

New Zealand Tabbet

VOL. IV.—No. 177.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 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.

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

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING FORKS.

Manilla and Flax Rope, Seaming Twine, Scales and Weighing Machines, Plough and Cart Traces, Backbands, Lancashire and Scotch Tames, 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, Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Sporting Ammunition, Cartridges, &c.

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 Galvanized 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.

SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE
PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN
OTAGO. N.Z.



SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

CITY BREWERY,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSEERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

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.

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.

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.

£20 OFF PIANOFORTES.

£15 OFF PIANOFORTES.

THIS immense Reduction will be made in consequence of LEWIS SOLOMON, George-street, being about to RETIRE from the Retail business.

50, 60, and 75 per cent. off Music
20, 25, and 30 per cent. off Band Instruments
30, 40, and 50 per cent. off Hemy's and Czerny's
25 and 30 per cent. off Violins, Concertinas and Accordions
30 per cent. off Musical Boxes and Music stools
40 per cent. off Canterbury's and Whatnots
Violin Strings and Fittings at less than half-price

This sweeping reduction is made to effect a speedy clearance. There are 60 of Erard's, Brinsmead's, and Kirkman's Pianos to select from at a reduction of £20 and £15 each.—To arrive by next vessel from London—

15 BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS at £35
20 BORD'S FRENCH PIANOS from 33 Guineas each. 45,000 Pieces Music and Songs to select from—The stock of Pianofortes now on hand is well-known to be the best in the Colony, and will be cleared off at less prices than charged for inferior trash. Music at ½, ⅓, and ¼ London price. £20 and £15 OFF PIANOS.

LEWIS SOLOMON,

George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

WANTED KNOWN:

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

GENUINE WINTER BARGAINS.

Superfine Black Sacs	...	15s	worth 30s
" " Double-breasted Jackets...	...	22s 6d	" 35s
" " Pagets	...	27s 6d	" 45s
Bliss Tweed Suits	...	50s	" 70s
Superfine Doe Trousers	...	20s	" 27s 6d
200 pair Gents' Gold Cape Gloves, lined	...	2s 6d	" 5s
350 " " " "	...	3s 6d	" 6s 6d
150 Black Waterproof Coats	...	17s 6d	" 25s
100 Drab " " "	...	12s 6d	" 17s 6d
50 Melton and Witney Overcoats	...	27s 6d	" 50s
20 Stable Vest, with sleeves	...	15s	" 25s
750 French Peak Caps	...	1s 6d	" 3s 6d
220 Black Alpine Hats	...	3s 6d	" 5s 6d
330 Shepherd Check Shirts	...	5s	" 7s 6d
120 Under Flannels	...	4s 6d	" 6s 6d
230 pair Winter Drawers	...	2s 9d	" 4s 9d
100 Victoria Tweed Trousers and Vests	...	30s	" 37s 6d
75 Boys' Melton and Tweed Suits	...	12s 6d	" 17s 6d
50 pair Boys' Tweed Trousers	...	5s	" 6s 6d
30 " Inverness Capes	...	12s 6d	" 15s
150 Small Boys' French Peak Caps	...	1s	" 2s
50 pair Blankets	...	12s 6d	" 15s

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

CORNER PRINCES AND RATTRAY STREETS,

(Convenient to Railway Station).

D. J. S T O H R

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

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

APPEAL TO THE INTELLIGENCE AND COMMON SENSE OF THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN.

AN Attempt having been made to dupe and delude the Citizens by false representations in the form of Bombastical Advertisements of Trashy Slop made Clothing, the public are respectfully requested to be guarded against those Impositions which, being of necessity sold at lower prices are in the end very much dearer than Clothing obtained of a respectable professional Tailor, seeing that the materials used in the manufacture of these slop goods are of the meanest qualities made up, so as to deceive persons who are not judges, and in which there is really no wear or durability, from the utter absence of Conscientious Workmanship in the putting together of these

SHAM MATERIALS,

as well as the want of taste displayed in the style of these misrepresented Garments. The Public will doubtless be easily convinced that it is always better to go to a respectable and thoroughly professional Tailor, one who is a

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.

MR. G. EVE, in making this appeal, begs most respectfully to state that, whilst giving a Good Fit, and in the

NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,

He adheres strictly to the principle of using none but First-class Genuine Materials, and allows no slop work to be put in; his prices being equally as moderate as those of the Unscrupulous Puffing Slop-Clothing Houses.

Please observe the Address:—

G. EVE,

Naval and Military Tailor, George-street, Dunedin, next British Hotel, and No. 6, Arcade.

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D., Homœopathic 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.

T. CHALMERS REID,

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

WILLIAM PATRICK,

Who deals and Retail
BUTCHER,
(Corner Clark and MacLaggan streets)
DUNEDIN.

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

KENSINGTON HOTEL.

TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Filleul-street.
KRAST AND McCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

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

F. G. NAUMANN.

V.  R.

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

JAMES MUIR

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



TIGER BRAND

THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINES EVER INTRODUCED INTO NEW ZEALAND.

For the complete restoration to health of those who are suffering from the maladies so prevalent in the Colony, such as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Shifting Muscular Pains, Intermittent Fevers, Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, Disorders of the Liver, and Gout, are the new Medicines which were brought to New Zealand about twelve months since.

"GHOLLAH'S"

GREAT INDIAN CURES.

Wherever they have been tried, the utmost satisfaction has been expressed by the six people who have used them, and

TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Are being continually received by the Proprietor, similar to those published in the 'OTAGO DAILY TIMES.'

Cures have been effected by these Medicines of serious and long standing maladies, that had previously baffled all skill, and which all other Medicines had failed to cure.

Are you sick and suffering? don't despair, but try these invaluable Medicines, and you'll get cured!

GIBBS & CLAYTON,
DUNEDIN.

Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.

J. JOHN VEZEY
(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.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED Known.—The Cheapest House for Venetian Blinds in New Zealand. No more Calico Blinds!—John Taylor, manufacturer of every description of Window Blinds, is prepared to supply the public with Venetian Blinds at One Shilling per foot.

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS,
MacLaggan Street (opposite the Quince).

PRINCES-STREET WIDENING

It is now arranged that Princes-street is to be **WIDENED** as far south as Police-street, and on that account we have to pull down and re-erect our present building forthwith. We therefore beg to offer to the public, for **FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY**, our large stock of Paperhangings, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushware, Varnishes, Ironmongery, Earthenware, Pictures, &c., at Cost Price. A shipment of really first-class Pictures now landing ex Orpheus.

SCANLAN BROS. & Co., Princes-street South.

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

GLOBE HOTEL

Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

WANTED TO SELL

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

LAMBERT'S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

VENETIAN BLIND WORKS.

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

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

They trust that their ability and long experience in the above trade will gain a share of the public patronage, especially as they supply Venetian Blinds at the low rate of from One Shilling per foot upwards.

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.

J. JOSEPH BEANY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER

Rattray Street, Dunedin.

TOOME BRIDGE BOARDING HOUSE

(late Carrier's Arms Hotel),

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

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

NEW MARKET HOTEL,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH.

Comfortable Stabling and Loose Boxes. Close and Open Carriages for Wedding Parties, &c. Buggies and Saddle Horses always on Hire. Liberal Terms to Commercial Travellers.
HENRY SCOTT.

MRS. HUNTER,
STRAW HAT MAKER
AND GENERAL DYER.

Hats cleaned, dyed, and altered to the newest shapes.

Cargill street, one door from Filleul street,
Dunedin.

Gloves and feathers cleaned and dyed.
Ladies' material of every description dyed.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MOSGIEL.
WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel has been newly erected near the Railway Station. Visitors will find it replete with every modern convenience and and comfort.

N.B.—Good stabling and careful grooms
Horses and Traps always on hire.

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.

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

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

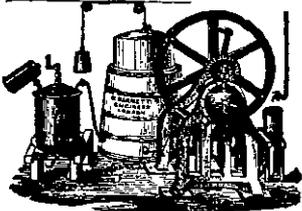
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.
Soda Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
TAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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

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

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

M. C. FLEMING,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE MERCHANT,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, &c., &c.

GENERAL STORE AND WINE AND SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT,
STAFFORD STREET.
D. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.
Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered punctually to any part of the City.
A special article in Dunville's celebrated Old Irish Whiskey. Prime smoked hams and bacon.
CHARGES MODERATE

CITY COMPANY
HIGH STREET DUNEDIN.

The Undersigned having taken over the Business of the above old-established Company from the 17th June instant, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded their predecessors. They beg to assure the public that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

Shipping Supplied. Families waited on for orders.
S. G. SMITH & CO., Proprietors.

NEW INDUSTRY.
WASH BLUES, DYES, LEATHER STAINS, &c.

PATENT LIQUID WASHING BLUE.

In Pint Bottles.
This Blue is superior to those in ordinary use. It gives to White Linen, Woollen, and other Clothing a more even and brilliant tone. Pasting the clothes, after bluing, through water slightly soured with tartaric acid, will cause them to look still more brilliant.

CONCENTRATED NEW ANILINE DYES.
Six Colors, viz.—Blue, Magenta, Crimson, Violet, Orange, Brown, in 5 oz. Bottles.

Directions for dyeing upon each bottle. These are more especially got up to supply towns and districts where there are no renovating Dyers. But they are also designed for Coloring Confectionery, Jellies, Creams, Hair, Bone, Pomade, Oils, Candles, Woods, and for Printing Shop-price and other Tickets, and for Inks.

To be had from Grocers, Chemists, &c.

PATENT NEW AND FAST LEATHER STAINS,
In six colors—Orange, Red Orange, Crimson, Violet, Magenta, Blue, in pint bottles.

These Stains are most brilliant. They have great affinity for all animal matter. For Leather: simply add water to the stain according to the shade wanted; then with a piece of woollen cloth rub the solution into the leather. The Orange is superior to Saffron, and cheaper. Suitable also to Color Candles, Wax, Oil, Pomade, Horse-hair, Bone, Flax, Feathers, Wood, Paper, and to be used as Shop Price-Ticket Ink, Writing Inks, &c. Leather-stainers, Boot-makers, &c., will obtain these from their Leather Merchants, or from Grocers

General Drysalteries on hand, such as—Chemicals, Sulphuric, Muratic, Nitric, and other Acids. Dyewoods, Dyestuffs, Cochenil, Cudbear, Alum, Borax, Copperas, Adjoe, Wadder, Ammonia, Prussiates, Shellac, Oils, &c., &c.

WM. DRYSDALE, JNR.,
DRYSALTER,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

ECONOMY IN FUEL!
NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED
by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.
Send no more Money out of the country, but order of BATTSON and BROWN, Great King street.
Kaitangata coal, 30s per ton; best Colonial, 22s per ton; Shag Point, 35s per ton; cut dry Manuka, 25s per load; cut dry Pine, 18s per load. Full weights.
BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.
BURT & MURDOCH'S
(Late Gibbs and Clayton's)
STEAM SAW MILL,
PLAINING, MOULDING, TURNERY,
PACKING-CASE AND SPOKE
MANUFACTORY,
CUMBERLAND-STREET AND MORAY PLACE.
DUNEDIN.

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

Special attention will be bestowed to the
SAWING,
PLAINING,
MOULDING,
& TURNERY
BRANCHES.

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

PACKING CASES & BOXES

Always on hand. Can be had in any quantity.
Timber cut to any size on the shortest notice. Country orders will receive immediate attention.

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES :

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush. Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz. :—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT :

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments. These Medicines may be obtained from respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language. They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford street London. *** Beware of counterfeits that emanate from the United States.

C H A R L E S S O N N T A G
BROCKVILLE NURSERY
 KAIKORAI, NEAR DUNEDIN.

Cultivates for sale and for experimental purposes all the [Apple Pear, Plum, and Cherry varieties, which have been introduced to the Australian Colonies since the latest publications. Besides, selected Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, and Grape Vines. Collections of the best Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries not deficient of novelties, Quinces, Medlars, Mulberries, Walnuts, &c.

Coniferae, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Herbaceous Plants, Bulbs and Tubers, amongst which the new Chrysanthemums, Phloxes, Penstemons, and Dahlias comprise first-class collections.

The advancement of Roses in choicest exhibition varieties, together with the increase of Fruits and other articles, are published in new Catalogue of Plants, which is obtainable on application, and will be forwarded to all parts of New Zealand for a remittance of 6d. postage stamps.

He does not intend trading in Catalogues, but is desirous that the best use may be made of the information they afford respecting horticultural progress.

The extraordinary increase of new varieties of Fruits from all parts of the world, now for sale here, and to become better known to every friend of gardening, requires an ampler description of each variety than a catalogue publication can give. Reliable information of strictly New Zealand observation and experience of what to plant and what to avoid of these varieties after they have been proved will benefit the intending fruit-grower in many ways, so that it would be worth while to subscribe a trifle towards a future publication, which will be a permanent guide for the future.

Very little information has been diffused amongst the colonists concerning the blight-proof Majetin Stork, on which to graft Apples, full particulars may be seen in the catalogue.

C. S. has great pleasure in being able to offer this season, for the first time, whole collection of Apples, about 400 varieties, grafted on Majetin Stork and Roots, one and two year old, ready for sending out at the latter end of June. The quantity amounts to 3000.

The earliest orders the first attention receive.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

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

ORGANS,

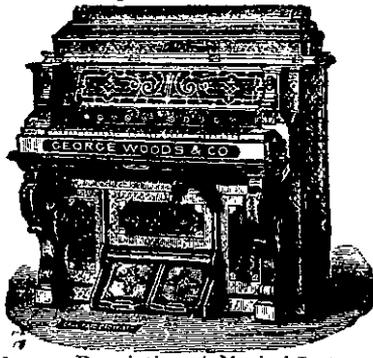
HAR-

PIANO-

MONIUMS,

FORTES,

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.

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,
 ow Bells, Cassell's, and London News Almanacs.

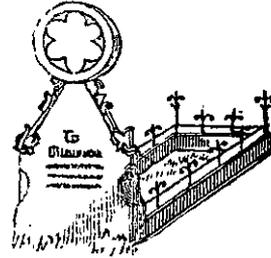
SPECIAL NOTICE.

he BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

I T A L I A N M A R B L E W O R K S

KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

W A L L & A N D E R S O N .



SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTURAL CARVERS, AND MONU;
 MENTAL MASONS.

FONTS,

PULPITS,

ALTARS,

REREDOSSES,

MONUMENTS,

TABLETS,

HEADSTONES,

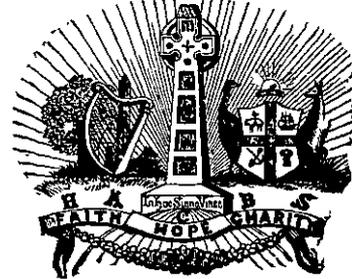
AND ORNAMENTAL RAILINGS,

COMPOSITE AND IMPERISHABLE LETTERING, CHIMNEY
 PIECES EXECUTED TO ANY DESIGN, IN MARBLE,
 AND OAMARU STONE.

H I B E R N I A N A U S T R A L A S I A N C A T H O L I C B E N E F I T
S O C I E T Y .

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill
 Lawrence
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 Greenstone
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Hokitika
 Wellington
 Reefton
 Onehunga
 Otahuhu
 Auckland
 Napier
 Akaroa
 Lyttelton
 Grahamstown
 and Nelson.

Registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and at present numbering 116 Branches and over 6,000 members.

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

The entrance fees and rates of subscription will be found to compare favourably 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 a 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 to ANY branch of the Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on the payment of a SMALL weekly contribution, secure medical attendance.

Our fellow Catholics have no longer the excuse, heretofore too well founded, that there is no Catholic society for them to join, offering advantages equal to those afforded by other benefit societies, as the HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY is in a position to offer benefits not to be surpassed by any other society in New Zealand; it is therefore confidently anticipated that in a very short time many thousands will be enrolled in its ranks throughout this Colony, forming an institution to which it will be an honor to belong, and of which the members may feel justly proud.

As set forth in the introduction to the Rules, one of the objects of the Society is for the members to "Cherish the memory of Ireland," rejoicing in the prosperity and condoling in the sufferings of their native land, and to bind them yet closer in social chains of fraternity and friendship in this distant land. Also, to endeavor to instil into the minds of the Celtic-New-Zealand race a veneration for the land of their forefathers, in order that they may imitate, if not excel, the faith and virtues of that devoted nation; and to extend the hand of fellowship to their co-religionists of every nationality, participating with them in a brotherly spirit every benefit, social and pecuniary, the Society affords.

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

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.

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

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Has just received, ex "Horsa," the following Works, viz.:—

- Church Establishment in Ireland, from the 'Freeman's Journal' Church Commission, 4s 6d; post, 5s 6d.
- Challoner's Meditations, 4s 6d; by post, 5s 6d.
- Ellis's Songs of Ireland, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d.
- Fate and Fortunes of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone; and Rory O'Donnel, Earl of Tyrconnell, by Rev. C. P. Meehan, M.R.I.H., 10s 6d; by post, 12s.
- Fate of Father Sheehy: A tale of Tipperary, 3s; post 3s 6d.
- History of the Church in England, from the earliest period to the year 1850, by the Very Rev. Canon Flanagan, 2 vols., 25s; by post, £1 8s.
- History of the Catholic Archbishops of Dublin, by Most Rev. Dr. Dr. Moran, 11s 6d; by post, 13s.
- History of Rome, by T. Young, Esq., 3s; post, 3s 6d.
- Invasion: A tale, by Girard Griffen, 3s 6d; post, 4s.
- Keating's History of Ireland, 6s; by post, 7s.
- Kelly's Dissertations on Irish Church History, 11s 6d; by post, 12s 8d.
- Life and Times of Lord Cloncurry, 9s; post, 10s 2d.
- Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell, by T. C. Luby, 7s; by post, 8s 2d.
- Life of St. Monica, by Lady Herbert, 4s; post, 4s 6d.
- Life of St. Paul of the Cross, by the Rev. Fr. Pius A. Sp. Sancto, 7s 6d; by post, 8s 6d.
- Life of Father Ignatius (Spencer) by Rev. Fr. Pius A. Sp. Sancto, 7s 6d; post, 8s 6d.
- Lily of Israel, 1s 6d; post, 1s 10d.
- Do. do., gilt sides and front, 3s; post, 3s 6d.
- Mitchell's Jail Journal, 1s 6d; post, 2s.
- Moore's Irish Melodies, gilt, 1s; post, 1s 3d.
- Do. do., with symphonies and accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson new edition, edited by Professor Glover, and set to music by him, 10s 6d.
- Malone's Irish Church History, 11s 6d; by post, 12s 6d.
- O'Hara Family's Works, new edition, by Banim, each 2s 6d; by post, 3s 2d.—
- „ Peep-o'-Day, and Crohoore of the Billhook.
- „ Croppy: A Tale of '98.

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

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
DUNEDIN.

R O B E R T D A V I S

GEORGE STREET,

Practical Watch and Clock Maker, Importer of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Electro-plate and Jet Goods, &c., &c., has lately arrived from England and opened premises as above.

TO BE SOLD AT LONDON PRICES,

The following just opened, ex Zuleika:—

Electro-plated spoons, forks; salt cellars, cases of four, napkin rings, cruet, silvers, claret jugs, &c., suitable for christenings, we diag, and birthday presents.

Especial attention is directed to these being plated on a hard white metal, clean the same as silver, wear the same as silver, and are undistinguishable from real silver; are only surpassed in durability, by solid silver itself, are the best quality manufactured; and the prices are the lowest at which the best quality can be supplied.

The following always on hand:—Gold and silver watches, Geneva and lever do, guards, alberts, rings, brooches, earrings, and half suite of the newest designs in Colonial and English sold in large varieties studs, links, solitaires, thimbles, ear wires, marble and wood clocks, 30-hour and 8-day patent and alarums (a novelty).

Gentlemen's London made silver English lever hunting watches, £8. Gold do, with compensation balance (best finish), £28.

Watches and clocks repaired on the premises. Ears pierced gratis. Jewellery neatly repaired.

ROBERT DAVIS

(Three doors from Fsther and Low's),
GEORGE 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.

W A N T E D K N O W N—C H E A P B O O T S!
C H E A P B O O T S.
T O T H E P U B L I C.

We believe that the fundamental principle which ensures success in business is that each transaction should prove equally beneficial to the two contracting parties—the buyer and the seller. This principle we have developed to the very utmost in our scheme for supplying a

First-class pair of
ELASTIC SIDE OR BALMORAL BOOTS

at the
MINIMUM PRICE OF 20s.

The quality of our Boots equals any of the high-class productions of the best makers in Dunedin, and gentlemen who purchase such goods will know that the price hitherto has been seldom, if ever, under 25s or 35s. The benefits which gentlemen derive from this scheme are thus as real as they are apparent; while the "sweet simplicity" of Cash Payments frees us from bad debts, and a great many other evils which attend the credit system.

LEAR'S CELEBRATED BOOT & SHOE STORE,
(Next Craig and Gillies', George-street.)

T O B E L E T with immediate possession, a SHOP with THREE ROOMS, YARD, &c., doing a good business in the Main-street and

Centre of Timaru for five or seven weeks, to be let cheap per week.—

Address, F.F.D., Post Office, Timaru.

M R . J O H N C . H O Y T E ,

A R T I S T ,

DUNDAS STREET,

N E A R T H E L E I T H B R I D G E ,

DUNEDIN.

C O M M E R C I A L .

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending August 16, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—140 head were yarded this morning. The quality was only medium, but prices showed a slight improvement on our late quotations, which we hope will continue. Best bullocks brought from £12 10s to £15; do cows, £7 10s to £10 10s—or equal to 35s per 100lb for prime quality. We sold 50, at yards, on account of Mr. Thos. Christie and others.

Fat Sheep.—1,500 came forward, and the whole found buyers at an advance on last week's rates of at least 1s. Best cross-breeds brought 13s to 15s 9d; merinos, 7s 6d to 10s—or equal to 3d per lb former, and 2½d latter. We sold 800 at the yards.

Store Cattle and Sheep.—Nothing has been doing in this class of stock.

Wool.—We have cablegram from our London Office, August 5th, close of the sales:—"The principal decline has been in scoured. Nearly all descriptions have advanced ½d to 1d. The principal advance has been in cross-bred, medium, and inferior greasy." The bottom of the fall apparently having been reached, the slight advance advised may be maintained, and the market resume a more healthy tone.

Sheepskins.—There was a full supply at our auction sale this afternoon; last week's rates barely maintained. Butchers' green cross-breeds, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; merinos, 2s 4d to 2s 11d

Grain.—The wheat market continues quite bare of supplies, either by rail or coastwise. Sound milling samples are ready sale at 5s; the need of some millers' might cause even a higher rate to be paid. Oats are temporarily exceedingly scarce—any good feed samples picked up at 1s 11d; milling, 2s. Barley is still dull—prices unaltered. Malt-ing samples, 4s to 4s 6d; milling, 2s 9d to 3s; feed, 2s to 2s 6d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending August 16, as follows:—The labor market is very quiet, and animation need not be looked for for a good while yet. Most of the unemployed are those who know no work in particular. As to farm people the demand is always good, wages in most cases are feeling the fall in wool, and none but reasonable men give into it with a good grace. Couples are in good demand. The building trade is wonderfully busy for the season. It is very difficult to secure really experienced female servants. Only an odd storeman or clerk is needed. Shepherds will not be in demand for a month. Wages—Couples, £65, £70, and £80; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; cooks, waiters, grooms, gardeners, &c., 20s, 30s, and 50s; carpenters, 10s to 13s per day; day labor, bush, road, and rail, 7s, 8s, and 9s; dairy, 15s and 20s; boys and girls, 6s to 10s; storemen and clerks, 35s to 50s.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending August 16, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1 lb. prints, 2s 2½ to 2s 4d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 8d to 1s 10d. Fresh butter is much more plentiful than it was, and the prices are not likely to rise any more. Salt butter is very plentiful, and can be bought at any price by the keg. Cheese, best quality, 1s 2d per lb; side and rolled bacon, 1s; Colonial hams, 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Eggs still sell well at 2s to 2s 3d per doz.

Messrs. M. and J. MURPHY, George Street, report the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £11 10s; small do, £12 per ton. Oatmeal—£11 per ton. Pearl barley—£22 per ton. Bran—£5 5s per ton, including bags. Pollard—£6 per ton. Chaff—£4 per ton. Hay—£3 10s to £1 per ton. Potatoes—£3 15s to £4 per ton. Carrots—£2 10s per ton. Wheat—1s 6d to 1s 9d per bushel. Barley—2s 9d to 3s 6d per bushel. Oats—1s 9d to 1s 11d per bushel. Cheese—10d to 11d per lb.

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XIII.

OLD OCEAN VISITED, AND NEW FRIENDS FOUND.

THE intelligence contained in this letter weighed on Rosine's health and spirits; she solaced herself somewhat by a full outpouring of her heart to her mother, which she could now do without oversight; confessing to an ever-present yearning for her dear embrace. She did not pine or complain, but assured her parents that she had learned to love Colonel Hartland's family very sincerely, she would be always happy but for the great distance from those best loved.

Dr. Hartland exclaimed, on his next visit to the seaside, upon Rosine's ill looks. "She had gone back," he said, "to where she was before she left town, and if this was the effect of the sea-air, he should order her at once into the interior."

"How is Laura?" was her first question.

"Very bad," replied he. "I saw her physician yesterday. He says the disease is gone, and the delirium, but her mind seems to be in a state of collapse." He would not say more of Laura, but turned with interest to the collection of mosses, shells, and other sea treasures she had gathered during her sojourn by the beach, and which Miss Greenwood had promised to come the next day and arrange for her in their rightful places, before they were carried to the city.

The next day passed without the appearance of Miss Greenwood either at the house or on the beach; but the Doctor only shrugged his shoulders when Rosine wondered at this non-fulfilment of her promise. The day after his departure Miss Greenwood made her first appearance at the farm-house. She found her young friend quite alone, the Colonel having gone to town on business preparatory to their going away, which was to take place the next week.

With busy pliant fingers she soon made order in the confused mass of marine curiosities which Rosine had collected, telling her as she laid each one in its place, how much she would miss her cheerful face in her daily walks, and how she had come to love her very dearly. She blushed deeply when Rosine ventured to hope they might meet in the city.

"My dear child," she said at length, "this little green spot in my life will never be forgotten. I live very quietly, but perhaps you will sometimes come to the Navy Yard to see me. Mind, I shall mark that day with a white stone that brings you; but you will have younger and gayer companions."

"I haven't any gay companions now," replied Rosine, smiling sadly. "I don't think I want any."

"That is hardly a natural wish for one so young and hopeful as yourself, and with so many looking to you for comfort."

"Looking to me for comfort!" replied Rosine, opening her eyes in astonishment.

"Yes; all looking to you for comfort," repeated her friend. "From the gleanings I have gathered from you in our happy hours, and from my own heart being so drawn to you, I know that many hearts are trusting to you for comfort. Your own dear mother first, whom you have made me love; your sister, your brothers, but more particularly just now, Colonel Hartland's family. The Colonel's heart is evidently set upon his newly found daughter. Good, noble man! He only wants one thing to make him nearly perfect; but that is the greatest want. You know what I mean—a religious spirit. To you, dear Rosa, this blessing has been given in large measure. O, if you could impart it to others! Then, there is the absent Lieutenant, his letters manifest his dependence, his deference for you. Then Laura, poor foolish child, some time you may be able to do something for her." she paused a moment.

"Have you forgotten Ned?" said Rosa, smiling, willing to change the subject from Laura.

"That is hardly possible in a review of the family. If you can persuade Edward Hartland to care for his soul,"—she paused,—"*unbaptized even!*" she exclaimed, with something like a groan. "O, Rosa, it is dreadful to see our friends living in the neglect of this first duty, without which—"

"The Doctor is a great deal older and wiser than I," said Rosine, timidly, "and influences me, but I don't think I can influence him."

"Influence is mutual necessarily. Dr. Hartland has nearly lost his faith in woman, and faith in God is very apt to follow. A sister, a young sister, trusting, confiding, actuated by firm religious faith and right principles, must help him mightily; but I am foolish to allow myself to talk thus," she added, rising to go. Her voice was agitated, and dear sympathetic Rosine as she embraced her, whispered, "Dear Miss Greenwood."

"Don't call me Miss Greenwood, my sweet one; call me Dora, or Miss Dora, if you like it better. I wish you were my sister," she said, returning the affectionate caress.

In a few days Colonel Hartland and Rosine were on their way to the city, and the following week Dr. Hartland fulfilled his promise, and she found herself quietly settled at Hawthorndean, the home of her grandfather; enjoying the fresh breezes from the hillsides, drinking in life and health, both for soul and body.

Dr. Hartland could leave his post but for one day, but he would return for her by and by, and for the fishing excursion he had promised himself.

CHAPTER XIV.

CONVALESCENCE.

PHYSICALLY, Laura Marten was slowly recovering, but her mind appeared to be still overshadowed with a heavy cloud. From the first dawn of returning intellect she had missed from her finger the ring of her betrothal; the loss was like a continual fire eating into her heart, for she had instinctively divined into whose possession it had fallen. She spoke of the loss to no one; within, the thought dwelt continually, and her friends sought, without success, to cheer her spirits; she did not rally, she showed no interest in anything, but seemed constantly searching for something which she could not find. The first thing that aroused her in the least, was the letter from Lieutenant Hart-

land, which the Doctor had forwarded as soon as Rosine had given it to him. It was held back by her father at first, lest it might excite her too much, but when day after day went by and there was no change, it was resolved to try what effect the letter would have in arousing her from her apathy. Accordingly, one September morning, as she was seated in the invalid's chair, drawn toward the eastern window that she might have the influence of the early sunlight, and the prospect of the lovely scene that nature spread before her, Captain Marten entered with the Lieutenant's letter in his hand. She did not turn her head to greet her father, but continued to gaze down the long avenue of pines, that brought such fearful memories. An intense melancholy pervaded every feature; twice her name was called ere she gave a look of recognition. The rough old sailor was softened by trouble, and his voice wavered as he said in a tone meant to be jolly, "Laura, ducky, are you ready for a line from the Commodore that is to be, I mean Aleck Hartland?" There was no change in the stony expression of her face, and not a spoken word as she held out her hand for the letter. The Captain was at a loss to know if he should leave her alone with her treasure, but she settled that matter by a wave of the hand that indicated her wish. As soon as the door closed she kissed the precious missive over and over again, pressed it to her heart, laid it in her lap and wept over it, till after many minutes with trembling fingers she ventured to break the seal and read—

"On board the X—, off Cadiz, July —.

"My Precious One:

"A letter from Ned last night exasperated me, and I was so like a madman that I only escaped reprimand from the Captain by pleading illness. Your letter came after it, like healing balm to my spirit. I could not doubt your love; in spite of Ned's malicious hints, I have perfect confidence in you. It would be dastardly in me to wish to deprive you of gentlemen's society during my absence; I leave my honor in your hands with unwavering trust."

At these words Laura uttered a shrill, piercing cry, that soon brought her father, her aunt, and most of the servants to her room; she struggled for composure, but a fearful paroxysm of hysterics was not to be avoided. She grasped the letter convulsively, and it could not be taken from her without tearing it into fragments. Hours passed before the physician could calm her agitation, and weeks passed before she could again sit at the window and gaze down the pine walk. Who can doubt that He that marketh the sparrow's fall, guideth the steps of his dear ones? Sister Agnes was called at this time on an errand of mercy to a charity child, in the very house where Laura was ill. It was a balmy sunny day, such as the closing hours of September often bring to charm us with a remembrance of the past, when Laura heard the gentle tones of Sister Agnes' voice, as she interrogated Mrs. Norris with regard to the orphan.

"Bring her here," said Laura to the servant in attendance; "I must see her, I cannot wait, she will help me, bring her here now—I can't wait."

Her manner was hasty and imperious. After a short consultation below, the good sister was conducted to the room of the invalid, followed by Captain Marten and Mrs. Norris.

"All of you go," said Laura; "I wish to see Sister Agnes alone, and I don't wish to be interrupted."

They obeyed reluctantly, her father whispering to the sister as he went out, "The poor thing is not quite like herself."

"Please lock the door, and sit here," said Laura, pointing to a chair beside her own. Sister Agnes did as she was requested, and took Laura's hand affectionately. "I'm sure you don't know how wicked I am, or you would not have come near me," whispered the sick girl.

"Our dear Lord did not spurn the chief of sinners, and He will not turn away from us," replied she, pressing the hand she held.

"I've been thinking of that," continued Laura, her eyes brightening a little. "He let that poor woman wash His feet, that's what I'd like to do."

"My child, if that is your wish, He welcomes you to His arms." "But I can never repair what I have done," she said, relapsing into the dull, care-worn look. "I can never restore lost confidence."

"We must leave results with the same Blessed One who loves us and cares for us more than any human being can possibly do."

"O, but you don't know all," sighed Laura, and hastily putting out her hand, as if afraid of a temptation to draw back, she took a jewel-box from a drawer near by, and searching in it with trembling fingers, beneath a heavy bracelet, she brought out a slip of paper, and placed it unopened in the hand of her friend. "Tell me," she said, in a hollow voice, "what you think of one who after *that*, could through vanity and love of admiration, be so unfaithful as to have offered to her the insulting alternative of elopement with another?" For a moment her eyes flashed wildly, and her face flushed crimson. "Love of admiration! vanity!" she soliloquized, taking a hand-glass from the table and looking at herself, "there's nothing to call them forth now."

She was indeed changed; the heavy braids of her long raven hair were gone, her head shaven and covered with a close cap; her bright, healthful color replaced by sallow paleness; her eyes, once so lustrous and fascinating, were dull and heavy with disease, the plump, finely rounded figure emaciated, and the quick, brisk manner changed for an inability to move without assistance.

Sister Agnes carefully read the paper, while the sick girl made these comments upon herself. There was a look first of surprise and wonder, then of sadness and distress, as she closed the paper, giving it again to Laura without comment.

"You agree with me," said the invalid, after waiting for her companion to speak, "one can hardly hope, after such misconduct."

"Our dear Father is more merciful than man," replied Sister Agnes, slowly. "He forgives and restores us to His favor, but He does not assure us of the pardon of our fellow-men, or that we shall escape the temporal disgrace and suffering we may have brought upon ourselves. A full confession of our faults to those we have injured is necessary to our peace."

"Will you help me, guide me, and keep me?" exclaimed Laura, pitifully, clasping her hands.

EDMUND ARROWSMITH.

(From the 'Month.'

Lancastria Fidelis has certainly merited well of God's Church in England. The genuine downright honesty of its population, the fidelity of its landed gentry, were a barrier to the new religion, which all the material arguments that were at its disposal could not overcome. Now that the archives of England and Belgium, and the precious stores of our bishops' libraries and of our colleges are giving up their dead, we are beginning to realize at what a cost our forefathers defended the heritage of their ancient faith. Though Father Faber's beautiful hymn has been parodied by Ritualist adoption, yet its true meaning comes out all the clearer, when we read it in the new light which recent research has thrown upon it. Father Morris' publications have been noticed at length in our pages, and have had the unusual fortune of being heartily received by the first literary journals of the day. We need make no apology for devoting a few pages to the martyr whose name is at the head of this article. If we except Cardinal Fisher and Sir Thomas More, and perhaps Father Campion, none of the martyrs is better known than Father Arrowsmith. Spite of modern progress and mechanics' institutes, Catholics and Protestants from the northern and midland counties still go to seek health and cure from his "holy hand."

It was in the heart of Catholic Lancashire, the Lancashire of farms and homesteads, not the county of coal-pits and chimneys, that Robert Arrowsmith was living at the time of our story, the cruel, dangerous days of Elizabeth Tudor. His house was at Haddock, in Winwick parish, about half way between Wigan and Warrington. Robert was a yeoman who had married a lady of gentle birth; it could have been no easy thing for Catholic maidens to find Catholic husbands at such times. Margery Arrowsmith was of the good house of the Gerards. But both were ennobled by the sufferings of their families for the faith. Margery's father, when carried to church, by order of his renegade brother, Sir Thomas Gerard, and unable to resist owing to an attack of the gout, sang out his Latin Psalms so lustily, as a protest against the heretical service, that the minister was glad to have him removed. Thurston Arrowsmith, Robert's grandfather, had sacrificed earthly substance and liberty, and at last had died in prison for the truth. It was in 1535 that Margery had a child who was christened Bryan or Barnaby. The little fellow had an early taste of what his faith would cost him. One night the pursuivants broke into the house, searched it from roof to cellar, and then tying the inmates in couples, dragged them off to Lancaster goal. Poor Barnaby, then but a child, and three other little children, were left in the ransacked house, shivering in the cold, just as they had been turned out roughly from bed, in their nightshirts, till some friendly neighbours came in to look after them.

His father and his uncle Peter, wearied with repeated imprisonments, fled to Flanders, where their brother Edmund was Professor at Douay; but they were forcibly enlisted on landing into the Protestant army. They took care, however, not to shed any blood for that side, and contrived by means of Sir William Stanley, so well known for his surrender at Deventer, to get over to the Spanish and Catholic side. Peter died of his wounds at Brussels, and Robert made his way to Dr. Edmund Arrowsmith, and then returned to Lancashire to die.

His widow Margery was glad to put Bryan out to place with a good priest, who in return for his services undertook to teach him his grammar. His previous village schooling had had the effect of making him "blunt-witted and dull." But when in 1605 he was sent across the seas to the venerable College of Douay, his wits began to sharpen, and though he seemed to give small attention to his books, he always got the first place when asked his lessons. Bryan at Confirmation took the name of his uncle—Edmund—a name which had just won a fresh lustre from Campion's martyrdom, and by it he was ever afterwards called. He was a delicate boy, and had to be sent home before long; but his good master when he grew better assisted him out again. On his return he set to work so earnestly, now that he had taken the college oath, and been admitted as an alumnus, that his health began again to fail, and the time of his orders had to be anticipated. He was ordained priest on December 9, 1612, and the new President, Dr. Kellison, sent him on the following June to labor in the English vineyard.

Edmund was in person small and rather uncouth, but he was of a bright and pleasant disposition, and very attractive in conversation. He did not spare his fun when he met with travellers on the road, and his companions had to restrain him, when he saw ministers riding by on their sleek steeds, from following his strong impulse to enter into dispute with them. A gentleman who came up with him one day began to play the fool with the simple, uneducated yokel, as Edmund Arrowsmith looked to be, but he met with such clever rejoinders, and the tables so thoroughly turned upon him, that "swearing a great oath, he said 'I thought that I had met with a foolish fellow, but now I see he is either a foolish scholar or a learned fool.'" For some ten years Edmund labored hard in God's field, when he was arrested. The wonder was that this came so late, so boldly imprudent and ardently zealous he always was. When lodged in Lancaster gaol, Edmund Arrowsmith was brought before Dr. Bridgeman, the Protestant Bishop of Chester. His lordship was at supper with a number of his clergy, and though it was Lent, all were eating meat. Edmund Arrowsmith seized the opportunity for argument, and soon a hot discussion arose. "Turn all your dogs loose at once against me," he merrily said to the Bishop, "and let us have a loose bait." It seems he had the better of his adversaries, and silenced them by his learned references to history and authority. But it was probably in 1622, at the time of the proposed Spanish match, and he was shortly after released from prison.

Ever since he had made a retreat, at the close of his philosophy, Edmund had felt a call from God to enter religion, and to

become a child of St. Ignatius, through whose Exercises this call had come. To enter a novitiate was no easy matter in those days, though there was one, and no small one, within the sound of Bow Bells; and in the register of the Jesuit novice-house at Clerkenwell, Edmund's name was found inscribed as a novice when, some three years later, the place was broken into and all the documents and books were seized.

But we do not know that Father Arrowsmith was ever there. When at last his desire was fulfilled, he withdrew for two or three months to Essex, during which time, no doubt, he went through the 30 days' retreat which forms so important a part of a Jesuit's training, and learned the rules and constitutions of his order. Perhaps he went for a brief space to Clerkenwell, and there took his first vows, and then returned to the dangers of the battle field. This was in 1624. Each year he retired for 10 or 12 days to a quiet out of the way spot in Lancashire, to spend the time with others of his religious brethren in prayer and meditation, and to renew his pledge of self-consecration to God's greater glory.

A Mr. Holden in Lancashire had married his first cousin, a Protestant, before a minister. He applied to the father for a dispensation; but when it was obtained, Father Edmund insisted on a separation for a full fortnight before it should be finally granted to them. Though the woman was then a convert, both she and Holden became furious, and in their anger denounced the Jesuit to a Justice of the Peace, telling him at what time Father Arrowsmith could be found at the house of Holden's father. Recusants in Lancashire were as sturdy as they were numerous, and pursuivants often got a good beating for their trouble, and we read of one who had to eat his warrant. So the Justice was loath to go, and when pressed by the malicious traitors, he warned the old man that he was coming, and of course the priest was off when the searchers arrived. This was in the summer of 1628. As they returned they fell in with Father Arrowsmith himself, who was riding along on a good horse with a relative of his, who was dressed as his servant. The Justice's servant rushed at him with drawn sword, and Father Arrowsmith put spurs to his horse, but in vain. He got into a bog, and had to dismount and fly; but he carried so heavy a weight of books and luggage—no doubt his vestments and books of devotion—that he could get on but slowly, and his pursuer came up to him near a ditch and struck at him with his sword. Though Edmund also carried a sword, he did not draw it, but parried the blow with a strong stick which he held, and it was cut right in two close to his hand. He seems to have thought his adversary a common footpad, and made off again. But at last he was overtaken, dragged to a public-house, searched to the skin, and subjected to every infamy. There his captors began drinking at his expense, and the saintly priest had to listen to the loose talk of the half-drunken crew. His words of grave reproof were afterwards made a matter of accusation.

Before long Father Arrowsmith was lodged by the pursuivants in his old quarters in Lancaster gaol. The oath of supremacy was tendered to him, and of course was refused, and he was committed by the Magistrate to take his trial at the next assizes, which were close at hand. The judges on the circuit were Sir Henry Yelverton and Sir James Whitelock.

Sir Henry was a staunch puritan, and to his zeal against Popery was added the personal motive, that before coming down from London he had been told to his face he durst not hang a priest. The Commons, angry at the levity of King Charles, and to show their displeasure at his Catholic Queen, had insisted on a rigorous enforcement of the brutal laws which the Government would gladly have left in abeyance.

Religious hate, wounded vanity, and popular fury left little chance of impartial justice holding her own. The very day after his arrival, on August 26, Judge Yelverton summoned Father Arrowsmith to the bar, and there he stood amidst a crowd of thieves and felons, whose rough hearts he had won by his gentle manners and earnest words.

"Sirrah!" said the Judge, going directly to the chief accusation against the prisoner, "are you a priest?" The Father made the sign of the Cross and twice replied, "I would I were!" The prescribed priest held the lives of all who had sheltered him in his hands. To own his sacred character was to bring ruin on his hosts. "Yes," argued Sir Henry, "though he is not, yet he desires to be a traitor; this fact makes him guilty. But are you no priest?" Father Arrowsmith gave no answer. "You may easily see," said the Judge, turning to the jury, "he is a priest. I warrant you he would not for all England deny his order." A parson-magistrate was sitting on the Bench, who perhaps had met the prisoner at the famous supper with my Lord of Chester, and he whispered something into the Judge's ear and then began to inveigh against Father Arrowsmith as a seducer, who if order was not taken would convert half Lancashire. Did the Father recollect the face of his assailant? At all events he gladly offered, before the whole court, to defend his faith against all comers. Of this the Judge would not hear, saying Father Arrowsmith only wanted to let people of his own way of thinking hear him talk. "I will not only defend it by words, but would gladly seal it with my blood," was the martyr's reply. Sir Henry was lashed into a fury, "You shall seal it with your blood," and he swore by all that was holy that he would not leave the town before the prisoner was hung, and his bowels burnt before his face. "You shall die," he said again and again. "And you, my lord, must die," was Father Arrowsmith's calm retort.

Every means failed the Judge to extort from the prisoner his own conviction. "If any man can lawfully accuse me, I stand here ready to answer him." The married couple seem to have repented of their treacherous betrayal, for no witness was forthcoming save the son and the servant of the magistrate by whom the martyr had been arrested. The letter written by Holden and his mother, or his wife's mother, to the Justice of the Peace, in the first instance, was also produced. The two witnesses both swore

that Father Edmund had tried to pervert them from the faith by law established, and the martyr answered by telling the disgraceful story of his arrest, which has been narrated above.

This was an unpleasant statement for this magistrate who was present, and he openly begged that no favor should be shown the prisoner lest, were he acquitted, he should do his worship some mischief. Father Arrowsmith could not help smiling at the Justice's fears, and this raised again the anger of the Judge, who abused him for laughing and flouting at those who sat there in the King's name. Father Edmund could not bear any reproach against a loyalty which his brethren were soon to prove at Naseby and Worcester, and throwing himself upon his knees he prayed aloud for his Majesty, the Bench, and all there present, begging God to confound all heresy and make them all of one heart and one faith. "Look you, gentlemen of the jury," was the Judge's answer, "how he wishes God to confound us all and root out heresy, by which he means our religion."

It is no pleasant thought for an Englishman to recall such a trial as this, where the Judge was accuser and cross-questioner at once, and where he openly pronounced his sentence once and again long before the jury had given their verdict. Sir Henry, with no more evidence than has been told, then charged the jury, using his eloquence to crush out any lingering remnants of fairness that hatred of Popery might have left in their minds. The Court went to dinner while the jury retired for the verdict, and Father Edmund, who was suffering acutely from toothache, gladly accepted the rest this procured. He did not, doubtless, wish to meet his sentence with even the appearance of sadness.

(Concluded in our next issue.)

ESCAPE OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

(From the 'New York Herald'.)

It is now over four years ago since a lady in this city, who is now dead, and who was a devoted friend of the prisoners, received a letter from one of them, asking that something might be done for them, and pointing out the fact that a rescue was possible. The letter was, of course, smuggled out of the prison. From this point a regular correspondence was started, and, after careful inquiry, it was found that the prisoners could all be rescued if money enough could be got to defray necessary expenses. How to get that money without exposing the object was the problem to be solved, and considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring it. It would be the easiest thing in the world to raise money for such a purpose among the Irish here; but such an enterprise demands the most absolute secrecy, and it would ruin the project to confide it to too many people. Finally, after long delays, a plan of raising the money was hit upon, and two years ago the movement was definitely started. How the money was raised, who subscribed it, or how it was applied, I am not prepared to make public just now, but a time will come when it can be done, and the facts will redound more to the credit of the Irish revolutionary party than anything that has occurred for many years. Thousands of men know of the fact that an attempt was to be made, though the details were known to a very limited number—possibly fifteen at the outside. A great deal had to be risked, and many personal sacrifices had to be made by individuals, but finally the thing was got into shape; and over twelve months ago a gentleman, eminently qualified to carry out the enterprise, started from here for Australia, and commenced operations. It was a peculiarly difficult and delicate task, and required a man of unusual ability and tact to perform it. The prisoners were often separated from each other and scattered among gangs of convicts through the bush, working at various kinds of employment, and were liable to be changed at any moment to another working party, or sent to the chief convict establishment at Freemantle. It was a very difficult matter to arrange everything so that a simultaneous dash might be made by all the prisoners, and that they might all be safely conducted to the point of embarkation. Fortunately there are no troops in Western Australia, but there is a strong police force, and every colonist is certain of a large reward for the capture of an escaped prisoner. The escape could only be effected by having a good horse for every man, and supplying him with a respectable suit of civilian clothes, and a good revolver; and as most of the Fenian prisoners are old cavalymen, they could very well take care of themselves if once together and well mounted and armed. The great difficulty would be in procuring a ship to take them, and in making connection with her; but fortune seems to have favoured the prisoners this time in sending an American ship just at the right time, whose captain was willing to take the passengers on board. That portion of the story, of course, can only be told when the escaped men arrive here; but you may rest assured the whole affair was the result of a well-contrived plan, for the agent who had charge of the affair is a man of extraordinary ability and of infinite resource. Besides that, all those associated with him, and under his orders are men of pluck and coolness, who were selected for peculiar fitness for the work required of them, and they are all veteran revolutionists. Even if Mr. Disraeli had consented to proclaim an amnesty at the time the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India, he would have been too late, for I feel certain the work was already done about the 27th of April. The cable was broken between Java and Australia, and this was taken by those in the secret as the signal that the work had been accomplished. This was done to prevent pursuit till the fugitives were beyond the reach of British authorities. Owing to the local circumstances, it must take a very long time to discover where a breach occurred in the cable near Australia, and the job was evidently done thoroughly for I notice that this is the first item of news that has come by cable from Australia since 27th April. Then no date is mentioned for the occurrence, and the ship has probably half her voyage to the United States performed by this time. This will do more to

stimulate Irish revolutionary work, and to restore the confidence of the Irish people in the revolutionary party than anything that has occurred for very many years. It is the first victory, and is a great blow to the prestige of England.

THE POPE TO AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT.

In the 'Atlantic Monthly' for May, Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich describes an interview with Pope Pius IX. The tone of Mr. Aldrich's article is offensively flippant, and the spirit of it, we regret to say, is more offensively impertinent. Nevertheless, we make the following abstract, which is all the more delightful coming as it does from a Protestant writer of bigoted tendencies, and extracted from an article which might be called a silly boy's attempt to attack the Vatican. "The Pope advanced," writes Mr. Aldrich, "to the centre of the upper end of the room, leaning heavily on his ivory-handled cane, the princes in black and the Cardinals in scarlet standing behind him in picturesque groups. It was a pleasure to turn from the impassible prime minister [Cardinal Antonelli] to the gentle but altogether lovely figure of his august master, with his small, sparkling eyes, remarkably piercing when he looked at you point blank, and a smile none the less winsome, that it lighted up a mouth denoting unusual force of will. His face was not at all the face of a man who had passed nearly half a century in arduous diplomatic and ecclesiastical labors; it was certainly the face of a man who had led a temperate, blameless private life. . . . Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti was born in Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792; the week previous to this reception he had celebrated his 83rd birthday; but he did not look over 65 or 70, as he stood there in his cream white skull-cap of broadcloth and his long pontifical robes of the same material—a costume that lent an appearance of height to an under-sized, stoutly-built figure. With his silvery hair straggling from beneath the skull-cap, and his smoothly-shaven, pale face, a trifle heavy, perhaps because of the double chin, he was a very beautiful old man. . . . After pausing a moment or two in the middle of the chamber, and taking a bird's-eye glance at his guests, the Pope began his rounds. . . . the ceremony finished, his Holiness addressed to his guests the neatest of farewells, delivered in enviable French, in which he wished a prosperous voyage to those pilgrims whose homes lay beyond the sea, and a happy return to all. When he touched, as he did briefly, on the misfortunes of the Church, an adorable fire came into his eyes; fifty of his eighty-three winters slipped from him as if by enchantment, and for a few seconds he stood forth in the prime of life. He spoke for some five or seven minutes, and nothing could have been more dignified and graceful than the matter and manner of his words. The benediction was followed by a general rustle and movement among the princes and Cardinals at the farther end of the room; the double door opened softly and closed, and that was the last the Pope saw of us."

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S TOMB.

It is stated that the Archbishop of Goa will open the tomb of St. Francis Xavier in Goa on December 3 of this year. In reference to this announcement, we give the following account of the saint's tomb, which we find among some old extracts from the 'Indo European Correspondence':—

Goa, the capital of Portuguese India, is equally well supplied with mementos of a grand past, although its statues and other portable features have been removed to Panjim, or New Goa, six miles from the original city. The principal square of Panjim contains a statue of Albuquerque, black with age, which in 1659 stood fronting the chief church of Goa. The figure is of a man below the middle height, with a long beard, elbows stretched out, and the hands resting in front. The ancient capital still retains a statue of Vasco de Gama, erected by his grandson nearly three centuries ago. The principal building is the cathedral dedicated to St. Catherine, on whose day Goa was taken by Albuquerque. It is crowded with epitaphs, one relating to Gaspar de Leao, the first Archbishop, who died in 1578. Passing the site of the Inquisition and entering the heart of the city, you reach the spacious church of Bom Jesus, which holds the remains of St. Francis Xavier—originally deposited elsewhere, but removed in 1623 to this church, and transferred in 1655 from one side of the building to the other. Over the main altar is a statue of St. Ignatius, and, near by, one in silver of Xavier himself. The mausoleum of the saint was presented by a Grand Duke of Tuscany, and consists of three layers besides the silver coffin on the top. The lowest stage is jasper, ornamented with figures of cherubs in Carrara alabaster. The second is also of jasper, of various colors, each of the four sides containing a bronze bas-relief, representing a scene in Xavier's life. That on the west, at the feet of the corpse, represents the saint baptizing savages; above it is the motto *ut vitam habeant*. The second bronze represents Xavier preaching, and it is surmounted by *Nox inimica fugat*. On the third the saint appears to be fleeing from the savages of the island of Mero, and beneath are the words *Nihil horum vereor*. The fourth scene, at the head of the coffin, is that of Xavier's death, and over it the motto *Major in ocaasu*. Above is the third stage, built of jasper and other stones of various colors. On this rests the ornamented silver coffin with a cross beneath a rich crimson canopy surmounted by a coronet. The coffin was last opened and the body exhibited in 1859. The library of Goa is also well worthy of inspection. It contains a large number of volumes taken from the ruined and suppressed convents, mostly in Spanish and Portuguese. Of course, theological and monastic works predominate, but there are many others of a lighter character.

There are now in Prussia 5,000 vacant parishes; very near 8,000 priests have been expelled or imprisoned since the beginning of the "Kulturkampf."

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

AUCKLAND, August 18.

The Zealandia has arrived with the English and American mails. She was lying at Kandavu 78 hours before the City of New York arrived with the New Zealand outward mails. After receiving the Australian mails, the City of New York proceeded on her voyage to San Francisco on the 6th. The steamship Australia with the English mail arrived at Kandavu on 9th. She left again at 3 o'clock for Sydney. She left San Francisco on the 19th July. On the voyage between San Francisco and Honolulu a case of small pox broke out. The patient was an Australian passenger, and he was landed with attendant at Honolulu. The Zealandia left Kandavu on the 9th and arrived at one o'clock to-day. The Health Officer detained her two hours conducting an examination, but finding fumigation had been carried out, he allowed the mails and passengers to be landed.

The following is a summary of English and Foreign news to July 19th:—

Cablegrams relating to the war between the Turkish Government and the insurgent provinces and Servia fill columns of American papers.

The 'Daily News' gives a detailed account of the atrocities committed in Bulgaria during the insurrection by the Turkish irregular troops. All moveable property has been plundered, houses and villages burnt, and all men, women, and children indiscriminately slaughtered. It is estimated that the province which heretofore yielded the Government annual revenue of four million dollars will not pay one quarter that sum this year and for years to come. Various estimates place the number of lives sacrificed at from 18,000 to 20,000.

A correspondent names 37 villages known to have been destroyed. Among the refugees, the number of whom is very small, there is not a girl over ten years of age. In the village of Sernstizza, in the district of Philippopolis, 15,000 persons are known to have been killed. This village consisted of 4000 houses, and was prosperous and peaceful. Every house has been burned and all the inhabitants killed, all except a few women and children who took refuge in Philippopolis, and some women who were carried off by the troops.

These cruelties made a great impression at Constantinople. The English Ambassador interviewed the Government to put an end to them.

Bulgaria has issued a declaration of independence.

Servia has declared war against Turkey, alleging as a reason her determination to secure special administration for Herzegovina and Vesina. Prince Milan has placed himself at the head of the Servian troops, numbering 110,000.

The excited state of the population in Constantinople caused great alarm; and the Russian Ambassador, receiving threatening and insulting letters, sent his wife and family away.

Several thousand Montenegrin troops were sent to the assistance of the Herzegovinian insurgents, and the Empress of Russia sent a special hospital train. Russian sympathisers also contributed six months' provisions for the army and people of Montenegro.

In a town near Bulgaria, the Turkish pasha seized 500 leading inhabitants, and threatened to execute them, if the district resisted. The Turks hung many professors and teachers in the district, and crucified some priests.

The first engagement with the Servians is claimed as a decisive victory for the Sultan's troops. The Sultan subscribed £20,000 to the people's war fund. Servian forces marched into Bulgaria, and, aided by the rising of the inhabitants, defeated the Turks in one or two engagements; but the successes were mainly on the Turkish side. 1300 Servians were defeated in an engagement at Tuisa. The Servian losses in the first ten engagements were estimated at 5000.

The Turks massacred all the Christian inhabitants at Beling. Twelve thousand Egyptian troops have been despatched to Turkey.

Great fanaticism and enthusiasm pervade the Turkish troops. One leader in Bulgaria boastfully paraded the decapitated heads of women and children. Letters from Alexinix state that the Circassians burned 21 Bulgarian villages near Baginglava, murdering men and cutting children to pieces. Official reports state that during the Servian attack on Nova Varasch the Turks placed Christian women and children in the entrenchments, and many were killed by the Servian fire.

The Montenegrins defeated the Turks in several engagements, but the Servians have almost invariably been defeated in every collision, and the forces are reported to be greatly dispirited.

The British Foreign Office has received a telegram from the British Ambassador at Constantinople, stating that a Turkish functionary of high position had been sent as Extraordinary Commissioner to suppress excesses in Bulgaria. He is furnished with full powers to inflict summary punishment.

The Sultan of Turkey is suffering a great deal of distress, and is believed to be going insane. His abdication is expected. He never recovered the shock of the suicide of Abdul.

The great powers maintain neutrality, and the general peace is not likely to be disturbed.

Infuential representations are being made to the British Cabinet not to enter upon war.

European advices from multitudes of sources represent business and all productive enterprise as being worse than they have been during the present generation, and without visible sign of change for the better.

An earthquake has occurred in Vienna. Rents are visible in many houses.

The proposed reduction of ten per cent. on the wages of 60,000

Lancashire cotton spinners caused great excitement. A deputation secured a postponement of the reduction.

The plague at Bagdad has almost disappeared.

The Governor of the Dutch East Indies telegraphs, confirming the report of the loss of the steamer Lieut. General Crossan in the Straits. Two hundred and thirty persons were drowned.

There is trouble in Athens, and a state of siege is declared.

While H.M. Thunderer was making a trial of the measured mile at Stokes Bay, Portsmouth, her boiler exploded, killing 25 of the crew. The bodies were shockingly mutilated, the flesh being stripped from their limbs by the escaping steam. The forward stoke hole, where the explosion occurred, was divided from the after stoke-hole by watertight bulkheads. The stokers in the latter were protected from the fragments caused by the explosion, but were literally boiled to death by steam. The chief and assistant engineers were killed, and the captain's hand was blown off.

A fearful storm and flood ravaged Central Iowa on the 4th July. The hamlet of Rockdale, near Dubuque, was entirely swept away by an overflow of Catfish River. Thirty-nine persons were drowned in Maddison and Warner counties, fifteen persons were killed, and fearful damage was done to live stock and crops. It is considered likely that many of the bodies were swept into the Missouri river. The railroad was swept away for 9½ miles at Burlington. A tornado was experienced. In one squall twenty-nine buildings were blown down, two persons killed, and six freight cars were blown into the river. The storm was felt severely at Omaha, Nebraska, buildings being blown down, but no loss of life.

The Sioux war on the Yellow Stone River and tributaries has assumed alarming proportions. On the 25th June, Custer, with companies of cavalry, came up with the enemy on the Little Horn, crossed the river with five companies, consisting of 300 men. It is believed he marched into an ambush, as the whole body was surrounded and cut in pieces. The Indian chief Sitting Bull, with four thousand warriors, comprise the enemy. Colonel Neno, who had been despatched by Custer with three companies to cross above the camp, was surrounded, and was for 36 hours in fearful peril, when General Terry came to his rescue. Seventeen commissioned officers were killed with Custer, including one of his brothers. Their success so elated the Indians that they committed fearful depredations and atrocities all round. Reinforcements from all points are anxiously expected. The war is not unlikely to turn out one of extermination. De Crow Stout, one of Custer's men—the only survivor—escaped in disguise. He says the Sioux enveloped the force. Custer killed his horses, using the remains for breast-works, and fought desperately. The Indians charged his position time and again, and losing heavily, one company tried to cut its way to the rear, but were all killed. The bodies lay some rods from Custer's, all in a knot. Custer was among the last to fall. Custer and his command were all killed within one hour.

A Negro riot occurred in Georgia. Several Negroes and whites were killed. The affair is said to have arisen from the fact that the coloured citizens had formed a volunteer military company, and were parading the streets. A section of the Press described the riot as the result of democratic politicals, trying to scare the Negroes from the polls.

Small-pox is very prevalent in San Francisco. The sewers are all flushed, and the streets sprinkled with lime. Fourteen fresh cases have been reported in one day. The outbreak is not confined to any particular locality, but is all over the city.

The eastward bound train on the Missouri and Pacific Railway has been stuck up by robbers near St. Louis, and 18,000dol. taken.

Don Carlos has arrived in Washington.

General Hays's steamer, of St. Clare, 16 passengers aboard, took fire on Lake Superior, and was burned to the water's edge. Only the captain, mate, engineer, and wheel man, and one passenger escaping. Twenty-seven lives were lost. The survivors were picked up by a boat.

The military situation in Mexico is unchanged. The Government general, with 15,000 troops, is at Assizco, and is to march against the insurgents at Tarlico and San Juan De Lanos. This campaign is expected to finish the revolution. A political revolt at Cuzco was suppressed after eight hours' street fighting. Thirty were killed and wounded.

Small-pox is devastating Santiago, Chili.

LONDON, August 13.

The first debate in the House of Commons was on the Eastern question.

Mr. Bruce moved that the Government, respecting existing treaties, should exercise its influence to secure the welfare and equal treatment of the different religious races in Turkey.

Mr. Gladstone defended the English policy in the Crimea, and advocated the anatomisation of the insurgent provinces.

Mr. Disraeli denied that rejection of the Berlin note would be the cause of war. It was due to the aggression of Servia. The fleet was sent to the Mediterranean for the protection of British interests, not of the Turkish Empire. The civil war between Turkey and her provinces gave no cause for the interference of Government. Great Britain was ready to help to pacify the belligerents.

The motion was withdrawn.

Lord Granville regretted that the Berlin memorandum had been totally rejected without the substitution of a counter project. He described the policy of England towards Turkey as one of benevolence and neutrality.

Earl Derby said that the policy of England depended upon the result of probable war, and the concert of other Powers.

The health of the new Sultan Murad is worse, and he is pronounced quite imbecile.

The Servians are stubbornly disputing the advance of the Turks:

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NOTICE.

THE elegantly-executed photographs of the Bishop (by Messrs. Clifford and Morris) the copyright of which has been reserved, can be had on application at the Convent, where they will be sold for the benefit of the Christian Brothers' School Fund, for which object they were taken at the time of the Bazaar.

THE TABLET, Vol. 3, FOR SALE. Bound copies of the above, also a few copies of vol. 1 and 2; price, £1 5s.

NOTICE.

OUR Subscribers in the Districts visited by Mr. O. CUMMINGS, our Travelling Agent, are requested to settle their accounts on the first personal application made by him, as it may be seen, that it puts this gentleman to much inconvenience and loss when he is a second or third time obliged to travel out of his way to collect money owed to us. JOHN F. PERRIN, Manager.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending August 17, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.	
Mr. D. A. Cameron, Nokomai, to April 24, 1877	...	1	5	0
" L. Broad, Nelson, to August 1, 1876	...	1	5	0
" Coffey, Port Chalmers, to October 17, 1876	...	0	12	6
" Morkane, " to August 8, 1876	...	0	12	6
" Looney, " to October 17, 1876	...	1	17	6
" J. Coffey, St. Bathans, to November 8, 1876	...	1	5	0
" J. M'Namara, " to October 24, 1876	...	0	12	6
" Trender, George street, to July 17, 1876...	...	1	5	0
" J. O'Grady, Athol place, to October 17, 1876	...	1	5	0
Dr. O'Donohue, Port Chalmers, to November 29, 1876	...	1	17	6

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1876.

THE TURKISH WAR.

TURKEY in Europe is at present the scene of a very cruel and bloody civil war. The resentment of the victims of centuries of misrule has lately, as often before, found vent in a very general uprising of the Christian populations of the various provinces of the Ottoman empire in Europe, against the Mussulman rule. True to their hereditary hatred of the Christian name, and their untamed savage instincts, the Turks have retaliated in ferocious fashion, and massacred in places the defenceless Christian population *en masse* without distinction of age or sex. Not only men, but unarmed and defenceless women and children have been butchered in thousands, and under circumstances the most revolting to all Christian and human instincts and feelings.

Meantime, the Christian States of Europe look on, and, owing to mutual jealousies, do nothing in the cause of humanity and civilization, beyond making some weak protests and suggestions. There are, to be sure, two European governments which would most willingly take a very active part in, what they are pleased to call, the pacification of Turkey, if permitted to do so by the other powers. But, as it is well known that this pacification means the substitution of Russian and German tyranny in the place of Turkish, there is no disposition to concede to them the required permission. As, therefore, it is not convenient just now for Germany and Russia to fight on behalf of the insurgents of Servia, Bulgaria, Montenegro, &c., an armed and very watchful neutrality is the attitude of the European powers.

But Russia is openly sympathetic, and Germany is more than willing to lend a helping hand in the cause of liberty, of course! This is instructive. Russia, which is busily engaged

in driving the Polish population of the united Greek Church into the schismatical Greek Church at the point of the bayonet and sabre, in beating Catholic women with the club until they have fainted, and which on their recovery, has beaten them again in the same way till they fainted again, because they would not betray their conscience, and join in a religious worship which they abhorred; Russia which respects the liberty of the subject, by sending thousands of loyal and useful subjects to perish amidst the horrors of Siberia, because they would not abandon their religion and betray their faith at the bidding of the government; this Russia is the patron of the liberty of the Christian subjects of Turkey! What hypocrisy and folly! And is it any wonder that the other powers of Europe refuse to join her in intervening in Turkish affairs by force of arms? Supposing that Russia succeeded against Turkey, what would be the result? Only the exchange of one grinding tyranny for another.

Then, we are told, that Germany is most willing to aid the Christian populations of Turkey, in order to save them from oppression and secure their liberties. There is grim irony in this, Germany, the foe of tyranny and the advocate of freedom! Germany that tramples on the liberty of the press, fines, imprisons, and banishes tens of thousands of her very best citizens, confiscates their property, closes their schools and churches, &c., for the enormous crime of serving God, according to the religion of their ancestors and the dictates of their consciences, this Germany, with brazen effrontery, now puts herself forward as the advocate and patron of religious liberty for the Christian inhabitants of Turkey.

Why, the fact is, there has been, and is at this moment, more religious liberty throughout the Turkish empire than is to be found in either Russia or Germany.

It may be asked then, should Turkey be permitted to continue to outrage liberty and humanity, because Germany and Russia both act tyrannically at home? By no means; but any intervention by these two powers is more likely to perpetuate than remedy the evils of Christians in Turkey, and if any good is to come of intervention at all, other powers, not those, will have to intervene.

AN APOLOGY.

THE following apology appeared in the 'Tuapeka Times' of the 29th ult. Owing to inadvertence, we neglected to insert it in either of our last two issues. We now hasten to atone for our negligence.

"With reference to the paragraph which appeared in our issue of 1st July, containing a rumor about a Roman Catholic clergyman of Dunedin, we are assured that the report was utterly groundless, not having the shadow of a foundation. We, therefore, desire to express our deep regret at having given circulation to a report so injurious to the Roman Catholic clergy of Dunedin, and so painful to our Roman Catholic fellow countrymen. We acknowledge that the paragraph was inserted rashly, and without a due sense of its seriousness, and we beg to tender to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens generally, and the priesthood in particular, the expression of our regret at the pain we have given, and the injustice of which we have been the instrument."

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

INTELLIGENCE from Europe continues to assure us that there is no likelihood of a war breaking out, in which the great powers would become involved. The Turks are to be left to themselves, it appears, in dealing with the insurgents and those who are joined with them; and very energetically the "murderous brood" are endeavoring to subdue their opponents by means of indiscriminate slaughter, and all the horrors for which Mohammedan warfare has ever been renowned.

For some years it has been the policy of England to support the tottering throne of the Sultan; to this end, enlightened British statesmen have devoted their talents, and the pens of British writers have been dedicated to the praises of the Turkish character. It is but a few months since we read a glowing panegyric on the mildness and humanity of the dwellers by the Bosphorus. If a beggar turned away unaided, the hard heart that had remained untouched by his appeal did not beat in the bosom of a Turk; if a mongrel was heard to howl, the foot that had kicked him was not that of a follower of the Prophet. Such were the contents of a paragraph, found in a work written on Turkey by an enthusiastic Englishman, and thence quoted by the press and pub-

lished far and wide. We were not converted by the opinions put forward in this paragraph. History and the aspect of the countries under Turkish rule too strongly contradicted any argument that might be advanced in favor of this people; even had we not been firmly persuaded that the principles of Mohammed were far from tending to form a character remarkable for its philanthropy. We held fast to the belief, and still maintain it, that amongst the many and great benefits conferred on Europe by the Popes, there are none that more entitle their memory to veneration than the check given by them to the power of the Mahomedans; for had not the Crusades begun to weaken the Crescent, and the battle of Lepanto consummated its decline, it is hard to say to what extent Christendom might have come under its dominion. We do not think it is now necessary to show the superficial nature and the undeniable falsehood of panegyrics on the Turks. All plainly see these wretches in their true colours, revelling in murder and brutality, a blot on civilisation, and a disgrace to the policy that has upheld them.

But can we believe that hostilities will be confined to Turkey and the adjacent provinces? This seems to depend upon the issue of the present contest. Should the Porte be victorious, the unfortunate inhabitants of the districts revolted will, no doubt, be obliged to bend again to the bitter yoke; but should these latter eventually succeed, difficulties of a grave nature may arise. Already the Slavonic element in Hungary is troublesome to the Government, and Austria would look with suspicion on the erection of an independent principality on her frontier, in which such an element would prevail. A like objection would lie against the annexation to the Austrian empire of the provinces separated from Turkey; and that they should become subject to Russia would be still more perplexing. Hence, it seems by no means certain that the great powers will, for any lengthened period, be able to abstain from war, and there are quite grounds enough, in considering the present aspect of affairs, for apprehension and uneasiness.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At a meeting, held in the Forbury school-house on the evening of the 10th inst., it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Price, seconded by Mr. McKay, that "the Municipal Council of South Dunedin should at once take steps to obtain a water supply from Dunedin."

The frequent shocks of earthquake, which have been experienced of late in the North Island, are attributed to the activity of Tongaririo, which has been in a state of quiescence for some time. It, however, appears that the unpleasant disturbances in question are by no means confined to New Zealand, for many reports have reached us of their recent occurrence elsewhere, and, as may be seen by the telegrams, Vienna has been severely visited in this manner within the past month or so.

Our Maori friends, says the Wairarapa Standard, are pitiless even to horses. The other day it leaked out from a native that a valuable hack had been hung up in the bush with vines for some weeks. The Maoris were waiting for a reward to be offered for the missing animal, and let the poor brute be hung up in agony day after day and week after week for the sake of the few shillings which they calculated on obtaining for discovering it. When pakehas miss a horse they should advertise a reward for it at once, otherwise they are in danger of losing it among the guileless natives of Papawai.

One of the largest funerals seen of late in Auckland was that of Mr. David Sheehan. The deceased gentleman was a colonist of long standing, he having arrived in New Zealand in 1841. He was much respected, and great regret is expressed for his loss.

We learn from the 'Leader' that the total quantity of gold shipped from the Province of Westland since the opening of the goldfields to the end of last month was 1,985,620ozs., in value £7,849,838. That quantity and value is exclusive of the gold shipped at Greymouth from the Province of Nelson. The gold exports of Westland for the last half-year amounted to 27,072ozs., as against 36,050ozs. for the same term ended June, 1875.

The ladies of Timaru are busily engaged in preparing for a bazaar, to be held in that town some time next November, in aid of the building fund for the extension of the Catholic Church.

The cost of the new schools at St. Mary's Convent, Wellington, is estimated at about £3000. Messrs. Rountree and Russell are the contractors.

A WHELP-BIRD, possessed of only one wing, is now to be seen in the Brisbane Museum. It would seem (says the 'Courier') from the appearance of the bird, which is full grown, that it was never possessed of more than its single wing, the part of the body where the missing one ought to be being perfectly formed and covered with plumage. It was presented to the Museum by Mr. Bretherton by whom we believe it was shot; and it is said to have been quite capable of flying. Its tail appears to have had a natural inclination in the direction of the wingless side, and it would appear possible that, by means of this inclination, the balance of the body when flying was to some extent maintained.

A STRIKING illustration of the vicissitudes of life is to be found in the details, given by a Victorian contemporary, of the career of

a lady who wandered about the Australian colonies as a strolling vocalist; but who is said to have been the daughter of an English earl. She died of consumption at Sandhurst about two years ago.

A REGULARLY organised boxing-match came off on the Ocean Beach last Saturday evening. The disgraceful encounter was maintained for nearly two hours. The police were unfortunately kept in the dark until it was too late, and the matter had terminated.

THE handsome lithograph of his Lordship the Bishop, executed by Mr. Henderson, can now be had on application to the Lady Superior, Dominican Convent, Dowling-street. Besides forming a valuable souvenir of his Lordship, the picture alluded to makes a most suitable ornament for a drawing-room, and its cost is very trifling.

THERE are at present on view in Princes-street a number of landscapes executed in water-colours by Mr. J. C. Hoyte. The subjects chosen for representation are various scenes in New Zealand, and we can bestow no higher praise upon the artist than to say that his talents have been equal to the task undertaken by him. He has produced several pictures of extreme beauty, and which prove beyond all doubt that the scenery of New Zealand fully equals, if it does not surpass, that of those countries of Europe, which are the most celebrated for their beauty, not excepting even Switzerland or Italy. An exhibition of such paintings in the old country would certainly attract many adventurous lovers of the beautiful face of nature to our shores.

THE beams that sustained the bell of St. Joseph's Church having become decayed through length of time, it has been found necessary to erect a tower to replace them. This has been done at considerable cost, and so far as we understand no appeal has been made to the congregation to bear their share of the burden. However they will, no doubt, perceive the propriety of contributing towards defraying the expense incurred, as none will be disposed to deny that it is the duty of a congregation to maintain the decency of all things connected with their church, and that the clergy are not to be expected to undertake at their own risk the repairs and improvements requisite for fitly carrying out divine worship. Subscriptions for the purpose referred to may be sent in as usual to his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Rev. the Clergy; or if found more convenient, they will be received at the TABLET office, and duly acknowledged and forwarded.

At vespers on Tuesday evening last, Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, an interesting ceremony again took place on the conclusion of the sermon, which was preached by his Lordship the Bishop, and in which the most rev. preacher explained the meaning of the festival—pointing out its early observance in the church, as evidenced by various ancient sacramentaries and the works of ecclesiastical writers; the great dignity of the Mother of God, and the reasonableness of the doctrine which asserts that her sacred body never knew corruption; the obligation that binds all Christians to hold this belief; the joy with which the hearts of all must be filled in contemplating the fact that one who had been, as it were, our sister had been elected by God to such great glory; and the efficacy of the Blessed Virgin's advocacy. A young lady, who had been attending for some time the school of the Dominican Sisters, was received into the Association of the Children of Mary. Such edifying ceremonies now bid fair to become frequent in Dunedin, and the Catholic congregation cannot too fully congratulate themselves on the means which the efforts of the Bishop have succeeded in placing within their reach for the instruction of their children. The influences of the ladies of the convent have long been evident, and they are plainly gaining ground from day to day while, short as has been the residence of the Christian Brothers amongst us, the effects of their teaching are already marked; and all things tend to prove the wisdom of the steps that have been taken in establishing the two religious orders in question in our midst, and to impress upon Catholics the fitness of doing their best at every time to co-operate with their clergy. Such sacrifices as they are called upon to make are of but little account when placed side by side with the benefits to be derived from them.

It is pleasing to know that the medicines lately introduced into New Zealand, namely, "Ghollah's Great Indian Cures," have been used by many of our most respectable and well-known old colonists with the happiest results. It is evident, from the reports we hear of their being continually used, that there cannot be detrimental ingredients in their composition. The testimonials, which we notice in the 'Otago Daily Times,' are certainly calculated to inspire confidence in the use of these cures.

DONNELLY, alias Medway, alias Butler, who was remanded last week on the charge of burglary, was again brought up at the Police Court on Wednesday. The prisoner pleaded guilty on the accusation of having robbed the house of his Lordship the Bishop, and was committed for trial. Two other charges were then brought against him, on both of which a committal was obtained; and on the Bench's intimating that they were about to adjourn, Inspector Mallard stated that five other cases yet remained to be heard, in which the prisoner was believed to have taken a prominent part.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

DEAR SIR—You would much oblige me by inserting in your valuable paper the following few remarks in the District Boards or Boards of Management for New Zealand, which have of late engaged the attention of prominent members; and I am glad to see the Parent Branch of Otago is about to move in the matter; but, if I understand right, the form of government to be adapted is new—namely, Boards of Management, and not as yet provided for in the laws by which the Society is governed, it is, therefore, very questionable whether such can be done, without first forming District Boards proper, when the laws could be revised to suit the requirements of this colony. Whilst the thanks of the Otago branches are due to the

indefatigable secretary of the Dunedin Branch and his fellow officers, for taking upon themselves the grave responsibility of revising the Dunedin Branch Laws, and framing laws for Boards of Management, yet I fear their efforts must fail without the immediate co-operation of those branches wishing to form a district. Now I hope to be pardoned for suggesting that it is necessary for them, say at their next meeting, to give expression of their opinion by a resolution according to the District Board Laws, and forward the same to the secretary at Melbourne, who would, of course, send the required number of applications to the Executive Directory for approval. This seems to me the first step to be taken, and without which little can be done. I have read, with pleasure, the several able letters which appeared in your worthy paper on the subject, and I have no doubt the Society in this colony is prepared for the change. It is very well to discuss the subject; but this surely can be done without leaning so heavily on its Executive Directory, or its past or present officers, all of whom, without doubt, have rendered valuable services to the Society. After all nothing extraordinary has happened at the Annual Meeting except the placing of some of the right men in the wrong place. This is because the wheel goes round, and long may it continue so. Why should we be angry thereat? We can try our luck again, and pull together for the good cause for which we are united as brothers of a family, six thousand strong, and not like your Napier correspondent who, if things do not go right now, is going to retire from the profitless occupation. Of course, it is quite possible to pull too hard even for a good cause, and this, I fear, he has done. I say to him, "never despair; there is a good time coming."—I am, &c.,
Invercargill, August 12, 1876. JOHN MAHER.

CATHOLIC CHARITY.—THE HIBERNIANS. POLITICAL POWER OF CATHOLICS.

THE main strength of the Catholic Church lies, humanly speaking, in her educational and charitable establishments. This has ever been the case, and it is so now. It is against these institutions accordingly that the enemies of the Church ever persistently direct their attacks—either open and violent, or insidious. This was the policy of Henry VIII., as it is of Bismarck and Victor Emmanuel, and of every masterful tyrant, let his pretended religious creed be what it may. Of all tyrants inconstant and execrated Roman Catholics are the very worst. They add hypocrisy and cowardice to their other vices. They have not the courage to renounce the faith of the Church which they betray and persecute. The two Napoleons were the pretended friends of the Church. Well might she pray to be saved from such friends. But when the awful hour of death came to them, and the mystery of the grave was about to be revealed to them, inconsistent though their lives had been with the interests of the Church, they were then fain to avail themselves of her saving ministrations. They have now passed away as all the other enemies of the Church will go when the inevitable hour arrives. It becomes not us to ascend the judgment seat and pronounce their doom. They died in the faith of the Church, and we know that the greatest sinner may repent and be saved.

The Pope, in addressing a body of French pilgrims recently, who had come to Rome to pay him their homage and to receive his blessing, congratulated them on the visible signs of increasing faith and charity in France, as well as in other parts of the world, in spite of the many calamities which were falling on the Church. Faith and charity! These two divine virtues must ever go hand in hand. Without charity Catholics are nothing and their faith vain, or worse to them. The Catholic people in the United Kingdom and in the British colonies may well congratulate themselves on the visible signs of increasing faith and charity among them, in spite of all the efforts of the enemies of the Church to injure her by such acts as we see directed against her by Government and the Press of the colony. The revival of the Catholic faith in England has as a necessary consequence led to a revival of Catholic charity among the noble people of that great, glorious and free country. The leading Catholics, lay and clerical, there are making, as we see from the papers, great and successful efforts to establish schools and colleges worthy of the Catholic and English name, as also other charitable institutions. Faithful Catholic Ireland is literally covered with such monuments of Catholic faith and charity and public spirit. The Catholics of this colony are evidently resolved not to fall behind their co-religionists in other parts of the world in works of charity—comparatively few though we be in number, and slender though our means be. The schools Catholics have recently established in Dunedin and Wellington show what they can do and what they will yet do in the sacred cause of religion. While other denominations are standing at the door of the Government treasury cap in hand begging for the means to educate their children, without which they say their children must go uneducated, the Catholics, with a spirit which even their Protestant neighbours generally must admire and applaud, erect schools of their own, and provide them with first-class teachers out of their own means and without one penny from the public treasury. Surely this in itself is a visible triumph for the Catholic cause in this colony, and may well gratify our Holy Father Pope Pius when he comes to hear of it. A school may be regarded in one sense as a charitable institution. To instruct the young and train them in religious and virtuous habits is surely a great work of charity. But we want, and I hope in due time will see, other charitable institutions among us to provide for the corporal necessities of our destitute brethren in Christ, and of others not of the household of faith as well—for Catholic charity knows no distinction of creed, color or country.

I noticed the formation of a St. Vincent's Society in Christchurch. Is it dead, or is it alive and active? The Hibernian Society professes to have in view among other objects to promote

the improvement, religious, moral, intellectual and social of their co-religionists, and thus to add to the credit, importance, and political power of the Catholic body generally. Would it be pertinent to ask what they are doing, or attempting, or proposing to do in that direction? It would be unreasonable to expect much from that Society in this way at present while it is yet almost in its infancy; but it is rapidly growing in strength, and should now show some signs of attempting to do something, however little, in its corporate capacity, for the progress of education, religion and morality among Catholics,—more especially as it induces men to join its ranks in the hope that it will fulfil its promise to aid the Catholic cause in that way. The very practice of the members going publicly in a body to receive Holy Communion once in the year at least would be to some extent a fulfilment of that object, if regularly observed by all. The practice is observed by some or by many, I believe, in the different branches; but whether it be a general and regular practice I cannot state. Perhaps you or some "Hibernian" may be able to tell your readers how the case stands. The Society is professedly non-political, and properly so; yet, if it promote unity, education, religion and morality among Catholics, it will assuredly advance their political power in the state. Political corruption and venality are rife in this country among high and low; and in the Press more especially, if we may credit certain orators and newspapers. I think we may say that the *TABLET* is pure and incorruptible in that respect. But of the political morality and independence of a large portion of the Catholic people in this colony at present, I fear we may say they are no higher than they should be. Under such circumstances it could not be expected that the Catholic party as such would possess much power; or if they did possess it that they would make a good use of it. All history and experience go to show that political power in the hands of worldly-minded, irreligious, or immoral Catholics is a public curse. The less they have of it the better for the people. Until Catholics generally become conspicuous for their fidelity to their God and his Church, I hope they never will possess much political power.

One thing may be said in favor of the political conduct of New Zealand Catholics. They stand firm as the adamant rock to support the clerical party in any political or public question directly affecting the interests of the Church. The exceptions to this are so few that it is hardly worth noticing them. The Roman Catholic Church is often reproached by her nervous enemies with aiming at a universal supremacy. The charge is quite true in this sense, that she wishes justice to triumph over injustice, religion to triumph over irreligion, and truth over error everywhere. It is as the teacher and patron of justice, religion, and truth, that she wishes to be supreme, and will be satisfied with nothing short of supremacy. The weapons of her warfare are spiritual not carnal. She seeks to gain and to uphold supremacy through the sound teaching of her zealous pastors and accomplished schoolmasters, and by the virtues of her faithful children. If some Catholics have played the part of cruel tyrants and persecutors, and sought supremacy for the Catholic Church by carnal weapons, by fire and sword, the dungeon, the rack, and the gibbet, as doubtless some have done, it was not in obedience to the tenets of their religion they did so, but in direct violation of them, and to gratify their own evil passions, their avarice, lust, ambition, or revenge. The Bishop of Rome, and visible head of Christ's Church on earth, may be said to be the representative of all Christian virtues, public or private. Can we expect loyalty, justice, religion, truth, or moral purity to prevail among the people, while he is virtually a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, and subjected to their scoffs and insults? Under such a state of things what else can be expected, but the supremacy of corruption public and private—a corruption which must taint many Catholics themselves, and which it is beyond the power of the press or any Parliament to cure. It may be said Catholics here support their own pastors and schools, and find that a heavy burden; in some cases almost too heavy for their means. It may be so; but consider how many Catholic pence, how many Catholic shillings, and even sovereigns here, are spent in the course of the year on mere luxuries and superfluities. If we, as a body, give nothing then to the Peter Pence, it is not for the want of the means, but for want of the will and the heart that we refuse. The same may be said of the Propagation Society. The pious and generous contributors to the funds of that society in Europe and America, must form but a mean opinion of the Catholic laity of the diocese of Auckland, when they see us, year after year, taking large sums of money from them, while we, even the rich among us, contribute little or nothing to the funds of their association. The Catholic household, it is reckoned, numbers some two hundred million members. A penny a head per annum from each would amount to a large sum. I think the Hibernians would do something to reflect honor on themselves, if, with permission of their superiors, they were to take the Peter Pence or Propagation Society, or both, under their wing. The Hibernians are a large and respectable body of Catholic men, and ought to be an influential one. They should not confine their deliberations to their mere pecuniary interests.

Before concluding, I will notice a letter from an Auckland correspondent on the anniversary of the present Pope's accession to the primacy of the Church. It did credit to the writer's filial piety. If often occurs to me that it would be creditable and profitable to us, and cost us very little, if we had a Peter's Pence Association here. Originally, this association was organised in England during the Saxon reign, if I mistake not. The small sum of one penny a year was collected from every householder, and remitted to Rome. If the same thing were done here, would it be very burdensome to us? The amount collected and remitted is nothing compared with the feeling of spiritual loyalty to the Holy See which it publicly indicates. Would it be going too far to say that, as a general rule, Catholics everywhere are religious and irreligious, moral or immoral, politically strong or politically weak, just in

proportion as they are warmly devoted or coldly affected towards the Pope, their spiritual chief, and the Vicar of Christ on earth. If the wise men from a far country brought offerings to Christ at his birth, shall we not send something to His Vicar, whom He has appointed to represent him, as a small token of our reverence and gratitude and affection.

LAIC.

HOW A PROTESTANT LOOKS ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "A Protestant Republican" contributes this bit of good sense to the columns of the 'New York Tribune':

"I was formerly a warm advocate of the free school system, but my views have undergone a radical change.

"Argue about it as we may, the system is a great injustice to the Catholics. From their point of view it is more unjustifiable than would be a union of Church and State. The relation of the teacher and scholar is far too sacred and delicate to be left to the manipulations of coarse and selfish politicians. I have studied the system critically for 25 years, and during that time I have seen so many unworthy teachers appointed and preferred, and so many good ones discouraged and driven from the profession, that I am well nigh disgusted with the whole thing. There are probably in round numbers, 100,000 teachers in the United States. Their office is essentially a political one. All the politicians want is to appoint their friends and favorites to these places, erect the school buildings, dictate the books, the course of study, in short, all the details; thus degrading the teacher to a mere machine. One can readily imagine how this army of officials, dependent upon a corrupt administration, might become a most formidable engine of injustice and oppression. To assist poor people in the education of their children is praiseworthy, but for the State to attempt to give a liberal education to all its citizens is too great a task. That we have too little education is self-evident, but we shall never get it in this country by compulsion. There is no reason why parents who are able should not provide for the education of their children the same as for food and clothing. There is no justice in compelling others to do it for them."

A PROTESTANT WRITER ON ITALY.

THE abolition of the religious institutions has been grievously felt throughout the country, and there are few even of the friends of Italian unity who have not had personal reason to experience its injustice. When "Days near Rome" appeared, one of the reviews regretted that its author should not rejoice that Italians were no longer called upon "to support swarms of idlers in vestments and hordes of sturdy beggars in rags." This is exactly what Italians with regard to the old ecclesiastical institutions were not called upon to do. The convents and monasteries were richly endowed; they had no need of being supported. It was, on the contrary, rather they who supported the needy, the sick, the helpless, and the blind among the people, who received their daily dole of bread and soup from the convent charities. When the marriage portions of the nuns were stolen by the Government, there was scarcely any family of the upper class throughout central Italy who did not suffer; for almost all had a sister, aunt, or cousin "in religion" upon whom a portion of £1000, £5000, or £10,000 had been bestowed, and who was thrown back helpless upon their hands, her fortune confiscated, and with an irregularly paid pension of a few pence a day, quite insufficient for the most miserable subsistence. The English press is slow to see the injustice of these things when it affects other nations. It is strange that it should not see it as affecting Englishmen, as in the case of the large tract of land which was purchased by the Rev. E. Douglass upon the Esquiline, and which was confiscated by the government on the plea that it had been used for religious purposes. Those who declaim so loudly upon the advantages of Italian unity are often unaware of the extreme difference which exists between the people and the language in the north and south of Italy—that a Venetian would not in the least be able to understand a Neapolitan, and vice versa. The difference often comes out when the absurd red-tapeism of the government is put into action. For instance, when the heat makes it impossible for the troops in Naples and Palermo to support their winter clothing, the soldiers shivering on the icy streets of Parma and Piacenza are put into brown holland, because throughout "United Italy" the same order must take effect.—"Augustus J. C. Hare's New Book on Italy."

RETURN OF THE POPE FROM AVIGNON.

IN 1876 occurs the fifth centenary of the return of the Popes from Avignon to Rome, after an absence of seventy and more years, a period known in the mediæval history of the Eternal City as "The Babylonish Captivity." On October 18, 1376, Pope Gregory XI. arrived in Genoa on board a galley, manned by knights of the celebrated order of St. John of Jerusalem. St. Catherine of Siena had written many letters to the Pope entreating him to go back to the capital of the Church; and at last he yielded to her entreaties and to the inspiration of God. In 1376 she went towards France to meet the Pope; but in Genoa she stopped some days in company with the Blessed Raymond, a Dominican, who was her confessor. They stayed in the house of Madam Orietta, a most pious and noble widow, and the mother of two sons, one of whom took the name of Centurione, and became the founder of the illustrious family of that name which still exists in Genoa. The house in which the saint remained during these days has been destroyed and an oratory built over it, which is dedicated to her. On October 18 the Pope arrived. He was met by several priests and ecclesiastics from Rome who endeavored to per-

suade him not to proceed on his journey, as they declared it might prove dangerous to him. The Pope, who was much agitated by their representations, insisted upon seeing St. Catherine and went privately and in disguise to the house where she was staying. St. Catherine comforted him and assured him that no danger would attend his return to the capital. He was much struck by her confidence, and after waiting eight days in Genoa, set out on his journey and reached Rome five days later. The Italian Catholics propose keeping the centenary of this most important event with much solemnity, and it is even thought that it will be celebrated beyond the city of Rome by the Catholics of all nations.—'Catholic Review.'

FLORENCE THE FAIR.

THE radiant loveliness of the country immediately around Florence renders it the most delightful of all Italian cities for a spring residence, and no one who has once seen the glorious luxuriance of the flowers which cover its fields and gardens, and lie in masses for sale, on the broad gray basements of its old palaces can ever forget them. May is perhaps the most perfect month for Florence. In winter the ice laden winds from the Apennines blow bitterly down the valley of the Arno. Forsyth mentions that they can scarcely conceive how people can live at Florence in the winter, or how they can die there in summer. Florence has been far less modernised than Rome since the change of government; and though during the short residence there of the Sardinian Court, the magnificent old walls were destroyed, to the great injury of the place, with the towers which Varchie describes as "encircling the city like a garland," several beneficial additions were introduced. Conservatism is a natural part of the Florentine character, and there is scarcely the site of an old building or a house once inhabited by any eminent person which is not marked by an inscription. The galleries and museums, due for the most part to the Medici, and after them to the Austrian Grand-dukes, are nobly kept up, and liberally thrown open. Their treasures are inexhaustible, and almost every taste may be satisfied there. In the galleries of Uffizi and Pitti alone a walk of several miles may be taken on a wet day entirely under cover, and through an avenue of art treasures the whole way. When we add to these attractions the proverbially charming, genial, honest, simple character of the Tuscan people, we feel that it would be impossible to find a pleasanter residence than Florence in autumn and spring. "Every line, every road, every gable, every tower, has some story of the past present in it. Every tress that sounds is a chronicle; every bridge that unites the two banks of the river unites the crowds of the living with the heroism of the dead." To those who have not been much abroad it will be sufficient amusement to sit for a time in the beautiful Loggia de' Lanzi, if it is only for the sake of watching the variations of the fluctuating crowd in the Piazza beneath. The predominance of males is striking. Hundreds of men stand here for hours as if they had nothing else to do, talking ceaselessly in deep Tuscan tones. Many who are wrapped in long cloaks, thrown over one shoulder and lined with green, look as if they had stepped out of the old pictures in the palace above. Sitting here we should meditate on the various strange phases of Florentine history of which this Piazza has been the scene.

ALTITUDE AT WHICH MAN CAN LIVE.

THERE has been a great deal of discussion as to the altitude at which human beings can exist, and Mr. Glaisher himself can tell us as much about it as anybody. In July, 1862, he and Mr. Coxwell ascended in a balloon to the enormous elevation of 37,000 feet. "Previous to the start, Mr. Glaisher's pulse stood at seventy-six beats a minute; Mr. Coxwell's seventy-four. At 17,000 feet the pulse of the former was at eighty-four, that of the latter at one hundred. At 19,000 feet Glaisher's hands and lips were quite blue, but not his face. At 21,000 feet he heard his heart beating, and his breathing became oppressed; at 29,000 feet he became senseless;" notwithstanding which the aeronaut, in the interest of science, went up another 8000 feet, till he could no longer use his hands, and had to pull the strings of the valve with his teeth. Aerostats, who have to make no exertions, have, of course, a great advantage over members of the Alpine Club and those who trust their legs; even at 13,000 feet these climbers feel very uncomfortable; more so in the Alps, it seems, than elsewhere. At the monastery of St. Bernard, 8,117 feet high, the monks become asthmatic, and are compelled frequently to descend into the valley of the Rhine for anything but "a breath of fresh air," and at the end of ten years' service are obliged to give up their high living and come down to the usual level. At the same time, in South America, there are towns (such as Potosi) placed as high as the top of Mount Blanc, the inhabitants of which feel no inconvenience.

The highest inhabited spot in the world is, however, the Buddhist cloister of Hanle, in Tibet, where twenty-one priests live at an altitude of 16,500 feet. The brothers Seglagintweit, when they explored the glaciers in the same country, encamped at the highest altitude a European ever passed the night. Even at the top of Mount Blanc, Professor Tyndall's guides found it very unpleasant to do this, though the Professor himself did not confess to feeling so bad as they. The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest (Himalaya), 28,000 feet, and the condor has been seen "winging the blue air" 500 feet higher. The air, by the by, is not "blue," or else, as De Saussure pointed out, "the distant mountains, which are covered with snow, would appear blue also," its apparent color being due to the reflection of light. What light can do, and does, is marvellous; and not the least is its power of attraction to humanity.—'Chambers's Journal.'

THE AGE OF A PYRAMID.

MODERN scholarship seems destined to win its most signal triumphs through the application of a careful scientific method to its researches into the past history of our race. It multiplies its aids, extends the range of its evidences, and, by looking far beyond the field of the old chroniclers, is at last able to correct their discrepancies. Where the records of earth are at variance, it consults the unerring stars, and fixes the chronology of events more wisely than the historian who wrote only a few generations after their occurrence. The German astronomer, Hansen, was one of the first to determine the day and hour of an ancient battle by calculating the eclipse of the sun which occurred at the same time; and now the French Egyptologists, profiting by the remarkable astronomical knowledge of the Egyptians, are applying the same methods of verification, with wonderful success, to the hieroglyphic records.

At the meeting of the French Academy on Inscriptions, on the 7th of April, M. de Sauley read a paper in regard to a discovery by the scholar Chabas, which for the first time introduces a positive date into the oldest Egyptian history. Hitherto, the distinguished Egyptologist, M. de Rougé, has only succeeded in establishing three dates with absolute certainty—the years 1300, 1240, and 962 B.C., the last of these being the taking of Jerusalem by Sheskonk I., the *Shishak* of the Bible. But two or three months ago M. Chabas was fortunate enough to succeed in reading a doubtful *cartouche* (royal name, inclosed in an oval figure) in the famous Ebers papyrus, a fac-simile of which was published last year. It proved to be the name of the Pharaoh, Menkeres, the Mycerinus of the Greek historians, and the builder of the third or smallest pyramid at Gizeh. Attached to the cartouche was an astronomical note, stating that the heliacal rising of the star *Sothis* occurred in the ninth year of the reign of Menkeres.

The ancient Egyptians had the habit of signalling important political events by some contemporaneous astronomical phenomenon. Many of the latter could scarcely be identified or determined now; but, since we know that their *Sothis*, is our star Sirius, we are easily able to fix the rare periods of its heliacal rising. This is the astronomical term used when a star, after being in conjunction with the sun and invisible, emerges from the light sufficiently to be seen just before sunrise. M. Chabas immediately took his discovery to the astronomer Biot, who made the necessary calculations, whence it appears that the heliacal rising of *Sothis*, in the ninth year of the reign of Menkeres, must have taken place between the years 3007 and 3010 B.C. M. de Sauley stated that he had made the calculation independently, and with precisely the same result. He was entirely convinced of the correctness of the date. As the first assured step towards establishing, if only in its general outlines, the chronology of the ancient Egyptian empire, this discovery is of incalculable importance. It fixes the age of the third pyramid of Gizeh at about 4,380 years, and antedates by fully 1,770 years the earliest accurately ascertained point in ancient chronology.

These detached epochs are like so many solid piers in the flood of time, and, though still too far apart to be bridged, they furnish secure resting-places for the historian. It is not too much to expect, that when the aid of astronomy is called to the investigation of the Assyrian as well as the Egyptian records, we may restore the chronological chart of both empires from the silent testimony of the heavens.

TWO RAVENS A MATCH FOR A FOX.

THE Giants' Causeway (according to the Londonderry 'Standard,' which gives a lengthy and graphic description of the occurrence) a few days since was the scene of a combat of the most extraordinary nature: "Some carrion had been deposited on the rocks near the sea, and the fox, evidently with the intention of making a meal off one of two ravens, which had been attracted to the spot by the putrid mass, curled himself up apparently asleep, close to the carrion. The ravens, however, regarded him with suspicion for some time, and finding that Reynard was not likely to sheer off, and probably unable longer to withstand the effects of what to them was no doubt a grateful and seductive aroma, they, by their threatening attitudes, left little doubt in the minds of the numerous spectators that they intended to bring the matter to an issue.

The two ravens eventually advanced, and one of them took his stand at Reynard's head, and the other at his tail. The latter led the attack by assailing Reynard's brush, the other immediately afterwards following suit by a powerful tap on his head. Reynard feigned indifference to these polite attentions during a few rounds, trusting no doubt that his persecutors would become emboldened and indiscreet, and, at the same time, place themselves within his reach.

Indiscretion, however, is not a prominent characteristic of the *corvus* family, and after a few more applications alternately on the head and tail, the position became uncomfortable, and the fox began to show fight; but the ravens followed up the assault, first snapping at one and then the other. It was stated the warfare was carried on for more than two hours in this way, and on the whole the balance was against the fox, which, in the words of our contemporary, was much dragged and weakened, but became more reckless as the fight waxed hotter.

At this juncture they had worked or fought up to the edge of the rock on which the carrion had been deposited. The raven at his enemy's tail had again tickled him, and, after doing so, the one at his head gave him a fearful pinch, upon which the fox turned after him with great fury. The one at his tail again performed, and during the passage of the fox after the other raven, gave him a sound onward thud, accelerating his speed so much that he lost his balance, and tumbled into the water, amid the plaudits of the spectators, and the exulting croak of the ravens."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Christian Sunday has been substituted officially in Japan for the "Ichiroku" as the national day of rest. From the 2nd of April Government offices were closed on the first day of the week. Saturday afternoon is in the public offices also observed as a half holiday.

THE Duke of Nassau, a Protestant, dispossessed since 1866 by the Prussians, has just accomplished a noble act of munificence and charity by giving the only palace he still possessed in Wiesbaden to be used as a place of worship by Catholics whom some Freemasons, calling themselves Old Catholics, have lately deprived of their church.

THE French pilgrims proceeded, on the 5th May, to Santa Maria Maggiore, to see the sacred remains of Pius V., the outer lid of whose coffin is on that day annually opened, and wherein he may be seen in his crystal *chasse*, robed and crowned, his long snowy beard flowing over his breast.

HIS Holiness has sent 1,000 francs towards the reconstruction of the *facade* of the Cathedral of Florence. The Holy Father is also having repaired, at his own expense, the part of the Basilica of St. John Lateran, which was threatened with ruin, and which is decorated with the most venerable mosaics in Rome. A commission of four Roman architects watch over the works.

NANO NAGLE, the saintly founder of the Presentation Sisters, is not inattentive to her children of the present day. On the contrary, she has lately given another instance of her powerful protection. On Sunday, the 23rd of April, a fire broke out in the neighbourhood of the Galway Presentation Convent. Whilst the adjoining houses were wrapped in flames, the holy Sisters called on their patroness to protect them from the scourge, in honor of her approaching centenary. Suffice it to say, that their prayers were heard. A large coach factory, lately erected, and twelve cottages were burnt to the ground. The good Sisters are giving all the assistance possible to a dozen homeless families.

A NOTEWORTHY sign of the times is the establishment of Catholic scientific societies. A Catholic "Victoria Institute" has recently been founded at Brussels, with 453 members; and a similar society has just been founded at Rome with the promising title of the "Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas," which appeals to philosophers, theologians, and physicians." It seems to be "under distinguished patronage," and already reckons among its members eight cardinals, 20 archbishops, and 240 "professors, doctors, theologians, and philosophers." Both the Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas and Scientific Society at Brussels, are to publish periodical reviews.

THERE are very extraordinary accounts from Sicily of recent convulsions of nature and odd meteoric appearances. At Carleone there was an earthquake, accompanied by the appearance of a pillar of unearthly light. Padre Secchi, at Rome, instructed the Syndic to inform the population he expected the earthquake from the warnings of his instruments. In the district of Cefalu, in Sicily, a whole village was swallowed up lately, but no one perished, the inhabitants being warned of their danger by subterranean noises and the gradual sinking of the houses. As usual, they are petitioning the Government for leave to rebuild on the same spot.

FATHER BURKE, the illustrious Dominican, in sending his contributions for the promotion of Irish studies in the Catholic University, speaks in warm terms of commendation of the cultivation of the olden tongue. The following passage from his letter deserves attention and remembrance: "Some of the greatest scholars of our day seem to think the study of our most ancient Celtic language to be as important and necessary to literature as the cultivation of Latin and Greek, perhaps even more important to the philologist, because of its greater antiquity. It will ill beseem us Irishmen to lag behind in this study, because doubly easy and interesting to us: first, because it is still, thank God, a living, spoken language in many parts of our island; and, secondly, because it is the language of our fathers, of many glorious saints and sages, and poets and warriors, and of the faithful people whose glories and sufferings make the history of our land."

THE Baron Felix Loe has been condemned to imprisonment in a fortress for six months. The Baron, it is almost idle to say, is well known in Germany and elsewhere as an active philanthropic Catholic layman, and the news of his incarceration will be received with profound regret—and, we may add, with profound indignation. Baron F. DeLoe had been actively engaged in collecting means for the support of the persecuted clergy of Germany. By affording relief to the latter he was supposed to encourage them in their so-called rebellion.

AN enormous wild boar was being hunted recently in the wood of Fave, belonging to the Count Benoit d'Az, near Nevers (Nièvre), and was struck by a ball, when it dashed forward, and bursting through the hunters, started off at a great pace, pursuing its headlong course for three hours, followed by a troop of horsemen, and passing through the village of Chorin, to the great terror of the inhabitants. Soon after it entered a field in which a laborer was at work, who did not see the animal until it was too close for him to make his escape. He therefore stood firm and, as the beast rushed to the attack, struck it a well-directed blow on the head with a hoe and killed it on the spot.

"We have heard so much lately of the disgraceful want of liberty, which is experienced by Protestants in Spain," says a writer in the London 'Weekly Register,' "that we naturally like to know what is the exact number of Protestants who are subjected to this infamous tyranny. The best authenticated reports are surprising. It appears that 4,000 is the outside of the number of all kinds of Protestants in Spain. And this, too, after more than a quarter of a century of eager and affluent proselytism. Bibles have been sent by ship-loads to Spain; tracts have been distributed throughout the country; missionaries have done all they could; and yet, spite of the sympathies of innumerable tourists, Spanish Protestants only number 4,000. We are gravely asked to alter the religion of Spain, to introduce there the divisions of our country, solely to gratify these few bewitched Spaniards, and the tourists who call themselves Protestants. A concession has been made, on the part of the Spanish Government, in the direction of admitting

private Protestantism; but neither the Government nor the people would ever consent to make a Babel of the gloriously united Catholic Spain."

SIGNOR Garibaldi has been doing the grand in some descriptive reports of the battles, sieges, and fortunes that he passed, and these have appeared in the Australasian newspaper. In one sketch an account is given of the taking of a German flag. The 'Geelong Advertiser,' however, wants to know, you know, whether as a matter of fact, the flag was taken in fair fight, and states that it was obtained surreptitiously, and consequently returned to the Germans from whom it was—well, I will say annexed. Be careful, my youthful hero. It's a grand thing to do the Baron Munchausen, and manufacture big lies for a too credulous public to swallow, but there is strong temptation to go a little too far for even old John Bull to gulp. That flag business having a slight basis of fact, was dangerous ground. Keep to the description of imaginary contests, of which you were the hero. The public will swallow the inventions as gospel, and you are not so liable to be bowled out. Facts are stubborn things—let them severally alone. Stick to fiction. Above all things "keep your eye on your father—he'll pull you through."—Tapley in the 'Advocate.'

THE number of models of invention by American women exhibited in the Centennial Exhibition is greater than people have supposed. There are seventy-four of them, including a blanket-washer, a mangle, a frame for stretching and dyeing lace curtains, an ironer, bedsteads, easels, a composition building material, window-fasteners, lunch-heater, bureau, travelling bags, life preservers, dress elevators, flower stands, &c. The women of other countries have made divers contributions, Brazil, Sweden, Norway, Tunis, Japan, Egypt, England, and Canada are all represented. A large wall space is covered, and several cases are filled by needle work from the Kensington Art School, and there are models of convent buildings and gardens from Montreal. With its central fountain of blue and gray, &c., the masses of brightly colored pictures, the Women's Pavillion will wear perforce a cheerful if not elegant guise, and the exhibition will at least be valuable as showing that women are not idlers. It would be neither true nor just to call it forcible or wonderful in any way.

MAN years ago, a gentleman in a subordinate department of the Bank of Ireland discovered a device more useful than hair-splitting, though of the like nature: he found out a way of splitting bank-notes, so that each note became two, and to all appearance were the same as when they were one, including of course, the water-mark and all the rest of it. He was an honest man, and informed the Government of the result of his ingenuity; whereupon, on his solemn promise of never revealing the secret, they made him Governor of the Bank. Another gentleman, but who, unhappily, is a rogue, has lately made his appearance in London; he has invented a certain acid which causes the writing to disappear from the cheque, and then he fills up the blank space according to his aspirations. His *modus operandi* is the following: He procures a real cheque, drawn by a good name, for seventeen or nineteen pounds; the word "pounds" is obliterated so completely that no trace of the original writing can be discerned even under the microscope, and the words "hundred pounds" inserted in its place; two ciphers are added to the figures, and then the thing is done, since all other parts of the document, including the signature, are quite correct. This ingenious plan is causing great consternation in London, and the gentleman who invented it could get a good round sum to retire from business.

A FEW days since an exhibition of the new Oestberg fire extinguishing apparatus took place on the Linden Strasse in Berlin in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, the Crown Prince, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Swedish Minister, the Ministers of War and Interior, and other distinguished persons. The inventor, who is a Swede named Oestberg, and Messrs. Brandt and Nawrocki, who had charge of the exhibition were presented to the Emperor before the experiment took place. Captain Ahlstrom appeared in a peculiar looking costume made of the Oestberg invention, and walked into an immense fire made of wood saturated with petroleum. The heat of the fire was so intense that no one else could approach within 80 paces without being burnt or scorched. The captain, however, walked around in the glowing pile perfectly undisturbed, leaning on the burning wood, and finally quietly seating himself on the coals. He remained in the fire 15 minutes, and on his coming out, every one pressed round to see how much he had been injured. He was unharmed, and in spite of the Emperor's asseverations that he had seen enough of so dangerous an experiment, Captain Ahlstrom went again into the fiery oven. On finally emerging, he took off the suit, and appeared clothed in red flannel. The Emperor said, "One must see this to form any just conception of it." He then asked Messrs. Brandt and Nawrocki about the patent in Prussia, and when informed that the application for a patent had been refused, expressed great surprise.—'Kolnische Zeitung.'

The Paris correspondent of the London 'Standard' says: "The art of killing made easy has made great progress of late years, but nowhere, perhaps, more than in France. The guillotine is already a very different object from it was when it left the hands of its learned inventor, and promises in time to become such a complete and attractive piece of mechanism that condemned men may ultimately embrace it, if not with joy, at all events with a kind of curiosity and confidence. That high and mighty personage in France known as *l'exécuteur des hautes-œuvres*—in plain English, the public executioner—has just added another important modification to the fatal French instrument of death, by which it will be entirely self acting. He has invented a few mysterious grooves which so work that as soon as the sufferer falls or is pushed on to the *bascule*, his head runs into the *lunette*, and the knife comes down the next second. Really French criminals cannot complain of the kind attention shown to them by the powers that be."

The San Francisco 'Bulletin' of May 22, reports that a few days ago the Gable Brothers, residing in Hungry Hollow, Yolo county, about five miles from Cache Creek, unearthed a pure ivory tusk, seven feet long and eight inches in diameter at the largest end. They

observed the point of the tusk protruding from the bank of a washout or gully, about fifteen feet below the surface of the earth, and excavated for two days before they were able to remove this relic of the ancient mastodon without breaking it. The tusk, which in some places is clear, smooth, and susceptible of the finest polish, is carved almost to the shape of a crescent. Rev. Winfield Scott, who closely examined it, thinks that the point of the smaller end, ten or twelve inches in length, has been broken off. The specimen is now in possession of the discoverers, and is in a state of excellent preservation. Mr. Scott sought to purchase it for the Baptist University, but the owners decline to sell. They talk of sending it to Philadelphia for exhibition. The weight of the tusk is estimated at one hundred and fifty pounds. The mastodon that flourished it up and down the valley some centuries ago, must have been about four times as large as an ordinary-sized elephant.

The Bombay 'Catholic Examiner' (March 11) says:—Mr. John M. Francis, an editor, politician, and diplomatist of high repute in the State of New York, has given evidence, in the plainest language, showing how imbecile and inefficient Protestantism has proved itself to be in India, where for two hundred years Protestant England has had at her command every human appliance to conquer, to convert, and to civilise. Mr. Francis is neither a Catholic nor a friend of Catholics. How does he speak, from his own personal experience, during his travels in India? "I have little faith that the people will ever be civilised into our ways. England's rule in Calcutta for nearly two hundred years has not accomplished that, nor has it made hardly a beginning towards reformation and the extirpation of heathenism. I conscientiously believe that missionary efforts in their behalf is in large part money and labor wasted. I believe that such agency, with half the expenditure of treasure and Christian work, would accomplish in our own country ten times more of blessed results than is possible of accomplishment here. The missionaries, so far as I know and believe, are sincere workers, and are doing their best for this people, under what seems to me very great discouragements. But here in Calcutta, in this city of British possession and government, America furnishes at least two missionaries to one that is put to that labor by English missionary organisations. Our missionaries are laboring earnestly here with what appears to me exceedingly small results in a Christian and, indeed, civilising point of view. I only wish these zealous labors were bestowed upon our heathen and the children of ignorance, poverty and sin, at home, as I feel sure they might be with far more effective results."

The native Catholics of Malta, like the colored Catholics of Washington, have been made the subjects of some unpleasant criticism concerning their conduct in the last Holy Week. There was no Lincoln monument unveiled in Malta, but there was the equivalent of that event in the presence of the Prince of Wales, and what seemed to be the apathy with which he was received, especially by the Maltese nobility, was commented on in the style with which everybody is familiar. The Maltese, however, are contented to appear wanting in loyalty, and they have explained that as the Prince visited them in Holy Week, it was manifestly impossible for them to attend balls and banquets even though given in his honor. Had he come at any other time they would have offered him a dinner, but a banquet at which the guest alone feasted while his hosts were fasting, could not but have been embarrassing on both sides. They did what they could for him, as some of them explain in letters to the 'Osservatore Romano' and the 'Voce della Verità,' by attending the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in one of their churches where a *triduum* was celebrated for the express purpose of praying for the spiritual and temporal welfare of their future sovereign. And as to the rest, though this the Maltese Catholics do not say, the attitude of the Prince toward the Catholic Church while in Malta was not such as to arouse any very ardent expressions of respect or affection toward him personally. His office, however, would have been treated with due respect at any time when that great Event which dwarfs all others into their true dimensions, did not attract all Catholic and Christian hearts to itself.—'Catholic Review.'

"DUKE OF EDINBURGH."—The old wooden structure that did duty as the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, in Russell-street for so many years, has, we are pleased to observe, given place to a new brick building, erected at considerable cost, in order to meet the rapidly increasing requirements of this popular and important part of the city. The present proprietor, Mr D. HARRIS, has spared no reasonable expense in furnishing and fitting the building with every modern comfort and convenience. The situation is extremely healthy, and commands splendid views of the ocean and harbour, and is within easy reach of the business part of the city. Persons in pursuit of a respectable and comfortable residence will do well to go to the "Duke of Edinburgh" Hotel, Russell-street, Dunedin.—[Advt.]

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner. "So far as the Colory is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing 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 Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors 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, 629: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk Feathers, &c.

V.  R.
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SEPARATE TENDERS are invited by the Colonial Government for ADDITIONS to the Dunedin Passenger Station and Engine-shed.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at this office, where tenders will be received till NOON of WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1876.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,
W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, August 2, 1876.

ADDITIONS to the ENGINE-SHED above referred to are for the present WITHDRAWN.

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, August 11, 1876.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. T. ROBERTS, Estate Agent, has Removed to Victoria Chambers, Manse Street, next M'Landress, Hepburn and Co.

MR. P. T. F. I. N. N.,
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DIRECTLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Removed Temporarily to this Address during the Erection of New Premises in High Street.

W. R. invites the Public, before they buy their Trees and Shrubs, just to call at the above Address, and see what they can buy for a little money.

FO R S A L E ,
TR E E S .

Apples from 1 to 8 years old
Pears from 1 to 7 years old
Plums from 1 to 6 years old
Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Mulberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants—Red, White, and Black.
Filbert Nuts, Walnuts, from 1 to 10ft. high.
Thorn-quicks.
Privet Brier.
Euribea
Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots
Box for Edging Herbs and other Roots.

Fine Pines, from 3d each; two loads fresh from the Nursery per day.
400,000 strong 2-year old Thornquicks.
50,000 Evergreen Privits, from 2 to 4ft. high.
Euribea, for garden fences. In one season, you can have a perfect fence.
10,000 Walnuts; price very low per 1000.
Gooseberries and Currants; really strong and good, and prices to suit the times.
Roses of the newest varieties and leading Show Flowers, from 1s each.
Filbert Nuts, very fine and strong; fit for bearing; at a very low price per 1000.
All Trees well packed FREE OF COST, and delivered at the Station or Wharf, or any part of the City.

CATALOGUES ON APPLI-
CATION.

Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.

FO R S A L E ,
SE E D S .

300 Bushes Rooted Haws and Holly Berries.
Ash, Oak, Secy-more, Limes, Hornbean.
Scotch Spruce and Larch Seeds.
All the Hardest Californian Pine Seeds.
All kinds of Garden and Agricultural Seeds.
Perennial, Cock-foot, and Lawn Grasses.
Clovers of the Finest Samples.
Golden and Black Tares.
Gum and Wattle Seed.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

DU N E D I N S L A T E Y A R D ,
Upper Stuart-Street.

Slates, all sizes; Fire Bricks, Fire Tiles, Cement, &c., on hand.

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS.

NE W T A I L O R I N G A N D D R A P E R Y
E S T A B L I S H M E N T .

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

TH 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

THOMAS ENNIS,
South Dunedin

BROWN, EWING, AND CO'S,

SHIPMENTS FOR JUNE AND JULY TRADE,

Ex S.S. NORTHUMBERLAND,

Ex MAIL STEAMERS,

Ex ZULEIKA,

Ex ORPHEUS,

Ex HORSIA,

Include a quantity of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased late in the SEASON at a large Discount from Manufacturers' prices, which have been marked off at proportionately low rates.

INSPECTION INVITED.

[CIRCULAR.]

THE success attending our efforts to produce DUNEDIN made GARMENTS of a Superior Class at very little over the cost of English Slops, has caused us to abandon to a large extent the importation of Goods ready made, and to give increased attention to manufacturing.

The favourable position we occupy as BUYERS in the Home Market, combined with economical management and most advantageous arrangements for manufacturing here, enables us to produce FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING of every class, and for every age, which for style, fit, and finish, will compare with bespoke goods, at prices which challenge competition.

We are at present showing and making up a splendid lot of SEASONABLES.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

OPENING DAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

"SAUCHIE" HOUSE GENERAL

DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

GEORGE STREET,

PORT-CHALMERS.

ROBERTSON & WATSON

Have much pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the Port and its surroundings that they have secured those New and centrally situated Premises in George Street (opposite Mr. Elder, Chemist), which they will OPEN on the 17th instant

With a Large and Varied Stock of

GENERAL DRAPERY, READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

Special Notice to Gentlemen.—R. & W have engaged a First-class Foreman Tailor and trusts that by supplying Garments of superior Style and Quality to secure a large share of public patronage in this branch of their Trade.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING

DEPARTMENT.

The Proprietors having secured the services of First-class Milliners and Dressmakers, Ladies favoring them with orders may rely upon having them executed in the Best Style, and at prices which cannot fail to give general satisfaction

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.

COLOR PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING

In all its Branches, Cheaper than any House in the Colony. Home Prices.
D. HENDERSON,
Old 'Times' Office,
Next Cargill's and M'Lean's,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

TO the Inhabitants of Kensington, South Dunedin, St. Kilda, and surrounding neighborhood.

H. THOMAS,
Manufacturing and Dispensing Chemist, Walker Street, begs to announce that his Branch Establishment on the St. Kilda road is now open for business.
Patent Medicines of all kinds in stock, also Brushware, Perfumery, and Toilet requisites.

O R I E N T A L H O T E L,
Corner of
Princes and Dowling-streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM GAWNE

Has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above hotel, and having made extensive improvements and alterations, he is now in a position to offer accommodation second to none in the city.

Travellers from Wellington, Auckland, Nelson, Christchurch, and the West Coast will find it replete with every comfort and convenience.

Private rooms for Families.
Observe the Address:—
PRINCES STREET CUTTING, DUNEDIN.

R A I L W A Y H O T E L, STIRLING.

FRANK O'KANE, Proprietor.

First-class Stabling.
Saddle Horses always ready for Hire.

F. O'Kane begs to announce to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken possession of the above hotel, and solicits a call of those travelling to test the quality of his Liquors, Stabling, &c. The Stabling will be conducted in a manner creditable to the locality, and the house in particular.

None but the best brands of Liquors will be kept in stock.

C O V E R L I D & M A N T E L L,
(Late of George-st.) (Late assistant to Mr Beissel
HAIR-DRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND
ARTISTS IN HAIR.

*.*Hair Work of every description on hand or made to order. Ladies' combings made up.

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

R O Y A L H O T E L
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.

W H I T E ' 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.

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.

J. M U R P H Y,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
(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.

D A V I D S C O T T & C O.
(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.)

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

No more are you to repeat Bottles and Pills, or other noxious nostrums.

No more are you required to pay half-guineas for medical advice! You are only to apply externally the above BALSAM once or twice within twelve hours, as directed on each bottle, and you are relieved.

And as to CHILBLAINS, a few drops is quite sufficient for a cure.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on wrapper and cork

S.S.,
V.S.,
(in circle),

With red sealing-wax, and my signature on the green label on the bottle.

£10 REWARD

Will be paid by the Proprietor to prove to conviction against any person counterfeiting

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM

NOTICE.

M'ARTHUR AND GREIG,
Carpenters and Joiners,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

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

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 size: See the cases, and at Rooms. Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes street, Top Flat.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROBERT DUGUID wishes to intimate to his numerous customers that he has removed from Hanover street to Rattray street, opposite the 'Daily Times' Office, where all orders for the undermentioned kinds of coal will meet with prompt attention.
Newcastle, Kaitangata and Green Island.
Firewood.

THOMAS STEWART,

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.

(Opposite Messrs. Herbert, Haynes, & Co.'s),

PRINCES STREET NORTH.

JAMES WALSH

BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Reserve.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

SAMUEL O'KANE, PROPRIETOR,
Wishes to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the above Hotel, and having made considerable alterations and improvements, he is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation. Good stabling with paddock accommodation. One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL

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."

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.

JOHN LANGMUIR, Nursery and Seedsman, South Road, Caversham, opposite Immigration Barracks, has for sale—Apple, pear, plum, peach, and cherry trees, from one to eight years; gooseberry and currant bushes, filberts, rhubarb roots, asparagus and sea-kale plants, cabbage and cauliflower plants, seed potatoes, &c. A few large apple, pear, and plum, fruit bearing. Conifers of sorts.



GOURLEY AND LEWIS,
UNDERTAKERS
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.
Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.
Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

BASKETS — BASKETS

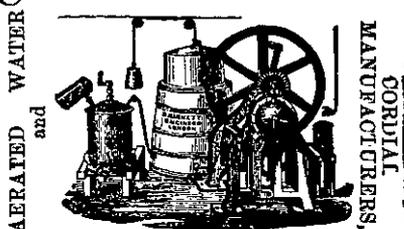
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

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.

WEIR AND SAMSON

Beg to announce the arrival of another shipment of
DIETZ & CO'S KEROSENE LAMPS,
Which give a white and steady light equal to 25, 20, and 14 candles.

We can recommend them as the best yet invented for burning Kerosene Oil. Being simple in construction and easily repaired, the public have got so accustomed to use them that we find great difficulty in selling any other makers' lamps. We have also in stock
ROWATT'S ANUCAPNIC LAMPS
and other Makers, and a large and well-assorted stock of China, Glassware, Earthenware, &c., wholesale and retail.

WEIR & SAMSON,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

SMITH AND SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Painters, Paperhangers, Glaziers, &c. Every branch of the trade plain or most artistic done at lowest prices. We employ the best workmen, and it is our endeavor to give every satisfaction. We are direct importers from the best manufacturers of Paperhangings, White Leads, Varnishes, Brushware, Oils, Glass, and every trade requisite, and we give special advantages to Cash Purchasers.—**SMITH AND SMITH,**
No 5, Octagon, next the Athenæum.

PIER HOTEL, Corner of Bond, Jetty, and Crawford streets—**JOSEPH BAXTER** begs to inform his town and country friends that he has purchased the above well-known Hotel from Mrs. Guy Bennett, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on his predecessor. Visitors from the country will find their convenience specially attended to.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)
 Capital, £1,000,000. Established, 1859.
 With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
 Offices of Otago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
 Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,
 With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province.

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ..	William Elder
Green Island ..	William Gray
Tokomairiro ..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ..	David Grant
Balclutha ..	John Macdall & Co
Lawrence ..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otagia ..	Henry Palmer
Naseby ..	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ..	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOTT,
 Agent for Otago.

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.

HUGH LAMONT, BUTCHER,
 Arthur Street, Dunedin.

The undersigned having taken over the business of the old established Butchery of Mr. James Hastie, situats as above, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded to Mr. Hastie.

The public may be assured that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

The undersigned has much pleasure in recommending Mr. Lamont to his friends and customers.

JAMES HASTIE.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

WILL S. DOUGLAS & G. FALCONER
 Beg to announce to their friends, and the Dunedin public generally, that they have purchased the above well-known and commodious Hotel; and that, as the business will in future be conducted under their joint personal superintendence, visitors may rely upon receiving that courtesy and attention which cannot fail to gain for the Hotel a continuance of the liberal patronage accorded to the late proprietor.

Nothing but the Best Brands of **WINES, ALES, SPIRITS, &c.,**
 Kept in Stock.

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL, ETRICK, BENGEE 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.

ESTABLISHED 1848.
ANDREW MERCER,
 Family Grocer,
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
 Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK WORKS.

MICHAEL O'HART,
 PROPRIETOR.

A large quantity of first-class BRICKS always on hand.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEAR
GEORGE MATTHEWS,

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

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!
STUART STREET HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTURER.

Opposite English Church.
WANTED Known—All kinds of Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats and Bonnets Cleaned, Dyed, and Altered to the latest fashion.

Stock Hats altered.
 The following are agents for the firm—
 Miss Forrester, milliner ... Mosgiel.
 Miss Turner ... Green Island.
 Miss Hill ... Grey-st., Port Chalmers.
 All orders entrusted to our care will receive the best attention.
JOSEPH DYSON.

AMERICAN WASHING FLUID,

Saves more than half the soap, and nearly all the wash-board labour. Price, One Shilling per quart bottle. For sale by all Grocers.

We, the undersigned, have thoroughly tested and approve of "BROWN'S LIQUID BLUING for CLOTHES." We consider it cheaper, more economical, and in every way more desirable than any other bluing in the market, and are confident that it will give satisfaction to every one who gives it a trial:

Samuel Clayton (of F. N. Holland Gibbs & Clayton) H. Wilson and Co.
 W. Hunter (for W. S. G. Gibbs and J. Scouler) H. R. Clark and Co.
OTAGO STEAM LAUNDRY.

The public are respectfully requested to beware of spurious imitations of the above. Ask your grocer for Brown's Liquid Bluing, and take none other. For sale by all grocers at one shilling per bottle.

Bottled by
J. BROWN, Brown-street, Dunedin.
 Brown's Starch Polish for glossing linen imparts that fine glossy appearance so desirable for shirts, cuffs, &c. Sold in packages for sixpence each.

[CARD.]
DAVID BLAIR, M.D.,
 GEORGE STREET,
 Corner of Albany Street,
DUNEDIN.

Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

JOHN GOLLAIR,
 BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
 TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
 ALBANY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon daily for orders, and goods delivered all over the city and suburbs free of charge. All goods of the best quality. Prices strictly moderate.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN.

OPENING OF THE

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY'S RETAIL BRANCH

ON
SATURDAY, MAY 27.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

F. LAURENSEN,
 Manager.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

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

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS"

Printed by

FERGUSON AND MITCHELL

During the Fete in aid of the Benevolent Asylum, on the Premises of Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach, May 24, 1876.

OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

MESSRS. HALLENSTEIN BROS.,

Of the New Zealand Clothing Factory, following the example of some of the large manufacturers at Home, and more especially with a view of preventing the importation of English clothing, intend opening an extensive Retail Establishment for the sale of their manufactures. For this purpose, they have fitted up commodious premises at the corner of the Octagon and Princes street, which are to be opened on Saturday, May 27. This branch will be under the immediate management of Mr. Laurensen, and under the supervision of Mr. B. Hallenstein, the head of the New Zealand firm. Messrs Hallenstein Bros., under the management of Mr Anderson, a partner in the wholesale and factory branch, started the New Zealand Clothing Factory about two and a-half years ago. They commenced on a comparatively small scale; at present, they employ between 200 and 300 hands. They have had to overcome many difficulties and much prejudice, but now their goods, as will be seen from the ships' manifests, are being sent to all parts of New Zealand. In Dunedin only they have found persistent opposition on the part of the larger houses who are glutting this market with imported goods, and, no doubt, the retailers find it to their advantage to push these in preference to local manufactures. The proprietors of the New Zealand Clothing Factory have, therefore, very judiciously decided to introduce their manufactures direct to the large consuming population of Dunedin; and, in order to do so effectively, they have determined to sell a single garment at the wholesale price. The selling price is to be marked in plain figures on every article, from which no abatement will be made. The business is to be conducted strictly on the cash principle, and all goods must be paid for on delivery, but any article not found suitable may be exchanged, or the money returned. As will be seen from the garments presented by the New Zealand Clothing Factory in aid of the Benevolent Asylum, and now exhibited in this building, they are superior in style and quality, and at a proportionately lower price, than anything that can be imported. But, irrespective of all these advantages, it is to the interest of everyone to support an industry which employs local labour, and is a direct benefit to the butcher, baker, farmer, mechanic, shopkeeper, merchant, and to all sections of the community.

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.

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.

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.

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 M. MONAGHAN, PROPRIETOR

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

BURKE'S

OTAGO BREWERY,

DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

WHITE HART HOTEL.

THAMES STREET, OAMARU,

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

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

FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND LOOSE BOXES.

M. HANLEY PROPRIETOR.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MALONEY, - PROPRIETOR. The above Hotel is one of the handsomest buildings around Dunedin, is 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.

ANDERSON'S BAY HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MALONEY, PROPRIETOR, Wishes to intimate to the residents of the Peninsula and surrounding districts that he has taken the above Hotel, and hopes by careful attention to business, and by keeping nothing but the best drinks, to obtain a large share of public support.

First-class accommodation for boarders. Private rooms for families.

The 'Bus starts from the Hotel every hour during the day for Dunedin.

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

CORNER GEORGE ST. AND MORAY PLACE.

THOS. O'DONNELL (Late Kelligher and O'Donnell) Proprietor.

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

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

Stabling attached.

V.  R.

By special appointment to His Excellency Sir George Fergusson Bowen and Lady Bowen.

M. FLEMING,

DRESS BOOT MAKER,

Opposite Royal George Hotel, Dunedin.

PINK OF FASHION

In his hall of state, Triumphantly tends the truly great; Their soles he neatly does repair And kindly waits upon the fair.

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.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders. Night Porter always in attendance.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c. Refreshments of every description provided at all hours during day and night.

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

PRODUCER AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

CHANT.

George Street.

FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY, COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

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