a massive cloud of spray to which the sun's rays impart every hue of the rainbow.

You are into the diligence again and dashing down the fearful mountain. Oh, it is terrific! One slip of the horses at these sharp curves overhanging the gorges, would be inevitable death. I assure you you will not sleep much on your way down, your senses are alive indeed, and your nerves braced into the severest tension. Happy day when Mount St. Gothard will be tunnelled, and you leave the fearful spot called "The Devil's Bridge" six thousand feet over your head!

Altorf receives you at the foot of the mountain. Tell—if such a man (*Tel l'homme*) ever lived—first saw the light near this place, and it is no wonder he loved the spot, for it is the sweetest retreat in Switzerland. The mountains—"Guards of Liberty"—around these are grand and worth loving; and the placid Lake of Lucerne is smiling at their feet.

But Lucerne is not always placid; and the Swiss relate a story of Tell on the lake in a storm. It is this: William had been arrested, and was being conveyed in a boat to the dungeon of Küssnacht. A storm arose, and the keepers grew afraid. They unbound Tell, whom they knew to be an expert boatman, and placed him at the helm. He steered for a solitary table-rock which overhung the most rapid and narrowest position of the lake, called aloud for a redoubled effort at the sails, headed the boat suddenly for the rock, and, with a bound which sent her back with an effort, was on the rock and up the hill. Thus he left his guardians to the mercy of the stormy waters, and the stormier anger of Gessler. Several little oratories adorn the banks of Lucerne—as indeed they do the road-sides of Switzerland—but "Tell's Chapel" is the most venerated.

A LIBERAL NOBLEMAN.

THE Duke of Westminster, some weeks back, set an excellent example, which might be followed with benefit even in this country. Grosvenor House, the London residence of this gentleman, is remarkable for its magnificent collection of pictures, statues and curiosities. The duke, persuaded that the sight of these beautiful things would benefit the poorer people of the metropolis, has thrown them open to the public every Sunday between church hours. Thousands of workmen and their wives have since visited the splendid apartments of the princely residence, and their expressions of delight were frequent. In London, as in New York, the public museums and institutions are hermetically closed on Sunday, whereas the swinging doors of the public houses are on the move all day long. The Duke of Westminster's experiment might be tried here by some of our republican merchant princes, who possess galleries of great beauty; indeed, we could name five New Yorkers whose collections of works of art are far larger than those of any public galleries in this country. The duke wisely kept his galleries open, only in the hours when divine service was not in progress, and assuredly those hours could not possibly have been better employed by the recreation-seeking multitude which went in and out of Grosvenor house, than in this contemplation of specimens of man's most admirable and elevating works, noble pictures, mostly of a religious character, and fine statuary.—'Catholic Review.'

"SAY, MISTER," said a soiled-looking boy on the wharf, recently, "do you ever give a piece o' water-melon to a poor boy whose father 'n mother's dead, 'n who goes to Sunday-school, 'n has got a sore heel?" The man was deeply touched and gave him a large slice off of a rotten one.—'Norwich Bulletin.'

AMONGST THE LEPERS.

FATHER A. BOUILLON contributes to 'Les Missions Catholiques' the following account of a visit he paid to the Lazar house of Molokai, Sandwich Islands. We translate it for the benefit of the readers of the 'Catholic Review': "On June 8, Monsignor, the vicar apostolic and myself left Father Andrew Bugarmann and set out together for the Lazar house. We arrived at Molokai in the afternoon, and there found awaiting several horses sent out by Father Damien Devenster, and the government agent who directs the establishment, to conduct us to it. This man a leper, and was formerly a journalist. He is at present a Catholic. In the evening of the day of our arrival, the Christian sufferers, assembled in the chapel of St. Philomena to hear me preach. It was terrible to go over this horrible prison made by nature and inhabited by eight hundred prisoners, all of them hopeless of ever being cured, and mostly terribly mutilated by the scourge from which they are doomed to suffer. Many of them have their faces awfully disfigured, some have lost their ears, their noses, their feet, and their hands. A great number cannot go to church but remain in the hospital where Father Devenster instructs them. By taking great care of themselves and avoiding colds, the lepers can live for nearly twenty years. The average number of deaths is one a day. On Wednesday, June 9, high mass was said, during which the lepers executed some music by Mozart, and very well did they render it. In the afternoon Mgr. Margaret confirmed many of them, about 135, but sometimes he had difficulty in finding a clean spot on their faces to place the holy oils. One moonlight night they gave us a serenade. The majority of the musicians had no fingers, but still they performed very well. I asked some if they regretted their birth places. They said no; "that the government took great care of them, far better care indeed than did their own parents. They were very fond of their pastor who was exceedingly kind to them, and, when they were ill, nursed them and gave them tea, sugar and biscuits, and to the poorest, clothes. He treated poor and rich alike. He built their houses and was equally kind to Protestants and Catholics. What a difference there was between him and the Protestant missionaries. Once one of these came to see the lepers out of curiosity, but he did not venture to go near them. Ah! there is a wide difference between the true disciple of Christ and the mercenary who only works for money and fame." The next day we left Molokai. I shall never forget the awful procession of two hundred lepers which accompanied us, with drum and fife at its head, for over one mile beyond the village. Nor shall I ever forget the vicar apostolic's farewell words and benediction. Tears streamed from our eyes, for we were sincerely touched at the sight of these poor wretches rendered happy in their way by the tender mercy of God, and by Christian charity."

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The following well-considered letter appeared in a recent number of the 'Bendigo Independent,' addressed to the editor of that journal:—

SIR,—The position taken by the Roman Catholics in reference to the present system of public instruction appears to be daily gaining strength amongst all sections of the community. It was at first reluctantly admitted that there "was something in what they say," and now it is freely acknowledged that there is a great deal in the views they have so earnestly urged in the defence of religious liberty. The Legislature, in its wisdom or unwisdom, in the year 1872, passed an Act for the purpose, as is alleged, of promoting public instruction. To that measure the Catholic people of this country were almost unanimously opposed. It was carried, however, by a large majority in the Legislative Assembly, and met with but a feeble opposition in the "Upper House" of Parliament. Nevertheless, the Catholics thought, and still think, that the Education Act was a palpable infringement upon the liberty of conscience guaranteed by the Constitution to the people of this country. In Ireland, one of the leading grievances of the Catholics was that they were obliged to contribute to the support of a church to which they did not belong, and the principles of which they strongly disapproved. The removal of that grievance was advocated by the Catholics—not in any feeling of bitterness or hostility to the other denominations, but simply upon the ground that such a state of things was unjust, oppressive, and opposed to the first principles of religious liberty. With the result of their agitation we are all familiar; there is no longer a dominant church in Ireland. It is difficult to perceive any very marked distinction between the position occupied by the Irish people in reference to the Church establishment and that occupied by Victorian Catholics with regard to the law affecting what has been termed "public instruction." That the Catholics are in a majority in Ireland, and in a minority here, cannot legitimately curtail their right to worship God or educate their children according to the dictates of their conscience. In Ireland they were called upon to contribute to the support of a Church, and in Victoria they are required to aid in sustaining a system of education to which they are, and desire to be, strangers. Why should they pay for that which they could not receive without dishonor? The absurdity of calling the system "secular, compulsory, and free" is being made more and more manifest day by day. Secular it may be, in one sense; but in no sense can this secularism be distinguished from sectarianism. The secularists are a "sect" quite as much as Protestants, or Catholics, or Spiritualists. Then it is compulsory! Why, the highest court of judicature in this community has declared the compulsory clause to be almost, if not entirely unworkable. Upon examination, no doubt, it will be found to be still further liable to the operation of the "carriage and six." Then is it free? If "free education" means the present system, it is not only not free, but is a very expensive commodity indeed. How much

does this free education cost the people? The deficiency in the public revenue is mainly owing to this system, and to supply that deficiency additional taxation must necessarily be imposed. And this leads irresistibly to the ludicrous position occupied by the "Upper House" in reference to this question. These hon. gentlemen who object to the Catholics invoking the blessing of the Creator during school hours, but who cannot commence their own deliberations without an amendment upon the Lord's Prayer as it is found in the Holy Scripture, passed the Education Bill with, for them, unwonted rapidity. They are ordinarily described as "slow coaches," but in this particular instance it was a case of "high-pressure express." They are the representatives of the propertied classes. If they do not possess much intellectual power, they undeniably represent broad acres and sheep. What is now their position? The deficiency in the public revenue must be made up. How? Ask the thousands who have assembled throughout Victoria in favor of a land tax, and without difficulty will be found an appropriate reply. Ask the late Minister of Justice—James Macpherson Grant—what that tax means. The hon. gentleman will tell you it means "bursting-up" the large estates, and burst-up they shall be, as surely as the sunlight comes at mid-day. This is a consummation for which the "wealthy lower orders" had scarcely bargained, when they were engaged in the task of promoting "free education." Are they still enamored of the system, and how many of their class will cry "content" to these proposals? It is in vain they now turn imploring eyes upon Sir James McCulloch. Notwithstanding the intrigues of the member for Warrnambool and his highly "respectable" adherents, they—the propertied classes—will have to pay, and when the Education Act is either fairly modified or totally repealed, they will be regarded with pitiless disdain by every true friend of civil and religious liberty.—I am yours, &c.,
V.R.A.

MUCKROSS ABBEY AND INNISFALLEN.

CHARLES WARREN STODDARD has "done" the town of Killarney, and gives his impressions thereof in last Sunday's 'Chronicle.' He thus speaks of Innisfallen and

MUCKROSS ABBEY.

The monks have been at rest these hundred years; the roof has fallen to decay, and in the open nave the grass has spread like a carpet under foot, and the ferns hang like ragged tapestries from the chinks in the wall. I doubt if there is any ruin more charming than this; it is not extensive; it is simply complete and satisfying. The trees reach in through the unglazed windows and shake boughs with the sapplings that are sprouting within—very proper and very pretty supplings, that grow close to the high altar and have reason to be spruce and fair to see. That dim cloister at Muckross, how it haunts me! There is a great yew tree growing out of the heart of it and covering the whole with a green roof of leaves. The light that steals into this cloister is so soft and *sentimental*—shall I use the word?—that one easily imagines the rooks to be the ghost of the old monks complaining at the sacrilegious trespass of mere sight-seers, such as myself, for instance. The various tenantless, and now untenable chambers are pointed out by the custodian; but he hurries you from ruin to ruin so that you get but a

GLIMPSE OF THE CLUSTERED CROSSES

In the yard where the dead lie, and the rooks scold at you with hoarse voices for your worldly and careless intrusion. Muckross Abbey is like a petrified sight! It is the sweetest and the sornberest, and the most heartrending ruin imaginable. It is like a torn volume of a sacred history, or broken statue of a saint; there is not enough of it to console you in the loss of that which is gone forever; there is too much of it remaining to permit you to forget the magnitude of your loss. The flutter and the fall of leaves in the gusts of warm south wind; a cloister full of shadows; a chapel crowded with weeds breast-high; a refectory haunted of bees and blossoms; a crumbling tower, with the ivy folded about it like a mantle, and a cloud of rooks clamoring overhead—such is the Abbey as I remember it after hours and hours of wholesome loafing that made me familiar with almost every stone in it.

INNISFALLEN.

Sweet Innisfallen, fare the well!

A verdant island with a ruined monastery scattered over it; winding paths skirt the irregular shores. Every tree grows here, and every charm of nature seems reproduced in little somewhere within its wave washed borders. There have been battles here and monks massacred, but how long it seems! Now there cannot be found a more peaceful retreat; and with the lap of its waves in my ears, and photos of its myriad fluttering leaves and the rustle of the hoof the sheep that feed here, I think of the day, twelve hundred years ago, when St. Finian founded his abbey, and I wonder if he realized then that he was building for the moment, as it were,

Sweet Innisfallen, fare the well;
May calm and sunshine long be thine,
How fair thou art let others tell,
While but to feel how fair be mine!

That is Tom, again; forgive me. I sleep with the "Melodies" under my pillow these nights. Perhaps I do like Killarney better than I thought; but I might like it better than I do if it were not so solemn. Ireland is the saddest, the most tearful, the loneliest spot on the face of the globe; at least I am beginning to think so.

A new parasol has been invented, having an outside rod which crosses the main shaft about an inch above the fastening of the ribs at the gathers. When closed and used for a walking-stick, the parasol is simply an ingeniously-contrived pair of tongs, and enables a fashionably-dressed lady to pick up a handkerchief or other small article without stooping.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new Catholic Chapel at Picton was opened on Sunday last, when bishop Redwood officiated, and a large number of persons were present from Blenheim and the neighborhood. Anticipating the event, the 'Marlborough Express' had the following remarks, to which we are glad to give still wider publicity:—"Father Pezant has labored hard and successfully to provide a suitable place of worship for the people to whom he ministers, and on Sunday next when the building is formally opened he will be gratified to find that his labors have not been unrecognised, and that many who do not profess the same creed, are willing witnesses of his efforts to advance the cause of religion. Bishop Redwood has obtained an enviable name in Wellington as an eloquent preacher, as a liberal-minded expounder of religion, and as one who, while naturally believing that the church of which he is so worthy a member is the best for all to profess, desires to be in communication with all classes, irrespective of creed. He has no tinge of bigotry, and his desire is to work amicably with all, and by precept and example shows that a man may be a high dignitary in the church he represents, and at the same time be sufficiently liberal-minded to hold those professing a different creed in thorough esteem. He will preach the opening sermon on Sunday, and his reputation, irrespective of any other cause, is sufficient to ensure a large congregation, but to make the service as complete as possible, several of the members of the Blenheim Philharmonic Society will take part in the singing.

The 'Avoca Mail' reports that a curious incident occurred at the Lamplough rush not many days past. One of the parties had just washed off a machinful of dirt, which yielded 3½oz., and the gold was safely deposited in a small box by one of the mates, who then placed it on the table in his tent. Having occasion to leave the tent for about a minute, he was surprised on returning to find that the box and gold had disappeared. The missing box was found at last in the dog's kennel amongst a lot of old bones. A similar circumstance happened to a lucky miner in the palmy days of the Ararat rush, when a dog walked off with a roll of bank notes of the value of £150, and added them to a collection of light articles of clothing which he had purloined from his master's and neighboring tents.

The 'Kyneton Observer' reports that the sheep at an outstation on Goongary being found in a scattered state, search was made for the shepherd, and his body was found hanging by the leg in the fork of a sapling. He had, for some purpose, climbed the tree, but losing his hold, had fallen, with one knee catching in a forked branch. Near the tree lay his watch and clasp-knife, and he had evidently been endeavoring to cut away the branch in order to extricate himself. Failing in this, he had endeavored to give support to the other leg by tying it to the sapling with his shirt. All his efforts were useless, and he must have died a lingering and dreadful death in his solitude. When found, his head was nearly touching the ground, and one hand, evidently in the death agony, had clutched a tuft of grass.

The 'Springfield Republican' lately amused itself by giving an extract from the Hartford 'Churchman' on the subject of religious schools as opposed to the public schools, in which, by the substitution of the word "Catholic" for the phrases used by the Episcopalian paper, it became evident that the objections felt by religious people against the public schools are by no means confined to Catholics. The 'Churchman' implied very plainly that under the system pursued in those schools boys grow up "dishonest, untruthful and vicious," and consequently called upon all right-minded parents to consign their children to church schools, if they would have them "trained in the direction of purity, manliness, high-minded honor and sincere piety." If the Hartford journal had as quick a sense of humor as its Springfield contemporary, it, too, would have seen with how dangerous a weapon it was playing if it did not wish to put it to its proper use. That it had no intention of doing that becomes evident from its latest issue, wherein it again appears in its natural and becoming attitude concerning the designs of Rome upon the public schools. The establishment of denominational schools, to be paid for by a *pro-rata* division of public funds, it declares to be "simply intolerable, without any pretext of justice or right," and "utterly repugnant to the whole system of American government." Yet it is on record as saying that in those schools, which in its judgment fairly interpret that principle, boys grow up to be "dishonest, untruthful, and vicious," and teaches that there is no refuge from the corruption engendered by them but the safe shelter of an education imparted by religious teachers.

According to the Sydney 'Evening News' Madame Ristori's engagements with the members of her company terminate early in December next, and it is probable that several of them will accept engagements upon the colonial stage. Signori Majeroni and Aleotti are, we believe, engaged to Mr. Bennett, of the Victoria Theatre, and are studying the English language with a view to appear in Shakspearian characters in the original tongue.

The Order of Trappists is the severest in the Church. Perpetual silence is one of their vows, and dispensation is given to speak only when necessity demands it, or to those few of the brothers who fill offices in the monastery which demand occasional conversation. They are not allowed meat, eggs, butter, cheese, fish, or oil. They sleep on narrow beds of straw, raised a few inches from the ground. They dig and refill and dig again and refill from time to time their own graves as a reminder of their mortality. They rise hours before dawn, and after prayer and meditation, betake themselves to their respective employments. Among them are blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, farmers, dairymen, and millwrights.

In 1864, before the appearance of the Encyclical, M. Deschamps addressed a letter to the Pope in connection with his friends, Montalembert, De Falloux, Albert de Broglie, Cochlin, and others. In it he advocated as strongly as possible the policy of silence. He may perhaps be cleared of the charge of Gallicanism, but he was an

Inopportunist. He attributes his change of opinion to the goodness of God, and acknowledges in the warmest terms the wisdom of the Pope. "Now I can see my error. I am sure of my faith, but I am less sure of my opinions. My opinions I love dearly; they are my sisters—but my faith I love much more; it is my mother." The universality of the last Council, its entire freedom and its unanimous result shook him forcibly. Its decision made a vast impression on him, and convinced that this decision was the direct effort of heavenly inspiration, he bowed his head and believed. Whatever doubts he had felt were soon dispersed by a careful reading of the History of the Councils of the Church, from the days of the Apostles to our own. This study scattered every misgiving, as it must do in the minds of all who doubt but have the courage to follow M. Deschamps' example and ponder the mighty folios of that history which proves how jealously the Church guards her flocks from heresy, even at the risk of rending from her sway whole nations and peoples.

The financial report of the New York agency for the Society of the Holy Childhood, shows a falling off of nearly a thousand dollars in the receipts as compared with those of last year. The times have been dull, it is true, and the pennies of the poor, which form the main source of the income of this society and that of the Propagation of the Faith, have been more hardly earned and more hardly parted with than usual. Yet the needs of the foreign missions have never been more pressing than since France, so long the generous almoner of Christendom, has been in too great straits to do all that has hitherto been her wont.

When Mr. Gladstone charged the Pope with having practised "one of the blackest frauds known in history" upon the British Crown, the London 'Spectator' opened its columns to a contributor who showed, by referring to the Parliamentary Blue-books of the time to which allusion was made, that the ex-premier had either forgotten or else never knew the subject of which he made so flippant and unjust a use. His more recent panic concerning the Catholic law of marriage and its possible effects on British subjects has had the result of bringing into prominence another of those awkward facts which Mr. Gladstone has somehow omitted to see, although they fairly stared him in the face. He was so engrossed in the misrepresented case of "X, a male British subject," who married Y, also a British subject, according to Protestant forms but in a Catholic country, that the affair of the Duke of Sussex, uncle to the Queen of England, who was married to Lady Murray, by a Protestant chaplain in the house of a British official at Rome, quite slipped his memory. The English law which enacts that no member of the royal family can be married without the previously obtained sanction of the head of his house, has no operation outside of the British Empire, and so far as that law was concerned the marriage was valid. But when the duke's son by this marriage claimed his inheritance after his father's death, it was disputed on the ground that the marriage had not been validly performed. Several Catholic theologians were examined, and it was chiefly on their evidence that the marriage was set aside. It was invalid in Rome, and hence invalid in England. So decided the courts of Protestant England, in face of the fact that both parties to the marriage were Protestants and the ceremony performed by a clergyman of their own faith. But "X, a male British subject" was a more convenient scarecrow than the late Duke of Sussex, and more likely to "fire the popular heart," and Mr. Gladstone's freak of forgetfulness must be excused him. He has not been a "Christian statesman" for nothing.

The famous ruins of the Isle of Iona, Scotland, are being very carefully restored by the owner, the Duke of Argyll. The remains of Catholic times are exceedingly remarkable and consist of a cathedral and a famous monastery, built in the year 735, in honor of St. Columban. The Isles of Iona, Staffa and Mull are amongst the greatest curiosities of the world, and have been held sacred for thousands of years, for long before the Christians held possession of them the Druids solemnly worshipped their gods before the stone altars which still exist mingled with the remains of the tombs of Irish, Scottish and Norwegian kings. The Isle of Staffa contains the celebrated Fingal Cave and is also covered with ruins of sacred edifices. The undertaking of the Duke of Argyll is of great value to archæology, for the monasteries of Iona and its adjacent islands have occupied a very interesting and important portion in the history of the Church. The accumulation of dirt, stones and rubbish which has been gathering in the nave of the old cathedral for centuries, has been swept away and the fine vista is now clear to where the altar once stood. The cloisters, although much ruined, have been swept clean and a great number of tombs have been laid bare. The workmen have also dug up at Caillach or the Cave of the Nun, the original designs of a number of the crosses which stood in the venerable cemetery. The designs, roughly executed with a sharp instrument on slate, contain the dates of the tombs and the names of some of their occupants.—'Catholic Review.'

A few days since an assembly of Catholic deputies from various districts of Poland, was held at Punitz. They discussed the condition of the church, and made earnest protests against the fierce persecution still so relentlessly carried on against their bishops, their priests, and themselves. One of the speakers made a most stirring appeal to his fellow-countrymen, and urged them to aid the Catholic bodies in their efforts to procure for their country the religious freedom of which they had been so mercilessly robbed. In the course of his address he alluded to what O'Connell had achieved for Ireland by his peaceful and persevering efforts. He asked the Poles were they content to remain inactive under the weight of the wrongs that were so grievously crushing them; and believing that they were not, he counselled them to profit by the example of O'Connell—to unite together in a great effort for the repeal of the iniquitous laws of May, and secure for their church and their pastors that liberty of life and of action of which they had been so cruelly plundered. There is every symptom that the movement will be vigorously adopted and followed out.

PORT CHALMERS ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

MR. MACANDREW will be glad to meet the ELECTORS at the Assembly Rooms, Port Chalmers, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th instant, at seven o'clock.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

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Have much pleasure in announcing that they have secured a

FIRST-CLASS PIECE OF LAND

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ANNUAL FETE

Will be held on

ST. STEPHEN'S DAY, (BOXING DAY).

M.B.—The HIBERNIAN BRASS BAND will be in attendance during the day.

For particulars see future advertisements and programmes.

ROBERT CARROLL, Hon. Sec.

WANTED, An ASSISTANT MALE TEACHER for the St. Mary's Commercial, Boarding and Day School, Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, after the Christmas Vacation.—Apply to J. A. REARDEN, Head Master.

WANTED.—A TEACHER is required for the Catholic School, Hyde. Either male or female. For particulars and terms, apply to E. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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 expence

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

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.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the 'Tablet' for the week ending December 8, 1875:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Hayes, Hokitika, clear to December 20, 1875 ...	1	0	0
„ Duffy, Forbury, clear to December 2, 1875 ...	0	12	6
„ McKay, Anderson's Bay, clear to December 3, 1875 ...	1	5	0
„ John Nolan, Hyde, clear to November 29, 1875 ...	0	12	6
„ J. Kenny, Canterbury, clear to March 10, 1875 ...	0	6	6
„ T. Hayes, Kensington, clear to November 15, 1875 ...	0	19	0
„ J. O'Meara, Wellington, clear to April 24, 1876 ...	1	5	0
Rev. Father Francis, Lyttelton, clear to April 16, 1876 ...	1	0	0
Mr. George Mather, Christchurch, clear to March 3, 1876 ...	0	6	0
„ Martin Segreve, Wellington, clear to Oct. 24, 1875 ...	0	12	6
„ Daniel Falvey, Ross, clear to April 30, 1876 ...	1	0	0

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1875.

IT IS AS GOOD AS GONE!

WHAT is as good as gone? The Land Fund of Otago and Canterbury. Of this we entertain no doubt whatever, notwithstanding the sayings of certain candidates and an Act of Parliament that is to come into force at the end of next session of the Colonial Legislature; that is, provided said Act be not repealed during the ensuing session. The way to look at the matter is this: The Colonial Treasurer wants money. During the session before last, this hon. gentleman endeavoured to provide the necessary funds by means of a scheme of National forests. This project proved a failure; the Provincialist party was then too strong for him, and succeeded in preventing him from laying his hand on the Crown lands. But the case was a desperate one, money he must have, and to provide it, only two ways were feasible. One was the transferring of the lands of the Provinces to the Central Government; the other a land and property tax.

The latter alternative was not to be thought of by the present Government. Such a tax would be the destruction of their popularity and prestige. As was only natural, therefore, no sooner was the Forests Bill defeated in the House of Representatives than the Treasurer brought in resolutions pledging the House to abolish the Provinces.

Accordingly, in the last session, the Government introduced a Bill to abolish, not the Provinces of the North Island, as was expected, in accordance with the terms of the Abolition resolutions, but the Provinces of both islands; and instead of localising the land fund according to promise, the Abolition Bill contained a clause enacting that the Central Legislature should have the disposal annually of one moiety of this fund, or rather of all that remained after paying interest and sinking fund of the debts of the Provinces, and £1 for £1 to the Road Boards. It was seen at a glance what was meant, and consequently a wholesome dread of their constituents restrained the destructive propensities of many members who were only too eager to throw away the rights and liberties of the irrespective provinces, or it would probably be more correct to say, the independence and property of Otago and Canterbury. These honorable members, therefore, prevailed on the Government to amend their Bill in such a way that provision should be made for localising the entire land fund. A clause to this effect was accordingly inserted in the Act.

But what is this clause worth? About a year's purchase, no more! Only permit the land fund to be destitute of the protection and support of Provincial Councils and Superintendents, and the people may rest assured that two sessions will not be permitted to pass by, without the passing of an Act to repeal this clause of the Abolition Bill. The moment that sees the last shilling of the loan spent, will also see the land fund either an integral part of the consolidated revenue, or entirely devoted to the payment of the debt and covering the deficit of bankrupt lines of railways. The people may be certain that the present government will never propose a land and property tax, whilst they have the land fund to fall back upon. Under these circumstances, unless, indeed, the ensuing elections should result in the return of a majority of Provincialists, either pure or modified, Colonists may look upon the land fund as on the eve of being lost to the Provinces, and of being handed over to the Central Government for Colonial purposes. To us nothing in the political world can be more certain than this.

The harpies are already gathering for the feast. Many in Wellington, for example, who, during the last session, opposed abolition, are already making preparation for a good haul. It would appear that the opposition of these, last year, was only a manoeuvre to mask their change of front at the opportune moment. Some of her members and candidates and electors have studied drill to some purpose, they are all adepts at the step known as "right about face." Last year Abolition was an evil, and Provincialism a blessing, this year all is reversed. Are these the politicians on whose faith and honor, the simple people of Otago and Canterbury are about to surrender to Centralism, the unchecked control and management of all their affairs, and to give up the pro-

ceeds of their Crown lands? What is the word of such politicians worth? What security can an Act of Parliament give, which is at the mercy of such men? None whatever. The people who, in less than six months, have changed from rabid Provincialists to determined opponents of Provincialism, are not to be trusted. An Act of Parliament passed by such men is not worth the paper on which it is printed—the security it affords as to the destination of the monies accruing from public lands is futile. It is the interest of the people of Wellington, of all the Provinces in the North Island, and Nelson, Marlborough, and Westland, to repeal this clause which purports to secure the land funds of Otago and Canterbury, and nothing is more certain than that they will ultimately do what is for their interest.

Canterbury and Otago may regard themselves, therefore, for the present at least—no one can guess what the remote future may bring—as specially set apart for the purpose of producing revenue to provide the other Provinces with the means of paying their debts and building their railways. Their land fund, which by solemn compact, is rightfully theirs alone, will be made common property immediately, and their surplus customs revenue will be sent to Wellington never to return even in part.

All this may be eminently wise and just. This is not the question we are now discussing. But we place these things before the electors for their consideration. What we have stated are facts and probable eventualities. If the people are content to have abolition pure and simple—if they are prepared to chance the future—if they prefer to be governed from the North Island, rather than by themselves in their own Provinces, well and good; there is nothing more to be said on the subject.

But if not, they had better be up and doing, there is no time to be lost, and they should reject during the elections now near at hand, all candidates who voted for the Abolition Bill, and all who are in favour of it.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It was the intention of His Lordship the Bishop to have discontinued the collection in connection with the Christian Brothers Fund until after the holidays, but it was found that large numbers of subscribers came on last Sunday prepared to pay the first instalment of amounts promised, and the collectors find that to discontinue the list would prove an inconvenience to subscribers, therefore, His Lordship has decided that the gentlemen who have been kind enough to act as collectors will continue to attend, for the purpose of receiving money on behalf of this fund. Our readers will be pleased to learn that arrangements have been made for commencing the Christian Brothers' School, and we may expect to see these buildings completed during the forthcoming holidays.

THE Lynch family have been doing their best to draw the patronage of the Dunedin public during the past week by discoursing some of the sweetest music. The great novelty of music produced by bell-ringing is a feature in their entertainment that should establish a desire with all who are admirers of music to see and hear them. It is not every day that one has an opportunity of seeing such wonderful feats of peculiar dexterity that are displayed in the manipulation of these hand-bells; and, independent of the beautiful and familiar music to which we have been treated, it is worth all the money to see the performers working at the bells. Although we are of opinion that the comic element of the performance is somewhat at variance with the high-class character of the first part of the programme, there can be no doubt as to the appreciation of the audience. Each evening this part of the programme elicits loud applause, and the common verdict of all who witness the comic business of Mr. Keely is summed up in the phrase peculiar to the colonies—immense. We see by an advertisement, which will be found in another column, that Mr. Lynch has made arrangements to visit the goldfields, and we are in a position to promise our readers in those districts a genuine treat.

At Mr. Reynolds' meeting considerable amusement was caused by a question being put asking, first: If Mr. Reynolds could inform the meeting as to what was the annual appropriation for the New Zealand University? The answer was, £3000. Whereupon enquiry was made, Where is this University to be found? Here the questioner put on a look, which plainly said, I have you now!—whilst poor Reynolds looked sheepish for a while, and then replied, That he could not give the locality of the institution, or say whether it was really in existence or not, although he was aware that £3000 was the annual appropriation.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society is appointed to take place in Melbourne on the third Wednesday of February, 1876. Business of more than usual importance to the New Zealand Branches is to be brought forward, the proposition to abolish District Boards being the most important. There is no doubt that the present system is unnecessarily expensive, and perhaps the Society would be better without them, but it will be necessary for the branches in New Zealand to express an opinion on the subject. We believe there is a general desire to have the branches consolidated under one governing power, and it is stated that the Society could be governed by the Executive directory at one-half the expence which it takes at present under the District Board system. However, if the Society is fully represented at the next annual meet-

ing there is no doubt a system of government will be devised that will be acceptable to all the branches.

At a meeting of the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, held on Tuesday afternoon, a report was received from the manager, showing the number of trout which had been distributed during the season up to the present time. The total was 9750 fish and 7800 eggs, sent to various localities within and beyond the Province. A well-executed photograph by Messrs. Burton Bros. of the salmon trout recently caught in the harbor was laid on the table, together with a report by Professor Coughtrey of the contents of the fish's stomach. The following resolution was passed:—"That an effort be made to procure, from America, the eggs of the East Coast salmon and of some of the most valuable of the American Lake fish, and with that object the sum of £100 be forwarded to the United States' Commissioners of Fisheries with a request that he would forward a consignment of its eggs to the Society. The chairman was requested to write to the Salmon Commissioners of Tasmania with a view to ascertaining what facilities the Society would obtain during the ensuing winter for obtaining salmon trout eggs, and at the same time for searching the Branches of the Derwent for the eggs of the salmon. It was also resolved that a letter should be addressed to his Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to reserve from sale as many road lines as possible which run along the banks of the streams into which fish have been turned.

At the Harbor Board's fortnightly meeting, held on Tuesday, the Engineer reported that the work of deepening and widening the channel off Rattray street wharf is gradually deepening, and that in the course of the present month at least 500ft of additional berthage, affording a depth of 9ft at low water, will be available alongside the new wharf; that several contracts had been prepared for approval, comprising wharf extension, removal of training wall, additional punts and conditions upon which tenders will be received for iron hull for dredge New Era, and that the plates for the new dredge arrived per Zealandia, and that the work of preparing them for use in the hull was being proceeded with. The Inspector reported that during November the two dredges had lifted 9877 cubic yards of stuff at a total cost of £582, which was much above the average caused by repairs, etc. The Secretary furnished a return showing the work done by the dredges during the past five months. In July 9636 cubic yards were dredged at a cost of £521; in August, 6766 yards at a cost of £435; in September, 7531 yards at a cost of £504; in October (five weeks), 9877 yards at a cost of £531; and in November, 9877 yards at a cost of £582. Total, £2575. On Mr. Tewsley's motion, it was decided to levy wharfage rated under the Board's Act of last session in place of the dues imposed under the Superintendent's delegated powers.

During the past week, the revenue officers of Dunedin have been doing a large business. At last there seems to be a probability of putting a stop to sly grog selling. It is a notorious fact, that from the beginning, Dunedin has, in one way or another, been the special patron of this trade, and in spite of the strenuous efforts of its police to confine the selling of drink within the limits of the law, so many obstacles have at all times been raised up, that it has hitherto been impossible to do so. A batch of convictions may tell a tale.

OPPOSITION is the life of trade. So say the X. Y. Z. Company, who, having recently come over from Tasmania, have started business as butchers, and are advertising at prices calculated to cause a panic among the Dunedin butchers. Rumour says that the trade generally are determined to take a stand against these new invaders, and combine, with a view of driving them back to the island from whence they came. Of course all this means cheap meat—at anyrate for a season. 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

ANOTHER deputation have waited upon his Honor the Superintendent, and presented a petition signed by 219 householders out of 269 in the district, asking that South Dunedin might be proclaimed a municipality with as little delay as possible, and in accordance with the terms of the petition lodged and gazetted some months ago. Mr. Maloney, who was one of the deputation, explained that only fifteen householders had actually refused to sign the petition.—His Honor said that as there was now evidently a large majority in favor of the municipality being granted, there was no doubt that the wishes of the petitioners would be acceded to. The matter had proved to be a troublesome affair, and he was very glad they had got to the end of it. In consequence of the counter-petitions which had been presented, Mr. Sessions had to be appointed to visit the householders for the purpose of ascertaining the real facts of the case.—Mr. Maloney said that originally almost all the residents were in favor of a municipality, but the trouble was produced by people outside who meddled with the affairs of the district. He said that he now regretted that anything had been said at the meeting at Forbury to hurt his Honor's feelings.—His Honor said that he did not think that there had existed any occasion for the strong language used at that meeting. He would lay the matter before the Executive, and if they approved of it, the municipality would be at once proclaimed.

We are glad to see that some of the shanties which disgraced for so long a period the entrance to our city are being removed. We refer to the wretched looking places of residence that existed this side of Pelichet Bay Station, and which could not fail to give visitors a very bad impression of Dunedin upon their first arrival. Still a large number remain, and the sooner they, too, are removed to make way for buildings of a more respectable and pretentious character the better. We trust some day to see the site of these wretched-looking hovels occupied by stately warehouses and stores.

The agent of Ilma di Murska, the songstress, was a passenger by the s.s. Hero. The great singer is expected to arrive in New Zealand early in January. A musical treat of a high order may therefore be looked forward to by the people of Dunedin.

THE Province of Canterbury, up to the present time, shows by far the greatest amount of political activity in preparation for the coming general election. It is more than probable that every seat in

Canterbury will be hotly contested, and we should not be surprised to find that many changes in the representation will be made.

The residence of Mr. John Hyde Harris, situated in Frederick street, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Harris on his return home at about 3 o'clock, was told by one of his servants that she was of opinion that the house was on fire, as smoke was distinctly to be seen issuing out of the back door. He endeavored to discover the whereabouts of the fire. The flames shortly afterwards broke out through the roof, and quickly penetrated the greater part of the building, which they completely gutted. The Fire Brigade was on the spot as early as possible, and rendered effectual assistance towards extinguishing the fire. The house and furniture were insured in the Norwich Union for £1,200, and in the Victoria for a like amount. The value of the building was £3,500, and the furniture and plate £3,000.

We see by an advertisement, which will be found in another column, that the New Zealand Steam Shipping Company are to issue tickets, during December and January, at half rates for their steamers to all parts of the colony to which they run. Their tickets are available for return till the end of February.

We are glad to find that the wounds recently opened amongst the members of the Dunedin H. A. C. B. Society have been healed, and that they have resolved upon the golden maxim, of "agreeing to differ." This is as it ought to be, for the object for which they are banded together is to do good, and the only grounds of dispute must be how best to do it. When a grievance has no deeper cause than this, the wounds cannot be of a very severe character; hence the speedy cure above referred to. The fact is, the members of the Society have resolved to hold an open-air *fete* on St. Stephen's Day, and will have full employment in carrying it to a successful issue. This will be the first public display the Society has undertaken, and as its members comprise many able and willing workers, there cannot be much doubt but what the mantle of success attending former Catholic pic-nics will fall upon the committee of the present undertaking.

On Tuesday night there was a large attendance at the Temperance Hall on the occasion of Sir Dillon Bell addressing those of the electors of Waikouaiti who reside in Dunedin. Mr. Stout, who was called to the chair, said he took it as an elector of Waikouaiti, but also as a Provincialist, and one who had on almost every occasion voted against the candidate who was to address the meeting. He recognised Sir Dillon Bell's vast experience in politics and well-known ability, and was sure that whatever that gentleman said would be listened to by all with attention. He was not pledged to support the candidate, but was there to hear what he had to say, and he had no doubt they would give a patient and attentive hearing. Sir Dillon Bell thanked Mr. Stout for taking the chair, remarking that he could hardly have expected him to preside. He then entered upon the financial position of the Colony, and during an exhaustive and perhaps the most able speech that has been delivered in Dunedin for a long time, was listened to with an attention which contrasted strongly with that afforded at the meeting of our city representatives. At the conclusion of the meeting, a unanimous vote was passed thanking Sir Dillon Bell for his speech.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that arrangements have been completed for the concert in aid of the Catholic School Fund, and, as will be seen by an advertisement which appears this week, the 3rd of January has been fixed upon as the date for the concert. Mr. J. J. Wood, assisted by his wife, a lady well known to Dunedin Catholics as an accomplished musician, and several pupils from the Lawrence school have kindly volunteered to come down and give us what we have no hesitation in predicting to be—a grand vocal and musical treat. We have heard a good deal about Mr. Wood as a vocalist and as the master of many instruments, and we shall look forward to this concert as one of the series of our Christmas holiday festivities.

INQUIRIES having been made as to what would be the local exhibits for the forthcoming Centennial Exhibition of industry at Philadelphia, our ('New Zealand Herald') reporter made inquiry yesterday from the Secretary of the local Committee for their collection. He elicited the following remarkable reply:—"Not a single exhibit has been either sent in or promised; not a single question even has been asked me on the subject. In fact, you are the first person who has said a word to me on the matter."

In Victoria, with her population of nearly 800,000, the work of legislation is done by 150 legislators, at the cost of 46s 6d per head of the population. In New Zealand, with a whole population of about 330,600 the work requires 376 legislators, and costs something like 65s per head.

It was reported at the Rifle Association's meeting that forty-five entries had been received from town companies for each of the first four matches. This number is sure to be largely added to, as country competitors can enter up to the time of firing. A valuable trophy having been presented by Mr. W. H. Haydon, it was resolved that it be competed for by the ten highest aggregate scorers at 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards; five shots at each range; 5s entry; Colonial shooting regulations for 1876; the time to be arranged at the completion of the first five matches.

At the quarterly meeting of the Licensing Court, held on Tuesday, Mrs. Es Elliot made application for a license for the vestibule of the Queen's Theatre. Mr. Harris explained that if the patrons of the theatre wanted refreshment they had to go a considerable distance for it. The granting of the license would prove as great a convenience to the frequenters of the theatre as to the applicant. The Court were of opinion that a vestibule bar to a theatre was vicious in principle, and even affected, to a certain extent, the character of the place. Prostitutes and persons of indifferent character were apt to frequent it, and the Police Court records showed how much mischief arose in such places, so the Court had set their faces against granting any licenses to bars so situated. Persons going to a theatre who might desire refreshment before going home, could get it close by, so that the objection to distance did not apply; while if persons could not sit out theatrical representations, but must run out for refreshment, they

should not go at all. The license would be refused. In reply to an observation which fell from counsel, the Chairman stated that if a license for the new theatre was applied for, the Court would undoubtedly refuse it.

A GAZETTE has been published at Wellington dissolving the Assembly and summoning the new Parliament to meet on the 2nd February.

ALTHOUGH croakers, in the technical sense of the word, have been plentiful enough at the Thames for some time past (says the 'Thames Advertiser'), the introduction of the genuine article in the shape of two real live frogs, by Mr. Severn, created considerable astonishment and no small consternation to some persons residing in his neighborhood. The imported specimens are two large fellows of a bright green colour, with gold longitudinal stripes. They have powerful lungs. The creatures were liberated on Wednesday evening in a paddock of green oats at the back of Mr. Severn's premises, but they soon made their way to a large pool of water which has lodged at the corner of Rolleston-street and the Hape Creek-road, just inside Mr. Severn's fence, and here they started a serenade, much to the astonishment of those residing in the neighborhood. During yesterday large crowds of children, and grown people too, assembled around the fence to catch a glimpse of the strangers. Unless these frogs should come to an untimely end, they will no doubt figure prominently in some of Mr. Severn's experimental lectures. He has often promised to exhibit to the visual organs the mode of circulation of the blood, and for this purpose we believe a frog is the most suitable living creature.

THE following items are from the 'Tuapeka Times':—An apple tree was struck by lightning in Mr. James Lindsay's garden, at the Blue Spur, on Monday. The tree, which was only a few feet from the dwelling-house, was split right through the stem.—A worthy digger, who resides down the Tuapeka Creek, narrowly escaped meeting with an untimely end last week. He was going up one of the spurs leading from the river to the Tuapeka Mouth road, when he was suddenly confronted by two live bulls in battle array. The hill being steep, and the bulls having the advantage of position, a retrograde movement was necessary. This was executed with the utmost precision by our friend of the sluice-box, who retired somewhat precipitately with his back to the enemy. This flank movement was not carried out without some danger, as the bovine warriors charged right gallantly at their foe. After a chase of some few hundred yards they sheered off, and, without further hostile demonstrations, joined the ranks of their tribe. Our friend was then allowed to proceed on his journey without further molestation.—The Waipori Gold Mining Co. is employed driving for the main reef. They have not yet succeeded in reaching a payable body of stone.—The Nil Desperandum Co.'s quartz claim at Waipori is looking well, and good results are anticipated from the next crushing.—The work of clearing out the debris washed into the Waipori Sludge Channel by the late floods is being proceeded with rapidly by miners under the superintendence of Mr. P. Uren.—The crops throughout this and the Waitahuna districts are looking splendid after the recent showery weather, and promise an abundant yield. The pastures are luxuriant, and the cattle running thereon are thriving accordingly. Hay-making is now general amongst the farmers.—The waters of the Waitahuna river are about to be freighted with trout. In a communication from the president of the Acclimatisation Society, addressed to Mr. J. McKay, Mount Stewart, the writer says:—"Mr. Dean has handed me your letter, and in reply thereto I may say that about 400 young trout will be forwarded to Mr. John Sutherland on Saturday. The fish will be under the charge of Macintosh as 'aras Havelock, and Mr. Sutherland has promised to turn them into the Waitahuna as soon as possible. Hoping the trout will succeed with you as well as they seem to be doing in the other streams of the province."—On a still night the incessant clank of the stamper batteries at the head of Gabriel's Gully can be distinctly heard in Peel-street.

THE strength and solidity of the Breakwater (says the 'North Otago Times') has been thoroughly tested by the recent gale, and consequent heavy seas, and with the most satisfactory results. No damage whatever has been done to the completed portion, although the assault of the seas has been heavier than at any time for 12 months past, and was continuous for more than 48 hours. A centre block, weighing about 150 tons, made only on Wednesday last, however, not having quite set, has been disturbed and cracked round the edges, but the damage done can easily be made good as soon as the weather becomes calm. The contractors' rails at the extreme (seaward) end of the wall have been torn up and twisted, but nothing fortunately was carried away. The value of the structure as a shelter to shipping has been most satisfactorily proven, the Mary Ogilvie being able to finish her loading, and the steamer Samson to load and take passengers aboard during the continuance of the storm; while the schooner Zior and ketch Pulmerston went on with the discharging of their cargo without interruption from the sea, and lay under the lee of the wall in perfect safety, and in almost still water.

An exchange says: "The Persian Shah has been receiving a delegation of Catholic priests with such marked courtesy and liberal promises, that the Church is quite hopeful of gaining an entrance into the Empire."

A German paper expresses uneasiness at the decreasing population of Prussia proper. Between 1861 and 1864 there was an increase of 8409, but between 1864 and 1867 there was a decrease of 12,922, and between 1867 and 1871 one of 56,440. Allowing for the loss of life in the last two wars, and for the Prussian soldiers quartered in France at the time of the census, the loss of population in ten years amounts to 52,200.

Over 80,000 visitors on the 15th of August celebrated the Fete of Napoleon by attending High Mass in his memory at St. Augustine's Church, Paris.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

A REMARKABLE ORDER OF EDUCATORS—COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND SCHOOLS—WORK OF THE BROTHERS IN BROOKLYN.

ONE of the most popular religious orders of the Catholic Church in the United States is that of the Christian Brothers. The Sisters of Charity and Sisters of Mercy have, by their noble self-sacrifice, won the praises of distinguished men of every religious persuasion, but even these devoted friends and servants of the poor cannot claim the popularity and influence of the followers of the venerable De La Salle. The educational triumphs of the Christian Brothers in this country during the past twenty years might seem incredible if they were not attested by facts which cannot be disputed, and by eminent educators and journalists of every religious denomination, and every shade of politics.

SKETCH OF THE ORDER IN AMERICA.

Thirty-six years ago four French Brothers opened their first school on the American Continent, in Montreal, with an attendance of two hundred pupils. Their first establishment in the United States was opened at Baltimore in 1846, and was opened in New York in 1848. In this country alone they are educating sixty thousand pupils. There are at present in Canada 240 brothers, 45 novices, and 25 houses. In the United States there are 600 Brothers, 100 novices, and 52 houses; and in the Republic of Ecuador, 45 Brothers, 40 novices, and 6 houses. The government of the institution in America is divided into six provinces—Canada, New York, Baltimore, St. Louis, New Mexico, California, and Ecuador. After the lapse of a few years the number of provinces will be ten. Though the Brothers devote their lives chiefly to the education of the children of the poor, they have colleges endowed with university privileges in all the great cities of the Union.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,

in New York, is one of the most flourishing and progressive of their higher institutions of learning. It is the only Catholic college in the State unencumbered by debt—an incontestable proof of the thorough education imparted in it, and of the generous patronage bestowed upon it by the public. A degree obtained in this popular seat of learning is valued as a high honor, because it is the reward of merit alone. Academic honors have never been prostituted in Manhattan College. Only one gentleman has received the degree of LL.D. since its foundation—Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, the great pulpit orator of the West. Chancellors Pruyn and Wetmore, of the University of the State of New York, have more than once borne generous testimony to the high literary and scientific standing of Manhattan College.

The president is the Provincial of the New York province, Brother Paulian, a gentleman well fitted by nature and education to govern successfully a flourishing seat of learning.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The Brothers conduct fourteen parochial schools and three paying academies in New York. The annual income of each Brother engaged in the parochial schools never exceeds \$400—a mere pittance, scarcely sufficient for the humblest food and raiment. If the Brothers did not live in communities, they would not be able to subsist on the small salaries they receive. Among the parochial schools, one of the most successful in the thorough instruction imparted in it is reputed to be St. Gabriel's, East Thirty-sixth Street. "I fearlessly assert," said Commissioner Wood, of the Board of Education, a few weeks ago, "that the high and thorough education imparted in St. Gabriel's surpasses that of any school in New York." The only school conducted by the Brothers in Brooklyn is St. James', Jay street. It is the oldest Catholic male school on Long Island, and has always ranked high among the best schools in Brooklyn.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY

is healthily situated in Westchester County, and is said to be the greatest charitable institution on the American continent. Within its walls 1,500 poor boys are trained, in various industrial departments, to be good and useful citizens. Distinguished Protestant gentlemen have again and again borne willing testimony to the excellent training received by the inmates of this admirable institution. "During my experience," said Police Justice Kasmire, a few days ago, "no graduate of the Protectors has been ever sent to the penitentiary." The institution has been conducted since its foundation by the Christian Brothers. The rector, Brother Teliow, a gentleman of great administrative abilities, has, in the face of a thousand obstacles and difficulties, made it the grandest and most successful asylum of charity on this continent. Not far distant from the Protectors is the Novitiate of the Order, in which over eighty young novices are carefully educated for the arduous mission of teaching.

THE SECRET

of the success of the Christian Brothers as educators is a system of education which the experience of two centuries has almost perfected. Devoting their whole lives to teaching, their success in communicating knowledge to the young, maintaining order, and enforcing discipline in the class-room, without corporal punishment, which is strictly prohibited by the rules of their founder, has not been equalled by any other Order in the Catholic Church. Keenly alive to the wants of the age, and thoroughly awake to the aspirations of the American mind, they are equally popular among Protestants and Catholics.—Catholic Sentinel.

A valuable relic of O'Connell and Catholic Emancipation is now on view at Mr. Kelly's in Dublin. It consists of a thick folio volume, containing 296 letters from various political personages, being their replies to the secretary of the committee which organized the great Protestant meeting for Catholic Emancipation, held in the Rotundo in 1829. The price asked for the volume is fifty-five pounds.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.—The Vienna "Vaterland" was lately confiscated three times, and at Prague several of the Catholic papers are regularly sequestered, the only reason which can be imagined being their comments on Prince Bismarck and on the attitude of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, which is not very favourable to the Church.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Central Board of Health, the following letter was read:—

"Dunedin, December 2, 1875.

"Sir,—I have the honour to respectfully suggest to the Central Board of Health the great importance—more particularly at the present time, when scarlet fever is so prevalent in Melbourne—of taking proper precautions against the introduction and spreading of that or any other infectious or contagious disease into this Colony by means of steamers arriving, particularly from that port. The local Board of Health is alive to the necessity of vigilance on its part; but any efforts it may make must be inefficient in preventing the spread of scarlet or any other fever, unless the Central Board can exercise a fitting supervision as regards all arrivals, from Melbourne more particularly.

"I would also venture to suggest to the Central Board of Health that it would be well to place before the medical profession resident in Dunedin and Port Chalmers the importance of their exercising every care that they may not themselves convey any contagious or infectious disease from patients to other persons.

"HENRY WALTER,

"Chairman Local Board of Health."

The Central Board having considered the above letter, the Superintendent telegraphed to the Colonial Secretary as follows:—
"The Central Board of Health meet to-day to consider the question of preventing the introduction of scarlet fever from Melbourne. Several cases have been landed here, ex Ringarooma. As it was prevailing in Melbourne, it is feared that every steamer from Melbourne may bring it unless proper precaution be used. It was resolved that your attention should be called to the matter, with a view of your communicating with Victoria on the subject. It would be highly inexpedient to place steamers from Melbourne in quarantine."

The reply sent to his Worship the Mayor was substantially in accordance with the above telegram.

THE DRAMA.

If variety be proof of a desire on the part of the management of the Queen's Theatre to make their theatre attractive, playgoers must readily recognise their efforts, for during the past week fresh pieces have succeeded each other nightly. On Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Bates took their farewell benefit, when were produced "East Lynne" and two acts of "Caste." Both pieces have been several times before a Dunedin audience, and received due notice in these columns, consequently, it is unnecessary to add more than a few words in reference to them. It is generally admitted that, as Isabel Vane and Madame Vine, Mrs. Bates appears at considerable advantage, but to see her at her best, one must witness her Queen Elizabeth, in the drama of that name. In East Lynne and the many other plays she has appeared in, she exhibits an amount of stagginess which detracts considerably from the merit of her acting; while her pronunciation, which is decidedly American, sounds strangely to those unaccustomed to it. Mr. Bates also shares in these peculiarities, and rolls his "r's" about in a most reckless manner. Notwithstanding these eccentricities, however, which belong rather to their country than themselves, Mr. and Mrs. Bates are artistes of no mean order, and will long be remembered by Dunedin playgoers. As Archibald Carlyle on Friday night, Mr. Bates had not a part well suited to him, although he played it carefully and creditably. Corney Carlyle was taken by Miss Vivian, and brought out exceedingly well; and Miss Willis made a pretty Barbara Hare, but lacked animation at times. Mr. Clinton, as Francis Levison, displays a good conception of the character, but cannot rid himself of a very objectionable habit he has contracted of swaying his body too and fro when walking across the stage—a habit which stamps his identity in every character he assumes. This one mannerism is sufficient to effectually retard his progress in the profession, and could, we think, be thrown off if a determined effort were made. The other characters in the piece found suitable representatives. In "Caste," Mr. Bates revelled in the character of old Eccles, which he plays to the life. During the evening, he came forward and thanked the public for the patronage bestowed upon Mrs. Bates and himself, and expressed a hope that ere many years had passed, he would again be enabled to appear before Dunedin audiences. The attendance was not large, owing doubtless to the bad weather that has prevailed of late.

On Saturday night, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" was produced, and on Monday, a very fair house welcomed the re-appearance of Miss Clara Stephenson, who appeared as Cynthia in the "Flowers of the Forest," with Mr. Steele as Ishmael, and Mr. Mungrave in his inimitable character of "The Kinchin." Miss Stephenson appeared to be suffering from a cold, but was received very favorably by the audience. In "Green Bushes," on Tuesday night, she played Miami effectively to a very fair house. Messrs. Mungrave and Clinton succeeded in keeping the audience in the best of humours by their acting in their respective characters.

"Aurora Floyd" and "Old Gooseberry" constituted the performances on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and to-night "Lady Audley's Secret" will occupy the boards.

STRIPED STOCKINGS.—Speaking of the new striped stockings, Jennie June says, with great good sense:—"A lady may wear, as many do, the finest of silk, the most delicate of thread; she may match the tints of her dress, and thus harmonize every portion of her toilet with perfect propriety; but when she wears hosiery only fit for a harlequin, and shortens her dress in front to a vulgar extreme, to show it, there is very little modesty or womanhood left that would not be sacrificed to vanity and love of display."

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

The latest mail advices from England contain gloomy reports. During the recent floods in the Midland Counties, at Nottingham thirteen persons were drowned, and more than 3000 houses were inundated, and fifty factories stopped. At Burton-on-Trent six persons were drowned, and at Derby the water is still several feet deep in the streets. Above Gainsborough the Trent has burst its banks, and all the surrounding country is flooded. The loss of property is enormous. The main line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railroad was washed away. All traffic was stopped for a time.

The type for the ninth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" is being set by machinery, and is working successfully.

Nearly the whole of the city of Virginia has been swept away by fire. There is considerable distress amongst the burnt-out citizens. The railroad lines, placing carriages at their disposal free of charge, take them to other parts of Union. Most of the mills have been burned, and work will be limited during the present winter.

A letter from Hony Stanley, explorer, dated Victoria Nyanza, Africa, March 1, 1875, giving a highly interesting account of his 103 days' journey across the wilds of the African interior during his journey from Bagamogag. At Kagohali some of the party died of fatigue, famine, dysentery, and fever, while a number had to be left at Urimo. In the interior the people are noted for their manly forms, and are entirely naked. Pocock, a young English explorer, died at Chivyn. Five of the party died after four days' march. Several fights occurred with wild tribes, in which both sides suffered. The natives of Natura fought a three days' battle against the explorers. Stanley lost 21 men, and the natives 35 altogether. With wars, famine, and disease, he had lost 125 men, all Africans, except Pocock.

Two hundred dwellings, a synagogue, and five schools in Widsy, Russian Poland, have been burned. Some persons perished, and 3000 persons are homeless.

Hope is entertained that some of the passengers by the Pacific may yet be found.

Over 200 sailors have been lost during the late gales in the North Sea.

26,000,000*l.* were subscribed to relieve the distress caused by the recent inundations in France.

Mrs. Black, the original of Byron's "Maid of Athens," died in Greece, aged 76.

The King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra intend visiting England shortly.

Sixty tons of small arms and ammunition for the Chinese have been shipped at London as merchandise. The Government is after the shippers.

It is thought the Government will prosecute the consignees of arms shipped hence to China during the recent negotiations. Several cargoes are now en route.

They are betting in London that the Prince of Wales will be assassinated in India.

A man in Dusseldorf, Prussia, lately murdered his wife and daughter because they ridiculed his red hair.

There is said to be an average of 690,000 foot passengers cross London Bridge, and more than 116,000 horses in a week.

Two-storey railway coaches is the latest Swiss idea. Twelve cars are now being made for a branch line, which weigh ten tons, and have sixty-six seats each.

During one week recently the London health authorities seized and destroyed two tons and twelve hundred weight of meat as unfit for human food, that had been exposed for sale in the market.

Mr. Plimsoll's war upon owners and agents of rotten sailing ships has produced some good effect at least. German consuls at all British ports have received orders to prevent unseaworthy ships flying the German flag from putting out.

The Russian Government has published an edict compelling all Polish proprietors in the provinces of Vienna, Grodno, Koons, Minsel, and Wilepsk, to sell to Russian tenants the property leased by the latter.

Russia limits its exhibits at the Philadelphia Exhibition to specialties unknown out of Russia.

A special from Alexandra reports that the people of Kuda and White Nile have revolted, and defeated the Egyptian troops, killing 400 of them. Reinforcements will be sent.

SHIPPING.

For Otago—loading, cleared, and sailed:—Corona, 1,190 tons, at London, August 15; Margaret Galbraith, 840 tons, sailed Sept. 28; Clive, 846 tons, at London, September 6; Oxford, 1,281 tons, at London, September 29; Oamaru, 1,393 tons, at London, September 24; Rakaiia, 1,022 tons, sailed, September 33; Theseus, 948 tons, at London, September 21; Wiltshire, sailed, September 29; Sir Lancelot, 1,600 tons, to sail, November 10; Orpheus, 2,000 tons, to sail, December 10; Meridangen, 2,000 tons, to sail, November 30. The Oamaru is to sail on the 28th October.

Freight to Otago from Glasgow, 35*s* to 40*s* per ton; hull and box goods from London, rough measurement 30*s*, fine 40*s*; liquids, 45*s*; cement, 50*s*; per cask-weight, 30*s*; bottled beer, 1*s* per doz.; salt, 35*s* per ton.

IMPROVING THE DANUBE.—The Austrian Government has commenced a series of improvements in the Danube River, to make it navigable as far up as Vienna. The plan of General McAlpine, of Albany, N.Y., was chosen by the Austrian Government as the best, and he was instructed to contract for the work in accordance with his specifications. A firm of New York contractors have agreed to do the work, and have just received their contract from the Austrian Government. The contract amounts to 5,000,000*l.*

PREVENTION OF SCARLET FEVER AND CONTAGION.

The above was the subject of a lecture recently delivered in the Victoria Hall, Drummond street, Carlton, by Dr. Girdlestone, the health officer of Melbourne. Alderman O'Grady occupied the chair, and there was a numerous attendance. The lecturer observed that scarlet fever was a disease more easily prevented than cured, and this being the case it behoved every parent to study the leading principles of hygiene, and also that these principles should be made part of the elementary instruction in schools. Scarlet fever could not be so virulent in a clean well-ventilated house as in a place where cleanliness and ventilation were neglected, and in these cases the words of scripture were most applicable, "As a man soweth so shall he also reap." The disease was given off in enormous quantities by persons suffering from it, and the patients required to be isolated. The abolition of cesspits, the drainage of streets, and the clearing away of filth by the public bodies, were good remedies, but to make the remedy complete, assistance must come from within as well as from without. The authorities and householders ought to work together. To keep off attacks of fever, the water used by a family must be pure. The appearance of water was no guarantee of its purity. Pure water was necessary for health; if people drank impure water the tone of the health was lowered, and they were more likely to catch an epidemic. He therefore advised everybody to boil water before using it, as the heat of boiling destroyed the poison it might contain. He believed that numbers of people placed dark blinds at their windows to save their furniture from the action of the sun, but he recommended them to consider their health before their furniture, and warned them that the sun must enter if a room was to be kept sweet and healthy. Speaking of the back premises of houses, Dr. Girdlestone urged that the authorities should appoint an officer whose duty should be to see the plans of every house before it was built, and ascertain whether there were proper means of drainage before allowing the building to be erected. Under existing laws, it was often the case that half a dozen houses were put together where there should be only three, and it was found to be impossible to drain them, and the occupants suffered in health in consequence. Above all, the lecturer urged upon his hearers to allow a continuous supply of fresh air to enter the rooms of their houses, as it diluted the poison of the disease.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In round numbers there are five and a half millions of a population in Ireland. Of these nearly four and a half millions are Catholics. Then about half a million are Episcopal Protestants, and the other half million Presbyterian and Methodists, with a very few Baptists, Congregationalists, and Quakers. Now the Episcopal Protestants never yet joined in with the National School System of Ireland. They have "the Church Education Society Schools."

It is only twelve years since the Wesleyans of Ireland united with the National Education System. Prior to that they and Cardinal Cullen were in the same boat on this question. The Primitive Wesleyans are still the very bitterest opponents of the national schools and would not send their children to them, because the Bible is not allowed to be read at all hours or any hour each day. The entire Orangemen of the North of Ireland are opposed to the national schools, as one man, and want denominational schools. These "Northern Protestants," then, would not dread a change to denominational schools for them. Their objection is to allowing any other schools, in the whole of Ireland, except intensely Protestant schools where Papists should be whipped into learning passages of the Bible by the yard; being daily pointed out therefrom "the errors of Popery."

All that Cardinal Cullen has ever demanded has been a division of the public school funds amongst each religious denomination, *pro rata*; and each church or sect to have entire control of their own schools, with general government inspection in secular branches. This is about what the Catholic hierarchy demands also in America. This is the system, too, which practically exists in England, and to which the Cardinal always points as an illustration of all that he desires.—N. Y. Independent.

Father Cazet, S.J., Prefect Apostolic of Madagascar, has written the following letter from Tananarive:—The Catholic Church has had in Tananarive, the capital of Madagascar, a most signal triumph, one indeed which she has never before experienced in this island where heresy reigns supreme. We have been able to celebrate the procession of the Most Holy Sacrament. Our expectations were more than fulfilled. The procession was really very beautiful. It was long, and our neophytes, carrying splendid banners, walked in it singing hymns of praise to our Saviour. But what we most rejoiced at was that the procession no longer takes place in the grounds of the farm-house of Ambohipou, but we felt we might make it quite public; so we conducted it round the largest public square in the city, the Champs de Mars. I asked the privilege and it was readily granted me. The Christians flocked to see it from many miles around, and their joy can be well imagined. As the church of St. Joseph of Mahanassina, although very large, is too small to accommodate so vast a crowd, we erected in the public square a most beautiful altar. It was almost entirely constructed of flowers and banners, and was very effective indeed. Around it was a kind of enclosed space made with garlands of the most beautiful description. You would have been greatly touched by the dead silence which reigned during divine service. The crowd was very great and consisted of Catholics, Protestants, and Infidels, and everybody seemed much affected by what they saw. I trust the edifying spectacle of the first public Corpus Christi procession in Madagascar will produce its effect and bring some souls into the flock.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

The following letter, with the extract subjoined, appeared in the Auckland 'Evening Star' of November 22:—

(To the Editor of the 'Evening Star.')

SIR,—A few evenings ago you gave an extract from what you call "A virulent anti-Catholic journal in San Francisco," regarding Archbishop Croke's altered and more liberal views on education. Now, your preface to that extract supplies a *prima facie* evidence against the correctness of its statements, for you designate by the name of "Anti-Catholic" the journal from which you take the clipping. On the score of fair play, you will kindly insert the following, which gives a more correct view of the Archbishop's mind on the "godless education," and which will remove any unfavorable impression occasioned by the extract in Friday evening's 'Star.'—Yours, &c., J. GOLDEN.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S ADDRESS.

The correspondent of the London 'Daily Telegraph' who was specially accredited to the O'Connell celebration, attended the foregoing Religious Ceremonial, and in the course of his picturesque and elaborate description, thus refers to the Archbishop of Cashel's address:—"Would that I could transmit the glowing eloquence and rounded periods of the speaker! In manner of address the Archbishop is exceptionally pleasing. The current of his thoughts is continual. Although the hearer of many sermons I have never heard one so faultlessly constructed or so admirably delivered. Before wandering into the Madeleine, one winter's afternoon, I listened with rapt attention to the utterance of a Franciscan monk, who held spell-bound a great Parisian audience, as he descanted upon the life and character of a deceased dignitary of the Church, and have ever since held that sermon to be the finest in my experience; but to-day's discourse eclipses the eloquence of the Franciscan friar, and I must henceforth award the palm as a preacher to the Archbishop of Cashel. The Roman Catholics are right in selecting him as their orator. Very cleverly he depicts what a Romish Catholic is, or at least should be. Very carefully he shows what O'Connell was. How his life was a religious one, and his education from the first was that approved by the Church—a point made much of by the preacher, who is terribly hard upon those who dare to uphold what he terms a "godless education," and how all of his successes depended upon his subserviency to the hierarchy of the Church, and his reverence for the Sovereign Pontiff—were told with marvellous fervour."

A STORY OF THE CURFEW.

To many hearts in the old country that cherish its traditions, the curfew recalls a story of love's devotion.

In the time of Cromwell a young soldier, for some offence was compelled to die, and the time of his death was fixed "at the ringing of the curfew." Naturally such a doom would be fearful and bitter to one in the years of his hope and prime, but to this unhappy youth death was doubly terrible, since he was soon to be married to a beautiful lady whom he had long loved.

The lady, who loved him ardently in return, had used her utmost effort to avert his fate, pleading with the judges, and even with Cromwell himself, but all in vain. In her despair she tried to bribe the sexton not to ring the bell, but she found that impossible. The hour drew near for execution. The preparations are completed. The officers of the law brought forth the prisoner, and waited, while the sun was setting, for the signal from the distant bell-tower.

To the wonder of everybody it did not ring. Only one person knew why. The poor girl herself, half wild with the thought of her lover's peril, had rushed unseen to the winding stairs, and climbed the ladders into the belfry loft and seized the tongue of the bell.

The old sexton was in his place, prompt to the fatal moment. He threw his weight upon the rope, and the bell, obedient to his practiced hand reeled and swung to and fro in the tower. But the brave girl kept her hold, and no sound issued from the metallic lips.

Again and again the sexton drew the rope, but with desperate strength the young heroine held on. Every movement made her position more fearful, every sway of the bell's huge weight threatened to fling her through the high tower window, but she would not let go.

At last the sexton went away. Old and deaf he had not noticed that the curfew gave no appeal. The brave girl descended from the belfry, wounded and trembling. She hurried from the church to the place of execution. Cromwell himself was there, and was just sending to demand why the bell was silent. She saw him—

—and her brow,

Lately white with sickening horror, glows with hope and courage now; At his feet she told the story, showed her hands all bruised and torn, And her sweet young face still haggard with the anguish it had worn, Touched his heart with sudden pity, lit his eyes with misty light— 'Go; your lover lives,' cried Cromwell; curfew shall not ring to-night.

THE QUEEN'S DIAMONDS.—A mysterious attempt has been made at Windsor to get possession of the Queen's diamonds. In a small creek which runs into the Thames, about a mile from the royal palace, a careless pedestrian saw a cord tied to the root of a tree, apparently connected with something in the water. He had the curiosity to pull the cord, and pulled to the surface a japanned tin dressing case, on opening which he discovered a bunch of keys, numbering 125, two bottles of golden liquid, some skeleton keys and soft matter for taking impressions from the wards of locks, etc. Among the keys found were two master keys belonging to the royal palace that opened corridors or leading avenues inwards.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

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

IRISH ORDER.—An American, travelling in Ireland, writes to the 'Louisville Courier-Journal' to express his admiration for both the scenery and the people. What he calls "the wonderful degree of public order," which he met everywhere, seems to him specially worthy of remark. "I have yet," he says, "to witness an act of violence, or a row, or to hear an oath."

GOOD MORNING.—Don't forget to say, "Good morning!" Say it to your parents, your brothers and sisters, your schoolmates, your teachers—and say it cheerfully and with a smile; it will do your friends good. There's a kind of inspiration in every "good-morning," heartily and smilingly spoken, and helps to make hope fresher and work lighter. It really seems to make the morning good, and to be a prophecy of a good day to come after it. And if this be true of the "good morning," is also true of all kind, heart-some greetings. They cheer the discouraged, rest the tired one, and somehow make the wheels of life run smoothly.

FIDELIS—FAITHFUL.—Fidelis—Faithful: beautiful word! It is hard to say which is more beautiful, the Latin or the English. And the virtue which it expresses is more beautiful than the word; yet it is not easy to describe it. By it we do not mean honest, or conscientious, or unchanging, or earnest; yet it includes them all, and more. It lies at the bottom of all, and can be spared from none. There is no station of life so high, no position so obscure, that is not ennobled and adorned by fidelity. In learning to be faithful, we must begin with little things, and you will find that fidelity is very much a matter of habit, though it may surprise you to hear it; for if you will only get into the way of practising this virtue, it will come, by-and-bye, very naturally to you—I don't say easy, for indulgence is always easier than self-denial—but natural; that is, you will take the duty as a matter of course, without giving a second thought to the pleasure by its side—like a sugar-plum by a glass of medicine.

"ALL ABOARD!"—We were seated in the Herald express train, Grand Central Depot, New York. The time was half-past two, Sunday morning. "All aboard!" said the man with the lantern. A pull was given to the bell, the engine blew steam, the wheels rolled, and we were on the way to Niagara. In two minutes we were on the banks of the Hudson. It was a moonlight night, and an excellent opportunity was afforded to enjoy the beautiful panorama just opened to view. The scenery on the Hudson is as romantic as any on the Continent. It is interesting, too, in artificial works. The stony palisades, rising up for miles along the water, like an immense rocky fortification, with the regularity of a hand-cut stone wall; the misty hills in the background, and the thriving towns on either side of the silver stream, made a most beautiful picture. In half an hour the train was going at a tremendous velocity. Towns flew by in rapid succession. It might almost be said, in the language of Scripture, that "the mountains skipped like rams and the hills like the lambs of the flock." The conductor said the train was making a mile a minute. At 12 o'clock noon we were at Niagara Falls—a distance of nearly five hundred miles made in ten hours and a half.

The Catholic population of the United States is generally supposed to range between six and eight millions. In the last Catholic Almanac, whose statistics are based on reports from the various dioceses, it is put down at 5,761,242. I find that in 1790 the entire population of the United States was about four millions, and five years before that the number of Catholics was computed at 25,000. This would give us one Catholic, in 1790, for every 160 citizens. If the number of Catholics at present were about, at the lowest estimate, five millions, there must be now in the United States one Catholic for every eight citizens. This will give us some idea of the numerical increase of the Catholic element, and of the obligations we as a religious body are under to God for the marvellous growth with which we have been blessed.

ORIGIN OF CURIOUS PHRASES.—The origin of phrases and some of our common words presents an interesting study. The term *sub rosa* is said to have originated as follows: Cupid gave a rose to Hippocrates, and from this legend arose the practice of suspending a rose over the table when eating, when it was intended that the conversation should be kept secret. The explanation of the origin of "by hook or by crook" is that in the olden time persons entitled to get firewood in the king's forest were limited to such dead branches as they could tear down with a "hook or crook without hurt to his Majesty's trees." "In spite of his teeth" originated thus: King John of England once demanded of a Jew the sum of ten thousand marks, and on being refused ordered that the Israelite should have one after another of his teeth drawn until he gave his consent. The Jew submitted to the loss of seven, and then paid the required sum; hence the expression "in spite of his

teeth." Mr. E. Crossley suggests as the origin of the word "humbug" the Irish "uim-beg," pronounced "um-bug," literally "soft-copper" or "worthless money." James II. issued from the Dublin Mint a mixture of lead, copper, and brass, so worthless that a sovereign was intrinsically worth only two pence, and might have been bought after the revaluation for a halfpenny. Sterling and um-bug were therefore expressions of real and fictitious worth—merit and humbug.

PRESTER JOHN.—During the middle ages, much was written concerning a prince, called Priest John. An active controversy was carried on respecting his origin, his native place, his religion. He was thought to be a Christian, but tainted with heresy. The truth is that the Tartar chief of the Keraites tribe, dwelling near the desert of Gobi, had been converted to the faith by the Nestorians driven from China. The name of John given him was a corruption of *Khan*, the title borne by all Tartar princes; hence the never-ending life of Prince John. They spoke of him during two centuries as if he had been immortal. He had not the character of a priest, but had usurped the title, as the Pagan emperors, who caused themselves to be called Supreme Pontiffs.—'Annals of the Holy Childhood.'

WONDERS OF INSECT LIFE.—So varied and wonderful are these beings in their operations that an author has described them under the following heads: architects, masons, upholsterers, papermakers, joiners, paste-board makers, hydraulic engineers. Some dislike work, and are veritable pirates, being always engaged in war or pillage; others are of immense size—five and six inches long; then they are formed so small as only to be seen by the aid of the magnifying glass. Some appear exactly like the leaves of trees, so that they deceive the very birds while moving on the ground, they look so like animated leaves. Their brilliancy is such that they can only be compared to the most beautiful jewels. The purest gold and silver glisten on their wings and corsages; their tints mingle and imperceptibly shade into each other. Many of them—such as the "Buprestidæ" and "Carabi"—are used in India and China as trinkets for women. The wonderful organisation of the sting of a gnat is well worth describing. The weapon with which the insect makes its attack is a long and slender proboscis, which projects from the mouth, like a very fine bristle, appearing to the naked eye quite simple. Under the magnifying glass, however, it is seen to be a flexible sheath inclosing six distinct pieces: two of these are cutting blades or lancets, two are notched like a saw with reverted teeth, and of the remaining two, one is a tubular canal, and the other—the central one—has an excessively fine point, which is tubular. The way the gnat brings this formidable compound weapon into operation is as follows. The tip of the weapon with the sheath is brought to press upon the skin into which it presently enters, the sheath remaining without and bending into an angle as the lancets descend. When the weapon has penetrated to its base, a distance of one-sixth of an inch or more, the lancets move laterally, the saws moving up and down at the same time, and thus cut the flesh on either side, producing a flow of blood; at the same time an irritant fluid is poured into the wound, which, by diluting the blood, renders it more capable of flowing up the central tube into the throat of the insect. It then sucks to repletion, if undisturbed, and leaves a painful tumour accompanied with an intolerable itching.

THE SAME OLD CHURCH.—The Church is not only one and unchanging from age to age in her doctrine, spirit, sacraments, and morals, but she is unchanging in the opposition to her from without. Her Founder was slandered first, and delivered to death next, and time has shown that the disciple is not above his Master. There are many bodies professing to be Christian. The Catholic Church is the only one that has the opposition of all. The pagans of China and Japan make martyrs of her priests and faithful lay people; the crowned heads of Europe unite to oppress her; the wild beast brood of atheistic communists—Garibaldi's mob—cry "crucify!" The power of Satan which unites these jarring elements of hate, as well as the power of Jesus Christ which resists and shatters them, seems to us an open manifestation of the supernatural.—'Columbian.'

DAILY LIFE OF THE POPE.—The daily life of the Pope is thus sketched by an Italian paper:—His Holiness is stirring at 5.30 a.m., and by 7 o'clock he enters the private chapel, where he celebrates one Mass and hears another. After chapel he has his early breakfast. By 9 o'clock the Pope is always to be found sitting in his arm chair under his canopy, before a large writing table, on which stands a crucifix and an Immaculate Conception, besides papers, and an inkstand. Then comes Cardinal Antonelli, who communicates despatches, receives instructions, collects the pious oblations of the preceding day, and withdraws in half-an-hour, with his hands full of gold and bank notes. Then arrives the post, with letters and papers. A prelate, on service, opens and reads the letters; some journals the Pope glances over himself with his eyeglass. The audiences follow, but last until noon only. The Pope takes a little exercise in the long galleries until dinner time. The pontifical dinner hour is about 2 o'clock, after which he retires for the afternoon *siesta* of two hours.

A correspondent of the 'New York World' has been visiting Keeley—he of the wonderful motor—and says that his workshop was strewn with broken models and pieces of machinery twisted as though a Titan had played with them. Being asked what force curled up iron in this way, Keeley recited the familiar phrases, "latent power in water," "multiplication of force," "generation of vapor." Keeley is forty-five years old. From boyhood he has had an affinity for mechanics. At twelve he made a steam engine; at fourteen he made another; then he became a clerk in a drug store, then a locomotive engineer, and then a gymnast. He has been blown into the water from a steamboat, has made two balloon ascensions, lived out West in Minnesota, been a rover, a troubadour, a restless seeker after something new and strange. He will toss a cigar to the ceiling and catch the right end in his teeth, fling across the yard a weight that would

break the backs of three ordinary men, vault a fence, and is, in fact, a queer fellow. He may be the greatest discoverer, or the greatest crackbrain of the time.

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GENERATED WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS,
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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).

MR. 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.

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

INFORMATION wanted of Mrs. MARY JONSON, maiden name Mary Wadden, native of Coolross, 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.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

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

CLEARANCES ARE GRANTED AT NO EXTRA CHARGES TO MEMBERS

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

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

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

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

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

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 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.

F I R E ! F I R E ! F I R E !

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 ROBOTSON

Will shortly open those convenient premises adjoining Mr. Lees, George-street, with an entirely new and varied stock of DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and CLOTHING, Of all descriptions.

M U N S T E R A R M S H O T E L,

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,

RATRAY 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. Ncats' Foot, Colza, Castor, and Kerosene Oils.

V.  R.

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

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 n.c.dal 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.

M I L I T A R Y H A I R - C U T T I N G S A L O O N,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late M. Taylor's.)

H. W. COVERLID wishes to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen 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; frizettes 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.

AS Prompt Settlements and Good Referen

G R I D I R O N H O T E L,
Princes-street.
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR
FAMILIES.

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

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

DANIEL BLACK, PROPRIETOR.

B R E N N A N & N E I L S O N,
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,
(Opposite A. and T. Inglis's)

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Building in all its branches carefully executed
Charges strictly moderate.

[CARD]

J A M E S T O A L,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,

GREEN ISLAND,

N O R T H - E A S T V A L L E Y
TIMBER YARD.
CITY PRICES.

Just over the Toll Bar.

M'LEAN & CO.

M A T T H E W H A Y,
AUCTIONEER,
ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

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

N I C H O L S O N ' S H O T E L,
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.

S O L O M O N M O S S,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
FARLEY'S ARCADE, DUNEDIN.

Repairs neatly executed, with despatch.
Lowest prices charged.

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

M A S S E Y A N D G A L L A G H E R,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

D. F E R G U S O N,
PLUMBER AND TINSMITH,
MAIN SOUTH ROAD,
MILTON.

T O K O M A I R I R O F E L L M O N G E R Y,
JAMES B. SCANLAN, Proprietor,
Is a Cash Buyer of Wool, Sheepskins, Hides
and Tallow at highest current rates.

JAMES B. SCANLAN.

BRIDGE HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

JOSEPH MURPHY, Proprietor.

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

NOTICE.

KAITANGATA FELLMONGERY.

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

JOHN TOBIN, Proprietor.

H A Y E S & K O F O E D,
BLACK HORSE BREWERY,
WEATHERSTONES,
TUAPEKA.

C L A R K & T E M P L E T O N,
COAL & WOOD MERCHANTS,
Central City Coal and Wood Depot,
Opposite Baptist Church, Great King street.

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

M I L L S , D I C K , A N D C O .

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.

M A N U K A F L A T H O T E L,
(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,
DUNEDIN.
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.

S E R V A N T S ' R E G I S T R Y O F F I C E

Mrs. WM. MURLEY, Maclaggan-street
(Late Economic Printing Works),

Begs to intimate to the Gentry and Public of
Dunedin and vicinity that, at the request of
several ladies, she has OPENED a Registry
Office for domestic servants, and as she pur-
poses only recommending those of irreproach-
able character, and devoting close attention to
orders, she hopes to merit a share of patronage.

M. M A R S H A L L
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. Prices moderate.

J A M E S M U I R,
Late V. Almao & Co.,
HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER
MR. 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 O O D accommodation for Boarders. All
Drinks of the best quality.
FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

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

B A S K E T S ! B A S K E T S

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
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

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

FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

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

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,

(One minute walk from the Wharf.)

THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR,

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

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

FIRE AND MARINE.

Head Office, Princes street, Dunedin.

CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.

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

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

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

CHAS. REID
Manager

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

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

First-class Board and Lodgings, 20s per week; by the day (beds included), 3s. Meals, 1s. Single and double bedrooms.

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.

Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

One of Alcock's First-class Billiard Tables.

C O B B A N D C O S

Telegraph Lines of

ROYAL MAIL COACHES

J. CRUPLIN AND Co., Proprietors.

Leave the Booking Office, Manse street, next Waia'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,

I N V E R C A R G I L L.

PATRICK SILK, ... PROPRIETOR.

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

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A N D R E W M E R C E R,

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

T H E C R I T E R I O N W A R E H O U S E,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

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

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

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

P. ANDERSON.

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

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

CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &c. 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."

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

AHARA, GREYMOUTH.

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

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

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

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superiores.

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

PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

A. & T. BURT,

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

Plans and specifications and price lists obtained on application.

Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the colony.

M R J O H N M O Y L A T

S O L I C I T O R,

Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,

DUNEDIN.

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

J O H N H E A L E Y

Family Grocer, Baker, Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant. (Corner of Manse and Stafford Streets), DUNEDIN.

D A V I D H E N D E R S O N, Engraver, Lithographer, and Rubber-stamp Maker.

Ornamental, Commercial, and General Printer. Maps, Plans and Drawings in Chalk and Line prepared.

FARLEY'S HALL, PRINCES STREET

J O H N V E Z E Y,

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER, PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders in all parts of the City.

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. MOYLAN,

T A I L O R A N D C L O T H I E R,

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

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 REA N Y,**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,
OTAK'A.

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 WAIKOUAIHI
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 MOHAY 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' SUNDRIES, 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 CURE,
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 COSILY 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.

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