

# New Zealand Herald

VOL. III.—No. 153.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FINDLAY AND CO.**

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

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

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

**COAL.**

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

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

Orders left at either places will be punctually attended to.

**JAMES WALSH,**  
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL

WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,

Princes Street South, Opposite Market 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.

**JAMES WALSH,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGER,  
Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin  
Has on hand and to arrive—

REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH COOKING RANGES, "Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, newest patterns. Tea Trays, Hip and Sponge Baths, Lamps and Chimneys, Brushware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Tinned and Enamelled Holloware, American Brooms, Tubs, and Buckets, and Furnishing Ironmongery of every description.

SEAES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING FORKS.

Manilla and Flax Rope, Seaming Twine, Scales and Weighing Machines, Plough and Cart Traces, Backbands, Lancashire and Scotch Hames, American Axes and Churns, Pit and Cross-Cut Saws, etc.

AMERICAN ANGLO CUT NAILS.

Wire and "Ewebank's" Patent Nails, Locks and Hinges, Iron and Brass Screws, and Builder's Ironmongery of all descriptions.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS of every description.

Blasting Powder, Patent Fuse, Guns, and Sporting Ammunition, Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Cartridges.

Fencing Wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Fencing Staples and Wire Stretchers.

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTLEPIECES.


A special line in English Galvanised Corrugated Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet—best brands. A general assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools by the best makers, always on hand.

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

SPECIAL NOTICE.


BI-WEEKLY STEAMER TO TIMARU.

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

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

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

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

 THE Albion Shipping Company's Favorite Steamer 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 p.s. GOLDEN AGE, will run every Saturday Afternoon from Dunedin to Hends and Maori Kaik, leaving Old Jetty at 2 30 p.m. sharp, returning with excursionists in time to catch the 5.30 p.m. train from Port.

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

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH PORTOBELLO.

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

Special arrangements can be made for Excursions. Apply,

BOUMAN, MACANDREW, & CO., Jetty street.

SOUTHERN HOTEL PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

(Late of Carriers' Arms.)

PATRICK FAGAN - - PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Good Stabling with loose-boxes and pad dock accommodation.

**D. J. S T O H R**  
Wholesale and Retail  
**FAMILY BUTCHER,**  
MACLAGGAN-STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders.  
Shipping Supplied.

**S H A M R O C K H O T E L,**  
BLACKS (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. Perfect fit guaranteed.  
CHARGES MODERATE.

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

**G E O R G E C A P S T I C K,**  
ACCOUNTANT & COMMISSION AGENT  
Rents and Accounts lected.—Licensed Broker under the Land Transfer Act.—Money to Lend on freehold security.  
Offices: OPPOSITE WHITE HOTEL,  
MILTON.

**BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!**

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

**G E N E R A L S T O R E A N D W I N E A N D S P I R I T E S T A B L I S H M E N T,**  
STAFFORD STREET.

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

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

CHARGES MODERATE

**W I L L I A M P A T R I C K,**  
Who deals and Retail  
**B U T C H E R,**  
(Corner Clark and MacLaggan streets)  
DUNEDIN.

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

**K E N S I N G T O N H O T E L.**  
TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

**D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y**  
Filleul-street.  
KEAST AND MCCARTHY,  
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

**H I L L S I D E R A I L W A Y H O T E L**  
F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

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

**O T A G O B R E W E R Y,**  
DUNEDIN.  
COLEMAN BURKE, PROPRIETOR.

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

V.  R.

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

**T H E R A C E S.**

To Parties visiting Dunedin during the Race Week.

**JAMES MUIR**

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



**TIGER BRAND**

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

**T H E G R E A T E S T M E D I C I N E S**

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

**T H E Y N E V E R I N J U R E A N Y O N E !**

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

**I N V A L U A B L E F A M I L Y M E D I C I N E.**

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

**T H E G O U T M I X T U R E**

Gives quick relief, and by perseverance completely restores the sufferer to

**E A S E A N D H E A L T H !**

They can be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

**GIBBS & CLAYTON,** Dunedin,

Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.

**LONDON PIE-HOUSE.**

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

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

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

All orders punctually attended to, either town or country.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
**W**E beg to inform our Customers and the General Public that we have removed to our new premises, Princes-street South, corner of Police-street.

Our stock is almost entirely new, and consists of paperhangings (100,000 pieces), oils and turpentine in large quantities, plate, sheet, and photographer's glass, paints, varnishes, brushes, and every article in the trade.  
SCANLAN BROS. & Co.,  
Oil and Color Merchants.

**J O H N H I S L O P,**  
(LATE A. BEVELY),  
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes-street.

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

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

**G L O B E H O T E L**  
Princes street  
(Opposite Market Reserve)  
Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.  
MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.  
First-class Stabling.

**H A L L O F C O M M E R C E**  
D. TOOHEY,  
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,  
Oamaru.  
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

**WANTED TO SELL**

**D**RAIN PIPES of every description, Flower Pots, Chimney Tops Fountains, Vases, Butter Cocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

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

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.  
**F**IRST-CLASS accommodation for Travelers. Wines and Spirits of best quality. First-class Stabling.  
D. P. CASH,  
Proprietor

**VENETIAN BLIND WORKS.**

**P**ATERSON, BURKE, & Co.  
(Late with John Taylor)  
Beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened those central premises in MacLaggan street three doors above the Arcade.

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

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

**A**DELAIDE WINES—Red and White—

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

**DARLING & Co.,**

Adelaide Wine Depot,

Princes street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

**B**ATTSON AND BROWN,  
(LATE R. BROWN),  
COAL MERCHANTS,  
GREAT KING STREET, SOUTH.

COAL AND WOOD OF EVERY KIND ALWAYS ON HAND.

**T**OOOME 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

**RAILWAY HOTEL, MOSGIEL,**  
W. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

This commodious Hotel has been newly erected near the Railway Station, the Proprietor has much pleasure in informing his old friends and the public generally, that he is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation. Visitors will find this hotel replete in every particular. Private rooms for families. Good stabling. Horses and Buggies for hire.

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

**L. 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.

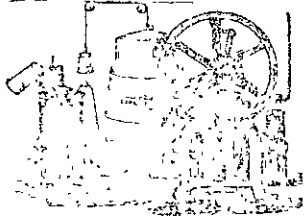
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

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

- |     |                   |                    |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1/2 | Ginger Wine       | Quinine Champagne  |
| 1/2 | Ginger Brandy     | Peppermint Cordial |
| 1/2 | Raspberry Vinegar | Clove Cordial      |
| 1/2 | Orange Bitters    | Tonic Orange Wine  |
| 1/2 | Dukes Bitters     | Cuaraco            |
| 1/2 | Gooseberry Wine   | Maraschino         |

Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.  
STORE AND MANUFACTORY,  
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.**



**THOMSON AND CO.**

Team Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,  
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,  
AND  
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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

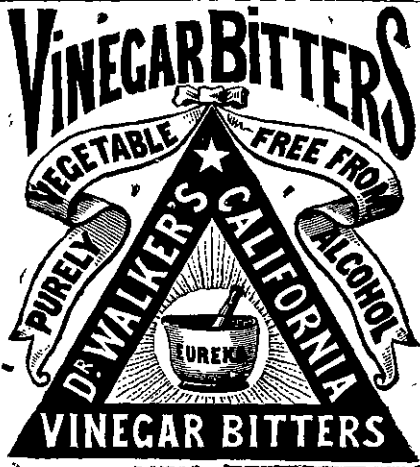
There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages, procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lamb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1866.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

**G. 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,  
FRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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



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

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

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

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

**DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION**, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the off-springs 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, Puslules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scuffs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the System in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

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

**Plu, 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**

RATFAY 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 Storekeeper 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.

POSITIVELY THE  
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!! LAST NIGHTS!!!  
OF  
SIMONSEN'S ROYAL ENGLISH-ITALIAN AND OPERA  
BOUFFE COMPANY.

SIXTY PERFORMERS.  
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS THAT  
EVER VISITED NEW ZEALAND.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 6TH.  
FAREWELL BENEFIT

OF  
MADAME FANNY SIMONSEN,  
And her last appearance but TWO in this City.  
MONSTER PROGRAMME,  
A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,  
In which Mr. MARTIN SIMONSEN (the world-renowned Violinist)  
will appear for the first time in nine years. The whole of the  
Opera Company will also appear in beautiful ballads,  
national songs, choruses, and the whole of Bellini's  
Pastoral Opera, in three acts,  
L A S O M N A M B U L A.  
ANNINA ... .. MADAME FANNY SIMONSON,  
Supported by the whole of the Company.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 7TH AND 8TH.  
Positively the LAST TWO NIGHTS, on which occasion will be  
produced for the first time in the Colonies, Maillard's  
Romantic Opera

T H E H E R M I T ' S B E L L,  
Specially translated for Mr. Martin Simonsen, who has the sole  
right of performing it in England and the Colonies.  
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.

MADAME DE MURSKA WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

# TEMPERANCE HALL.

EASTER MONDAY EVENING, 17TH APRIL.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION!

PROCEEDS IN AID OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS BUILDING FUND,  
DUNEDIN.

The Committee of Management have much pleasure in an-  
nouncing that the following ladies and gentlemen (from  
Lawrence) have kindly volunteered their services:  
Mr. J. J. Woods, Mrs. J. J. Woods, Mrs. James Conway (Soprano),  
Master Robert Harris (the Minstrel Boy), Miss Teresa Clarke  
(Soprano), and Master James Harris. In addition to the above, a  
number of well-known local amateurs have promised their services.  
An entire new programme is in preparation. Pianist, Mrs.  
J. J. Woods. The concert under the sole management of Mr. J. J.  
Woods.

Tickets for Admission, Two Shillings and Sixpence each; may  
be obtained from the Ladies of the Congregation; or Messrs. W. E.  
Carroll, Thomas O'Donnell, J. A. Macedo, J. Harris, P. Keligher,  
Thomas Hefferran, M. Connellan, P. Fagan, D. W. Woods, P.  
Bourke, the members of the Committee, or at Mr. Charles Beggs'  
Music Warehouse.

Ladies and gentlemen desiring of assisting at the concert, or  
willing to dispose of tickets, will please communicate at once with  
the Committee.

J. CANTWELL, Hon. Sec.

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 Wellin-  
ton, 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

THOMSON & CO.,

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.

# CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.

EASTER MONDAY SPORTS

Will be held at the  
SOCIETY'S NEW GROUNDS,  
Near Kensington,  
ON MONDAY, THE 17TH APRIL, 1876,  
Commencing at 11 o'clock.

The Band will play all the best Dance and most popular Music.

A full Programme of Twelve Separate Events, including a Grand  
Easter Handicap of three distances, viz., 220, 350, and 440 yards  
for £40, including heats.

R U N N I N G £50.

Wrestling ("Catch-as-catch-can" and "Collar and Elbow") £10.  
Walking, £9. Dancing, £8. Vaulting, £6.

BOYS: Egg and Ladle Race, Walking Race, Donkey Race or  
Hurry Scurry, Sack Race, &c., &c.

Entries for Running and Walking Handicaps will close on  
Monday, 10th inst., 4 p.m., and other events on SATURDAY, at  
12 noon. Handicaps will appear in the newspapers on TUESDAY  
morning, and acceptances must be made at the Society's rooms the  
same evening, at 7 o'clock. Entry money for Easter Handicap, 10s,  
and acceptance 10; but for all other events for adults an entry of  
2s. only.

Refreshments of all descriptions will be provided on the  
ground.

A. FINDLATER, Secretary.

## 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 Ma-  
chines 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.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

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

ORGANS,

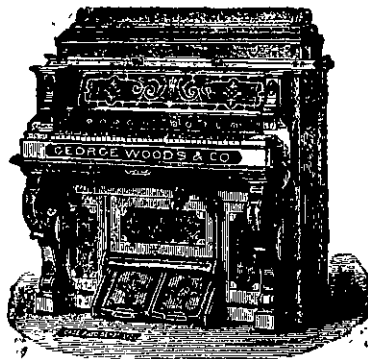
PIANO-

FORTES,

HAR-

MONIUMS,

MUSIC,



And every Description of Musical Instruments,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SOLE AGENT FOR GEORGE WOOD & CO'S  
UNRIVALLED AMERICAN ORGANS. See above Illustration.  
Prices and Particulars forwarded on application.

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

J. A. M A C E D O,  
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

HAS just received the undermentioned Works, viz.,

- Catechism of Perseverence, 3s, by post 4s
  - Christian Traveller, by Thomas à Kempis, 3s, by post 4s
  - Devotions to the Sacred Heart, 3s, by post 4s
  - Elevation of the Soul to God, 3s, post 4s
  - Gobinet's Instructions for Youth, 3s, post 4s
  - Imitation of Christ, by Thomas à Kempis, 3s, post 4s
  - Introduction to a Devout Life, by St. Francis de Sales, 3s, post 4s
  - Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ, 3s, post 4s
  - Life of St. Catharine of Sienna, 3s, post 4s
  - Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 3s, post 4s
  - Memorial of a Christian Life, 3s, post 4s
  - Perry's Full Course of Instruction, 3s, post 4s
  - Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius, 3s, post 4s
  - Way of Salvation, by St. Ligouri, 3s, post 4s
  - (Any of these may be had separate.)
  - Irish at Home and Abroad, by J. C. Callaghan, 9d, post 1s
  - Irish National Library, viz.,
  - Memoir on Ireland, Native and Saxon, by Daniel O'Connell, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
  - National Ballads, Songs, and Poems, by T. Davis, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
  - The Poor Scholar, by William Carleton, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
  - Tubber Derg, by William Carleton, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
  - The Book of Irish Ballads, by Denis F. McCarthy, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
  - The Ballad Poetry of Ireland, by Sir C. Gavin Duffy, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
  - Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, by W. Carleton, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
  - Life and Times of Hugh O'Neill, by John Mitchell, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
  - The Songs of Ireland, by M. J. Barry, Esq., 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
  - The Spirit of the Nation, 1s 6d, post 2s 2d
  - (Any of these may be had separate.)
  - O'Connell's Speeches, 2 vols., edited by John O'Connell, 7s 6d, post 10s 2d
  - Burke's Speeches, edited by J. Burke, 3s 6d; by post, 4s 10d.
  - Curran's do edited by Thomas Davis, 3s 6d; by post 4s 10d.
  - Grattan's do edited by Madden, 3s 6d; by post, 4s 10d.
  - Plunkett's do edited by J. C. Hoey, 3s 6d; by post 4s 10d.
  - Sheil's do edited by McNevin, 3s 6d; by post, 4s 10d.
- J. A. M A C E D O,  
Importer of Catholic Works,  
CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

W I L L I A M R E I D  
NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,  
D U N E D I N .

NURSERY—  
DUKE-STREET  
AND  
NORTH-EAST  
VALLEY.

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

100,000  
Gooseberry, Cur-  
rants, Raspberries  
Strawberries,  
Filberts, Walnuts.

50,000  
Thorn Quick,  
Privet, and Box.

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

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

TREE SEEDS.—W. R. has  
spared no expense in getting the  
best men to gather and forward  
to him these seeds from Eng-  
land, Norway, Tasmania, Cali-  
fornia, and Chili.

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

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

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

SEED STORE  
CORNER OF  
PRINCES AND  
HIGH STREETS  
ALSO,  
DUKE-STREET

50 tons of  
pure Alfalfa.

8 tons  
English Forest  
Tree seeds.

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

5 cwt.  
true Tasmanian  
Blue-gum seed.

4 tons  
Whin seed.

30 tons  
Peas, Beans,  
and  
Tares.

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

Note the Address

OPPOSITE WATSON'S DINING-ROOMS.  
Corner of High and Princes-streets.

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 LOST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

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

MASTERS AND SERVANTS can always have their wants  
supplied Quickly, Cheaply, and Satisfactorily, at

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

T H E W E S T M I N S T E R L O A N A N D D I S C O U N T S O C I E T Y .

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.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and  
Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending  
April 5, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—A very full supply of 200 head were yarded, mostly  
good to prime quality. Prices showed a considerable decline on last  
week's rates. Best bullocks brought from £10 to £12 10s each; ditto  
cows, £9 to £13 for prime heavy weights, or equal to 27s 6d per 100lbs.  
At the yards and privately we have sold 60 head.

Fat Sheep.—There was also an over-supply of 3,000 forwarded, of  
which 2,000 were sold to the trade at 9s 6d to 12s 6d for cross-breds,  
and 7s 6d to 9s 6d for merinos—or equal to 2½d to 2¾d per lb. for best  
mutton. At the yards we sold 700.

Fat Calves.—20 were penned, and brought fully late prices.

Fat Lambs.—200 were penned, and being late in season, half had  
to be turned out unsold. We sold 50 at 7s 6d to 9s 6d each.

Store Cattle.—There is a good demand for well-grown bullocks  
and cows at late quotations.

Store Sheep.—During the week we have sold 3,500 of various  
descriptions at the following prices:—Cross-breds, four and six-tooth,  
at from 9s to 9s 6d; ditto, two tooth, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; ditto lambs, 6s  
to 7s; merino wethers, two, four, and six-tooth, 5s 6d to 6s; ditto,  
full-mouthed, 3s to 3s 6d; merino ewes, two, four, and six-tooth, 6s  
to 6s 6d; ditto, full-mouthed, 2s 6d to 3s.

Wool.—We have advice of the opening of second series of London  
wool sales. First day's sale 8,000 bales offered; competition brisk,  
but prices slightly lower. We sold a small catalogue of wool this  
afternoon, for which we had good competition, prices being fully equal  
to late ruling rates. Average to good greasy fleece, 81 to 9d per lb.

Sheepskins were in more active demand, more especially butchers'  
shorn skins, merinos selling 13d to 18d; cross-breds, 22d each.

Hides sold at a slight advance on last week's rates; medium salted,  
18s to 19s; green butchers', 20s to 21s; calfskins, from 2s to 5s 6d.

Tallow.—We sold several lots of country rendered; inferior, 21s  
to 22s; fair, 25s to 28s.

Grain.—Wheat continues very firm at 4s 6d to 4s 7d for good  
milling, at 4s 3d to 4s 3d for medium samples. We have placed 1,200  
bags at these figures, and have inquiry for shipping parcels. Oats are  
at the present moment brisk; sales at 1s 9d to 1s 10d per bushel for  
good feed, up to 2s for milling, whereas all our outlets for shipping are  
very much depressed by the large supplies coming to hand. Melbourne  
advices are very discouraging for shipping, there being only a freight,  
and that a small one, between the two markets. The statistics of  
Otago being now published, as well as Canterbury, 7,000,000 of bushels  
of oats are represented as the growth of the two Provinces. With  
such facts before us, we cannot expect present rates to continue after  
deveries commence. Barley.—Maltsters are buying cautiously, whilst  
holders of bright samples are asking 4s 6d to 5s per bushel respectively.

MR. A. MERCER reports for the week ending April 5, 1876—  
Retail prices only.—Fresh butter in ½lb and 1lb prints, 1s 6d to 1s 9d  
per lb; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 6d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 6d.

Fresh butter is not quite so plentiful, and the demand continues good,  
notwithstanding the prices rising. Salt butter in kegs, 1s 4d per lb;  
cheese, best quality, 1s to 1s 2d per lb; side and rolled bacon, 1s to  
1s 2d per lb; Colonial hams, 1s 3d per lb; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s  
8d per lb; eggs very scarce, and retailing at 2s 9d to 3s per dozen.

## Poets' Gonna.

### THE HOLY MASS IN CLARE.

From the 'Illustrated Monitor.'

[In many places in Ireland a loud murmur is heard at the Elevation; in Clare, I have been told, it is the hearty words of welcome to our Lord which the people express by the words *Cead mille faillthe*. This beautiful fact suggested the following poem:]

From afar came the sound of the sweet Sunday bells,  
To each humble homestead where Purity dwells;  
Where the broad Shannon flows by the fair fields of Clare,  
And the old and young answered the summons to prayer.

And from hillside and valley, with hastening feet,  
Along the rough road they came eager to greet,  
With the heart's loving homage, His coming again,  
Whose delight 'tis to dwell with the children of men.

For they are the sons of that true-hearted race,  
Whose faith never faltered, preserved by His grace,  
When pitiless hordes o'er the fair island swept,  
And Religion in silence and solitude wept.

See, they pause at the ruin, with the dark ivy crest;  
Remembering to pray for their kindred at rest,  
Where the incense of praise, and the penitent's sigh,  
Ascended to heaven in days long gone by.

And they pass by the hut where their forefathers knelt—  
Ah! the Lord with His people has graciously dealt;  
He has strengthened their hands, He has chosen His time,  
And once more they worship in temples sublime.

Gathered together before the veiled throne,  
Where in mercy He dwells, when He visits His own,  
They adore, as their sainted apostles adored,  
In far away ages, the same loving Lord.

And when coming down from His Father above,  
Descends on the altar the Victim of Love;  
They tenderly murmur, in tones soft and low,  
The "*Cead mille faillthe*" of long, long ago.

Yes, they welcome the Lord at that moment supreme,  
Bending before Him, their faith still the same,  
As in ages remote, when He blest Erin's shore;  
And "Island of Saints" was the title she bore.

R. J.

## HAWTHORNEAN.

### CHAPTER I. SPECULATION.

MR. HAWTHORNE, finding his persuasions useless, thanked his daughter for this promised visit from Willie, assuring her that during the period of separation the child should hold in reverence the faith of his mother, and the memory of his father; and then he sought to soothe his suffering child, but his irritation against the offending husband betrayed itself in every sentence. Mr. Hawthorne was himself an honest, upright man; probably a temptation to swerve from strict integrity had never crossed his path; he could not sympathise with one who had been tempted and fallen. He had no pity, was out of patience, incensed with Mr. Benton, and though glad to rescue him from imprisonment, he was not willing to leave him the only ties that could save him from utter ruin. He left his daughter tremblingly alive to the disgrace of one who was dearer to her than life, and wondering if she could be wrong in yearning to mitigate the sufferings of that proud spirit. It was well for her that she had for many years known the only source of rest for the weary-hearted. It was a happy thing that in this time of her more than widowhood, she could look back to her youth, passed in the Ursuline Convent, Charlestown, where she had been placed for education, and where she had found what was far better than any learning—the priceless gift of faith. Her principles had been fixed and confirmed, in that fearful night when a Boston mob disturbed the peaceful inmates of that shelter, and her only sister a young and delicate girl, had been obliged to flee, like the others of that community, to a place of refuge, the fright and exposure bringing on the disease which caused her death. Nothing could afterward drive Lucy Hawthorne from her position as a Catholic; she could only look upon dear Edith as a martyr, and the gentle reproaches of her parents, and the scoffs of her early friends, were met alike by fixed determination. She had loved Philip Benton in the days of her childhood, and though he was of no faith, she would not go back from her promise. He had respected the religion of his wife, and all his children had been reared in the Church of their mother.

A long deep reverie after her father had left her, bringing quietness and peace to her soul, was broken by a gentle tap at the door, followed by, "May I come?"

Mrs. Benton arose, and a slight agitation was visible as the door slowly opened, but a look of relief, almost of joy followed, as she embraced the new-comer.

"Sister Agnes, I am so grateful to you for coming to me!" whispered Mrs. Benton, as the little woman in the black dress and cornet of the Sisters of Charity, seated herself by Mrs. Benton, and took both her hands in hers.

"Yes, I ventured to come to you. I knew that your own sorrows would not so overwhelm you that you would forget our dear House, and the orphans, that miss you so much." And the small woman went on in a voice like the low murmur of a distant stream, giving Mrs. Benton the sweet comforts of their mutual faith, and the last intelligence from the House of the Infant Jesus, of which she was Sister Superior, winning her thoughts for a time from her own grief,

and bringing a gleam of light for her for the future, in the memory of how much she had been enabled to do for the poor unfortunates who crowded the streets of the city.

"Our House is to have another wing, and this week we have had a legacy which will help us to many things for our dear orphans," proceeded the sister, as she found the attention of her friend gained; "we had a strong call this morning—six little orphans of one family, the eldest only fit for the nursery; some of our good ladies sent me clothes for them at once, and—"

"My means are cut off. I have nothing left that I can call my own," said Mrs. Benton, with a deep sigh.

"O yes, dear, you have prayers; ah, if it wasn't for prayer, our alms would do but little good; besides, you have always been my Lady Bountiful; it is but fair others should take their turn. You must not have that pleasure all the time," said the sister, playfully patting the hand she held, and looking through the tears in those happy brown eyes, like the sun peeping through an April cloud.

"I wanted to see you to-day," said Mrs. Benton, changing the subject. "There is a matter upon which I can ask advice of no one but you—not even Father Roberts; he is sympathetic and kind, but it seems to me he could not understand a mother's heart as you can; I want to ask which of my daughters I must leave behind when I go?"

"Then you will go to your husband? I am so glad," replied the sister. "I knew you would; you will have God's blessing for it, and you wish to leave one of the girls to comfort their grandfather?"

"No, sister, I shall leave Willie with his grandfather for a while. I feel that he will be well cared for there; but my husband requires me to leave one of my elder daughters with Colonel Hartland; he has no daughter, and has often seriously begged one from us, and now we are under such vast obligations to him," she paused, and the bright flush passed again over her face, and her voice almost failed her as she added, bowing her head in agony, "he has proved himself a true friend in our sorest need, and this is all we have to give him in return."

"This comes upon you severely, Lucy; I will try to help you in your decision, if this must be."

"It must," replied Mrs. Benton. "I must give up one of my girls, at an age when most they need a mother's care, to one almost a stranger, who will claim her as a mother, and worse than all, to people of another faith. This comes upon me (am I not sinful to say it?) more cheerlessly than my first grief."

"It is your mother's heart, burdened at a time when you were not able to bear any addition, with a new weight, a terrible weight indeed; and the choosing between the two is no easy task; but we will talk over the matter. Marion is the more robust, and would better bear a western climate."

"Yes, but Rosine's very delicacy seems to me a reason why I should keep her with me; then I remember that Rosine, though the younger, has the more established principles of action, is more firm in her faith, and better prepared to meet the changes and chances of life. Marion is ambitious, and she might forsake the faith, at least she would feel it to be a great drawback to her advancement in worldly society; the world would fill her heart and head to the exclusion of better things, were she to be left to herself; therefore Rosine, with her sweet comforting ways, must be mine no longer."

"Lucy, this parting may not be for always; the time may come, and it seems to me will come, when some change will restore your child to your arms. Meanwhile all that I can do for her while I am left here, shall be done most gladly."

"That will be a happy thought for me, dear sister; let her come to you often, you will warn her of danger, reprove her faults, and keep undimmed the memory of her early home, and above all, her mother's faith; it is too hard for me to break the intelligence of our separation to the dear child, and I trust it to you—you will find all the children in the nursery."

## CHAPTER II.

### SISTER AGNES.

I MUST speak of dear Sister Agnes, over whose life, lovely and beautiful, the grave has but lately closed—*Requiescat in pace*.

At the tender age of twelve, Agnes Shaw was left an orphan with a large fortune, to be wholly at her disposal when she had reached her majority. She was educated in the family of her guardian, in all the pomp and parade of fashionable life; every circumstance seemed to conspire to make her thoroughly worldly and selfish; but the good Spirit brooded over her heart, and with a natural devout turn of mind, she soon came to eschew as vanity the aimless round of fashionable living.

To a strong, powerful will, she added a temper of unsurpassed sweetness; persevering, energetic, sometimes almost obstinate, she was necessarily somewhat eccentric in her efforts to live for a purpose; sometimes breaking away from all the conventionalities of society, and rushing headlong to her own plans of benevolence, which were often dangerous, and wholly impracticable from her position in society as a woman. But for her large means and extraordinary good sense, she would have been deemed a candidate for the insane asylum by her companions, who could not comprehend how one of their set could really love a round of visits to the dirtiest alleys of the city, to hear the tales of the poor, or to relieve some scene of wretchedness. They wearied themselves teasing her, and ceased their ridicule when they found themselves powerless to prevent her stopping the most miserable objects she met in her walks, and listening with unwearied ear to the unvarying tale of woe. They contented themselves with dubbing her, far and wide, as the "Protestant Sister of Charity." She pursued her way, in spite of remonstrances and entreaties, escaping sometimes from places and scenes of vice in its worst forms, as if by miracle.

On one of these occasions she was preserved from insult by the providential appearance of a stranger, a gentleman, "himself on kindly deeds intent." The acquaintance grew and ripened into a warm friendship for many years, before it culminated in that affection which made the two hearts one. Mr. Pendleton had the qualities she most needed to complete her character, and from him Agnes Shaw first learned



that there is a pleasure in submitting to true and rightful guidance. Seldom does the sunlight visit a more charming abode than Fairview Cottage, just in the suburbs of the city. Devotely religious himself, and an earnest Catholic, Mr. Pendleton soon taught his bride to love the holy ways, and partake of the spirit of the Church of which he was a devout member. Together they made and executed large plans of benevolence; together they sought the sick, the desolate, the fallen, and brought them life and hope. Ten years of bliss, such as seldom falls to the lot of humanity, was the portion of these good people, when in, as it were, a single day, by a peculiar visitation, Agnes Pendleton was left alone; her noble-hearted husband, and two precious children, were snatched from her arms by the ruthless stroke. The suddenness of the blast, the short space of one month, opening upon her in joy and peace, and shutting down in the end in a night of deep darkness, without moon or star; the very suddenness crushed her spirit, her energies gave way; her indomitable will, that had first learned submission through love, succumbed; she became absorbed in speechless grief. How mercifully our good Lord brings out of the direst evils good to individuals and communities! Mrs. Pendleton was first aroused from the abstraction of her grief by one of those sudden and awful visitations that thrill a community to its very centre, and desolate so many homes in a single moment of time. Her soul was awakened by the crash to its life-object, and with a weary, aching heart, she gave all her energies to the sufferers. From this beginning of action, her faith in the good God revived, and at length she gave her property and her life to the Lord, as a Sister of Charity. Not many years passed before her sweet, self-denying life, with her energy and devotion, placed her at the head of the House of the Infant Jesus. "Sister Agnes," she was called, wherever her sweet voice and quiet determination were known. Destitution and suffering were the passports for her favor. Mrs. Benton, the friend of her youth, had been her co-worker as a lay sister in the world for many years, and now, when the dark mantle of sorrow shrouded her friend, Sister Agnes was her earthly consoler.

### ODDITIES OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

GENERAL Mail Agent Bangs, in a recent letter, says:—I looked into the collection of articles which have passed through the mails and never been called for, preserved in the Dead-Letter Office, a few days ago, and hastily made a schedule of some of the most striking curiosities. Among them were: Rattlesnakes, 6. These had passed through the mails alive in perforated tin boxes. Centipede, 1; snake-skin, 1; wooden shoes, 1 pair; ladies' back-hair, 2 sets; ox horns, 1; gold watches, 3; Colorado potato-bugs, 1 bottle; billiard balls, 1; dolls, several; stuffed birds, 1; toys, very many; silver goblets, 4; gambling implements a good many; jewellery, large quantity; sets of false teeth, several; American flags, 2; masks, 2; bowie knives, 2; razors, 1; minerals and shells, many.

Bouquets of flowers are frequently sent through the mails. On one occasion a bouquet and a young alligator were in similar boxes in the same bag. The lids of the boxes accidentally came off, and the flowers and alligator were at large in the same bag. One box was addressed to a lady at Albany, N.Y., and the other to a lady at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The route agent was troubled to know in which box to place the alligator and in which to put the flowers. Finally he settled the difficulty by putting the alligator in the Connecticut lady's box and writing thereon: "If you were expecting flowers instead of an alligator, forward to Mrs. —, Albany, New York." On the Albany lady's box he wrote: "If you were expecting an alligator instead of these flowers, forward to Mrs. —, Bridgeport, Connecticut." By good luck the agent got the different articles into the boxes.

### NEWS FROM CHINA.

FATHER CROULLIERE, S.J., of Hai-men, in China, in a letter addressed to the associates of the Holy Childhood, giving the following instructive particulars of the work which his companions have accomplished, writes: "Lately I was asking one of our good Christian women: 'How many children have you christened during the last two months?' 'Seven, Father,' she replied. 'And you, I said to another. 'Eleven.' 'Well,' exclaimed a third one, 'I baptized nineteen.' This last was a widow of seventy years. Our assistant baptizers sometimes witness horrible scenes. One of them had the grief to see heartless parents burning alive two newborn infant girls without allowing them to be baptized. This barbarous deed was perpetrated in the sight of many persons, without any one appearing to be surprised at it. It took place in the portion of the Hai-men district called Kom-po. Abandoned children abound there, owing to the dissolute manners of the semi-barbarous natives. As we have as yet but few converts among them, and as prejudices are entertained against us, it is very difficult for us to baptize and take in the little ones thrown away. However, having founded half a dozen infant asylums on the borders of Kom-po, we succeed in saving every year several hundreds of these unfortunate creatures. Since I wrote you, four years ago, we accomplished through your generous liberalities, the following good works in the two districts under my jurisdiction—Tsomming and Hai-men: adults baptized, 1,000; children baptized, 10,921; children instructed, 4,280; orphans supported, 13,238. See, young friends, what glory is yours! Not satisfied with saving souls by thousands, you save bodies besides. The new Superior of this Mission, Rev. Father Auguste Foucault, had scarcely taken possession of his office, when he quitted Shanghai to visit with great fatigues the western extremities of Kiangnan. He came back after having had the consolation of conferring the sacrament of baptism on some sixty candidates. The new converts preparing to enter the Church are said to number nearly 10,000. Father Foucault came also to see us in Tsomming. On his arrival, he was obliged to spend the night in a hut made of reeds. The next da-

in a hard rain he was wheeled many miles in a barrow, and exposed to fall into deep canals, the wheel of his vehicle having got out of the axle five times in an hour. He was deeply moved on hearing of the zeal of our Christians for the Holy Childhood. He visited upwards of forty congregations. Tears of happiness came to his eyes on seeing a multitude of children prostrating themselves before him by groups of ten, twenty, thirty, and even eighty, to receive his blessing. 'How beautiful,' he exclaimed, 'the work of the Holy Childhood in this island! I am glad to have commenced my functions as Superior by coming here to bless and encourage it.' In fact, the visit of our Reverend Superior has filled every heart with joy, and has contributed not a little to give a new impulse to the blessed work of your Association."

### THE NORTHERN CANNIBALS.

A PACKER from Cooktown to the diggings, who called at Brisbane on his way to Sydney this week, relates two instances which lately occurred to him on the track where his life was in considerable danger from these irreclaimable denizens of the forest. On the first occasion—travelling alone—he was preparing to camp at the second crossing of the Palmer, and was stooping to kindle a fire previous to unpacking, when three spears were thrown by an invisible enemy, one of which buried itself to a considerable depth in the sand close beside him. He immediately resumed his journey and continued travelling without further molestation until a friendly camp was reached. The next occasion was on the Normanby, when himself and several Chinese packers were camped for dinner. He had started a fire of his own some thirty or forty yards from the Chinamen, and was laying on the grass waiting with tea and sugar in his hand for the billy to boil, when, happening to turn his head, he discovered three or four armed blacks within twenty yards of him. To jump to his feet and run towards the Chinamen was the work of a moment, but such is the terror of these people wherever the blacks are concerned, that they no sooner caught sight of the flying white man than they started helter-skelter, leaving packs, revolvers, their half-cooked dinner, and everything else behind them. Our informant, however, here made a stand, and after a time—the blacks making no further demonstration—the Chinese braves cautiously ventured back. The blacks, however, had not been idle in the meantime, but had speared to death a valuable pack-horse, close to the spot where they were first seen. Great loss and annoyance is experienced by the telegraph construction party between Junction Creek and Palmerville, by the presence of the aborigines in considerable numbers in the vicinity of the telegraph camps, who, without venturing an attack, watch their opportunity and rifle the tents, &c., of provisions, clothing, blankets, and everything else that suits them. This has been done so frequently that men cannot be induced to remain in sufficient numbers, and the contractor experiences the greatest difficulty in making headway with the work. It need scarcely be added that the great number and persistent hostility of the blacks render the work of prospecting extremely dangerous, and tend very materially to retard the extension of the goldfields.—*Courier.*

### THE LOUVRE.

I ALMOST fear to venture upon saying anything about the Louvre. This time, just a few words. The first hall into which I entered was that which contains the paintings presented by M. Louis La Caze, a princely gentleman who at first professed medicine, and after some years, in which he chiefly devoted his attention to the poor, who received his attention gratis, he became enamoured with the mystery of the easel. His opinion of painting was often sufficient to determine its value. With rare wisdom, he decided not to allow his collections to be broken up; accordingly he presented the whole to the Louvre, where they are kept together in one hall. Among the paintings which I most admired, were "Moses Striking the Rock," "The Death of Seneca," "St. Ambrose Giving an Alms," "The Battle," "Combat between Bears and Tigers," "The Fowl Dealer," "The Beggar," "Gil," "M. Louis La Caze," and the "Marriage of Mary." In the first there is a splendid grouping of figures; every feeling which the circumstance could elicit being depicted in one or other of the countenances. Seneca has an expression at once of resignation and of dread. He is surrounded by disciples, who pen his last words. At his feet, the physician opens the veins whence the life-stream is to ebb. St. Ambrose is represented as a man of great intellectual vigor, yet free from that clerical expression which he had not acquired in his previous occupations. "The Battle" represents a noble steed attacked by lions, one of them has seized him in the back, while another worries him behind. It is one of Rubens', and possesses many traits of that master-hand. The "Fowl Dealer" is very fine, as a collection of subjects, but almost fatiguing to the eye by the multiplicity of the things represented. However, while the mistress of the "concern" is engaged waiting upon a customer, to whom she seems quite attentive, a couple of dogs and two monkeys dispute the possession of certain articles which have taken their fancy. "The Beggar" is the picture of a contented grumbler, who would curse or bless in the same breath. "Gil" will make any Quaker think of G. L. Fox. What struck us in the "Marriage of Mary," was the skill with which the light is thrown to the centre of the painting, which is quite small, and in which, nevertheless, the features of Mary are seen to the greatest advantage. "M. La. Caze" is painted by himself, and shows a very fine countenance—affable, self-sacrificing and neighbor-loving looking. He has left the best monument after him, one which will instruct and improve the taste of thousands. He died like a true artist, his arms in hand. While showing his collection to two amateurs, he dropped dead. Death surprised him, but it cannot destroy his reputation. That lives in his deeds.—*Catholic Standard.*

## "THE SHAUGHRAUN" AND THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

MR. DION BOUCAULT has addressed to Mr. Disraeli and published in the papers a letter in which he uses the success of his play, "the Shaughraun," as an argument for the release of the few remaining Fenian convicts. Two hundred thousand, he says, of the people of London have been present at the representation during one hundred nights, and on each of these nights two thousand people of all classes, "from the Prince and Princess of Wales to the "humblest mechanic in this city," have, without a dissentient voice, applauded the restoration of the hero to freedom "by a general pardon granted (under poetical license) by Mr. Disraeli's Ministry." This, Mr. Boucault believes, is "because the English people have begun to forgive the offence, and heartily desire to forget it;" and so he believed when he "wrote this work with the deliberate intention of asking the question in plain language." He maintains that it has been answered; and lest anybody should think that he has written this letter as a puff of his play, he withdraws the piece from representation, at a loss, as he has explained in a subsequent letter, of £1,000 a month, by retiring from his engagement in London, and of £5,000 more in other ways. He strengthens his argument by making two more points. "All the leaders," he says, "of the Fenian outbreak are at large; a few obscure men still linger in chains, and these are, I believe, the only British citizens now in prison for a political offence. I am not capable of judging what benefit the spectacle of these sufferers may be to society, but I can see the detriment occasioned when punishment exceeding the measure of retribution makes Justice appear capricious and tends to turn the criminal into a martyr. I have seen and I know that towards these twelve or fourteen miserable men are directed the sympathies of twenty millions of English hearts in American breasts—English hearts that sincerely respect this mother-country, and would love her dearly if she would let them. One crowning act of humanity would be worth a dozen master strokes of policy; and the great treaty to be established with the United States is neither the Canadian Fisheries nor the border line on the Pacific Ocean—it is the hearty cohesion of the English and the American people." And he concluded his appeal by asking Mr. Disraeli, "if the time has not come for the prudent exercise of her Majesty's prerogative, to let" his "noble impatience push forward the hands of the clock"—"its stroke," he adds, "will be heard in millions of gratified hearts, and your own, Sir, will not feel the worse either here or hereafter." Looking at the matter quite irrespectively of the merits of the cause advocated, we cannot help seeing that Mr. Boucault has jumped somewhat nimbly to his conclusion. Surely his own talent as an actor may have had a good deal to do with the applause, and the excellence of the impersonation and the interest of the drama may have aroused the enthusiasm of the audience more than the political question which the author now tells us it was intended to ask. Few, we should imagine, of those present, "from the Prince of Wales to the humblest mechanic," had the remotest idea that, instead of catering for their amusement, Mr. Boucault had summoned them to pronounce a verdict on a point of public policy.—'Tablet.'

## AN ACT OF FAITH.

THE pastor of a Catholic church writes to the 'Ave Maria' giving the following account of an act of faith on the part of a non-Catholic which seems to have merited, as it received, an instant reward: "Amongst my Protestant acquaintances there is a highly respectable family in whose midst the following remarkable incident lately occurred. None of the family have ever been baptized, although they were in the habit of attending the Protestant Episcopal Church. For sometime past they have been making anxious inquiries with regard to the Catholic Church, and have become more and more satisfied with the result of their investigations. Quite recently, the head of the family, who is a splendid specimen, of the American gentleman, was visiting his country seat in company with his only daughter, a lovely young girl about sixteen years of age, who has been of late in attendance at a convent school. In the evening after returning from a drive, the father received a sudden stroke of apoplexy, and was in immediate danger of death. The poor daughter was almost distracted with grief and terror, and after sending messengers for the physicians in the neighborhood, made anxious inquiries for a Catholic priest, but there was none nearer than twenty-two miles. She then called for the Irish servant girls who were in the house, asking them if they had any "holy water" and they answered her in the negative. She then inquired if they were not in the habit of wearing the Scapular, and receiving an affirmative reply, she earnestly requested the loan of one, and, taking it, with all the faith and confidence of her young heart she placed it around her father's neck and begged of the Holy Virgin to spare his life through her powerful intercession. The prayer of this dutiful daughter, although the regenerating waters of baptism had never touched her brow, was graciously heard, and her beloved father was restored to health. It was certainly an act of wonderful faith, on the part of one not yet a Catholic, in our practices of devotion, and gives promise of favors of a higher order in the near future. The father has since given his consent that she should be baptized in the Catholic faith and is himself determined on entering it, and I think that his accomplished wife will most probably follow his example.

The Empress of Germany, having been appealed to by the Sisters of the Poor Child Jesus, at Neuss, whose establishments are threatened with dissolution, wrote a kind letter in return to the Superior of the Order, assuring her of her deepest sympathy and regret. "I have done," she wrote, "the only thing I can do, in transmitting your letter, with my warm recommendation, to His Majesty the Emperor. As for you, you will ever find the comfort which you need in your trust in God."

## AN AFFECTING TALE.

A VERY narrow escape is said by the 'Townsville Times' to have been made by a man and boy who went out from the Houghton Hotel in search of horses. The man was Cobb and Co.'s groom, and he was accompanied by a little fellow of about seven years of age. They went on day after day, and it was not till they had been out five days that the boy began to complain. He first then said he was hungry and would like to go home. After a day or two more he seemed to begin to doubt the trustworthiness of his companion, and asked him if he knew the way home. The man told him he did not, and the boy said he would ask God to show them the way, and immediately knelt down and did so. On the morning of the eleventh day they came across a waterhole which the man thought he knew, but he afterwards found that he was in a strange place. Both were very much disheartened, and the man said to the boy that he had no hope of getting home, and that their graves would be by the waterhole. The youngster said, "I cannot die here; what will my mother do? I'll ask God again to bring us home." They started forward, and on the evening of the same day struck country that was familiar, and got home on the following day without any other assistance or adventure. They were thus twelve days lost in the bush, and the pluck of the little boy in the awfully embarrassing circumstances which prostrated the energies even of the grown man cannot be too highly praised.

## FAITH AND SCIENCE.

CATHOLICS in England, as far as their intellectual life and external action in the world are concerned, are beset with many difficulties and exposed to not a few dangers. They are hemmed in on every side by professors of various religions, by political writers and philosophical thinkers whose voice and action betray principles in more or less open, in more or less direct, antagonism to the teachings of Catholic Faith and Christian philosophy.

Our fathers were constrained by circumstances to live a cloistered and secluded life far removed from the stir and turmoil of intellectual conflict and contact with the active world. But we, on the contrary, emancipated from their enforced seclusion, are thrown, and to a great extent, still ill-prepared, into a society which doubts or questions the first principles of revealed religion. In the higher regions of thoughts at least the multiplying signs of infidelity are but too visible. By their exceptional intellectual position as the uncompromising champions and representatives of the Christian faith, imposed upon them by events and by the rapid development of scepticism in English thought, Catholics are brought, if we may so speak, into an unnatural prominence, and incur a responsibility greater than that imposed upon any other section of English society. This position has its dangers as well as its opportunities. As a minority in the intellectual world, holding fast to truths carelessly surrendered by some, reduced to thin and vapory shadows by others, and torn up by the roots by the more advanced and bolder freethinkers, Catholics have to act on the defensive, to dispute every inch of ground, to deny almost as a matter of prudence, or at any rate, as their first impulse, every advance science makes in its discoveries. The habit of mind has dangers of its own, and sometimes does much to compromise the cause of truth.

Catholics have to be on their guard, not so much against being led astray by materialistic philosophy, for of that there is, happily, no special danger, as against an irrational fear of the rapid advances of scientific knowledge. Faith, delivered once for all to the saints, has no new discoveries to make, but science has, for only in our day has it outgrown its infancy, and is now, by experiment and inquiry, compelling the earth and all created things to lay bare their secrets, and to make manifest their hidden truths. It is not the first time in the history of science that over-zealous or over-timid Catholics, oblivious for a while, perhaps, of the guiding power of faith, have trembled on the threshold of knowledge, and shut the open door of inquiry, unwisely fearing lest knowledge might endanger faith. None dispute the axiom that no knowledge is worth the sacrifice of that priceless gift, but many question the prudence of those who proposed it, regardless of circumstances and conditions as a means of preserving the faith. The human mind, as constituted by God, presses onward and thirsts with an ever-growing keenness for knowledge. What it needs more than ever in our days is not harsh oppression or cold obstruction, but guidance, wise restraint, and a sympathetic hearing. In dealing with the dangers that beset us in England, especially in our new capacity as the acknowledged intellectual representatives of the ancient Christian faith in Divine Revelation, it behoves us to show the generous confidence imparted by Divine faith in the results of scientific investigations, to keep our minds open for the reception of knowledge, to aim as far as in our power lies at being the pioneers and guides in exploring new fields of knowledge and in assaying the real value of the results obtained. Catholics possess great advantages in the security bestowed upon their minds by the illumination of faith. They are not intimidated or troubled by the vast speculations of sceptical philosophers. They can discriminate between the hardy assumption of scientific inquirers and the proved results of patient investigation. Truth is one, therefore there can be no real contradiction between faith and science. In the tide-wave of infidelity that seems now to be passing over the minds of men, it is not at all improbable that orthodox Protestantism will disappear in England as it has already disappear in Germany. But the Catholic Church, which in her long history has survived so many storms, moral and intellectual, will of a certainty be found, when the waters of the impending deluge shall have subsided, as intact and unshaken as the rock on which, by the promise of Christ, she is to rest. Men then will come again to have from her Divine teaching the knowledge and the wisdom that comes from God, and is to be found, as the latest experience will have shown, no where else in the world.—'Westminster Gazette.'



## NEWS BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

(We take the following items from our exchanges.)

## ROME.

The Holy Father has been slightly indisposed but he is now quite well again. Amongst notable visitors to the Vatican during the past week have been the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, who have been in Rome some days. They stay at Costanzi's hotel. Sir Charles Douglas and the Marquis, who are great friends, were both presented to the Pope on the same day. His Holiness told Lord Ripon, that his conversion had been a subject of great consolation to him. On the Sunday following the Marquis received Holy Communion at the hands of his Holiness. The next day he presented Lady Ripon to the Pope, who received her in the hall of the Countess Matilda. This lady is not yet a Catholic, nor is her son, the Earl of Ripon, now in Egypt. They will remain some weeks longer in Rome to visit the churches and places of interest. They have already seen the English, Irish and Scotch churches. When they have thoroughly seen Rome, they proceed to Naples, where they will stay some few days.

A small place of worship was lately erected in the Piazza Poli for the Methodist "Church," which it is asserted, has made no less than 500 converts among the soldiers of the Italian army. The building itself is not capable of holding more than 100 persons comfortably, and although the *facade* is surmounted by a cross it seems in its internal arrangements more like a small club or reading-room than a church. The 500 converted soldiers are probably to be found only in the reports of the Methodist agents, who draw funds from England and America. On the other hand, it is rumoured that an inspector was lately sent to Rome to verify the glowing accounts of Methodist triumphs, and that this inspector reported that it was a waste of money to try to convert the Romans, that the paid missionaries were more numerous than the alleged converts, for they relapsed as soon as the money supplies began to fail.

Hunger is the cry of the poor people here. The other day a wretched girl, only eighteen years of age, dropped down from starvation in the Piazza Capranica. She was taken into a humble inn, and received some attention and kindness from the poor host, who declared he would not receive any money from her. "The poor," said he, "must help the poor." On the same day a young man attempted suicide because "he had nothing to eat for thirty-eight hours, and had no money." He also was rescued; but during the night of January 22 a poor woman died of starvation in the Forum, and was found stark the next day. They made a *post mortem* examination of her, and, as in the case of Oliver Twist, the coroner "declared she died from natural causes, nothing of an injurious nature being found in her." Perfectly true! for nothing was found in the poor creature's stomach.

Another instance of the impious spirit of the times occurred the other night in the Piazza Lancellotti. At the corner of the Lancellotti palace stands an ancient and much venerated image of our Lady covered with a glass and having two lamps burning before it. This image, the other morning, was found broken and indecently disfigured. The people in the neighborhood were terribly scandalised and it is said that the holy figure will be speedily replaced in its former position. Not many weeks since the women of the tobacco factory were in a state of great commotion because the authorities had ordered the removal of a venerated image of our Lady which stood in the chief vestibule of that establishment. They declared that they would not continue their work until the sacred statue had been replaced in its position of honor. Their indignation was so great that finally the new chief of the institution, a Piedmontese, was obliged to yield, for although he had ordered the image to be taken away "as a relic of the superstition of by-gone times," he did not quite enjoy the risk of having to lose an extra day's work. This was indeed a triumph for the poor women.

## IRELAND.

The returns of local taxation in Ireland for the year 1874 have just been published. Making the usual deductions, and supplying the absence of figures by the latest information available, the local taxation of Ireland for the year named may be set down at £3,147,328, or an increase of £166,108 on the previous year.

The 'Dublin Nation' says:—"The conference of the Home Rule party—the feeblest and hollowest organisation' of the time, according to the 'Pall Mall Gazette'—appears, nevertheless, to have exercised during the last week the minds of all the enemies of the Irish national cause in the three kingdoms. It has drawn forth abuse and misrepresentation from a hundred journals—a clear proof that it has caused considerable disquiet to the whole pack. But all this has not dispirited the Home Rule party; and one of the most frequent comments on the matter—was very effectively disposed of by Mr. Butt at the meeting on Tuesday to which we have just referred. When downright obstruction is determined on by the Irish party, there will not be much difficulty in discovering the fact."

The rumors which have been floating about for some time past relative to certain deliberations of a committee of graduates of the University of Dublin and of the Catholic University, have this week taken definite shape. It has been asserted—and it has not been contradicted—that the committee in question has agreed upon a comprehensive measure of University Reform, of which Mr. Butt has consented to take charge in the House of Commons, reserving to himself the power to modify some of its details. That Mr. Butt should so consent is not *prima facie* unlikely, for that which seems to be the main principle of the measure—namely, one great national university, with endowed and affiliated colleges for the Catholics, the Protestants, and the Secularists of Ireland—is that which the Home Rule leader himself long since put before the public. That such a principle should be approved of by a number of influential graduates of the Protestant University of Dublin is certainly a hopeful "sign of the times."

The Kilkenny 'Moderator,' in noticing the approaching mar-

riage of the Marquis of Ormonde, which is fixed for the first week in February, says the news has been received with the greatest general interest in that city, where the family have resided for five hundred years. In the year 1391 the third Earl of Ormonde became possessed of the Castle of Kilkenny, previous to which the principal strongholds of the family in Kilkenny or Ossory, were the Castles of Gowran, near that city, and Granny, or Grandison Castles, near Waterford, as were the Castles of Carrick and Thurles, in their County Palatine of Tipperary, or East Munster, or Ormonde. During all these ages, the kindly race of Butlers have been to the inhabitants of this city, their landlords, or protectors, or patrons, or friends. The hereditary office of Chief Butler of Ireland from which the family name is derived, was conferred in the year 1035, and so continued until 1810, when the Marquis Walter (great uncle to the present possessor of the title) sold the Butlery and Prizage of Wines to the Crown for £816,000; since which the designation of the office has been "Honorary Chief Butler of Ireland." Different members of the family have governed the kingdom, made treaties, commanded armies, suffered defeats, and obtained victories. The second Earl of Ormonde was great grandson of Edward I. Queen Elizabeth was the great grand-daughter of the seventh Earl. The much-abused Act of Settlement (in the estimation of statesmen a most healing measure) was the work of the Duke. Holders of three Irish Peerages, bearing the ancient name of Butler, acknowledge the Marquis of Ormonde as their chief, and thirty distinct creations of peerages, including all its Orders, have been made by the crown in favor of the male descendants of the first Chief Butler of Ireland, a fact, we believe, without a parallel in the annals of the British Peerage. The Grosvenor family, with which the Marquis is about to be connected, is of high antiquity, and although only ennobled in the reign of George III., were Barons of an early creation, and in possession of wealth for many generations. The present head of the family has attained the highest order of the Peerage, and is believed to be the wealthiest member of the wealthiest aristocracy in the world. Their connections, without getting much outside the line of near cousinship, would include almost a moiety of the three kingdoms, and are duly chronicled in the Books of Burke and Dodd.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

It seems that the Socialists are becoming exceedingly dangerous and troublesome in Belgium. Early in the month of January, several very remarkable discoveries were made by the official agents in Brussels. One of the papers seized contained a list of 8,000 names of persons, engaged in propagating socialistic doctrines throughout the country. Most of them were working men and persons associated with various secret associations affiliated to the Masonic order. The 'Gazette de Mons' states that serious fears are entertained of riots in the mining districts, especially at Mariemont, where over 7,000 working men have struck for an increase of wages. Meetings are being held all over the country in which the most subversive doctrines are preached, and those at the head of affairs in the country are beginning to see the error of detaching the masses from their religious duties, of socialistic meetings, and of permitting the publication and diffusion of papers and works contrary to the Christian religion.

Another Anglican clergyman, the Rev. Arthur Wollaston Hutton, M.A., Rector of Spredlington, Lincolnshire, has just resigned his living in order to enter the Catholic Church. He was for some time curate of St. Barnabas at Oxford, and wrote a pamphlet in defence of the Established Church, entitled "Our Position as Catholics in the Church of England," which was published by the Rivingtons some three years ago. The recent legislation, and the attitude assumed by the English "bishops" in regard to it are given as reasons for Mr. Hutton's secession. He is at present under the direction of Dr. Newman at the Oratory, Edgbaston.

Some very interesting discoveries have recently been made in Jerusalem through the efforts of the Palestine Exploration Society. At about 121 yards from the Damascus gate at the northwest of the city, a huge cistern has been discovered. It was quite dry and on digging beneath its pavement a number of subterranean chambers were exposed, some of which are fifteen feet in length by ten in width. In one of the largest of these was found a fine marble sarcophagus. The workmanship of this tomb is of a much more recent date than the chamber in which it stood, and as it is well known that the early Christian church of St. Stephen originally rose over the cistern in question, M. Chemplin, the archaeologist, thinks this tomb must be that of the Empress Eudoxia, daughter of the philosopher Leontius and wife of Theodosius II. Emperor of the East, who died at Jerusalem, A.D. 460.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin has been cordially welcomed in Paris. He was presented at Versailles to Marshal M'Mahon and the Duchess. To the latter he handed over the balance of the sum contributed in Dublin for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France. The Marshal presented him with a full-sized bust of himself. The Lord Mayor dined with Monsignor Dupanloup, at his villa, Viroflay, and with Count de Flavigny and other distinguished persons. M. Veuillot will entertain him at a grand banquet on his return from Ron.

The Registrar-General, in his report for 1873, just issued, states that during the year the following new titles of religious denominations were certified:—Hope Mission, Primitive Christians, Protestant Union, and Reformed Church of England.

An American paper publishes an amusing account of the sale of "relics" at the depot in Philadelphia, where Moody and Sankey have been holding a revival. One enthusiastic devotee paid ten dollars for two towels upon which Mr. Moody had wiped his hands. The whole lot of those used by Sankey, on the other hand, went for five dollars and fifty cents. "The identical cane seat chair used by Mr. Moody" brought fifty-five dollars. That sat in by President Grant at the meeting fetched only twenty-five dollars. What was the meaning of this odd performance?

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

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

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

1in. and upward,	6d per foot
¾in.	5d "
½in.	4d "

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

All orders will receive prompt attention.

NOTE—Our revised Trade List of Manufactured Goods is now ready and will be forwarded to Builders and Contractors on application.  
**OTAGO STEAM SAW MILLS,**  
Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets, Dunedin.

**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.**

**SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, 1876.**

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

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Donald A. Cameron, Nokomai	... ..	25	0 0
" Cameron, Riverton	... ..	3	0 0
" Lyng, Russell Street	... ..	5	0 0
" O. Cummins	... ..	1	0 0
Mrs. Smith	... ..	3	0 0
A Friend, per Rev. F. Sheehan	... ..	0	10 0

**NOTICE.**

IT was originally the intention of the Christian Brothers' School Fund Committee 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. Davis, the Misses Smith, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Ross, Mr. Murray, Mr. Perrin, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Norman, Mr. Baird, Miss Day, the Misses Irwin, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Walsh, Mr. 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. M'Closky, Mrs. Wishat, the Misses Smith, Port Chalmers; Miss Mills, Miss Kent, the Misses Harris, Miss K. Drumm, Miss Davis, Master Hall, Miss A. Hall, Miss Ross, Master Ross, Master E. Scanlan, Miss Clara Scanlan, Master J. Scanlan, Miss M. Guardiola, Mr. Cummins, Miss Columb, Mrs. Court, Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Connice, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. J. Hall, the Misses Bonney, Mrs. Macedo, Miss C. Keenan, Mrs. Matheson, Mr. Hayman, Messrs. Sargood, Son, and Ewen, Messrs. Brown, Ewen, and Co., Mr. Gartland, Mrs. Baume, Mrs. J. Carroll, Mrs. Griffin, Revd. Fathers Crowley, O'Leary, and Sheehan, Miss Donnelly, Mrs. J. Toal, Mrs. A. Toal, Mrs. Dodson, Mr. E. Sheedy, Mr. P. Sheedy, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Court. 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 glove box; a gold scarf-pin and pendant for a watchguard; a silver watch; handsome work-boxes and writing-desks, &c. It is requested that the subscription lists may be given in on Saturday, 15th inst. The Art Union drawing of prizes will not take place until the end of May.  
J. F. PERRIN, Hon. Sec.

**DEATH OF MR. FREDERICK JOHN BUNNY.**

We regret exceedingly that we are called upon to announce the death of Mr. Frederick John Bunny, third son of Henry Bunny, Esq., M.H.R., of Wellington, which occurred at the Telegraph Station, St. Bathans, on the 1st inst. For about six years, Mr. Bunny was resident in Dunedin, where his kind heart and gentle and unassuming manners endeared him to a large circle of friends. In all matters connected with the Catholic Church he was most zealous and energetic; and, we believe, it may be truly said, that the establishment of the H.A.C.B.S. in Otago is due to his exertions, so that, although he has died at the early age of 25, he leaves behind him a lasting monument of his zeal and ability, which is, moreover, a certain indication that had life been spared to him, he would have accomplished greater things. Mr. Bunny was married only last Christmas, and his young widow is left to deplore his loss. We are enabled sincerely to assure this lady of the deep sympathy in her affliction, everywhere expressed by the members of the Catholic congregation of Dunedin.—R.I.P.

**New Zealand Tablet.**  
FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1876.

**THE GOVERNMENT INQUISITORS.**

THREE civil servants, it appears, have been told off to make inquiries preparatory to Abolition. These have principally in view the dismissal of Provincial Government officers and amalgamation of offices. The selection of inquisitors for these ends is, to say the least of it, peculiar. Officers of the Central Government, under the direction and control of the present Premier, are not likely to have a kind thought or a good word for anything provincial. It is pretty certain that Provincial officers and offices will be reported as nuisances and deserving of abolition forthwith.

It would have been only what prudence and decency demanded, had the Premier appointed disinterested parties, bound in no way to carry out Central views, or at least to have nominated a mixed board made up of Central and Provincial officers. But as it is, the inquiry can be regarded as little else than an expensive farce.

It is also premature. Abolition is by no means so certain as Sir JULIUS VOGEL fancies; and at all events it is pretty certain that he is not the Minister on whom the carrying of the change into effect will devolve. It would have been wise to have waited a little longer. Again, it is needlessly expensive. All the information required could be obtained during the next Session of Parliament from the several Superintendents and the other members of the Provincial Executives, who are almost all representatives in the Colonial Legislature.

This move of the Premier is unwise, too, in a political point of view. It is calculated to arouse jealousies, and reawaken the fears of those who dread Centralism. To appoint Central wolves to decide on the fate of Provincial lambs is not what we should have expected from so wily a politician as Sir JULIUS VOGEL. But it is, we suppose, a sort of blindness, preparatory to a fall, that has come over him.

There are rumors that some, at least, of the Provincial Governments will not give Sir JULIUS' inquisitors a very gracious reception. This is to be expected. Nothing can be more natural than that the Superintendents should send them back to their master as they came. Under the circumstances, their appearing here, for example, can be regarded as little short of an impertinence. They come, as it appears, to us without any legal sanction, and we begin to wonder who is to bear their expenses. The Parliament will, of course, be asked next session to approve of what has been done in the matter, and to pay their expenses. Will it do so? Will it sanction a needless expenditure, the only direct result of which has been to exasperate a numerous and powerful political party? Time will tell.

These inquisitors afford another indication of the Central proclivities of the present Ministry; and of what may be expected under Abolition should it take place. We shall be governed by the civil service, under the almost exclusive control of Under-Secretaries residing in Wellington, and everything in the country will be subordinated to their ideas and interests. This is what colonists may prepare

themselves for, if they permit Abolition to become an accomplished fact.

### PARALLEL CASES.

IN the early days of Christianity, while the professors of the new creed were everywhere being put to the test by blood and fire, it did not require much to save the life of one who was about to suffer martyrdom; all that was demanded from him was, that he should burn a little incense in honor of an idol. The performance of this trifling action alone was needful to deliver him from a terrible death, and to restore him to prosperity and honor; and we can well understand that his refusal to perform it was looked upon with bewilderment by the Roman magistrates, who could in no wise comprehend what might be these absurd scruples—as they considered them—which engendered this marvellous obstinacy, and led to such grievous consequences. Yet for fifteen hundred years the voice of the civilised world has loudly applauded the staunch Christian, who refused to compromise his principles, and who, rather than betray them, suffered death—whatever fierce and horrible form it should assume;—and there has been handed down to undying infamy the memory of those officers of justice, falsely so called, whose determination it was to overcome scruples they neither understood nor sympathised with. But, nevertheless, it is evident that the spirit, by which these latter were actuated, is still in being, and still contrives to make itself felt—the same in kind, if different in degree.

It would, perhaps, be difficult to persuade certain of our modern—and even colonial—legislators, that, when a Christian martyr was about to suffer, and all Rome had gathered to the spectacle, the spirit of the Cæsar, who sat to view the dreadful show, bore kindred to that by which they are actuated in supporting some of the ordinances enacted by them. There is, no doubt, much modification: the world is vastly changed since DIOCLETIAN'S reign; and where death, with every circumstance of horror accompanying, would then have been inflicted, inconvenience, pecuniary loss, social disqualification, and such matters may now only be looked for; but the motive which prompts the infliction of these is akin to that which led the Roman to the spectators' benches, and brought the Christian face to face with the wild beasts, the fire, the boiling oil, and all the terrible implements of the arena. Let our modern legislators read ecclesiastical history, and find if it is not so. Who were the men who thus encountered death? They were Catholics, and they were so treated, because they firmly refused to do that which they believed to be a flagrant breach of the law of God, and because CÆSAR was determined that they should observe practices which he approved of, rather than those enjoined upon them by the Faith.

And, *mutatis mutandis*, so it is now. The Catholic must suffer privation and loss, because his religion forbids him to follow the course chosen for him by various of our law-makers. Take, for example, secular education. The Secularist says, We consider this system better than that which you desire. Your scruples are absurd; we do not understand them. We do not ask much of you, and we are determined to use every means in our power to make you yield. So CÆSAR said in ancient times, when the Christian Church was young; he only asked those of the Faith, who were arraigned before his tribunals, to offer a little incense to a false god—surely, in itself, it was not much,—and he was determined to employ every means possible to enforce the accomplishment of his will; those means were unlimited, and he was relentless and cruel as a tiger, but he failed—the Church was constant, and suffered, and overcame. It seems a little thing to Secularists, that they should demand that Catholic children be sent to their schools; the scruples of Catholic parents are nothing to them; they do not sympathise with, nor understand them, and they vigorously make use of every means they possess to overcome them; but these petty tyrants must be taught, that if, in this, their spirit be that of CÆSAR, the Catholic is actuated by the same motives, that induced the Christian martyrs to stand firm under the utmost tortures that unimagined cruelty could devise. For he, likewise, is called upon to offer a sacrifice to demons, in giving over, as much as in him lies, the souls of his children to the enemy of God and man; therefore he is required to resist to the uttermost, and as energetically,

as if, having lived in the early centuries, it had been demanded of him, that he should partake in the adoration paid to the gods of imperial Rome.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WE are happy to inform our readers, that the long-looked for arrival of the Christian Brothers has at length taken place. The Arawata, which reached Port Chalmers on Sunday morning last, brought in her from Melbourne four members of the famous Order, named respectively, McMahon, Healy, Bodkin, and Dunne. His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by a number of gentlemen belonging to the Catholic congregation, went to the Port to meet them, and they were conveyed to Dunedin in a carriage, as it was feared that, had they waited to come by the train, they would have been late for the 11 o'clock Mass; for which, as it happened, they were in ample time, owing to the capital driving of Mr. Fitzgerald, who drove them up from Port Chalmers, a distance of nine miles, in three-quarters of an hour. The fact that the Melbourne boat came in on Sunday morning was unfortunate, as it prevented the Bishop from being attended by any of his clergy, and hindered other persons, who were most anxious to do so, from taking part in the reception given to the Brothers. However, there is no doubt that the most heartfelt satisfaction prevails on all sides, and this may well atone for whatever was wanting in outward manifestation. It is most pleasing to encounter everywhere expressions of gratification at the fulfilment of a desire so long entertained, and the supply of a need so severely felt, as that of efficient means of educating the Catholic boys of Dunedin. Those means are now at hand, and the sincere congratulations heard on all sides, afford the Christian Brothers the best possible augury of that success and happiness in their new position, which we join in most earnestly wishing them.

H.A.C.B. SOCIETY, INVERCARGILL BRANCH, No. 96.—The sixth quarterly meeting was held in St. Mary's Schoolroom, on Thursday, March 16, at the usual time; the president, John Kirwan, in the chair. Present—John Flanagan, V.P., John Maher, S., Thomas Meehan, W., Richard Fahy, and Owen Gallaher, S.V. There was also a good attendance of the brethren. The St. Patrick's Day Committee report that they have resolved to disallow at the evening amusements, what is known as fast or round dancing. Report received with applause. It was moved and seconded that the members of this branch attend in regalia, in a body, at the opening of the New Church at Riverton, which would soon take place. This was carried with acclamation. A member was found guilty of violating law 94, clause 15, by the Committee of the Branch, and for such offence, was suspended from all receipts for six months, and fined 20s. The sum of £4 11s. 9d. was passed for payment to Secretary, and postage and stationery. Contributions received, £14 16s. 6d. The Rev. Father Higgins was present for a short time during the evening. After the usual routine business, the meeting was closed with prayer.—A MEMBER.

BALFE'S opera, "The Bohemian Girl," was produced at the Queen's Theatre on Monday last. The music of this opera is of a light nature, and is characterised all through by brilliancy and prettiness. It was admirably put upon the stage, and the excellent scenery and well chosen dresses much enhanced the general effect, which was exceedingly good. Of Madame Simonsen's singing in the rôle of Arline it would be difficult to speak too highly. There are few songs which have obtained so lasting a hold upon the popular taste, as that well known one which occurs in this part, "I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls," and it has rarely been more charmingly rendered than on the present occasion. The tenderness and playfulness of the wayward gipsy maid were charmingly expressed, and the vocalisation was of a very high character, more especially in the piano passages on the upper notes, which were remarkable in the extreme, being of exceeding sweetness and, with all, wonderfully clear and distinct. Throughout the whole opera, indeed, the singing of the lady in question was exceptionally charming, so that it is impossible to select any portion more particularly to commend in addition to the above mentioned song; but if there be anything that deserves mention more than another, it was the staccato notes which occurred in one or two of the harmonised pieces, and which were given exquisitely. Mr. C. Florence as Thaddeus sang and acted capital. His rendering of "Then you'll remember me" was honored by an encore; and had he not been resolute in discouraging a second attempt made at conferring a like compliment upon him, he would have been obliged to give another repetition of the same. In the concluding part of this air, he, with much success and a charming effect, made use of one or two falsetto notes, but on trying the same in an allegro passage of one of the concluding choruses, he was not equally happy. The part of Devilshoof afforded Mr. B. Levison scope for his excellent acting, and he played the wild Bohemian admirably well. Mr. Hodgson sang correctly in the character of Count Arnheim; he possesses a voice of considerable power and of much sweetness, but as an actor he wants ease and spirit. Miss Lambert as the Gipsy Queen sustained her reputation; her part was rather a subordinate one, but her mellow contralto was heard to much advantage, and the dignity of the untutored mistress of the wandering tribe was well portrayed by her. Mr. Steinbach proved himself, as Florestein, an amusing *farceur*. The choruses, in which this company is particularly strong, were, as usual, exceedingly good, and the orchestra was, in itself, worth going to hear, the violin and clarinet playing especially. This evening and to-morrow, an opera new to the colonies, and named in French, "Les Dragons de Villars," and in English, "The Hermit's Bell," will be performed, and we take it upon us to advise any lovers of music, who have not as yet heard this excellent company, to avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so, while it is in their power.

DURING a recent thunderstorm at Timaru, a large srolite of metallic structure fell, and has been forwarded to the museum.—'Weekly Argus.'

THE 'Leader' says:—Three hundred weight of fruit has been gathered from one plum tree grown at Bell Block, Taranaki.

THE annual general meeting of the Directors of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET Company will be held on Monday, 22nd May next. Particulars will be furnished in our next issue.

THE Committee of the Christian Brothers School Fund Bazaar beg to acknowledge the courtesy of the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Otago, in granting them the University Hall, in which to hold their sale, commencing on Monday, 17th inst.

THE Caledonian Society of Otago will open their new grounds, near Kensington, on Easter Monday. The sports held under the direction of this society are so highly appreciated, and so well carried out on all occasions, that it is only necessary to announce them, in order to secure for them the patronage of the public.

OWING to the indisposition of the Lady Superior, the names of some of the contributors to the Bazaar have been unfortunately omitted from our list; they will, however, be inserted in our next issue.

Messrs. Butel Brothers, of the Arrow, have met with an accident of a severe nature. On Wednesday, the 29th ult., about 5 p.m., a spark from the threshing machine, which was at work on the farm of Mr. Fox, Speargrass Flat, set the threshed straw on fire. In a moment, under the strong southerly breeze that was blowing, the fire spread instantaneously. The machine was consumed; the threshed produce, the bags—in fact, everything—and a man named Michael O'Donnell, through an attempt, it is reported, to save his clothes at the machine was burned to death. It is supposed by others that O'Donnell was hurt while jumping from the stack, and could not save himself.—'Wakatip Mail.'

THE Grand Bazaar in aid of the Christian Brothers' School Fund will open on Easter Monday, commencing at 10 a.m., and will close on that day at 5 o'clock, in order to afford the public an opportunity of attending the concert to be given in aid of the same fund, on Easter Monday evening, at the Temperance Hall. The bazaar will continue every day during Easter week. The doors will open at one and close at six, and, in the evening, from seven till ten o'clock. During each evening a promenade concert will be given, and such satisfactory arrangements have been made on this head as to justify the Committee in promising to the patrons of the bazaar some first-class vocal and instrumental music. Many ladies and gentlemen of the highest order of talent having kindly volunteered their services. Everything is being done that is calculated to render the bazaar and promenade concerts a brilliant success. Admission, one shilling. The Committee desire to thank, in the warmest manner, their host of generous friends for their kindness and liberality and to acknowledge with gratitude the costly and valuable donations made to the bazaar.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the 'New Zealand Magazine' for April. We are obliged to defer our review of it until our next issue.

THE Thames correspondent of the 'Southern Cross' telegraphs under date March 21:—"Among the passengers by the s.s. Hero are fully forty men, miners from the Thames. It is believed that they take with them about £3000 of their savings. Last trip the s.s. Hero took with the Thames miners at least £4000 savings; and my informant says that the men will not go to the South, but prefer leaving altogether and trying the Palmer diggings."

THE 'North Otago Times' reports further shocks of earthquakes. It also adds:—"The following circumstance, the accuracy of which is vouched for, is also worth recording, viz., that a never failing spring of water at the Maerewhenua Station ceased flowing after the two heavy shocks on the 26th February for some time, and has since been running intermittently."

## PARTIZANSHIP AND ITS EVILS.

AUCKLAND, March 31.

No impartial reader of history, no one who has studied history in the writings of high Protestant and Catholic authors of different countries and ages, can fail to be struck with the variety and gravity of those charges which have been so often brought against the Catholic Church and individuals of note professing the Catholic faith; or with the different character and position of the assailants, and the slender proof on which such charges are often based; some of them being plainly false, or grossly mis-stated and aggravated. Sir Walter Scott, in one of his novels, observes that in the reign of Charles II., Catholics of undoubted probity were basely charged with the most base crimes, and often condemned to suffer for them on the testimony of the vilest of mankind, "the very refuse of the jails and the whipping-post." Men of higher position and pretensions in an intellectual and moral point of view, were not innocent of encouraging these false accusations. This unchristian disposition towards Roman Catholics and their creed has not quite departed from the Protestant mind of England—even in our day. It will be no fault of Mr. Gladstone, and many of his sympathisers in the press, if this odious feeling be not again revived and intensified. Some of the members of the press, even in this Colony, are by indirect, if not direct, means working in that line, from a sense of duty no doubt, notably the 'Evening Star' and 'New Zealand Herald.' But for the influence of the press, the Protestant pulpit, and platform—those false accusers, to whom Sir W. Scott alludes, would never have been credited, and the innocent victims of their avarice or malice would never have suffered. But we have this security against a repetition of these wrongs now. A large portion of the metropolitan press of England is becoming year by year less hostile to us in spite of the 'Times' and the national jester 'Punch.' I am no apologist of wrong doers, whatever their creed or party, either in the past or present. Justice knows no distinction of creed or party, but only of virtue and vice, of innocence and guilt. But to do justice is often no easy matter. This we must all admit, however, that to vindicate the innocent is even a nobler task than to censure and condemn the guilty. No one can do justice between Catholics and Protestants who confines

his reading to one side only. Journalists are "contemporary historians," and responsible for the temper of the public mind for good or bad to a great extent. The religious feelings of the great English nation are at this moment deeply moved; and are likely soon to be more so. One striking evidence of this is seen in the fact of such a journal as the 'London Telegraph' admitting into its pages letters from an English nobleman of high political position and Cardinal Manning discussing a point of dogmatic theology but vitally affecting the spiritual authority, and indirectly the political position of the Established Church of England. It is not possible, even were it desirable to separate, the great fundamental principles of Christianity from those affecting important questions of Civil Government. The Civil Government of a Christian State, let it try ever so much, cannot shake itself entirely clear of all official connection with the religion of Christ. In this Colony the attempt to do so is being made to the great injury, as it seems to me, of the best interests of the people. The people naturally regard with indifference what they see their Government care nothing about. Hence that religious indifference among the people now, which is so incompatible with any very high, or even with a respectable standard of public morals; a religious indifference which, I think, is growing year by year, and which the Government schools of the Colony tend much to foster. England has a State Church, a church under the direction of the civil power. We do not want that here or anywhere. But were the Established Church of England abolished to-morrow, the Government would still be in official connection with Christianity—by its connection with all the Christian schools of the country. The "Birmingham League" representing our "secularist party in this Colony have more than once tried to sever the government from the Christian schools in England, but in vain. Both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli refused to sanction any such measure. Mr. Gladstone, who, in spite of all his whims and faults, and his craze about "Vaticanism," is a great Christian statesman—took his stand on this principle—that any general scheme of education in a Christian country must make in some way provision for the religious upbringing of the rising generation. If the coming Minister in New Zealand were wise, he would take his stand on Mr. Gladstone's educational platform, at any risk to his popularity. That he would encounter strong opposition cannot be doubted; but his moral courage should be equal to the occasion. Talking of partizan historians, Mr. Froude seems to me the most remarkable of the class. His very impartiality is partial. To my thinking he exhibits a strange mixture of apparent impartiality, and the most inveterate prejudice in his history. It is hardly possible to read with anything like patience his labored attempts to extenuate by all the arts of a skilful special pleader the blackest, and most pitiless crimes of Henry VIII., and even prove them to be something like virtues. What a strange moral sense Mr. Froude must possess. I doubt if he will ever get the unsophisticated portion of mankind to believe that Henry was anything else but a monster of cruelty and lust—a dishonor to human nature, or according to the old verdict, "one who never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust."

## A MODERN VINCENT DE PAUL.

It is seldom allotted to men who inaugurate great works of charity to enjoy life sufficiently long to see them extended over nearly every portion of the globe, but when such length of days is vouchsafed to them by Heaven, they must feel that their deeds have been crowned by the blessing of God.

Such is the case in at least one notable example—that of Abbé La Pailleur, of Brittany, the founder of the wonderful Order, the Little Sisters of the Poor. This good Priest inaugurated this noble Order of Charity in 1840, commencing with young women of humble origin, but chosen children of Divine Providence. For two years these devoted Sisters passed their novitiate in a garret which Abbé La Pailleur rented for their use, both going out daily to beg not only what they used themselves, but also sufficient to keep a number of aged and infirm poor that they had undertaken to support.

One of these Sisters has gone to her reward, the other—Marie Augustine de la Compassion—still lives and is the Superior-General of the Order, which has spread so miraculously that in thirty-five years it has erected one hundred and forty-five houses in Europe and America. Two thousand four hundred Sisters and three hundred novices are employed in the great work of charity, and upwards of eighteen thousand aged poor, of both sexes, are at present enjoying the free hospitality of their happy institutions. Since the foundation of this Order it is proved from statistics that fully forty thousand aged and infirm have been succored by the Little Sisters. Of this number more than one-half died in their Institutions, and were afforded Christian burial at their hands.

"How wonderful are the works of God!" must be the most prominent thought in the mind of every Catholic who ponders on the vast amount of good accomplished by this great Order of Charity in the short space of thirty-five years. Yet this is only one of the numerous Orders of Charity which have their existence within the sanctuary of the Catholic Church.

The puny efforts of Protestantism pale into insignificance when compared with even this one Order of Charity, whose sole reliance for the support of their aged and infirm poor is implicit reliance on the mercy of God, one of the rules of the Order being that no funds must ever be permitted to accumulate, hence if much be given, it redounds to the benefit of the poor, and if their appeals for charity produce but scant results, the Little Sisters deny themselves the very necessities of life in order to feed, clothe, and nurse their patients, as their vows bind them to partake only of what is left from their patients' table as their own scanty subsistence.

Do we not visibly behold the Divine origin of Catholic faith in such self abnegation and such heavenly charity? No earthly consideration could so mould the human mind as to make it accept such a life of self-denial and sacrifice unless it was maintained by the invisible grace of God.—The 'Southern Cross.'



## THE STORY OF A STATUE.

THE private history of the fine statue of Henry Grattan, the Irish patriot, whose perseverance, courage, legality, and eloquence restored the legislative independence of Ireland in 1780, is remarkable enough to be told in a journal which has so many Irish readers as the 'Press.' Mr. A. M. Sullivan, now M.P. for the county Louth, one of the most eloquent men in the British Parliament, and one of the Home Rule leaders, in and out of that Assembly, has been editor of 'The Nation,' the well-known Dublin paper, for a long time. On one occasion he was charged under an act of Parliament ingeniously constructed for the express purpose of troubling Irish editors, with having published something obnoxious to the Government, and as the said government had the power, and exercised it, it was Mr. Sullivan's fate to be convicted and sent to prison. The article in question was not from his own pen, and he was offered a cessation of hostilities provided he would give up the name of the writer. He refused, and was consigned to durance vile. The case excited much interest and great indignation in Ireland, and to protect the imprisoned editor, whose newspaper was suffering considerably from his absence, a subscription was begun, and the sympathy of the Irish people was appealed to. After the list had been open for some time, Mr. Sullivan heard of it, and at once, in the most peremptory manner declined to accept any money thus raised. About two thousand dollars had been paid in, and remained in the hands of a treasurer. In due time the term of Mr. Sullivan's imprisonment expired, and he was liberated. A strong effort was made to obtain his acceptance of the money. Still he declined, but finally said: "In his own city of Dublin, Henry Grattan, who effected the independence of the Irish Parliament, has no memorial to perpetuate his name to all future time. Take that money which your kindness destined for me, and let it be the nucleus of a fund for erecting a statue of Grattan." The suggestion was accepted, acted upon, and on Thursday, January 6, 1876, such a statue, pedestalled on College Green, within view of what is the Bank of Ireland, and what was the Parliament House (the handsomest building in the island), was unveiled, by Lady Louisa Grattan, in the presence of thirty thousand spectators.—'Press.'

## A MEMORABLE SCENE.

(From a Study on Grattan by J. C. McCarthy, M.P.)

AFTER a day of feverish anxiety, as the chill wintry clouds closed in, and the members were assembling, College Green became covered with a sea of upturned faces, lit by the flicker of a thousand torches—by the flashing of a thousand emotions. Many were the comments, grave and gay, of praise and scorn:—"Come Mr. M—, you were paid this morning; give us a tenpenny bit to drink your health." "Success to you, my Lord E—." It was you made the good bargain, and it's a credit to us all, you did not sell your country too cheap." "Three cheers for Sir William, boys; he bargained to be a lord when there's to be no lords at all." "Here's Harry D— G—, boys. How much did they mark on your brief, Harry?" Castlereagh was almost shielded from popular scorn by the superb beauty of his wife: but when Lord Clare appeared, many a fist was clenched, and groans reverberated like muffled thunder. The groans were changed to cheers, wild, loud, and high as Plunkett reared his head, and glorious little Curran flashed his dark eyes, and Kendal, Bushe, and Saurin, and Gould, brought the greatest names at the Bar of Ireland. But there were sad gaps in the popular ranks. Lucas had long since passed away. Flood's tall form was mouldering in the grave. Chaumont's princely presence would never again meet mortal eye. And the greatest of them all—first in genius, first in the heart of Ireland—Henry Grattan, was not even entitled to enter the House of which he was the pride. He was believed to be lying on his death-bed, at Wicklow. Some wild rumor had, indeed, run, that he had been on that very day returned member for Wicklow, and that, before the debate was over, he would appear to save, if man could save, the liberties of his country. But this rumor was deemed too wild to be seriously believed.

Inside the House was tenfold excitement. The students of Trinity College held their accustomed places, serried rank on rank, in young enthusiasm. The galleries were thronged with the beauty and fashion of a capital where beauty and fashion were famous; and the ladies themselves showed by the colors they wore that they were not only spectators but partizans. Behind these rose many a row of eager faces, and many a form on which shone the stars of the Peerages of both Islands. The members thronged the House below in the splendid full dress of the time.

At first, the ministry did not show their hands. The Viceregal speech from the throne made no mention of the one subject which was on all lips. The mover and seconder of the address was equally reticent. But Sir Lawrence Parsons forced the ministerial hand. In a stirring speech he moved an amendment declaratory of the resolutions of Parliament to support the independence of the nation. Then came the debate. "Every man," says Barrington, "seemed on that night inspired by this subject." Gentle George Ponsonby astounded friends and foes by a display of intense power and passion. Even Castlereagh was eloquent. Bushe and Plunkett made speeches which became historical. The gray morning began to dawn, and the debate to languish, when a great sound of popular tumult was heard from outside: the debate stopped: cheer rung above cheer, until all Dublin seemed to be cheering. George Ponsonby and Arthur Moore (afterward judge) glided out. They soon reappeared, supporting a man in the uniform of the Volunteers, but wasted by illness, pale, and suffering, white as a ghost. It was HENRY GRATTAN.—It was indeed he. Government had kept back the writ for Wicklow until the very day on which Parliament had met. But that very day it had been sped by willing

hands to Wicklow; the voters were ready; the return was made after midnight; Grattan sprang from his bed; his wife parted from him, believing they would never meet again; fleet horses bore his carriage fast, and he was there; there to fight his last battle for the land he loved. As he entered, the whole House rose and uncovered. As he tottered to the table and took the oaths, Lord Castlereagh and all the ministers bowed low and remained standing. For a while no sound broke the silence, except the sounds of convulsive sobs from the galleries. But as the grand old tribune rose to address the House, there burst forth a long, wild cheer that answered well the cheer without, and was well re-answered back again. Scarcely, however, had he risen when he fell back again into his seat exhausted. Then he asked leave to address the House without rising. "And then," says Mr. Lecky, "was witnessed the spectacle, among the grandest in the whole range of the mental phenomena, of mind asserting its supremacy over matter, of the power of enthusiasm, and the power of genius nerving a feeble and emaciated frame. As the fire of oratory kindled, as the angel of enthusiasm touched those palid lips with the living coal, as the old scenes crowded on the speaker's mind, and the old plaudits broke on his ear, it seemed as though the force of disease was neutralized and the buoyancy of youth restored. His voice gained a deeper power, his action a more commanding energy, his eloquence an ever increasing brilliancy. For more than two hours he poured forth a stream of epigram, of argument, and of appeal. He traversed almost the whole of that complex question; he grappled with the various arms of expediency the ministers had urged; but he placed the issue on the highest grounds: 'the thing (he said) the ministry proposes to buy is what cannot be sold—LIBERTY.' When he at last concluded, it must have been felt, that if the Irish Parliament could have been saved by eloquence, it would have been saved by HENRY GRATTAN." But it could not be saved, and the vote was adverse.

## JOSEPH VON GOERRES, THE GERMAN O'CONNELL.

ON Tuesday, January 25th, the historic city of Coblenz on the Rhine, will witness a demonstration similar in many respects to that seen in Dublin on the 5th of last August. The occasion will be the celebrat'ion of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Joseph Von Goerres, a man no less devoted to the cause of religion and of the people, than for the indomitable courage and masterly ability with which he defended their interests for over half a century.

Joseph Von Goerres was born in Coblenz on the 25th of January, 1776. At the early age of eighteen he established a newspaper in his native city, called the 'Rhinish Mercury.' Fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the people against the oppressions of the king and nobility, the 'Mercury' soon attained a circulation and an influence that made it the greatest political power in the land. Napoleon the Great himself termed it the fifth great European power, he himself being the first, Russia, England and Austria being second, third and fourth in the order named. To Von Goerres belongs the honor of having raised the German press from the position of abasement to class interests, in which it had till then existed, to that of independence, which it enjoyed till the advent of the man of "Blood and Iron" to power.

Afraid of no threat, wielding a power that dwarfed all political positions, however high, into insignificance, and possessed of a supreme contempt for wealth, or the honors at the disposal of government, Von Goerres was looked upon with intense fear and hatred by the kings and nobles. At last, in violation of all law and justice, his paper was suppressed in 1816, and he, driven into exile, settled at Strasbourg, Alsace, where, in connection with Bishop Roess, the present venerable Bishop of that See, and Vicar-General Liebermann, he established a paper devoted principally to the propagation of religious truth and the defence of the Church. In 1829 he was called by King Louis I. of Bavaria, to the chair of Philosophy and History in the celebrated University of Munich, which position he filled to the time of his death. It was here that the most important work of his life was done. So great was his fame as a lecturer, that no hall was large enough to hold the crowds that assembled from all parts of the country to hear him. Here he gathered around him that gallant little band of Catholics, Moeller, Hanneburg, Lassaulx, Sepp, and even Doellinger, who, by their learning, their courage and their indomitable perseverance, signally defeated the disciples of Voltaire at every point, and infused new life and courage into the Catholics of Germany.

Assisted by his son Guido, Von Goerres at this time commenced the publication of the Historic Political Pamphlet, which appeared monthly, and which at once took its place as one of the standard works of the German language.

To Von Goerres also is due the honor of being the first to advise the completion of the Cologne Cathedral as a national monument, and of having assisted materially to that end. The Cathedral was commenced in 1248, the work continuing three hundred years, when it was abandoned at the time of the Reformation. Through Von Goerres' influence, work was recommenced in 1840 and continued uninterruptedly till the whole structure, the grandest specimen of Gothic architecture in the world, was completed.

On the 28th of January, 1848, Von Goerres breathed his last in his native city of Coblenz, whither he had gone when he felt his end approaching.

We regret that at present we can give no more extended notice of the life and character of this illustrious Catholic and patriot. No more profitable or interesting reading matter could be placed in the hands of our youth than the life of such a man, which teaches them what they must do, what they must expect to sacrifice and to suffer, if they would benefit their fellow men.—'New Orleans Morning Star.'



## THE LETTERS OF THE EARLY JESUIT MISSIONARIES.

THE 'Southern Churchman' (low church Episcopalian) of the 10th January, contains an interesting notice of a new work entitled "Historical Scenes from the Old Jesuit Missions," by Bishop Kip, of the Episcopal Church in California. It is, in a great degree, highly laudatory of the apostolic labor of the early Jesuit Missionaries in the preaching of the Gospel of Christ in all parts of the globe; and it is singular that an Episcopal dignity should take such an interest in vindicating the memories of literally, noble missionaries of the Cross. The 'Southern Churchman,' in its notices of the historical work, says:

"In his brief preface to this singular and interesting volume, Dr. Kip says that he purchased some time ago, when in England, at the sale of the library of the Bishop of Durham, a French work in seventy-four volumes, containing the letters of Jesuit missionaries from 1650 to 1750. The present book is made up of translations from this vast repository of the accounts of the early labors of these enthusiastic men, as given in their letters to friends and to the head of the Order at Rome. They are taken from opposite sides of the world, 'giving the contrast of the worn-out civilization of the Eastern empires, and the savage life of the wilderness. They are not, if we except those on the mission in Paraguay, and in Lower California, narratives which relate so much to the direct labors of the Jesuits, or illustrate their heroic self-denial, as those which furnish scenes with which the Fathers were brought into contact.'

"The first chapter gives an account of the 'The Synagogue in China,' as it was discovered in the interior by the Jesuit missionaries in 1613. This discovery excited much interest at first, in Europe, as these Jews claimed to have a copy of the Pentateuch, three thousand years old. It was after many fruitless endeavors that the learned Fathers at length obtained a sight of the Holy Books. There was no appearance of the antiquity they claimed, and they were somewhat mutilated; but, in comparison with the Hebrew Scriptures, there was found to be no material variation. The account given of these Jews is very interesting. Their chronology agreed exactly with that of European Jews; and, according to it, their ancestors came into China in the reign of a certain Emperor who occupied the throne about A.D., 70, making the period of their settlement correspond with the dispersion of their nation after the destruction of Jerusalem.

"To Americans, the narrative of the early missions on the Pacific Coast has much that is entertaining. The adventures of some of the Fathers in the Lebanon district, the efforts at settlement in Peking, and the journeys among the Coptic monasteries in search of old manuscripts for the Vatican library, are the best portions of the book. It is very curious to be told by these missionaries, that in Peking, almost two hundred years ago, the Emperor of China had his winter-palace heated with a hot air furnace—something we are disposed to consider very modern—and to find him using the very kind of chafing dishes which we are accustomed to consider modern luxuries. In their travels among the Copts, the missionaries were quite scandalized to find so much superstition prevailing among the 'schismatics,' as they called them, and expressed their astonishment that they gave heed to belief in trivial miracles wrought by some of the relics of saints; and yet they seem to quote approvingly the legend of the tigers digging the grave of St. Paul, the ancient Hermit of the Desert. The book has quite a peculiar interest, especially on historic grounds."

## A PRE-HISTORIC BURYING GROUND.

THE 'Louisville Courier-Journal' says:—Recently while a member of the Anthropological and Archaeological Institute of Maysville was taking a tramp, in Nicholas County, in company with Mr. William Davidson, the manager of the Upper Blue Lick Springs, he was fortunate enough to make a discovery certainly of sufficient importance to justify a thorough examination by the scientists of the country. In the neighborhood of the springs, about two miles and a half to the southeast, on an elevation several feet above the bed of the Licking River he found an aboriginal burial ground, or a spot where perhaps a nation had been massacred, or destroyed by some dispensation of Divine Providence. The graveyard covered an area of ten or more acres, every foot of which bore evidence to the ghastly fact of the extermination of a race by war or pestilence. In the centre of the field was a low mound, eight or ten feet in height, and in its composition dissimilar to those found in other neighborhoods, being made up principally of fragments of shell not unlike the common fresh water mussel.

The field was originally covered by a stratum of rich, dark surface soil; but, under the influence of the rains, it has become bare in places, exposing a tough, yellow clay, intermixed with gravel, such as one would expect to find along the shores of the rivers. To the depth of ten or twelve inches over the field, the black soil, clay, and gravel is one mass of human and animal bones, broken pottery, flints, and stone implements, and other articles of domestic and offensive or defensive utility. The relics are certainly very abundant, and may be had for the mere picking up. In the course of an hour, on a spot but thirty feet square, two hundred and seventy-two pieces, were obtained, among which were fleshing implements, discoidal stones, hammers, choppers, pointed maces, wood scrapers, needles, reamers, chisels, spear points, arrow heads, and other articles, of art or custom, the use of which is unknown. In the stone implements a noticeable fact is the absence of the diorite or greenstone, which seems to have been a favorite material for weapons with the mound-building races of other parts of the country. The lighter ones seem to have been fashioned from a soft freestone, evidently obtained near at hand, and the heavier ones from common limestone of the Licking Hills. This field appears to be an inviting one to archaeologists and to scientists generally, by reason of the great variety of implements, the facilities for examining the human bones under every possible condition, and the probability that the animal remains will determine to some extent the food by which the mound-builders sustained life.

## ORIGIN OF COLD WAVES OF AIR.

DR. KLEIN, in reference to the use of daily weather reports, states that in Europe as in America, in all cases, the reports of the weather westward of a given station are of the greatest importance, while the reports from stations to the east are, on the average, of minor importance in making weather predictions. A southerly wind in the region of Iceland, Scotland, or Norway indicates the approaching side of an area of low barometer. It is therefore a sign of a coming change in the weather. A northerly wind in those regions indicates, for Germany, that the pressure of the air from the ocean is high, and can be considered as a sign of steady, pleasant weather. Irregular changes of atmospheric pressure and of the winds are extremely slight in Eastern Asia, and the cold of winter, when once commenced, continues uninterruptedly in Eastern Siberia with a permanent high barometer. The reason of this is found in the existence of the great mountain chains of Asia. The region of high barometer is generally separated from oceans and from equatorial regions by these lofty chains of mountains. The coldest and densest stratum of air can, therefore, not flow away towards the sea. Its only escape is found at points like Jakutsk, where it passes over land 3,000 feet above the ocean. Thus, throughout the whole interior of Asia, the lower stratum of air remains quite cold and heavy, until the summer sun, heating the surface of the earth, stirs up the atmosphere, very much as water boils in a vessel over the fire. That which takes place in Asia is repeated in a much less intense degree in America. The area of greatest cold on this continent is not prevented by any range of mountains from extending southward and eastward, but is only hemmed in on the west by the Rocky Mountains. Thus, while the Pacific coast is protected from an overflow of very cold air, the whole eastern portion of America becomes peculiarly subject to it.

## SUCCESS.

THE most important element of success is economy—economy of money and economy of time. By economy we do not mean penuriousness, but merely such wholesome thrift as will disincline us to spend our time or money without an adequate return, either in gain or enjoyment. An economical application of time brings leisure and method, and enables us to drive our business, instead of our business driving us. There is nothing attended with results so disastrous as such a miscalculation of our time and means as will involve us in perpetual hurry and difficulty. The brightest talents must be ineffective under such a pressure, and a life of expedients has no end but penury. Worldly success, however, though universally coveted, can be only desirable in so far as it contributes to happiness; and it will contribute to happiness very little unless there be cultivated a lively benevolence to every animated being. "Happiness," it has been finely observed, "is in the proportion of the number of things we love, and the number of things that love us." To this sentiment we most cordially subscribe, and we should wish to see it written on the tablet of every heart, and producing its fruits of charity. The man, whatever be his fame, or fortune, or intelligence, who can treat lightly another's woe, who is not bound to his fellow-men by the magic tie of sympathy, deserves and will certainly obtain, the contempt of mankind. Upon him all the gifts of fortune are thrown away; happiness he has none; his life is a dream, a mere lethargy; without a throbbing of human emotion; and he will descend to the grave

"Unwept, unburied, and unsung."

Such a fate is not to be envied; and let those who are intent upon success remember that success is nothing without happiness.—'Young Crusader.'

## MEXICO AT THE CENTENNIAL.

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the most interesting, novel and unique works of art exhibited at the American Centennial will be an architectural plan of the City of Mexico. The dimensions are 330 feet from north to south, and 231 feet from east to west. All the characteristics of the capital will be portrayed with the greatest fidelity, as for instance, the irregularity of the heights of buildings, the color of the frontings, the signs of the business houses, the number of doors, windows, and balconies in each street, the pavements and sidewalks. The model city will be peopled by 60,000 human figures, of good size, made of lead, and adorned exquisitely, representing men in various fashionable national costumes and otherwise, ladies elegantly dressed for the opera, ball, and social party, besides types from the common people. Fruit vendors, ice-cream vendors, water carriers, &c., with their fantastic outfits, will be given to life. There will be no less than 1900 coaches, and an equal number of other vehicles, besides artillery pieces mounted on carts. Nearly all the noticeable buildings will be visible—the grand cathedral, the principal Catholic churches, the mint, offices of the railroads, the national library, the School of Fine Arts, the Hotel Iturbio, and others. The national palace, and other notable buildings are not constructed in the plan, but proper steps have been taken to get permission to do so. When included, the work will be complete. When the project was at first broached, nearly two years ago, it was thought that so daring a piece of enterprise could not be completed in time, but the gentleman having it in hand went to work energetically, and will have it ready at the proper date for shipment to Philadelphia. A Mexican writer, speaking of the work, says, satirically, that the distinguished foreigners who believe that the Mexicans still dress in feathers, and shoot with arrows, will be astonished to gaze upon the magnificent toilettes of the ladies, the walking canes of the fashionables, and the love of handsome, picturesque costumes which characterise the descendants of the Aztecs and the Spaniards.—'San Francisco Chronicle.'

## AN ENGLISH VIEW OF GERMANY IN 1875.

We abridge the following article from the Berlin correspondent of the 'London Daily Telegraph':—

## A PROTESTANT VIEW OF THE CHURCH CONFLICT.

Looking back dispassionately upon the past year, one cannot but feel that it brought little good to Germany. It was in the main an uneventful year for the Fatherland; with the exception of the warlike outburst of temper that disturbed public equanimity in April last, no political breeze of any alarming violence ruffled the tranquil surface of German affairs during the twelve months that expired last Friday night. The great home questions, with the discussion and manipulation of which 1875 opened, are pretty much where they were a year ago. In the transcendently important struggle between Church and State, the latter, being possessed of unlimited physical powers, has carried out with the utmost sternness the repressive and aggressive enactments with which an obedient Parliament had armed its iron hand; but all its efforts to mould the Roman Church to a Prussian Government pattern have failed to overcome the stubborn, passive, patient resistance offered by the Catholic hierarchy and priesthood to the "arm of the flesh." Archbishops and Bishops have been imprisoned; Archbishops and Bishops have gone into voluntary exile; but no submission worth speaking of has been made by any Roman clergyman of German nationality to the hostility of that formidable impersonality, "the State," which has, in the most highly and generally educated country of the Continent, been permitted to arrogate to itself the absolute disposition not only of men's bodies, but of their consciences. It is in dealing with the immaterial part of humanity, which no prison can confine, and no penalties touch, that the most intelligent despotism of modern times has practically broken down. The inspired organs of the "State" are at great pains, in their editorial comments upon last year's achievements, to congratulate Germany upon the "sensible progress" made in coercing the Roman Church to compliance with the restrictions imposed upon it by a parliamentary majority of Lutheran laymen, and upon the "evident disposition of the subordinate Roman clergy to welcome the new State laws, as emancipating them from an insufferable hierarchical tyranny." Were these semi-official felicitations founded on an appreciable array of good solid facts, it might, perhaps, be well for the domestic peace of Germany; but the foreign resident here, however carefully he watch the course of contemporary events and examine the evidence brought forward by the acolytes of the "State" *cultus* in favor of their assertions, cannot honestly come to the conclusion that any disposition to espouse the State view in matters ecclesiastical has been as yet evinced by the Roman Catholic working priesthood. It may be that the official writers are in possession of information justifying their asseverations. Nothing is more difficult, in this country, than to get at facts respecting the real effect produced by the application of laws passed at the instance of the Government—that is, if the person desiring to obtain such information happen to be free from any sort of connection with the Press-Bureau, and to keep aloof from the influences so intelligently exercised upon journalists of all varieties, home and foreign, in Prussia. The newspaper chroniclers are often careless—almost incredibly so—and still more frequently so strongly impregnated with partisanship as to be manifestly untrustworthy.

## A STRANGE AFFAIR.

THE 'New York Freeman's Journal' says: When the steamer Adriatic, of the White Star line, reached port on Sunday last it was noticed that her bulwarks and bow railing were stove in, and the attention of loungers about the piers was drawn to the rapidity with which repairs were being made. The Captain made the usual report, exhibited a log bearing upon it only records of fair weather and plain sailing, and no inkling was given of a sea tragedy. There are some, too, of opinion that this marine disaster, which so much care has been taken to cloak over, throws considerable light upon the fate of the missing 'Harvest Queen.' Yesterday information was received at the 'Herald' office from authentic sources that on the first day of her last voyage across the Atlantic the Adriatic ran into and sunk a vessel in the Irish channel, the entire crew of which perished. It was also suggested that the collision was rather from carelessness than from accident, and that the officers of the steamer were responsible for it.

Last night a 'Herald' man passed along the White Star line pier, at the foot of West Tenth-street, and, failing to find any of the regular seafaring hands in the company's employ in the neighborhood, he went on board. At the head of the gangplank he was accosted by a man in charge.

"Is the Captain on board?" asked the reporter.

"No, he has just gone ashore," was the reply. Then, after scrutinizing his interrogator, the man said, "Oh, you were across with us weren't you?"

"Certainly. Don't you remember I was speaking to you the night of the collision. A big smash-up, wasn't it?"

"You may well say so," and the seaman gave a very eloquent shake of the head that seemed to speak volumes.

Just then an officer came along, and the reporter, saluting him, said, "As the Captain is away perhaps would favor me with an account of the collision you had on the way over?"

The officer hesitated a moment and then said in a careless way:

"Oh, that did not amount to anything; only a slight affair, depend upon it. I was in my bunk at the time and was not awakened by the shock, so you may be sure it was of little consequence."

"What became of the vessel?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, she sailed away, I suppose. We lowered the boats when we struck her, but she wasn't in sight; and, by the by, I saw that a vessel reached Liverpool a few days ago somewhat damaged.

Perhaps that was the craft we came across. I know nothing about the affair anyway. And he took his leave.

The reporter then hunted up some of the crew of the Adriatic on shore, who were not so uncommunicative as their superiors, and from them he elicited the following interesting facts:—

On Thursday, December 30, the Adriatic left port, and was steaming down the Irish Channel before a stiff breeze. About half-past two on Friday morning, when she was off Moyné Head the man on the look-out, one Phil Hamilton by name, sighted a vessel on the starboard tack, and just in the path of the Adriatic, which was tacking to port. He at once gave the alarm, the man at the wheel put the helm hard a port, and the steamer changed her course. About ten minutes passed, and then Hamilton gave the alarm again, for the helm had been reversed, and the two vessels were closing fast upon each other. It was a starry night, and against the sky the look-out man could easily trace the outlines of a large ship or barque. A moment passed, and then, with a crash, the Adriatic dashed into the bow of the stranger. The engine was at once reversed and the steamer backed a mile or two. "Lower the boats," rang from the quarter-deck, but hardly had the men reached them when a counter-order was given. They were finally loosed from the davits and manned, but as they were rowed away the lights of the strange vessel sank lower and lower till they reached the water's edge, and then, hull, masts, and all sank out of sight. The sailors say that the cries of the drowning men could be distinctly heard, and that they gave the directions, as they floated for a moment, as to the course to take to find them. The whole affair, these rough seafaring people think, forms one of the most disgraceful sea tragedies of which there is any record.

## SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

The Harvest Queen went from San Francisco to Queenstown, where she arrived on December 20. She was immediately ordered to proceed to Liverpool, and her course there lay in the track of the Adriatic. The jib-sheets, pennants, and blocks, and part of the outer jibs of the ship which was sunk are now—according to the sailors' stories—on board the Adriatic. The blocks from their peculiar construction seem to be of American make.

## POPE GREGORY X.

JANUARY 10th was the sixth centenary of the death of the Blessed Gregory X., and it was celebrated with becoming honor at Arezzo, a city of Tuscany, where he died. Piacenza also solemnized the day with much magnificence, for it was there that Pope Gregory X. first saw light. Tedaldo Visconti, for so was the Pontiff called before he ascended the chair of Peter, was born at Piacenza of a very noble family, in 1210. He entered Holy Orders at a very early age, and before he was thirty became a Canon of the Basilica of St. Antonine. For many years he was so great an invalid that he was unable to assume the rank of Cardinal, which was frequently offered to him. His health, later in life, materially improved, and he was sent as Secretary to Cardinal Ottobone Fieschi to England, in 1265. Thence he went to the Crusades. In 1271 he was elected Pope at the instance of St. Bonaventure, and assumed the name of Gregory X. He was crowned at Viterbo. He now became a most zealous advocate of the Crusade, and did all he could to assist the gallant soldiers of the Cross. He called a great Council at Lyons, in order to permit, if possible, a reunion of the Eastern and Western Churches and a reform of ecclesiastical discipline to which he invited St. Thomas of Aquina. That Saint, however, expired on his way to Lyons at Fossanuova. On the Pope's return from Lyons he was taken ill at Crezz, and died in that city on January 10th, 1276. The innumerable miracles performed at his shrine after his death, and his great fame for holiness of life led to his beatification, which took place under the reign of Innocent V.—'Catholic Review.'

## HANDEL'S INSTRUMENT.

A DESCRIPTION of the instrument bequeathed by Handel to his secretary, Mr. Smith, who wrote the music Handel composed and dictated, will explain many of the improvements introduced in the harpsichords. This instrument which was manufactured by the celebrated Hant Ruckess, of Antwerp, is six feet eight inches in height, and three feet, in width. The case is the same shape as that of modern grand pianos, and is made of black Japanned deal, with painted ornaments inside the top and upon the sounding-board. Handel's performance upon this instrument must have been very fine, for even when his loss of sight compelled him to trust to his inventive powers in playing, his embellishments of the vocal and orchestral score at the Opera House, London, were so admirable that the attention of the audience were frequently diverted from the singing to the accompaniment. This marked preference often greatly mortified the singers, one of whom threatened Handel if he ever played him such a trick again, he would jump down upon his instrument and put an end to the interruption, Handel was excessively amused at this.

"You will jump, will you?" he said; "very well, sare; be so kind and tell me ven you will jump and I will advertische it in the bills."

The meditated interruption, however, was not attempted. The effect of Handel's performance upon the harpsichord was not, however, due to the instrument; for such a composer and player would have made any instrument attractive. At a country church, Handel played so splendidly upon a very ordinary organ, that the congregation, instead of being "played out," remained fixed in admiration, quite calling for the organist's impatient remark: "You can't play them out." He then showed Handel the way, by playing a few chords in the ordinary manner, which speedily operated upon the people, the church being rapidly cleared.

## THE REFORMS FOR TURKEY.

THE communication to the Porte of the scheme of reforms drawn up by Count Andrassy has been hanging fire, and we fear that England is not altogether blameless in the matter. France and Italy have given in their assent to the Note, but when this document reached the Foreign Office, Lord Derby was out of town, and had an engagement to distribute prizes to the Lancashire Volunteers, whose honorary colonel he is—a *contretemps* which has, we believe, excited some discontent in diplomatic circles. The Note itself has, no doubt, been prepared under conditions of great difficulty. As to the reforms which it proposes, there is not much difficulty about them. Theoretical equality between Christians and Muslims; a righteous administration of justice; a more equitable plan of taxation; and a share for the Christians in the practical working of the new system are all improvements which are proposed by the Porte itself. The great question was about the guarantees that these reforms should be sincerely and effectually carried out. It was expected that the Northern Powers would have insisted—and we believe that they at first intended to insist—on a kind of permanent control over the execution of the scheme, but the Sultan seems to have put his foot down, and to have given it to be understood that he would not listen to any proposal which might derogate from his sovereignty or affect the integrity of the Empire. A verbal declaration to this effect has been made by the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, and it has been seriously apprehended that the Porte might refuse altogether to accept the scheme presented by the Powers on the ground that it had itself already promulgated similar reforms and provided for the due execution of them. It is even telegraphed from Constantinople that when Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, communicated, in an informal manner, the nature of Count Andrassy's proposals to the Grand Vizier, that great official rejected any idea of foreign intervention, and said that the Porte would itself give the populations the necessary guarantees. The fact of these communications having taken place has since been denied. Reforms are in fact already on paper in the shape of the Imperial Trade recently issued, and an executive council, to which is confided the execution of them, has just been appointed, and a copy of the instructions under which it is to act sent to the Turkish Embassies for communication to the Powers. This Council is to be presided over by the Grand Visier, and it is to be composed of "high dignitaries and other functionaries of the State," the Ministers being always *ex officio* members of it. It is to assemble every day, and attached to it there is to be a committee of control to secure the more effectual carrying out of the reforms, while the delegates to be nominated by the people are to have the right of bringing to the knowledge of the Government all "legitimate complaints, as well as acts which are committed contrary to justice and to the orders of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan;" and an official named Constant, or Constantius, Effendi, is to be sent to the Herzegovina to make conciliatory overtures, with the view of getting the insurgents to lay down their arms. All this sounds well, but the Powers have learnt by experience that Turks cannot be depended upon to work such changes, and there is a strong old-Muslim party at Constantinople which is already furious at the very idea of them. This, while it puts a difficulty in the way of the Porte's accepting anything like control or dictation, renders that control all the more necessary if the reforms are to be genuine, and some middle term had to be devised unless the negotiations were to be broken off and the provinces occupied. Count Andrassy's plan, therefore, confines itself by way of guarantees to proposing that the Consuls shall watch the execution of the reforms, and that the Ambassadors shall report on them to their respective Governments. It is hoped that the Porte may be got to consent to this, but it is by no means certain that, without constraint, it will.—'Tablet.'

## EVERLASTING FIRE.

In the neighborhood of Baku, on the Caspian Sea, there is a phenomenon of a very extraordinary nature, called the everlasting fire, to which a sect of Indians and Persians, called Gauris, pay religious worship. It is situated about ten miles from the city of Baku, in the province of Shirvan, on a dry, rocky piece of ground. On it there are several ancient temples, built of stone, and supposed to have been all dedicated to fire, there being one amongst them in which fire-worship is now carried on. Near the altar there is a large, hollow cane, from the end of which issues a blue flame. The worshippers affirm that this flame has continued ever since the Deluge, and they believe if it were suppressed in that place it would break out in another. At a short distance from this temple there is a low cliff, in which there is a horizontal gap, two feet from the ground, about six feet long and three broad, out of which comes a constant flame of the color of that in the temple. When there is a strong wind it rises to the height of eight feet, but is much lower in calmer weather. The earth around, for more than two miles has this extraordinary property, that by taking up two or three inches of the surface and applying a lighted lamp, the part uncovered immediately takes fire, even before the flame touches it. The flames make the soil hot, but do not consume it nor affect what is near with any degree of heat. It is said that eight horses were once consumed by this fire, under a roof where the surface of the ground had been turned up, and by some accident had ignited. If a cane or tube of paper be set about two inches into the ground, closed with earth below, and the top of it touched with a live coal, a flame will immediately issue forth without consuming the tube, provided the edges be covered with clay. Three or four of these lighted canes will boil water in a pot, and are sometimes used to cook victuals. The flames have a sulphurous smell, but it is not offensive,

**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.

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

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

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

## DUNEDIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

**PRINCIPAL: MR. A. BARRETT,**  
VIEW TERRACE, DOWLING STREET,  
Assisted by an efficient Staff of Teachers.  
The School has been established two years, and numbers 80 pupils, including 21 Boarders of ages from 8 to 17 years.

## JOHN TERTIUS KEMPSON

**PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,**  
Corner of York Place and Rattray-street.  
N.B.—Nearest Chemist to Russell-street and neighborhood.

## NORTH-EAST VALLEY GROCERY AND CROCKERY WAREHOUSE.

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

[A CARD.]

## M. R. W. J. MOREISH,

**MUSIC TEACHER,**  
FRIENDLY SOCIETY'S HALL,  
DUNEDIN.

## HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

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

CLEARANCES ARE GRANTED AT NO EXTRA CHARGES TO MEMBERS

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

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

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

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

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

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, Brilliances, and Piques  
New Muslins, Laces, and Frillings

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

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 ALARM-

ING SACRIFICE FOR CASH!

(Their Motto being small Profits and quick Returns)

They are induced to call the attention of their friends and the public to the large and elegant display of Drapery, Hosiery,

Dress Materials, Millinery, House

Furnishings, Baby Linen,

Ladies' Under-clothing, Men's

and Youths' Clothing of every

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

now submitted for sale by them, and which must

POSITIVELY BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT DELAY

In consequence of their intended removal to new and extensive premises,

shortly to be erected for them.

Every article is of the best

and newest design, and

will be sold at the

LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICE.

**O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

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

W. H. MCKEAY,  
Solicitor, Princes street, Dunedin.

**F. T. VANHEMERT**  
M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.,

CONSULTING SURGEON, ACCOUCHER, &C.  
DUNEDIN.

**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.

**DAVID SCOTT & CO.,**  
(Late of Scott and Smith),  
PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,  
GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS.

Importers of Leads, Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Window Glass, Gilt Mouldings, Picture Frames, Painters' Brushware, &c. A choice selection of paperhangings on hand at greatly reduced prices. ADDRESS—  
THE OCTAGON  
(Next Law, Somner and Co.'s).

**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.

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
WALKER STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

Travellers from the country will find the Hotel replete with every convenience. Excellent accommodation. All drinks kept are of the very best description.

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

**WHITE'S** well-known Salt-glazed Stove Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Chimney Pots can be had in any quantity at his Kensington new Steam-pipe Factory, near Railway Station.

W. M. WHITE.

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

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

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

DANIEL BLACK, PROPRIETOR.

**BRENNAN & NEILSON,**  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

(Opposite A. and T. Inglis's)

GEORGE STREET DUNEDIN.

Building in all its branches carefully executed  
Charges strictly moderate.

NOTICE.

**M'ARTHUR AND GREIG,**  
Carpenters and Joiners,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

**MR JOHN MOUAT**  
SOLICITOR,  
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,  
DUNEDIN.

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

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

**MASSEY AND GALLAGHER,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

**TOKOMAIRIRO FELLMONGERY,**

JAMES B. SCANLAN, Proprietor,

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

JAMES B. SCANLAN.

**BRIDGE HOTEL, KAITANGATA.**

JOSEPH MURPHY, Proprietor.

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

Good Stabling and commodious Sale-yards.

NOTICE.

**KAITANGATA FELLMONGERY:**

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

JOHN TOBIN, Proprietor.

**MILLS, DICK, AND CO.**

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,  
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC  
COMMERCIAL

AND  
GENERAL PRINTERS,  
IMPORTERS OF  
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION,  
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

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

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

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

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

**M. MARSHALL**  
Importer of—  
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, and Sundries. Family and Dispensing Chemist,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Country Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

**OCTAGON PIE-HOUSE AND RESTAURANT.**

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

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

**MATTHEW HAY,**  
AUCTIONEER,

ROSS PLACE, LAWRENCE.

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

**NO NAME  
TOBACCO SHOP,**  
(Next British Hotel),  
George-street,  
DUNEDIN.

A LARGE assortment of Fancy Tobaccos, Cigars, Pipes, both meerschmum and briar-roots, always on hand, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

**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.

**BASKETS! BASKETS!**

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

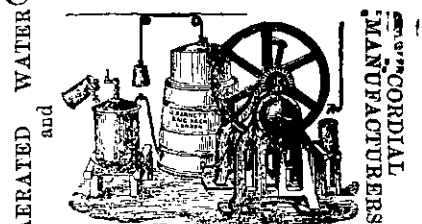
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

**M. SULLIVAN**  
Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite  
Guthrie and Asher's.)

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

**CAREW AND COMPANY,**



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

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

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

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



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

Observe the Address:—

GREAT KING STREET,  
Opposite Knox Church,  
DUNEDIN.

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

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



**S T. KILDA HOTEL,**

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.

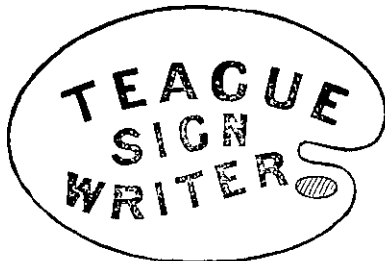
All drinks kept are pure and unadulterated. Good stabling, with loose boxes and paddock accommodation.

N.B. - A pleasure garden is attached

**N ICHOLSON'S HOTEL,**  
 ETRICK, BRIDGE BURN.

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

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.



**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, Wheat 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.

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

BURT and MURDOCH.

**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.

**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."

**C O N V E N T O F T H E S A C R E D H E A R T A H A U R A, G R E Y M O U T H.**

**S T. 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.

**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.

**NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.**

(Next Ocean View Hotel),  
 FORBURY.

**T H O M A S E N N I S** wishes most respectfully to intimate to his friends and the residents of the Forbury, St. Kilda, South Dunedin, Kensington, 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—

T H O M A S E N N I S

(Next Ocean View Hotel),  
 FORBURY.

**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

Is 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. Roskrug
Otepopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,  
 Agent for Otago.

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

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,  
 (One minute walk from the Wharf.)

THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.

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

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

**B R I T A N N I A I R O N W O R K S, C R A W F O R D S T R E E T.**

**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.

**EUROPEAN HOTEL**  
GEORGE-STREET.

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

Superior accommodation for visitors from other Provinces and the country.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

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

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

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

**JETTY HOTEL, KAITANGATA.**

DAVID SULLIVAN Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

**JOSEPH REA NY,****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 description.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

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

**OCEAN VIEW HOTEL**  
FORBURY.

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

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

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

**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 Duuedin and Country that the above hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now fitted up in the most comfortable manner, no reasonable expense having been spared to make it one of the best family Hotels in the city. The bedrooms are lofty, and have good ventilation. Private sitting and sleeping apartments for families.

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

Stabling attached.

**B. BAGLEY AND SON,**

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

Are constantly in receipt of shipments from the

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

ESTABLISHED 1862.

**ALLIANCE HOTEL**

Thames street, Oamaru,  
Mrs. HANNING, Proprietress.

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

**UNIVERSAL HOTEL**

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

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

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

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

**WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,**

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

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

**FRANCIS MEENAN**

Wholesale and Retail  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.



**FUNERAL REFORM.**  
ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,  
COMBINED with the strictest decorum  
the performance of its duties.

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

WALTER G. GEDDES,  
Undertaker, Octagon,  
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MILLS, DICK & Co., Stafford street, Dunedin; and published by the said Company this 7th day of April 1876.