

# New Zealand Tablet

VOL. III.—No. 145.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

**FINDLAY AND CO'S**  
OTAGO STEAM SAW,  
PLANING MOULDING, DOOR, AND  
SASH FACTORY,  
Lumberland, 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.**

**MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,**  
Corner of Walker and Princes streets, Dunedin.  
P. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.  
First-class accommodation. Single and double bedrooms, and a Bath-room. Private apartments for families. Charges Moderate.

 **STEAM TO TIMARU,**  
AKAROA and LYTTLETON,  
calling at OAMARU as inducement offers.

The Albion Shipping Company's Steamer  
**TAIAROA,**  
JAMES STEWART, Master,

Is now running regularly between Dunedin and the above Ports.

KEITH RAMSAY, Agent, Jetty-street.

**NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!! NEW LIGHT!!!**

**F. MCGREGOR,** PHOTOGRAPHER,  
(Late of Stuart street),

Having effected an entire change in the Lighting of his Gallery, is now producing really fine Portraits, clear, with bold relief, equal to the best London Houses. Specialties—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.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MOYLAN,

MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAYLOR,

(Next Mr. F. Meehan's Produce Store),

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Wishes to inform his numerous

CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC,

That having

RECOVERED FROM THE GREAT LOSS

Sustained by the

L A T E F I R E,

He is now in a Position to

EXECUTE ALL ORDERS

With his accustomed promptitude

All Hand Sewing.—No Machine Work

Employed.

## C H E A P M E A T.

Important Preliminary Reduction.

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

C H E A P M E A T M A R T,

Advertising prices weekly.

Fore quarter mutton, 3d per lb.; hind quarter, leg, or loin, 4d per lb.

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

Great King-street,

DUNEDIN.

OSCAR LOUIS - Proprietor,

(Late Hoffman and Co.)

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

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

**M. C. FLEMING**  
Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE MERCHANT,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

**S O U T H E R N H O T E L,**  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

(Late of Carriers' Arms)

**PATRICK FAGAN** - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and pad dock accommodation.

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,  
**BOUMAN, MACANDREW, & CO.,**  
Jetty street.

**NEW TAILORING AND DRAPEY ESTABLISHMENT.**

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

FORBURY.

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

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

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

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

**TAILORING.**

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

**MILLINERY**

Of every description.

**DRESSMAKING.**

Ladies' and Childrens' underclothing in great variety.

Charges strictly moderate.

Note the address—

**T H O M A S E N N I S**

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

FORBURY.

**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.

**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,  
(Next Glasgow Pie House),  
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, George-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.**

**GEORGE CAPSTICK,**  
ACCOUNTANT & COMMISSION AGENT  
Rents and Accounts lected.—Licensed Broker under the Land Transfer Act.—Money to Lend on freehold security.  
Offices: OPPOSITE WHITE HOTEL,  
MILTON.

**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.

**GENERAL STORE AND WINE**

AND

**SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT,**

STAFFORD STREET.

**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,**  
Who. eale 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.

**KENSINGTON HOTEL.**

**TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,**

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

**DUNEDIN BREWERY**

Filloul-street.

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

**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.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**  
BLACKS (OPHIR).  
**MARTIN GAVIN, Proprietor.**

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

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

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

**THE INDIAN REMEDIES,**  
GHOLLAH'S  
GREAT INDIAN CURES.  
(Tiger Brand.)

Marvellous in their effects.

NEVER FAILING TO CURE,

AND

**COMPLETELY OVERCOME,**  
All the various Complaints of  
SUFFERING INVALIDS,

Who say:—

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

This kind of Sickness

**THE APERIENT MIXTURE QUICKLY CURES;** as also,

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Flying Pains, Weakness of Stomach and Bowels, Intermittent Fever, Loss of Appetite, Ear-ache, Face-ache, &c.

**THE RHEUMATISM MIXTURE**

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

**THE GOUT MIXTURE**

Is magical in its effects. All who have tried it have experienced a relief that no other **GOUT MEDICINES**

have at all approached, or ever compared with. **DELIGHTFUL SENSATIONS,**

and a complete subsidence of

**THE GOUTY DISEASE,**

take the place of the previously

**TORTURING PAINS.**

**THESE EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINES**

Never have been known to fail, when properly taken and persevered with.

They can be had of

**MESSRS. WILKINSON & ANNING,**  
Chemists, Princes street, Dunedin.

And of

The duly appointed Agents throughout New Zealand.

Hand-bills and Pamphlets distributed gratis.

**LONDON PIE-HOUSE.**

**MR. W. PHILLIPS** has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has opened those premises in MacLaggan street, to be known as the London Pie house. Ham and Beef, Saveloys, and Baked Potatoes every evening; and a good, substantial Dinner every day from twelve to three o'clock at 1s.

Soirees, picnic, and wedding parties catered for. Wedding and birthday cakes at moderate prices.

A large assortment of Biscuits (plain and fancy) always on hand.

All orders punctually attended to, either town or country.

**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.

**GLOBE HOTEL**  
Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

**MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.**

First-class Stabling.

**HALL OF COMMERCE**

**D. TOOHEY,**

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

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

**WANTED TO SELL**

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

**LAMBERT'S**

**WATER OF LEITH WORKS.**

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

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

**D. P. CASH,**

Proprietor

**VENETIAN BLIND WORKS.**

**PATERSON, BURKE, & Co.**  
(Late with John Taylor)

Beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened those central premises in MacLaggan street, three doors above the Arcade.

They trust that their ability and long experience in the above trade will gain a share of the public patronage, and will endeavour to serve their customers with the newest and most approved principles in Venetian Blind-making.

Old Blinds Re-taped and Painted on the shortest notice. Country orders executed with dispatch. Note the address—Three doors above the Arcade, MacLaggan street.

**ADELAIDE WINES—Red and White—**

selected from the finest growths, possessing strength, flavor, and bouquet.

**DARLING & Co.,**

Adelaide Wine Depot,

Princes street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

**BATTSON AND BROWN,**  
(LATE R. BROWN),

**COAL MERCHANTS,**  
GREAT KING STREET, SOUTH.

COAL AND WOOD OF EVERY KIND ALWAYS ON HAND.

**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.

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

Lo rates of Premium.

Conditions of Policies free from all needless restrictions.

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

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

GEORGE YOUNG, Princes Street.

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

Wholesale and Retail

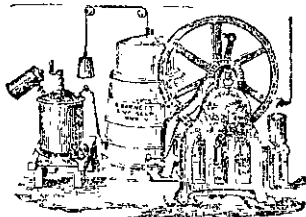
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

George Street, Dunedin.

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Dukes Bitters	Cuaraco
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino

Sarsaparilla, &amp;c., &amp;c.

**STORE AND MANUFACTORY,**  
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.**SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT**  
**STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.****T H O M S O N A N D C O.**Steam Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,  
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,  
AND  
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial  
Maker's Goods of every description.There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the  
result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety  
of Beverages procured from the establishment of  
Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial  
Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumb, Inspector  
under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1866. Of the  
Medicinal and other Beverages analysed, amongst  
which were samples of Quinine, Champagne, Soda  
Water, and Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor  
Black speaks very highly. "There are none,"  
he says, "that contain anything likely to be injurious  
to health. All are of excellent quality."—Otago  
Guardian, December 4, 1874.**NEW ZEALAND WALKING STICK**  
**MANUFACTORY,**GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,  
(Opposite Knox's Church.)

W. GOLDAMMER ... Proprietor.

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

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

**FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS**, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.**For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder**, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by **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, Pastules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the System in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

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

**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 from worms like these **PILLS**.**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**

23

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.**

All the advertised remedies and all the prescriptions from the medical faculty for the cure of

Rheumatism,  
Rheumatic Gout,  
Sciatica,Tic Douloureux, |  
Neuralgia,  
Lumbago &

Strains and Sprains

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

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM**

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

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

Hope street,

Dunedin

Sole Agents for New Zealand,  
**KEMP THORNE, PROSSER & Co.**  
Stafford street, Dunedin.**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

THE GREATEST

**WONDER OF MODERN TIMES**

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

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

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

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

# QUEEN'S THEATRE.

LESSEES ... MESSRS. STEELE AND KEOGH.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.

BENEFIT

OF

MISS CLARA STEPHENSON,

Will be produced

MEDEA AND IXION.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING,

LAST NIGHT OF THE DRAMA SEASON.

MONSTER DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

Dress Circle 4s; Stalls 3s; Pit 1s.

# TEMPERANCE HALL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

MR. JOHN P. ARMSTRONG

Will deliver his

HIGHLY HUMOROUS LECTURE

On "THE EARLY DAYS OF AUSTRALIA,"

Interspersed with Racy Jokes and Anecdotes, original and laughable, including the arrival of Sir Julius Vogel at M'Ivor, first rushes to Ballarat, Forest Creek, and Bendigo, Colonial life and death of Sir Charles Hotham, &c., &c.

Doors open at 8 p.m.; Commence at half-past.

Admission—3s., 2s., 1s.

# 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, Orehunga, Otahuhu Auckland, Napier, Akaroa, Lyttelton, Grahamstown and Nelson.

# WELL WORTH KNOWING.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS can always have their wants

supplied Quickly, Cheaply, and Satisfactorily, at

SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

# NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY

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

# NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

ALSO

A LARGE SUPPLY OF MAGIC INKSTANDS,

Received ex Wave Queen and Overland Mail.

- Autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher, edited by a survivor of her family Post 8vo.  
Balfour (John Hutton) A Manual of Botany. 5th edit. Post 8vo.  
Ballantyne (R. M.) Tales and Adventure on the Coast. Selected from 'Ballantyne's Miscellany.' Vol. 4. 12mo.  
Bellew (J. C. M.) Blount Tempest. New edition. 12mo.  
Book (The) Adventure and Peril. Illustrated. Fcp. 8vo.  
Brunton (Mrs.) Discipline: A Novel. 12mo.  
Cassell's AEsop's Fables. Illustrated by Ernest Griest. 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.  
Hill (R. & F.) What we saw in Australia. Cr. 8vo.  
Hogg (Robert) The Fruit Manual: containing the Descriptions, Synonyms, and Classification of the Fruits and Fruit Trees of Great Britain. 4th edition. 8vo.  
Jephson (R. Mounteney) Tom Bulkeley: a Novel. Post 8vo.  
Lightfoot (J. B.) St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians and to Philemon: a Revised Text, with Notes, &c. 8vo.

# CAUTION

THE high reputation of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines has led to numerous attempts to make and sell spurious imitations. The Public are warned against parties advertising or offering for sale Imitation Machines as "The Singer," "On the Singer Principle," or "On the Singer System," in violation of the Company's legal rights. The only "Singer" Machines are those made by The Singer Manufacturing Company.

MACHINES FOR

REDUCED

CASH DEPOSIT FROM

TEN SHILLINGS.



HIRE ON

TERMS.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS

FROM 2s. 6d.

Buy no Machine without the Trade Mark. Buy no Machine which has the registered number defaced. Old and Second-hand Machines re-japaned, are palmed on the unwary as new, the numbers being erased or filed down to avoid detection.

# BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS

The Company fix their Trade-Mark Plate to the Arm of every Machine as an additional protection to the Public. Purchasers should see THAT THE NUMBERS HAVE NOT BEEN FILED OFF as, without them the Machine may be Old or Second-hand.

## BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!

JUST RECEIVED EX "MAY QUEEN" AND "RAKAI.".

J. A. M A C E D O.

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.**H**AS just received the undermentioned Works, viz.,

Catechism of Perseverance, 3s, by post 4s  
 Christian Traveller, by Thomas à Kempis, 3s, by post 4s  
 Devotions to the Sacred Heart, 3s, by post 4s  
 Elevation of the Soul to God, 3s, post 4s  
 Gobinet's Instructions for Youth, 3s, post 4s  
 Imitation of Christ, by Thomas à Kempis, 3s, post 4s  
 Introduction to a Devout Life, by St. Francis de Sales, 3s, post 4s  
 Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ, 3s, post 4s  
 Life of St. Catharine of Sienna, 3s, post 4s  
 Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 3s, post 4s  
 Memorial of a Christian Life, 3s, post 4s  
 Perry's Full Course of Instruction, 3s, post 4s  
 Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius, 3s, post 4s  
 Way of Salvation, by St. Liguori, 3s, post 4s  
 (Any of these may be had separate.)

Irish at Home and Abroad, by J. C. Callaghan, 9d, post 1s

Irish National Library, viz.,

Memoir on Ireland, Native and Saxon, by Daniel O'Connell, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d

National Ballads, Songs, and Poems, by T. Davis, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d

The Poor Scholar, by William Carleton, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d

Tubber Derg, by William Carleton, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d

The Book of Irish Ballads, by Denis F. McCarthy, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d

The Ballad Poetry of Ireland, by Sir C. Gavin Duffy, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d

Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by W. Carleton, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d

Life and Times of Hugh O'Neill, by John Mitchell, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d

The Songs of Ireland, by M. J. Barry, Esq., 1s 6d, post 2s 2d

The Spirit of the Nation, 1s 6d, post 2s 6d

(Any of these may be had separate.)

O'Connell's Speeches, 2 vols., edited by John O'Connell, 7s 6d, post 10s 2d

Burke's Speeches, edited by J. Burke, 3s 6d; by post, 4s 10d.

Curran's do edited by Thomas Davis, 3s 6d; by post 4s 10d.

Grattan's do edited by Madden, 3s 6d; by post, 4s 10d.

Plunket's do edited by J. C. Hoey, 3s 6d; by post 4s 10d.

Sheil's do edited by McNevin, 3s 6d; by post, 4s 10d.

J. A. M A C E D O.,

Importer of Catholic Works,

CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,

D U N E D I N.

NURSERY—  
DUKE-STREET  
AND  
NORTH-EAST  
VALLEY.

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

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

50,000  
Thorn Quick,  
Privet, and Box.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEED STORE  
CORNER OF  
PRINCES AND  
HIGH STREETS

ALSO,  
DUKE-STREET

50 tons of  
pure Alfalfa.

8 tons  
English Forest  
Tree seeds.

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

5 cwt.  
true Tasmanian  
Blue-gum seed.

4 tons  
Whin seed.

30 tons  
Peas, Beans,  
and  
Tares.

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

Note the Address

OPPOSITE WATSON'S DINING-ROOMS,

Corner of High and Princes-streets.

**THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.**

Office—GEORGE STREET (Four doors from Sub-Branch Bank of New Zealand).

A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.

Money advanced in sums of £5 and upwards to Tradesmen, Clerks, Working-men, and others on personal security, repayable in weekly instalments of 1s. in the £. Money Lent on Freehold and Leasehold Security.

**TO MASTERS, MATES, AND OTHERS.**

MR. ALFRED R. SIMS, R.N.,

Is prepared to INSTRUCT a limited number of gentlemen (either at Dunedin or Port Chalmers) in

NAVIGATION, NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY, &amp;c.,

suitable for those desirous of preparing for the Board of Trade Examinations, or of investigating the higher branches of these sciences.

ADDRESS—TURKISH BATHS, MORAY PLACE.

**I**NFORMATION wanted of PATRICK MORRIS, who left Kilkenny, Ireland, seven years ago for Victoria, Australia, when last heard of two years ago, was living at Woodend, Victoria, with a Mr. Tracey. Any information concerning him by which his present address can be traced, will be thankfully received by his sister, ELLEN MORRIS, if forwarded to the Outram Post Office, West Taieri, Otago, New Zealand.

**COMMERCIAL.**

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending February 9:—

**Fat Cattle.**—The market this week was fairly supplied with 125 head of medium to good quality cattle, but the trade having been partly supplied from private sources, prices were not quite so firm. Best bullocks, from £10 10s to £14; ditto cows, from £7 10s to £11 10s—or equal to, say, 30s to 32s for prime, and 25s to 27s 6d for medium quality. At the yards and privately we have sold 140 head during the week.

**Fat Calves.**—Only a few were penned, which sold at from 20s to 50s each, according to size and quality.

**Fat Sheep.**—1,330 were penned, consisting chiefly of prime cross-breeds from Canterbury; 12s 6d to 14s was obtained for nearly all offered, or equal to about 2½d per lb. We sold, at yards and privately, 800 cross-breeds.

**Fat Lambs.**—250 fair quality lambs were penned, and brought from 7s 6d to 10s. We sold 50 at above rates.

**Store Cattle.**—During the week we have sold by auction and otherwise 400 head, at, say, for bullocks, £7 to £8; cows, £4 to £6.

**Store Sheep.**—Young merino sheep, and four and six-tooth cross-breeds are inquired after, while old merinos of both sexes are quite neglected. We quote aged cross-breeds at 9s to 9s 6d; young merino ewes, at 5s to 6s; ditto wethers, 5s to 5s 6d. At these prices I have sold a few odd lots.

**Wool.**—Cablegrams to-day, per Omeo, advise wool firm in the London market. Our usual weekly sale this afternoon was postponed until to-morrow, at two o'clock, owing to the departure of the San Francisco mail, when we shall offer a good catalogue. Prices have remained steady and firm throughout the present season, which is now drawing to a close. About 2,000 bales have been taken for the French market, and some cross-bred wools for the American market, for which market there are still orders in hand. We anticipate a good demand for all the wool we can offer at present ruling rates.

**Sheepskins.**—We have held no auction to-day. To-morrow, at two o'clock, we offer a good assortment.

**Hides** are dull; no sales this week. We shall hold over for next week all wet salted and dry hides. Green butchers' are sold privately, 20s to 25s.

**Grain.**—Wheat; good milling samples are wanted at 4s 8d to 4s 10d; inferior, 4s 4d to 4s 6d. Oats have declined in price; 1s 10d feed, 2s milling; fair demand at these rates. Barley for milling inquired for at 3s 9d; malting, sales at 5s 3d.

MR SKENE reports for the week ending 10th February, 1876, as follows:—With the splendid harvest weather good progress is being made, all hands are fully employed that can be got, and the cry is for more. One thing is certain, Dunedin cannot supply the demand, for there are very few left who know anything of farm work in the most common way. The last ship is under the yellow flag. If they are the right sort plain hard work is waiting for them; but if inclined to hang about Dunedin (as so many do), their prospects are not very bright. Wages seem to keep as firm as last year. The poor figure for grain has not hurt the laborer yet. Couples with families still hang about town. Town trade would admit of some new life. The timber trade is still slack and affects carpenters, etc. Female servants are still wanting in numbers and in quality. Wages: Day labour for bush road and quarry, 8s and 9s; harvest hands, 30s to 42s per week, and found; stackers and tilers more money; ploughmen and shepherds, £60 to £70; carpenters, 12s and 13s per day; storemen, 30s to 60s per week; house girls from 10s to 15s per week; hotel ditto, 15s to 30s; dairy and knockabouts, 15s to 25s; boys and girls, 6s to 15s per week.

MR A. MERCER reports for the week ending February 10, 1876—Retail prices only:—Fresh butter in ½lb and 1lb prints, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb; fresh butter in lumps, 1s 2d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d. The supply of fresh butter has fallen off and in good demand, prices have advanced; salt butter in kgs, 1s per lb; cheese, best quality, 1s to 1s 2d per lb; side and rolled bacon, 1s to 1s 2d; Colonial hams, 1s 3d per lb; English ham, 1s 8d per lb; eggs are in good demand, and scarce at 2s per dozen.

## Poet's Corner.

### A SKETCH FROM THE PEN OF "EVA."

By the Spanish plumed hat, and the costly attire,  
And the dark eye that's blended of midnight and fire.  
And the bearing and stature so princely and tall,  
Sir Cahir you'll know in the midst of them all.

Like an oak on the land, like a ship on the sea,  
Like the eagle above, strong and haughty is he,  
In the greenness of youth—yet he's crowned as his due,  
With the fear of the false and the love of the true.

Right fiercely he sweeps on their plundering hordes,  
Right proudly he dares them, the proud English lords!  
And darkly you'll trace him by many a trail,  
From the hills of the North to the heart of the Pale.

By red field, ruined keep, and fire-shrouded hall,  
By the tramp of the charger o'er buttress and wall;  
By the courage that springs in the breach of despair,  
Like the bound of the lion erect from his lair!

O'Neill, and O'Donnell, Maguire and the rest,  
Have sheathed the sabre, and lowered the crest;  
O'Curran is crushed, and Macmahon is bound,  
And Magennis slinks after the foe like his hound.

But high and untrimmed, o'er the valley and height,  
Soars the proud sweeping pinion so young in its flight;  
The toil and the danger are braved all alone,  
By the fierce-taloned falcon of old Innishowen!

And thus runs his story—he fought and he fell,  
Young, honoured and brave—so the *seanachies* tell;  
The foremost of those who have guarded "the green,"  
When men wrote their names with the sword and the *skian*!

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

#### CHAPTER XXVIII.

##### LETTERS FROM ST. GERMAINS.

BETWEEN the illness caused by his wounds and anxiety, St. John was, indeed a very different person to the Sir Reginald, who, two years since had visited Sir Charles at Morville Grange. His eyes sparkled with pleasure when he saw the bulky packet in the hands of the king. His greatest torture consisted in his inability to release Florence from her state of bondage; for he argued, and with reason, if the king and queen tried to force her into marrying once, the scheme might be repeated, and in the end with success.

"Tut, man," said the king, good-humouredly, trying to rouse him out of his depression; "go and read your letter. The thought of your betrothed lady's constancy to you ought to make you happy." As the king spoke he held forth the packet, delicately giving, at the same time, the sum of fifteen pistoles, folded in a small piece of paper. It was thus the fallen king used to relieve the indigent Jacobites whose modesty prevented them from applying to him for pecuniary aid.

Darker and more sad grew the fortunes of the hapless exiles. They felt no trial which had befallen them, after the usurpation of William, more than witnessing the sufferings of the devoted Jacobites, who, with unswerving loyalty had given up their estates and fortunes, and were, in fact, starving in a foreign land for their sakes, the town of St. Germain being filled with Scotch, English, and Irish families.

Not only did James and his consort practice themselves the most rigorous self-denial, but also their children, as soon as they could be made to understand the miseries of these poor people, devoted all their pocket-money to their relief, the little princess even paying for the education of several of the daughters of the emigrants, and steadily resisting all persuasion to lessen her little fund by the purchase of toys for herself.

Months passed on, and brought with them such suffering that Louis XIV. pointed out to James the necessity of disbanding his household troops. The French king was the arbiter of his destiny; to him the unfortunate James owed whatever he possessed. A large number of these unfortunate gentlemen then passed into the service of Louis.

"A desolating reform" Mary Beatrice had truly termed this reduction of the military establishment of St. Germain, and an affecting scene took place between James and the remainder of the followers of Dundee. These gentlemen consisted of a hundred and fifty officers, all men of honorable birth. They knew themselves to be a burden on James, and begged leave to form themselves into a company of private sentinels, asking only permission to choose their own officers. James assented, and they went to St. Germain to be reviewed by him before they were incorporated with the French army.

A few days later they dressed themselves in accoutrements borrowed of a French regiment, and drew up in order, in a place through which he was to pass as he went to the chase.

The king inquired who they were, and was astonished to find them the same men, whom, in garb more becoming their rank, he had received at his levee, and struck with the levity of his own amusement, compared with the misery of those who were suffering for him, instead of going forward to the chase he returned to the palace, full of sad and sorrowful thoughts.

When the day arrived on which he was to review them, he passed along their ranks, and wrote in his pocket-book, with his own hand, the name of every one of these gentlemen, returning his thanks to each of them in particular. Then he removed to the front, and taking off his hat, bowed to the whole body.

The poor king's intention was to withdraw, but he returned, bowed to them again, and then burst into a passionate fit of tears.

The regiment knelt, bent their eyes downwards, then rose, and passed the king with the usual honors of war.

The speech which the king made to them ended with these words:—"Should it be the will of God ever to restore me to my throne, it would be impossible for me ever to forget your sufferings. There is no rank in the army to which you might not pretend. As to the prince, my son, he is of your blood. He is already susceptible of every impression. Brought up amongst you, he can never forget your merit. I have taken care that you should be provided with money, shoes and stockings. Fear God, love one another. Write your wants particularly to me, and be assured that you will find in me always a parent as well as a king."

Poor, disinherited prince! True, indeed, was his father's assertion that his heart was susceptible. One day, some time later, when unable to endure the life of common soldiers, fourteen of these gentlemen had permission, through King James having written to their commander to return to Scotland, they came to St. Germain to thank the king. Four of them, who were in ill health, remained there. They were wandering near the palace, and saw a little boy of six years about to enter a coach emblazoned with the royal arms of Great Britain. This child was the son of the exiled king, and was going to Mary.

He recognized the emigrants, and made a sign for them to come to him. They advanced, and, kneeling down, kissed his hands, and bathed them with their tears.

The little prince bade them rise, and with that peculiar sensitiveness early developed by misfortune, told them "he had often heard of their bravery; he had wept over their misfortunes as much as those of his parents; but he hoped a day would come when they would find they had not made such sacrifices for ungrateful princes." Then, giving them his little purse, containing about a dozen pistoles, he requested them to drink the king's health.

The child had been virtuously trained; in fact, some of the ladies were heard to lament "that the queen, his mother, had not but the prince up more for heaven than for earth."

#### CHAPTER XXIX.

##### LETTERS FROM ST. GERMAINS.

IN never-ending fear lest the king should again be moved to bestow the hand of Florence on one of his Dutch parasites, the time passed drearily on. She often, indeed, marvelled why Queen Mary detained her at her court, unless to answer two ends—the one, to ensure a separation from a person she detested as much as she did the exiled queen; the other, to have the hand of a disengaged heiress to bestow on whomsoever of his Dutch favorites William should hereafter feel inclined to favor.

The news, too, reached her that Farsfield and Sir Reginald were both fighting in Flanders, under the French king; and sad as she occasionally was under the continual apprehension of danger to Sir Reginald, or a renewal of tyranny to herself, she would have yielded to a much greater extent, but for the lessons and examples of her handmaiden, who never ceased in times of despondency to remind her of the all but miraculous interposition of Providence in her regard, when within but a few hours of being made an unwilling wife. At the same time, it not unfrequently happened that she felt an amount of vexation at witnessing the extreme placidity of Grace, which nothing ever ruffled. She was quite right in conjecturing that it was the result of the lesson she had learned so well whilst passing through that fiery ordeal with the husband whom she had been eager to obtain.

But there was one very near the queen who was made sorely to suffer by her Majesty, and this was the Princess Anne. The queen was again left by her husband, with difficulties surrounding her at every step. Jacobites, or persons like Grace, were moving about in her own palace, anticipating the restoration of her father; and she was also aware that her sister, with whom she was now at variance, had written a letter to her father, which she had intercepted, in which she had told him "she would fly to him as soon as he could land in any part of Great Britain."

Florence was by nature a gentle, timid woman. When she witnessed the queen's treatment of her own sister, her heart involuntarily recoiled to the thought of the danger she had escaped, and the certainty there was that in every contest that might await her in the future, the powerful and arbitrary Mary would win the day against herself.

Meanwhile weeks and months wore away. Behind the scenes, as she was in Mary's court, Florence learnt wisdom with each recurring day, seeing, as she did, how very little wealth and exalted rank can purchase in the way of happiness and content. She knew that the mind of the usurping queen was a prey to many cares—treachery often at the council table, unfaithfulness in the husband whom she almost adored, and rumors ever and again of those risings in favor of her unfortunate father—which formed the terror of her whole reign; whilst towards the princess the most utter estrangement continued during the latter years of her life.

On one evening, many months after her long letter had been received by the ex-queen, the usually impassable features of her handmaiden wore an expression of pleasure. She advanced to meet her mistress with a package in her hand, saying at the same time in an undertone, "I have seen Father Lawson; these papers are from Mrs. Whitely."

The first enclosure contained a few lines from Sir Reginald. She opened it eagerly, and read as follows:—

"I repeat my former assertion, though, Heaven knows, with a sore, despairing heart. My fortunes are ruined; I am landless, homeless, a beggar on the face of the earth, and will not do you, my beloved one, such injury as to hold you to your troth. Forget that I ever existed. I ought to have begun this letter with informing you that the gallant and brave defender of Limerick, Lord Lucan, has received a mortal wound at the battle of Lauden. He lingered a few



days, and then expired in my arms. The name of Sarsfield will be held in honor and veneration by Irishmen in ages yet to come, as a pattern of all that should distinguish the character of the soldier and the man of honor."

"The last of my kinsfolk, then, is no more," thought Florence, with a sense of the desolation one experiences when aware that we stand alone in the world, with not a soul on earth that can claim that blood relationship which, alas, that it should be so, does not always form, as it ought to do, the very strongest bond between man and his fellow-man. Of that, young as she was, she had had practical proof in the conduct of the queen's own family.

As a relative, Florence knew but little of the gallant Lord Lucan; but she had been accustomed to think of him with a sense of gratified pride, and a feeling of gladness, that she could claim relationship with a man whom his greatest enemies spoke of as of unsurpassed bravery and unflinching honor. His conduct at Jimerick attested the latter in a perhaps, unexampled degree; for when help was at hand he refused to profit by it, because he had pledged his word to the followers of William.

The letter from the ex-Queen began as follows:—

"Another autumn has passed away. Shall I ever, my dear child, clasp you in my arms again?"

"It is now four years since we parted, and if the merciful God has sent us both trials, it has pleased Him to carry both yourself and your fond Mrs. Whitely safe through them. At present we are all in good health, God be thanked. King Louis continues to load us with his benefits, and with countless marks of friendship. Every fresh proof fills us with renewed gratitude. Whilst writing on this subject, do you remember, my child, that he promised to grant our Rose, as he termed you, any favor you might beg of him hereafter. It appears to me that he might be willing to render you a little service in the affairs of a certain person, whose disposition and affection is unalterable, but who is, alas, too proud to marry, and thus hold you to your engagement under present circumstances.

"The remembrance of the sad and destitute condition of these brave gentlemen, who have made themselves poor and destitute, and who have given up everything for us, fills us with the most poignant grief, and troubles us far more keenly than our own calamities.

"Farewell, *ma mignonne*. I never cease to pray for you, as for myself, that God may fill our hearts with His holy love. We may be satisfied with all else that may happen to us if we possess this. I may add that I was much interested in the account you gave me of your attendant. God has given you a great mark of his goodness, my child, in placing such a person near you. Burn this when read; and, once more, farewell."

## ALISON ON THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

"BOSSUET has assigned the reason, with his usual elevation of thought, why this spoliation of all the possessions of the Supreme Pontiff, by a secular power, ever must be prejudicial to the best interest of religion. 'God had chosen,' says he, 'that the Church, the common mother of all nations, should be independent of all in its temporal affairs, and that the common centre to which all the faithful should look for the unity of their faith, should be placed in a situation above the partialities which the different interests and jealousies of states might occasion. The Church, independent in its head of all temporal powers, finds itself in a situation to exercise more freely, for the common good and protection of Christian kings, its celestial power of ruling the mind, when it holds in the right hand the balance, even amidst so many empires, often in a state of hostility; it maintains unity in all its parts, sometimes by inflexible decrees, sometimes by sage concessions.' The principle which calls for the independence of the head of the Church from all temporal sovereignties, is the same which requires the emancipation of its subordinate ministers from the contradictions of their flocks. Human nature in every rank is the same; the thralldom of vice and passion is felt alike in the cottage and on the throne; the subjection of the Supreme Pontiff to the direct control of Austria is as fatal to his character and respectability as the control of the rural congregations is to the utility of the village pastor. Admitting that the Court of Rome has not always shown itself free from Ultramontane influence, it has at least been less swayed than if it had had its residence at Vienna or Paris; supposing that the Conclave of the Cardinals has often been swayed by selfish or ambitious views, it has been much less exposed to their effects than if it had been wholly dependent on external potentates for support. Equity in judgment, whether in temporal or spiritual matters, can never be attained by those who are not independent of those to whom the judgment is to be applied; coercion of vice, whether in exalted or humble stations, can never be effected by those who depend upon that vice for their support; the due direction of thought can never be given but by those who are not constrained to bend to the thoughts of others. It will ever be the great object of tyranny, whether regal or democratic, to beat down this central, independent authority; to render the censors of morals subservient to the dominant power; and, under the specious pretence of emancipating mankind from spiritual shackles, in effect to subject them to a far more grievous temporal oppression (Vol. VII., Ed., II., pp. 616, 617). 'What does the Pope mean,' said Napoleon to Eugene, in July, 1807, 'By the threat of excommunicating me? Does he think the world has gone back a thousand years? Does he suppose the arms will fall from the hands of my soldiers?' Within two years after these remarkable words were written, the Pope did excommunicate him, in return for the confiscation of the whole of his dominions, and in less than four years more the arms did fall from the hands of his soldiers, and the hosts, apparently invincible, which he had collected, were dispersed and ruined by the blasts of winter. He extorted from the Supreme Pontiff, at Fontainebleau, in 1813, by the terrors and exhaustion of a long captivity, a renunciation of the rights of the Church over the Roman States, and within a year after he himself was compelled, at Fontainebleau, to sign the ab-

dication of all his dominions; he consigned Cardinal Pacca and several other prelates the courageous counsellors of the Bull of Excommunication, to a dreary imprisonment of four years amidst the snows of the Alps; and he himself was shortly after doomed to a painful exile of six on the Rock of St. Helena! There is something in these marvellous coincidences beyond the operation of chance, and which even a Protestant historian feels himself bound to mark for the observation of future ages. The world had not gone back a thousand years, but that Being existed with whom a thousand years are but as one day, and one day as a thousand years. And, without ascribing any deviation from ordinary laws to these events, or supposing that the common Father 'who sees with equal eye, as Lord of all,' the varied modes of worship of his different creatures, had interposed in a peculiar manner in favor of any particular Church, we may, without presumption, rest in the humble belief that the laws of the moral world are of universal application; that there are limits to the oppression of virtue even in this scene of trial; and that, when a power elevated on the ascendancy of passion and crime has gone such a length as to outrage alike the principles of justice and the religious feelings of a whole quarter of the globe, the period is not far distant when the aroused indignation of mankind will bring about its punishment."—Vol. VII., Ed. II., pp. 619, 620, 625.

## CLAIMS TO THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

PROBABLY no archaeological mystery is enshrouded with more interest and a greater charm, than the discovery of the Western Continent. The fact is attested by the devotion and zeal of a galaxy of men of genius, such as Humboldt, Kingsborough, Stephens, Rafn, and well-nigh a score of others. The various theories for the solution of this perplexing problem, many of them ingeniously spun, are too numerous for mention here. Only the principal claims to the discovery and colonization can receive attention. Ancient America, with its noble monuments of a once grand civilization, is to us a land of darkness, and its history one of uncertainty. In our inquiries, fact must, in a measure, be exchanged for conjecture. Very scanty are the records that come down to us from the ancients concerning their knowledge of the Atlantic, and the islands hidden in its bosom, though those indomitable sailors, the Phœnicians, had passed the pillars of Hercules and established colonies on the western coast of Africa, in the ninth century before Christ. Three hundred years later (B.C. 570), according to Herodotus, Pharaoh Necho fitted out an expedition, manned by Phœnician sailors, and sent it around the entire coast of Africa. That the Canary Islands were discovered and colonized by the Phœnicians, there is no doubt. Strabo, speaking of the islands of the Blessed, or Fortunate Isles, as they were afterwards called, adds, "That those who pointed out those things were the Phœnicians, who before the time of Homer had possession of the best part of Africa and Spain." It is a well-known fact that these hardy adventurers of the seas were in the habit of preserving with the strictest secrecy the names and location of the distant lands with which they engaged in commerce. Where they sailed and traded, other than in the ports of the Indies and of the British Isles, must remain unknown. Whether furnished by this nation of sailors or not, the ancients seem to have had some remarkable information concerning an island or continent hidden in the Sea of Darkness, as the Atlantic was called. The first mention of this name is made by Theopompus, a celebrated Greek orator and historian, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. His description of this distant island, of great dimensions, and inhabited by a strange people, is preserved in Elian's "Varia Historie," written during the reign of Alexander Severus.—The 'Galaxy' for October.

## THE SHRINES OF PARIS.

(*"Stella" in the 'Home Journal.'*)

BETWEEN the Rue d'Angoulême St. Honoré and the Rue Pasquier—with *façades* fronting the latter, and surrounded by a small garden of trees, shrubs, and flower-bordered walks—stands the little edifice called the Chapel of Louis XVI., built in the form of a cross and of the architecture of the Middle Ages.

Of all the shrines of Paris—perhaps France—this is the most imposing, the most attractive to those acquainted with the joys of sorrow. Every line, every angle, bespeaks the solemnity of the place, and inspires reverential feelings of awe.

To this garden—once the Cemetery of the Madeleine—I come at the twilight hour, and, seated on a bench beneath the solemn yews, in imagination live the terrible scenes of the twenty-first of January and the sixteenth of October, 1793, two days in the same year on which Death held a revelry in the streets of Paris.

Yonder, on the Place de la Concorde, at the foot of the statue of Louis XV., I behold the scaffold, surrounded by a crowd of madmen, surging like the sea in a storm. Then, amid life and drum and savage yells, I see Louis Capet arrive, descend from the car, and at the foot of the scaffold engage in a hand-to-hand struggle with three headsmen, who attempt to tie his white hands. And an instant after, his royal head held up to the view of the blood-appeased mob, I exclaim, "O God! is a maddened multitude stronger than thou?"

Alas, the tramp of steeds and the funeral march reach my ears. Regiments of soldiers are drawn up around an open grave under that willow just before me; the funeral car arrives, followed by the clamorous multitude, and the headless body of Louis Capet is thrown, like that of a dog, into the pit, and concealed from mortal view by ten feet of quicklime. The rejoicing crowd disperses, and I fall into a revelry on the complex passions of men.

From this dream I am awakened by the clamour of another multitude of madmen, and, glancing towards the Place de la Concorde, behold, with a shudder, the bleeding head of Marie Antoinette, held up by its long hair on the same scaffold. Again the funeral car ap-

proaches this spot, and the headless body of the daughter of the Cæsars is thrown into a pit beneath the same willow where, nine months before, her husband had been tossed to his rest.

The crowd retires like an angry wave, and I resume my reverie, to be awakened by a far different scene.

With royal pomp, I behold Louis XVIII. and his suite approach this spot, and bear away to the Cathedral of St. Denis the bones of Louis Capet and his wife, and, by his command, the present edifice rise above the spot where they had reposed twenty-one years.

With tearful eyes and a fevered pulse, I rise, pass through a vestibule, and up an ivy-bordered walk into the little circular chapel, fragrant with incense and roses. Before me is the altar; on my right the kneeling statue of Louis XVI., supported by an angel; on my left, the group of Marie Antoinette and her sister-in law.

Before this I seat myself. Madame Elizabeth is standing with a tall cross in her right hand supporting the kneeling queen with her left, whose beautiful face is turned upward to the cross with an expression of sorrow that melts the heart of the beholder. I look and look, and am never weary of it!

This statue is a remarkable work in conception, pose, and handling—a terrible tragedy told in marble with such consummate skill that, as I contemplate it, the whole theme is enacted before me, and I feel how wonderful is the art that vivifies stone, and makes it breathe, and speak, and act with the truthfulness of a great tragedian. The artist has selected the supreme moment when the queen is penning her last letter to her sister—that immortal "Record of the Heart," which will live as long as there is a soul to take upon itself another's woe.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I confide to you, my sister, my last thoughts. I would like to tell you all from the commencement of my trial; but it was so rapid that I had neither the time nor the strength to write. I die in the Catholic religion, the faith of my fathers—that in which I was born and brought up, and which I have always professed.

"Having no spiritual consolation to await, knowing not if there still exist a Catholic priest, I ask God to pardon all the faults I have committed during my existence, and to deign in his mercy to save my soul. I beg the pardon of all whom I know, and of you, my sister, particularly, for all the pain I may have unconsciously caused. And I forgive my enemies the great wrongs they have done me:

"I bid adieu to my aunts, my brothers and sisters, and dearer ones still. The idea of leaving them for ever, and the pain they will feel, is the greatest regret that I can carry with me to the grave. Tell them that they were in my thoughts at the last moment. Adieu! Adieu! my good and tender sister, for ever.

"MARIE ANTOINETTE.

"Four A.M., 16th October, 1793."

## THE PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND.

M. PISSOT is a French citizen, and he has been more than ten years in Switzerland. For some time he was Vicar of the Church of Notre Dame at Geneva, whence he removed to Hermance, where he officiated as temporary Curé. For the last seven years he has been Curé of Meinier, and during the whole of that time he has enjoyed the esteem and affection of the parish, as has been abundantly proved by the striking marks of sympathy and affection which he received on the Sunday preceding his arrest, and on Tuesday when the decree against him was carried into effect. After he had protested with firmness and moderation against the illegal seizure of the Church at Meinier, the Council of State immediately pronounced against him the sentence of expulsion from the territory, thus making the *French citizen* expiate the accomplishment of duty by the *priest*. As has been already mentioned, M. Pissot, on being made acquainted with this decree, at once applied to the French Ambassador for protection, and whilst awaiting his answer remained quietly at the presbytery. He was not, however, altogether without apprehension on finding that the presbytery was guarded by detectives, and he consequently passed his nights and days in a state of terrible anxiety, which the watching and admirable conduct of his parishioners, who, in their turn, watched and guarded him day and night, hardly succeeded in ameliorating. On Tuesday two of the priests attached to the Church of St. Joseph at Geneva, paid him a visit. They were just on the point of sitting down at twelve o'clock to partake of a modest repast, when the rolling of carriages and the click of bayonets was heard. It was the fatal hour. A troop of gendarmes, fully armed, a troop of officials of the secret police had arrived, accompanied by a couple of locksmiths and M. Duvillard, the Commissary of Police, who asked for M. Pissot. Opening a window, the Curé enquired what he wanted with him. "I am come to execute the decrees of the Council of State," the Curé, "Who are you?" What is your name? Where is your warrant?" M. Duvillard then gave his name and read the decree of expulsion, after which he added, "Will you come out?" The Curé, "No, I will not, and I refuse to permit you to enter my house." After having summoned M. Pissot three times, the commissary ordered the locksmiths to commence operations. The crowd which had gradually gathered, cried out, "Look at the false keys. Down with the pickers of locks!" The Curé, seeing they were about to force open his door, said, "Well, I only yield to force, and I desire the whole of my parish to listen to my protestation." Then in a firm, calm tone he read a protest, in which was contained the noblest expressions of the duty of a priest under persecution. Whilst delivering it he was frequently interrupted by exclamations of "Long live M. le Curé. Long live the Church; long live Mgr. Mermillod." The locksmiths having found it impossible to pick the locks, had by this time forced open the door. M. Duvillard then entered the Curé's room, whilst the gendarmes, with crossed bayonets, prevented the parishioners from following into the presbytery. The Curé was seated in his chair, and again declared that he would only yield to force. M. Duvillard hearing this, said,

"At least, yield to my prayers and entreaties. I am performing a painful duty, as you know." The Curé, "If even my bishop were to demand from me what was unjust, I would not yield. Injustice has no claim upon duty." Then addressing himself to M. Rollard, Brigadier of Police, who belongs to Meinier, he said, "I am grieved to see you here, M. Rollard. Is it thus you show your gratitude for all I have done for you and your family?" M. Duvillard now made a sign to two of the police, who laid hold of the Curé, dragged him brutally out of doors, and pushed him into the carriage which immediately set off at a gallop. M. Dusseclier, a young man who belongs to Meinier, with one of the Vicars of St. Joseph, jumped hastily on to the back of the carriage, in order not to leave the Curé to the tender mercies of the police; but M. Rollard, who had taken his seat on the box, struck him several times with his stick; they would not, however, give way, and at last, on the reiterated request of the Curé, the Vicar was permitted to take a seat in the carriage. M. Duvillard had received orders to take M. Pissot to the frontier, but instead of that, rendered furious by the resistance he had met with, he conducted him to the Town Hall as a criminal. Here the Curé was thrown into one of the common cells, and although it was then only two o'clock in the afternoon, and it would have been easy to examine him at once, the head of the police determined to make him pass twenty-four hours in a cell open to the wind during the whole of a cold and rainy night. One of the subalterns, touched with pity at the wretched state he was in, handed him a handkerchief to cover his head; he was shivering with cold, and in the morning he began to spit blood. Some charitable person, the evening before, had brought him some nourishment of which he stood in great need, as he had not dined. But no sooner did M. Duvillard discover what they were going to do, than he exclaimed, in an angry tone, "Nothing but bread and water until fresh orders." It was not until three o'clock the following day, that the Curé was taken out of his cell to be conducted by a body of gendarmes to the prison of St. Antoine!

Sad as is the fate of M. Pissot, we know that it makes him happy to suffer for the sake of Jesus Christ, and he is ready to shed his blood in defence of his faith.—Liverpool 'Catholic Times.'

## THE DIAMOND DRILL.

ONE of the most remarkable mechanical processes, recently introduced, is the diamond drill for boring—in principle quite distinct from any other system of boring rock, and works by rotation without striking a blow. Its action, in fact, is rather that of abrading than cutting, and its effect is produced by the sheer difference in hardness between the diamond and the rock it is operating upon, whatever sort the latter may be. So great, in fact, is the difference, that there is really no comparison between the hardness of the diamond and that of ordinary rock; and if a diamond were to be kept rotating against a sandstone it would cut a hole say a mile deep, before becoming seriously worn. The diamonds employed for this purpose are not, however, valuable gems, but carbonate, a substance that till lately had no commercial value, and was first introduced for the purpose of cutting other diamonds. It comes from Brazil in considerable quantities, and its appearance is much like that of a piece of coal, or dull jet, and, though just the reverse in this respect to the diamond gem, the two are chemically identical in composition. One is presumed to be perfectly, and the other imperfectly crystallized—it being this very imperfect crystallization, probably, that gives to carbonate its peculiar value for this purpose. The operation, in this system of rock drilling, is quite simple. The stones are set in a ring made of steel; they are fastened in by making holes as nearly as possible the size of the stones to be set, and then burying them, leaving projecting only the amount necessary to allow the water and debris of the cutting to pass; the metal is then drawn around the stone, so as to close it on every side, and give as large a bearing surface as possible to resist the tendency to be forced out.

## CRIME IN ITALY UNDER EMANUEL'S RULE.

MURDERS are sadly on the increase in Italy: the number of these crimes against life may be said to increase every day; and this is doubtless owing chiefly to the want of religious instruction and of the discipline which alone can moderate the fierce passions of this naturally excitable race. When a deed of violence happened in the former times it used to be said that evil government was the cause of everything bad. Even English Protestant papers must allow that now everything is worse, so that the new-fashioned Government is more culpable (we say less effective) than the old. They comment on a fearful tragedy perpetrated lately in Florence, in which a man killed his young wife, who would shortly become a mother, and an infant she held in her arms. It was all done in a fit of jealous passion to which he could not have given way if he had been in the habit of frequenting his religious duties. He hid himself in a well to escape the indignation of his neighbors, who would have torn him in pieces if they could have laid hold of him then; for when he yielded himself to the police for protection, the officers of justice had to be reinforced and used the flat of their swords to drive away the mob from their prisoner. By the time the wretch is brought to his trial these same men will have cooled down, and could a jury of them sit upon him, would find some excuse for him, so that the probability is that, like almost all other murderers under the new state of things, he will get off with a short imprisonment. In Rome itself things are even worse than in other parts of Italy, and everywhere they are bad enough. So frequently are violent robberies, assassinations, murders, and murderous assaults chronicled, that the printers of the daily papers might keep a paragraph of type ready set up, and merely change the names as occasions and circumstances required.—'N. Y. Tablet.'



## GENERAL NEWS.

The man who can rise early, after attending a review, and spend a day shooting, killing thirty pheasants, one buck and a rabbit, and not be tired, as he alleged himself, would certainly not be overcome by the fatigue of a journey from Milan to Rome. The Emperor of Prussia did all this, and more. On the evening of the day of the hunt at Monza, he returned to Milan, and went to the opera. He would face legions of Frenchmen, would the old Emperor, but he would not go to Rome, where there was another Old Man, older still, and weaker than himself, one who never speaks of war save to condemn it, and whose name is synonymous with the tranquillizing greeting of the meekest of men to His apostles, "*Pax vobis*." Perhaps he felt a transient touch of remorse for all that he has done, and continues to do, towards saddening the heart of the venerable routiff—Catholic Standard.

The Zunia villages of New Mexico—the ancient Cibola of the Spanish chroniclers—still preserve some traces of the Aztec civilization which prevailed before the era of European settlement. These people made abodes and built houses, and cultivated the soil, and domesticated animals, and manufactured cloth, and made vessels of clay, and in some of the advanced arts of civilized life excelled, hundreds of years before the voyage of Columbus. Fabrics are now made as they were made years ago, and the skill of men, with all the boasted appliances of machinery, has never been able to produce textures equal to the Zunian blankets. Major Grimes, of the United States army, now stationed in St. Louis, served for a considerable time in New Mexico, and while there collected many specimens of the handiwork of the strange people who still dwell in the renowned Cibola, the modern Zunia. A Tonaba waterpot, beautifully decorated, brought by him from the Zunia villages, may be seen at the mining exchange on Fourth-street in St. Louis. The work shows the manufacturer to have been both skilled and artistic.—St. Louis Republican.

Seventy-two years ago Tom Moore made a trip down the St. Lawrence. There were no steamships in those days, and it took him nearly a week, in his small sail and row boat, to traverse a distance that is now accomplished in twelve hours. The old-time journey was a tedious one. "But the magnificent scenery of the St. Lawrence," says Moore, "repays all such difficulties." Of course, Moore shot the rapids. But this feat he ventured to perform in broad daylight, not in the shadows of evening, as the allusion in his "Canadian Boat Song" suggests.

Whilst the canton of Berne is robbing the Catholics of their churches and ecclesiastical property, driving the Catholic clergy from the country, and even making the celebration of Catholic worship illegal the pre-eminently Catholic canton of Fribourg, gives full freedom to the few Protestants that inhabit it to erect a place of worship of their own in the very town of Fribourg itself.

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture on Thursday evening, Nov. 11, at the Academy of Music on the "American Indian." He said among other things, that—"Though you cannot get our people to listen to the argument that the Indian is a rude, brutal savage, with no element of grand humanity about him, yet the treatment this nation has given the Indian is the most lamentable chapter of American history, and except the African, the blackest. Bloodthirsty, rude and revengeful as they may be said to be, they could turn to the white men of to-day and say, 'We've but copied your example.' During the past hundred years \$1,000,000,000 have been expended by this government in dealing with the Indian, and she is no nearer the end of the riddle than ever. On the Canadian side there has been no rebellion to speak of, no massacre, and the expenses for the same period would be covered by \$100,000, certainly by \$500,000; and yet we stand and laugh at such conservative fossilism. Their treatment of the Indian is a bright chapter in history, but ours is covered with darkness."

The Dutch Jansenists keep up most faithfully a curious usage. Whenever a "bishop" is chosen, to play his part in maintaining the existence of the schism, the fact of the election is formally notified to the Pope, and after his consecration the new bishop addresses a letter to His Holiness. The Supreme Pastor has, of course, no choice with respect to those occurrences. He is obliged by his duty as Vicar of the Universal Church to repudiate them and denounce the actors. Still, the drama is played on, as it has been now for over 140 years.

It is stated, on the authority of a San Francisco paper, that common wine, in the wine-growing regions of California, is cheaper than milk, and more freely used. In some places the wine is thirty cents a gallon, and milk fifty. One large wine raiser offered his lot (between 4000 and 5000 gallons) at twenty-five cents per gallon, if anyone would take it. In the best grape-growing region of the State, grapes to be used in making wine sell at the mill, in loads, for one and a quarter cents per pound.

A French chemist, struck by the unpleasantness attendant on nocturnal explorations, has invented a method of rendering the numbers of houses and names of shops as easily visible by night as by day. It consists in rubbing the figures and letters with a certain phosphoric paste, which, though not discernible in the daylight, will in the dark shine with perfect distinctness. The application would only require renewing about once a month, and involves a very trifling expense.

The census of India shows that out of the total population of nearly 239,000,000, not quite 900,000 are Christians. Of these 250,000 are Europeans, so that the native Christians of all denominations in British territory number about 650,000. This does not, however, include the Christians of the native States. Most of the Christians are in the Madras presidency, where they number 534,000. Of these no less than 416,000 are Catholics. In Bombay there are 126,000 Christians, of whom nearly 83,000 are Catholics, so that it would appear that the majority of Christians of India are the fruit of the zeal of the Catholic missionaries.

An American paper, the 'Round Table,' states that the coasts of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, New Jersey, and a portion of the eastern Atlantic shore are gradually uprising, while those of the

Bay of Fundy and Greenland are slowly sinking. It is said that if this should continue for ten centuries the map of the American continent would in 2900 present an entirely different appearance. The Hudson's Bay and Jersey shore would become fruitful valleys with countless inland seas. Where now the banks of Newfoundland lie there would then be peninsulas connected with the mainland, as the banks of St. George are at present. The passage from Ireland to America would then take but four days.

It is stated that no ballet-dancer of the Queen's Theatre is allowed to dance in garments that have not been saturated with a solution of tungstate of soda. This mineral is now extensively used in the laundries of London. It prevents the fabrics with which it is incorporated from blazing, and does not impair the colours or appearance.

The 'Oakland Transcript' says the production of California marble is becoming one of the most important branches of our State industry, and the development of the quarries of Tuolumne and Suisun is rapidly augmenting. From the former county marble is procured which successfully rivals that of Italy. One firm in San Francisco has received during the past year, over 1000 tons from the quarries of that country alone, besides a large quantity of beautifully colored and variegated marble from Suisun. The production of the California quarries has already affected the market for the imported article, and bid fair to supplant it entirely in time. The yield next year will be greater than that of this, for the supply is inexhaustible, and orders for monuments, tombstones, etc., of native marble are now larger than can be readily filled.

A German-born citizen of St. Louis recently wrote to the Bishop of Little Rock, Dr. Fitzgerald, asking him what sort of a State Arkansas was. The prelate writes back:—"Our winters are very mild. I have seen but little frost or snow since I came here nine years ago. A man can work in the open fields nearly the whole year through, and cattle need no housing in winter. Our summer is longer than that of Ohio, but I think not hotter. Except the ailments found in all new countries—fever and ague and the like—this State is, I believe, healthy. Land can be got from nothing up to 50 cents per acre, according to location, quality, improvements, etc. Cotton is our chief staple, but we also raise wheat, corn, oats, rye, the grasses—especially millet—apples, pears, peaches, grapes, Irish and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, etc. There were grasshoppers in Kansas last year; none in Arkansas."

During the sitting of the Vatican Council, the special correspondent of a well-known Conservative London journal returned to England, and is said to have observed to his friends, who naturally inferred that he had resigned his post, that nothing was farther from the truth. "I am quite as able," he said, "to write my letters on the Council in my club as in Rome." We have no doubt the fact was so, but the confession is worth recording.

A party of prominent Prussians are prospecting around Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of locating a large colony of their countrymen in that neighbourhood.

The Bishop of Manchester, in a sermon he preached at Eccles on Sunday on the tendencies of the day, drew a very gloomy picture of our present condition. Among several serious symptoms which the Bishop observes may be mentioned the following: 1st. The public mind is distempered. It craves every morning for something new in its newspaper, and the more startling, more shocking and revolting this something is, the better the public mind seems to be satisfied. 2nd. As in the United States of America, our best citizens are withdrawing from public life to a great extent. Municipal offices and even higher offices of public trust are handed over sometimes to the most reckless, sometimes to the most wealthy, very rarely to those who have the most public spirit, and who can be trusted to devote their energies most entirely to the public service. 3rd. The tone of political parties seems to the Bishop to be sensibly lower, to have become more partisan and less patriotic. 4th. Religion has degenerated largely into controversy. The thing, moreover, which "startles" the Bishop and "saddens him sometimes and makes his heart sink within him," is that people are not particularly anxious about reorganizing our institutions. "This can hardly with fairness be said as regards the civil service, which is reorganized generally every year, and whose reorganization is the favorite amusement of every successive Government."—Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 9.

## SAMUEL LOVER AND HIS "RORY O'MORE."

LOVER told an anecdote, which is not only curious but true. "In Dublin," he said, some years before I had written the song of 'Rory O'More,' but was unable to sell it to any music-publisher there. Madame Vestris visited Dublin on a starring expedition, and wished for a new song to introduce into one of her old characters. Someone mentioned 'Rory O'More,' which I often sung in private, and she sent for me, was charmed with the song, and determined to sing it on the stage. I gave my free permission. She sang it, made a hit with it, and had to repeat it three times a night when she played in Dublin. She introduced it on the stage in London, where it took the public ear at once. I disposed of my copyright at a liberal price, and the sale was very great. One night after I had been settled—O, what a settlement!—in London, my spirits and funds were very low; I went out to take a walk, and at the corner of the street found a ballad-singer rattling away with 'Rory O'More,' and picking up the coppers as he went along. Five minutes after that I heard 'Rory O'More' ground upon a hand-organ to a large crowd. Two or three times more that night I heard the song played or sung, and when I returned to my lodgings there was another singer, with a crowd round him, and my youngest daughter leaning half-way out of the window, calling out, 'That's my papa's.' I got hope that night of making money by my pen and piano, and at breakfast next morning had a note from Duff and Hodgson, begging me to call on them with any songs I might wish to sell them.

**1834** PORT, FORTY YEARS OLD.  
Per Dozen ... .. 110s.  
**COLONIAL WINES**, from 30s.  
" of unusual quality, from the Grange } 35s.  
Vineyards, S.A. ... ..  
TEAS, in Large and Varied Stock.  
**H O G G & H U T T O N**,  
PRINCES STREET.

**C E D A R ! C E D A R ! ! C E D A R ! !**

**F I N D L A Y A N D C O .**  
Beg to intimate that they have now landing, direct from Brisbane, Queensland, ex brig Pakeha, 109,000 super. feet of picked CEDAR LOGS of a very superior quality, 8 feet to 20 feet girth, and are prepared to supply the trade with the same at the following prices:—

lin. and upward, 6d per foot  
3in. " 5d "  
lin. " 4d "

To Cabinetmakers and Others.—We would call special attention to the fact that all our timbers for cabinet work are sawn by the latest improved vertical saw-frames, capable of cutting boards any thickness, and up to 60in. wide.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

NOTE.—Our revised Trade List of Manufactured Goods is now ready and will be forwarded to Builders and Contractors on application.

**OTAGO STEAM SAW MILLS**,  
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets, Dunedin.

**WANTED**, a GOOD CATHOLIC 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 for the Catholic School, Cromwell. Apply to Rev. Father Kehoe.

**A** CERTIFICATED CATHOLIC TEACHER desires employment. Address "Schoolmaster," TABLET Office, Dunedin.

[CIRCULAR.]

NEW ZEALAND TABLET OFFICE,

DUNEDIN, JANUARY 28TH, 1876.

**W**HEREAS it is customary with the non-Catholic Press to misrepresent all matters connected with the Catholic Church—some more violently, some under the cloak of toleration; but not for that the less injuriously—it is necessary for the upholding of the Faith, and that it may be represented in its true light, that Catholic newspapers should be published.

The object of the *New Zealand Tablet* is not to enter into stormy controversies with opponents, nor to interfere with the members of the various Protestant communities in the management of their own affairs, but to give a true version of those matters in which the actions and the doctrines of Catholics and of the Church are falsely set forth; to provide Catholics with reading which shall advance them in the knowledge of their religion and apprise them of transactions in all parts of the world, in which, as Catholics, they have an interest; to warn them against certain dangers which beset them, and particularly against those arising from any participation in the work of Secret Societies—which are the more insidious that they include in the number of their members many excellent persons, who are totally ignorant of the deep designs, in accomplishing which they aid by the support given by their names and position; but which, were their eyes opened to the real nature of these associations, they would be the first to draw back from with horror.

It is, moreover, the office of the *Tablet* to remove that veil of prejudice through which the Irish nation is regarded; to exhibit it, not, indeed, as perfect, but as possessing only those faults which ages of misgovernment could not fail to impress it with; to hold up to admiration its patience under long oppression; its steadfastness against all temptations to renounce its faith; its thirst after education; its longing for political regeneration, and that by wise legislation it may be enabled to hold up its head, so that Ireland may be described with truth in the poet's words—

Great, glorious, and free—  
First flower of the earth,  
And first gem of the sea.

The object, then, of the *New Zealand Tablet* being simply justice, it has every right to appeal for support to all who love that great virtue; and we now call upon those who do so to aid us in the cause which we have adopted, and with which every right-minded man, untrammelled by prejudice and free from bigotry, must sympathise.

The terms of Subscription are—Yearly, £1 5s.; Half-yearly, 12s. 6d.—paid in advance. All those who wish to engage in the good work we have undertaken, can materially do so by sending in their names to be placed upon our subscription list.

For the *Tablet* Company,

JOHN F. PERRIN,  
Secretary.

**T**HE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending Feb. 10, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Howrie and Higgins, Napier	...	1	5 0
Mr. Coffey, Port Chalmers, to April 17, 1876	...	0	12 0
" Burke, Port Chalmers, to April 17, 1876	...	1	5 0
" John Flannigan, Invercargill, to May 8, 1876	...	0	12 6
" M. Sullivan, Hutt, to Nov. 29, 1875	...	0	17 6
" Severs, Wellington, to Oct. 10, 1875	...	0	12 0
Mrs Cosgrove, Wellington, to Oct. 24, 1875	...	0	12 6
Mr. J. Guthrie, Addison's Flat, to Feb. 8, 1876	...	1	17 6
Captain Dumen, Auckland, to June 26, 1876	...	1	5 0
Mr. Henry, Tara, to Nov. 7, 1875	...	1	0 0
" Bellet, Forbury, to Nov 29, 1875	...	0	18 0

#### NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**A SUBSCRIBER.**—An attempt to act as you describe would be a breach of the Divine law.

## New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

#### AT IT AGAIN.

OUR contemporary the 'Evening Star' has resumed its old tone and its old tactics. How true it is, that there is nothing new under the sun, and that history often repeats itself. Our contemporary is seldom so much at home, so much at its ease, and so conscious of its vast superiority, as when censuring clergymen in general. In its issue of Tuesday, the 'Star' tells the public that—"Last Sunday, in Dunedin, at least two sermons were delivered, having for their leading object, placing the education of children in public schools under the control and supervision of the clergy; in other words, advocating denominational education." Until we read the leader from which this sentence has been extracted, we were not aware of this fact. But we are heartily glad that there are two churches besides St. Joseph's in Dunedin, in which sermons have been delivered advocating this important principle. It is a subject of sincere congratulation that it is so, and we hope such advocacy will be steadily maintained until the denominational principle is embodied in an Act of Parliament.

The 'Evening Star,' however, is not at all pleased, quite the contrary, and the writer of the leader, of which there is now question, seems to regret very deeply that he had not an opportunity of replying on the spot to these two sermons, and quoting texts of Scripture, which he imagines he could do, in favor of secular education. The devil can quote Scripture, and it is well known he did so, even in the presence of our Divine Saviour himself, and with the view of making the Lord of all to bow down and adore him, wicked fiend that he is. There can be no doubt that the advocates of secular education can imitate this example admirably, but it is not quite so certain, that even the 'Star' man could quote texts of Scripture to the point in opposition to the preachers to whom he alludes. This writer says:—"A man cannot stand up in a church and tell the officiating minister that his logic is bad, that his quotations are misplaced, that texts are overlooked which collated with those referred to, lead to a directly opposite conclusion from that which he arrives at." Again the 'Star' says:—"On the question of public education, especially are they (the ministers) to be mistrusted. This is evident when two churches, opposed to each other in the doctrines held, claim each to have the control of children. Each bases its claim on the same authority of Scripture, and each in dealing with the question, leaves out precisely those passages which modify and explain the limits of the others." Well, as to the evidence, notwithstanding the high logical authority of the 'Star,' we fail to see it; and as to these modifying texts of Scripture, it is a pity, the 'Star'

leader writer, as he could not stand up in church to wrangle with the parson, shrunk also from giving a few of them in this dashing article, if it were only to show the secular public what miserable biblical scholars these poor ministers are. It was very considerate of the 'Star' to spare the parsons from this great humiliation—a kindness, this, which they will, no doubt, estimate at its proper value. Perhaps, however, this notice would have the effect of drawing out the meek and reticent 'Star' man, and of inducing him to favor the world with a few of these hidden texts. He need not fear to show up the dishonesty of the ministers; in fact, to do so would result in a public benefit. Why should they be permitted to conceal or ignore texts of Scripture which prove the truth and sanctity of this new religion of secularists, which teaches that there are things, especially in relation to education, which men may do, without any reference whatever to God, or man's eternal destiny? We are very curious to know what are these texts; and in what inspired books they are to be found, which repeal what has been always, up to this singularly enlightened age, considered a fundamental principle not only of Christianity, but of all religion.

We shall be very thankful if the 'Star' will condescend to enlighten our profound ignorance on this point. But as we shall be thankful should this favor be conferred upon us, so we are grateful for one or two sentences towards the end of this leader of our contemporary. Before, however, we place these in our columns, it appears useful to direct attention to some previous passages. Here is a gem in its way—"The term 'godless' applied to the school or to the Press, when either or both are engaged in teaching truth is simply misapplied, and far more pertinently indicates the character of teaching, in which bigotry leads to sophistry and superstition." There is a sentence. It is a beauty is it not, and is it not logical, too? No begging of the question here! Of course not; such an illogical proceeding could find no place in a leader of our contemporary; and then there is such telling language, such, for example, as "bigotry, leading to sophistry and superstition." Won't the *profunum vulgus* stare and become convinced, for all time to come, that men, who teach, in accordance with reason and revelation, that what all men do should be subordinated to their duty to their Creator, are, on that account, sophists and superstitious. The 'Star,' well knowing the value of certain sounds, is wise in its generation.

The 'Star' says—"If secular education meant the suppression of religious education, there would be reason in what is said; but instead of that it proposes to help it by training the minds of children to understand and think." This is an extraordinary sentence; it is self-contradictory; its terms are mutually repugnant. How can that which excludes a thing help that thing by the exclusion of it? and how can a system of education, which will not tolerate even the name of God and religion, help to the right understanding of either? If children are not taught in the schoolroom to respect God and religion; if their minds and hearts are not religiously trained at the same time that they are taught secular matters, it is with extreme difficulty they can ever after bend their minds to the serious consideration of religious subjects, or submit their wills to their influence. The wise man says, "Bring up a child in the way he should go, and he will not depart from it in his old age." But it is said, let the minister and parents look to this. It is folly to argue in this way. Taking society as it is, and men generally as they are, experience tells us emphatically that, notwithstanding many good parents, and many indefatigable clergymen, a nation educated in godless schools, will be a godless nation, and consequently immoral and turbulent.

Lastly, the 'Star' says:—"All that is objected to is teaching one man's religion by the help of another man's money, which, twist and wriggle it as one may, called by its right name is religious swindling." Not at all; this is not what is objected to. On the contrary, this is precisely what Secularists advocate and practise. But what is objected to is, Catholics teaching their own children in their own way by the aid of their own money. Catholics do not want or ask a shilling of any man's money, they only demand their own, and this Secularists refuse to give them, and insist on appropriating Catholic money to the godless education of their own children in godless schools; and this is what must be justly designated in the elegant language of our contemporary as the "religious swindling" of the Secularists. For these are a religious sect, let them disclaim the name ever so much. Secularism and opposition to Catholicity is their religion, and their leading practical principle is that all, even those most

opposed to them, must pay taxes for their exclusive use and benefit. If this is not religious swindling what is? We thank the 'Star' for these words. In the future we shall probably use them often, as headings for leaders. Religious swindling! Never have we met with words which more appropriately characterized the Secularist sectaries. These are, indeed, religious swindlers.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SAINT Patrick's Branch 187, H.A.C.B. Society, Lawrence, held their usual fortnightly meeting on the 31st ult. The President, Bro. M. Whelan, in the chair; all of the officers were in attendance and also a large number of members. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Medical officer's certificate was received from candidate, Mr. Charles Roughan, who was duly initiated a member of the society. Correspondence was read and received from Naseby and St. Joseph's Branch, and a circular from the Executive Directory. The following account was passed for payment to John Cantwell, freight and duty on goods, £3 5s 6d.—On the motion of Bro. Nash, seconded by Bro. Spillane, the secretary was instructed to provide a Past-President collar. On the motion of Bro. Nash, seconded by Bro. Harris, the secretary was instructed to communicate with the absent members requesting their promised instalments towards the purchase of their sashes. On the motion of Bro. Lawler, seconded by Bro. Young, it was resolved that every member of St. Patrick's Branch, Lawrence, should receive Holy Communion on St. Patrick's Day. On the motion of Bro. Lawler, seconded by Bro. Ryan, the President and Vice-President were requested to wait on the Rev. Father Larkin requesting the Rev. Father to obtain the assistance of another priest for that time. The following sum having been received £4, the meeting closed in due form.

CARLYLE says that every man who has what he calls "the seeing-eye" must be a poet; but that it by no means necessarily follows that he will express himself as such in writing; this, says he, "will depend on accidents; who knows on what extremely trivial accidents, perhaps on his having had a singing-master, on his being taught to sing in his boyhood!" It is much to be desired that all who have the marvellous faculty of poesy should use it for the benefit of their fellows, and a great pity would it be if any one possessing "the seeing eye" should fail to endow others with its benefits, for want of the happy accident which would determine its being exerted in their behalf. Here, then, is an additional inducement, if such be needed, to lead to the study of music; a delightful art for the acquirement of which ample provision is at hand in Dunedin, and which finds in Herr Schott, R.A.M., an able interpreter and admirable instructor.

MR. WEST has favoured us with the Christmas number of the "Colonial Musical Cabinet." The selection embraces some pretty dancing music, a song and a *Morceau de Salon*, which are charming in effect, and easy of execution.

On Friday evening last, Miss Marion Willis took a benefit at the Queen's Theatre. The play chosen for the occasion was Faust and Marguerite, a very feeble adaptation of Goethe's great masterpiece to the English stage. Miss Clara Stephenson acted the part of Faust and Miss Marion Willis that of Marguerite, with Mr. Musgrave as Siebel, and Mr. Keogh as Mephistopheles. The piece was very nicely put upon the stage, which is about the best thing that can be said of it, for in itself it was a most indifferent production. There were only two scenes in which there was the slightest scope for the performers to show their powers—that in which Faust suffered his transformation, and the opening of the jewel casket by Marguerite. But even had the play been of considerable merit, the part of Mephistopheles would have been sufficient alone to condemn it. Nothing can be weaker than the flat jests in which it abounded, and which, by touching upon matters of a nature most unfit to be thus lightly alluded to, became in addition to their stupidity highly offensive. On Monday evening Macbeth was produced, with Mr. Bates as the evil Thane, and Miss Stephenson as Lady Macbeth, in which difficult part she made a most favorable impression. Hamlet was given on Wednesday; and this evening it is announced that Miss Clara Stephenson will take her benefit. She is a lady who deserves well of the Dunedin public, and it is much to be hoped that they will mark their sense of her merits by giving her the support of their presence in the house.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the H.A.C.B.S., Dunedin Branch, No 73, was held in the schoolroom on Monday evening last. The President, Bro. J. Brennan, occupied the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, the Sick Visitor, Bro. Fagan, reported one member on the sick fund. The Secretary read letters from the Corresponding Secretary, Melbourne, Mr. John Maher, Invercargill, and the under-Secretary for Friendly Societies, Wellington. The Letters were received. Candidate for membership, Mr. W. H. Hamilton, proposed by Bro. E. Carroll and seconded by Bro. J. Leary. Mr. C. O'Driscoll, from the Hokitika Branch, attended the meeting, and presented a clearance from his late Branch which will be formally received on next meeting night. Bro. R. Carroll, according to notice given at the last meeting, moved—"That the resolution standing in the minute book *in re* Constitution of the Hibernian Band be rescinded." The resolution was seconded by Bro. J. Leary. Bro. E. Carroll wished to know if the meaning of the resolution was to break up the band? Answered in the affirmative. The resolution was put and carried unanimously. A resolution was then proposed the object of which was to form a public band to be under the control of a committee of the Branch. A long discussion ensued, the majority of the members speaking against the resolution, ultimately it was withdrawn. Bro. Cantwell was appointed to audit the books and accounts of the band Committee, Bro. Connellan having sub-

mitted the balance sheet. The Secretary to the late *fete* Committee made a progress report and promised the balance sheet by next meeting. Cash received, £24 13s. 6d. The meeting as usual closed with prayer.

The ship *Corona*, which arrived last week at Port Chalmers, appears to have had more than the usual amount of serious illness on board; a case of typhus proved fatal on the voyage, and a woman, named Mrs. Halloran, died on Monday evening last at Quarantine Island. The cause of her death was puerperal fever, from which she was suffering on the arrival of the vessel.

The line of railway between Christchurch and Timaru was opened on Friday last. The length of the line is 105 miles.

The soundings made in connection with the laying of the cable show the greatest depth between Sydney and New Zealand to be 2000 fathoms, which approximates to that of the Atlantic between America and Great Britain.

The scarlet fever epidemic continues to spread. It appears to be, however, generally of a mild type. This may in part be owing to the strenuous exertions that are being made to overcome it, for which the members of the Sanitary Commission, and more especially Dr. Gillies, the Health Officer, are deserving of the warmest commendation. A stupid report was somehow originated that the disease had gained ground in the neighbourhood of the hospital, in which there was not the slightest shadow of truth. The place chosen for this building is a most suitable one and it is quite impossible that infection should be wafted from it.

Our Hyde correspondent writes as follows:—"At the deep sinking beyond Fullerton's, and five miles from Hyde, two parties of six men each are driving might and main. The pioneer party, if I may say so, is known by the name of the "Star of Otago Mining Company." It is registered, and has for its legal manager, Mr. John Lavery, a gentleman well and favourably known in the locality for many years. This Company is tunnelling now, having previously sunk a shaft 150 feet deep, getting an ounce and a half of gold off the bottom; wash more than four feet thick, with gold of finely granulated character disseminated through it. The shaft is slabbed from top to bottom, and is a creditable workmanlike job; little or no water met with in sinking. The tunnel is more than 160 feet, driven through hard quartzose schist, and has a tramway for working trucks along its course. The rock is now getting softer, an indication of near approach to the desiderated deep ground. The men are practical Australian, Westland, and Otago miners. Their work amply testifies to their energy and skill. The work is conducted in eight hour shifts, night and day, under the working management of Mr. Mitchell. The Company has a special claim of twelve acres. They are most sanguine of being amply recouped for all labour expended and expense incurred. Another Company is started in the same locality—an adjoining claim. They sunk a shaft 40 feet deep, but being beaten by water, and the falling in of the shaft had to desist till slabs were procured. Timber has now arrived, and all are at work again. The party, consists of five or six men, and as they intend to put in a tunnel some 800 or 1000 feet long, they too have applied for a special grant of twelve acres. The tunnel is expected to be of the rocky nature of their neighbours', only of greater length. I write this account from personal observation of the ground in question, and have had myself a good many years' labor gold hunting, with chequered fortunes, in many lands. A favorable opinion of the richness of the ground taken up by these two companies, and strongly held, in bygone times, may be gathered from the fact that about £15,000 was laid out by the Shag River Race Company in an attempt to bring water to this locality, but which was a failure, owing to various causes, mismanagement amongst others. The West Coast rush setting in about that time, also, divested mining attention into other channels, and the ground has remained in abeyance till now. Should success, as I think it will, attend the operations of these companies, the district will be materially advanced in a variety of ways."

### THE KINGDOM OF WADAI.

THE African traveller, Dr. Nachtigal, gave an interesting account of his experiences in the kingdom of Wadai, at a meeting of the Geographical Society. He said that communication is now kept up with the interior of Wadai by merchants from the Nile, and that the whole of the country will probably be accessible to foreign travellers within the next few years. Herr Vogel, who visited Wadai, and was killed by the natives there, has left a map of the country which is not accurate. The greater part of Wadai lies within the thirteenth parallel of east longitude, and the twenty-first and twenty-second of north latitude; but the King's rule extends far beyond the limits of his own country, comprising the numerous desert tribes up to the land of the Niam-Niams. The area of his territory is about 3000 square miles. On the assumption that the country is as thickly populated as Western Soudan, the population would be about 3,000,000, but Dr. Nachtigal thinks it is not really more than 2,500,000. The ground rises from west to east, and attains an elevation of from 1000 to 1500 feet above the sea-level. Numerous small streams flow from the eastern heights and fall into the two principal rivers of Wadai, the Kafa and Pepaka. The country is divided into seven provinces: the North District, the South District, the East District, the West District, the Mountain District, the River District, and the Meadow District. The religion of the people is Mohammedan, and their customs resemble those of the most uncivilised Mohammedan countries. The King is looked upon as a sort of divinity; his mother must be of the dominant race, he must be without any physical or mental defects, always eat alone, and never drink beer. His word is sacred, and he must never break it, even if the most disastrous consequences were to ensue from his not doing so. The King's drinking-vessels, and the wells from which they are filled, are covered with cloth, to protect the water against the influence of

the evil eye, and the women and girls who take the water to the King's palace are always accompanied by a guard. The royal insignia are a crown, a sun umbrella of ostrich feathers, and the family Koran. The King's harem consists of about five hundred women, and when the King dies his daughters are married at the expense of his successor, his sons, except the heir to the throne, being blinded with hot irons. The highest dignitaries of the state, when they are summoned to appear before the King, always approach him on all-fours, with their eyes cast on the ground. The administration of the country is entirely in the hands of the officials, who are taken mostly from certain privileged families. A separate class, which is generally looked down upon, though for what reason does not appear, is formed by the smiths. To call a man a smith in Wadai is an insult which can only be atoned for by blood. They have a sort of king, who has to shave the real King's head once a week. This "king of the smiths" is also the surgeon of the harem, and performs the operation of blinding the King's relatives on his accession. One of the most profitable of the appointments in the civil service is that of "searcher." The duty of this official is to look for beer-drinkers. He has a number of spies under his orders, who go into each house to seek the forbidden liquor, and every man on whose premises it is found is liable to have his whole property confiscated, and his wife's head shaved. Generally, however, the "searcher" is satisfied by the payment of a heavy fine. The taxation of the country is very heavy; of every ten fish that are caught eight have to be given to the King; he also gets as taxes every three years about 200 cwt. of ivory, 4000 slaves, 5000 camels, and 10,000 cattle. All the horses born in the country which are not required for breeding belong to the King, besides which he receives large contributions of skins, mats, honey, rice, ostrich and guinea-fowl eggs, water-jars, butter, and salt. The judge in all criminal cases affecting the royal family and the higher officials is the King himself. Murderers are usually given up to the families of their victims, who may either accept compensation (usually consisting of one hundred camels and one hundred horses) or take the murderer's life. Theft is punished the first and second times with a fine, and the third with death. The sentence in such cases is executed by the King's musicians. The penalty of death by shooting is inflicted on the higher officials only; other malefactors are either strangled or impaled. The army consists of 40,000 infantry and 5000 to 6000 cavalry. A third of the latter wear armour, and although there are four thousand muskets in store, only one thousand of the troops know how to use them. In time of war the army is divided into three detachments, with the king in the middle. The battle is fought by the two wings, and when it ends unsuccessfully, the King sits down on a carpet and calmly awaits his fate.

### NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.

FOR mere beauty of scenery the Navigator Islands are probably equal if not superior to any in the Pacific. The scenery of the Sandwich Islands, although grand, is somewhat cheerless; the Friendly Islands are superlatively fertile, but too tame and low lying to be thoroughly picturesque; the Feejees are in many places sterile and forbidding; while Ceylon, perhaps the most fertile island in the world, is so only in the interior. Alone of all the ocean groups the Navigators do not disappoint when first seen, nor belie when better known the expectations they have raised. The best view of the group generally is obtained only from the sea, and thus alone can the full beauty and grandeur of the scenery be realised. Seen from the deck of a vessel a few miles off the land, there are not many tropical islands that present a more beautiful or picturesque appearance than Upolu. Though not so high as Savaii by 1000 feet, it nevertheless shows a bold and majestic front. Perhaps, indeed, the weather-beaten rocks that form the mountain summits are if anything too stern and gloomy for a purely tropical landscape. They are, however, not often visible, but are generally shrouded by fleecy masses of vapour, or wrapped in mist or storm-clouds. Immediately below this stony region vegetation commences. At first the trees are small and stunted, and the undergrowth thin. But with every foot of descent the vegetation changes rapidly in character, until within an incredibly short space of time the forest becomes thoroughly and completely tropical. Trees of a hundred different species now struggle with each other for sunlight and air. The soil is a rich loam, composed of decaying vegetable forms. Overhead the trees meet, forming a leafy canopy through which the vertical rays of the sun strive in vain to pierce. Beneath this the traveller walks in dim, uncertain twilight. Around him all is hot, moist, and decaying. The air is sickly and oppressive, the grass rank and matted, while from trunk and bough hang long snake-like creepers and supple vines, that trail along the ground, and at every step trip up the unwary. On the trunks and branches of the trees are clusters of rare ferns and orchids that would be the glory of an American hot-house; but here they stand in need of no protecting roof. They grow luxuriantly on the moss-covered bark and dead wood, and rock little of sunlight or fresh breezes. Among these forest-trees are many on which the natives depend for life. There is the ivi (whose bitter nuts are eaten in times of scarcity); the orange, the lili, and the bread-fruit. Then there is the stately cotton-tree, the sombre dilo, and the cocoa-nut palm with its leafy crown, at once the glory and wealth of the South-sea Islands. The ground in many places is covered with flowers as if with a carpet, while in others it is grown over with a dense and impenetrable mass of shrubs and flowering plants. Here is the home of the wild indigo and yam, the nutmeg and arrowroot, the hibiscus and the oleander, the sweet potato, the banana, and, lastly, of that shrub from which the natives extract the strange drink they call kava.—'Overland Monthly.'



## IS IT FAIR?

THE 'Catholic Review' has a letter from London on the discussions there in reference to the American school question. The writer quotes a letter written to the 'Scotsman,' which is interesting. It is as follows:—

"LONDON, October 4, 1875.

"Sir,—Will you permit me to make two remarks upon your leading article of to-day on President Grant's recent speech? It is not accurate to say that the Roman Catholics of America are 'substantially Irish.' There are sixty-six Archbishops and Bishops—of these thirty-eight are neither Irishmen nor of Irish descent, but are either Americans of English descent, or French, or German. There are five mitred Abbots, and of these only one is an Irishman; and a very large proportion (considerably more than one-half) of the priests are Americans, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians and Poles. As for the laity, the Catholic populations of Louisiana, Texas, California, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, are less than one-half Irish; and taking the whole country through, it is probable that the Irish Catholics do not exceed one-half, or, at the most, five-eighths of the whole number. Nor is it accurate to say that if the Catholics got back for their own use only what they pay in the shape of school-tax, they would "get but little"—for their wealth in many quarters is very large, and I could of my own knowledge give you a list of individual Catholics, in San Francisco, New York, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities, who are among the very largest taxpayers of the country.

"My other remark must take the shape of a question. Is it fair to compel one class to pay the State for the establishment and maintenance of machinery for doing work which they are anxious to do for themselves, at their own cost, and to the satisfaction of the agents of the State? While continuing to pay their school-tax, the American Catholics have everywhere established their own schools, equal, and often superior, to those of the State; and they ask now, as they have always asked, that they may be relieved from what they consider the injustice of being compelled to pay for the education of their Protestant neighbors' children. This is what they mean by "a division of the school-fund," and President Grant's sudden and extraordinary protest against their demand will not prevent its final success.. "AN AMERICAN PAPIST."

## LIFE AMONG THE VIRGINIA NEGROES.

WE take the following interesting sketch from the Richmond correspondence of the 'N. Y. Tribune':—

Not long ago a police officer of this city, whose beat includes the famous Mayo's Bridge, saw a negro woman steal from the shadow of a neighboring building and glide quickly out on the bridge. Reaching a point where the current of the river beneath was swift and strong, she drew a bundle from under her shawl and threw it into the water. With the responsibilities of freedom to the colored race have come also its crimes. Infanticide is common among them, and few weeks elapse in which one or more abandoned infants are not picked up dead or alive by the Richmond police. Any clue to their parentage is rarely obtained, and the officer in this instance congratulated himself upon having detected not only the crime, but the culprit also. The woman was forthwith arrested, and, despite her protestations of innocence, was marched off to the nearest police station. The something which she had thrown into the river could not be recovered, but it was of course presumed to be the body of a murdered infant. The woman stated, in explanation and defence, that her daughter was subject to "fits," and that believing her "tricked" (*i. e.* bewitched) she had applied for relief to a doctor of her own color. He—a Voudou curer of great repute—had directed her to take some of the girl's hair, the parings of her nails, and some of her clothing, freshly soiled from wearing—make these things into a bundle, and throw them after sunset into the river as far from the shore as she could. This done, he assured her, the charm with which an enemy had bewitched her daughter would be removed and her recovery be certain. As might have been expected, the police justice gave very little credence to this story. Other witnesses were summoned, medical testimony was appealed to, and the girl herself brought into court. The investigation resulted in acquittal from all suspicion of infanticide, and full corroboration of the mother's story.

One often hears this mystery of Voudou spoken of as a spectre of the past, and is horrified when, as in this instance, it rises to confront him at the breakfast table through the medium of a paragraph copied from some Southern newspaper. There is no doubt that it still lives and flourishes, while not a few men and women in the Southern States support themselves by their practice as Voudou doctors. If an ignorant negro is smitten with a disease which he cannot comprehend he often imagines himself the victim of witchcraft, and having no faith in "white folk's physic" for such ailments must apply to one of these quacks. A physician residing near this city was invited by such a one to witness his mode of procedure with a dropsical patient for whom the physician in question had occasionally charitably prescribed. Curiosity led him to attend the seance—having previously informed the quack that since the case was in such hands he relinquished all connection with it. On the coverlet of the bed, in which the sick man lay, was spread a quantity of bones, feathers and other trash. The charlatan went through with a series of so-called conjurations, burned feathers, hair and tiny fragments of wood in a charcoal furnace, and mumbled gibberish past the physician's comprehension. He then proceeded to rip open the pillows and bolsters, and took from them some queer conglomerations of feathers. These he said had caused all the trouble. Sprinkling a whitish powder over them he burnt them in his furnace. A black, offensive smoke was produced, and he announced triumphantly that the evil influence was destroyed, and that the patient would surely get well. He died not many days later, believing in common with all his friends and relatives, that the conjurations of the "trick doctor" had failed to save him only because resorted to too late.

## DEATH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

JOHN's death was gentle and painless. All antiquity agrees upon this point. As to the circumstances surrounding it, the narratives given are far from possessing historical authenticity.

One day, they relate, knowing that his hour was come, John forewarned his disciples, assembled them in the church, broke bread, distributed it to the faithful, and addressed to them this adieu: "May my part be with you, and yours with me."

That done, he walked with some of his followers to the place of his sepulchre. It was upon the slope of a hill near the city, no doubt Mount Libate, where his beloved Timothy slept in peace. Thence he could for the last time bless Ephesus, stretched at his feet; all the Ionian coast, where rose the churches which he had begotten in the faith; and, beyond the sea, the colonies whither his sons had to bear the sacred fire of the Gospel.

Arrived there, St. John began gently to converse with the brethren, whom he was nevermore to behold. They attribute to him a final recommendation to keep themselves in the unity of the faith of Jesus Christ, and to flee impiety. But he insisted more strongly than ever upon the commandment of loving one another. Then, extending his arms and raising his eyes towards Heaven, the saintly old man became absorbed in prayer.

According to the same accounts, no human eye was witness of the death of St. John. Having dismissed the brethren, John entered the subterranean place of his sepulchre, and the disciples left him there to meditation and to repose. When, some time after, they penetrated therein, John had ceased to breathe, and his virginal soul had returned into the bosom of the Lord.

Some Catholic writers view, with reason, in that representation of the Apostle, but an image of the gentleness wherewith the old man slept in peace. In fact, the picture of a man who descends alive into the tomb is the best figure of his passage from this world into the next.

That blessed death took place, according to Eusebius, in the sixty-eighth year after the resurrection of Jesus Christ, the hundredth year of the incarnation, under the reign of Trajan, Consul for the third time. It is from St. Irenæus that we learn that the Apostle lived until that time. According to St. Epiphanius, John must have then been ninety-four years old. The Chronicle of Alexandria, perhaps more exact, represents him as one hundred years of age. It places his death in the one hundred and fourth year of the Christian era, the seventh of Trajan, Neratius Marcellus and Licinius Sura being consuls, St. Evaristus being Sovereign Pontiff of the Church of God.—Bannard.

## STORY OF A CONVICT.

A FRENCH correspondent writes: "The old saying that truth is stranger than fiction has rarely received a more striking illustration than in a case which has just been brought before one of the French tribunals. Thirteen years ago a soldier named Jean Lastier was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and ten years' surveillance by the police for having insulted one of his superior officers and stolen a few shirts. He was sent to Africa to undergo his sentence, and his conduct was so exemplary that he was employed as book-keeper in the prison. At the expiration of his sentence he was ordered by the police to reside in a small town in the South, but as everybody knew he was a returned convict it was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain any kind of employment. The commissaire of police, knowing how well he had behaved while in prison, interested himself on his behalf, and induced a tradesman of the town to employ him as messenger. He fulfilled his duties so zealously that the tradesman promoted him to the post of cashier, and in the course of time the returned convict married his daughter and entered into partnership. Three months after his marriage the war broke out, and Lastier, anxious to rehabilitate himself completely, volunteered his services, and joined a regiment of the line. He was taken prisoner at Gravelotte, but managing to escape he rejoined his corps in time to take part in the battles around Orleans. From thence he passed into the army of the East under Bourbaki, and received no less than eight wounds. At the end of the campaign he had become sub-lieutenant, and had received the military medal, which had been given him on the battlefield. He was almost a hero in his regiment, and when he returned to his father-in-law's house nearly all the town turned out to meet him. Soon afterwards his father-in-law died, and Lastier, with his wife and two children, determined to reside in Paris. His term of surveillance had not expired, but the local police had ceased to treat the sub-lieutenant as a returned convict, and placed no obstacle in his way. He had lived quietly in Paris for more than a year, when a few weeks ago he was accompanying a friend to the Orleans railway station. The latter had a dog with him, and this dog was attacked in the street by another. The respective proprietors while attempting to separate them came to high words, and at last to blows. Jean Lastier, who naturally took his friend's part, was, with the other two, arrested by the police, and was of course compelled to show his 'papers,' etc. His antecedents being known, the Paris police, finding that he had left the place assigned to him before the expiration of the ten years, had no choice but to proceed against him, and being brought before the correctional tribunal of the Seine, he has just been condemned to two months' imprisonment for breach of regulations. This is unfortunately the law, but it is not justice, and your readers will, I am sure, be glad to learn that an Englishman who happens to be acquainted with the facts of the case has brought the matter before Marshal MacMahon, and has reason to hope that the poor fellow will receive the full pardon to which he is so fully entitled."



## AN AFRICAN CHIEF AND AN ELECTION.

DR. BLANC in his *Narrative of Captivity in Abyssinia* just published, gives an amusing description of the chief who rules the negro province Galabat, on the north-western frontier of Abyssinia, and of an election which he witnessed during his brief stay at the capital. Sheik Jumma is an ugly specimen of an ugly race. He is about sixty years of age, tall and lank, with a wrinkled face, very black, having a few gray patches on the chin, and the owner of a nose so flat that it requires time to see that he has one at all. He is generally drunk, and spends the greater part of the year carrying the tribute either to the Abyssinian Lion, or to his other master the Pasha of Khartoum. A few days after our arrival at Metemma he returned from Abyssinia and politely paid us a visit, accompanied by a motley and howling train of followers. We returned his call, but he had got drunk in the interval, and was at least uncivil, if not positively rude. During our stay we had occasion to witness the great yearly festival of the re-election of the Sheik. Early in the morning a crowd of Takurries came pouring in from all directions, armed with sticks or spears, a few mounted, the majority on foot, all howling and screeching (I believe they call it singing), so that even before the dust raised by a new party could be seen, the ear was deafened by their clamour. Every Takurrie warrior—that is, everyone who can howl and carry a bludgeon or lance—is entitled to a vote: for this privilege he pays a dollar. The polling consists in counting money, and the amount decides the ruler's fate. The re-elected Sheik (such was the result of the election we witnessed) killed cows, supplied jowaree, loaves, and, above all, immense jars of merissa (a kind of sour toast-and-water, intoxicating for all that), and feasted for two days the whole body of electors. It is difficult to say which of the two is out of pocket—the elector or the Sheik. There is no doubt that every Takurrie will eat and drink to the full amount of his dollar; is content with paying his homage, and wishes to have the worth of his money. Bribery is unknown! The drums, the sign of royalty, have been silent three days (during the interregnum), but the cows are no sooner slaughtered and the merissa handed round by black maidens or fair Galla slaves than their monotonous beat is again heard, soon to be drowned under the howling chorus of two thousand intoxicated negroes.

## THE DISCOVERY OF THE CROSS.

THE festival called the "Invention of the Cross," instituted in honor of the finding of the Cross, in 326, by the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine, is celebrated on the 3rd of May. The story of the discovery is related by Socrates, Sozomen, Rufinus, Theodoret, Paulinus, Sulpicius Severus, St. Cyril of Jerusalem, and Chrysostom: but Eusebius is silent regarding it. When Helena visited the scenes about Jerusalem, it is said that every trace of the great events had been obliterated by the heathen, and a temple of Venus stood upon Mount Calvary; but a Jew, who had treasured up what traditions he could gather, pointed out the probable place of Christ's Sepulchre. The spot being excavated, the crosses were discovered, and the title which that of Jesus bore was found lying by itself. It is related that the cross of Christ was distinguished from the other two by miraculous cures wrought by touching it. A church was built over the spot, and a part of the sacred relic was deposited in it; a part was sent to Rome, and placed in the church of Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, built to receive it; and the rest was put by Constantine into the head of a statue of himself in Constantinople. The first was carried away by Chosroes, King of Persia, in 614, but was afterward recovered by the Emperor Heraclius, who restored it to its former place in 629. In the time of the Crusades it was borne to battle by the Christians, and was captured by Saladin in 1187, in his great victory near Tiberias. What is asserted to be a piece of the true cross is still shown at Rome; another was preserved in Poland till the seventeenth century, when it was presented by John Casimir to the Princess Palatine Anna Nonzaga, who bequeathed it to the monks of St. Germain in Paris; and innumerable small reputed fragments are held by Catholics throughout the world.—'Appletons' American Cyclopædia,' revised edition, article "Cross."

## THE WEXFORD DEMONSTRATION.

"ONE who sat near the door" supplies to the last number of our patriotic contemporary, the 'Wexford People,' the following interesting sketch of what he saw at the recent Home Rule meeting and banquet in gallant Wexford:—

Magnificent successes were this meeting and banquet. It was, indeed, a grand demonstration, that assemblage of 11,000 or 12,000 of the bone and sinew of the county, at the foot of Vinegar Hill, on a cold wet October day. The greater part of the meeting came long distances; a very large number, like T. F. Meagher's Nash, "driving Irish tandem—that is, one foot before the other." And right glad was I to pass several large contingents on the road, their faces beaming with good humor, their "our immortal green" in their hats, *shillelaghs* in their hands, and their hearts full of love for Ireland! Yes, these intelligent "horny handed sons of toil" are getting more and more alive to the position of affairs in this country. As one of our gentry observed to me some time ago, "I can't send my servant to market, but his 'Weekly News' comes home in his pocket; I can't pass an old woman on the road, but the eternal 'Weekly News' is stuck in the corner of her basket. I say the country is going to the dogs. What with their infernal ballot, and their more infernal newspapers, the gentry have lost all power." So much the better say I. "And," said Mr. Butt, who, by-the-bye, is delighted with the part old Wexford has taken, "as I came along this morning, my heart misgave me, and I said, alas! the very elements are against us." But the gallant sons of Wexford neither consider themselves "sugar nor salt" when there is any good work to be done for Ireland. I shall never forget his description of the emigration

scene near Limerick, and who among the thousands will forget the scene as the grand old man, like a being inspired, his gray hair waving in the wind, and with raised hand, called on us to raise our hands, and register our vows to high heaven, that we would never cease till we had made our country "a nation once again." And right gloriously was it answered. With every hand up, a tear glistening in every eye, we registered our vow before God, and woe to him who breaks it. So much for the meeting.

## ECUADOR.

Now that the attention of the Catholic world has been directed to the Republic of Ecuador by the martyrdom there of the noble President, Garcia Moreno, the following account, which we translate from the 'Missions Catholiques,' cannot fail to interest our readers:—"It is to St. Francis Borgia, third general of the Society of Jesus, that Peru owes its first apostles. A little time afterwards four missionaries left that country to betake themselves to Ecuador, or, as it was then called, the Kingdom of Quito. They established themselves there under the protection of the first *Alcalde* of the capital, Don Lorenzo de Cepedo, brother of St. Theresa, and father of that Theresita, of whom the Saint has left us in her works so charming a memory. They first opened a little school near the Church of Santa Barbara; and then, without neglecting their ministry amongst the whites, they also turned their attention towards the Indians. These, although extremely savage, and even cannibals, received them kindly, and wished to feast them according to their native customs. They chewed some white maize and offered it to the fathers upon a kind of wooden plate. One can easily imagine the cruel alternative. To refuse would have been to compromise the success of the mission and the salvation of souls; to eat would have been, as Camoën's says, *maio do que permittia a força humana*. The missionaries took courage and eat, and were enabled to begin their labours. At a later date their blood made these labours fertile. Missions were founded, which were soon in no respect inferior to those of Paraguay; but the storm let loose in Europe against the members of the Society had its counterblast in America, and the missionaries were driven away.

"The Jesuits expelled in 1767 were re-called in 1862 by the President, Garcia Moreno; and seven years later the missions amongst the Indians were again entrusted to them. As to the topographical situation of these missions, we may represent to ourselves Ecuador as an ellipse, whose greater axis extends north and south; parallel to this axis, but towards the west, are the Andes; on their right, and to the north, is Quito; in the centre Rio Bamba; and to the south Cuenca. These are the three establishments of the missionaries amongst the whites. To the right of the Andes, and towards the north, the Napos, converted Indians reside; the Gíbaros, still heathen, occupy the centre and the south.

The Jesuits, on their arrival in Ecuador in 1862, found that the faith of the Napos had been corrupted; disgraceful vices, the ruling passions of this race, reigned everywhere. The Napos received the new comers with great mistrust; but in a little time this feeling towards them had disappeared. The Indians said one to another, 'it is easily seen that these are they of whom our fathers spoke to us with so much respect and love.' Confidence in them having been established, the missionaries commenced their labours by causing the principal sources of corruption to disappear. These were numerous. We shall first name the trade carried on by the whites with the country, if indeed trade it may be called. When the whites arrived at some Indian village they summoned its Governor, and demanded from him the number of its inhabitants. An answer being given, they distributed, in whatever manner they chose, the goods which they had brought with them, and fixed at the same time the quantity of gold dust which each one must pay them. It is needless to add that the price was always exorbitant. The protestations of those who did not want, or did not wish to have the objects imposed upon them were of no avail. They were forced to accept of all, and in order to pay the price exacted, they were obliged to work extremely hard. The missionaries having shown how injurious this obstacle was to the mission, the President invested them not only with full powers to expel all those whites whose habits compromised their apostolic labours, but also with all civil powers amongst the Indians. Then commenced an era of happiness for the Napos, and of calamities against the Society. Concubinage and other disorders constituted a great difficulty in the progress of the missions; but they have been wisely smoothed away, thanks to the docility of the Indians. There still remains for us to name a most insurmountable difficulty—drunkenness. This vice, one of the commonest amongst Indians, the European traders of whom we have spoken, have much contributed to spread by selling to the natives small copper chaldrons prepared for the distillation of brandy. All the efforts of the mission to extirpate this vice from amongst the adults have hitherto been almost fruitless; so that, as it is easier to prevent the disease than to cure it, they are working with all their strength to preserve the rising generation from it. The missionaries have opened several schools, and built several churches. The schools, constructed of wood, are composed of two stories. The missionaries live on the ground floor, and on the first story are the class-rooms and dormitories of the pupils. These are divided into day-scholars and boarders. The Indians who live in the neighborhood of each of these establishments are divided into several groups; the children of each group are boarders during one part of the year, and day pupils during the other. Thus they are for some time taken away from under the influence of the bad example shown in their homes. When the good instructions they have received are deeply rooted in their hearts they return to their parents' houses to aid in their ordinary labours. The salutary effects of this system are already begun to be felt. The little Indians, who are very intelligent, learn to read and write. They are taught the elements of arith-

metic, and above all the catechism, so that they may be employed as catechists. The want of nuns for the education of the young girls is very much to be regretted; but how is it possible to have them in such places, and under such conditions? The missionaries have then to provide for all, and they may well say, *omnibus omnia factus sum, ut omnes facerem salvos*. The isolated churches are very poor; the partitions are made of branches and foliage, the roofs are of straw. The Indians most willingly aid in their construction, and they so love bells that they spare no pains to procure them. They go to Quito to buy them; they suspend them to large boughs of trees, and carry them on their shoulders over the most impracticable paths, and the most dangerous precipices. They are passionately fond of music. Their instruments are the flute and the drum. They are permitted to play during mass up to the gospel, and after the communion. They are in such a hurry to commence their harsh-sounding hymns that the missionary is sometimes obliged to turn and tell them that the time to begin is not yet come. After Mass the performers pass a great part of the day in playing round about the Church."

[We find in the same publication from which we have translated the above, an account of the Gibaros also; this we purpose to give in a future issue.—ED. TABLET.]

### A MEDITATION.

WE would, with all reverence, make a comparison between two tragedies, in order to profit by the points in which they differ. The first is "King Lear," that work of Shakspeare's of which Shelley says, that if it can sustain, in some particulars that are doubtful—as it is yet thought it may—the comparison made between it and the works of the Greek tragedians, "it may be judged to be the most perfect specimen of the dramatic art existing in the world." Who than Shakspeare has ever had a more thorough insight into human nature, or been able better to pourtray its motives and feelings? and in this tragedy of "King Lear" he has reached the greatest height to which even his mighty powers were destined to attain, and we may well believe that his representation is true to the life; it speaks to our inmost nature, and finds an echo there, louder or more faint, according as the intellect is powerful or weak, and the feelings deep or shallow. What then does this tragedy teach us of human nature? It represents to us a father wounded to the quick by the unnatural conduct of his children; he trusted them, he gave them up his all, and they cast him out in his old age; drove him from the shelter of the roof he had given them, out to the winds and the rain. It is piteous to hear him call upon the elements, and to listen to the lamentations that betray the love he still bears to his unnatural children, until at length he goes mad. It is beautiful, and pathetic, and sublime; but here is human nature standing alone, and unsupported, and therefore, being sorely burdened, it falls into commotion and frenzy. The other tragedy is not fiction; it is true, and it also represents to us human nature; but human nature united to the divine. It is that which took place nearly two thousand years ago in Palestine. Let us mark the points of difference between these two tragedies—that which we have taken as representative of the highest sufferings of this peculiar kind, of which ordinary human nature is capable, and that other which is adorable and beyond all comparison; but which our weakness may perhaps thus learn to contemplate a little more justly—here also we see a father suffering through the ingratitude of his children. One who has given them all things and yet who, on his own earth yielded to their needs, "has not where to lay his head." He suffers through their ingratitude agonies untold; and their hatred is provoked by His holiness. They hate Him because He is perfect; and yet He loves them, as even no mother on earth can love her little child. He is overwhelmed with bitterness because of their rejection of Him; and because by that rejection He sees them become the prey of His enemy and of theirs. The pain of His sacred heart far outweighs that caused by the cruel stripes and thorns, the nails and the burning thirst. Yet here is no complaining, no frenzy; but throughout all the calmness that everywhere marks the working of divinity. From the first He has suffered; when He lay, an infant, on the breast of His blessed Virgin Mother, beautiful and gentle as He was, above all infants that the world had ever seen, He was filled with sorrow. When He went about doing good through the towns of the Holy Land, He gave evidence of the heavy grief that was His portion by the tears that falling from the eyes of Him, who, if only from His sinlessness, was the strongest of all men, told of suffering beyond our powers to fathom; but there was no complaining, no confusion, no disturbance. And so it was upon the Cross throughout those dread three hours; until at length He willed that it should be, and, while the words of prayer for his persecutors were on His lips, His sacred heart broke, and His sufferings closed by death—death from a broken heart. Here we have two methods of suffering; the one represented to us by the giant intellect of modern days; by him who is the equal, perhaps the superior, of the Greek tragedians; and which we acknowledge to be true to human nature. The other described to us by some who had witnessed it, and which we recognise as far more excellent; and therefore not within the reach of the conception of mankind. How, then, shall it be possible to tear from the records, in which this wonderful history is contained, the stamp of divine truth?—M'COUL.

Sydney Smith's penmanship was wretched. His wife once asked him to interpret a passage which she in vain tried to spell out, and he answered "that he must decline ever reading his own handwriting twenty-four hours after he had written it." His friend Jeffrey's writing was not much better. "My dear Jeffrey," wrote Smith on one occasion, "we are much obliged by your letter, but should be still more so were it legible. I have tried to read it from left to right, and Mrs. Smith from right to left, and we neither of us can decipher a single word."

### MR. GLADSTONE.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette'.)

MR GLADSTONE is heaping up reasons for hoping that he will never return to power in England. Years since, when yet he had declined little from the utmost height of his popularity, we ventured to prophesy that once fallen he would never again be Prime Minister, and day by day he adds to our hope that the prophecy will come true. The anti-Papal fever which seized upon him at the close of his ministerial career has now reached such a degree of heat, not to say of delirium, that he really seems willing to plunge England into a religious war. Ultramontane forces, Ultramontane plottings, which Prince Bismarck exaggerates in cold blood as a matter of policy, have overmastered Mr Gladstone's imagination to a degree that would make of him a dangerous man if he were in a position of power. His essay in the 'Church Quarterly Review' offers the latest exemplification of a temper which would be almost fatal in a strong and popular Minister. Here, in a few passages, he has contrived to give deep offence to the whole French people, who will henceforth associate English Liberalism with Bismarckianism, and in whom he has inspired the justifiable dread that if he came into power again Germany would have in England an ally against themselves. This, of course, is mere mischief. Already the French papers have singled out these passages for bitter observation, and we are told that they have "caused a great sensation." One of the passages we quote:

"The powerful setting of the current of human motive and inclination, which we ill-term Fate, seems to determine France towards another deadly contest with Germany for the hegemony of the Continent. No doubt her words, and, what is more, her thoughts, to-day are full of peace; but her under-thought, so to speak, the embryo of her mind in the future, which waits for its development and for an atmosphere to live in, is war; war for recovery, perhaps, more than for supremacy. When the time of that terrible war shall arrive, the very instinct of nature will teach her to strengthen herself by association with all the elements congenial to her purpose. Now, such an association can hardly arise in the normal shape of alliance between state and state. Under this head she may possibly reckon, according to general appearances, upon the sympathy of Spain. But a country which, after having risen so high, has sunk so low, and which resembles France at present only in its capacity of self-government, can count for little. The true ally of France will be an ally without a name; it will be the Ultramontane minority which pervades the world; which triumphs in Belgium; which brags in England; which partly governs and partly plots in France; which disquiets, though without strength to alarm, Germany and Austria; which is weaker, perhaps, in Italy than in any of those countries; but which is everywhere coherent, everywhere tenacious of its purpose, everywhere knows its mind, follows its leaders, and bides its time. This minority, which hates Germany and persecutes Italy, will, by a fatal and inevitable attraction, be the one fast ally of France, if ever France be again so over-mastered by our own internal foes as to launch again upon a wild career of political ambition wearing the dishonorable and factitious garb of religious fanaticism."

Surely it is unfortunate for the Liberal party in England, that the man who is supposed abroad to be a leader who has over them complete mastery should publish such offensive matter as this, from which fanaticism has excluded almost all considerations except those it feeds on. The bigotry of Ultramontanism is blind and reckless indeed; but, unfortunately, it has not a monopoly of those qualities. They flourish in every fervid ecclesiastical mind, as Mr Gladstone seems bent on proving.

### VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN MONTANA TERRITORY.

THE Virginia City (Montana) Letter of 'Leavenworth (Kan.) Commercial,' says: "A few rods south of Helena and just west of the present overland stage road where it crosses Dry Gulch, and directly in the gulch, there stands a venerable pine, whose massive lower branches of weird and fantastic growth extend twenty feet or more from the gnarled and moss-covered trunk. Years since it lost its foliage, and now it is gradually yielding to decay, and ere long a clod of vegetable mould will alone remain to mark the site of the famous Hangman's Tree. Could the old pine speak, what tales it could tell! but perhaps 'tis best that speech is not given, and that with the life of the old tree should pass the recollection of those early days when forbearance having ceased to be a virtue, a short shrift and hempen cord became necessary to rid the country of the desperadoes that infested it, and thus secure long needed protection to life and property of honest citizens. In 1862, 1863 and 1864, Virginia City and Bannock were the head-quarters of Henry Plummer's noted band of highwaymen and cutthroats. Plummer secured an appointment as sheriff, and then made his cutthroat lieutenants his deputies. For a time this arrangement worked admirably for the roughs, as they could rob and murder with impunity. After they had killed 120 citizens, and plundered stages, express shipments and private individuals until no one felt safe or dared to leave with or send money or dust out of the country—and any one who dared to demur to this order of things or suggest that the robbers were others than honest and perfect gentlemen did so at the imminent peril of his life—it occurred to a few resolute men that it was time for a change, and, quietly conferring with each other, an organization was soon effected, including several hundred of the best men in Virginia, Bannock and Helena. Laying their plans cautiously but well, and executing them promptly, they meted out merited justice to 29 of the ruffians, including Plummer and all known members of his band, all of whom were made to "dance upon nothing at the end of a rope." Five of them were hanged at one time from a cross beam in an unfinished storeroom, adjoining the building in which your correspondent writes this communication. These executions ended the reign of terror, and since then peace and quiet has been the rule in Montana.

## WAIFS AND STRAYS.

It is a pity to say anything ungracious about a little creature so wrapped-up in poetic associations and pleasant memories as the glow-worm; and yet the truth must be told. It feeds, then, good reader, not on the violets and primroses, not even on the common greenery of the hedgerows, but on flesh—the flesh of snails, and eats it most voraciously! The glow-worm strikes at the snail as it crawls along, and by repeated bites speedily paralyses and kills its prey, which it then commences devouring, and seldom leaves for more than a few minutes until the whole of the body is consumed. The voracity of the little thing is extreme, and one may sometimes see four or five of them together in a snail-shell, feasting upon their prey, and continuing thus for hours together. And this fierce and ravenous little creature is the glow-worm! Well may we say with Mr. Douglas, “Let us draw a veil over the scene, and, as with some examples of human genius, be content with the ultimate lustre, without inquiring into the minutiae of its origin and support.”—Kearsley’s “Links in the Chain.”

MACKNIGHT, the expositor, had a repote for ‘dryness’ in the pulpit. One day he was drenched by a shower in coming to church. In the vestry, and before the service began, the attendants were doing all in their power to make him comfortable by rubbing him with towels and other appliances. The good man was ever and anon exclaiming, “O, I wish that I was dry!” and repeating often, “Do ye think I am dry enouch now?” Dr. Henry, his colleague, who was present, was a jocose man, of much quiet humour. He patted the dry doctor on the shoulder, with the encouraging remark, “Bide a wee, doctor; bide a wee, and ye’s be dry enouch when ye get into the pulpit.” A well-known minister in Scotland observed with annoyance that many of his congregation were sleeping, and used the word “hyperbolic” in the sermon, pausing and remarking, “Now, my friends, some of you may not understand this word hyperbolic. I will explain it. Suppose that I were to say that this congregation were all asleep in this church at this present time; I should be speaking hyperbolically, because [looking round] I don’t believe much more than one-half of you are sleeping.” A general awakening followed. Dr. Chalmers told the following: “A member of Robert Hall’s flock, presuming on his weight and influence in the congregation, had called upon him and took him to task for not more frequently or more fully preaching *predestination*, which he hoped in future would be more referred to. Hall, the most moderate and cautious of men on this dark question, was very indignant; he looked steadily at his censor for a time, and replied ‘Sir, I perceive you are predestinated to be an ass; and what is more, I see that you are determined to “make your calling and election sure.”’—Pulpit Stories.

The Lapps are very hospitable to strangers, although suspicious of them at first. They will give the passing traveller the best of everything they have; and a small present of tobacco, or a little brandy, is cheerfully accepted as ample recompence. When residing among them, the food is the most trying part of the affair, for one soon tires of reindeer venison. Breakfast among this primitive people consists of reindeer milk, to which all help themselves out of the same pot, and generally with the same spoon. The dinner consists of reindeer venison and soup; at the supper reindeer cheese is served out. When the meal is ready, the master of the household takes his place near the huge copper-pan in which the reindeer venison and soup are cooked; the wife, children, and servants range themselves in a row, waiting to begin. The head of the family then gravely sticks his fork into a piece of venison, drags it out, and begins to eat it. The others do the same, and the only respect paid the master is this; when a servant hooks out a piece of venison that is particularly fat and inviting, he puts it into the pot again, giving his master a grin as he does so, as much as to say, “That belongs by right to you, O master?” When this is done, the master gives a grunt of satisfaction, and complacently sticks his fork into the reserved morsel of venison.—The Naturalist in Norway

The ‘Invalide Russe’ publishes the following details of the Khan’s palace in Khokand:—On Sept. 15 the Russian troops passed through the town of Khokan, the great majority of whose inhabitants looked on the Russians with more of friendliness than of suspicion. The Khan met the Commander-in-Chief at the doors of the palace. General Kaufmann, alighting from his horse, saluted the Khan, and, attended by his suite, ascended an eminence near the entrance to the palace. When all the troops had been drawn up, the Commander-in-Chief entered the palace with the Khan. That building is a very common place erection. The entrance resembles that of a Turkestan mosque—a hall surmounted by a dome. From its inner door you enter a large room, also vaulted, and from which a corridor leads to the first court, around which there are open galleries. Inside this court is a second one, and opposite to its entrance stands the palace. The entrance door of the palace is placed as a considerable height, and the inclined plane which leads up to it occupies about the whole width of the yard, and is difficult of ascent. The room in which the Khan received the Commander-in-Chief and his attendants were splendid, from an eastern point of view. The ceilings were covered with paintings, the walls with varnished and painted tiles, and the floor with carpets and silk coverlets wadded. Near these stood European armchairs and seats. From the ceiling hung three chandeliers, the middle one of large size, suspended by a thin chain and descending almost to the floor. On the walls were four European mirrors, a fifth mirror being fixed in a niche of the wall opposite the entrance. There was here also a small eminence covered with carpets. On the eminence stood two armchairs, and between them and the large chandelier was a table on which were spread refreshments of a very ordinary nature—some tea, pilau, and fruits. Before partaking of them, the Khan proposed to the Commander-in-Chief to inspect the other part of the palace. Accordingly, after

having passed a third small court, we came to a portion of the building which was still in process of construction. Some small rooms, with curtained windows and small divans, before which stood round tables and arm-chairs, were just finished. The floors were covered with pretty carpets, and the hangings were quite new.

Abbot Joseph, the Theban, said, “There are three classes of men who are pleasing in the sight of the Lord. The first are those who, though weak, accept temptations with a thankful heart. The second are those who perform all their actions before God with purity of heart and without human motives. The third are those who subject themselves to the commands of their spiritual father, and entirely renounce their own will.”

**HISTORICAL!—***Vide* “Jurors’ Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition.” Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner “So far as the Colony is concerned, the dying of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dying of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feather, and dyed Sheepskins. The colours on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded.” Honorary Certificate 639: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for Specimen of Dying in Silk Feathers, &c.

V.



R.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that a **QUARTERLY LICENSING MEETING** for the Licensing Districts of the City of Dunedin (South Ward), City of Dunedin (High Ward), City of Dunedin (Bell Ward), City of Dunedin (Leith Ward), Roslyn, Zaikora Suburban, Half-way Bush, Blueskin, Portobello, Peninsula, Caversham, Mornington, and North-East Valley, will be held on the **FIRST TUESDAY**, at noon, in the month of **MARCH, 1876**, at the Resident Magistrates Court-house, Dunedin, for the purpose of taking into consideration all applications for Certificates for such Licenses as by the Licensing Act, 1873, as amended by the Licensing Act, 1873, Amendment Act, 1874, and the Licensing Amendment Act, 1875, are authorised to be granted by Licensing Courts, and the transfer, or renewal, or removal of such Licenses, of which due notice shall be given to the Clerk of the Licensing Court for the District in which the premises of which such application are situate.

W. P. JAMES,

Acting-Clerk of the Licensing Court.

Dunedin, January, 1876.

**DUNEDIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**

PRINCIPAL: MR. A. BARRETT,

VIEW TERRACE, DOWLING STREET,

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Teachers.

The School has been established two years, and numbers 80 pupils, including 21 Boarders of ages from 8 to 17 years.

**ROSENSTOCK AND DEVLIN**PAINTERS, GLAZIERS, PAPERHANGERS AND  
PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS,

ROYAL ARCADE (No. 6), DUNEDIN.

**JOHN TERTIUS KEMPSON,**

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

Corner of York Place and Rattray-street.

N.B.—Nearest Chemist to Russell-street and neighborhood.

**NORTH-EAST VALLEY GROCERY AND CROCKERY WAREHOUSE.**

A. WHITE,

PROPRIETOR.

**ALFRED WHITE** wishes to inform the residents of the North-East Valley and surrounding townships that he has commenced business as above at the above address, and hopes, by strict attention to business and low prices, to obtain a large share of public support.

The Orators of Ireland, viz.,  
binet Library, viz.,

## GREAT DISPLAY OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

BY

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

WE would direct Special Attention to our Large and Extensive Stock of SUMMER DRAPERY, imported direct from the Manufacturers 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 Hosiery  
New Trimmings, Buttons, and Braids  
New Damasks, Linens, and Calicoes  
New Flannels, Blankets, and Sheetings  
New Carpets, Rugs, and Mattinges

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.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

ALARMING SACRIFICE FOR CASH.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY!

ROBERTSON &amp; WATSON,

SAUCHIE HOUSE,

GEORGE STREET, PORT CHALMERS.

Are now

SELLING OFF!

The whole of their Valuable Stock.

SUMMER GOODS AT A MOST ALARM-

ING SACRIFICE FOR CASH:

Their Motto being small Profits and quick  
Returns

They are induced to call the attention of their  
friends and the public to the large and

elegant display of Drapery, Hosiery,

Dress Materials, Millinery, House

Furnishings, Baby Linen,

Ladies' Under-clothing, Men's

and Youths' Clothing of every

Description, Boots and Shoes, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

now submitted for sale by them, and which must

POSITIVELY BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT  
DELAY

In consequence of their intended removal  
to new and extensive premises,  
shortly to be erected for them.

Every article is of the best  
and newest design, and  
will be sold at the

LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICE.

O'DONNELL &amp; M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE &amp; PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

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.

T E A G U E

PAINTER, GLAZIER, AND GENERAL

HOUSE DECORATOR,

SIGN AND TICKET WRITER,

Next Shamrock Hotel,

RATTRAJ 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. LONG,

GENERAL IRONMONGER,

99 George street,

Builders' Ironmongery, Carpenters' Tools  
and every description of Furnishing Hard-  
ware. Neats' Foot, Colza, Castor, and Kero-  
sene 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'DONNELL'S ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

GOOD accommodation for Boarders. All  
Drinks of the best quality.

FRANCIS McGRATH - Proprietor.

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  
medal Billiard Tables.

Good Stabling with Loose Boxes.

MARTIN & WATSON  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE  
MERCHANTS,

STUART ST.,

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

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

MILITARY HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late M. Taylor's.)

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

THE LATEST FASHIONS EVERY  
MONTH.

JUST RECEIVED—

Spanish combs, best in Dunedin; plaits,  
coils; pins, jet or steel; 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 at-  
tended to.

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

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

JOHN CARROLL, Proprietor.

T H O S. H. W O O D C O C K  
Collector,  
Rent and General Commission Agent,  
BANKS, BARRON & CO'S NEW  
BUILDINGS,  
RATTRAJ STREET, DUNEDIN.

Gradesmen's Accounts carefully made out and  
Collected.

Prompt Settlements and Good References.

## GRIDIRON HOTEL,

Princes-street.  
PRIVATE APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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

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

DANIEL BLACK, PROPRIETOR.

## BRENNAN & NEILSON,

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,  
(Opposite A. and T. Inglis's)

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Building in all its branches carefully executed  
Charges strictly moderate.

## DUNEDIN SWIMMING SCHOOL.

Office over Hogg and Hutton,  
Entrance by Octagon.

CLASSES—DAILY,

Boys 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
Adults by Arrangement.

Ladies every Wednesday, 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

For terms, &c., apply to

ALFRED R. SIMS, R.N.,  
Proprietor.

## DUNEDIN SWIMMING SCHOOL.

CLASSES for instruction in BOATING  
will be held every evening, weather permitting. Office over HOGG & HUTTON'S.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

## JAMES TOAL,

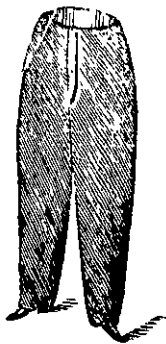
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

Edinburgh House,

(Two doors from the  
British Hotel),

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.



All orders executed in accordance with the Latest Fashions, and turned out in first-class style.

## MEDICAL BOTANY.

JAMES NEIL, Importer and Grower of Medicinal Herbs (wholesale and retail). Composition Powder, 6d per ounce. Dandelion Coffee, 2s per lb. Stomach Bitters, 2s per quart bottle.

And all other herbal preparations at moderate prices. Advice on the Baticanic system free.

GREAT KING STREET,  
(Nearly opposite the Hospital).

**NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.**—Messrs HEWITT and WOOLLETT beg to announce that they have just received a small shipment of Watches and Jewellery, all of the newest and most fashionable designs. Messrs H. and W. having had fourteen years' experience in Dunedin as Manufacturing Goldsmiths appeal with confidence to the public for their support. Address—Farley's Royal Arcade. Repairs executed on the shortest notice.

**NOTICE.**—Wanted known that CHRISTIAN MOSEK, Working Jeweller, (late of George-street), has now removed to Shop next Sussex Hotel.

## MASSEY AND GALLAGHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

Great King-street, Dunedin.

## TOKOMAIRIRO FELLMONGERY,

JAMES B. SCANLAN, Proprietor,

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

JAMES B. SCANLAN.

## BRIDGE HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

JOSEPH MURPHY, Proprietor.

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

Good Stabling and commodious Sale-yards.

## NOTICE.

KAITANGATA FELLMONGERY.

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

JOHN TOBIN, Proprietor.

## MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,  
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC  
COMMERCIAL

AND

GENERAL PRINTERS,  
IMPORTERS OF  
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION.

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

## MANUKA FLAT HOTEL,

(On the direct road to Lawrence).

W. KAVANAGH, PROPRIETOR.

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

## CALEDONIA HOTEL,

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.

## M. MARSHALL

Importer of—

Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

## OCTAGON PIE-HOUSE AND RESTAURANT.

THOMAS HALL begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new Restaurant, where he hopes by producing the best of everything, to merit a share of public support.

Dinner from 12 to 2 o'clock, Tea from 5 to 7 o'clock. All meals, 1s; cup of tea or coffee with pie, ham sandwich, or sponge cake, SIXPENCE.

## MATTHEW HAY,

AUCTIONEER,

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

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

## CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

In immense variety, useful and ornamental.

Our noted

Dinner Service, 50 pieces, for ... 45s 0d  
China Tea Services, 24 pieces, for ... 14s 0d  
China Breakfast Services, 30 pieces, for ... 13s 6d  
Lustres and Vases, real Bohemian,  
from per pair ... 10s 6d  
Bedroom Toilet Sets, six articles ... 15s 6d  
Other articles too numerous to mention,  
equally good value.

WEIR AND SAMSON,

PRINCES STREET,

(Nearly opposite the Bank of New Zealand).

Wholesale and Retail.

## SAMUEL LISTER,

ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,

AND

GENERAL PRINTER,

STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

## BASKETS! BASKETS!

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

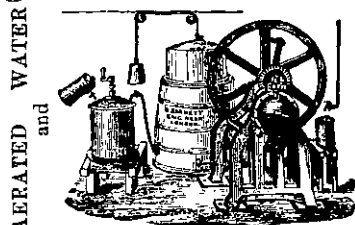
M. SULLIVAN

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,

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

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

## CAREW AND COMPANY,



GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN,

Wish to notify to the Dunedin public that they have commenced business at the above address, as

MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH WINES,  
CORDIALS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.,

and feel confident, from their long and practical experience in the above business, that they will be able to offer a superior article in every branch of their manufacture.

The undermentioned goods, which will be found of first-class quality, can be had either in case or bulk:—



Tonic Orange Wine, Curacao, Maraschino, Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

Observe the Address:—

GREAT KING STREET,

Opposite Knox Church,

DUNEDIN.

HERB SCHOTT, R.A.M., L., begs to inform his pupils and the public that he has removed his Academy of Music to Curle's Terrace, St. Andrew street, two doors from George street. Terms for pianoforte, singing, and harmonium, on application. Violin class Tuesday and Friday evening.

N.B.—HERB SCHOTT'S Orchestral Society will meet every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, for practice.



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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,  
Agent for Otago.

## 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.

## J O H N D R U M ' S

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,  
Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.  
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.

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

## D. W. W O O D S

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

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

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

JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.  
Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.  
One of Alcock's First-class Billiard Tables.

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

Telegraph Lines of  
ROYAL MAIL COACHES

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

CARRIAGES.

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

CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER.

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

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

MANUFACTORY AND REPOSITORY,

STAFFORD STREET.

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

Horses broken to saddle and harness.

C O B B & C O.,

Manse street, Dunedin, next to Wain's Hotel

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

DEES STREET,

INVERCARGILL.

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

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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

Family Grocer,

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

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

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

CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &c.  
DUNEDIN.

## BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD STREET.

C O S S E N S A N D B L A C K  
Engineers, Millwrights, Blacksmiths, and agricultural Implement Makers. Small Steam Engines and all kinds of machines made and repaired. Every description of wrought iron work.

## 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.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

## G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,

NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,

Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every description. Lawn grass seed, Agricultural seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape, &c., &c., &c.

## 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.'

## CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART

AHAURA, GREYMOUTH.

ST. MARY'S Boarding and Day Schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.  
The Convent buildings and extensive grounds, are beautifully situated in one of the most healthy parts of the Grey Valley.  
The course of instruction comprises a good English education in all its branches; also, French, Music, Singing, Drawing, etc.  
Further particulars on application to the Lady Superioress.

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

PRINCES STREET NORTH, DUNEDIN.

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

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

S O L I C I T O R,

Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,  
DUNEDIN.

## P. B Y R N E,

FAMILY BUTCHER,  
CORNER OF

CASTLE AND FREDERICK STREETS,  
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders daily.

DAVID HENDERSON, Engraver, Lithographer, and Rubber-stamp Maker. Ornamental, Commercial, and General Printer Maps, Plans and Drawings in Chalk and Line prepared.

FARLEY'S HALL, PRINCES STREET

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.

## M ' A R T H U R A N D G R E I G,

Carpenters and Joiners,  
DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

## EUROPEAN HOTEL

GEORGE-STREET.

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

Superior accommodation for visitors from other Provinces and the country.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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

## RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.  
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

## STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

## SWAN HOTEL,

Thames street, Oamaru.

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

All Liquors of the Purest Quality.

First-class Stabling.

## JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

DAVID SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

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

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

All drinks kept are of the best quality.

First-class Stabling.

## GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

## JOSEPH REANY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER,

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

## HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

## LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

## MORNING STAR HOTEL,

ARROWTOWN.

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

## RELIANCE HOTEL,

OTAKIA.

S. O'KANE, Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Extensive Grass Paddocks.

## MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,  
JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

## EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES.

DAILY COACH TO BLUESKIN

DAILY COACH TO WAIKOUAITI

DAILY COACH TO PALMERSTON

At Half-past One.

T. M. SMITH, and Co.

## SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,

Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

## SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, Lawrence  
MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS.

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

## CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, Lawrence,  
JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

## WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY PROPRIETOR.

## OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

## ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

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

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

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

Stabling attached.

## B. BAGLEY AND SON,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUN-DRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,  
PERFUMERY, &c.,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

## ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames street, Oamaru,  
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

## UNIVERSAL HOTEL

MacLaggan street, Dunedin.

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

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

## WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

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

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

## FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.



FUNERAL REFORM.  
ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,  
COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.  
The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY or HUMBLE, may be ascertained at the time of Giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by  
WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,  
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of Mills, Dick & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 11th day of Feb. 1876.