

New Zealand Times

VOL. III.—No. 150.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

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.

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

J. MCGREGOR, PHOTOGRAPHER,
(Late of Stuart street),
is now producing really fine Portraits, clear, with bold relief. Specialities—Cabinet and large sizes. See the cases, and at Rooms. Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes street, Top Flat.

COAL.

WANTED KNOWN.—DRUMMOND AND WATSON'S Office is still in the Octagon.

Coal Yard next Driver's, opposite the Goods Shed, Railway Station.

Orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

JAMES WALSH,
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market
Res: ve.

NOTICE.

JOHN D. THOMPSON wishes to announce to the residents of South Dunedin, St. Kilda, and adjoining townships, that he has taken the business lately carried on by Mr. Nicholas Moloney at the Forbury Post Office, and he hopes, that, by attention to business, to merit the continuance of that support so liberally accorded to his predecessor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MOYLAN,

MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAYLOR.

(Next Mr. F. Mcenan'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.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

FORBURY.

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

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

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

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

TAILORING.

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

MILLINERY

Of every description.

DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' and Childrens' underclothing in great variety.

Charges strictly moderate.

Note the address—

THOMAS ENNIS


(Next Ocean View Hotel),

FORBURY.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

SPECIAL NOTICE.


BI-WEEKLY STEAMER TO TIMARU.

 **THE U. S. S. Co's s.s. WANGANUI** after this trip will run twice a week between Dunedin and Timaru, leaving Dunedin every Tuesday and Friday evening, and Timaru every Wednesday and Saturday evening.

Rate of Freight, 25s per ton, delivered in Landing Sheds.

Rates of Passage, including railway fare and landing charges.—Cabin, Single, 30s; Return, 50s. Steerage, Single, 20s; Return, 30s.

STEAM TO TIMARU TWICE A WEEK. Leaving Dunedin every Monday and Thursday Evening, and Timaru every Tuesday and Friday Evening.

 **THE Albion Shipping Company's Favorite Steamer T A I A R O A,** Will in future run as above, commencing ON MONDAY, 21st inst.


Rate of Freight, 25s per ton, including landing charges.

Rates of Passage.—Saloon, single, 30s; return, 45s; Steerage—single, 20; return, 30s.

These rates include landing and shipping at Timaru, and railway fares, when necessary, between Dunedin and Port Chalmers.


KEITH RAMSAY, Agent.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS.

 **THE Harbor Steam Company's p.s. GOLDEN AGE,** will run every Saturday afternoon from Dunedin to Heads and Moeri Kai, leaving Old Jetty at 2.30 p.m. sharp, returning with excursionists in time to catch the 5.30 p.m. train from Port.

Return Tickets (including railway fares), 3s 6d, issued on Board.

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.

SOUTHERN HOTEL
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.

D. J. S T O H R

Wholesale and Retail
FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN-STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,
BLACKS (OPIHI).

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.

M U R P H Y A N D D A I L E Y
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. Accounts promptly rendered.
J. LAZARUS, Auctioneer.

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

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

Offices: OPPOSITE WHITE HOTEL,
MILTON.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

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

[CARD.]

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

G E N E R A L S T O R E A N D W I N E

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

W I L L I A M P A T R I C K,
Who esale and Retail
B U T C H E R,
(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.

K E N S I N G T O N H O T E L.

TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

H I L L S I D E R A I L W A Y H O T E L.

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

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

F. G. NAUMANN.

O T A G O B R E W E R Y,
DUNEDIN.

COLEMAN BURKE, PROPRIETOR.

All communications to be addressed to the Depot, Princes-street.

V.  R.

By Special Appointment to His Excellency the Governor Sir George Bowen, and Sir James Feigunson.

THE RACES.

To Parties visiting Dunedin during the Race Week.

JAMES MUIR

INVITES the attention of Visitors to the splendid Stock of HATS which he is now getting up for the above occasion. All kinds of Hats, Drab, Black, Brown, &c., of all shapes, which for Lightness and Durability cannot be surpassed in the Colony



TIGER BRAND

G H O L L A H ' S G R E A T I N D I A N C U R E S
(Lately introduced into New Zealand)

THE GREATEST MEDICINES

For effecting sure and speedy cures that have ever been offered to the public

THEY NEVER INJURE ANYONE!

The Aperient Mixture is the finest Medicine for general use ever yet discovered:—Bilious disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Disorders of the Liver, and Ferousness are quickly cured by this
INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

The Rheumatism Mixture acts in a most astonishing manner in the thorough eradication of Rheumatism in all its forms and stages.

THE GOUT MIXTURE

Gives quick relief, and by perseverance completely restores the sufferer to
EASE AND HEALTH!

They can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

GIBBS & CLAYTON, Dunedin,

Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.

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.

J O H N H I S L O P,
(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.

G L O B E H O T E L
Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

H A L L O F C O M M E R C E

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, Fretter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

L A M B E R T ' S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, - QUEENSTOWN.

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

D. P. CASH,
Proprietor

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.

B A T T S O N A N D B R O W N,
(LATE R. BROWN),
COAL MERCHANTS,
GREAT KING STREET, SOUTH.

COAL AND WOOD OF EVERY KIND ALWAYS ON HAND.

T O O M E B R I D G E B O A R D I N G H O U S E
(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.

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

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

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

M. & J. MEENAN,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
George Street, Dunedin.

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.

Importers of Machinery, and Cordial Makers Goods of every description.

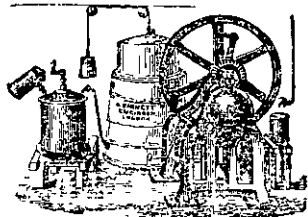
L. C. & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.
team 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.

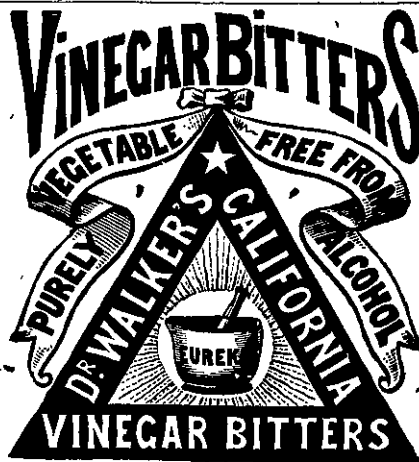
There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1866. 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.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

GEORGE O. DRISCOLL,
TIMBER MERCHANT,
(Formerly of Princes-street South),
Has commenced business in Cumberland St., corner of St. Andrew-street.
Building Materials of every description on Sale at Lowest Rates.
CUMBERLAND STREET,
G. O. DRISCOLL AND CO.

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

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



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

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

Plas, 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.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND
AND COLONIES,

P. HAYMAN AND CO

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

The greatest discovery ever yet made for the relief of human sufferers from **MUSCULAR OR NERVOUS AFFECTION**

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

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

- Rheumatism,
- Rheumatic Gout,
- Sciatica,
- Tic Douloureux,
- Neuralgia,
- Lumbago,
- Strains and Sprains

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

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

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

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

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

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



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.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF
SIMONSEN'S ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

The acknowledged greatest combination of Artistes ever seen in New Zealand.

MADAME FANNY SIMONSEN,

Who has been received with tumults of applause each time she has appeared, will repeat her great character of LUCIA in Donizetti's Opera of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, 17TH FEBRUARY,

Supported by the whole strength of the Company.

SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH FEBRUARY,

Will be given Flotow's Comic Opera of

MARTHA;

OR, RICHMOND FAIR IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN ANNE.

Next Week (Race Week) a Grand Special Programme.

NEW SCENERY by MESSRS. WILLIS and HOLMES.

MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES made in Paris to the order of Mr. Simonsen; and a grand Orchestra.

The Largest and most complete Opera Company that ever visited New Zealand (Sixty performers).

Prices—Dress Circle, 7s 6d; Stalls (strictly select), 5s; Pit, 2s 6d.

Doors open at 7.30; commencing at Eight.

Box Plan at West's Music Saloon, Princes Street.

MR. W. T. KERR, Business Manager.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

B L O N D I N,
THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

Will make his Third
GRAND ILLUMINATED NIGHT ASCENSION
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), MARCH 17.

BLONDIN AT NIGHT! BLONDIN AT NIGHT!

On the High Rope,

With a Special Display of Fireworks, as designed and manufactured by Professor Ireland, of the Crystal Palace, Cremorne Gardens, and North Woolwich, expressly for these Grand Night Ascensions.

B L O N D I N ' S

GRAND PROMENADE OVER VESUVIUS,
Carrying on the Rope 200lbs. weight of Fireworks, surrounded by Brilliant Fountains of Golden Rain, Stars, Rockets, &c., entirely enveloped in One Sheet of Fire!!!

FINAL AND GRANDEST FEATS OF THE SEASON.
LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND PYROTECHNIC DEVICE:

A Casket of Jewels, dispersing Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, and Sapphires!

Remember Blondin as the Fire King.

First Change of Programme.

New and Startling Novelties.

Doors open at 7 p.m.; performance to commence at 8 p.m. sharp.

Prices of Admission—

First Class Seats	...	...	...	...	4s
Second Class Promenade	...	...	...	...	2s

Children, half-price.

NO SMOKING ALLOWED. NO RE-ADMISSION.

OPERATIC SELECTIONS BY THE BAND.

Letters of communication to be addressed to

J. F. BLONDIN; or

C. P. NIAUD,

Secretary, Imperial Hotel.

By order,

LE CHEVALLER BLONDIN.

H. P. LYONS, Agent.

T O W N H A L L, L A W R E N C E,

ST. PATRICK'S DAY,

GRAND

IRISH BALLAD CONCERT

By Dunedin and Lawrence Vocalists, under the direction of

Mr. J. J. Woods.

NOTICE.

A BAZAAR and ART UNION LOTTERY will be held in Dunedin, during the Easter holidays, in aid of the CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL FUND. The co-operation of Catholics and liberal-minded people generally is earnestly invited. The best manner in which a disposition to assist may be manifested, will be by forwarding at once to the Lady Superioress, at the Convent, Dowling street, contributions towards furnishing the stalls in the Bazaar, or which may serve as prizes in the Art Union.

The following prizes have already been presented. An engraving of Landseer's Stag at Bay; from large and beautiful chromo Lithographs representing severally, Lake Como; Lake Coniston; an American Scene; the Bridge of Sighs; a Gentleman's Gold Scarf Pin and Pendant for a Watch Chain; Statue of the B.V.M., under a glass shade; a Child's Dress, braided. There are besides a number of ornamental and useful articles, which have been prepared by the ladies of the convent and their pupils. The value of the different prizes, the names of the donors, and other particulars will be furnished in our next issue.

W E L L W O R T H K N O W I N G

MASTERS AND SERVANTS can always have their wants

supplied Quickly, Cheaply, and Satisfactorily, at

S K E N E ' S L A B O R E X C H A N G E,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

NEW BREW! NEW BREW!

GINGER ALE. GINGER ALE.

THOMSON and CO. have much pleasure in announcing to the public that they have just introduced into the New Zealand market that wholesome and delicious beverage called "THE CELEBRATED GINGER ALE," of which they are the sole manufacturers.

It is warranted to be an extract from the purest English malt, and the finest green ginger.

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Dunedin, March 8, 1876.

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WANTED, a Teacher for the Catholic School, Cromwell. Apply to Rev. Father Kehoe.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending March 15, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—Seventy-nine head of cattle were yarded at the weekly sales to-day. This number being a moderate supply, were all sold at rather better prices than have been obtained during the last fortnight. Best bullocks brought from £9 to £14; ditto cows, from £7 10s to £11 10s—or equal to 30s per 100lbs for prime quality, and 25s for medium. At the yards we sold 30 head, and have placed 50 head privately.

Fat Calves.—Only about a dozen were penned, and brought from 30s to 50s each, according to size and quality.

Fat Sheep.—We are still obliged to report an over-stocked market. About 2,800 came forward for the sale to day, consisting chiefly of good cross-breeds. About one-half this number were sold, the balance held over for next week. It will therefore be seen that unless supplies come forward less freely the market cannot recover. Best cross-breeds brought from 10s 6d to 11s 6d each, and merinos from 7s to 10s 6d—or say 2½d per lb for the former and 2d per lb for the latter. At the yards we sold 500, and have placed a like number privately.

Fat Lambs.—130 were penned, and being for the most part of good quality, were all taken by the trade at prices ranging from 9s to 11s 6d. We sold 80 at above rates.

Store Cattle.—The market remains unchanged. Well-grown quiet cattle fit for grazing are in request at former quotations.

Store Sheep.—We have no alteration to make in our late quotations. Young sheep of every description continue in good demand, with but few offerings. During the week we have sold 4,500 of various sorts at prices about equal to following quotations:—Crossbreeds, four and six tooth, 9s to 9s 6d; ditto, two tooth, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; ditto lambs, 6s to 7s; merino wethers, two, four, and six tooth, 5s 6d to 6s; ditto, full mouthed, 3s to 3s 3d; merino ewes, two, four and six tooth, 6s to 6s 6d; ditto, full mouthed, 2s 9d to 3s 3d.

Wool.—Our London office reports by cable that the February sales closed flatly. Nearly all descriptions have declined ½d to 1d. Greasy, market easier. Lambs' wool unchanged. The sales comprised 107,000 bales; 40,000 have been taken for export. At our weekly sale, held this afternoon, we offered a small catalogue of wool, principally remnants of the season, which was taken by buyers freely at ½d per lb decline. Price catalogue annexed:—SM, 3 bags, 4d, greasy locks; ditto black, 1 bale, 8½d; merino and cross bred, 2 at 8½d; RR, scoured fleece, 2 bales, 14½d; Glen Nevis, 2 bales, 10½d; scoured locks, M, greasy cross bred, 1 bale, 8½d; W over Waikawa, Leicester rams, 17½d; EE, 2 merino, 8½d; ditto, 5 cross bred, 9½d; Y, cross bred and merinos, 4, 8½d; B and A, 1, 8½d; GS, 2 cross bred, 8½d; AAA, pieces, 1, 4½d; Glen Nevis, merino, 19 bales, 8½d; MML, cross bred, 10 bales, 9½d; merino, 6 bales, 9d.

Sheepskins were well competed for. Wool skins were lower in price. Pelts sold for money, 9d to 1s 6d each; full-wool merino, 1s 10d.

Hides.—Small supply. Green butchers' sold 22s; wet salted, in good condition, 4½d per lb.

Tallow.—none offered.

Grain.—Wheat continues in fair demand; good to choice milling, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; inferior, 4s 3d to 4s 4d. Oats are in better inquiry. New corn is selling for immediate delivery, 1s 8d to 1s 9½d; old, 1s 10d to 2s. Barley, no sales reported.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending March 15, 1876, as follows:—The labor market is quiet, and will continue so till after the Race holidays. Masters will not make winter engagements, nor will servants make up their minds until then. Town work is healthy. Couples are very hard to move. Ploughmen and shepherds are quiet. Masons and carpenters are busy. Hotel and house girls are scarcer than ever. Shopmen and clerks seldom asked for. Wages—Female servants for hotels, 12s to 30s per week; house do., 10s to 20s per week; boys and girls, 5s to 10s per week; ploughmen and shepherds, £2 to £65 and £70; couples, £65 to £80; carpenters, 12s and 13s per day; shopmen and clerks from 36s to 60s per week; day labor—rail, bush, and road, 8s and 9s; dairy hands and useful people for farm or station, 15s to 25s per week.

As to nature, she is so powerful that she confounds us. Let one of you remain here, and let another betake himself to the opposite extremity of the earth's diameter, and let them both look at the same star; the lines which will set out from the eyes of these two spectators, who are so far apart, to end at the star, will form only one line. So that before these expanses of the heavens, a distance of 3000 leagues is nothing. Well! how poor has this nature, so powerful and so rich, been for us! Have we all air enough, light and heat enough? There are millions of stars which could give us the heat that we want; there are in this town hands which have not felt it for five months. What prodigality, and what avarice.—Lacordaire.

Poets' Company.

A DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

BY D. F. MC CARTHY.

I dreamt a dream, a dazzling dream, of a green isle far away,
Where the glowing west to the ocean's breast calleth the dying day;
And that island green was as fair a scene as ever man's eye did see,
With its chieftains bold, and its temples old, and its homes and its
altars free!

Nor foreign foe did that green isle know—no stranger band it bore,
Save the merchant train from sunny Spain, and from Afric's golden
shore!

And the young man's heart would fondly start, and the old man's eye
would smile,
As their thoughts would roam o'er the ocean foam to that lone and
"holy isle!"

Years passed by, and the orient sky blazed with a new-born light,
And Bethlehem's star shone bright afar o'er the lost world's darksome
night;

And the diamond shrines from plundered mines, and the golden fanes
of Jove,

Melted away in the blaze of day at the simple spell-word Love!
The light serene o'er that island green played with its saving beams,
And the fires of Baal waxed dim and pale like the stars of the morn-
ing streams!

And 'twas joy to hear, in the bright air clear, from out each sunny
glade,

The tinkling bell, from the quiet cell, or the cloister's tranquil shade!

A cloud of night o'er that dream so bright soon with its dark wing
came,

And the happy scene of that island green was lost in blood and shame;
For its kings unjust betrayed their trust, and its queens, through fair
were frail—

And a robber band, from a distant land, with their war-hoops filled
the gale;

A fatal spell on that green isle fell—a shadow of death and gloom
Passed withering o'er, from shore to shore, like the breath of the foul
simoom;

And each green hill's side was crimson dyed, and each stream rolled
red and wild,

With the mingled blood of the brave and good—of mother and maid
and child!

Dark was my dream, though many a gleam of hope through that
black night broke,

Like a star's bright form through a whistling storm, or the moon
through a midnight oak!

And many a time, with its wings sublime, and with its saffron light,
Would the morning rise on the eastern skies, but to vanish again in
night!

For, in abject prayer, the people there still raised their fettered hands,
When the sense of right and the power to smite are the spirit that
commands;

For those who would sneer at the mourner's tear, and heed not the
suppliant's sigh,

Would bow in awe to that first great law—a banded nation's cry!

At length arose o'er that isle of woes a dawn with a steadier smile,
And in happy hour a voice of power awoke the slumbering Isle!

And the people all obeyed the call of their chief's unscathed hand,
Vowing to raise, as in ancient days, the name of their own dear land!

My dream grew bright as the sunbeam's light, as I watched that Isle's
career

Through the varied scene and the joys serene of many a future year—
And, oh! what thrill did my bosom fill, as I gazed on a pillared pile,
Where a senate once more in power watched o'er the rights of that
lone green Isle!

FLORENCE O'NEILL;

OR, THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE KING'S PLEDGE REDEEMED—ST. GERMAINS.

UTTERLY prostrated, and quite overpowered by her grief, the queen
was led to a carriage, which was to convey her to the Convent of
Chaillot, in the retirement of which place she designed to pass the
first days of her widowhood, and one hour after her husband's death,
attended by four ladies only, she left St. Germain's.

The church of the convent was hung with black, and as soon as
she neared the edifice the bells tolled, and the abbess and the com-
munity received her at the convent gate. In silence, Mary Beatrice
entered the courtyard, her hood drawn over her face, followed by her
ladies, and overwhelmed with grief. The nuns gathered round her,
the abbess kissed the hem of her robe, and some of the sisters kissed
her hand, but no one uttered a single word; their tears expressed
their affliction.

Without a sigh, or a tear, the queen walked into the choir, and
continued in this stupefaction of grief until one of the sisters
approached, and kissing her hand said, in a tone of admonition, in
the words of the royal psalmist,

"My soul, will you not be subject to God?"

"Fiat voluntas tua," replied the queen, in a voice broken by
sighs. Then advancing towards the choir she said:

"Help me, my sisters, to thank my God for His mercies to that
blessed spirit who is, I believe, rejoicing in His beatitude. Yes, I
feel certain of it, in the depth of my grief." She then knelt before
the altar, and remained a long while in prayer.

The poor queen had taken no food since the previous night, and
the abbess, apprehending she would faint, begged her to be carried in
a chair, but she chose to walk, saying:

"My blessed Saviour was not carried up the painful ascent to
Mount Calvary, but walked to the consummation of His adorable
sacrifice, bearing the burden of His cross for our sins, and shall I not
imitate His holy example?"

The abbess and two or three of the nuns followed her to her
chamber, and begged her to suffer herself to be undressed and go to
bed; but she insisted on listening to more prayers. She could weep
no more; the fountain of her tears was dried up, and its solace
denied her.

She sighed often, writes the nun of Chaillot who preserved the
record of this visit of Mary Beatrice, and was seized with fits of dying
faintness, but listened with great devotion to the abbess, who knelt
at her feet, and read to her appropriate passages from the Holy
Scriptures for her consolation. Then she begged the community to
pray for the soul of her husband, saying:

"A soul ought to be very pure that has to appear in the presence
of God, and we, alas, sometimes fancy that persons are in heaven,
when they are suffering the pains of purgatory." At this thought
the sealed up fountain of her grief was opened, and she shed floods of
tears. Much she wept, and much she prayed, but was at last pre-
vailed on to take a little nourishment and go to bed, while the nuns
returned to the choir and sung the Vespers for the Dead. Then the
Prayers for the Dead were repeated in her chamber, in which she
joined, repeating the verses of every psalm, for she knew them all by
heart; and begged that a prayer for the conversion of England might
be added, observing that for the last twelve years she had been at St.
Germain's she had never omitted that petition in her devotions.

The nun's record goes on to say that, without pomp or noise, for
fear of agitating the royal widow, the king's heart was brought to the
convent. When the king's will was opened it was found that he had
directed his body to be buried in Westminster Abbey. It was to
await the Restoration of his son in the Church of the Benedictines,
at Paris, whither it was conveyed the Saturday after his death in a
hearse, followed by two coaches, in which were the officers of the
king's household, his chaplains, and the prior of St. Germain's; and
the king's obsequies being duly performed, the body was left under
the hearse, covered with a pall, in one of the chapels. One after
another the hopes of his race faded away, and still the bones of
James II. awaited burial.

On the third day the queen put on the habit of a widow, and
while they were thus arraying her, her Majesty observed that for the
rest of her life she should never wear anything but black; she had
long since renounced all vanities, and worn nothing but what was
absolutely necessary; "and God knows," she added, "I never put on
decorations except when obliged to do so, or in early youth."

When her melancholy toilet was ended the nuns were permitted
to enter to offer their homage, but not a word was spoken; she sat
still and motionless her eyes fixed on vacancy. After a quarter of an
hour she was told her carriage had come. She rose, and said, "I have
a visit to make before I go;" and bursting into a passion of tears, she
said, "I will go and pay my duty to it. I feel it is here, and nothing
shall keep me from going to it. It is a relic I have given you, and I
must be allowed to venerate it." Covered with her veil, and preceded
by the nuns, singing the De Profundis, she approached the tribune
where the heart of her beloved was enshrined in a gold and vermeil
vase. She clasped her hands, knelt and kissed the urn across the
black crape that covered it. After a silent prayer she rose, sprinkled
it with holy water, and turned as if about to retire, but before she
had made four steps she fell into a fainting fit, which caused us some
fears of her life. She returned to St. Germain's that evening.

We have seen this with our own eyes, adds the nun. Our Mother
and all the community judged it proper that an exact and faithful
narrative of the whole should be made, to the end that it might be
kept as a perpetual memorial in our archives, and for those who may
come after us.

* * * * *

A little distance from the palace of St. Germain's stood a chateau;
it was embosomed in a flowery dell; the grounds which extended
around it were cultivated with great care and taste, and the elegance
of its interior was such as to betoken the possession of vast wealth in
its owners.

A lady in the prime of woman's beauty, and dressed in the deepest
mourning, is wending her way through the valley to the chateau.
Two lovely children—a boy six years old, and a little golden-haired
girl of three—hasten to meet her, accompanied by a person of middle
age, who from love of those children, has made herself their nurse.
She is plain, very; not a soft line is there in her rugged features; and
yet in the eyes of those little ones, she is endowed with every
perfection.

Now the beautiful lady has reached the chateau, and she wends
her way, followed by her little ones, to a pleasant room, the windows
of which overlook the palace of St. Germain's, gilded by the beams of
the setting sun.

A gentleman is standing at the window, buried in thought, and,
touching him on the arm, she says:

"We have just brought her home; oh, she is very wretched,"
and her own tears fall fast as she speaks of the Queen's visit to
Chaillot.

Reader, the owner of the chateau is Sir Reginald, Marshal St.
John; the lady is Florence his wife.

The children listen, and their eyes are full of tears. Ah, the
good old king loved little children. They leave our old friend Grace,
and run to their parents.

"When I am a man I will fight for our young king," said the
boy, "as you did, papa, for good King James."

"Yes, my boy," replied the marshal, proudly patting the boy on
the head, "and may God grant the son may be more fortunate than
his father."

"And I, mamma, will be like you," lisped the tiny Mary Beatrice, clinging to her mother's robe, "I will be maid of honor to his wife!"
And if our tale of Florence please our readers, hereafter we may tell of the fortunes of her descendants under the last of the Stuart race, gallant Prince Charlie.

ST. PATRICK'S TIMES.

THE thought has occurred to me that it will be instructive and interesting to you to pause and reflectively remember what were the times, and who were the men that immediately preceded St. Patrick's career and who flourished while he labored. It is startling to recall the fact how far off from us those days were—*fourteen hundred years ago!* How near to the death of our Blessed Lord were they! how near to the very disciples and Apostles that He sent forth, and who, amid the flames of the Pentecostal feast, received the divine gifts to fit them for their supernatural and evangelizing missions. The Council of Nice was held in 325. At it Constantine the Great was present: and greater than he, Emperor as he was—the great Athanasius led and assisted, and *this was but fifty-four years before the birth of St. Patrick!!!* and Athanasius died but two years before his birth. Four years after his birth, in 375, Ambrose himself was made Bishop of Milan, and Gregory of Nyssa glorified the Eastern Church with his works of piety—and even then paganism was tolerated in Rome, for it was not till 382 that the Altar of Victory was removed from the Senate House.

I must tell you before I have ended, what was the *real religious* condition of the people who were thus the objects of his apostolic care. He came to them inspired by teachers who were the master spirits of Christian theology, and who were the only men whose labors have rescued Europe from perpetual barbarism. St. Augustine of Hippo, St. Ambrose and St. Jerome, who preceded the great St. Benedict and St. Gregory, together with St. Martin of Tours and St. Hilary and St. Germain were his masters. They were the bright lights in this dark and stormy night of human suffering and human degradation.

Let me tell you, then, what was the condition of these Irish people and what their religion. They were barbarians—they were pagans. Their faith, if faith it could be called, was the Druidical belief of Gaul, a religion borrowed, no doubt, from Oriental paganism, but taking its color from the wild nature of the region in which they lived. High up in the North, in the land of clouds and storms, surrounded by the ocean and hearing the wailing of the wind and the beating of the sea, amid the solitude of their rocks and forests and morasses, they practised the orgies of their almost furious belief. The Druids taught that matter and spirit are eternal. They taught the doctrine of metempsychosis, the transmigration of human souls into animals as a punishment. They taught the doctrine of another world in which the soul preserved its identity, its passions, and its habits. They foretold the future by the flight of birds and the inspection of the entrails of animals. An order of priestesses was devoted to perpetual virginity. Some of them dwelt in the wild reefs of the ocean, where they predicted and raised tempests, and relieved human suffering by pretended supernatural power. Human sacrifices were practiced; at times they crucified their victims on stakes within their temples, or shot them to death with darts and arrows. Often they made a colossus, of wicker-work or hay, and filled it with living beings and lighted it with the torch, destroying their victims in clouds of fire and smoke. Their hierarchy was composed of three distinct Orders—the Druids, men of the oaks, were the first; their knowledge it required twenty years to acquire; it was all traditional, not written. Next came the priests, who performed the sacrifices and ceremonies of worship, and then the bards, who were the genealogists of the clans, and sang the achievements of the chiefs.

This, in brief, was the condition of the people, and from the mass of detestable wickedness and horrible superstition did St. Patrick relieve them. But he did more. He gave them a faith—a faith that enlightened them with a knowledge of the life eternal, and a faith that made them the repository of heavenly holiness and wisdom—with which they too were in turn to aid in evangelizing the Continent of Europe.

During the fifth and sixth and to the eighth century, there was no country in the world that equalled Ireland in purity of doctrine, in number of religious communities, or in extent of learning. Free from invasion, she gave to the lovers of learning and piety an asylum and a hospitable reception. From her shores there went such men as St. Columba to the Northern Isles, St. Fridolin to France and the Rhine, and the far-famed and great Columbanus, with his twelve followers, to France, Burgundy, Switzerland and Lombardy. And at this time the Anglo-Saxon race was unconverted.

Irishmen established Bishoprics in England. In clouds, as numerous as bees, they went to England, and Englishmen went to Ireland to study, and Irishmen gave to the world such names as Erigena, Duns Scotus and St. Virgil. The Irish Clement was the second Rector of the Studium of Paris, The Irish John founded the school of Pavia. The Emperor Frederick the Second, when he would establish a University at Naples, sent all the way to Ireland for the learned Peter to be its Rector. The whole of Ireland, with its family of philosophers, despising the dangers of the sea, migrated to the South. Those days never can return; for the plain reason that then men were learned and taught by the living word, but now they teach and learn by the dead paper. It was to Ireland that England partly owed her own redemption from paganism, for Ireland supplied the whole western world with missionaries.—HON. B. H. BREWSTER.

Handel's sublime oratorio of the "Messiah" will be given in Rome for the first time early in the spring, by the Roman Musical Society. The rehearsals are under the direction of the famous Mustafa, chief musician of the Papal choir. It is curious that this wonderful composition should never yet have been heard in Rome, one of the great musical centres of the world, and the reasons can only be found in the profound antipathy which has always been manifested by the Italians for all that is German, music included.—"Catholic Review."

M. VEUILLOT ON THE KENMARE PUBLICATIONS.

(Translated for the 'Pilot' from the 'Univers' of Sept. 12.)

THE ancient kingdom of Kerry is situated at the extreme western point of Ireland. It is famous in history, and celebrated throughout the world for its exquisite scenery. Its shores are for ever in conflict with the angry ocean; its mountains are not unworthy of comparison with the Alps, its lakes graduate one above another like the platforms of an amphitheatre; but we would now show how the genius of a woman has made a marvellous literary fame for one of its obscure villages, a furnace from which the flames extend to every English speaking country, a Catholic propaganda. This extraordinary woman to whom we are indebted for this is called Miss Cusack in the world, in religion she is known as Sister Mary Francis Clare, by her innumerable admirers as the "Nun of Kenmare." She belongs to an ancient Irish family, but was born a Protestant, and being touched by the grace of Jesus Christ she was received into the Church by Cardinal Wiseman, and immediately after entered the Order of the Poor Clares, casting aside as a worthless garment the pleasures of youth and considerable worldly advantages. The Convent of Kenmare was founded in 1831, by the Rev. Mother Mary O'Hagan. But she knew not that she had to bear the burden of human honors here, where she had only thought to practise penance, yet God had so ordained, she was gifted with a rare talent for authorship, and her superiors desired that she should employ it in the service of religion. She obeyed—a brilliant success made perseverance a duty. Her works had no sooner issued from the press than they were scattered far and near. The Catholic journals welcomed this inspired champion of the Faith with a cry of joy. Her Protestant friends rendered homage to her rare talents and mental powers. To have paused in such a career would have been to abandon the holiest of causes, and Mary Francis dare not even think of it. Her works grew rapidly; she well understands the essential needs of society for which she writes. She instructs alike the child, the young girl, the wife, the mother, and the citizen. Each is offered advice suitable to her situation, every line breathes love to the Church, and devotion to her country. A narrow cell extends itself to the utmost limits of the earth, and the world is instructed by the *inexperience* of the cloister. We have not space to notice "The Spouse of Christ," the "Life of St. Gertrude," the "Manual of Devotion to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart," the "Life of O'Connell," but as we cannot do more on account of the vast field which is open to us, we must only notice out of the Kenmare Series the "Life of St. Patrick," and the "History of Ireland." "The Life of St. Patrick" is honored with the highest of all praise. Pius IX. has recognized its profound learning and eloquence; he is amazed "that an undertaking which appears beyond the power of a woman," has been brought to such perfection; and he has declared that the author "has deserved well of the whole Church." After such praise, we dare not add another word. "The History of Ireland" is a model narrative. It covers the period from Pagan times to the days of O'Connell; it unfolds an immense number of events, yet the reader never wearies for a moment. Confusion is avoided, and yet no useful detail is omitted. Each object has its own place, and each object is considered in proportion to its merit. Nevertheless, the chief merit of this admirable composition is not in the erudition of research, nor the skill with which it is put together, nor the elegance of the style; it consists in the spirit which animates it. The glories and the sorrows of Ireland are felt as they are related. Mary Francis has made them living realities, and has communicated to them the very life of her noble heart—this is the secret of her power.

It is to this heart, sanctified by the love of the Church, that she owes the honor paid to her by the Vicar of Jesus Christ. It is to this heart, thrilling with love of her country, that she owes her popularity, and the verses of a poet of her race, not unworthy to take his place in the foremost ranks of our modern bards:—

As long as there are hearts to feel
For Ireland's woe, for Ireland's weal,
This glorious tribute of their zeal
Will earn the grateful prayer.

Henceforth be sung with loud acclaim,
Be writ upon the scrolls of fame,
The last, the dearest Irish name,
Of MARY FRANCIS CLARE.

If any reliance can be placed on the statements of geologists the carnivorous animals which are now confined to Africa were spread at one time all over Europe. The snowy mountains of northern Greece were infested by lions when the Persian army of Xerxes invaded that country. They hung on the rear of the invading forces and devoured the stragglers. The remains of hyenas have been found in England, and those of elephants have been exhumed in Ireland and Siberia. There is certainly no evidence to prove that the lion ever existed in Ireland, but he may have been imported from countries less remote than Africa. He is repeatedly mentioned in Irish manuscripts. The lion is not necessarily an inhabitant of tropical countries alone. He is perfectly capable of living in the temperate, if not the arctic zone.

"When St. Patrick landed in Ireland, he spoke of the glories of the woman who was the Mother of God upon the earth, and instantly uprose the king upon his throne; and when he heard for the first time in the Irish language the name of Mary, he took off his golden crown and bowed to the sound of that name. Up rose the bard, the poet, the musician, the historian, the prince of his people, and he knelt before Ireland's great apostle, and laid down his harp at the feet of the saint and said, 'I swear that no sound shall ever come from this harp at the bidding of my hands; that no sound shall ever come from my lips on the wings of song, except the glories of Patrick's God, and of the Mother of that God,—the Virgin—the blessed Mary.'"—Father Burke.

THE VENERATION OF SAINTS.

"But you rob God of the honor due to him alone and give it to Mary a mere creature like any of us," says the Protestant. This is false. It is precisely what Catholics protest against doing. We would be the last to derogate in the least from God's honor or glory. In all we do He is the object uppermost in our minds. Our worship is directed first of all to Him. He is its direct, immediate object. We honor and revere all the saints simply on account of the relation they bear to Him. We honor Him because He honors them; we love them because they are the special and worthy objects of His love, and because the peculiar qualities of grace and sanctity that render them fit objects of divine love were freely bestowed on them by God. When we honor them, it is not to them solely or chiefly that we pay our respect, but to God whose sanctity and beauty and goodness and loveableness they reflect. We honor God in and through them, and we honor them for God's sake. We worship Mary because in her the attributes of God shine with greater splendor; are displayed more majestically, stand out in bolder prominence than in any other mere creature that ever walked the earth in human form. We love her because God loves her, and because we know it pleases Him when we love what He loves. The honor and the saints do not interfere with the honor due to God. Rather, it is one way of honoring Him. We admire a painter's genius in his masterpiece. We praise God in His saints. We implore their help because they have more influence with God than we have. They, of themselves, can give us nothing. All they can do for us is to offer our petitions to God, and unite their own with them. They are his tried and chosen friends. He sees His own attributes of sanctity and beauty reflected in them. He loves them on that account, and because He loves them He is more favorably disposed to grant whatever they ask. Mary is Queen of Saints. She has more influence with God than the rest. Therefore we pray to her with more confidence and certainly than we do to any of the saints.—'Catholic Standard.'

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN ENGLAND.

[From the Dublin 'Nation.']

STATISTICS of crime are never a pleasant subject, unless they point to a steady diminution. It does not appear that English statesmen have much reason to be happy, when they read the statistics which have just been made public in regard to the year 1874. If it be true that education has achieved giant strides, it is evident that the strides in the national virtue have not been consistently parallel. It was observed by a great authority, when writing to the 'Times,' so far back as the year 1840, that mere secular knowledge is in itself no guarantee of moral or of social improvement; and, if the blue-books of 1874 be consulted, along with the reports on education, there is not much ground to conclude that the fruits of education have comprehended diminution in crime. In such a huge population as that of England, it would be affectation to expect that the masses in the great towns could be brought under complete supervision; all that could be looked for would be a general permeation of better principles and less vitiated taste, and if this could be realised there would be no real discouragement in a certain proportion of offence. But it does not appear that there is any satisfactory improvement in the habits of the masses of the people: that there is more honesty, or less of lax morality, or even a disposition to rise. Take the habit of drunkenness, which ought by this time to have been repressed, considering how much has been proposed and attempted by statesmen, and philanthropists, and clergymen. The special bane of this vice is that it leads to other vices; that it is the parent of more than half of those misfortunes which conduct to the dock and to the prison. In 1873, the number of persons who were registered as having been drunk and incapable was 182,941; but in 1874 the number was increased to 185,736. The number of men who were proceeded against summarily, or who were apprehended for indictable offences—that is in the year 1874—and of whom it was satisfactorily demonstrated that they were of the class 'habitual drunkards,' was 32,836; while of women who were similarly dealt with, there were 11,744. Moreover, 345 men, and 151 women, died in the same year from intoxication. More than fifteen hundred suicides were also recorded; and of these it is certain that a very large proportion were superinduced by the same evil habit.

We have to remember that in England but few persons are apprehended by the police for a vice which is nationally prevalent, and that, consequently, the number of drunkards must be almost too large for computation. It is impossible for the police to do more than to take into charge such persons as come under their observation; nor are they at all predisposed to be severe, but, on the contrary, to be lenient and kind. If it is apparently even possible for a person who is found inebriated to get home without official assistance, the police are always willing to permit the attempt, and not to make a charge without necessity. Every one who has walked much in the poorer districts of London must have observed the predisposition of the police to form an amiable estimate of excess. They will even lift up a person from the pavement, and urge him to a strenuous endeavor, so that he may reach his home without legal impeachment, though with "a sinuous and divergent ambulation." Now, this being the case, it follows that the statistics which are given in the blue book for last year may suggest, but do not strictly define, the real extent of the national vice. We are informed that throughout the whole of the country there are only 23,870 constables; so that the proportion of custodians to the population is but one in every eight hundred. In 1873, the force numbered about 28,000; but in 1874-5 there was a slight increase of about 300 men. The population being over twenty-two millions, the number of the constabulary is not large; and it would be ungenerous not to allow that they are an able body of men, who discharge painful duties very charitably.

England has a host of "professional thieves," who adopt their profession not always from necessity, but quite as often from tradition or choice. What is called a known thief, is generally a person whose relations and friends have sympathetic ideas, if not quite identical habits, and who live in haunts which are familiar to the police, but who manage to run their course freely. It is computed that the number of known thieves and burglars, receivers of stolen goods, and "accessories," is from forty-three to forty-four thousand; and, though the number is slightly decreasing, it is found impossible to obliterate the class. In the metropolis—that is, within a radius of fifteen miles round Charing Cross—there are more than three thousand of these persons, or one to twelve hundred of the population. Courtesy forbids us to add to this number the hosts of persons who are engaged in queer business, and who pursue the trade of what has been happily designated as "strictly legitimate felony." Waiving this invidious reflection, we must content ourselves with the statement that thieves are diminishing, from the professional if not the moral point of view. The whole number of the criminal population, including all those who were in durance, in the year 1874, was 76,219; which was less by thirteen hundred than the same item of the population the previous year, 1873.

PROTESTANTS AND PURGATORY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the 'Westminster Gazette': 'Requesat in pace has lately received a solution, more literal than logical, by the following announcement in the 'Guardian' of December 1.—'Prayers for the Dead—We have received so large a number of letters on this subject that we cannot continue the controversy.' This implies—1st, That the dicta of the Bishop of Ripon against prayers for the dead have roused a strong feeling among the laity and clergy; and, 2nd, that the supply of comment on this weighty question, far from equaling the demand, shall, on the contrary, for the future, be nil, so far as regards this influential clerical journal. There must be strong motives for such unwonted suppression of a legitimate question! Can the reasons for so doing be equally legitimate? There is no smoke without fire. I was glad, however, to observe that the 'Guardian,' in its dying gasps on this subject, in the number of the previous week, had given the letter of Bishop Wilberforce on prayers for the dead. The following extracts of a letter, from 'good' Bishop Heber, are on the subject. This letter is found in full in 'Diaries of a Lady of Quality.' The writer of the 'Diaries' was a daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. Bishop Heber says: 'Few persons, I believe, have lost a beloved object, more particularly by sudden death, without feeling an earnest desire to recommend them in their prayers to God's mercy, and a sort of instinctive impression that such devotions might still be serviceable to them in that intermediate state which we are taught by Scripture precedes the final judgment.' After some reference to the Catholics, the Bishop continues: 'This opinion is not, I confess, so clearly revealed or countenanced in Scripture as to make the practice of praying for the dead obligatory on any Christian. Yet having been led attentively to consider the question, my own opinion is, on the whole, favorable to the practice, which, indeed, is so natural and so comfortable, that this alone is a presumption it is neither unpleasant to the Almighty nor unavailing with Him.' After showing that the Jews, both before and since the birth of Christ, have used prayers for the dead; and alleging it also as the custom of the Greek Church, Bishop Heber adds: 'We know the practice to have been universal, or nearly so, among the Christians little more than 150 years after our Saviour. It is spoken of as the usual custom by Tertullian and Epiphanius. Augustine, in his confessions, has given a beautiful prayer which he himself used for his deceased mother, Monica; and among Protestants Luther and Dr. Johnson are eminent instances of the same conduct. I have accordingly been myself in the habit, for some years, of recommending on some occasions, as after receiving the sacraments, &c., my lost friends by name to God's goodness and compassion through his Son as what can do them no harm, and may, and I hope will, be of service to them. Only this caution I always endeavor to observe, that I beg His forgiveness at the same time for myself, if unknowingly I am too presumptuous, and His grace lest I, who am thus solicitous for others, should neglect the appointed means for my own salvation.'

ANGLICAN SURPLICES.

"The toilet of clergymen of the present day," says the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' "must give them almost as much, if not more, trouble than that of young ladies who have plunged into a vortex of gaiety, to judge by the advertisements of 'clerical tailors' which appear in ecclesiastical periodicals. From one of these some interesting information can be gleaned respecting surplices. Of 'the pocket surplice' we learn that its use has now become universal, but whether it is simply carried in the pocket or worn on the shoulders is not stated. 'The plain-fitting surplice' is 'made to be worn with or without a cassock, is of the pocket surplice shape, and fits smooth round the neck, the slit with the button allowing the head to pass easily through.' There is also another 'plain-fitting surplice.' It is 'open down the front, fits perfectly smooth round the neck and shoulders like the pocket surplice, and is so made that it will not fall away in front to show the trousers.' 'Short Cotta surplices are quite plain, and fall low on the shoulders.' There are also 'slightly gathered surplices' and 'round neck gathered surplices.' The former, it is stated, 'have less fulness at the neck than the cathedral shape,' while the latter, which are to be worn with a cassock, 'put on over the head, have a very nice appearance.' Any clergyman drawing a 'round neck gathered surplice' over his feet—in fact, getting into it the wrong way—will in the present muddied condition of the streets present, on the other hand, a very nasty appearance, and prevent the vestment from exciting those feelings of veneration which, if plunged into head foremost, is calculated to produce."

OPPOSITION OF THE CHURCH TO SECRET SOCIETIES.

"WAR HAWK," a correspondent, vouched for by the 'London Times,' writing on infernal machines, gives the following information about infernal societies. We ask any of our readers who may have had doubts about the wisdom of the Church in its condemnation of secret societies, to remember this extract.

"Fortunately, in England, we have little to fear from these diabolical crimes, but if foreign countries intend to revise their laws to meet such cases, they should first discover carefully not only the powers of the secret societies, which are, in most cases, the inventors of such infernal machines, but they should also carefully consider why such powerful societies really exist in their midst, and remember that in an enlightened and educated country the surest mode of eradicating the evil is by giving to the subject that perfect freedom of thought and action which we ourselves enjoy. Most of the Italian secret societies were established for what we now consider a legitimate purpose—overthrow of the tyranny of some of their many rulers; but these same societies, like those of others in other countries, are now degraded to bands of criminals only equalled by the garroters of our own times whose whole life is spent in discovering some unique mode of performing some diabolical crime. If you will now permit me, I will say one word for myself. I have referred to crimes and my knowledge of the same as though I were the boon companion of cut-throats; but what I refer to above are matters known to persons who are moving in the highest society in their respective countries. In Spain it is a well known fact that on the night on which Prim was assassinated, many of those who were present at his last reception had provided the money for and prepared the plot; that those gentlemen mixed freely with the fashionable assembly and pressed the hand of the man whose hours they had numbered. I do not think that any one will venture to contradict this. In countries where crime, if it has the least shape of a political motive, is regarded almost as heroic, men of high standing will be found to aid societies some of the members of which are villains of the deepest dye, and therefore requisite. In my experience I have seen some curious cases, but as they do not effect either my own honor or the good of my country, I do not think my duty to foreign society requires me to turn informer."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chinese in California ship the remains of their dead to the Flowery Kingdom as "preserved meats," and reckon up the value of the cold corpses at \$1.09 each; which facts were brought out by an investigation of the San Francisco Custom-House officials, who were at a loss to account for the frequent large consignments of preserved meats to Hong Kong.

The Russian Ministry of Justice has given instructions to its sub-departments that henceforth corporal punishment shall be discontinued in its application to females sentenced to deportation. Hitherto women have been punished the same as men with knouts and rods. Henceforth ten days of isolated confinement are to count as the equivalent of a lash with the knout, and two days a lash with the rod.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has received a very valuable contribution toward the Church of the Sacred Heart, now in process of construction on the heights of Montmartre. It is well-known that the wood used by Solomon in the building of the Temple of Jerusalem was the cedar of Lebanon. A number of venerable cedars of incredible age, and enormous size, still exist on the sides of Mount Lebanon. They are treated with religious awe by the Druses, who consider them as almost sacred. A few months since, one of these trees was overthrown by a violent wind, and the Maronite Archbishop of Bayrouth purchased it and sent it to Cardinal Guibert as a present for the Church of the Sacred Heart.

The 'Irish Times' has the following remarks: "In a few months, the United States will be in the midst of the celebration of the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence. The population of the great Republic will, according to official estimates, then amount to 45,627,000 souls, while at the next decennial census, in 1880, it will reach 50,853,000. In 1776, the victorious young Republicans could not muster three millions of people, while more than fifteen times that number will celebrate the Centennial of Liberty. In the history of the human race no such marvellous expansion has ever been approached, nor will likely again be repeated. The United States form, in territorial extent, the fourth largest sovereignty in the world, being exceeded by only Russia, the British Empire and China; while in point of population the Republic is exceeded by these three empires only. It is almost thirty times the extent of the three Kingdoms, with their neighboring islands; while its public lands, for sale in allotments for settlers, amount to about half the entire area of the vast Republic, which already has a population nearly one-half more than that of Great Britain and Ireland."

The following specimen of toleration is furnished by the 'Gazetta Narodowna':—"Count Alexandrowicz, of Constantynow, had been repeatedly warned by the Russian officials that he was bound to conform to the Orthodox confession, because, in the absence of the Roman Catholic priest, he had been baptised by an Orthodox clergyman. In order to free himself from the importunities of those pseudo-apostles, and to find protection for his religious convictions, he journeyed to St. Petersburg, and addressed a remonstrance to the Czar himself. He received an answer worthy of a Czar: 'Since I follow the Orthodox faith, why should it not be acceptable to the Count?' What rejoinder is possible to such

logic? After this nothing remained for the Count but to sell his estates, which he had been carefully managing, and go abroad. It is a fact (so a correspondent in the 'Germania' declares) that all officials belonging to the United Greek denomination are required under pain of dismissal, to return voluntarily to the Orthodox Church. It is, further, a fact that Catholic priests are prohibited most stringently to administer the Sacraments to any United Greeks. Finally, it is a fact that the Polish newspapers circulating in Russian Poland do not venture to refer in any way to occurrences connected with the United Church.

A man was found alive in the bush near Maryborough, who had subsisted eleven days on grass tree.

Blue Earth County, Minn., paid last year, as bounty on grasshoppers, \$31,255, the amount destroyed being 15,766 bushels and 18 quarts.

The 'New York World' only expresses the opinion of all sincere, honest, and truth-loving Protestants, in regard to the Pope and his dignity under his afflictions, when it says: "And it must undoubtedly have been a grievous blow to the Roman Pontiff, simply as a man, to find himself forcibly deprived of the princely sway which he had exercised over the temporal affairs of a state not inconsiderable in mere extent and population, and peerless among the realms of the earth for the glory and dignity of its traditions and its history. If we consider, in addition, that the blow fell upon him in old age, and that he undoubtedly and conscientiously regarded it as a blow at religion, and an act of monstrous sacrilege, the firmness and determination with which he has stood up under it, must command, even from those of us who are furthest from direct sympathy with him as a Churchman, the admiration which true men always yield to manhood, no matter in what cause displayed."

A lecture on Queensland was delivered on Monday last in the Assembly Rooms, Black's Hotel, Galway, by the Hon. Mr. M'Devitt, the late Attorney-General of that colony. Mr. M'Devitt is brother of the revered Bishop of Raphoe, and of the Rev. Dr. M'Devitt, Professor at All Hallows' College, Dublin. He distinguished himself at the bar and in the Legislature of Queensland, and belonged to the popular party in that rising colony. After the delivery of his lecture, pointing out, from experience, the advantages of the country as a field for intending emigrants, a vote of thanks was proposed to the lecturer, when a party rose and objected, describing "Queensland as "a hell upon earth," which led to such a scene of turbulence that the chairman, lecturer, and the mass of the meeting had to retire, and leave the minority of rowdy malcontents in undisputed possession of the room. There has, unfortunately, been a strong tendency lately in this direction in Ireland, a tendency discreditably to the country.—'Tablet.'

"We should abandon the irreverent farce and desecration—I had almost said, for it is little better—of the perfunctory reading of the Bible in our public schools. Thousands of our citizens feel that this would be a right thing to do, who are yet unwilling to yield the point, because it would seem like a surrender to Romish dictation. Like Falstaff, they do not choose to be virtuous on compulsion. But if it be our conviction, however it may have been reached, it will be true dignity to act upon it. No good causes loses by just concessions. Then, and then only, can we place our public school system on an impregnable foundation. Then only will all plausibility be taken away from the claim for the dotation of Roman and other sectarian schools. Then also would the Churches be made to feel, we may hope, anew and more deeply the duty of the religious education of the children of the Republic."—Dr. Whar-ton at Episcopal Church Congress.

The progress of monasticism in England during the present decade has been very remarkable. Almost all the principal Orders are now represented in London city. It is curious to notice the Capuchin Order, unknown at the time of the Reformation, is rapidly assuming that popularity which it always enjoys amongst the poorer classes in all lands. These friars have a large convent at Peckham, and another house is to be opened for their accommodation in a very populous part of London. Meanwhile the Capuchin friars from Cork have established a permanent mission for those spiritually forlorn districts on the banks of the Thames, famous, or rather infamous, as Northfleet, Dartford, and Greenhithe. Those districts are principally inhabited by sea-faring men, and the most boisterous class of people connected with the shipping and coaling interests. Before leaving Cork the Fathers were presented with an address from the Mayor of that city in the name of the entire population. The friars who have just left Cork for London have been eight years in that city, and are in fact returning to their former labors, for they were in the same places before, and their return will be heartily welcomed by the poor people, who still remember their single-hearted efforts to do them good.—'Brooklyn Catholic Review.'

An interesting discovery is reported from the territory of the Atrék, where the Russians, in reconnoitring some of the newly-occupied districts, came upon the ruins of a long-buried and unknown city. The remains of several minarets, showing well-preserved traces of their Saracenic architecture, afforded conclusive evidence of the Mohammedan character of the city, which must have been of great extent, and had evidently been occupied by a large and stationary population. The ruins are on the steppe east of the Caspian Sea, where, according to the tradition current among the Turkomans of these regions, the country was once noted for its extreme fruitfulness, and was irrigated by a canal connected with the Atrék. The remains of large tanks, and the traces—found by the Russians—of a very extensive system of pipes, from which excellent drinking-water can still be obtained, show the care with which abundant water-supplies had been secured for this mysterious city of a long-past age of civilisation.—'Tablet.'

1834 PORT, FORTY YEARS OLD,
Per Dozen 110s.
COLONIAL WINES, from 90s.
" of unusual quality, from the Grange } 35s.
" Vineyards, S.A. }
TEAS, in Large and Varied Stock.
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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:—

1in. and upward, 6d per foot
½in. " 5d "
¾in. " 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.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, 1875.

The Most Rev. Dr. MORAN begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Thomas Gartland ...	5	5	0	Mary Conolly ...	0	10	0
Mr. Colomb ...	1	0	0	Rev. Father Higgins... 10	0	0	
Mr. Macedo ...	3	10	0	Per Rev. F. Coleman... 4	13	0	
Mr. Smith ...	2	0	0	Francis Meehan ...	10	0	0
Mr. A. Toal ...	3	0	0	Mrs. Corrigan ...	1	0	0
Mr. John Brennan ...	5	5	0	Mr. M. Hennie ...	0	10	0
A Lady Friend ...	5	0	0	Miss Maloney ...	0	10	0
Mr. Smith ...	2	0	0	Mrs. Nielson ...	0	10	0
Mr. Roy ...	0	10	0	Proceeds of Concert ...	18	7	0
Mr. Heffernan ...	0	10	0	Mr. Leech ...	0	10	0
Mrs. Walker ...	3	0	0	Mr. Donnell ...	0	10	0
Mrs. M'Wheaney ...	2	0	0	Mr. H. W. Davidson... 1	0	0	
Mrs. Hayes ...	2	0	0	Mr. Tynan, Wst. Taueri 25	0	0	
A Lady Friend ...	0	10	0	Last year's collection at			
James M'Caw ...	2	0	0	Church door already			
Rev. Father O'Leary... 5	0	0		acknowledged in de-			
Miss Mayne ...	2	12	0	tail ...	318	14	0
Sergeant M'Namara ...	1	0	0	Father Coleman's testi-			
Hugh M'Kevitt ...	1	10	0	monial ...	210	0	0
				A Friend of Catholic			
Rev. F. Crowley ...	5	0	0	Education, per the			
A Lady Friend ...	1	0	0	Bishop ...	500	0	0

His Lordship the Bishop requests subscribers to send in their contributions as soon as convenient either to himself or to any of the clergy of St. Joseph's.

NOTICE.

As the establishment of the Christian Brothers in Dunedin is expected to prove the nucleus, from which their labors will, hereafter, extend to the other towns of the Province, it is expected that Catholics will everywhere assist in promoting the success of the forthcoming Bazaar and Art Union. Contributions are, therefore, solicited from residents in the various country districts, and may be addressed to the Lady Superioress, St. Joseph's Convent, Dowling Street, Dunedin.

BIRTH.—On the 14th inst., at her residence, St. Andrew-street, the wife of J. A. Macedo, of a son.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

ST. JOSEPH'S NEW SCHOOLS.

THE Catholics of Dunedin have erected large new boys' schools at St. Joseph's in this city. The expense incurred by their erection, and the providing of a residence, &c., for the Christian Brothers who are to teach in them, and who may be expected here in a few weeks, is very large. Already three thousand pounds have been expended, and more will be required to put everything in working order. The school consists of three halls, intended to accommodate two hundred pupils. The halls are large, airy, and well ventilated; in addition a well-paved play yard and shed, together with other indispensable out-offices have been provided. The halls will be furnished with every requisite for efficient teaching. The desks and seats have been made for some time; the stands are of cast iron, from the firm of Kincaird M Quein and Co. in this city, and the wood work is of kauri, from the estab-

lishment of Mr. D. W. Woods, also of Dunedin. The plan of the furniture, and indeed of the entire building, with the exception of the play shed and out-offices, were drawn by the Superior of the Christian Brothers, Melbourne, and, throughout, everything has been done exactly as he requested.

When in addition to this, it is borne in mind that the Christian Brothers are highly qualified and most successful teachers, it is not too much to say that Catholics may congratulate themselves on the prospect of having high-class and most efficient schools in their midst. They will no longer labor under any disadvantage as to the means of obtaining an education that will put them, at least, on a footing of equality with their fellows, and fit them to take their place in the race of life and progress with their neighbors of other denominations.

And, it appears to us, that not only Catholics, but also all citizens ought to congratulate themselves on the establishment of Christian Brothers schools in Dunedin. The more schools the better, provided they are good. There is room, and more than room, for all; there can hardly be too many good schools. Ignorance may be said to be legion, and it will take no less than an army of zealous, qualified, and laborious teachers to dispel and dissipate it. The Christian Brothers schools are not established in rivalry of other schools, but purely for the purpose of supplying a Catholic want, and of giving a Christian education to Catholic children. We Catholics entertain no jealousy of other schools, on the contrary, we hail with the greatest satisfaction the establishment of schools by other denominations, and nothing would give us greater pleasure than to see even the Government plant schools in every locality of the Province where even a dozen children of school age are to be found, provided godlessness was not introduced by secularism.

It gives us great pleasure to think and feel, and even in some instances to know, that we are not, in the great effort we are making, shut out from the sympathies of our fellow citizens. There are many liberal, generous gentlemen and ladies in Dunedin, not belonging to the Catholic body, who hail with satisfaction the establishment of Christian Brothers schools for the education of Catholic youth. These look upon the new schools as a powerful instrument for the elevation of a considerable portion of their future fellow-citizens, and an important contribution to the sum total of those means which are such powerful instruments of public order and industrial enterprise.

For these reasons we are sanguine enough to anticipate that the Bazaar and Art Union Lottery which the Catholics of Dunedin propose holding immediately after Easter will be largely patronised by citizens generally. Indeed indications already exist that such will be the case. In point of justice, too, Catholics have a particularly strong claim, inasmuch as they labor under the great disadvantage, owing to their conscientious scruples, of being unable to avail themselves of the facilities of obtaining education for their children provided by Government out of the general revenue of the Province. Protestants of all denominations have a monopoly of these facilities, and the Government refuses to allow us to share in them unless on conditions which would amount to a repudiation of our religious principles. There are many of our fellow citizens who feel for our isolated and very trying position as regards the public school system, and who have already given substantial proof of their sympathy, and of the sense they entertain of the hardships under which we labor; and there cannot be a doubt that they will see it to be their duty to aid us on the present occasion. To every right-minded unprejudiced man it must be a subject of great satisfaction to see good schools established by any and every section of the community.

REFLECTIONS FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Is it not difficult to picture to ourselves Ireland wanting the Catholic faith? to do so is to strip her of beauty; to rob her of softness and warmth, and to leave her, in the mind's eye, hard and barren as the rocks upon her shore, where the Atlantic waves are broken. Yet there was a period, and one not altogether devoid of interest and consideration, when Ireland was not Catholic; she was then prosperous at home, and was known abroad as a warlike nation, for her kings led, many times, armies into Gaul, and penetrated even as far as the confines of Italy: Niall fell in battle on the banks of the Loire, and Feredach was killed by lightning at the foot of the Alps. But our green Erin lacked the glory which

flooded her in after days, and the traces of which are now her abiding and most endearing charm.

The man must, indeed, be dull of intellect and cold of heart, who, in gazing upon some one of the many lovely scenes which nature presents to the sojourner in Ireland, does not feel the hills, or the dales, the lakes and the woods around him filled with an indefinable presence, which adds, as it were, a spirit to these inanimate things; for in their midst he is ever sure to see the ivy-clad remnants of some ecclesiastical building; it may be the broken arch of a doorway, or a mullioned window, which alone marks the spot where once stood a church; or, perhaps, it is the picturesque and extensive remains of a stately abbey, that contains amongst its ruins the tomb of a king belonging to a by-gone dynasty, or the representation in fresco on its crumbling walls of the fate of some prince of the olden time. How easy is it then in imagination to fill the silent air with a sound of the mellow pealing bells, that summoned the surrounding neighbourhood to mass or vespers, and to people the deserted hillsides and valleys with the pious rustics of a time long past, all hurrying towards the house of prayer; to picture the busy monks working at their farm, whose superior cultivation has left the area of ground, immediately around each mouldered pile, of a quality much better than that of the soil which lies beyond it; and to fancy that the fallen roof, once more erect, is sheltering a studious colony engaged in copying manuscripts, and in the various arts, by which the learning of the ancient world has been transmitted to a generation, that is deeply ungrateful to those, through whose beneficent labours so precious a possession has been rescued from destruction.

These ruins speak to us of Erin's greatest glory; of the period when the coldness of her heathen days and their dreariness had melted away before the warm light of the Gospel, when she fondly cherished—as she still does, thank God—and richly honoured, as now, alas! she can no longer honour, the holy treasure which Rome conferred upon her, at the hands of St. Patrick—the Catholic faith. For, when God's chosen time was come, Patrick, a youth who had been carried off from his native France by pirates and made a slave in Ireland, now escaped and grown a man, at his own earnest prayer was sent by Pope Celestine to preach the faith in the land of his captivity: and nobly was an answer given to his call. "From the moment," says Ozanam quoted by Montalembert, "that this green Erin, situated at the extremity of the known world, had seen the sun of faith rise upon her, she had vowed herself to it, with an ardent and tender devotion which became her very life." And her devotion was no barren and selfish feeling; it was not enough for her that she herself had learned the way of salvation; she would have others partake the knowledge with her, and for this purpose she sent her sons abroad, over all the nations of Europe that were still in darkness. "They covered the land and seas of the west." (Montalembert is again our authority.) "Unworn navigators, they landed on the most desert islands; they overflowed the continent with their successive immigrations. They saw in incessant visions a world, known and unknown, to be conquered for Christ." So valiantly they fought that to this day their marks are to be found.

And their spirit seems still to rest upon the race from which they sprang. Everywhere Irish immigrants have been the pioneers of the Church. Collectively they have without fail enacted the part of saintly missionaries. Would, that as much could be said for them individually. What a beautiful sight it would be, if each, by a line of conduct consistent with the teaching of the blessed creed he holds, and worthy of the nation which drank in with the avidity the teaching of St. Patrick, should consider himself bound to testify to the sanctifying power of the Catholic faith; or, if this be falsely thought too high an aim, how consoling would it still be, should each, at least, abstain from doing or saying anything that may seem to compromise his religion in the eyes of those who are ignorant of it; such, it must be admitted, is plainly the duty of all Catholics, and he who neglects it is unworthy of the name of Irishman, and still more of that of a son of St. Patrick.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In accordance with the notice given in our last issue, a meeting was held in St. Joseph's Schoolroom, on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., for the purpose of considering the steps, which it would be necessary to take, for the successful holding of a bazaar in aid of the Christian Brothers' School Fund. The attendance was by no means as large as it was hoped that it would have been, but it is reasonable to suppose that the deficiency of numbers may be accounted for in some other manner, than by attributing it to indifference as to the

object in view. It is admitted, on all hands, that the settlement of the Christian Brothers amongst us is most devoutly to be desired; their efforts in the cause of education have, in every part of the world, been crowned with the most striking success. A short time after their arrival in all cities, where their services have been secured, the aspect of the schools, and the general conduct of the children placed under their care have been universally acknowledged to have been, almost incredibly, changed for the better. The vital interests of every Catholic family in the town of Dunedin, perhaps we might say in the province of Otago, depend upon their settlement amongst us; it would surely, therefore, be no more than becoming, if the whole Catholic community would energetically join in the attempt to accomplish their establishment in our midst, and would come forward generously and assume at least a portion of that burden, which has hitherto seemed to rest entirely upon the shoulders of his Lordship the Bishop, who personally is completely independent of the matter. The meeting has been adjourned to Tuesday evening next, the 21st inst., when, it is most earnestly requested, that nothing may prevent a full attendance as well of ladies as of gentlemen.

THE opening night of the Opera Season, under the able management of Mr Simonsen, took place on Saturday night, and seldom has there been such a "house" as assembled within the walls of the Queen's Theatre on the occasion. The piece selected was the opera bouffe of the Grand Duchess, but we are inclined to doubt that the choice was a judicious one. Although possessing some exquisite gems, most of the compositions of Offenbach have secured their popularity on account of the vein of humor by which they are pervaded, and which crops up on every occasion. It is necessary, therefore, that to give a successful representation of such pieces as "The Grand Duchess," and "Genevieve de Brabant," those engaged should not rely solely upon their abilities as vocalists. This was made painfully evident on Saturday night. With the exception of "Say to him" and "Lo! 'tis the Sabre," the music throughout the opera is light, airy, and of a vivacious comic nature, and, of course, requires that the manner in which it is rendered should be of a similar character. That the first representation was not all that could be required in this respect must be confessed, for many of the ludicrous scenes with which the opera abounds passed off with a tameness very foreign to the conception of the author. Of course allowance must be made for drawbacks of a first night and the difficulties incidental thereto; a plea for which there appears to be good grounds, inasmuch as the second presentation was a vast improvement on the first. There cannot be a doubt that Mr Simonsen has spared neither effort or expense, and while the strength of the company far exceeds that of the Allen troupe, there is no comparison as to the manner in which the pieces are dressed and put upon the stage. Of course, of Madame Simonsen it will be almost superfluous to speak, and yet we are bound to say that the rôle of the Grand Duchess is not the one in which she will appear to the best advantage. Faultless as was her personation of the Wayward Sovereign, it will be found that in the tragic rather than bouffe opera will she secure the greater triumphs. The magnificent solo, "Say to him," was given amid breathless silence, which burst forth into rapturous applause at its conclusion, and continued until Madame Simonsen responded to the *encore*. Indeed the manner in which this gem was rendered was a treat rarely enjoyed, and amply atoned for any defects of the other members of the company during the evening. Of Mr Morley, perhaps it would be more just to defer our criticism, as his first appearance was made under the disadvantage of a severe hoarseness which rendered it impossible he could be judged on his merits. Mr Steinback possesses a clear ringing tenor, and sang the comic solo, "This is what the people say" with effect, but marred the success of the character of Prince Paul by excessive timidity and nervousness. The General Boom of Mr Tombold cannot be deemed a success, for although the character was admirably dressed, it was far from the General Boom designed by Offenbach. Indeed in many of the scenes he was sadly deficient in the text, and at other times totally inaudible. We scarcely imagine it is policy to try and improve upon the author, and in future it would be well to speak the words allotted to the character, rather than indulge in questionable wit. We must conclude by stating that any shortcomings, which were apparent, should be attributed to the male portion of the company, for from the Prima Donna Assoluta down to the chorus singers, the ladies of the troupe were every thing that could be desired. The quartette by the maids of honour in the opening of the second act was greeted with deserved applause, and enjoyed with Madame Simonsen the honor of an *encore*.

THE following passage occurs in the Lenten Pastoral of the Bishop of Sandhurst:—"Every system of education not based upon religion and the acquisition of that knowledge necessary for eternal life must necessarily be, for Catholics, an evil of the greatest magnitude; and such is the State education now prevalent in this colony, for whilst it unites, in the same school, pupils and teachers of every creed, or of no creed, it must necessarily promote, not only indifference in regard of a religion, but also that spirit of infidelity which denies the very existence of the Deity. Catholic children brought up in such schools betray the grossest ignorance of Catholic discipline. And we frequently see that in their after life they proclaim opinions at variance with Catholic doctrines, and manifest not only a want of respect for the ministers of religion, but even an utter dislike towards the laws and precepts of the Holy Catholic Church. Dearly beloved, you cannot, unless at the peril of your salvation, permit the Catholic children of the rising generation to be educated in schools where this godless system prevails. Wherefore, we most earnestly exhort you to assist your pastors by your liberal donations in procuring for your children a Catholic education in your own schools, where they will obtain, not only that secular instruction required for their advancement in this life, but, also, that moral and religious instruction necessary for the salvation of their immortal souls in the next. This is a duty that God demands of you, and for which you will have to render unto him a rigorous account at a future day. Give liberally out of the means that God has given you, and you shall receive, in return, an ample reward from the Giver of all Good Gifts, always

bearing in mind that the goods of this world are not to be deemed as valuable as those precious souls that have been redeemed by the sufferings of Jesus Christ. Imitate the example of your forefathers in Ireland, who hesitated not in their bitter hour of trial to submit to the confiscation of their property, to imprisonment and exile, and even death itself, rather than abandon their religion, or expose their little ones to the danger of losing that priceless treasure that they received at the baptismal font. Yes, dearly beloved, let us cherish the memory of Ireland by following her example, and then our pride and glory will be that we shall be always faithful Catholics and devoted children of Jesus Christ."

The 'Grey River Argus' says that "a party of men who are working a claim down south, about two miles from the Francis Joseph Glacier, Mount Cook, report that on the night of the 11th ult., a sharp shock of earthquake occurred, and that the vibration dislodged immense masses of ice from the glacier. The noise of the falling ice is described as having been as loud as thunder.

THE attendance at Blondin's opening performances were not near so large as we expected, owing no doubt to the counter attractions at the Queen's Theatre, and the circus, as well as to the early hour at which the performances were held. We are pleased to notice, that this state of things will be obviated for the future. The performance will commence this evening, and continue until further notice, at 8 o'clock; and an entire change of programme will be substituted, including a grand pyrotechnical display, under the management of Professor Ireland, of the Crystal Palace, London. We must congratulate the management on this step, as we believe it will be the means of enabling many, whose business compels them to be engaged during the day, to witness the performance.

OUR Wanganui vignerons, says the 'Herald,' Mr. Andrew Tod, has been able to show a steady advance in the making of wine, and is turning out this year hocks and champagnes which we venture to assert will compare favorably with the best Australian. The champagne is really excellent, and as there is no mistake about its being genuine, it is likely to grow in public favor. There is here the foundation of a great industry, and we need not say how anxiously we shall watch its increasing growth and development.

THE 'Weekly Times' says the greater portion of the harvest along the New River Flat and as far as the Waimatuku is carried, and some of the farmers have had large yields, especially in the low lying lands by the River. Eighty bushels of oats to the acre seems to be about the yield in some places. We have heard of as large a yield as a hundred bushels to the acre from one field in this neighborhood.

NOWWITHSTANDING the proverbial dullness of business, says the 'Hokitika Leader,' is an indisputable circumstance that house and land properties in town have advanced a considerable percentage within the past six months. Two of the largest dwelling-houses in town have changed hands within the past few days at good prices, and one or two others, known to be in the market, are sought after by several applicants. The owner of two freehold sections within the town boundary has refused twenty-five per cent. advance on the price obtainable by him twelve months ago. This augurs well.

WE learn, says the 'New Zealand Herald,' that at the native settlement at Kohimarama, over sixty natives are ill with low typhoid fever, and at least two-thirds of the population are affected by the malady.

POVERTY IN ITALY.

THE misery of the poor in Italy at the present time can scarcely be imagined. It is appalling. Thousands of peasants are emigrating to America, and now inducements are held out to attract them to Australia, a rather wise plan since the climate of that country is much more suitable to the Italian temperament than the American. Besides it is pretty generally known now that America is by no means a good place for emigrants to go to, and they have been assured that there is almost as much difficulty in getting along in the new world as there is in the old. So the majority this year are either emigrating to South America or Australia, and an enterprising agent is endeavoring to persuade many that Palestine and Persia are countries which need colonization, and some few are thinking of going thither, anywhere, in short, out of Italy. The emigration mania, it should be remembered, is all the more remarkable, when we reflect that naturally the Italians object to travel, and rarely, if ever, leave their homes. "It is the worst possible sign" said one of the ministers the other day, "and shows more clearly than almost anything else, how great the distress in Italy must be." In Sicily the condition of the people is very deplorable, and is rendered still more so by the hordes of robbers and brigands, which infest that lovely but luckless island. If we turn to another part of the country, we see the same thing. Milan in the North has been the scene of some shocking cases of starvation and distress. Meantime the extravagance, love of display and materialistic tendencies of the rich, cause the poor to look upon them with envy and hatred, and articles like the following, which appeared recently in the 'Pungalo' of Milan, are common: "Last night the Scala was crowded, an opera box during the day sold for 15,000 francs. People pay from four to six thousand francs, for a box in the season, and the singers realise fortunes from their salary. And yet the people are starving and dare to complain!" Expressions of popular feeling like these are calculated sooner or later to make themselves felt in a terrible manner. There is nothing so awful, as we know by the experience of the great revolution of '93, as the indignation of the people when roused by misery to abhor and envy the luxury of the ostentatiously rich. Every one believes that before long, perhaps, not this year or the next, but before long, we shall behold terrible things in Italy—much ruin and bloodshed.—'Catholic Review.'

THE SEA OF GALILEE.

THE Sea of Galilee, or Sea of Tiberias, or Lake of Gennesareth, is a sheet of water formed by the expansion of the bed of the Jordan. It is about twelve and a quarter miles long from north to south, and at its broadest part six and three quarter miles wide from east to west. But its width is by no means regular, its shape being that of a pear or a leg of mutton, the broadest part toward the north, and the more projecting side toward the west, the eastern shore being by comparison straight, except near the lower end. It is full of fish. Its waters, thick and muddy at the extreme north, become clear and bright as they approach its narrow end; for Jordan, which flows in a foul stream, leaves the lake a pure and sweet river. The surface is from six hundred to seven hundred feet below the level of the Mediterranean. The climate is genial in winter, and not excessively hot in summer. With shores that rise but gently, in most parts, from the basin, and whose color is uniformly brown where seen above the foliage at their bases, the scenery would be tame were it not for the fine hills, including the snowy tops of Hermon, which can be seen all round through the transparent ether, and for the innumerable effects of the light and shade. Shrubs and blossoms add to the beauty of the coasts, which vary continually, being sometimes backed by broad plains, showing at others the opening of long gorges, and elsewhere, especially to the north, being broken into many and charming bays. Volcanic action appears to be energetic; there are hot springs in the basin of the lake, and very serious earthquakes occur. Wild boars are to be found on a plain to the northeast.

Those who have formed a mental picture of this sea so often recurring in sacred story—and who in childhood has not?—have, no doubt, imagined a water covered with ships and boats, resounding with the cries of sailors and fishermen, and flanked by many proud cities rich in merchandise and glorious to the sight. Alas for such visions! the cities and the men and traffic were there, but they have disappeared so completely that the waters of the lake may be said to sleep amid a solitude. As for the famous cities, of most of them it cannot be said with certainty where they were, and this survey now first begins to give us some reliable data for identifying their ruins. One or two remain, but not as cities; small, dirty Arab villages alone represent those busy towns wherein were done "mighty works," such as would have overcome the sinful obduracy of Tyre and Sidon. Tiberias is there, on the west coast, rather below the centre of the lake. Its sea walls, broken columns, towers, aqueducts, attest the glory of its ancient estate; but the modern Tiberias is but a poor collection of houses, chiefly inhabited by Jews who have returned to Palestine. Its filth and vermin have become a proverb. About four miles north of this, a heap of ruins, now named Mejdol, marks the site of that Magdala where St. Mary Magdalene had her home. North of this, again, is the plain of Gennesareth, an area of great beauty and fertility, along which, sad to say, are several heaps of rubbish, probably the places of old town and villages wherein our Lord taught.—'Blackwood's Magazine.'

THE BELLS OF LIMERICK.

THE old bells that hung in the towers of the Limerick Cathedral were made by a young Italian after many years of patient labor. He was proud of his work, and when they were purchased by the prior of a neighboring convent near the Lake of Como, the artist invested the profits of the sale in a pretty villa on the margin of the lake, where he could hear their Angelus music wafted from the convent cliff across the waters at morning, noon, and night. Here he intended to pass his life; but this happiness was denied him. In one of those feudal broils which, whether civil or foreign, are the undying worm in a foreign land, he suffered the loss of his all; and when the storm passed, he found himself without home, family, friends, and fortune. The convent had been razed to the ground, and the *chefs d'œuvre* of his handiwork, the tuneful chime whose music had charmed his life, had been carried away to a foreign land. He became a wanderer. His hair grew white and his heart grew withered before he again found a resting place. In all these years of bitter desolation, the memory of the music of his bells never left him; he heard it in the forest and in the crowded city, on the sea and by the banks of the quiet stream in the basin of the hills; he heard it by day; and when night came, and troubled sleep, it whispered to him soothingly of peace and happiness. One day he met a mariner from over the sea, who told him a story of a wondrous chime of bells he had heard in Ireland. An intuition told the artist that they were his bells. He journeyed and voyaged thither, sick and weary, and sailed up the Shannon. The ship came to an anchor in the port near Limerick, and he took passage in a small boat for the purpose of reaching the city. Before him the tall steeple of St. Mary's lifted its turreted head above the mist and smoke of the old town. He leaned back wearily, yet with a happy light beaming from his eyes. The angels were whispering to him that his bells were there. He prayed: "Oh! let them sound me a loving welcome. Just one note of greeting, O bells! and my pilgrimage is done.

It was a beautiful evening. The air was like that of his own Italy in the sweetest time of the year, the death of the spring. The bosom of the river was like a broad mirror, reflecting the patines of bright gold that flecked the blue sky, the towers, and the streets of the old town in its clear depths. The lights of the city danced upon the wavellets that rippled from the boat as she glided along. Suddenly the stillness was broken. From St. Mary's tower there came a shower of silver sound, filling the air with music. The boatmen rested on their oars to listen. The old Italian crossed his arms and fixed his streaming eyes upon the tower. The sound of his bells bore to his heart all the memories of the past: home, friends, kindred, all. At last he was happy—too happy to speak, too happy to breathe. When the rowers sought to arouse him, his face was upturned to the tower, but his eyes were closed. The poor stranger had breathed his last. His own *chefs d'œuvre* had rung his "passing-bell."—Emily V. Battey, in 'Harper's Magazine' for January.

LADIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

At last the ladies of Great Britain are enlightened as to what is expected of them at the great Centennial of Philadelphia. It is scarcely six months ago since a decision was taken by the Centennial Committee of erecting a separate building for the exhibition of women's work and the establishment of women's rights in a manner worthy of the cause, and already by the subscription of the women alone and the enthusiasm of their partisans has the building not only been erected, but a surplus fund for interior decoration been pledged. And, moreover, it is stated that three times as many applications for space have been made as the building will admit. The committee have therefore declined to receive the unlimited display of bed quilts and carpet work which have formed such a conspicuous feature in former exhibitions. One single specimen of patchwork quilt will be admitted, and unless that one be of such magnificence that the like of it has never been seen before there shall be none at all. The exhibition is to be confined to the higher class of women's work, such as sculpture, painting, literature, engraving, telegraphy, new inventions, &c., &c. Women's clothing is to be avoided, in order to leave the larger portion of the building free for the exhibition of useful arts. Herein the women of Ohio stand first. They are renowned all over the States for their skill in painting and house decoration. In sculpture surely no female hand can surpass that of Miss Hosmer, who sends a magnificent piece of statuary, the largest she has ever executed. It is entitled "Emancipation; or, the African Sibyl foreshadowing the Freedom of her Race." Miss Hosmer's works are but little known in England, as they are always spoken of by America. Her studio at Rome is the great rendezvous of American artists, who spread her fame far and wide throughout the Union. With a spirit of enterprise which few women of artistic genius possess, Miss Hosmer has taken charge of the contributions from the School of Art needlework, of which our Queen is the patroness and Princess Louise president. The exquisite embroidery executed for Windsor Castle is already packed up for despatch to Philadelphia. A loom in full operation, and a machine worked by women in the manufacturing of dress braid, are among the Lowell exhibits. Print shawls and Oriental carpets entirely made by women, and the most perfect specimens of painting on porcelain, are also contributed by Lowell. The great pride of the place consists, however, of the many thousand yards of bunting with which the whole building is decorated, made entirely by women, the manufacture of the article having been for years past entrusted wholly to the "young ladies" of Lowell. Not less important than all this will be the representation of a New England kitchen, the farmer's house of a hundred years ago, where will be displayed a test of the old time cookery. The building in which this specimen is situated stands separated from the rest; but the idea being conceived and being executed by a woman, warrants its taking the position assigned to it within the enclosure. Biographical sketches of eminent American women will be read aloud in the Pavilion by women, as well as the history of all charitable institutions founded by women. Then comes the great American cookery book, which is to contain twenty prize recipes from each State and territory. Then the building devoted to educational purposes, where the system of Kindergarten, object teaching, and other methods will be exhibited in practical operation. The address of the Lady Commissioners is throughout filled with practical good sense, and concludes with the recommendation to all women to search out every specimen of genius in women's hand and brain as may redound not alone to the credit of the Centennial Exhibition, but also to the glory of the sex. The liberal spirit in which the whole affair has been organised—always by women—augurs well for the success throughout the world of this their first untrammelled effort at independence, and female industry will receive its just appreciation in every country through this noble decision on the part of the women of America.—Weekly Freeman.

SHARKS.

SINCE the occurrence of that extraordinary and fatal affair at Emerald Hill by which an unhappy lad lost his life through the voracity of a shark (says the 'Advocate'), people appear to be watchfully on the look-out for the appearance of this fish in the bay. And the consequence is that several of the species have been recently seen, and that, as in all similar cases, they are described as having been uncommonly large. Imagination may be the cause of exaggeration in these accounts, just as it was in the case of the superseded snake, but in any case the stories should be told as of warning to those who have the hardihood to bathe in open waters on the coast.

The 'Age' says:—Two gentlemen yesterday, walking from Brighton to Mordialloc along the beach, when about two miles from the latter place, observed one of these creatures at a distance of about thirty yards from the shore. It followed the pedestrians, keeping at about the same distance off for fully half a mile, evidently having its eye on them, for on their stopping at one of the projecting points of the beach to watch it more intently, it deliberately swam straight in till within six yards of where they were standing; so near indeed that stones were thrown at it, and upon one of them striking its back it sheered right off into deep water. It was at least eight feet in length. The pedestrians had not proceeded above half a mile further before they perceived two other sharks, apparently about the same size as the first one, coming in the opposite direction, and within a short distance of each other. Not one of the three, it is stated, was in more than three feet of water.

The 'Williamstown Advertiser' reports the following narrow escape from a shark:—"About noon a young man, named Dellar, was enjoying a bath within the enclosure set apart for gentlemen, when he was suddenly alarmed by a call from two or three boys standing on the stage that a large shark, measuring 7ft., was near him. He at once rushed to the landing, and was closely followed by the fish to the steps. The youth, terrified and trembling, got

a footing on the platform in time for his life, and too soon for the shark, which turned over in the usual way before seizing its prey, and then went away."

A THRILLING WAR INCIDENT.

[CONFEDERATE SURGEON'S LETTER TO 'CHICAGO TRIBUNE.']

On the 12th day of June, 1863, I witnessed a duel between a Capt. Jones, commanding a Federal scout, and Capt. Fry, commanding a rebel scout, in Greene country, East Tennessee. These two men had been fighting each other for six months, with the fortunes of battle in favor of one and then the other. Their commands were camped on either side of Lick Creek, a large and sluggish stream, too deep to ford and too shallow for a ferry boat; but there a bridge spanned the stream for the convenience of the travelling public. Each of them guarded this bridge, that communication should go neither north nor south, as the railroad track had been broken up months before. After fighting each other for several months, and contesting the point as to which should hold the bridge, they agreed to fight a duel, the conqueror to hold the bridge undisputed for the time being. Jones gave the challenge and Fry accepted. The terms were that they should fight with navy pistols at twenty yards apart, deliberately walking towards each other and firing until the last chamber of their pistols was discharged, unless one or the other fell before the discharges were made. They chose their seconds, and agreed upon a rebel surgeon (as he was the only one in either command) to attend them in case of danger. Jones was certainly a fine-looking fellow, with light hair and blue eyes, five feet ten inches in height, looking every inch the military chieftain. I never saw a man more cool, determined, and heroic under such circumstances. I have read of the deeds of chivalry and knight-errantry in the middle ages, and of brave men embalmed in modern poetry; but when I saw this man Jones come to the duellists' scratch, fighting, not for real or supposed wrongs to himself, but, as he honestly thought, for his country and the glory of the flag, I could not help admiring the man, notwithstanding he fought for the freedom of the negro, which I was opposed to. Fry was a man full six feet high, slender, with long, wavy, curling hair, jet black eyes, wearing a slouch hat and grey suit, and looking rather the demon than the man. There was nothing ferocious about him, but he had that self-sufficient nonchalance that said, "I will kill you." Without a doubt he was brave, cool, and collected, and, although suffering from a terrible flesh wound in his left arm, received a week before, he manifested no symptoms of distress, but seemed ready for the fight. The ground was stepped off by the seconds, pistols loaded and exchanged, and the principals brought face to face. I shall never forget that meeting. Jones, in his military, boyish mood, as they shook hands, remarked that—

A soldier braves death for a fanciful wreath,
When in glory's romantic career.

Fry caught up the rest of the sentence, and answered by saying—

Yet he bends o'er the foe when in battle laid low,
And bathes every wound with a tear.

They turned around and walked back to the point designated. Jones's second had the word "Fire," and he slowly said,—"One—two—three—fire!" They simultaneously turned at the word "One," and instantly fired. Neither was hurt. They cocked their pistols and deliberately walked towards each other, firing as they went. At the fifth shot Jones threw up his right hand, and, firing his pistol in the air, sank down. Fry was in the act of firing his last shot, but, seeing Jones fall, silently lowered his pistol, dropped it to the ground, and sprang to Jones's side, taking his head in his lap as he sat down, and asked him if he was hurt. I discovered that Jones was shot through the stomach, the bullet glancing around that region, and coming out to the left of the spinal column; besides, he had received three other frightful flesh wounds in other portions of his body. I dressed his wounds and gave him such stimulants as I had. He afterwards got well. Fry received three wounds—one breaking his left arm, one in the leg, and the other in the right side. After months of suffering he got well. Neither of them asked for a discharge, but both resumed their places as soon as they recovered, and they fought the war out to the bitter end, and to-day are partners in a wholesale grocery business down South, doing a good business, and verifying the sentiment of Byron that 'A soldier braves death,' etc.

THE CATHOLICS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

THE rumor that the Porte had sent a note to the Vatican complaining of the conduct of the Catholics in the provinces which are the scene of the insurrection, and requesting the Holy See to interfere, is at first sight somewhat puzzling. We know that the Catholics of Herzegovina, following their Bishop, have all along held aloof from the movement, and have suffered not a little at the hands of the insurgents, who, being Greek schismatics, hate them most cordially. It is not, therefore, to any complicity of theirs in the insurrection that the alleged remonstrance could refer. But it is just possible that it may be based on other circumstances in another quarter. In Bosnia there is a considerable agitation in favor of the annexation of that Province to Austria, and it is reported, and seems probable enough, that the Bosnian Catholics, whose pastors are Franciscans from the Diocese of Sirmium or Diakowar in Croatia, are by no means averse to the idea. It is quite conceivable, therefore, that the Porte might ask the Holy See to use its influence to detach the Bosnian Catholics from this movement, which, according to the 'Frankfurter Zeitung,' has become very popular in the higher Court circles at Vienna—so popular that Count Andrusy, who is much opposed to it, is thought to be preparing for retirement from his office of Imperial Chancellor on the pretext of ill-health. But the whole story wants confirmation.

BURIED ALIVE

THE fact that people are sometimes buried alive, in consequence of a wrong diagnosis, was known as far back as we have any knowledge of the race, and was early made the subject of serious investigation. But the cases, so it was calculated, in which such an error was committed are so exceedingly rare that the danger arising from it is not greater than that of being struck by a meteoric stone, or of being swallowed up by a chasm suddenly made under our feet by an earthquake.

So the matter stood when the celebrated French Physician, Thouret, in 1786, was commissioned to watch over the new grounds of the "Cimetière des Innocents," mainly for the purpose of promoting the sanitary condition of the city. At that time the pickaxe and shovel were busy in the outer portion of the cemetery, which had been used for many generations, and many of the graves were opened in order to remove the skeletons to the Catacombs. Thouret availed himself of this opportunity to investigate, and found, in seven or eight cases, convincing evidences that the subjects had been buried alive. The skeletons in these cases bore unmistakable proofs of there having been a death-struggle. Some of them lay on their faces, and had bitten their fingers to the bone; in other cases the limbs were drawn up against the coffin-lids, which, in one or two instances, had been broken, unquestionably by a pressure from within.

Thouret's discoveries created an immense sensation, and he himself became so fearful that it might be his lot to wake up in a coffin, that he gave every possible direction in his way to guard against such an event. At the same time the authorities made certain changes regarding burials, and took the necessary steps to have them more generally observed, so that they could not be buried before the third morning, or without a certificate from a physician. There was a law to this effect previously, but it had never been generally enforced, and the lower orders almost universally ignored it.

That in the nineteenth century, despite all the precautionary measures that have been adopted, such cases as those verified by Dr. Thouret have occurred, in all their frightfulness, there is abundant proof.

In the year 1826, a young, robust priest, named Donnet, stood in his pulpit preaching a Lent-sermon, when suddenly his voice began to grow feeble, he changed color, and in a few seconds fell lifeless to the floor. In indescribable consternation, the congregation rushed for the doors of the church. Two or three of the more intelligent and less alarmed hastened to assist the priest, while others ran immediately for a physician, who, however, did not arrive for nearly an hour.

The physician examined the young man very carefully, and finally announced that, in his judgment, it was a case of apoplexy; that death had ensued almost instantly; and that, of course, the case was one for the undertaker, and not for the doctor.

Two days later the priest was put into a coffin and carried to the church where the terrible event had occurred. Right and left burned the usual number of tapers. Solemnly resounded the *De profundis* through the dimly-lighted aisles. The supposed dead man, who was afterwards a Cardinal, tells us in his report to the French Senate what he experienced during these ceremonies. He saw and heard everything that was going on around him; but no exertion of his will was sufficient to remove the lethargy that controlled his organism. His despair surpassed everything that human imagination can picture. He felt that he must at any minute succumb to the agony he suffered, and herein was his only hope.

Suddenly he heard the voice of a friend of his youth, whom he had not seen for years. The well-remembered tones awakened a series of recollections which contrasted so strongly with his present situation, and produced so powerful an effect upon him, that all at once his muscles again obeyed the mandates of his will. He rose up, and tried to make the assistants understand that he was still, or rather again, in the possession of his vital energies. A cry of amazement and horror ran through the church. On the following day young Donnet was able to resume his duties.—*Catholic Sentinel.*

PONTIFICAL PETS.

CHATEAUBRIAND has immortalised in his memoirs (says the 'Globe') a humble servant and favorite of the Pontiff Leo XII., which would otherwise doubtless have been consigned to oblivion in spite of the extreme honor and happiness he enjoyed in the Vatican. This was the cat Micetto, which was perhaps entitled by right of nativity to special distinction, having been actually born in the palace, or in true Byzantine phrase, *porphyrogenitus*. A correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* reports in that paper that Pius IX. is no less partial to a feline *protege*. The name of his favorite, "Morello," is too like that of the cat of Leo XII. for any one to doubt that the example of the latter was present in the mind of the present Pope when Morello was named. But Micetto was a grey cat, stupid, tiger-like, with bands of black, whereas Morello is black, and of a corpulent habit, although nowise less active and impudent than his predecessor at the Vatican. He is said to be on the best terms possible with his august master, and to be present invariably at the table of His Holiness, who always dines without other company. Here he promenades with impunity upon the table cloth, and even meddles with the dishes served up. Nay, if report is to be believed, he has been known actually to forget his respect so far as not to keep his paws from picking and stealing out of the plate of the Holy Father. Micetto, who survived Leo XII., passed into the possession of Chateaubriand, who took him to France, and treated him till his dying day with all the reverence due to his august birth and antecedent history.

POLISH PRIESTS IN SIBERIA.

THE following letter appears in the 'Germania':—"It is very difficult to obtain reliable information concerning the condition of the unfortunate Polish priests who are scattered in banishment all over Siberia, and the inhuman treatment to which they are exposed. I am, however, able to give you some details on the subject which have been communicated to me by one of the victims, and I hope to be able to complete them on a future occasion. The number of the banished Polish priests amounted not long since to 400. Of these fully one hundred have succumbed to the rigours of their martyrdom. The lot of the exiles lies completely in the hands of the governor-general and his subordinates, and, speaking in general, they even exceed the prescribed regulations in their dealings with those unfortunate men. In some places they receive the sum of six roubles (18s.), in others one and a half roubles (4s. 6d.), wherewith to provide for themselves the necessaries of life. Most of them are without any means of subsistence at all. Petitions to the Government are forbidden under severe penalties, and if, in spite of the prohibition, memorials find their way to the governor-general, their only result is to insure additional rigorous treatment for the memorialists. The answer is:—"You ought to know that you are rebels, who have no longer any rights at all; work for the peasants, and so earn for yourselves the necessary means of supporting yourselves."

The following intelligence has reached me concerning the treatment of the priest K —, a native of Galicia (Austrian Poland), who was sent away to Tunka, in eastern Siberia:—After having endured a shameful imprisonment for five long years he was at length claimed by the Austrian Government, and in virtue of a manifesto of the Czar he received an authorisation to return home. Notwithstanding this authorisation the Governor Ern, of Irkuck, opposed his release. The priest caught typhus fever, and was terribly debilitated; but he was still detained until the winter had regularly set in, and then he was sent, during the most severe frost, to Krasnojarsk, together with fourteen others, most of them robbers and murderers. The released man arrived at his destination after a march of 83 days, almost wearied to death. The governor of Krasnojarsk authorised him to continue his journey without hindrance; but the poor exhausted priest required a few days' rest before starting afresh. For this purpose he proceeded to Tomsk, where he again fell into a serious illness. For his recovery from this he had to thank the skill of a Polish physician and the attentive nursing given him by some fellow-countrymen who were settled in this town. He is now fortunately re-established at home in Galicia, and he can at any time confirm the shameful treatment which the poor banished priests have to endure.

The succours sent to those unfortunate men reach, indeed, the place of their destination, but the money, &c., remain in the hands of the forwarding officials. The exiles are scattered throughout the villages of Siberia, and they are, especially in winter, given over to the direst misery. The exercise of all priestly functions is forbidden them; yet they cannot refrain from saying Mass in secret, under cover of the darkness of the night, a proceeding which gives them the greatest comfort. Calm and resigned they await death, unless some saving hand is stretched out to them; they bless those that have sent help to them, and they desire that their warmest thanks may be given to them.—'Tablet.'

A HARDY NORSEMAN.

THE Sheffield 'Telegraph' of Nov. 4, prints the following:—"The Norwegian bark *Poussin*, Capt. Adder Hansen, left Goffe, bound for England, with a cargo of iron and deals, on the 6th of October. On the 19th a fearful gale, with a tremendously high sea, arose, and next day the breakers made a complete breach over the vessel, carrying away portions of the deck-load, and doing much damage to the ship's side. To save the vessel from sinking, instant pumping was necessary. By midnight the last pump was disabled, but fortunately the weather moderated a little, though the vessel was still 'rolling most fearfully.' On the next afternoon a smack came in sight, and though Capt. Hassen had 'persuaded the crew to take the signals down,' they decided, as the smack neared them, to leave the ship. 'The whole crew,' writes the Captain, 'took their respective baggage and were conveyed in the smack's boat to the vessel, leaving me alone to my fate, as I did not consider it consistent with my duty to leave the vessel, especially as I saw that she could be taken into harbor without much damage. I now shaped my course to the west, in the hope of getting the vessel into Grimsby, and gained the information from the smack that I was twenty-five miles north-east from the Lemon and Ower Light-ship. The wind freshened, and the fishermen hoisted their flag and tried by this and other means to persuade me to heave to and leave the vessel, but I kept steering towards the west, and by much exertion succeeded in setting the foresail and mainsail, also lighting the binnacle lamp and side lights. During the night I had several squalls, with lightning and rain—in fact it was a most dreadful night. The sea was still very high and breaking on deck, as the vessel was very deep. The cabin was full of water, which, by the rolling of the vessel, kept rushing from side to side and making a fearful noise, and destroying everything in it. I was now almost exhausted with the continued working of the wheel, as the vessel steered very badly, and I fell down several times from sheer exhaustion, but after a while I recovered again, and continued steering north-northwest.' At last the brave fellow was rewarded by sighting the Spurn Light, and soon after, the crew of a pilot cutter from Hull assisted him to steer up the Humber to Grimsby. There must be "grit" in a man who, deserted by his sailors and left alone on a wild night in a leaky "tub" at the mercy of a tempestuous ocean, maintains his confidence in his own seamanship, and justifies that confidence by bringing his ship into port. Norway has, 52,632 sailors. And no wonder her commerce should increase, if she numbers among her seamen many men of the type of Captain Hansen."

THE BIBLE AND THE CHURCH.

ANY Catholic able to read the Bible is free to read it in any country or tongue under heaven. But if you use the word in the sense that people are not allowed to read every book that pretends to be the Bible, or to take from what they read any meaning they please, then you are right, because the Catholic Church would not be discharging her duty to mankind if she did not prohibit such a reading. You are aware that from the very first ages there have been corrupt Bibles. You must have heard of the Bible of *Ebion* and *Cerinthus*, and of *Aquila*, and *Symmachus*, and *Theodotian*. There have been others besides, just as corrupt. Should all, then, be permitted to read them? Certainly not. Moreover, how many meanings have been taken from the Bible, *contradictory*, *impious*, and *immoral*? Should all these be allowed? Or is God worshipped and served by them? Or is mankind benefitted by them? You will say with me, by no means. This manner of speech, then, needs correction. Further on, you tell us, that prohibition of general reading was not "the case in the early centuries of the Christian era," and you quote *Justin Martyr* that the Scriptures "were regularly read in the churches." Are you unaware that the same is the case to-day in every church of the Christian world which holds communion with Rome? and, more than this, on all Sundays and festivals of precept, they are read in the vulgar tongue. But the usage then or now, is no proof that there ever was a general reading, in your sense allowed by the Christian Church. What you take from Chrysostom has no bearing on the question at all. Now for St. Gregory in 1080. You state that "he ordained that Latin should be the universal language of Catholic worship, and consequently excluded all vernacular reading of Scriptures in public assemblies." Your conclusion, here, does not follow from the premises, and the proof is in the fact that the vernacular is used in the chief public assemblies of the Church. It seems to me you ought to be grateful to Gregory for this act rather than to condemn him. It ought to show you how careful he was of preserving the Scriptures in an age of the corruption of languages, when he ordered the Scriptures to be everywhere (in the Latin Church) read in Latin, which was a fixed language, and could not suffer from the change. Leo the Twelfth's condemnation of "all societies for the distribution of the Bible" you ought not to find fault with, unless you believe that anybody, for any purpose, can make a Bible and distribute it without let and hindrance. Suppose the Jews, who naturally hate *Christianity*, should publish a Bible with the New Testament all garbled, mutilated and perverted, do you think they should not be condemned for the act, and prevented from distributing it, if possible?—Dean Byrne.

THE RAINFALL.

THE extraordinary rainfall of the past year will make 1875 memorable in the annals of meteorology (*Nature* remarks). With scarcely an exception every part of Great Britain has suffered from a plague of rain; from the Continent and from North America there come the same tidings of incessant rain and vast inundations. Even in a country so far distant as China we hear of unprecedented rains. The following statistics concerning a rainfall that occurred in China between last August 31 and September 1 will be read with astonishment. Our information is derived from the bulletins of the Meteorological Observatory of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus at Silkawei, on whose accuracy of observation we may doubtless depend. The readings show that between four and seven o'clock in the morning of September 1 the mean rainfall per hour was 32·7 millimetres, which makes the astonishing rate of 1·287 inch for each of those three hours. Well may the compiler remark, "We think there are few examples of such a figure, except in the case of waterspouts." The total quantity that fell in the garden of the Jesuit Observatory during the twenty-four hours that elapsed between four o'clock on Tuesday, 31st August, and the same four in the afternoon of Wednesday, 1st September, was 218 millimetres, or no less than 8·30 inches for the rainfall of a single day! After this the records of rainfall in Great Britain look insignificant. Nevertheless the fall as far exceeded the ordinary statistics. At Balbriggan, a town a few miles north of Dublin, the rainfall from nine a.m. on the 1st inst. to nine a.m. on the 2nd inst. was two inches. This is the greatest fall in twenty-four hours which occurred in that town for the last ten years. It is important to obtain statistics from the southern hemisphere. It is probable a vast drought must somewhere compensate for the floods of water poured over a large part of the northern hemisphere.

MR. MARSHALL'S "STUDY OF HAMLET."

MR. MARSHALL is eminently possessed of other qualifications besides that of love for the author whom he criticises. He has made "Hamlet" his special study during the last fourteen years, and indeed it contains abundant material for study. We know of no other drama which contains so much except "Faust," including the second part, published after Goethe's death. Mr. Marshall has studied it in the library and on the stage, and has therefore enriched his own observations by comparing them with those of distinguished actors, particularly Fechter, Ernesto Rossi, Salvini, and Henry Irving. With regard to the latter we may remark by the way that he was certainly jaded at last, as Mr. Marshall thinks, by too long and frequent representation of the same character, and we would add that the pleasure to be derived from his acting was poignantly diminished by the wretched manner in which he was supported during his two hundred nights' performance. An efficient cast is essential for the acting of Shakespeare's plays, and no Garrick, Kean, Kemble or Macready could make the drama of "Hamlet"

truly acceptable unless the King, the Queen, and Ophelia, at least, were acted in a manner worthy of their co operation. There is nothing that we know of original and new in Mr. Marshall's appreciation of "Hamlet's" character in the whole, though in his criticism of details he often exhibits special discrimination. Of course the most striking feature in the hero of the piece is irresolution—the necessity of accomplishing a momentous task without special promptness and determination to carry it into execution. The meditative man is rarely the best fitted for action. "To me it is evident," said Goethe, "that Shakespeare meant to represent the effects of a great action laid upon a soul unfit for the performance of it. In this view the whole piece seems to me to be composed. There is an oak tree planted in a costly jar, which should have borne only pleasant flowers in its bosom; the roots expanding the jar is shivered." One view which the author takes of "Hamlet's" character is peculiar, at least in so far as his use of the word "humility" is concerned. "It seems to me," he says, "that the principal flaw in "Hamlet's" character is the want of humility, and consequently of faith. I do not mean that humility which is the brightest jewel in the martyr's crown, that patient and cheerful submission to every provocation, that glorious self-abasement which our Saviour first taught and practised; but rather that humility, which is the backbone of enthusiasm, which consists of a complete subordination of one's own prejudices, and desires, and will to some great purpose, and of a belief so thorough and unquestioning in the justice of that purpose as to render any hesitation in one's efforts to accomplish it impossible. Had Hamlet possessed this humility he would never have doubted for one moment that the ghost's charge of vengeance was to be fulfilled at any cost; he would never have thought of the consequences to his body or to his soul, but would have openly slain Claudius, and would have stood before the people with the blood fresh on his hands, indifferent as to their judgment, and fearless of their punishment. Such humility does not always lend itself to the accomplishment of great or good ends; the fanatic shares it with the enthusiast, the assassin with the liberator." (P. III.) This is certainly a new view to take of humility, but we are not sure but there is some truth in it. There must be a certain degree of humility and disinterestedness in every one who subordinates himself to a great purpose.—Tablet.

"GUTHRIE'S SUNDAY ABROAD."

On this subject a "Manchester Catholic" writes:—The doctor is certainly candid, and in general writes in a fair and impartial spirit, though at times he exhibits no inconsiderable amount of bigotry. The London 'Times' once said: "The Glasgow tradesman pulls down his blind on a Sunday, and gets blind drunk." I trust there are not many such, though it is well known that some do things quite as incongruous. I have often seen the terrible straining at the gnat, and the ready swallowing of the camel, and have been intensely disgusted thereby. The doctor first of all explains why he calls the Day of Rest, Sunday, and not Sabbath, giving precisely the same reason which the Catholic does, viz., Apostolic tradition. He condemns strongly the "extremely rigid and gloomy views" which some sort of ministers, with "sour faces and overflowing bile, with bitter tongues and uncharitable tempers, with dogmatism and self-conceit"—seek to enforce upon others their Sabbatarian notions.

He says he cannot see the difference between washing one's face and shaving on a Sunday; but he adds: "In hundreds of houses in Scotland you could not get, for love or money, one drop of hot water to shave with on the Lord's Day; yet you could get plenty wherewith to brew whiskey toddy; as if whiskey was not the bane of the country, the present and the eternal ruin of thousands, as well as the main cause both of our poverty and crime."

Dr Guthrie writes strongly against Sunday amusements on the Continent, and states that in Roman Catholic countries it is all but universal to open shops on Sunday. The 'Saturday' here tells him he is unfair, and reminds him that the "Roman Catholic Church has always denounced 'servile work,' on that festival as strongly as he can do himself." It adds: "It is, no doubt, very general on the Continent, and universal, or nearly so, in foreign Protestant churches, but, so far from the Church of Rome being responsible for this, the opening of shops on Sundays may practically be taken as a gauge of the influence of the priesthood." "Rome under the Papal Government presented all the appearance of London on a Sunday; at Munich the shops are closed except for an hour or two, when hardly any one enters them, while they are open at Berlin, and so again they are closed in the Catholic town of Lucerne, while at the Protestant Interlachen they seem to drive a roaring trade on that day."

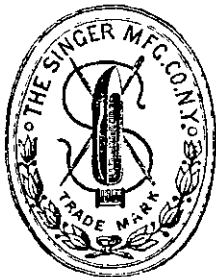
On the other hand, he has the candor to contrast the sobriety of Florence, where, during a week's stay, he did not see a single instance of intoxication, with the drunken "Protestantism and piety of his own land." The doctor pays a rich tribute to the nuns of Aix-les-Bains, of whom he says: "In devoting their youth and energies, and affections to the works of benevolence and charity, mistaken though they might be, they are an honor to their sex, and a blessing to society." He speaks of Knox "wringing tears from Queen Mary and the liberties of her country from her bloody hand." This is monstrous indeed! The 'Saturday' calls Knox coarse and brutal—mild terms for such a ruffian. I will not venture to describe him, as fear I might use unparliamentary language; but poor Mary Stuart! Faultless she was not; far from it; but was ever Queen so circumstanced? If she erred in life, she atoned for it by dying the death of a saint and a martyr. Dr Guthrie speaks of the fires of Smithfield. The 'Saturday' concludes the critique by saying: "The claws of the tiger are clipped happily, or the heretical lamb might have little less to fear from the tender mercies of Exeter Hall than of the Vatican."

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.

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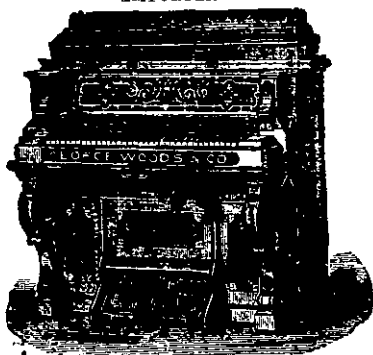
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Assisted by an efficient Staff of Teachers.

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

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.

G R A N D B I L L I A R D T O U R N A M E N T
during the month of March is now on daily at Sussex Hotel Rooms, George-street.

1st prize	...	...	...	Ten pounds
2nd do	...	...	...	Gold Albert
Value £5.				

Open to amateurs only. Entrance, 6d a break.
For full particulars, apply

THOS. RYAN,
At the Rooms.

[A CARD.]

M R . W . J . M O R R I S H ,

MUSIC TEACHER,

FRIENDLY SOCIETY'S HALL,
DUNEDIN.

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 Mattings

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

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

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

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

BROWN, EWING AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERS AND CLOTHIERS, DUNEDIN.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

ALARMING SACRIFICE FOR CASH.

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY!

ROBERTSON & WATSON,

SAUCHIE HOUSE,

GEORGE STREET, PORT CHALMERS.

Are now

SELLING OFF!

The whole of their Valuable Stock.

SUMMER GOODS AT A MOST ALARMING 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, &c, &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 & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & 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.

F. T. VAN HEMERT
M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.,

CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &c.
DUNEDIN.

CHEAP MEAT.
Important Preliminary Reduction.

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

CHEAP MEAT MART,
Advertising prices weekly.

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

R. H. LONG,

GENERAL IRONMONGER,

99 George street,

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

V.



R.

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

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.

PEACOCK HOTEL
Princes street South,
DUNEDIN.

THOS. McREAVEY - Proprietor.

First class accommodation for boarders. Travellers from the country will find this hotel second to none on the road.

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

Good Stabling with Loose Boxes.

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 attended to.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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

JOHN CARROLL, Proprietor.

THOS. H. WOODCOCK
Collector,

Rent and General Commission Agent,
BANKS, BARRON & CO'S NEW BUILDINGS,

RATRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Tradesmen's Accounts carefully made out and Collected.
Prompt Settlements and Good Reference.

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

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

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

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 Bataic system free.
GREAT KING STREET,
(Nearly opposite the Hospital).

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—Messrs HEWITT and WOOLLET 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 MOSER,** 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 FLATHOTEL,
(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.

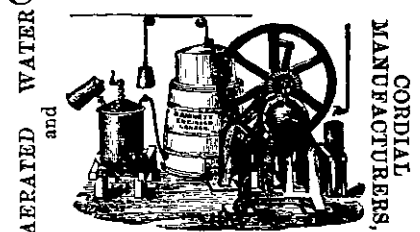
Note the Address—

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, Maraschina, Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

Observe the Address:—

GREAT KING STREET,
Opposite Knox Church,
DUNEDIN.

HERR 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.—**HERR SCHOTT'S** Orchestral Society will meet every Monday evening, at 3 1/2 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
Balclutha ..	Stewart & Gow
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Camaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & B. 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. ELLIOT,
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 M ' S

VETERINARY SHOENING FORGE,
Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.

J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.
Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted daily.

BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, CRAWFORD STREET.

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

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.

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

ETTRICK, BINGER BURN.

The above Hotel has been newly erected, at great expense, and is now one of the most commodious and comfortably furnished wayside hostleries in the province. The proprietor is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure the patronage of the travelling public. Commodious Stabling, attended to by an experienced and attentive groom.

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.



P A I N T E R, G L A Z I E R, A N D G E N E R A L H O U S E D E C O R A T O R,
Next Shamrock Hotel,
RATRAY-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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.

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.

JAMES DUFF 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 YEAR

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.

NOTICE.

W. BULL & E. SWINERD beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have purchased that Fruit and Confectionery Business lately carried on by Messrs Jessop Brothers (opposite the Post Office); and being direct importers of Fruit from the Provincial and Australian markets, they are in a position to offer fruit, wholesale or retail, at very low rates.

NOTICE.

H A V I N G Leased our Saw-Mill to Messrs Burt and Murdoch, we beg to solicit for them a continuance of the favours so liberally accorded to us by the Timber Merchants, Contractors, and General Public, for the last nine years.

GIBBS and CLAYTON.

I N reference to the above, Messrs Burt and Murdoch beg to inform the Timber Merchants, Contractors, and General Public of Otago, that, having leased the Saw-Mills and Factory so well known and successfully worked by Gibbs and Clayton, situated in Cumberland-street, Dunedin, they hope, by strict attention to business, and having four years' experience as Foreman and Manager, to secure a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed on their predecessors.

BURT and MURDOCH.

DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the

L A D Y S U P E R I O R,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN,
or St. DOMINICK'S PRIORY, WAIKARI.

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

Respectable references are required.

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

Palmerston Street, Riverton.

D. M. CAMERON, Proprietor.

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

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

AHAURA, GREYMOUTH.

S T. M A R Y ' S Boarding and Day Schools conducted by the Sisters of Mercy.

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

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

Further particulars on application to the Lady Superiores.

J O H N V E Z E Y,

(Successor to John Gardner),

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

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.

LOGAN'S POINT QUARRY CO.

T H E above Company are prepared to supply Road Metal, Screenings, Rubble, Gravel, Building Stone, Ships' Ballast, &c., on the shortest notice, either from Logan's Point or Maclaggan-street Quarries. Orders left at the Company's Office, Rattray-street Wharf, will have immediate attention.

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 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.

EUROPEAN HOTEL
GEORGE-STREET.

P. KEIGHER 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.

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 Wine, 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.

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