

New Zealand Tablet

Vol. III.—No. 152.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

FINDLAY AND CO'S.
OTAGO BEAM 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. Specialties—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 Reserve.

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. Meenan'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 Mrs. Ennis, whose long connection with some of the best Houses in the Colony will serve as a guarantee to all orders being executed with taste and neatness. Latest London and Paris Fashions by every Mail.

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

TAILORING.

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

MILLINERY

Of every description.

DRESSMAKING.

Ladies' and Childrens' underclothing in great variety.

Charges strictly moderate.

Note the address—

THOMAS ENNIS


(Next Ocean View Hotel),

FORBURY.

**UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).**

SPECIAL NOTICE.


BI-WEEKLY STEAMER TO TIMARU.

 **THE U. S. S. Co.'s s.s. WAN-GANUI** 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 TAIARO 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 s.s. GOLDEN AGE,** will run every Saturday afternoon from Dunedin to Heads and Maori 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 C H R
Wholesale and Retail
FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN-STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

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

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

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

MURPHY AND DAILEY
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
(Next Glasgow Pie House),
PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.
Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes
made to order on the shortest notice. Per-
fect fit guaranteed.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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

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

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

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

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D., Homoeopathic
and Allopathic Physician, may be con-
sulted 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. Tem-
porary residence: Cumberland street, left di-
vision, next Albany street.

GENERAL STORE AND WINE
AND
SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT,
STAFFORD STREET.

D. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.
Families waited upon daily for orders, and
goods delivered punctually to any part of the
City.

A special article in Dunville's celebrated
Old Irish Whiskey. Prime smoked hams and
bacon.

CHARGES MODERATE

WILLIAM PATRICK,
Who erale and Retail
BUTCHER,
(Corner Clark and Maclaggan streets)
DUNEDIN.

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

KENSINGTON HOTEL.
TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

DUNEDIN BREWERY
Filleul-street.
KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

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

Visitors to Town will find every accommo-
dation and will be treated with civility.
F. G. NAUMANN.

OTAGO BREWERY,
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 Ferguson.

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

GOLLAH'S GREAT INDIAN CURES
(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, Ner-
vousness, Disorders of the Liver, and Fever-
ishness are quickly cured by this
INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.

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

THE GOUT MIXTURE

Gives quick relief, and by perseverance com-
pletely 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 moder-
ate 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, var-
nishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.
SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,
Oil and Color Merchants.

JOHN HISLOP,
(LATE A. BEVELY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order.
Ships Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.

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

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

HALL OF COMMERCE
D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the
Premises.

WANTED TO SELL

DRAIN PIPES of every description,
Flower Pots, Chimney Tops, Foun-
tains, Vases, Futter Cocks, Flooring Tiles,
Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

FIRST-CLASS accommodation for Travel-
lers. 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 ex-
perience 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, pos-
sessing strength, flavor, and bouquet.

DARLING & Co.,

Adelaide Wine Depot,

Princes street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

BATTSON AND BROWN,
(LATE R. BROWN),
COAL MERCHANTS,
GREAT KING STREET, SOUTH.

COAL AND WOOD OF EVERY KIND ALWAYS
ON HAND.

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

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

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

ARCH. BARR, Chief Postmaster.

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 Water and Cordial Manufacturers,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, CAMARU

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. Lum, 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.

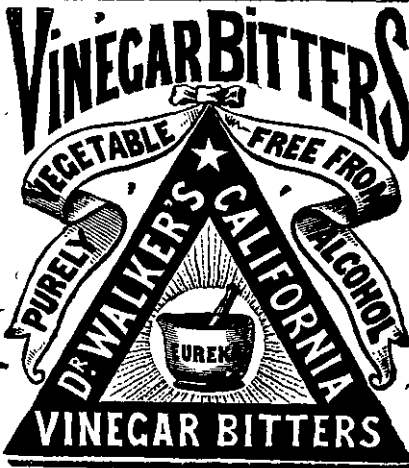
Building Materials of every description on
Sale at Lowest Rates

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

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

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

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, 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.

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND COLONIES,

P. HAYMAN AND CO

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

BURT & MURDOCH'S
(Late Gibbs and Clayton's)

STEAM SAW MILL,
PLAINING, MOULDING, TURNERY,
PACKING-CASE AND SPOKE
MANUFACTORY,
CUMBERLAND-STREET AND MORAY PLACE,
DUNEDIN.

Having taken over the above premises and made considerable alterations and improvements in the plant and machinery, we are now in a position to execute all orders with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

Special attention will be bestowed to the
SAWING,

PLAINING,
MOULDING,
& TURNERY
BRANCHES.

And from the great facilities now at our disposal they will be found replete with every article requisite for the trade.

PACKING CASES & BOXES

Always on hand. Can be had in any quantity.

Timber cut to any size on the shortest notice. Country orders will receive immediate attention.

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application.



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-ITALIAN AND OPERA
BOUFFE COMPANY.
 SIXTY PERFORMERS.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!
 OF
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS THAT
EVER VISITED NEW ZEALAND.

LAST WEEK OF
MADAME FANNY SIMONSEN,
 The Popular Prima Donna, and the greatest favorite of the day.

- LAST WEEK of the Magnificent Orchestra.
- LAST WEEK of the Grand Ballet.
- LAST WEEK of the Powerful Chorus.
- LAST WEEK of the Beautiful Scenery.
- LAST WEEK of the Opera Season.

Entirely **NEW SCENERY** by **MR. H. HOLMES.**

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. KEITH, Business Manager.

CAUTION.

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

MACHINES FOR

REDUCED

CASH DEPOSIT FROM

TEN SHILLINGS.



HIRE ON

TERMS.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS

FROM 2s. 6d.

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

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS

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

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.

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

A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.

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

WELL WORTH KNOWING

MASTERS AND SERVANTS can always have their wants supplied Quickly, Cheaply, and Satisfactorily, at **SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE,** Princes-street, Dunedin.

NEW 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.

T. and Co. have sent samples to the leading houses in Wellington, Auckland, and Christchurch, where it has met with unqualified approval, and they are already in receipt of numerous orders for large supplies. It has also given the greatest satisfaction in Dunedin and throughout the Province. Full particulars and price list on application to

T H O M S O N & C O.,
 Steam Aërated and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford street, Dunedin.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

This celebrated Ginger Ale can also be had at all respectable Hotels and Storekeepers throughout the Colony, and the public are cautioned that none is genuine unless bearing our labels and trade mark.

Dunedin, March 8, 1876.

R E I T H A N D W I L K I E,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

Have the following Works now on Sale:—

- History of my Religious Opinions; by Dr. Newman.
- Loss and Gain: The Story of a Convert; by Dr. Newman.
- The Keys of the Creeds.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

By Jules Verne, translated from the French by W. H. G. Kingston.

- Dropped from the Clouds.
- Abandoned.
- The Secret of the Island.
- The Wreck of the Chancellor.
- Routledge's every Boys' Annual.
- Cassell's Popular Recreator, &c., &c.

The undermentioned Christmas Annuals just to hand:—
 Tom Hood's Comic, Belgravia, Tinsley's Magazine, Routledge's, Bow Bells, Cassell's, and London News Almanacs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The **BOOK POST RATES** are now **REDUCED** one-half.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

G E O R G E R. W E S T,
 IMPORTER OF

ORGANS,

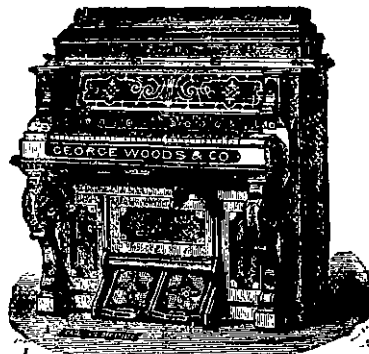
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- Memoir on Ireland, Native and Saxon, by Daniel O'Connell, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
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- Life and Times of Hugh O'Neill, by John Mitchell, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
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DUNEDIN ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1877.

THE DUNEDIN DERBY OF 1877.

Of 150 sovs., added to a sweepstake of 10 sovs. each, half forfeit, the second horse to save his stake; for three-year olds; colts, 8st 10lbs; fillies and geldings, 8st 7lbs; one mile and a half. NOMINATIONS, with 2 sovs., to be sent to the Secretary, at the Empire Hotel, Dunedin, before 8 p.m. on **WEDNESDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1876:** 3 sovs. on acceptance on general entry night, 1877; 5 sovs. before 8 p.m. the night before the races.

DUNEDIN ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1878.

THE DUNEDIN DERBY OF 1878.

Of 150 sovs., added to a sweepstake of 10 sovs. each, half-forfeit, the second horse to save his stake; for three-year olds; colts, 8st 10lbs; fillies and geldings, 8st 7lbs; one mile and a-half. NOMINATIONS, with 2 sovs., to be sent to the Secretary, at the Empire Hotel, Dunedin, before 8 p.m. on **WEDNESDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1876:** 3 sovs. on acceptance on general entry night, 1878; 5 sovs. before 8 p.m. the night before the races. Owners and breeders of horses will observe that two-year olds for 1877, and yearlings for 1878 must both be nominated on Wednesday, 19th April, 1876.

SYDNEY JAMES,
Secretary Dunedin Jockey Club.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending March 29, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—115 head were yarded of ordinary quality. This number, being a short supply, were all taken by the trade at fully late quotations. Best bullocks brought from £9 10s to £13 each; ditto cows, £7 to £10 10s. At the yards, and privately, we have sold during the week 45 head. We quote prime beef at about 30s per 100lb.; medium, from 25s to 26s.

Fat Calves.—Only about 15 were penned, which sold at 15s to 65s each, according to quality.

Fat Sheep.—A moderate supply of 1,200 penned, all of which were sold at fully last week's prices, say, equal to 2½d to 2¾d for cross-breeds, and 2½d to 2¾d for prime merinos. At the yards, and privately, we have sold 600 at above rates.

Fat Lambs.—200 were penned, and sold at from 5s 3d to 10s, according to size and quality. We sold 60 at above prices.

Store Cattle.—We have no alteration to note in the value of this description of stock. Well-grown, quiet bullocks and cows are in demand at late quotations.

Store Sheep from good flocks, not exceeding two-tooth, continue very saleable, and during the week we have placed 9,000 at prices quoted below—say, cross-breeds, 4 and 6-tooth, at from 9s to 9s 9d; ditto two-tooth, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; ditto lambs, at from 6s to 7s; merino wethers, two, four, and six-tooth, 5s 6d to 6s; ditto full-mouthed, 3s to 3s 6d; merino ewes, two, four, and six-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d; ditto full-mouthed, 2s 6d to 3s.

Wool.—Advices of the opening of the second series of the London sales on the 28th inst. are anxiously looked for, but as yet no cable-grams are to hand. There is nothing offering in this market.

Sheepskins.—We offered a catalogue of 1,200 this afternoon at our usual weekly auction, which were well competed for, and brought slightly advanced rates, principally dry station skins, cross-breeds selling up to 3s 5d; merinos, 4s 9d each; butchers' mixed pelts, from 14d to 19d each; lambs, 1s to 2s 6d.

Hides are dull at late rates, medium quality selling from 16s to 19s; inferior, 13s to 15s—or equal to 4d per lb. for wet salted.

Tallow.—We placed a few casks at last week's rates—28s 6d for fair country rendered.

Grain.—Wheat: Prime milling is in fair demand at 4s 6d; deliveries are still small. Oats are much sought after; good feed—new, 1s 10d to 1s 11d; milling, 2s. Considerable shipping orders are waiting at the outports, which would be executed here if our local farmers would supply the market. Barley is dull, brewers only purchasing for immediate working, anticipating large supplies; but as it is well known by growers that a large portion will be unfit for malting purposes, good bright samples will command good values. We quote 4s 6d for fair malting to 5s for very choice.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending March 29, 1876, as follows:—Business in the labor market is resuming its usual activity; Country demands for farm and station increase daily. There are plenty people seeking work, but very few are suitable for the leading wants of Otago—viz., arable farming. Late arrivals by the Wellington seem the right sort. Couples are still too plentiful. Female servants, of ability, very scarce. Shopmen and clerks seldom asked for and poorly paid. Wages—Couples, £65 to £80; shepherds, £60 to £70; ploughmen, £55 to £65; milkers and knockabouts, 15s to 25s per week; day labor—road, quarry, bush, and rail, 8s and 9s per day; house girls, 10s to 15s per week; hotel do., 15s to 30s; boys and girls, 6s to 10s per week; storehands and clerks, 30s to 50s per week.

MR. A. MERCER reports for the week ending March 29, 1876—Retail prices only.—Fresh butter in ½lb and 1lb prints, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per lb; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 4d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 4d. The demand for fresh butter still continues, and the quantity coming in from the different districts barely supplies the demand, and prices are still advancing. Salt butter (provincial) in kegs is in good demand, 1s 3d per lb; cheese, best quality, 1s to 1s 2d per lb; side and rolled bacon, 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb; Colonial hams, 1s 3d per lb; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per lb; eggs very scarce, 2s 6d per dozen.

Boots' Gown.

A PRAYER FOR LIGHT.

Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom, lead Thou me on!
The night is dark, and I am far from home, lead Thou me on;
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene—one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou shouldst lead me on,
I lov'd to choose and see my path; but now lead Thou me on!
I lov'd the garish day, and spite of fears,
Pride rul'd my will: remember not past years.

So long Thy power hath led me, sure it still will lead me on,
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till the night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.

REV. DR. NEWMAN.

THE PIG.

"The Prince succeeded in killing one pig."—Copy of 'Times' telegram from India.

Ho! England, sound the trump and drum,
Your flags and banners rig;
From India's shore the news has come,
Our Prince has killed a pig!

Each English heart will faster beat,
With pride and triumph big,
To read of this heroic feat,
This killing of the pig!

Each butcher boy who drives around
In rapid morning gig,
Will feel devotion more profound
For him who killed the pig!

They now are sunk in dark eclipse,
Whose words' not worth a fig,
Once dared to snarl at royal trips—
Our Prince has killed a pig!

Who now shall say the visit's vain,
Or call it *infra dig*?
Illustrious Prince, remain! remain!
And kill another pig! 'London Examiner.'

HAWTHORND E A N.

CHAPTER I.

SPECULATION.

IN the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty —, at the hour of one, post meridian; the season November; the air chilled with the first stinging breath of winter; in the place where merchants then did congregate, commonly called "Change," two gentlemen confronted one another in the thickest of the crowd; the elder, a man fast verging towards his three-score years and ten, with scarce a trace of age except in his silvered hair; his form erect as in youth, with a step firm and somewhat stately. The signet of sorrow, present sorrow, was on his brow, mingled with the indignation and wounded pride which flashed from his dark eyes, and spoke in his compressed lips, as he shook hands gloomily with his friend. A few silver threads mingled with the dark locks of the younger man, but they were only here and there, among the brown curls that had retained their brightness, although their owner had seen the snows of more than fifty winters.

His bearing was soldierly, and the insignia on his shoulders marked him as a colonel in the United States' service. His countenance was by nature sunny, as one might see in the merry twinkle of his gray eyes, but now sadness and sympathy gained the ascendancy, as drawing the arm of his friend within his, they crossed the thoroughfare, making their way rapidly out of the busy mart. "I have come from the bank," he said as soon as they had left the crowd; "we have done the best we can for him. Benton will be allowed to go without further proceedings, though there are two strong voices against it; Commodore Greenwood, who has lost a pretty large sum, and has not a spark of generosity in him, and would be specially opposed to any act of mercy I might propose; and my cousin, Tom Stapleton, who has no ties, and has spent twenty years of his life doing nothing, and has a plenty left, we need not waste our sympathy on him. The bank will not be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar. The old Commodore shook his fist in my face and vowed revenge; however, let it turn as it will, Philip Benton shall not come into the clutches of the law. He shall go to South America, Australia, or some far-off place first."

"He has branded his family with infamy," interrupted the elder gentleman, striking the pavement with his heavy cane. "I trust he will go where I shall never see him."

"Are you going up to the house?" inquired the other, as if unwilling to enter on the merits of the case. "Come and dine with us; will you?"

The questions followed each other without a pause for a reply. It came, however, after a moment. "Yes, I shall see Lucy again, and urge her to come home with me; a divorce can be obtained without much publicity. Thank you, I shall leave town before dinner. Good morning."

"Divorce!" said the officer, under his breath, after his companion had left him. "Never! it would be the destruction of both of them."

The elderly gentleman did not slacken his hurried pace till he paused in a part of the city distant from business, before an elegant

mansion in — Square. The blinds were down all over the house, and there was an appearance of desolation and neglect about the steps and sidewalks, contrasting with the well washed pavements of the adjoining dwellings. He waited but a moment, drew a long breath, and ascending the steps, he entered where he was no stranger. The stillness of death reigned in the halls and drawing rooms, and his foot on the oaken staircase brought the first sound of life to his ear.

"Dear, dear grandpapa," was the sound, and a curly head nestled in his arms, and he felt the little creature sob as he pressed him to his bosom, and heard the whisper, "Papa has gone away off, and mamma is so grieved, and sisters cry all the time, and Harold stamps his foot."

"Sad times, my darling," said the grandfather, taking the boy to the nursery, where he found the elder sister resting her head on her arms in weary sadness, while Harold was striding across the floor with the step of a grown man, pouring forth his boyish thoughts, and chafing like a caged lion.

"Where is your mother?" said the grandfather, his voice fairly broken with the emotion caused by the sight of his grandchildren.

"She is in her own room with sister Rosa," replied the girl, coming forward and putting up her lips for dear grandpapa's kiss.

"My poor Marion," he said, pressing her to his heart, "you must help your mother bear this; it will kill her—"

"It is worse than death," interrupted the boy; but the grandfather left the room before he could finish the sentence.

"Yes, Marion," he added, as the door closed after him, "disgrace is a great deal worse than death. Disgrace!" he cried, pressing his hand to his brow lest the tears should start; "I hear it everywhere, I see it in every face; all the boys have it. I wish we could all die, or take mamma to some desert island, and—"

Marion came near and drew her brother into the recess window, to be out of hearing of little Willie, who was gazing with astonished eyes into Harold's excited face.

"Harold," whispered the girl, "did you know we are very poor, very poor indeed? I heard the man who came about the furniture say we were not worth a cent. Everything must be sold, and we are to go somewhere, a great way off. Mamma told Rosa and me this morning; she had a line from papa to-day, and he wants her to leave one of us with Colonel Hartland, to be his daughter; you know he has been papa's best friend, and but for him something more dreadful might have happened."

"But you wouldn't leave mamma—in disgrace, too! O, Marion, how could you or Rosine think of such a thing?"

"Of course I should not wish to leave mamma," replied the sister, coloring slightly, "but you know if papa wishes it, it must be done, and it would be less care for papa, we shall be so poor."

"I don't care for poverty, Marion," said the boy, blushing crimson; "poverty isn't disgrace. I must give up college, and all that, of course, but I'm thankful we are going off. I don't care how far, if we could only get away from it; to have it flung at me that papa is —. O, Marion!" and he threw himself in a paroxysm of shame on the couch which occupied the window.

"Go away, Willie," said the sister, in a sharp voice, as the curly head peeped through the curtains "we don't want you here."

"Let him come," said his brother, drawing the child towards him.

"Such a big boy cry!" said Willie, carefully wiping Harold's eyes.

At this moment sister Rosine appeared, with a summons from their mother.

It will be necessary here to bring forward what has perhaps been anticipated by the reader—the cause of the sudden sorrow that had overwhelmed in one moment a household that had dwelt for years in peace and quiet, enjoying all the comforts and luxuries of life. Philip Benton, the father, had stood for a long term of years in a position of eminence as president of a large banking establishment. He had ever borne a spotless reputation. "He is too proud to be other than honest," was said by friend and foe. In an evil hour, when gambling in stocks were rife, Philip Benton made haste to be rich, borrowed money of the institution for speculation secretly, but with no doubt the sincere purpose of refunding. A sudden revulsion in the money market not only ruined him pecuniarily, but held him before the world—that world who had deemed him so honest—as a swindler, a man who had wilfully defrauded widows and orphans. The world is never pleased to be mistaken in the opinion she forms of any man, and the tongue of reproach, in this case, was sharper than a two-edged sword. The voices loudest against Benton were those who had been guilty of the same crime, but had the good fortune to refund the money borrowed secretly, before the panic. The discovery of his fraud had come upon Philip Benton like a shock of mental paralysis, and but for his intimate and dear friend, Colonel Hartland, the military gentleman whom we have already introduced to our readers, he would have remained, with stolid indifference, where justice would have claimed him for the penitentiary. By the exertions of his friend, early and late, the law was evaded, the matter compromised with the creditors, and Benton sent to the then far West; his wife and five children were left behind, to follow or to leave him to his fate, as they and their friends should determine.

The visit of the grandfather, Mr. Hawthorne, to his daughter, was to urge upon her a plan of his own. He had come from his beautiful country-seat, among the breezy hills of Connecticut, as soon as he had heard the distressing news, determined to take his daughter and the children to his own home. "Dear Hawthorndean, the early home of my Lucy," he had said to himself, "what place on earth can be like it to her, and here she can hide her sorrows from the world."

Twice before he had endeavoured to open the subject to her, but was checked by the utter prostration that followed this stunning blow. This day he found his daughter calm, but wearing the lines of unutterable sorrow in her wan face, and hands that clutched each other continually.

"Lucy, my child, listen to me," said her father, taking her clasped hands in his. "Let me talk to you of this; the time has come when I must speak."

"Yes, father," she replied, looking up into his face with her

tearless eyes, "to-day I can bear anything. Philip, thank God, is safe from the hands of the law."

"Rosine," she added, turning to the second daughter, who had scarcely left her mother since the first hour of her grief, "you may go to the nursery, and when I send for you, come with all the children. My precious comforter!" she added, as the door closed after her; "my dear ones!"

"It is of them I wish to speak, Lucy," said her father, encouraged by this first effort to talk of her family; "I wish to renew and urge upon you the acceptance of my home. Come, my daughter, you are welcome to all that I have. She who takes your mother's place in my household assures you of an earnest, whole-souled welcome. I have none but you; your children shall be my children; educated, trained as you please. I will this day settle a sum upon you and your children, sufficient for your support, if you will come to me. Hawthorndean, your early home, with all its tender associations, if you will leave your husband, give up one who has proved so unworthy of you—"

"Please don't, father," said Mrs. Benton, with a shudder; "do not tempt me to be unfaithful to the vows made before God and man. You were the first to teach me my duty; you would not entice me from the path where you taught me to walk?"

"But, my child, consider your duties to your little ones."

"I have, I have," she replied, earnestly. "A path will be opened for them in the wilderness. It cannot be right for me, for the sake of their future in this life, to forsake one to whom I have promised to keep till death; they and their mother must follow the fortunes of their father. Let me tell you," she added, seeing him about to urge the matter upon her, "I have had a line from Philip to-day. Colonel Hartland, our noble friend, has offered him a home on a farm of his in Illinois, and we are to meet Philip as soon as arrangements can be made. The Colonel has often begged of him one of his daughters, and now it is my husband's wish that I leave either Marion or Rosine with him."

Mrs. Benton forced herself to communicate this intelligence to her father, but toward the close of the sentence, her voice became unsteady, and though no tears followed, she was seized with a violent attack of trembling, and some moments passed before she could recover herself.

"My poor Lucy!" exclaimed her father, enclosing her in his arms, "this is too much!"

"Yes, I own, I rebel against this requirement of my husband more than any he ever made."

"And yet, Lucy, you are my all; but you leave me in my declining years, taking away all my precious grandchildren except one, whom you place with comparative strangers."

Mrs. Benton looked imploringly into the face of her parent "What can I do, and do right? I know, dear father," she exclaimed, a bright flush kindling her pallid cheek for a moment, and passing away like a shadow, "you shall have dear little Willie, your namesake, for a while at least. I will take the responsibility of leaving him with you, only asking," she said, pressing his hand nervously, "that, as far as you can prevent, while he is with you, no word, no deed shall prejudice him against his father, or against the faith of his mother. Brighter days may restore us all to you, dear father," she added. "I will pray that it may be so, if it be the will of God, but I must follow my husband."

THE DEATH OF A CARDINAL.

THE 'Union Franc-Comtoise' gives the following touching account of the death of the late celebrated Cardinal Mathieu:—

"His Eminence having contracted a violent cold during his pastoral visitation, returned to Besançon fifteen days since; his malady rapidly increased, and impeded him from lying down, rendering sleep impossible either by day or night; his heart was pronounced affected, and the symptoms grew so alarming, that Vicar-general Perrin deemed it requisite to acquaint him of his dangerous state.

"Cardinal Mathieu received this information with the pious serenity of one to whom the thought of death is familiar. He immediately demanded the last Sacraments, and prepared himself for their reception. The ceremony was fixed for Wednesday, June 30th ult., after Capitular Vespers. All the priests present in the city had been previously notified, and were assembled at the cathedral for the sad and holy occasion. Very early that same morning the venerable prelate had been able to celebrate mass in his private chapel. About 4 p.m., the procession to accompany the Blessed Sacrament moved from the church. It was composed of the professors and students of the seminary, of the parish priests and other ecclesiastics of the city, of the Chapter of Canons of the cathedral, and of all the vicar-generals. Cardinal Mathieu, in his red robes, with rochet, stole and *nocette*, a taper in his hand and leaning upon the arm of the Abbé Bourgoin, Canon of the cathedral, met the Blessed Sacrament at the entrance to the suite of apartments occupied by his Eminence, within the archiepiscopal palace. Unable to kneel, he bowed profoundly, and said, *Et unde hoc mihi, Domine, ut venias ad me.*

"Cardinal Mathieu then re-entered his sleeping-room, where the ceremony was to take place, preceding the Blessed Sacrament, still bearing the lighted taper. He knelt upon the *Prie Dieu* prepared for his use, and Vicar-General Perrin addressed to him a short exhortation. All present shed tears of emotion. The Cardinal Archbishop, having signified his sincere forgiveness to all those who might in any wise have wronged or offended him, received Extreme Unction, seated in an arm-chair, then knelt to receive the Viaticum, and had sufficient strength to accompany the Blessed Sacrament to the door of his apartment. The 9th of July following he rendered his soul to God. *Preciosa in conspectu Domini mors sanctorum ejus.*

FATHER MATHEW.

In an obscure nook on the southern side of the city of Cork, known by the name of Blackmoor Lane, there stood many years ago a very humble little church. A very poor structure it was, built in between houses and stables. Were it not for the sacred purpose to which it was dedicated, you would be justified in calling it a mere barn. But the stately temples built by the early Catholics had, under the British rule, either been usurped or destroyed by aliens: and the multitudinous followers of the old faith were glad to worship God in any place they could find.

The ministering priests of this humble temple, on which the sun seemed scarce ever to shine, were monks of the Capuchin Order, modest, retiring men, who went about their Sacred work quietly and unpretendingly, attempting to make no great stir in the world.

Nevertheless, the fame of the obscure little church was as wide as the bounds of the city—aye, the bounds of the province.

The priest at the head of it was a most remarkable man—an unique type of our high class humanity. He did not profess to be a great scholar. He was not a great pulpit orator. But heaven had blessed him with the faculty of winning the hearts of men as few others have ever won them. He was not a stern polemic—he was no impassioned denouncer of human weakness and vice—but his great heart overflowed with Christian charity. He constantly, by his acts and words, reminded you of St. Paul's beautiful exposition of the three great virtues of faith, hope, and charity, and winding up with the words, "And the greatest of these is charity."

A very handsome man was this priest, and somewhat portly. He dressed like a gentleman always, just as a respectable citizen might dress, in sober black. For, remember the clergy in Ireland then wore no peculiar collars or distinctive cuts of coats—you could not at any time distinguish them from grave professional gentlemen, such as lawyers or doctors. His eye, soft and full, could read you through; yet there was ever a kind, almost womanly, smile upon his lips. His benevolence was boundless. Whatever he had, from food to clothes, he shared with the poor; and they loved and worshipped him. He was the most unpretending but most popular man in Cork.

This gentleman was of Welsh-Celtic origin on the paternal side, and was a scion of one of the families of the Irish nobility.

I need not tell the reader that I am writing of the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, popularly known as Father Mathew, and more familiarly and affectionately still as "Father Toby."

There he is before my mind's eye now. He wears a rather long black coat of shining broad-cloth, buttoned nearly to the chin, a spotless white cravat of cambric, and a hat somewhat broad in the leaf. Black cloth pants and shining boots terminate the costume. Here he comes along the grand parade, and every hat is lifted to him, which salute he answers with a gracious smile. But when he stops a moment to speak a word or two, it is mostly to a poor person, some apple-woman, candy-seller, or basket-vender, such as make their little stall by the front of the footpath. How the eyes of the poor creatures sparkled as he spoke! How they laughed at some pleasant word he had said! How happy he left them for the remainder of the day, while his departure was greeted by murmured prayers of "God bless your reverence."

But let us come to that humble little chapel in Blackmoor Lane. It is Saturday afternoon, when confessions are being heard. You perceive through the dim light that the edifice is filled with persons of all classes, from the opulent merchant to the humble quay laborer, from the sire of seventy to the child of ten. They are all on their knees waiting for confession. Immediately as you enter, look to your left, and you behold there a confessional, fashioned in the usual form, with a closed box for the priest, and an open apartment on each side with a communicating grating for the penitent. Thither the whole of that great crowd are tending, waiting with earnest patience each for his or her turn; and it will be far into the night before they are all cleared away.

Look a little closer still to the confessional, and you see something more. Mark that there is a sliding panel in the door of the box where the clergyman sits. Some little person kneels before it; the slide is pushed back, and a soft white hand is extended over the child's head; and you know, from the motion of the hand, that a blessing is being uttered. The hand falls gently on the young head. The child tells his story of childish peccadilloes: the absolution is softly pronounced; and the young penitent goes away happy.

It was thus I knew Father Mathew first; and I seem now to kneel there in front whilst I tell my brief tale of childish penitence. Ah! those were innocent days. Noble priest! tender, thoughtful friend, generous, all-loving heart, may the Lord keep his memory green!—*Dennis Holland.*

The "Dictionnaire de l'Architecture Francaise" says under the article "Etuve." "From all the quotations which I have given, we may conclude that during the middle ages the use of baths, as they are now taken, was very common; that there were public bathing establishments, in which there were vapor baths and every thing that belongs to the toilet, where refreshments could be had, and where people could even spend the night; that in the castles and great houses there were rooms set apart for baths, nearly always in proximity to the bed-rooms; that the use of baths during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was much less common than it had been before that period, and was confined almost exclusively to the higher classes." Mr. Wright, in his "History of Domestic Manners and Customs in England," says that: "The practice of warm bathing prevailed very generally in all classes of society, and is frequently alluded to in the mediæval romances and stories; that people sometimes bathed immediately after rising in the morning, sometimes after dinner, or before going to bed. A bath was also prepared for a visitor on his arrival from a journey."

SCHILLER ON THE POPES.

It will not be amiss at the present time to lay before our readers the following striking remarks of this great German poet, respecting the Popes. They are taken from an article entitled "Universal Historic Review of the most striking political events that occurred in the time of Frederick I." This article may be found on page 1067 of the complete works of Schiller, printed at Stuttgart, in the year 1830. In the course of the article, Schiller says: "We have seen Emperors and Kings, enlightened statesmen, and sturdy warriors, by the force of circumstances sacrifice rights, become unfaithful to their principles, and yield to necessity; such a thing rarely or never happened to a Pope. Even when wandering about in exile, possessing not a foot of land in Italy, nor having a friend, but living on the charity of strangers, he strenuously upheld the prerogatives of this See and the Church.

"If every other political organization has at certain times suffered and still suffers, in consequence of the personal qualities of those to whom its management is entrusted, this hardly ever happened with regard to the Church and her Head. How dissimilar soever the Popes were to one another in temperament, their mode of thinking appeared not to effect their office in the least, their personality, we should say, was absorbed by their dignity, and passion was extinguished under the triple crown. Although the chain of succession to the crown was broken with each dying Pope, and welded again with every new Pope, this was nevertheless the only throne in the Christian world which seemed never to change the one that occupied it, because the Popes alone died, and the spirit that animated them was immortal."

Thus does one of Germany's greatest poets speak of the Papacy. We advise those that, especially in these days, again so glibly speak of the downfall of the Papacy, to weigh these words well.—*Baltimore Mirror.*

A NEW LIFE-SAVING VESSEL.

THE London 'Times' of November 5th has the following:—Another experiment in this very praiseworthy direction was made yesterday afternoon at the Blackwall Point Dry Dock. The day was dull and the wind keen and cold; very far, indeed, from inviting weather for a trip down the water, but perhaps there is some good reason why launches and such riverside ceremonies should occur during the winter months; at any rate, they invariably do. The vessel launched yesterday was invented and designed by Mr. J. A. Stockwell, the shipbuilder at Blackwall. It is circular in form, and capable of carrying sixty passengers below deck, all of whom can be safely housed before the vessel takes the water. It is fitted with masts, sails and rudder a stem, or projecting cutwater, and a shifting keel to drop down at pleasure with lockers for provisions and water-tight compartments to hold fresh water. In the centre is an aperture fitted with a network made of hemp, combined with india-rubber, allowing free play for the waves, whereby, it is believed, will be insured a comparative immunity from capsizing. It is suggested by the inventor that in large passenger ships one of these vessels might be built as one of the ordinary deck-houses, fitted for use either as captain's cabin, chart house, or store-rooms, and built on a railroad girder just high enough above the deck to form a fair curve for the outer launchways, and the berthing on either side being made movable, the whole deck-house, capable, say, of carrying six hundred souls, could be launched complete into the water. A technical description of the machinery would, perhaps, seem somewhat complicated, but it is only fair to say that in the opinion of those best acquainted with the working, the launch, even under the most adverse circumstances, would be an affair of but a very few minutes. The trial yesterday was certainly in every respect satisfactory as such trials can be, taking place as they must under circumstances so essentially different from the reality. The vessel and launching gear were adapted to a vessel of fifteen hundred tons, but the latter was fitted to an old hulk, which would fairly have represented one of three thousand tons. Consequently, the height from which the vessel took the water was far in excess of what it properly should have been, considering, also, that the deck from which it was launched was stationary. Nevertheless, the little craft slid down easily enough into the water, carrying on her deck ten or twelve men, who paid the penalty of their refusal to seat themselves below, as they should have done, with a sound ducking. She quickly righted, however, and, the sails being hoisted, made her way up the river as far as the ship at Greenwich, whither the company who had witnessed the experiment also repaired, on the invitation of Mr. Stockwell, to lunch, and to hear his explanation of the models he had prepared of his new invention. There have been so many different experiments of a similar sort made within the last year or two with more or less success, that it would be invidious, if, indeed, possible, to assign the palm to any one without some more practical and conclusive trial. As regards this latest invention, it would certainly seem that the vessel itself, when once launched, is about the most complete of its kind that has been yet seen; with regard to the apparatus for launching it we have the assurance of the inventor that it can be easily and almost instantaneously worked, and the experiment of yesterday undoubtedly, so far as it could, verified the assertion.

"It is by statistics we become aware that German theologians are longer lived than any other sort of Germans; that life is shorter under the bright sky of Italy, and longer in the damp chill of Scotland than in any other parts of the world; that the average rate of mortality is diminishing throughout Europe; and that suicides, carriage accidents, and bankruptcies occur so regularly and with such similarity of annual numbers and conditions, that they almost appear to be governed by unvarying laws."

COSTLY JEWELS.

THE Easterns have always had a great fancy for those drops of solidified dew, as they call the fine pearls with which they give pomp and magnificence to their beautiful costumes. The Jews who were near the Persian Gulf, where the finest pearls are fished, must have known them from early times. Job is the earliest author in Holy Writ who makes mention of pearls. He says:—"No mention shall be made of coral or of pearls, for the price of rubies is above wisdom." And pearls are often mentioned in the Proverbs of Solomon. After the conquests of Alexander, when the Macedonians had effected the conquest of the East, luxury was carried to the highest extent, and pearls were among the most highly esteemed of jewels. At the period of their greatest splendor, the Romans wore garments embroidered with pearls, and the Roman ladies covered their arms and shoulders with them, and strung them in their hair. The value of these jewels came very near to that of the diamond. Julius Cæsar presented to Servilia, the mother of Brutus, and sister of Cato, a pearl which was estimated to be worth £14,000. The celebrated pearls which adorned the ears of Cleopatra cost £150,000, and in the fete given by Anthony she is reported to have dissolved in vinegar, and drunk in a pint of wine, a pearl worth £60,000. One fact is certain, that long before the discovery of the New World, the red Indians of America wore necklaces and bracelets of fine pearls. Two centuries ago a pearl was purchased at Cattia, by Tavernier, the traveller, and sold to the Shah of Persia for £112,000. Philip II., of Spain, received from America a pearl that weighed twenty-five carats, and was valued at £3,200. An Arab prince possessed the most beautiful pearl known—the most beautiful, not so much on account of its size, as because it was so clear and transparent that the light could be seen through it. It weighed only twelve carats and a sixth, but he refused to take £1,000 for it. The Shah of Persia possesses a diadem, each pearl in which is larger than a hazel-nut. Its value is incalculable. At the Grand Exposition of 1855, the Queen of England exhibited some splendid pearls, and the Emperor of the French exhibited a collection of 403 pearls, weighing nearly two hundred and forty-seven grains each, all of fine form and water. The united value was £20,000. At the same Exhibition, also, was a magnificent Orient pearl, as large as a partridge's egg, which was valued at a high price by connoisseurs; and if the fellow to it could only be found, the pair would fetch a price that could not easily be estimated.

IRISH LANDLORD TYRANNY.

WE find, under the above heading, in the 'Tuam News' of November 5, a letter signed "Observer," in which a vivid account is given of heartless evictions recently carried out in the neighbourhood of Oughterard, in the adjacent county of Galway. "On the 1st of November," writes the correspondent of our contemporary, "Mr. Robinson, the well-known agent of Mr. Berridge, and the Law Life Assurance Society, at the head of a strong force of armed police, came to cast upon the world the families of three townlands, in the parish of Killannin, county Galway. On arriving among these poor unfortunate people, orders were immediately given to the bailiff and others to clear the houses of people and effects, and these orders they carried out, seemingly with a vengeance, for one poor man, of a highly respectable character, who on that morning was walking about the village, almost expired in their arms while they were in the act of putting him out of his house, although the poor old man told them repeatedly that he would willingly go, but to allow him time. He died a few minutes afterwards, a martyr to landlord tyranny." Then follows a graphic description of the popular indignation which this heart-rending scene aroused to fever height—of the anger, the excitement, of the lookers on. On the following day an inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate deceased, and the jury gave expression to the universal opinion in their verdict, which was thus worded:—"We find that the deceased John Sullivan, came to his death on yesterday, the 1st November, 1875. To the best of our judgment, and the evidence before us, we are unanimous in saying that his death was accelerated by the rough treatment he received from Bartley Murphy and others, in putting him out of his house." Bartley Murphy is, we believe, a sort of bailiff on the estate. We are informed that the parish priest interceded for the unfortunate tenants, and that these poor people have been allowed back into their houses in the capacity of caretakers. What their future destiny may be, it requires no prophetic knowledge to divine. Those who have reached the decline of years will sink rapidly into the grave on being violently torn from the humble homesteads endeared to them by so many pathetic associations. Heart-broken old men and women do not live long in the workhouse, that living tomb of the industrious destitute. Those who are still strong and vigorous, through whose veins courses the hot blood of youth, will inevitably seek the emigrant ship, to waft them from their native land, and will go to swell the ranks of that second Ireland beyond the Atlantic which throbs with an unquenchable longing for vengeance on Ireland's bitterest oppressors—the exterminators of the tenantry of Ireland. We do not believe that in any Christian country, save in this poor land of ours—that under any Government save that of Britain—scenes similar to that which resulted in the death of John Sullivan could be legally enacted in the open day. If we are to believe the evidence of Mr. Sebastian Nolan, as given at the recent Land sessions at Athlone—as reported in the 'Roscommon Journal'—the property on which John Sullivan was a tenant is let at an average rent of three hundred per cent. over Griffith's valuation. It was either for being unable to pay this exorbitant rent, or for refusing to submit to an increase, that the tenants of the townland of Killannin were, on the 1st November, ejected from their dwellings, sufficient violence being used in one instance to cause immediate death to ensue.

GENERAL NEWS.

Says the Chicago 'Western Catholic':—We notice that even in Germany Irishmen occupy positions of prominence, and take an active part in the affairs of that country. But of course they are opposed to its persecution of Catholics and differ entirely from the views of Bismarck on the question of religion. We note by a late exchange that of the two counsels despatched by Germany to confer with the representatives of other great powers on the affairs of Herzegovina and Turkey, one was named Kotzabue, while the other possessed the peculiarly Teutonic application of O'Rourke. In the new Catholic University of Paris we observe that one of the Professors appointed in the Faculty of Law is Monsieur Connelly, a distinguished counsellor of the *Cour de Cassation*, or High Court of Appeal. Both of them we understand are Irishmen by birth."

General Beauregard, in a letter to the New Orleans 'Picayune' relates how the name "Stonewall" came to be applied to General T. J. Jackson:—"During the battle of Manasses, about 11 o'clock, a.m., when that gallant meritorious officer, Brigadier-General Bernard E. Bee, was endeavoring to rally his troops in the rear of Robinson's house, he noticed Jackson's Brigade, which had just arrived and taken position a little in the rear of him, in a small copse of pine bordering on the edge of the plateau where was about to be fought the first great battle of the war. Bee, finding that his appeal was unheeded by his brave but disorganized troops, then said to them, 'Rally men, rally! See Jackson's brigade standing there like a stone wall.' Those words gave the appellation to that brigade, and thence to its heroic commander."

Following the example of others, Russia now aims at increasing her influence in the clerical seminaries in Poland. In each seminary a teacher of the Russian language is to be appointed, who, naturally, will be a schismatic. In this way a spy will be introduced into the establishment, who, on the one hand, will magnify ants into elephants, and, on the other, will not give the best example to the students either on the score of knowledge or morals. Thus far this Polish letter in the 'Germania.'

Miss Thompson, the now world-famous artist and painter of the celebrated picture called the "Roll Call," is a Catholic young lady, and a native of the Isle of Wight, where one of the Catholic Churches is ornamented with her paintings, which she has offered to the honor of God. Miss Thompson is still a very young lady, and it is to her excellent pencil that we owe the beautiful pictures of the "English Pilgrimages to Pontigny, Lourdes, and Canterbury," which originally appeared in the London 'Graphic,' and which have since been very extensively reproduced. She is now engaged upon a new work to be entitled "The Return of the Light Brigade from the Valley of Death."

Mr. James Grant, a well-known English man of letters, abjured Protestantism, and was received into the Church by Cardinal Manning in the first week in December. Mr. Grant was at one time editor of one of the bitterest anti-Catholic papers in London, the 'Morning Advocate.'

"The compulsory education experiment," says the 'Albany Times,' "is giving rise to considerable trouble in Boston. The public schools in that city are kept open on Saturday until noon. The newspapers report that some time since a little girl of Abrahamian descent was arraigned before a police court on the charge of habitually absenting herself from school on Saturday. When her case was under consideration her father appeared to plead in her defence, and stated that as Saturday was the Jewish Sabbath he and his family attended divine service on that day. This however had no weight with the dispenser of justice, who pronounced the girl guilty of a violation of the Compulsory Education Act of Massachusetts, and sentenced her to undergo an imprisonment of three months in a reformatory." If this is progress, it is progress backward, and in the direction of the blue laws.

The annual report of General Sherman places the aggregate strength of the United States army at 1,540 officers and 24,031 enlisted men, made up as follows:—Five regiments of artillery, 270 officers, 2,504 men; ten regiments of cavalry, 422 officers, 7,206 men; twenty-five regiments of infantry, 848 officers, 11,000 men; available recruits, hospital stewards, ordnance sergeants, &c., 3,321.

"The correspondent of the London 'Daily Telegraph' tells us 'Punch' says, that "the other day Princess Dolgourouky wore a pelisse made entirely of ermine, studded all over with diamonds set in turquoises;" also that "the cloaks to be seen on the fair shoulders of the Princess de Sagan, Madame de Talleyrand, and Madame de Rothschild represent each, in fur alone, a value of £4,000. This is going too far with a vengeance! Somebody ought to interfere and take up the subject, as this is evidently a 'great Pelisse case.' Seriously, aren't there any poor in Paris? Isn't it going to be a hard winter? And, instead of four thousand covering the value of one of these cloaks, wouldn't one of these cloaks cover the freezing misery of four thousand, and, in the end, considerably enrich the wearer? The Parisian unscriptural motto seems to be, just now, *Fiat Luxe.*"

The Catholic 'Review' says, "To whom do our readers imagine the world owes the Suez Canal? To M. Lesseps? No, but to Pope Sixtus V. If they will turn to the history of the Popes by the Protestant Ranke, they will find at page 246, vol. 3, of the Paris edition of his works, printed in 1838, a copy of a document written and signed by Sixtus V., in which that wonderful man explains his views as to the possibility of cutting a canal between the Mediterranean and Red Seas. When Mazzini was in Rome in 1848, Ferdinand Lesseps was sent thither as French envoy, and managed, it is said, to see the original of the above mentioned work, which inspired him with the idea of piercing the canal in ques-

tion. So the greatest engineering undertaking of modern times was, after all, due to a Pope of Rome."

Next May the Holy Father will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his episcopal consecration. The Catholic world will join in that celebration with feelings of no ordinary joy. Rarely does a bishop, but still more rarely does a Pope, count such jubilees. Pio Nono's life, so memorable in its events, will on this occasion afford another opportunity to the faithful throughout the world of expressing their filial devotion.

Mgr. Germain, the Bishop-elect of Coutances, France, is the youngest member of the Catholic episcopate.

Dr. Antonia Borero took his seat as Pre-ident of the Republic of Ecuador on the 9th January. General Julio Saenz, Commander of the Forces, anticipating resistance to the inauguration of Mr. Borero by the Garcia Moreno officials still in power, deposed them and conducted the President-elect to power. Of course a new era of progress is now in store for poor benighted Catholic Ecuador. The removal of the Garcia Moreno officials was, of course, "on the square."

It is expected that the revenue of France this year will exceed £100,000,000 sterling, and be nearly £4,000,000 in excess of the estimates.

Some time since a person called attention in the 'Breslauer Zeitung' to the fact that the portrait of the Prince Bishop was hanging in one of the class rooms of the Gymnasium at Neisse, to which he had been a liberal benefactor, and asked whether it was proper that a "deposed" Bishop should be held up as a model for youth. The Government has caused the picture to be removed. A local paper asks whether the educational establishments in the diocese shall be required to surrender the endowments of Prince Bishop Henry, as well as his portraits.

The British Empire includes within its Provinces and Colonies, 12 Archbishops, 71 Bishops, 36 Vicariates Apostolic, and 7 Apostolic Prefectures.

In a very interesting article on the Trappists and their monasteries in the Paris 'Monde,' we find the following paragraph: "La Grande Trappe, as the principal Trappist monastery of France is called, is one of those innumerable abbeys built by our ancestors in the ages of faith. It stands in the centre of a dense forest. La Grande Trappe is called also Maison Dieu, *Domus Dei*, or House of God. The chapel is small and contains only one picture of any note. It was painted by Philippe de Champagne, and represents St. Louis Rancé, the great reformer of La Trappe, was one of its abbots, and established his order within its walls. He is buried there, beneath a plain marble slab. Since his death many famous persons have visited the place of his burial. Amongst these, we note James II. of England and his Queen, Mary Beatrice, of Modena, the Duke of St. Simon, the Duke de Penthièvre, Bossuet, Mabilion and others equally celebrated. The Revolution in the last century confiscated and rumed this monastery as it did many others. It has been bought back by the monks who have established on their grounds a penitentiary for children. Everything about the place is exquisitely clean and neat, and the inmates appear happy and contented. Both Charles X. and Louis Philip visited La Trappe during their reigns, and Chateaubriand also came hither to study up his life of Rancé, a work which he never finished."

The Bishop of Exeter, having been interrogated by a foreign ecclesiastical dignitary as to whether apostolic succession is a doctrine of the Church of England, has replied in the following manner:—"The Church of England desires to include within her pale both those who hold the doctrine of the apostolic succession and those who do not. To meet the need of the latter she nowhere requires any of her members or ministers to hold that doctrine. To meet the need of the former she provides that all her ministers shall profess that succession as a fact."

The San Francisco 'Monitor' congratulates the French people on securing a Conservative Republic. It says:—"The bulk of the population was really afraid of republics, for they interfered with trade, threatened the rights of property, subverted the ancient customs, and ran counter to the most cheerful traditions; so they naturally enough fell before the first despot who managed to get the army on his side and simply promised to let the people mind their own business. They had no hold upon the popular affection, and they fell unregretted. Now things seem to be considerably improved. A republic is existing which assails the rights of no one, and impartially deals out justice to all. It is, therefore, cheerfully supported and is gaining over adherents from the Imperialist, Orleansist and Legitimist factions. The one thing necessary is to so organise it as to secure it from the attacks of the radicals, and to prevent the possibility of its degenerating into Communism. Such is the object sought to be accomplished by the electoral laws recently introduced, and by the election of senators which is now going on. The precautions and the reforms have the good wishes of every true friend of France."

The Protestant vicar of All Saints', Lambeth, says, "In countries which are specially and eminently Christian, where churches, sanctuaries and religious houses are numerous; where, by the roadside and on the hilltop, stand the signs and symbols of the faith of Christendom; where the Sacrament of Baptism is shed upon so many; where post-baptismal sin is remitted by those who have authority and jurisdiction to bind and loose in the name of their Master; and where the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar, God manifest in the flesh, reposing in the tabernacle, or borne in triumph through aisle and street, and garden, hallows and feeds the faithful, there the power and influence of the Evil One is circumscribed and weakened. Sacred oil for unction and holy water, and the life-giving power of the Cross, and the relics of the beatified, as well as of the favored and crowned servants of the Crucified, make the devils flee away, and efficiently curb their power. Hence it is found that in countries where the Catholic faith has been halved or rejected, superstition has taken the place of the first theological virtue, faith."

1834 PORT, FORTY YEARS OLD,
Per Dozen 110s.
COLONIAL WINES, from 30s.
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TEAS, in Large and Varied Stock.
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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
¾in. " 5d "
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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.

N O T I C E .

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.

HONOR BROTHERS' CELEBRATED HAMS AND BACON,
GRAIN FED.

The great difficulty hitherto experienced in obtaining really first-class HAMS and BACON has induced us to purchase from Messrs. HONOR BROTHERS, Oamaru the whole of this SEASON'S CURE, over TEN TONS, the quality of which is undoubtedly, the finest that has ever been in this market. The PIGS on this FARM are carefully tended, well kept, and fed entirely on peas and other grain specially grown for their use, the result being, the

CHOICEST HAMS AND BACON

In the Province, for which we are prepared to take the following moderate prices:—

Bacon, by the side 10d per lb
Hams, whole 1s 2d per lb

Sole Agents for Peninsula Factory's Celebrated Cheddar Cheese.
ESTHER AND LOW, GEORGE-STREET.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876.

WELLINGTON WISDOM AND LOVE OF EDUCATION!

For a time, three Catholic schools in the Province of Wellington received some aid—a paltry sum—from the general Education Rate which all Catholics included, are compelled to pay. Lately, however, the Board of Education of the Province withdrew this aid, and took upon itself to withhold from Catholics their own money. The pretext was, of course, as untrue as unjust, the promotion of education.

Well, let us see how the gentlemen of this precious Board love and promote education. A day or two ago a telegram from Wellington announced to the public that no less than one hundred children were sent away from one of the schools there, owing to want of accommodation. Yet in the face of this alarming fact, the Board perseveres in refusing all aid to Catholic schools, and does everything in its power to add between three and four hundred Catholic children to the

hundred already without accommodation. The Board of Education of Wellington is unable to provide school-rooms for the children under its charge, and the only remedy it seems capable of devising is to close, if it can, efficient schools, and increase the number of schoolless children. Unable to do its duty, it not only refuses help from Catholics, but labors hard to render us incapable of helping it. This is an Education Board with a vengeance. This Board loves the education of the people and labors to promote it! Pshaw! it rather hates Christianity. Long ago it refused all aid to the excellent schools of the nuns, on the ground of their being religious, now it has withdrawn a paltry sum from the two Catholic male schools in Wellington, and does all it can to close them, though it has no schools to which the children frequenting them could be sent, for want of room.

Truly we live in a comical age, and in a blindly enlightened country, which is bigotedly liberal or liberally bigoted, whichever the reader chooses. We do not believe there is any real desire for the education of the people on the part of its loudest advocates amongst the Secularist sect. We are thoroughly convinced that this cry proceeds from bigotry and hatred of Christianity on the part of some, and on the part of others from a desire of large salaries and comfortable homes. The education of the people is not the end these have in view, it is only a means to their much desired end. Were they really zealous for the education of the people for its own sake, they would gladly welcome every honest effort in this direction, and aid it to the best of their ability.

But no; this is not what they do. On the contrary, their chief effort is directed against all schools that are Christian, and maintained by Christian denominations, and provided these be crippled or utterly destroyed, they are indifferent as to whether sufficient provision be made or not, for even the godless education of children sent adrift, on the closing of denominational schools. What has recently occurred in Wellington proves this, and the same might be said in reference to every part of New Zealand. Were the Catholic schools closed everywhere, there would not be accommodation for Catholic children in Government schools, and yet the School Boards everywhere are doing their best to close all Catholic schools, by refusing them even the least aid from the public funds.

Again we say, education is not the primary object of the patrons of godless schools, but the destruction of Catholicity first, and then Christianity. What have secularists in their private capacity ever done for the spread of education. Where are the schools and colleges founded by them, where are the schools or colleges to the establishment and maintenance of which they have ever contributed? Echo, answers where! But if schools are to be destroyed, if children are to be sent adrift into the streets, as lately in Wellington, Secularists are to be found actively engaged in the work of destruction, and aiding by their policy and acts in doing that which must contribute to the spread of ignorance and immorality. Their acts prove that they consider it better that children should be cast headlong into the streets to grovel in ignorance, than that they should receive a good, sound, and moral education under the influence of Catholicity, and Christianity. Out upon such hypocrisy, and shame upon the perpetrators of such barefaced injustice and robbery.

GUILTY ATTEMPTS.

HAMLET says that "conscience does make cowards of us all;" and in many instances the fear which this monitor provokes is a wholesome one. Those persons who have been educated in the belief that to steal or to lie, to swear or to calumniate are wicked actions, and who, in consequence, are afraid of committing them, are much more likely to prove useful and respectable members of society than are those who, having no conscience in the matter, are not withheld by any scruples from these evil practices; and it will readily be admitted on all hands, that it would be a most lamentable step that would reduce the former class to the condition of the latter. Yet such a step is many times attempted by numbers of people, who would most indignantly repudiate any intention of taking it; and who would do so consistently, since they act in ignorance;—an ignorance, however, which proceeds from want of consideration, and is not, therefore, wholly excusable.

It will doubtless be granted, that successfully to persuade a person to do once what he believes to be culpable is a very fair augury that he will again allow himself to be so persuaded, and that by-and-bye he will need no persuasion, but

will be ready to act as convenience may demand, without regard to right or wrong. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte*, says the proverb, and they who once set out on the downward path, most frequently reach the bottom of the descent without much delay.

Now there are many ways of inducing persons to take the first step that quickly leads to moral bankruptcy, but for the present we are concerned about one only. Amongst the multitudinous false ideas entertained by non-Catholics with regard to all matters connected with the Church, there is none more gross than the belief that it is a praiseworthy action to induce a Catholic in some matter, be it greater or less, to violate the precepts of his religion; and there is, unfortunately, no attempt which is more commonly made, in public as well as in private. From the mistress who endeavors to persuade her female servant to eat meat on a day of abstinence, or to absent herself without just cause from mass, to the government, which tries to induce its Catholic subjects to conform to some ordinance that is condemned by the Church, all those, who make an attempt at persuading a Catholic to break the laws of his religion, are, whether they know it or not, doing their utmost to degrade him, and change him from an upright and useful member of society into a worthless good-for-nothing, destitute of principle and conscience. The Catholic believes, and truly believes, that he is as strictly bound to obey the precepts of the Church, as he is to observe the commandments of the moral law, and for him to allow himself to be persuaded into a breach of one of the ordinances of his religion is, on his part, quite as grave a defalcation as it would be on the part of a Protestant of good character to permit himself to be successfully tempted to steal, or to be guilty of perjury, and if the latter would be universally considered deserving of censure, it is certain that the former cannot be thought to be less culpable by all who will duly consider the matter; for the wicked action in the one case, though no doubt much to be deprecated, is still less to be deplored, than the degradation of mind, and the loss of principle, from which it has proceeded; and, in the other case, these must be acknowledged to prevail as well; however the manner in which they are made manifest may be looked upon.

Hence it may be seen to be a most mistaken, and indeed a most evil course, to endeavor to make a Catholic act in contradiction to the precepts of his Church, and, in consequence, against the dictates of his conscience: the employer who does so with regard to his employé is in truth, whether he is aware of it or not, acting against his own interests, for he is endeavoring to change an upright servant into a deceitful one, and to rob himself of the pledge which he possesses in the probity of the employed, for the right performance of the tasks allotted by him; and the government, which enacts laws that its Catholic subjects cannot conscientiously obey, is still more blind, and many times more guilty, for it *ipso facto* makes an attempt to corrupt a large section of the community, and to degrade them from honorable members of society into a worthless body, stripped of principle and honesty.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A TRAVELLER from New Zealand sends to the 'New Zealand Herald' the following description of the cone of Mount Egmont:—Standing up before you and the as yet unrisen sun, its peak softened and etherialised by the morning light, you do not wonder that it should have obtained the reputation of being the most perfect volcanic mountain in the world. For a whole day we gazed upon its bloated grandeur and beauty, its broad base frequently hidden by the rolling clouds, while its peak stood out sharp and distinct against a blue sky, with patches of snow lying here and there in the ravines which otherwise would have been lost to view; and on the return voyage we watched it till the daylight failed, and fifty miles away it took on the consistence of the clouds that floated around it, and seemed itself to be of their eranescent kindred. Its fascination was not broken till night shut out all but the few stars which, through the flying western track, shone and disappeared.

LEVUKA has, like Greymouth, its old man of the sea. The larger part of the Fijian capital is claimed and occupied by the Wesleyan Mission, who acquired the land long prior to any prospect of annexation. Thus the Government is met at every step with difficulties. Suppose it is decided to build a new post office, a court house, market, or what not, every inch of land has to be purchased at a high figure. They will not even lease allotments in the town for a longer period than ten years, at the end of which tenants discover they must pay a greatly increased rent or remove elsewhere. While this spirit hovers over the "lands of the church," it is certain that no man will put up any permanent building, and that the town will not improve with ordinary rapidity. Were it not for these doubts and difficulties the Fiji Banking and Commercial Company would commence building its new

bank. Wharves and jetties would be run out by private enterprise, and freeholders would see about improving their properties in good earnest.—'Ross Guardian.'

THERE is a proof of the Australian cable having more than local advantages (says a Wellington paper.) Ships on look-out for freight do not now, as they did two years ago, clear for a foreign port on "spec." The captain of the Ned White telegraphed to his owners in New York that there was no freight offering here, and to-day he received a telegram, dated "New York, March 6," directing him to proceed to Manila, there to load a cargo of sugar, for New York direct. Captains of the old school, who had to "go seeking" for cargo in the India and China ports, may well marvel at the telegraphic wonders of the present day.

SIMONSEN'S Royal English Opera Company continue to meet with the approbation of the public. The resources of this troupe appear to be boundless, and their *repertoire* seems absolutely unlimited. Having performed in both English and Italian operas, that were well-known to us, and in all gained a fair meed of applause, on Monday last they produced *La Fille de Madame Angot*, a work hitherto unknown to Dunedin. This opera is by Lecocq, a French composer, and when it is considered that comic opera is in Paris esteemed a separate branch of the art, which calls for a theatre and a company especially adapted for its representation, it must be evident that to attempt it, with anything like success, under other circumstances is very deserving of credit, and bespeaks a high degree of versatility in the talents of the artistes who undertake it. We may fairly say that such is the case with regard to the company in question. *La Fille de Madame Angot* has added fresh laurels to their wreath, and will, no doubt, long continue a favorite with the music-loving public of Dunedin.

A SHOCKING accident occurred in the the Green Island Railway tunnel on Saturday night last. It was reported at the Caversham dépôt on Sunday morning that the body of a man had been seen lying by the rails in the tunnel, covered with blood. On investigation it was found that the remains, which were frightfully mutilated, were those of a constable named Henry Vernon, who had been stationed at Green Island for about a year, and who must have been run down by the train coming from Balclutha, which passed through the tunnel about 8.45 p.m. on the evening in question. Deceased, who was an efficient member of the police force, and much respected, has left a wife and child.

It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column of our present issue, that arrangements have been concluded for holding the concert in aid of the schools on Easter Monday evening, in the Temperance Hall. The Committee have been fortunate in securing first-class talent, including a number of ladies and gentlemen who have never before appeared in Dunedin. We notice that Mr. J. J. Woods will conduct the entertainment. The tickets are now ready for circulation.

WE learn the following particulars of the drought in the back country of New South Wales from the Wilcannia correspondent of the 'Hay Standard':—"The news from our back is most distressing. 1500 sheep, Messrs. Gay and Hamilton's, died out of a flock of 10,000 whilst coming into water. The Paroo mailman lost a horse through exhaustion last week, and had to go a considerable distance on foot, carrying the mails over a sandy ground with the sun at 148 deg. If the Government do not soon make tanks on the Paroo they will find the country uninhabitable, and also that the mail will have to stop running. On Reid's Yarraminee station the sheep are dying by hundreds, and I learn that over 50,000 have started from there in search of feed and water. In the town we have plenty of water, but no feed. Cattle coming in from some distance rush to the river, and greedily drink; and in some instances they drop down, and die through cramps, from taking too much water. On the river, within half a mile of the town, I counted five horses and eight bullocks that died from this cause.

The long list of accidents arising from the explosion of kerosene lamps has been increased by another mischance of the kind which occurred at Wodonga the other evening, on the premises of Mr. Bassett, haircutter. It appears, according to the Melbourne 'Age,' that Mr. Bassett, who was about to close his shop, proceeded to extinguish the lamp. After turning down the wick, he rather impudently blew into the burner, the kerosene inside the lamp at once igniting and causing the lamp to burst with a loud explosion. The burning oil flowed rapidly over the head, shoulders and body of Mr. Bassett, and he rushed into the street a mass of flame. That he was not burned to death, or at least seriously injured, is due to the presence of mind displayed by some youths in the street, who sang out to him to lie down in the dust. Fortunately there happened to be a plentiful supply of the latter article immediately in front of the shop, and Mr. Bassett, acting upon the advice tendered him, at once lay down and rolled over. His efforts to extinguish the flames were ably supplemented by the energy of a few of the bystanders, who trundled him about in the gutter until the fire was put out, and the sufferer's only danger was death from suffocation. When all was over, it was found that Mr. Bassett was a good deal singed about the head and shoulders, and his hair was nearly all burnt off. The shop in which the accident occurred was very nearly burned down, as the burning oil spread over the floor and set fire to the lining of the walls.

THE ladies of the Catholic Congregation in Dunedin deserve much credit for the activity displayed by them in promoting the success of the forthcoming bazaar. A measure of this kind has rarely been taken up so energetically on so short a notice, and the spirit shown gives ample testimony to the desire of all parties concerned to advance the welfare of the community, a desire which merits commendation, and affords a most cheering assurance of a future fraught with prosperity to all matters connected with the interests of religion and the status moral and social of the Catholic body. The establishment of the Christian Brothers amongst us is, indeed, as it is plainly felt to be, a most important matter, and one to be hailed with thankfulness, not only by Catholics, but by all persons, who are not prevented by bigotry from recognising, that

it is for the good of the community in general, that each of its sections should be trained to habits of order and rectitude, in the manner which is best calculated to insure this desideratum in their peculiar case, and who have sufficient candour to acknowledge what experience has everywhere firmly established, that the most successful educators of Catholic youth are the members of the various teaching orders of religions.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

LAWRENCE BRANCH, No. 107.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the above Branch was held in St. Patrick's schoolroom, on Monday evening last. Present: The President (in the chair), all the officers, and a fair attendance of members. The Rev. Father Larkin (Chaplain to the Branch), and Mr. John Cantwell, Secretary of the Dunedin Branch, were also present. Correspondence was read from the Secretaries of the Naseby, Oamaru, and Dunedin Branches. A letter was also read from Brother Lawler, the late Secretary, enclosing his account for services rendered to the Branch. It was resolved on the motion of Brother Harris, that Brother Lawler's account stand over until after the quarterly audit. Mr. Patrick M'Inerany was nominated for membership.

The Secretary (Brother Woods) submitted the quarterly return and balance sheet to the meeting. It was explained to the members that the balance sheet had not been audited in consequence of the incorrect manner in which the accounts had been kept. It was hoped the difficulty would be overcome by next meeting. The members expressed themselves satisfied with the explanation.

The President (Brother Whelan) in a few flattering remarks introduced the secretary of the Dunedin Branch to the meeting. Mr. Cantwell, after returning thanks for the kind manner in which he had been received, referred to the progress the Society was making throughout the Australian Colonies. He was opposed to the District Board form of Government owing to the enormous expense it entailed on the branches. The Executive Directory, as at present constituted, was not giving satisfaction. It should be increased in numbers by equal representation; provision ought also to be made for retaining the Funeral Fund of New Zealand Branches in the colony. He suggested the advisability of placing the objects and advantages of the Society prominently before the public by means of lectures by gentlemen who had been identified with the Society from its formation. He thought if men such as J. W. Howard, A. J. Templeton, and others could be induced to proceed on a lecturing tour it would be beneficial to themselves and profitable to the Society. Mr. Cantwell also referred to the discipline maintained in the schools, which was indeed highly creditable to the principals—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Woods. St. Patrick's school was looked upon as the model school in this province, and he hoped it would long continue so. In the other colonies the Society was doing a great deal for Catholic education; and it was to be hoped the Lawrence Branch would also do their best to assist the Rev. Father Larkin, who was indefatigable in his efforts to provide a first class education for the children in his parish. Mr. Cantwell concluded by again thanking the members for the kindness received during his stay amongst them.

The Rev. Father Larkin brought under the notice of the Branch the conduct of its principal officer in sending his child to the Government school, and stated his intention of resigning his position as Chaplain if such conduct was tolerated. Bros. J. J. Harris, Cantwell and others, strongly commented on the conduct of the President, as it was calculated to bring the Branch into ridicule and disrepute. Several members threatened to resign if the President continued to act as he was doing. Ultimately, it was resolved to let the matter rest for a fortnight, and a deputation was appointed to confer with Father Larkin on the subject. The meeting then adjourned.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

GRAHAMSTOWN BRANCH, No. 35.

The quarterly meeting of the members of this Branch was held on Monday, March 13, at the Hibernian Hall, Shortland: the President, Bro. Mulligan, occupied the chair. The following officers were also present:—Bro. O'Brien, Vice-President; M. Landers, Secretary; Bro. Twohill, Treasurer; Bro. Pollins, Guardian; Bro. Connelly, Warden; and Bros. Burke and Mahony, Trustees. Bro. Foy, P.P., was also in attendance. The President opened the meeting in the usual manner, and requested the Secretary to call the roll, when about forty members answered to their names. The usual fines were recorded against all members living at the Thames, proper, who did not apologise for their absence. Members of the Branch residing at Ohinemuri, Waitakauri, Tairua, Coromandel, Auckland, and other parts of the colonies are exempt from fines for non-attendance at quarterly meetings. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter was read from the Acting Under-Secretary, Wellington, acknowledging the receipt of a notification from the Branch of the election of a new Trustee in August last. Two letters were read from the Auckland Branch—one enclosing a complimentary ticket for the St. Patrick's Day Celebration Ball to be held in the Choral Hall, and requesting our members to be represented on that occasion. Letters were also read from Bros. Holly and Burke, the one residing in Auckland and the other at Tuakau, enclosing sums of money to pay their contributions, and applying for clearances to throw into the Auckland Branch. During the day two telegrams were received from an official in the

Provincial Hospital, Auckland, stating that one of our members' the late Bro. Richard Cooney, died in that institution at 3 o'clock a.m., and expressed a wish to be buried at the Thames. The deceased has been ailing since January from pneumonia, and was an inmate of the Thames Hospital, but, as a possible means of recovery, went to Auckland to consult Dr. Philson, the Surgeon Superintendent, a few weeks ago. His remains were conveyed per s.s. Durham to Grahamstown on the 14th inst., when a number of the brethren were in waiting to receive them. He was *waked* in the Society's Hall, and will be buried this evening, 15th inst., in Shortland cemetery. The deceased was a native of Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, and was possessed of a considerable sum of money, which he has left to Father Chastagnon for the benefit of the Catholic Schools and other charitable purposes. *Requiescat in pace.*

The Secretary read the report of the sub-committee, entrusted with the carrying out of the arrangements connected with the celebration of the approaching festival of the Apostle of Ireland. The following is a portion of the programme for the occasion. The members are to assemble at their Hall, at 9.30 a.m., and march in procession to St. Francis' Church, Shortland, headed by the band playing the solemn strains of the *Stabat Mater*. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered up by the Rev. Father Chastagnon, who will also preach a panegyric on the "Life and Labours of St. Patrick." After divine service the members will form and march *en route* for Grahamstown, the band playing St. Patrick's Day and other patriotic airs. After a reasonable stay in the latter place a final start will be made for the Hall, where they will disperse and proceed to their respective homes. An evening party will be held in the Academy of Music to wind up the day's proceedings. Two hundred and fifty invitations have been issued and complimentary tickets are sent to the three Branches of the Society at Auckland, Otahuhu, and Onehunga, and also to the six other friendly societies here. Host Curtis, of the Pacific Hotel, will cater on the occasion, and provide a sumptuous bill of fare, and it is anticipated that, like similar entertainments got up by the Society here, it will pass off with great *éclat*. The report was adopted.

The sick visitors report stated that, owing to the death of Bro. Cooney, and another declaring off the funds, there was but one member now on the sick list. The sum of £5 3s 4d, sick allowance, was passed for payment at the meeting. Dr. Lethbridge, one of the medical attendants, laid a charge, and paid the usual sum of ten shillings deposit, against the Secretary, to be tried before the judicial committee. He (Dr. Lethbridge) accused the Secretary of placing members' names upon the other medical attendants list without authority, and of not furnishing him with a proper list of the financial members for the quarter ended December 6.

The following notice of motion to come on for discussion on next night of meeting was tabled by one of the members—Bro. Harney—"That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with His Grace the Most Rev. T. W. Croke, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emlly, and remind him of the promise he made, in replying to the deputation that waited on him, to thank him for the honor he conferred upon the members, in coming expressly at their request, from Auckland to the Thames, to preach a sermon on St. Patrick on the 17th March, 1872. The promise referred to, that he (Dr. Croke) made amounts to this. During the course of conversation on the day after the 17th, the then Bishop of Auckland expressed his surprise, that such a body of men (we then numbered 180) had not a band of our own, and was anything but pleased in seeing us marching behind such a motley crowd as that which constituted the town band, which we engaged for that day. He also said that he would subscribe a sum of money if we got up a band of our own. In the June following we invested £70 in the purchase of musical instruments, and engaged a bandmaster. The band has cost the Branch, up to date, about £200. The band fund is rather low at present, and is owing to that circumstance that Bro. Harney has been induced to move in the matter.

The receipts of the evening amounted to £18 2s; and for the quarter to £112 19s 6d. The meeting closed in due form by the President reading the Angelus.

MICHAEL LANDERS, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN WELLINGTON.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated by the Catholic residents in Wellington quietly, discreetly, and pleasantly. At midnight, the Artillery Band played it in with appropriate music, but there was no attempt at a demonstration, although a little enthusiasm was observable here and there while the band was passing. Masses and vespers were heard in the Roman Catholic churches, the banks were closed, and a foot race was held at a place called Kawarra, a distance of some two miles out from the city, at which a son of St. Patrick won the first prize. Nothing more than these marked the day. Business went on in the usual manner until about seven o'clock in the evening, the hour appointed by the Hibernian Society to meet at Vespers at Father O'Reilly's pretty little church. A few words about this church might not prove inappropriate. We are very proud of it here; praise and admiration of its beauty rise on every lip, and you could pardon us if you could see it. It is not new, but recently it has been made a little gem of. A handsome residence for the clergy has been built in front of it, and the place around it looks like a well-planned flower garden. You ascend from the street by a few steps, and turning the gravelled walk to the left, which leads to the residence, you will observe a bed of flowers which at once reminds you of the Sacred Heart. To the right is a circular walk ascending to the church, which is a few yards higher up, and all around is green verdure and flowers. Inside it is equally pretty, being recently painted and remodelled in many respects. There are three altars, and at either side of them is a confessional, worked into the wall and displaying not a little of the wood-carver's art. Everything around is in keeping with all this, and in fact, though I have seen a few churches in my travels, I

have no hesitation in saying that I have not seen in any land so well arranged or so well designed a church before. Father O'Reilly is its founder and its pastor, and to him it owes much, but to the intelligence, energy, and industry of Father Kearney, his curate, it owes its present beauty. In this church the members of the Hibernian Society met, dressed in the regalia of the Society. It was crowded to excess. There was a splendid choir, and Father Kearney preached a very eloquent panegyric on St. Patrick. After Vespers and Benediction, the members of the Hibernian Society and their friends adjourned to the Catholic school-room in the immediate vicinity of the church, and sat down to an excellent tea. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. O'Shea. To his right sat Rev. Fathers O'Reilly and Kearney, and to his left Father Petit Jean. The good things being disposed of, the Chairman proposed the toasts usual on such occasions, all of which were responded to in appropriate terms, and drunk enthusiastically. A good many songs were sung, perfect good fellowship and unanimity existed, and it is my pleasing duty to record, though the wines were *ad libitum*, no sign of drink was observable on any one present. The drinking of the Chairman's health and that gentleman's response, brought a very pleasantly-spent evening to a conclusion about twelve o'clock, and all separated for their respective homes, wishing each other many happy returns of St. Patrick's Day.

Wellington, March 18, 1876.

MR. J. MAY AND MR. TOLE.

[To the Editor of the Herald.]

SIR,—Mr. May, when addressing the Franklin electors, remarked that Roman Catholics were now coming round to the Government views on the subject of public schools. In proof of this he referred to the views put forth on that question by Mr. Tole, a Roman Catholic, at the Eden election. As a Roman Catholic I beg to protest against Mr. May's logic. His inference was natural and excusable, but quite erroneous. However faithfully Mr. Tole may represent the sentiments of Roman Catholics on other matters, he does *not* express their principles on the subject of education—the very reverse is the case. A few, but a very few, of them, may concur with him on that vital question. But the great body of them dissent from his views upon it as expressed at his election. I believe if Mr. Tole himself were appealed to he would frankly admit this to be the fact. A similar remark applies to Dr. Lee and to Mr. J. Sheehan. I wish to speak with all possible delicacy of these gentlemen, and but for Mr. May's remarks, would not now have noticed the subject. But they must not be permitted to mislead the public even unintentionally. I do not wish at present to provoke any discussion on the education question. I think that it would not be prudent to do so, as being calculated unnecessarily to create dissension to that "united phalanx," which Sir George Grey leads, and to which Messrs Sheehan and Tole, and Dr. Lee have attached themselves. But the occasion will come, and possibly at no distant day, when the discussion on the education question will be revived in the General Assembly. If Mr. Tole, Dr. Lee, and Mr. Sheehan should then adhere to the views they have recently expressed on the hustings—as Mr. May understands them, and as I understand them—they will not represent, but misrepresent, the sentiments of the Roman Catholics on the question. Some two or three years ago the Roman Catholics of this province almost unanimously petitioned Government on the plea of justice to grant aid to Catholic and all private schools on certain equitable conditions, and Mr. Tole and Dr. Lee concurred, if I mistake not, in that petition. If they have changed their views, as they appear to have done since then, I think it would only have been respectful to the Catholic electors and I will add just to themselves also, to explain fully and clearly the grounds upon which they have seen fit to adopt opposite views, and why they regard as unjust now what then they considered to be just and reasonable. In the absence of such explanation the public will be apt to infer, however groundless may be the supposition, that they changed merely to secure the popular favour—to catch the Protestant vote, in fact, and not from conscientious conviction. I am well aware of the difficult position in which a Roman Catholic stands when coming forward as a candidate for Parliamentary honors in a community like this, more particularly when any question like that of education is before the public. Do what you will, you cannot entirely eliminate the "religious element" from it. The very attempt to do so will give offence to a large section of the people. But principle is principle at all times, and in all circumstances, and if Mr. Tole's views, as well as these of Mr. Sheehan and Dr. Lee on the subject of public education, be in direct opposition—as I contend they are—to those held almost unanimously by Roman Catholics, and, in fact, officially condemned by the Supreme Head of the Church to which they belong—it is only right that the public should know it. The education question is confessedly beset with the most formidable difficulties, and the public must be well nigh sick of it. But that does not render it the less important. Catholics feel and ever must feel it to be a great hardship to them to be forced to contribute money for the support of schools to which, on conscientious grounds, they cannot, under ordinary circumstances, send their children. Mr. Macandrew, speaking on this question lately, made a remark which, in my judgment, shewed him to be a sagacious statesman, and a good consistent Christian. He said, "Let the Protestants, who form the great majority of the people, treat their Roman Catholic neighbours on this question as they would have the Catholics treat them were their situations reversed." Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. He, moreover, said he was very doubtful now if it would not be better to leave the people to manage their own schools themselves. In fact, if ever the Catholics in this country get from Government what they ask for their schools—as I believe in time they will though not now—they will be more indebted for such an act of justice to liberal and generous-hearted Protestants like Mr. Mac-

andrew, than to the influence of Catholics who belong to Mr. Tolé's, Mr. Sheehan's, and Dr. Lee's school. I would respectfully appeal to Sir George Grey and our future rulers, and ask them if they think it can be for the credit or advantage of the Government of this colony to adopt a cast-iron system of education offensive to the feelings of Roman Catholics, and which keeps them in a perpetual state of irritation. They are a large, loyal, and useful body of citizens, never wanting in their duty to the State, whether in peace or war. None know this better than Sir George Grey; and few know it better than Mr. Gladstone, who of late has been labouring so hard—I fear with too much success—by his pamphlets to prejudice the public mind against us. Judging from the general tenor of recent election speeches, even in this colony, I think I can perceive that some who were disposed formerly to do us justice in the matter of public schools are not so now, or that they are afraid to speak one word which by any possibility can be construed in our favour. For such a state of the public mind, of course, Sir George Grey is not responsible. But he is the great leader of the people of this province, and possibly ere long will be the leader of the great mass of the people in this colony. He is the avowed champion of right and justice, the protector of the weak and defenceless against the power of the strong. Catholics therefore may confidently appeal to him to exert his influence in defending their just claims. If Mr. Macandrew be faithful to his recently-avowed principle, he, too, will co-operate with Sir George in an attempt to obtain justice for us. Justice is all we ask; nothing more. We willingly concede to others whatever we claim for ourselves. However little prospect there may be of our receiving justice in the present state of public feeling, still it is our part never to cease to protest in a temperate and constitutional manner against the wrong we now suffer until it be removed. If Roman Catholic gentlemen cannot obtain admission to the House of Representatives without pledging themselves to act in direct opposition to the interests and feelings of their co-religionists, I think it would be better for their honor and our advantage that they did not go there at all. Apologising for the length of this communication,—I am, &c.,

JOHN WOOD.

MIRACULOUS CURE EFFECTED THROUGH THE INTERCESSION OF THE HOLY FATHER.

(Translated for the 'Freeman's Journal'.)

THE 'Journal de Bruxelles' relates the following miraculous cure recently performed by the intercession of the Holy Father:

"A religieuse of the Sacred Heart, Rev. Mother Julia N ———, a daughter of one of the most distinguished Belgian diplomats, had, after a very violent nervous attack, her right arm entirely paralysed, so much so that she was obliged to support it on a splint by means of bandages. The finger nails had become black and the bones of the fingers and elbow were distorted, as if out of place. In vain did physicians advise a change of climate.

At Vienna, where she first went, and then at Rome, where she arrived about the 15th of September, the affliction only grew worse. Mother Julia, however, nourished a secret hope of recovering, and of recovering in Rome itself, provided she could see the Holy Father. She obtained an audience on the 19th of October.

The Holy Father, at first surprised at the request for a cure which was made him, and being desirous also of trying the faith of the patient, said to her:

"My daughter, I have not the gift of miracles," but he immediately added: "Have confidence in God, for nothing is impossible to His mercy." Yet, as the Sisters, and especially the Holy Father's niece, insisted that He Himself should deign to recommend the patient to God and bless her, the Holy Father prayed for a moment with his hands joined together and his eyes raised to heaven, and then said to the patient: "My daughter, have faith, the faith that removes mountains."

He repeated those words to her several times, and having asked her name, he took occasion again to speak to her of faith: "St. Julia," said he, "gave her life for Jesus Christ, and she proved by her martyrdom the ardor of her faith." Then, taking the ring of the religious profession which the patient wore upon her left hand, the Holy Father blessed it and told her to put it on her right hand. "At the very instant," says Rev. Mother Julia, "I felt life renewed in the paralysed parts and the blood again circulating all through my right arm."

The Pope then commanded her to make the sign of the Cross; but as instinctively, by force of habit, she was about to do so with the left hand: "No, no, not in that way," said the Holy Father, "you must make the sign of the cross with your right hand, a Catholic sign of the Cross," and sure enough, Rev. Mother Julia was able to bless herself with her right hand, although she still hesitated and did so with some difficulty.

At the command of the Holy Father she made another sign of the Cross, and this time without the slightest hesitation, and in the most approved manner. On her return to Villa Lauta, the Rev. Mother was able, on the same day, to write a long letter of thanks to the Holy Father, and she wrote it with that self-same hand which, a few hours before, was powerless. The finger nails have resumed their natural color, and the bones of the fingers and elbow returned of themselves to their normal places.

It is no doubt to the too prudent and modest reserve of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, that we must attribute the silence which has thus far enshrouded this wonderful act. I received the first intelligence of it a few days ago from the donor who had attended Rev. Mother Julia, herself. A number of persons have since confirmed his words. Finally, I followed the information above given to the very Sisters who were with the patient at her audience. It was time that the whole truth about the matter be known for the glory of God and of His Vicar.

BASILICA AND CATHEDRAL.

THE celebrated Parisian organ-makers, Messrs. Cavaille-Col, have received instructions from the Pope to build a grand organ for the basilica of St. Peter's. There are to be 155 stops, 28 pedals, 8,316 pipes and four rows of manuals. The mechanism is to include every modern improvement, and the decorations will be of a magnificent sort. The instrument is to cost at least 500,000 francs, and will be the largest organ ever built. The news we obtain from that excellent periodical, the 'Music Trade Review,' but we beg to remind it that St. Peter's is not a "cathedral" as it calls it, but a "basilica." The cathedral of Rome is St. John of Lateran. There is no episcopal throne in St. Peter's; there is simply a pontifical chair for the Pope. One might as well call Westminster Abbey the cathedral of London, as St. Peter's the cathedral of Rome. This error, however, is not original with the periodical in question, but figures in the writings of many clever persons and even in good guide books. St. Peter's is a major basilica in company with seven others, St. Mary Maggiore, St. John of Lateran, St. Paul. St. Lorenzo, Holy Cross, and St. Sebastian; St. John being both a cathedral and a basilica. It is the cathedral of Cathedrals, being the cathedral of the See of St. Peter. A basilica is a church, usually built over or out of the ruins of an ancient Roman law court, and possessed of certain special privileges of a high order. A cathedral, on the other hand, is the chief and episcopal church of any city, as St. Paul's is of London, Notre Dame of Paris, St. Patrick's of New York. Many cities have basilicas indulged with the same ecclesiastical privileges as the basilicas of Rome. Milan has seven—St. Maria Maggiore, San Lorenzo, San Stefano, Sant' Ambrogio, San Eustorgio, Santa Babbila and San Sempliciano, each of which is indulged exactly as are the basilicas of Rome. Many other Italian, French, German and Spanish cities have seven churches called basilicas, in which the same indulgences can be obtained that are to be gained by visiting the seven great churches of Rome.—'Catholic Review.'

A MOTHER CHURCH.

THE following remarkable article is from the Chicago 'Interior,' the organ of the Presbyterians of the Northwest:—

"Last Sabbath the Roman Catholics dedicated their new Cathedral of the Holy Name, situated on the corner of State and Superior streets, North Division. It is the most beautiful temple in the interior design and execution we have ever seen. There is not a dollar of debt on it, though the property and building cost 600,000 dolrs. One evening, a few days ago, we strayed into this temple out of curiosity, and found a half dozen Irish girls, and two Irishmen, of the poorer class, walking about and admiring it. Addressing a few inquiries to them we found that they were brimful of happy pride and gratification; and they showed us about the building with an affected air of proprietorship. It was their church. They felt just as free and happy and as much at home in it, as if every dollar of its cost had been paid out of their own pockets.

"We may carp and fire syllogisms, and quote Scripture, as we like, it will not alter the mighty fact that there was a Mother Church. Those girls were having a brief respite from the kitchens and laundries and menial service of our Protestant families. Wiping off the steam of wash vats and the grime of the pots, they were heartily welcomed into a palace resplendent with marble, and gold, and brass, and painting, and the perfections of art. The brooding mother pressed these humble children to her breast as lovingly as if they were princes' daughters. It was their place. They owned it.

"Can we make any such showing as this in our Protestant churches? Theoretically, yes; practically and truly, no. No such scene or sentiment can be found in connection with any of our grand temples. 'And unto the poor the Gospel is not preached as it is to the rich.'"

THE GRASSHOPPER AS FOOD.

A LATE number of the 'Agriculturist' contains the following:— "In this number of the 'Agriculturist' is a notice of the seventh report of our esteemed correspondent, Prof. C. V. Riley, as State Entomologist of Missouri, especially with reference to that part of the report which treats of the locust or grasshopper. In that article it is stated that the author will find few ready to adopt his suggestion to use the insect as food. A few days after that portion of the paper was made up, we had the pleasure of a visit from Prof. Riley, who was on his way to Europe for a short vacation, and he assured us that the locust had actually appeared at dinner, 'not where he eats, but where he is eaten.' Our friend is a very thorough man, and is not one to point out the way, but to lead it, and having advised people to eat hoppers, he at once set the example. A few bushels of hoppers were procured, and placed in charge of one of the best caterers in St. Louis to be served. A number of scientific gentlemen were invited, and a dinner was set forth, at which the lively locust formed the sole animal. Martyrs to science, some may think, but so far from this being the case, it was a feast that the veriest epicures might envy, Prof. Riley's vivid description of it fairly made our mouth water and half inclined us to wish that nature did not prevent a visit of these much eating and more eatable *articulata* to the less favored shores of the Atlantic. While our friend cannot say that he 'hankers after the raw hopper, just cook it, and frogs, terrapins, shrimps, and even the luscious oyster, must give precedence to *caloptenus*, which all must admit is a much better table name for the delicacy than hopper, or even locust. These men of science began with *caloptenus* soup, so fine that, against all the rules of etiquette, they

asked for more, then came hopper fritters, vastly better than any oyster fritters, and so on with roast, boiled and fried, and stewed, of the same, each better than the last, until the climax of the feast was reached in locusts served with honey. This last dish convinced those present that even in Scripture times they knew something about luxurious living. It has often been said that the man who ate the first oyster was a man of remarkable courage, though his name is lost to history, but in future times, when locusts shall be sold in our markets by the dozen, and laws are passed for the better preservation of this 'valuable game,' posterity will remember Riley and his associates, as the first Americans who entertained the locust at dinner. All levity aside, why not eat insects? These locusts feed on the fat of the land, and why should we not in turn eat them? It is against our prejudices, but when we coolly consider the matter the locust is really no more repulsive than a shrimp or even an oyster, and that they are really acceptable to the palate, these gentlemen enthusiastically declare. To our notion, Prof. Riley and his guests did a really good thing. In portions of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and elsewhere, people were actually suffering with hunger, with all the while untold quantities of food around them—not only food which will sustain life, but of a remarkably palatable kind, and whatever joacular remarks may be made about this hopper dinner, we think the gentlemen who partook of it did an eminently good work, and one which in future years may prevent much suffering."

DECAY OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

THIS strange decadence of a beautiful and ancient language, Canon Bourke attributes to manifold causes. The first and most important, after the burning of the Irish manuscripts by the Danes, was, in the opinion of the late Professor O'Curry, the occurrence of the Anglo-Norman invasion:—

The protracted conflicts between the natives and their invaders were fatal not only to the vigorous resumption of the study of our language, but also to the very existence of a great part of our ancient literature. The old practice of reproducing our ancient books and adding to them a record of such events as had occurred from the period of their first compilation, as well as the composition of new and independent works, was almost altogether suspended.

According to the same authority, the discovery of printing, at a subsequent period, made works in other languages much more easy of access than those transcribed by hand in the Irish tongue. In addition to these causes quoted from O'Curry, Canon Bourke believes that the prospective enactments of Edward III. and Henry VIII., and the Penal Laws against Catholics were mainly instrumental in discouraging the use and study of Irish. In the reign of Edward III., a statute passed at Kilkenny forbade every person of English descent, or even of Anglo-Norman extraction, from using the Irish language, under pain of forfeiture of his lands. In the reign of the "monarch of the many wives," the spirit of the statute of Edward was revived. But it was by the Penal Laws against Catholics that the most deadly blow was levelled at the Celtic tongue. Every Catholic was at that time an Irish speaker, and the fury of the soldiery and yeomen was indiscriminately directed against persons speaking the Irish language, and those professing Catholic religion. "Though slowly, yet surely," says Canon Bourke, "the prohibition against the Irish language, the contempt, the deterrent action of the yeomen, the knowledge that no one step could be taken upwards in the social scale without a knowledge of the tongue of those in power, made the Irish peasant feel the necessity not only of learning English, but also, as he thought, of despising and ignoring the language of his fathers. From this view resulted the following barbarous practice:—It was usual until recently for parents living in the country districts to have what were called *scores*, or a small tablet, tied to a string, and suspended from the necks of their children. On this tablet the parents were in the habit of cutting a notch or mark each time the growing boy or girl spoke Irish at home, so that the heartless anti-Irish pedagogue should inflict an equal number of stripes next day at school on the innocent delinquent. His Grace the Archbishop has several times assured the writer that he had, in the days of his youth, suffered from speaking his mother tongue."—'Connaught Telegraph.'

A MODERN NERO.

THE Holy Father, in his reply to the address of the Cardinals, spoke as follows:—"If I am not mistaken, I think I see the return, indeed, of the empire of another Nero, who comes under another form. In some places he sits with his lyre in hand, that is to say, with artful and deceitful words, he pretends to caress, but at the same time he destroys and reduces everything to ashes. In other places he appears with a rod of iron in his hand, and if he does not stain the highways with blood, he fills prisons, and multiplies exiles; he despoils, and whilst despoiling he blasphemous; he usurps jurisdictions, and exercises them with violence and injustice. With the lyre in hand, he tears down the sign of redemption and the way of the Cross, in the great Roman Amphitheatre, and these arenas, consecrated by the blood of martyrs, are defiled with stagnant and fetid waters, fit symbols of the consciences of the authors and abettors of such great impieties. I will not refer to other painful circumstances, lest, by doing so, I feed unjust resentment against persecuted Catholics, but it really seems to me as if in certain portions of the universe there is an effort to dethrone Jesus Christ, and that they are again crying out: *Nolumus hunc regnare super nos*. But the time will come when we can exclaim: *Vidi impium superexaltatum . . . transivi et ecce non erat*. Let us, in the meantime, turn to the King of Peace, that through the intercession of that Virgin whom the Church salutes with the name of *Virgo Potens*, He may grant us all peace of soul, notwithstanding that we are struggling with the tempest, and that He may render us active and courageous, so that we may fight His battles for Him."

AVERSION TO MANUAL LABOUR.

AN American exchange says:—"The practice of educating boys for the professions, which are already overstocked, or for the mercantile business, in which statistics show that ninety-five in a hundred fail of success, is fearfully on the increase in this country. Americans are annually becoming more and more averse to manual labor; and to get a living by one's wits, even at the cost of independence and self-respect, and a fearful wear and tear of conscience, is the ambition of a large proportion of our young men. The result is that the mechanical professions are becoming a monopoly of foreigners, and the ownership of the finest farms, even in New England, is passing from Americans to Irishmen and Germans. Fifty years ago a father was not ashamed to put his children to the plough or to a mechanical trade; but now they are "too feeble" for bodily labor; one has a pain in his side, another a slight cough, another "a very delicate constitution;" another is nervous; and so poor Bobby or Billy or Tommy is sent off to the city to measure tape, weigh coffee, or draw molasses.

"It seems never to occur to their foolish parents that moderate manual labor in the pure and bracing air of the country is just what these, puny, wasp-waisted lads need, and that to send them to the crowded and unhealthy city is to send them to their graves. Let them then follow the plough, swing the sledge, or shove the foreplane, and their pinched chests will be expanded, their sunken cheeks plumped out, and their lungs, now "cabined, cribbed, and confined," will have room to play. Their nerves will be invigorated with their muscles; and when they shall have cast off their jackets, instead of being thin, pale vapid coxcombs, they shall have spread to the size and configuration of men. A lawyer's office, a counting-room or a grocery is about the last place to which a sickly youth should be sent. The ruin of health there is as sure as in the mines of England. Even of those men in the city who have constitutions of iron, only five per cent. succeed, and they only by "living like hermits, and working like horses;" the rest, after years of toil and anxiety, become bankrupt or retire; and having meanwhile acquired a thorough disgust and unfitness for manual labor, bitterly bemoan the day when they forsook the peaceful pursuits of the country for the excitement, care and sharp competition of city life."

GRATTAN AND IRELAND.

THE 'London Universe' says:—"In a few days Ireland will do honor to one of her most illustrious sons, one of her purest patriots, one of her most gifted orators. The statue of Henry Grattan, executed by his distinguished fellow-countryman, Foley, is to be unveiled on the 6th of January, opposite the old Irish Parliament House, in College Green, Dublin. This will be a truly Irish and truly honorable inauguration of the New Year. It is almost impossible now to measure the greatness of the services which Grattan rendered to Ireland. It is true that the Parliament to which he gave independence passed away; but it is also true that the spirit of nationality to which he gave life and vigor has never died out since the memorable era of "glorious '82." His far-seeing mind beheld in all its fulness the great fact, that if the fire of patriotism be once kindled a nation will not let it die.

"When Grattan rose, none durst oppose
The claim he made for freedom."

"Born in a time (1746) when every Irish Catholic was ground to the dust by the cruel despotism of the penal laws, Grattan grew up hating that tyrannical code. He felt, however, that before he could begin to tear the fetters from the Catholics, he must unshackle the Irish Parliament. This he did by wondrous energy and splendid eloquence in 1782. He then set to work to effect the liberty of his Catholic fellow-countrymen, and in 1793 he succeeded in winning for them a large portion of their liberty. It was left for O'Connell to win the rest in 1829. Throughout Grattan's long and honorable public life, of nearly half a century, he devoted every energy to the effort to strike away the chains which bound Catholics, and though he made a mistake as to the veto, there is no doubt of the stainless purity of his motives. He died a martyr to his love for his Catholic fellow-countrymen, for it was the long journey which he, though very ill, undertook, in opposition to medical advice, in order to advocate the Catholic claims once more in the House of Commons in 1820, that brought him to his grave.

"Grattan's opposition to the Union was marked by powerful oratory. It must have been a thrilling moment when, during the greatest debate on the subject of that measure which has worked such woe to Ireland, the veteran patriot entered the Irish House of Commons. He had been re-elected the night before, and travelled all night to be in time. A Spring sun was flinging its morning light on the Senate house when Grattan entered, and was received by friends with delight and by enemies with respect. Even Castle-reagh rose to pay him homage. The speech which Grattan delivered on that morning—in 1800—has never been surpassed. It was, however, unsuccessful, for corruption had done its fell work and the Irish Parliament sank.

"Dearly does Ireland cherish the beloved memory of Grattan. He sleeps in a foreign grave in Westminster Abbey, in uncongenial proximity to Pitt and Castlereagh. Ireland has a right to the honored dust of one who toiled so nobly for the good of all her children, and perhaps the day may come when she may clasp to her bosom the remains of that glorious patriot, whose dying wish it was to rest in his own loved native land.

We say no more to-day than to express the hope, that the approaching event may be marked by everything that can give additional honor to so glorious a friend of freedom, and so sterling a patriot.

Ever glorious Grattan! the best of the good,
So simple in heart, so sublime in the rest,
With all that Demosthenes wanted ended,
And his rival or victor in all he possessed.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE HOME RULE PARTY.

It has, we understand, been left to Mr. Butt, in pursuance of the wishes of the Farmers' Clubs, to prepare a Land Bill, which will be laid on the table of the House on one of the earliest days of the Session; and we can confidently add that the whole party are ready cordially and energetically to support a measure which will be based upon the great principles of Fixity of Tenure and Fair Rents. At the same time Mr. Butt will ask leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for University Education in the country. The Home Rule party are perfectly agreed upon the great principles upon which alone this question can be satisfactorily settled. The question of Home Rule for Ireland will be submitted to the House of Commons in a distinct resolution, which will be introduced immediately after the Easter recess. There is a variety of minor, although still most important, questions upon which the action of the Home Rule party has been, with equal clearness and unanimity, arranged. It is obvious that upon these questions their action must be greatly controlled by the progress of Parliamentary events. It will in all probability not differ very widely from the line of procedure indicated in Mr. Butt's address to his constituents at Limerick. The subject of the anomalous condition of our town franchise will be pressed on the attention of Parliament upon the earliest available day. The various remedial measures for the improvement of our fisheries, the reclamation of waste lands, the restoration of their ancient privileges to our Corporations, and the measure giving the control of our country taxation to representative bodies, instead of the Grand Juries nominated by the Sheriff, will be again brought before Parliament. We believe we may add to this that the attention of the House of Commons will be distinctly called to the severity and extent of the coercion under which Ireland is still suffering, and to the promise of the Chief Secretary, given during the coercion debates, that by the removal of the proclamations from successive districts in Ireland the provisions of the Coercion Code should gradually become a dead letter. It is probable that when the question of finance or of local taxation comes before the House, a vigorous effort will be made to expose in a formal debate the inequality and injustice of the taxation to which Ireland is subject. When we add to all this that every opportunity will be taken of pressing upon Parliament and the Government the necessity of a concession to the earnest wishes of the Irish people upon the subject of Amnesty, we think we may say that the Home Rule Conference has found sufficient occupation for the energies of its members.—'Dublin Freeman.'

CHARITY IN OLD AND NEW ROME.

As the Revolution created a new Rome without Pope or Church, so it professed to create a new charity without priests, and the experiment has been tried in the hospitals. These institutions are in the hands of Baccelli, Poricoli, Pasquali, Gatti Nardini, and several others, who have just issued a report of the institution under their management for the past year. They lament that private charity languishes and grows cold to such a degree that it becomes a serious question whether these institutions, instead of being left to depend on voluntary contributions, had better not be made a department of state, and their support enforced by taxation. They report a falling off in one year from £3,000 to £2,291, and the printed manifesto enforces attention to the figures by four notes of exclamation!!!! They say, moreover, that many contributors excuse themselves from charitable offerings on the ground of having so much to pay from necessity, so that the stream of private charity is well-nigh dried up; while the demands upon the hospitals are so pressing that in one hospital alone they were obliged to refuse 368 applications out of 700. In the Rome of the Popes no such insufficiency was known: there were then nineteen hospitals for the sick and infirm, having 4,531 beds, and receiving 37,113 diseased persons in the year, with an annual expenditure of 1,349,306 francs. Besides which, Papal Rome had sixty-six beneficent institutions, on which 3,538,729 francs were spent yearly, whilst now the new-comers, in their exercise of their new modes of charity without the Church, cannot scrape together 16,000 francs for the marine hospital! Whither is the charity fled—that Roman charity which extorted expressions of admiration from even the infidel Voltairne? The only remains of it are to be found at the Vatican, to which the streams of Catholic charity flow ever fresh from all parts of the world, and from whence they are dispensed anew with no sparing or parsimonious hand, accompanied with a blessing that reaches the soul as well as the body of the recipient.—'Catholic Sentinel.'

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

"When a person in society expresses opinions of temporal matters, which he has not studied, he is condemned as presumptuous to unstinted ridicule. Dickens' descriptions of "Fashionable Life in the Kitchen" are among the most humorous of all his ludicrous pictures. A youth advising a veteran banker how to invest his money; a civilian instructing an experienced commander how to manoeuvre his troops; a little son telling his father to take care of his health and beware of pickpockets—are enough to make the gravest lip turn into a smile. Yet substantially the same thing is done by almost every one in matters of religion. Men who have never read the Creeds, or found out who made them, are continually putting forward their 'views' on the deepest questions. In this respect the whole age makes itself ridiculous."

The following maxims from the ancient Egyptians may be read with profit to-day:—"Do not take on airs. Do not maltreat an inferior; respect the aged. Do not save thy life, at the expense of another's. Do not pervert the heart of thy comrade, if it is pure. Do not make sport of those who are dependent upon thee.

Do not maltreat a woman whose strength is less than thine own. Let her find in thee a protector. If from a humble position thou hast become powerful, and the first in the city of opulence, let not riches make thee proud, for the author of these good things is God. If thou art intelligent, bring up thy son in the love of God. If he is courageous and active, and increases thy property, give him a better recompense. But if the son whom thou hast begotten is a fool, do not turn thy head away from him, for he is thy son."

The ancient poets of Ireland were termed *Fledha*, that is, philosophers, and while nominally bards, says O'Flanagan, *erant re vera philosophi*—they were really philosophers. In the public assemblies of the chiefs, they always sat at the monarch's right hand, and it was their privilege to give admonitions to the republic and its president or chosen ruler. In some cases members of the profession occupied this dignity themselves, and were termed *rihte*. They not only composed poetry, they did more; they knew the sciences, the laws, the customs, and the institutions of their country. In ancient Ireland no man could rise to elevated dignity, says O'Flanagan, unless he possessed learning, science, and literature. One of the privileges or duties of the chief poet was to address the king after his election and instruct him in the duties of government in poetic compositions.

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.

NOTICE.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL FUND.

THE Committee of Management of the late Concerts in aid of the St. Joseph's Schools beg to thank the Catholics of Dunedin for the liberal patronage at all times bestowed on entertainments in aid of the above fund. The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made for holding a Grand Demonstration on Easter Monday evening (17th April), in aid of the Christian Brothers' School Fund. The following ladies and gentlemen from Lawrence have promised their services—Mrs. J. J. Woods, Mr. James Conway, Miss Teresa Clarke, Mr. J. J. Woods, Mr. James Harris, and Master Robert Harris. In addition to the abovenamed ladies and gentlemen, several Dunedin amateurs have kindly promised their services. Mr. J. J. Woods has kindly volunteered to conduct the entertainment, and the Committee feel sure his name will be a sufficient guarantee that everything will be carried through successfully. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of assisting will please communicate at once with Mr. J. A. Macado, Mr. J. J. Connor, Mr. J. F. Perrin, Mr. John Murray, or the undersigned. JOHN CANTWELL, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.

IT was originally the intention of the Christian Brothers' School Fund Committees to thank by name each contributor to the projected Bazaar and Art Union, naming, at the same time, the article contributed, with its value; but it has been found that to do so would be an impossibility, as well because of the number of the contributions, as because many persons have sent in their offerings by means of others, so that mistakes might frequently be made; it has, therefore, been decided merely to give a general list of contributors, so far as their names are known, with the principal articles presented. The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Mr. Woods, Mr. Columb, Mrs. Fisher, Master O. Guardiola, Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Dungan, Mrs. Paveletich, Mrs. Davies, the Misses Smith, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Perrin, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Baird, Miss Day, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Hawkins, Miss C. Couzens, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, Waikari, Mrs. Butler, Mr. Sligo, Miss B. Sheedy, Miss E. Moloney, Mrs. Reynolds, the Misses Connor, Miss Dungan, Miss S. McClosky, Mrs. Wishat. Of the articles contributed amongst the most valuable are a handsome dressing case; an electro-plated tea service; a silver teapot; a statue of the B.V.M. under a glass shade; a beautiful toilet case and Japanese glovebox; a gold scarf-pin and pendant for a watchguard; a silver watch, and many more than our space allow us to name. The collectors' cards will be published separately at the close of the collection. We shall be thankful to be informed of any mistakes or omissions in the above list of names. John F. Perrin, Secretary.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, Castle-street; easy terms. J. T. Roberts, Princes-street.

WANTED KNOWN.—For Sale, three Acres of Land, in the Glen; cheap. J. T. Roberts.

WANTED, a certificated Teacher for the Oamaru Catholic School. Apply by letter to the Rev. J. Donovan, Oamaru.

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

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

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

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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.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT 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.
r full particulars, apply

THOS. RYAN,
At the Rooms.

[A CARD.]

M R. W. J. MORRISH,

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, Billiants, and Piques
New Muslins, Laces, and Frillings

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

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

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

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

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

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,

FELDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

MONY.—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 MacLagan 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. Neats' 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'DONNELL'S ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JONES, BASCH, AND CO.

BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,

Princes-street, Dunedin.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

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,
RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Tradesmen's Accounts carefully made out and Collected.

Prompt Settlements and Good Referen.

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

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

Coaches for all parts of the Taieri, and Tokomairi, leave the Hotel daily.
DANIEL LLACK, PROPRIETOR.

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

Building in all its branches carefully executed
Charges strictly moderate.

DUNEDIN SWIMMING SCHOOL.
Office over Hogg and Hutton,
Entrance by Octagon.

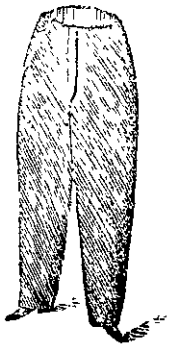
CLASSES—DAILY,
Boys 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Adults by Arrangement.
Ladies every Wednesday, 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
For terms, &c., apply to
ALFRED R. SIMS, R.N.,
Proprietor.

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

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—Messrs HEWITT and WOOLFEY 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—Faulkner's Royal Arcade. Repairs executed on the shortest notice.

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

MASSEY AND GALLAGHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
Great King-street, Dunedin.

TOKOMAIRIRO FELLMONGERY,
JAMES B. SCANLAN, Proprietor,
Is a Cash Buyer of Wool, Sheepskins, Hides and Tallow at highest current rates.
JAMES B. SCANLAN.

BRIDGE HOTEL, KAITANGATA.
JOSEPH MURPHY, Proprietor.

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

NOTICE.
KAITANGATA FELLMONGERY.
THE undersigned is a Cash Purchaser of Hides, Skins, and Tallow at current rates.
JOHN TOBIN, Proprietor.

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.
ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PRINTERS,
IMPORTERS OF PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.
Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

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

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

CALEDONIA HOTEL,
Great King-street,
DUNEDIN.
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

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

M. MARSHALL
Importer of—
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
Prescriptions accurately prepared.
Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

OCTAGON PIE-HOUSE AND RESTAURANT.

THOMAS HALL begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new Restaurant, where he hopes by producing the best of everything, to merit a share of public support.
Dinner from 12 to 2 o'clock, Tea from 5 to 7 o'clock. All meals, 1s; cup of tea or coffee with pie, ham sandwich, or sponge cake, SIXPENCE.

MATTHEW HAY,
AUCTIONEER,
ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

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

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
In immense variety, useful and ornamental.

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

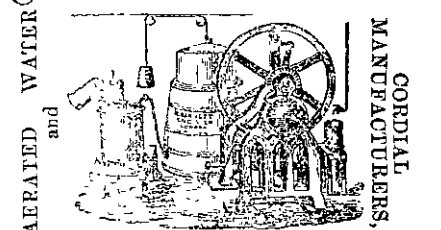
WEIR AND SAMSON,
PRINCES STREET,
(Nearly opposite the Bank of New Zealand).
Wholesale and Retail.

SAMUEL LISTER,
ENGRAVER, LITHOGRAPHER,
AND
GENERAL PRINTER,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY,



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:—

FOR SPICA WATER MACHINES MADE IN LONDON
1862
HONORABLE CAUSA
SAMSON BARNETT
Duke's Bitters, Quinine Wine, Peppermint Cordial, Clove Cordial,
Ginger Wine, Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Vinegar, Orange Bitters,
Tonic Orange Wine, Curacao, Maraschins, 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 8 o'clock, for practice.

S T. K I L D A H O T E L,

St. KILDA, near DUNEDIN.
 (J. P. JONES - Proprietor.)

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

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

N.B.— A pleasure garden is attached

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

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £250,000. Established, 1859. With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUG-AGENCIES.

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

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
 Agent for Otago.

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

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,
 (One minutes 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, Millwrights, Blacksmiths, and agricultural Implement Makers. Small Steam Engines and all kinds of machines made and repaired. Every description of wrought iron 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.

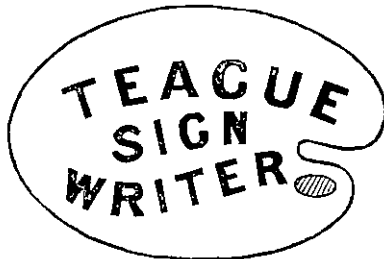
JOSEPH DAVIES, Proprietor.
 Choice Wines and Spirits, English Ales and Stout.

One of Alcock's First-class Billiard Tables.

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

ERRICK, BENDER BURN.
 The above Hotel has been newly erected, at great expense, and is now one of the most commodious and comfortably furnished wayside hostelries 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.



PAINTER, GLAZIER, AND GENERAL HOUSE DECORATOR,
 Next Shamrock Hotel,
 RATTRAY-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 Jessep 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.

HAVING 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.

IN 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.

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

For Term and further particulars, apply to the
 LADY SUPERIOR,
 DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Respectable references are required.

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

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

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART

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

J O H N V E Z E Y,
 (Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
 PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders in all parts of the City.
 Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

NOTICE.

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

Carpenters and Joiners,
 DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

LOGAN'S POINT QUARRY CO.

THE 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,
 D U N E D I N.

EUROPEAN HOTEL
GEORGE-STREET.

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

Superior accommodation for visitors from other Provinces and the country.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

SWAN HOTEL,
Thames street, Oamaru.

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

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

JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

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

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

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

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

MORNING STAR HOTEL,
ARROWTOWN.

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

RELIANCE HOTEL,**OTAKIA**

S. O'KANE - Proprietor.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of choicest brands

EXCELLENT STABLING.
Extensive Grass Paddocks.

MELBOURNE HOTEL
Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

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

JOHN COGAN.

SHAMROCK FAMILY HOTEL,
Oamaru.

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

GOOD STABLING.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence

MRS DONOVAN, PROPRIETRESS,

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

CAMP HOTEL,

Peel Street, - Lawrence,

JOHN ROUGHAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

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

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Corner of Princes and Walker Streets.

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

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

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

Stabling attached.

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CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, &c.,
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Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

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Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.

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Good Stabling.

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Board and Lodging £1 per week.
Meals at all hours, 1s each; Beds, 1s.

Baths free of charge.

Alcock's Billiard Table on premises.
Wines and Spirits of best quality.

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

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