

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. IV.—No 178.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 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—
REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH
COOKING RANGES,
"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and
Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also

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

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
Hames, American Axes and Churns, Pit and
Cross-Cut Saws, etc.

AMERICAN ANGLO-OUT 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 Galvanised Corrugated
Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet—best brands.
A general assortment of Carpenters' and
Joiners' Tools by the best makers, always on
hand.

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
Machines.

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 punctu-
ally attended to.

**DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH
PORTOBELLO.**



ON and after the 1st Novem-
ber, the Steamer **PORTO-
BELLO** will leave Port Chalmers
for Dunedin, via Portobello and all inter-
mediate Jetties, daily, on arrival of 7.50
train; returning at 4 p.m., except on holidays,
when she will ply in connection with the rail-
way.

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 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 £25

20 BORD'S FRENCH PIANOS from 38
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 1/2,
1/3, and 1/4 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	...	6s	" 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. E V E,
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 retail and Retail
BUTCHER,
(Corner Clark and MacLaggan streets)
DUNEDIN.

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

KENSINGTON HOTEL.
TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

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

HILL SIDE RAILWAY HOTEL

F. G. NAUMANN, PROPRIETOR.

Visitors to Town will find every 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 those 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 Quarries).

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., &c., at Cost Price. A shipment of really first-class Pictures now landing ex Orpheus.

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

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

LAMBERT'S
WATER OF LEITH WORKS.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
PALMERSTON-STREET, RIVERTON.

MRS. WILLIAMS ... PROPRIETRESS.

Has much pleasure in announcing to the public that the above Hotel has lately been considerably enlarged and improved. It is now furnished with comfort and convenience. All drinks are pure, and of the very best description.

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

JOSEPH REANY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SADDLER
Ratray 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.

NEWMARKET 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 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, Battray-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.

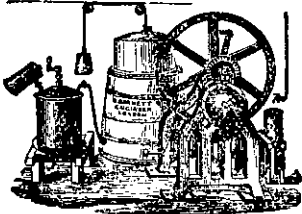
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



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

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

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

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

GEORGE O. DRISCOLL,
TIMBER MERCHANT,
(Formerly of Princess-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 Danville'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 Drysalterics on hand, such as—Chemicals, Sulphuric, Muriacic, Nitric, and other Acids. Dyewoods, Dyestuffs, Cochemical, Cudbear, Alum, Borax, Coppelas, 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,

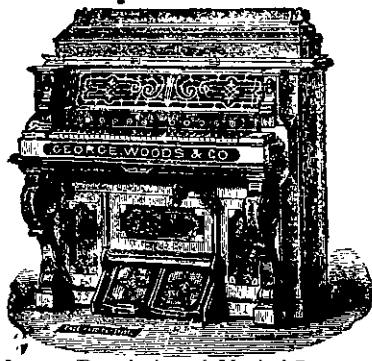
HAR-

PIANO'S

MONIUMS,

FORTES,

MUSIC,



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

SOLE AGENT FOR GEORGE WOOD & CO'S
UNRIVALED 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.

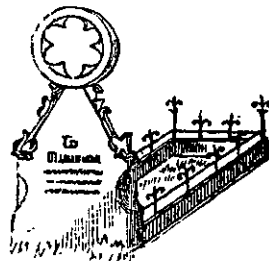
SPECIAL NOTICE.

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,

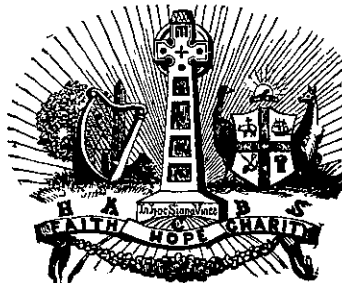
COMPOSITE AND IMPERISHABLE LETTERING, CHIMNEY
PIECES EXECUTED TO ANY DESIGN, IN MARBLE,
AND OAMARU STONE.

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

SOCIETY.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill
Lawrence
Dunedin
Naseby
Oamaru
Christchurch
Greymouth
Charleston
Addisons
Brighton
Greenstone
Waimea



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 mind's 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'Donnell, 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. 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, wedding, 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, alber ring brooches, earrings, and half suite of the newest designs in Col ma and English sold in large varieties studs, links, solitaires, thumb es, 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, £3. 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 Fisher 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
 3/4in. „ 5d „
 3/8in. „ 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.)

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

A R T I S T,

DUNDAS STREET,

NEAR THE LEITH BRIDGE,

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 23, 1876:-

Fat Stock.—Only a small supply of about 65 head cattle came forward for the weekly sale to-day, which, being of good quality, brought prices slightly in advance of last week's rates. We quote best pens, at the yards, at 35s to 37s 6d per 100lbs; ordinary, at 27s 6d to 30s per 100lbs. We have sold 50 head privately at full rates. A full supply of 1800 good cross-breeds were offered, and all sold at about former rates. Medium weights brought from 11s 6d to 13s. Two lots of very extra prime heavy weights brought up to 15s 9d. We quote prices realised as equal to 3d to 3 1/2d per lb. We sold 750 at above prices.

Wool.—By the latest cablegram, we are advised London wool sales closed on the 12th inst. Total quantity catalogued, 380,000 bales. Greasy has advanced 1d to 1 1/2d per lb, washed, 1 1/2d to 2d, and scoured, 2d, but the stability of this unexpected advance is questioned, trade generally being in an undesirable state. Catalogues are to hand of the opening of the sales per Frisco mail, which shows prices very irregular. Fleece being in grease touched a lower point than the lowest in 1870, whilst washed and scoured have sold relatively at better values.

Sheepskins.—At our auction sale this afternoon we had a fair catalogue, principally green skins, which sold at 3s 4d to 4s for cross-breeds; merinos, 2s 9d to 2s 11d.

Hides are in less demand at lower rates. We cannot quote wet salted over 3d to 3 1/2d per lb. Green hides sold at 17s to 21s 6d.

Tallow.—A few casks of inferior sold at £26 per ton.

Grain.—Wheat continues scarce and much wanted. Milling samples are saleable at 5s to 5s 3d, the latter choice northern. Oats, from continued scarcity, have advanced 1d to 2d per bushel. We quote feed, 1s 11d to 2s; milling, good samples, 2s 2d. Barley continues dull for all sorts. Good malting is saleable from 4s to 4s 6d; milling, 2s 6d to 3s; feed, 2s to 2s 3d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending August 23, as follows:—The demand for servants is at the quietest, and a good number are out of work. But as winter cannot be done away with, we may always look for hard times for some in the cold, wet, short days of winter. Couples with country experience, ploughmen, shepherds, and all country-bred people need fear nothing, as they are the sort wanted here. We have far too many town bred men, clerks, shopmen, &c. Female servants of all kinds are very scarce. Wages—Couples, £65 to ploughmen and shepherds, £52 to £70; farm managers, £80 to £100; house and hotel female servants, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s, and up to 30s per week; day labor, 8s and 9s; hotel male servants, 20s to 25s, and up to 50s; storemen and clerks, 30s to 50s; dairy hands, 20s to 25s; boys and girls, 5s, 6s and 10s; bullock-drivers, 8s to 10s per day.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending August 23, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in 1/2 and 1 lb. prints, 2s to 2s 4d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. The supply of fresh butter is increasing, and prices are on the decline. Salt butter is very plentiful in keg, 1s 3d per lb. Cheese, best quality, 1s 2d per lb; side and rolled bacon, 1s; Colonial hams, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Eggs very plentiful, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per doz.

MESSRS. M. and J. MEENAN, George Street, report the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £12; small do, £12 10s 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 15s to £4 per ton. Potatoes—£3 15s to £4 per ton. Carrots—£2 10s per ton. Wheat—4s 6d to 4s 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.

MR. J. VEZEX reports for the week ending August 23, 1876:—Retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb.; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb.; steak, 6d to 9d per lb.; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb.; veal, 4d to 8d per lb.; pork, 9d to 10d per lb.

Poets' Quarry.

THE CONSCIENCE AND FUTURE JUDGMENT.

I sat alone with my conscience,
 In a place where Time had ceased,
 And we talked of my former living
 In the land where the years increased ;
 And I felt I should have to answer
 The question it put to me,
 And to face the answer and question
 Throughout an eternity.
 The ghosts of forgotten actions
 Came floating before my sight,
 And things that I thought were dead things
 Were alive with a terrible might.
 And the vision of all my past life
 Was an awful thing to face—
 Alone with my conscience sitting
 In that solemnly silent place.
 And I thought of a far-away warning,
 Of a sorrow that was to be mine,
 In a land that was then in the future,
 But now is the present time.
 And I thought of my former thinking
 Of the judgment day to be,
 But sitting alone with my conscience
 Seemed judgment enough to me.
 And I wondered if there was a future
 To this land beyond the grave—
 But no one gave me an answer,
 And no one came to save.
 Then I felt that the future was present,
 And the present would never go by,
 For it was but the thought of my past life
 Grown into eternity.
 Then I woke from my timely dreaming,
 And the vision passed away,
 And I knew that the far-away warning
 Was a warning of yesterday.
 And I pray that I may not forget it,
 In this land before the grave,
 That I may not cry in the future,
 And no one come to save.
 And so I have learnt a lesson
 Which I ought to have known before,
 And which, though I learnt it dreaming,
 I hope to forget no more.
 So I sit alone with my conscience
 In the place where the years increase,
 And I try to remember the future
 In the land where the time will cease.
 And I know of the future judgment,
 How dreadful so'er it be,
 That to sit alone with my conscience
 Will be judgment enough for me.

—'London Spectator.'

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XIV.

CONVALESCENCE.

"ALL that is not for human power alone, dear," she replied, "but I will do all I can for you. Dear daughter," she added, laying her hand on Laura's head, "begin at the beginning. You will never have peace while you carry this secret about with you. Colonel Hartland and Captain Marten at least have a right to know your position, and they can make it public if they choose. Lieutenant Hartland's honor demands that you make a fair statement of everything to him. I cannot counsel you further now," she added.

"But you will not leave me alone," cried Laura, seizing both her hands convulsively, and rising only to sink back exhausted; "all alone!" she continued, covering her face with her hands, "nobody cares for any thing but the disgrace."

"Be quiet, my dear," replied the sister, "don't excite yourself; wait till you are a little stronger. I will not forget you, and may be your father will let you come to me for a little while when you are able, and I will do all I can for you. The dear Lord help you," she added, stooping over her and kissing her brow.

Laura meditated on the counsel she had received; it returned to her day by day as she grew stronger; but with her slowly recovered strength came added reluctance to follow Sister Agnes' advice. There was but one thought living in her soul, one feeling that overcame and trampled out every other emotion—how she should take the next step. The lonely hours brought her no peace, and her aunt's conversation became odious to her. At length, with a desperate struggle, she took the first step in the right direction; she wrote a long letter to Lieutenant Hartland, confessing every thing but the last interview with Le Compte, and the loss of the betrothal ring. With all her struggles she could not bring herself to tell of this, it was such a mortifying incident. She was sincere and truthful as far as she went, but she kept back that which was doomed to bring her severest punishment, and which, truly confessed, would have been forgiven with the rest.

The effort she made, although it was not a thorough one, benefited her mentally and physically; but a dreadful fear of Le Compte, which had come upon her so forcibly in her illness, continued in all its force. His presence seemed to haunt her, and not without reason, for she had learned from months of almost daily intercourse, that he did not readily give up the pursuit of any object.

No sooner was she able to appear below stairs, and her father well out of the way, than a little messenger appeared each day with bouquets of flowers for "Miss Marten," from an unknown source; soon words of love were found among the leaves, betraying at once, if before there had been any doubt, from whence they came. Mrs. Norris spoke of the "delicate attention," and "kind thoughtfulness" of the donor, professing to wonder who he could be; but to Laura these tokens brought added pangs of head and heart, till one day, summoning resolution, she met the carrier of the flowers, and ordered him to return them to the one who sent them. Mrs. Norris was indignant with this step.

"Aunt," said Laura, after that lady had expressed her feelings, "you ought to be the last to tempt me further in the ways of sin. Flirting and coquetting have brought me sorrow enough. I wish to be done with them."

She did not dare leave the house even for a stroll in the garden, an invisible influence told her the enemy was not far away, and September went out with its last golden sunshine, leaving her still a close prisoner within doors. Her father came up for a few days, and she begged most piteously that she might return to the city with him, but the physician had advised her remaining in the country as long as possible; she did not open her heart to her father, or he would have better understood her pleadings.

She sat gazing from the windows of the drawing-room to the blue hills in the distance, the day after his departure, wishing she had the wings of a dove and could flee away and be at rest, wondering if she had any one who really cared for her; remembering Rosine and her sweet love that had brought her so much pleasure, with a sting of sorrow in the end, as she recalled her own harsh unjust words, when a quick ring at the hall door startled her to her feet.

"It is a stranger," said her aunt, bustling in; "a very courtly looking gentleman. I saw him drive up the avenue."

Laura flew instantly to her own room, and bolting the entrance, threw herself on the floor. "It is he," she whispered; "I know it, I feel it! Detesting him as I do, there is an influence that almost forces me into his presence."

She was not mistaken, it was Le Compte, who inquired very respectfully for Mrs. Norris, not being willing to take the word of the servant as to Miss Marten's health. The lady received him rather stiffly, but skilful flattery soon won her; she was sure there could not be any thing very bad in a young man so respectful to his elders. He expressed no hope of seeing Laura then, but he would call again. Mrs. Norris sought her niece after this interview, and found her almost wild with excitement. Her face became livid as she listened to her aunt's eulogiums upon the manners of the gentleman, and his delicate inquiries for her health; but when she came to his promise to call again, Laura spoke in a terrible voice: "Aunt, I shall never leave this room till my father comes to take me away. Do you know that viper?" she exclaimed vehemently, striding across the floor; that wretch was the whole cause of my illness; his insulting proposals nearly shattered my brain, and he keeps me as truly imprisoned here, as if a band of soldiers surrounded the house with that design. I will not change my purpose," she added, as her aunt begged her to be calm and reconsider, "I will not see him, I will not communicate with him, and if he comes, tell him what I say."

Mrs. Norris, frightened by her excited and positive manner, dared not expostulate further, lest she should bring on the delirium of her illness; but her fear left her before the next call of the tormentor, and she excused Laura on the plea of health not sufficiently restored to meet any one out of her family.

"I may trust you to give this to her," he said in his blindest manner, giving into her hand a dainty note.

She turned the note over and over again after his departure, hesitating for some time in her decision, but after her own curiosity had been gratified, she concluded to commit it to the flames.

It was well for Laura that her aunt came to this decision, for the contents would probably have sent her back to the borders of insanity. After this second call, the poor harassed girl wrote a pleading letter to her father, telling him of her sufferings from her persecutor, and begging him to come and bring her to stay awhile with Sister Agnes, as the only place where she could be free from his haunting presence. We may readily suppose her earnest words had the desired effect, and the next week found her at the House of the infant Jesus, under the calm, placid but invigorating watchfulness of one who would deal wisely with her sorrows.

CHAPTER XV.

INGLEWOOD.

DURING Rosine's visit to Hawthorndean, which we have mentioned in a previous chapter, a letter was received by Colonel Hartland from Mrs. Benton, a letter written during her husband's severe illness; it asked advice in view of the physician's expressed opinion that Mr. Benton's constitution could never endure the labor of farm life in that climate. To whom could she so readily turn for counsel as to him who so sacrificed himself for them in their extremity.

"Bad news?" inquired Mrs. Hartland, as she heard the exclamation when the Colonel read the letter, and saw the flush that passed over his face.

"I must go west," he said decidedly; "Philip Benton will kill himself and all his family."

"What has he done now?" asked his wife.

"He has congestive fever, and is nearly dead. I must start to-morrow."

"But why should you take the whole Benton family upon your shoulders, husband; you surely have already done more than could be expected."

"He who presumes to friendship's name
 Reckons himself and friend the same,"

replied the Colonel, smiling.

"No; but really, Alexander, you have done a great deal," she said somewhat urgently.

"And hope to do a great deal more. Poor Benton! Can you

get me ready by to-morrow," he added, "to be gone—well, two weeks? My leave will not expire till two weeks from Saturday, which will give me time to go and come."

Mrs. Hartland knew that further remonstrance from her would be useless, and she desisted from further argument.

"But, father, you will not go without a sight of Rosine, or a message from her to her own people; it will break her heart when she hears of it," said Dr. Hartland, running over the letter which his father had put into his hand.

"I'd rather she did not know how badly off they are there," replied the Colonel, "and she might want to go with me."

"That, of course, is out of the question," said the Doctor, "for she would never care to come back, and we can't any of us spare her now. She will not ask to go unless you propose it; and you can soften the matter as to Mr. Benton's illness, and make the government an excuse for the journey. I know you can find something to do for the Department on your way."

"Thank you, Ned, for the suggestion. I'll go," he said, rubbing his hands with delight at the thought of meeting Rosine; he was pining for her, although only separated for a few days.

Thus it came that he journeyed many miles out of his way before turning his face westward, and carried many messages of love from Rosine to her dear ones, without leaving on her mind any of the anxiety he was feeling lest he should not find his friend Benton among the living.

Colonel Hartland reached Athlaca readily, and found Horatio Leighton in the post-office as he inquired the way to Mr. Benton's farm. The young man piloted the stranger to the Prairie Home, and was a witness to the delightful reunion of tried friends.

All Philip Benton's reserve vanished with the Colonel, and he was once more a boy, he opened his whole heart, and was the better for it. Marion accompanied her father's friend to St. Louis, whither he was bound, and sought out Harold, whom they found diligently pursuing his studies, determined to be first in his profession, with the avowed object at some future day of making a home for his parents, where they could work without labor; this was the golden vision for which he worked day and night. The Colonel was delighted with him, and expressed his admiration to Father Coté, upon whom he called with Marion. "He is a splendid fellow. I shouldn't wonder if he were President of the United States yet."

"O, I hope not," replied the venerable priest; "his soul would be risked at the White House. He is terribly ambitious now for a good object; but I often have to remind him, with the good Kempis, that 'man proposes, but God disposes.' He has a noble object, and I get really enthusiastic myself when he talks of his blessed mother, and what he will do for her."

"God spare him to fulfil his purpose," replied the Colonel.

"Amen!" was the hearty response.

Before leaving Athlaca, Colonel Hartland had made arrangements for securing the office of postmaster for his friend, and had bought a pretty cabin in the timber adjoining the growing town, only a short distance from Mrs. Leighton. Here he desired his friend to locate himself. Horatio Leighton made a ready sale of the prairie farm at a price far beyond its original cost, owing to the increasing tide of emigration brought to Athlaca by the prospect of a railroad through its boundary, and the discovery of an extensive coal-bed within its borders. The interest of this sum, with the annual stipend from Mr. Hawthorn to his daughter, enabled them to live in that land of plenty with comfort.

EDMUND ARROWSMITH.

(Concluded.)

When the Court reassembled, the jury appeared and gave their verdict of "Guilty of high treason." Father Arrowsmith's only answer to the usual question of the Court was silently to lift up his eyes and hands to heaven while the brutal sentence was delivered by the Judge, who added of his own to the revolting language of the law—"Know shortly thou shalt die aloft, between heaven and earth, as unworthy of either; and may thy soul go to hell with thy followers. I would that all the priests in England might undergo the same sentence!"

The long wished for crown was won, the one desire of the Seminarist, the Missioner, the Jesuit. Father Arrowsmith sank on his knees and, with bowed down head, *Deo gratias!* burst from his lips. And then he repeated this thanksgiving in English, that all might know his joy. The ferocious Judge sent the sheriff to bid the gaoler to load him with the heaviest fetters he could get and to shut him up alone and in a dark dungeon. The gaoler, who seems to have had a kind heart, said there was no cell of the sort, and the answer he received was to put him into the worst one that he had. Father Edmund could hardly walk with the weight of iron at his ankles, the "Widow's Mite," so these shackles were called, and had almost to be carried to a den so narrow that no one could lie down at full length therein, and into which hardly a ray of light could enter. As he was borne along he recited in a clear, loud voice the *Miserere* psalm. Guards were kept at the door, and not a soul was allowed to enter his prison, under a penalty of £100, save Justice Lee, who came to accept in private the challenge which Father Arrowsmith had offered him before the Court. But Edmund knew how once before a minister had boasted falsely of a controversial victory, gained under like odds, or rather not gained at all, by the same divine over a Catholic gentleman in prison. He simply declined the offer, and Mr. Lee went off boasting, much as Casaubon boasted against Baronius, that his adversary was a weak, silly fellow, and not conversant with Greek. He had not, however, liked the hideous gloom in which his enemy was fettered, and called loudly for a candle, "lest that traitor should desperately mischief me in the dark."

There Edmund lay, with nothing but his martyr's reward to cheer him, from two o'clock on Tuesday till mid-day on Thursday,

hardly any, if any, food or drink being allowed to pass his lips. Good people hoped that King Charles would send a royal pardon. But his Majesty was too busy with his rebellious Commons and their petition of rights. Yet unexpected hindrances arose. The whole trial had been so entirely against the forms of law, that when Yelverton had drawn up the Sheriff's warrant and sent it to his brother Whitelock to sign, that prudent Judge said Yelverton had better sign it himself first; nor would Whitelock even then have anything to do with it, but warned Sir Henry it would bring him into trouble. However, by dint of altering some words and warning the officer to conceal the illegalities, that difficulty was got over.

But no one would serve as executioner. A butcher offered, for £5, to send his man, but the servant took to his heels and he never saw him more. A promise of life was offered to any felon if he would take the office, but all refused the bribe, till a deserter, whom Father Edmund had saved from starvation when in prison, offered for 40s. to do the deed. He had to be protected from his fellows lest they should handle him roughly. The judge, anxious to see the death of his victim, contrary to custom, ordered that the execution should take place at an earlier date than the day that had been originally fixed.

Sir Henry seems to have wished the martyrdom to have been as private as possible, and ordered it at mid-day, when the Lancaster folks would be at dinner. It was at eight in the morning of August the 23th, when the sheriff came to tell the martyr that he must die that day. "I beseech my Saviour to make me worthy of it," was his reply.

There was another priest in the prison at the time, one John Southworth, whose crown had been delayed, but not taken away; for seven years later he was found working side by side with the future martyr, Father Henry Morse of the Society of Jesus, during an outburst of the plague in London, and twenty-nine years after, it 1654, he died at Tyburn, when Cromwell was practically ruler of England. At the time of Father Edmund's condemnation, John Southworth stood reprieved, and they had arranged together that he should give absolution to his brother-priest before his death. But the guards and the bolts had hindered all possibility of this, till, crossing the castle yard, Father Arrowsmith looked round for his last chance, and saw his friend standing and looking at him from a large window above. He raised his hands—the signal which had been agreed upon—received his last absolution, and passed out joyfully into the open street. A dense multitude was there awaiting him. As the gaoler was hauling his prisoner over to the sheriff, a Catholic gentleman burst from the crowd, and reverently embraced him, kissing tenderly the marks of the wounds he had received in his capture.

Father Arrowsmith was tied down on the hurdle, with his head, out of scorn, towards the horses' tails, and so along this *Via Dolorosa* he was dragged, the javelin-men marching beside him to keep the Catholics from the martyr. Before him strutted the executioner, bearing a big club, while Protestant ministers intruded their polemics on the few minutes left the Father to prepare for death. Father Arrowsmith had written out on a sheet of paper acts of love of God and of contrition, under the title of "Two Keys of Heaven," and holding them in his hands, he kept his eyes and his heart fixed upon them. He feared, no doubt, lest the natural terror of the moment, the noise of the crowd, the wearisome interruptions of the preachers should prevent his soul and thoughts from adhering to his Lord and God.

The journey was a short one, and at a quarter of a mile from the prison the gibbet was reached. The unwearied Mr. Justice Lee was at Father Edmund's side, and called his attention to the fire whose flames roared over the cauldron, to the knife and the block, and the massive gallows and the rope. "Look you, Master Rigby," the name by which the martyr was known, "see what is prepared for your torment and death unless you are ready to conform to the laws and accept the king's mercy." It was a sight to make the heart sick, and Father Edmund did not need a further tempter. "Good sir," he said, smiling, "tempt me no more. The mercy which I look for is in heaven, through the death and Passion of my Saviour Jesus Christ, and I most humbly beseech Him to make me worthy of His death."

No sooner was the martyr freed from his rough hurdle than he knelt down under the shadow of the gibbet and offered his life to the King of Martyrs in satisfaction for his sins. The parson was at his elbow to criticize his last prayer. "You attribute nothing to Christ's merits and Passion." "O, sir, say not so! Christ's merits are always presupposed." And so for a quarter of an hour he continued praying aloud so that every word was noted by loving ears, and was exposed to the cavils of the unrelenting ministers. At last the sheriff bade him to make haste. "God's will be done," he said, as he sprang to his feet, kissed reverently the ladder, and then began to mount it, begging all good Catholics as he went up to join their prayers to his. Lee assured him there were none present, and offered himself to pray with him. "I neither wish for your prayers, nor will I pray with you," answered Father Edmund, "I will have nothing to do with you, and if what you say be true that there are no Catholics here, I wish to die as many deaths as here are people, on condition that they were all Catholics." He paused on his ascent to pray for King Charles and his realm, and especially for his persecutors, expressing freely his pardon for them, and begging pardon of any he might have wronged.

Not daring to show himself on the spot, but still unwilling to miss the cruel sight, Judge Yelverton had taken a place at a window whence, by help of glasses, he could see everything that passed, and there he swore he would remain till he had witnessed the end of his victim. The martyr's prayer went up for him, but the grace, if given, fell on too hard a soil.

Father Edmund had got high up on the ladder, and then he turned round to say his last words to the great crowd around and beneath him—"Bear witness you, who are come to see my end,

that I die a steadfast Roman Catholic; and for Jesus Christ's sake, let not my death be a hindrance to your well-doing, and going forward in the Catholic religion, but rather may it encourage you thereto. For Jesus Christ's sake have a care of your souls, than which nothing is more precious; and become members of the true Church, as you tender your salvation, for hereafter that alone will do you good. I beseech you request my brethren, for His sake Who redeemed us all, to be careful to supply my want and insufficiency, as I hope they will. Nothing grieves me so much as this England, which I pray God soon to convert."

He held a paper, the same, no doubt, that he had brought with him, and read some prayers from it, and then, with the rope round his neck, and the cap drawn down over his face, he waited for his death. "Pray, sir," cried the unwearied tempter, "accept the King's mercy. Take the oath of allegiance and your life shall be granted. Good sir, accept your life. I desire you to live. See, here is one come from the judge to offer you mercy. You may live if you will conform to the Protestant religion." It was the full explanation of the sentence of high treason—it was the writing plain for all to see, that Edmund was there to die only for his faith. He lifted up his cap and sternly told Lee, "O, sir, how far I am from that! tempt me no more, I am a dying man." And as he went on to exhort the sheriff and all around him to embrace the one true faith, the people at a distance began to cry out the cry of Calvary, "No more of that, no more of that. Away with him, away with him." Once more Father Arrowsmith covered his face; "Bone Jesu," came from his lips; the ladder turned, the body fell, and in a moment the revolting butchery began. The blood that spurted out at the quartering was carefully scraped up and thrown into the fire. The severed head was on the castle towers, and the quarters were carried from the cauldron to be viewed by the inhuman judge. A present of two stags had just been brought in, and the English gentleman and the guardian of his country's laws placed it side by side with the martyr's remains, and cracked his jokes at the comparison.

The quarters were hung up at the castle, and when next day Sir Henry left the town, and looked back to take a last view of them, the head was not visible enough, and his last orders were that it should be raised some six yards higher on the battlements.

The very next January, Sir Henry Yelverton was at table at his house, in Aldergate Street, London, when he felt as if a heavy blow had been struck him on the head: he turned in a fury on his servant, and while the man was protesting that neither he nor any one else had touched him, the Judge felt a second stroke. He was carried to his bed, and died in great excitement the next morning, crying out, "That dog Arrowsmith has killed me."

The Catholics succeeded in securing some relics of Edmund Arrowsmith. His clothes were obtained by a priest of the name of Leigh, and they and the executioner's knife were deposited in the safe keeping of Sir Cuthbert Clifton. Portions of his body were got from the keeper of Lancaster Castle. Rumours went abroad that the father of the martyr-priest Southworth, then in Lancaster Castle, had seen just at the moment of Father Arrowsmith's death, "a most resplendent brightness, such a one as in all his life he never saw before, which did show itself from the prison unto the gallows, as if it had been a glistening glow, the sun at that time being obscured with clouds, and the most part of the day likewise." A little Catholic girl, whose father and mother lived in the same part of the castle as Father Arrowsmith, had stood by him as he was laid on the hurdle, and he asked her by her name whether she wanted anything of him. She said, brave soul, she only wished for his company, and so he told her she must keep firm to her faith, and she would certainly be for ever blessed in heaven. That night, Margery was sleeping in a room with one of the keeper's wives, and suddenly the woman heard her cry out, "Lord! Mr. Rigby (Father Arrowsmith's *alias*), what a stately place is this where you now live, which is so bright, composed of silver and gold; would God I might remain with you, for methinks the place is most sweet, like flowers or perfumes!" Margery did not recollect next morning that she had had a dream, but her sleeping words were not forgotten.

In the church of St. Oswald's, at Ashton, the wonder working hand of the brave martyr reposes in a silver shrine. It is dried, but perfect, except where the piety of the faithful have carried off portions of it as relics. F. G.

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

WELLINGTON, August 16.

All private telegrams up to August 5th announce a recovery in the wool market.

Lady Bowen was assaulted yesternight by a well-dressed woman, at the door of the Athenæum. The culprit, on being arrested, said she was a niece of Dr. Black.

The woman who assaulted Lady Bowen is supposed to be insane. The Government had a large majority on the vote of censure.

Notice has been given for a Select Committee to enquire into the alleged frauds by Messrs. Stevenson.

Trickett has offered to guarantee the expenses of any English sculler of note willing to row him in Sydney.

SYDNEY, August 19.

Total won the Hawkesbury Guineas, and Sunlight the Grand Handicap.

The Governments of the colonies intend to unite in a protest against the threatened release of a number of Communists at New Caledonia.

Roberts beat Dean yesterday by 215. He played brilliantly.

ADELAIDE, August 15.

Wheat, 5s 4d; New Zealand, 4s 10d to 5s. Market dull. Brandy—case, 31s to 32s; quarters, 7s 6d to 7s 7½d. Kerosene, very firm, 2s 2½d.

LONDON, August 5.

Mr. Tallerman has commenced an action against the Victorian Agent-General, in reference to Australian meat.

Colonial securities are firm. Consols, 96½. Discount—Bank rate, 2; open market, 1. Reserve in the Bank of England, £19,500,000. Wool firm; prices have improved from 1d to 2d above lowest point. Some competition for greasy, which shows the greater advance. 325,000 bales sold. Harvest operations have begun, and are forced to some extent by the weather. The wheat market is dropping; Australian, 48s to 49s; New Zealand at 46s to 48s. New Zealand flax, £19 to £22.

HOKITIKA, August 18.

Three claims have struck good payable gold on the other side of the creek at Kumara. There are rumours that a new lead of coarse gold has been struck.

CHRISTCHURCH, August 18.

The Acclimatisation Society expect to hatch out 20,000 trout this season.

The Provincial Government have bought an extra piece of land required for public buildings, thus removing the last point of dispute between them and the General Government, who will now have plans prepared forthwith.

LONDON, August 12.

If Trickett beats Lumsden he will row Higgins.

In the House of Commons on the 7th inst., Mr. Cave vindicated the results of his mission to Egypt. Investigation led him to believe that the Khedive could meet his liabilities.

News to the 9th August state that the Turks have occupied the fortress of Zabsachan, and that the Servians are retreating. The Servians are also retreating from Siewitzka.

A second inquest on the body of Mr. Bravo, supposed to have been poisoned, has been held, and a verdict of wilful murder returned. The evidence, however, was not sufficiently strong to fix the guilt on any person.

August 11.

Wool sales will conclude to-morrow. 387,000 bales were catalogued, 80,000 of which were held over. The recovery in price ranges from 8 to 15 per cent. on the extreme fall, and is partly owing to the speculative action of the Yorkshire trade.

(From a Special Correspondent of the 'Daily Times.')

WELLINGTON, August 22.

The Counties Bill has passed.

Sir Julius Vogel goes Home as Agent-General.

The Government is to be reconstructed. The changes will be as follows:—

Mr. Stafford—Premier.

Mr. Ormond—Native Minister; Sir D. M'Lean retiring.

Mr. Stevens—Treasurer.

Mr. D. Reid is to be offered the position of Minister for Public Works; Mr. Richardson retiring.

NEWS BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

[From our Exchanges.]

An immense concourse of people, sympathisers with the Fenian Prisoners who recently escaped from their servitude in Australia, celebrated that event on Sunday night, June 11, by a torchlight procession through the principal streets of the city of Dublin. Fully twenty thousand people took part in the demonstration, which began at half-past nine o'clock in the front of St. Catherine's church, the spot having been selected as the site of the execution of Emmet. Without delay a distribution of slips of pine and pieces of rope tipped with pitch was made, it being intended that they should be used in a torchlight procession to celebrate the escape of the prisoners. These were handed to about 500 men, by whom they were immediately lighted, and a procession having been formed, headed by the Martyrs' Band and the Sarsfield Band, marched down Thomas street, one of the bands playing the "Dead March." When the procession reached Corn Market the music was changed for pieces of a political character, while the processionists moved down High street, Castle street, and Cork Hill, and continuing their course through the leading thoroughfare of the city, proceeded through Dame street, College Green, Westmoreland street, over Carlisle Bridge into Sackville street, and on reaching Nelson's Pillar turned into Henry street. The procession followed the route which had been previously arranged, and proceeded through Mary street into Chapel street, and on to Grattan Bridge where it came to a stand. Here two effigies, one intending to represent Mr. Disraeli, and the other the Duke of Cambridge, were exhibited, and, having been hoisted over the parapet, were committed to the flames. The effigy intended to represent the Premier bore on the breast the words, "The Christian Jew," and, upon the back, "This is the Murderer." The other effigy, which was burned at the opposite side of the bridge, bore on its breast the words, "The Germanic Briton." The Martyr's Band struck up "God Save Ireland" with vocal accompaniment by many of those present. The proceedings were brought to a close about ten o'clock.

A correspondent, writing from Swineford to the Connaught 'Telegraph,' says:—Michael O'Malley, born at Slogar, within a mile or so of Westport, is now in his hundred and thirteenth year. His father, Patrick O'Malley, had a family of sixteen, all attaining the age of maturity—ten males and six females—but none of them living to anything like an old age. He held the farm of land known as Cullen, from the late Sir Neal O'Donel, containing 1,250 acres—a man through life in good and respectable circumstances. The present Michael O'Malley, as a cattle-dealer, had recourse to various parts of the country, but finally settled down and got married to a woman named Kate O'Brien, of the City of Limerick. He lived there with his wife and family—eight sons and four daughters—till about eight years ago. His wife and all his children having died, he returned then to his native county, and is now a wanderer

thrown upon the world. He was thirty-three years (and in his thirty-fourth) the year of the French landing. He joined the rebellion, and took part with the French under General Humbert, at Killala, together with his three brothers, Peter, Tom, and Owen. He marched from Killala to Castlebar, under the immediate command of brave Blake, of Garracloon, and fought under him at the battle of Carrickacat and Ballinamuck. He escaped and betook himself to the mountains for years, until all about the rebellion had been forgotten, or at least calmed down, but left his native county.

Considerable quantities of Krupp guns have been observed passing down the Danube in special boats, being destined, as it is alleged, for Bucharest. A vessel holding thirty-two guns with carriages to match, was observed passing through Passau three weeks ago. Three vessels similarly laden had been seen passing in the preceding days.

Lithuania was the first Province stolen from Poland in 1772, and far the largest portion of it has remained Russian ever since. The district of Mohilew forms part of this old Polish Province. A hundred years ago the majority of the people of Lithuania adhered to the Catholic Church, but now the robbers make out, by their last census, that out of about 940,000 inhabitants of the district of Mohilew, 800,000 are schismatics, 120,000 Jews, and more than 33,000 Catholics. But even this small number of Catholics are doomed to extinction—at least the Russian tyrants are doing their best and their worst to convert all the Catholic churches of the district into Greek *kirkiewes*. The way in which these wretches manage to ply their dastardly trade may be illustrated by the proceedings that took place at the village of Bialynicze, a few weeks since. A fellow of the name of Jelisinski, who seems to have previously injured the Catholic congregation of the place, petitioned the Russian authorities to suppress the convent established in the village, and substitute schismatic antics for the Catholic worship that used to be celebrated in the church. A few weeks ago a number of myrmidons made their appearance at Bialynicze, took the keys of the church away from the priests, and, having opened the doors of the church, destroyed everything there that could be destroyed. This being done, the church was made into a Russian *kirkiew* and the two priests sent into exile, being allowed to take nothing with them but their Breviaries. For all these villainies there was not the remotest shadow of an excuse. This is the way in which Russia deals with her Catholic subjects at the very moment when she claims religious equality in favour of the Greeks in Turkey.

The Roman doctors (medical) are busy at work endeavoring to prove that it is all a mistake about the unhealthiness of their city even during the summer and autumn months. The plain English of all this is a desire to bring to Rome its former crowds of visitors. It is all in vain, Doctors Lanzi and Terrigi; Rome without the sovereign Pontiff is a corpse. The Eternal City belongs to the successor of St. Peter. Christians would flock thither to set eyes on the capital of the Christian world and to obtain the blessing of the Vicar of Christ; but to be favored with a glance at the bullet-headed Victor Emmanuel, or even to catch a glimpse of the crippled brigand of Caprera, the journey is far too wearisome. It is gradually being allowed to ooze out that the Tiber works, and the excavating operations are magnificent only on paper, and the starving populations that have been crowding into Rome on the assurance of Garibaldi and other broken-down adventurers, that fortunes were awaiting honest labor, have found out when it is too late the value of the word of the "promise-breaker" and his school. Thus we have the infallible consequence, which is now admitted even by the revolutionists themselves, and their friends and admirers of the English press—"robberies with violence, mendicancy, and suicide." What a pity the clerical party cannot be accused of causing all this. "We cannot live by the Tiber alone," is now the exclamation of the deluded starving wretches who thought they were doing a good thing when they shouted for the bear-hunter and his keepers. Old Garibaldi has acted prudently by stumping off to his island with his pockets full of Roman crown pieces. Had he stayed the people might have been tempted to cross-question him upon the sorest point in his whole career—they might have even compelled him to the "grief of restitution." It will be sufficient merely to leave them alone, and the enemies of Pius IX. will devour each other.

A despatch from Rome announces that, in accordance with the law confiscating conventual establishments, the property of the English, Irish, and Scotch colleges will be sold at auction on the 4th of July.

A very interesting pamphlet by Dr. Jorez of Brussels on stigmatisation has been recently published in that city. Its author, a learned and well known physician, has witnessed all the extraordinary events reported concerning Louise Lateau. He has examined into her case minutely, and, like Dr. Lefebvre, has come to the conclusion that it is impossible to account for the extraordinary nature of her so-called malady on natural grounds. He firmly believes that she is the object of special Divine favor. His testimony has created a profound sensation in Europe, where he is widely known as a scientist and writer who is not suspected of possessing a superfluous amount of credulity.

The Genoese papers give us the most horrible details of the cruelty exercised by the Italian Government in the prisons of that city. The prisoners are beaten, kicked, spit upon, and forced to sleep in dirty beds and ill-ventilated chambers. Many have contrived to escape, and on being retaken have entreated the police to kill them rather than restore them to the fearful tortures they have left. One actually killed himself by swallowing stones and gravel which he picked up and threw down this throat before the police could imagine what he was about. These facts reflect little credit on the Italian Government, and prove that it has not much advanced in civilisation.

One would imagine that the Italian Government should have every religious institution in Rome worth anything, confiscated by

this time. And yet they are not satisfied. The latest exploit of this kind is well worthy being recorded. The singularly provident Minister of the Interior, M. Nicotera, has just proposed the abolition of pious bequests destined for the celebration of offices and requiem masses, under the pretext of giving over the money thus expended to beneficent institutions. For what reason does this intermeddling minister take upon himself to violate the last will of the dead, and to turn from their sacred purpose the money and property they have left behind them? Alas! there is no need of asking this question in a country where violence and the basest kinds of covetousness are the order of the day, and have the full sanction of the law. But we will soon see what these blows, so imprudently aimed at the rights of property will bring about, in the same way as we shall witness the disastrous effect of another impious measure, having for its object the abolition of the custom of swearing on the Sacred Scriptures. There could be no surer indications that the young kingdom of Italy is on the direct road to ruin.

The announcement of the escape of the six Fenian prisoners from Australia caused great satisfaction among the people in Cork, which found expression in the evening by several of the city bands parading the streets, preceded by torchlights, and followed by large crowds, who cheered heartily for the escaped Fenians and for their rescuers. After marching through the streets for some time the crowds followed the bands to their respective districts and dispersed.

Josephine, Queen-Dowager of Sweden and Norway, died last June at the age of sixty-nine. The name of this illustrious lady must not be passed over in silence in a Catholic journal. She was a daughter of Prince Eugène de Beauharnais, stepson of Napoleon I., who in 1814 escaped the general wreck of the Bonaparte family by the fact of his being married to the daughter of the then King of Bavaria. Prince Eugène's son, the Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg, abjured the Catholic faith and embraced Greek schismatism for the purpose of marrying a daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia; but his daughter, the Princess Josephine, remained faithful to the Church, although she also was married to one not professing the Catholic religion, viz., the late King Oscar of Sweden. This marriage took place in 1823, and up to the moment of her death Queen Josephine remained true to the Church of her fathers, and did all that in her lay, so far as Swedish Lutheran bigotry would permit her, to promote the interests of Catholicity in the northern kingdom, in which, until within the last twenty-five years it had been an *ecclesia pressa*. To Queen Josephine's efforts is chiefly due the formation of Catholic congregations and the building of Catholic churches at Stockholm, Malmö, Gothenburg, and in several other places in which no Mass has been celebrated since the days of Gustavus Wasa. Her memory will ever be cherished in the hearts of all true children of the Church.—R.I.P.

The "reds" in Europe are preparing to celebrate the centenary of Voltaire's death, which took place March 30, 1778. In the same year Rousseau passed away. The liberal papers are already full of articles on the subject, although the celebration will not take place for two years. But it is reported that even now the government is endeavoring to put a stop to the demonstration which *Le Siecle* declares will be "a revolution." Are the reds preparing trouble for 1878 as a fitting way of celebrating the anniversary of the death of the arch enemy of order?

The Superior General of the Order of Christian Brothers, by a recent decree, has erected Ontario into an Independent Provincialate of that Body, with Rev. Bro. Arnold, Director of La Salle Institute, at its head. This important movement necessitates grave responsibilities—foremost and most indispensable among them being the immediate establishment, within the new jurisdiction, of a Novitiate, in which postulants will be tried and trained before their admission into the Community. The education of youth being the special mission of the Christian Brothers, and the system of teaching adopted by that Body having been pronounced in Europe and America the safest, most practical and useful, it is hoped that that system, ere many years, will be the only one taught wherever a Catholic or Separate School is established in Western Canada.

The late venerable Father Hoffbauer, of the Redemptorist Order, the process of whose beatification has just commenced, was the spiritual director of the great Christian philosopher, Frederick von Schlegel. The latter was a weekly communicant, and among other things was noted for his devotion to our Blessed Lady.

The journals of Sweden publish details of a revolting scene at an execution in that country. Two men named Hjert and Fektor were guillotined for the murder of a railway engineer, whose carriage they had mistaken for the mail, which they intended to rob. A large crowd of spectators assembled round the scaffold, and after the criminals had been despatched drunk or licked the blood, taking it up with spoons or with their fingers from the wood of the platform. There appears to exist among the people a belief that the blood of a criminal is a remedy or preventative against many diseases.

The 'San Francisco Monitor' says Mrs. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, wife of the distinguished patriot and eminent physician, Dr. O'Doherty, arrived in this city by the last steamer from Australia, with some junior members of her family. The doctor's reputation among the men of '48 was that of a chivalrous and patriotic gentleman, who loved his country well and was ready to dare all and risk all on her behalf. John Mitchell, John Martin, M'Manus, and, indeed, all the men prominent in the '48 movement, held him in the highest esteem. Mrs. O'Doherty shared warmly in the patriotic sentiments of her husband, and her poetic effusions, over her signature of "Eva," exerted no small influence over the minds of her fellow-countrymen. We tender to the lady and her family our respectful congratulations upon their arrival on free American soil, and we trust that they and Dr. O'Doherty will make their home in this State.

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WANTED, for St Thomas of Aquin Roman Catholic boys school, Thames, Catholic teacher holding first-class certificate. Applications stating terms, accompanied with testimonials, addressed Rev. S. Chastagnon, Thames.

WANTED, a situation by a Catholic Teacher. Address, School-mistress, TABLET Office.

TEACHER WANTED for the CATHOLIC SCHOOL at Cromwell. Applications, accompanied with references, to be made to the Rev. FATHER KEHOE, from whom further particulars regarding Salary, &c., can be obtained.

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. CUMMINS, 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 24, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.	
Mr. E. McManus, Clyde, to August 8, 1876	0	12	6
" J. Foot, Cromwell, to June 3, 1876	1	5	0
" Mulholland, " to October 24, 1876	1	5	0
" J. Gorman, " to July 31, 1876	0	19	0
" J. Hayes, " to May 8, 1876	0	12	6
" G. Starkey, " to April 24, 1876	1	5	0
" M. McCarthy, Teviot, to September 1, 1876	...	1	5	0
" J. Pitchers, " to June 19, 1876	0	12	0
" C. O'Brien, " to April 24, 1876	1	5	0
" J. Costello, Shotover, to May 8, 1876	0	12	6
" J. Roach, Arrow, to May 29, 1876	1	5	0
" W. Walsh, " to May 22, 1876	0	12	6
" J. White, Blacks, to February 25, 1877	1	5	0
" M. O'Hagan, " to July 24, 1876	1	5	0
" R. Ryan, " to April 24, 1876	1	5	0
" M. Donnelly, Tinkers, April 24, 1876	1	7	6
" J. Griffen, Kanieri, to December 4, 1876	0	12	6
" F. Sontigen, Westport, to September 27, 1876	...	1	5	0
" F. Maguire, Prebbleton, to May 1, 1876	1	2	6
" E. J. Delaney, Reefton, to March 6, 1876	...	0	12	6
" E. Boyne, Queenstown, to March 6, 1876	...	1	2	8
" P. Ryan, Kakahu, to October 10, 1875	0	12	6
" D. O'Connell, Christchurch	6	7	0
Rev. Father Kehoe, Cromwell, to September 3, 1876	...	1	5	0
Mr. G. Douglas, Charleston, to December 31, 1876	...	1	5	0
" B. Weyburne, Lyttelton, to July 31, 1876	...	1	0	0
" J. Loader, " to June 27, 1876	...	0	12	6
" J. Flynn, Auckland	0	9	0

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1876.

A CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

If credence can be given to telegrams published in the morning papers of last Wednesday, there is to be a change of Ministry immediately. Mr. STAFFORD, it is said, will become Premier; Mr. STEVENS, Treasurer; Mr. ORMOND, Native Minister; and it appears Mr. DONALD REID has been offered the Public Works Department. This will be a new Ministry, and with the exception of the question of Abolition, will perhaps involve a new policy.

How can all this be explained? The VOGEL Ministry has carried all its projects this session by large majorities in every division so far as these have been considered; how is it then the Ministry has fallen? How is it that a Ministry which has had a large majority in every trial of strength with the Opposition during the session has been compelled to retire from the Treasury Benches? Of course we write under

the conviction that the telegrams announcing this change are founded in fact.

Two reasons appear to us sufficient to account for this fact. First the Government majority which has whitewashed the Piako Swamp business, defeated the Separation resolutions, and affirmed the principle of the Counties Bill has not really represented public opinion. This is notorious. For example, had all the Otago and Auckland members been true to their hustings pledges, and attentive to the voice of their constituents, the Separation resolutions would have been carried, instead of being rejected. A Government supported by a majority so notoriously at variance with public opinion could not live long, no matter how numerous its Parliamentary majority might be. In such a case a rapid dissolution necessarily becomes inevitable. This is one reason, a reason sufficient in itself for the fall of the VOGEL Ministry.

Another reason is to be found in the universal conviction, that the VOGEL Ministry rushed into Abolition rashly, without any matured plan of Local Government, in fact without any plan at all, and for the sole purpose of seizing on the land fund of some of the Provinces for general purposes. And that this is the fact, nothing can be clearer. Last session when the Ministry was asked what was to take the place of Provincialism, the reply was—nothing. Driven even by their own supporters to provide some substitute, Ministers brought in a Local Government Bill which was laughed out of the House of Representatives. This session the Bill of the last has not been heard of; but a Counties Bill was introduced by the Premier. This, it was said, would give local government everywhere, and be a great improvement on Provincialism. Colonists, however, have not been able to see this, and this precious Counties Bill has been so universally condemned that Ministers in order to secure for it a second reading were compelled to declare that it would be merely permissive—that is, localities might accept or reject it as they pleased. Why, the people of Otago, if they cared for counties, might have had them any time for many years past. For there exists a law, and a much better law than the one proposed by the VOGEL Ministry, by which the people of this province were enabled to have counties if they desired such.

But, suppose that this Permissive Counties Bill of Sir JULIUS VOGEL became law, and then that it became a dead letter, as is most likely. Where is the provision for local government? What is to take the place of Provincial Councils and Superintendents? Nothing, of course, but the Central Parliament and Government. It is clear, then, the VOGEL Ministry had really no scheme of government to supply the place of the provinces other than pure unmitigated Centralism. Is it any wonder, then, that a Government, though strong in the House of Representatives by means of a servile majority there, should, nevertheless, have fallen, in the midst of its parliamentary triumphs, before outraged and indignant public opinion. And that such is the case, we rejoice to learn.

The VOGEL Ministry has fallen, and few will regret its fall. But, what about the prospects of Mr. STAFFORD and his party; is he likely to have a long lease of power? Mr. STAFFORD lately said, in the House of Representatives, that he was favorable to the policy of taking the Land Fund from the provinces; and it is well known that he is one of the Canterbury party which wishes to give fixity of tenure to the runholders of that province, and that he advocates the county system. Substantially, therefore, his policy is that of Sir JULIUS VOGEL, and, consequently, his Ministry may also expect a speedy dissolution. No Ministry, with a centralistic policy, can stand long. The fact is the people of Otago will not be governed from Wellington, and Centralism would be the immediate prelude to final Separation.

CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.

SOME few months ago we hailed with pleasure the appearance of a Catholic newspaper, which then began to be published in Adelaide under the name of the 'South Australian Tablet.' It was a newspaper which plainly showed judicious and able editing, and we hoped that a long and, necessarily, a useful career lay before it; but we regret to say that we were mistaken, for, having run but a short course, it has ceased to exist, and all that the gentlemen interested in its promotion seem to think that they shall succeed in maintaining in its place, is a monthly publication, which will contain information on Catholic matters.

We much regret that this journal has been allowed to fall to the ground, for of all things, in the present state of society,

a Catholic newspaper is a necessity in every Catholic household. We say it is a necessity, because, now-a-days, there are but few households wherein a newspaper is not read, and wherein, consequently, failing the presence of a Catholic journal, there is not received a constant series of misrepresentations concerning the Catholic Church, her ministers, and all who belong to her. The non-Catholic press is so thoroughly saturated with prejudice against all things connected with the faith, that it seems hardly possible for those who write in it to pen a paragraph, which admits of a sneer at the Church, without introducing such a sneer at least.

Some Protestant journals are openly our enemies; some, whose policy it is to seem "all things to all men," make a feint of being friendly to us; but, whether by open expression in so many words, or by sly hints so as to escape the notice of the wary, it is sought to bring the Catholic religion into contempt, and, if possible, even to turn the minds of Catholics themselves against it. One newspaper, writing in Protestant interests, and careless of the support of Catholics, inserts in its columns shameless and often refuted calumnies; another, not so well established, and touting for the patronage of all parties, shuns such plain speaking, but, nevertheless, betrays its spirit in a manner perhaps even more objectionable because insidious. The one will loudly condemn the priests of the Church as well as their doctrine; the other will praise the men, but imply that their teaching is mistaken; and of the two, if there be anything to choose, we prefer the first, for the second is contemptible merely. In any case, both will grievously misrepresent the Church and the transactions of all Catholics, whether they be individuals or bodies, kings or governments, peers or peasants, and they, who only learn the progress of the world from Protestant publications, will certainly be far from having true or just ideas on any one point connected with the affairs of Catholics at home or abroad.

Hence it is, very evidently, the duty and the interest of our co-religionists to support the Catholic press. It is their duty, for they are bound to do all that in them lies to promote the honor of the Church on earth, and this may best be done by making plain to all men the part that she has ever taken in advancing the welfare of mankind, and the effects that her teaching has had on all who have come within its influence. It is their interest, for if the Church and her members be maligned, they also are maligned, and in the Catholic press alone do they possess the means of repudiating the many accusations brought against them.

But, in treating of this subject, there is another consideration which arises, and which it may not be thought out of place to mention. In these colonies, most Catholics are either Irishmen or the children of Irish parents, and therefore the credit of the Irish name is, or ought to be, of importance to them. Now, to her honor be it said, Ireland is universally included in the prejudice that obtains against the Catholic cause, and consequently the anti-Catholic press is also the anti-Irish press. The journals that openly inveigh against the Church inveigh as openly against the Irish race; and the journals that more meanly hint objections against the Church, with like meanness contrive at least to ridicule the people of Ireland. The one gets hold of some crime committed in the Emerald Isle, as crimes will be committed all over the world while human nature is what it is, and overlooking guilt of far deeper dye elsewhere, holds this up to execration as if it were the most horrible of all crimes, and one to implicate the whole nation, by a single member of which it had been committed; the other, perhaps, tells some story in which Irish life is supposed to be delineated, but where vulgarity is introduced to atone for stupidity, and witty sayings are replaced by oaths, so that the Irish character is represented as distinguished chiefly by buffoonery, coarseness, and imbecility.

The Catholic press alone is the friend of the Irishman. In its columns only does he meet with justice and due appreciation, and here alone does he find his nation fitly estimated, its trials considered, and its interests advocated. There are then abundant reasons for the establishment and support of the Catholic press in these colonies, and it is with deep regret that we see the number of Catholic newspapers diminished.

The 'South Australian Tablet' has for the present failed, but we trust it may be for the present only, and that we shall, at no distant date, again welcome its appearance in the arena of journalism, which it was fully qualified to adorn.

The toll bars on the Waikari and Anderson's Bay roads are about to be abolished, and those at Hill Side and Saddle Hill are to be replaced by one bar at the foot of Look Out Point.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We understand that the establishment of an Altar Society in Dunedin is projected. The object of such a Society is too well known to call for any lengthened explanation on our part, and its usefulness is so generally acknowledged, that it needs no recommendation from us. It is found universally to be the best method of providing the lesser requisites for the service of the Church, so that the maintenance of decency in divine worship falls lightly and evenly on all; and, "though last not least," in addition to all this, there are various spiritual advantages attached to the Association in question.

We are requested to state that several of the prizes won in the late Art Union are still unclaimed. The following are the numbers of the tickets referred to—390, 1201, 868, 1041, 1378, 1012, 279, 2884, 1956, 1300, 2887, 1907.

We have received from the Government Printer, several numbers of Hansard and other Parliamentary papers.

We learn from the Otago 'Daily Times,' that a substantially bound Douay Bible, the gift of Mr. J. Logan, has been added to the belongings of the Police Court. This act of liberality was prompted by its marked want of such a copy, when a Roman Catholic Bishop was lately giving testimony in the Court, though the attractive binding of the volume now prompts all and sundry invariably to use it. However much it was required, the Bible could not have been obtained except through some generous donor, unless the General Government was requested by the usual circumlocutionary process.

The Darrells at the Queen's and the Lingards at the Princess still constitute the chief attractions at these theatres, and gain the applause of their audiences, which, however, are not so numerous as the high reputation of the talented artistes in question would imply.

We perceive that preliminary steps are being taken towards the erection of new conventual buildings in Dunedin. A number of men are at present busily engaged in levelling the site on which these are to stand, and if we are correctly informed, the foundations of the first wing of, the new buildings will be laid without delay. This wing is to form a convent for the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, who although they have been for some time resident in Dunedin, can hardly as yet be said to be established here, for to effect their complete and permanent settlement, as well as to enable them to carry out to perfection the discipline of their Order, and the ends which it is desirable they should accomplish with regard to the Catholic community in general, it is necessary for them to have monastic buildings of a suitable character. Without these their usefulness and power of doing good in the peculiar line allotted to them are seriously impeded. And it is quite evident that hitherto they have been to a great degree hampered by the unfitnes of the old Presbytery in which they have been temporarily lodged; so much so indeed, that they have found themselves quite unable to carry on their schools to the extent, or in the style for which the members of their Order are so widely celebrated. We, therefore, fully recognise the importance of the undertaking that is now inaugurated; and, although we are conscious that many difficulties have to be surmounted, our confidence in the success of any task that a Catholic community vigorously determines to carry through is so great, that we have no doubt whatever, but that both convent and church will be seen completed before any very great space of time has passed away. We are confirmed in this belief by what we have witnessed elsewhere. We need not speak of Ireland, where it is well known that congregations noted for their poverty have yet distinguished themselves by the erection of magnificent churches, nor of America, where we are informed that the efforts of the humble members of the community have covered the land with ecclesiastical buildings. It is more to our purpose to give as an example the Colony of Queensland, where at a time when general depression prevailed, trade being stagnant, and the gloomiest aspect of things prominent, the Catholic people set to work, and purchased a house and grounds to serve as a convent, at a cost of £8,000, and further, erected a cathedral that embellishes the city of Brisbane.

The Catholic Church in Barbadoes-street, Christchurch, has recently been enlarged, and is now capable of accommodating a congregation of 800 adults. It has been handsomely fitted up, and does much credit to all who have assisted in the good work of improving it, and more especially to the energy of the Rev. Father Chareyre.

The Catholic Schools about to be erected in Boulcott-street, Wellington, are to be built on a large and handsome scale, and when completed it is expected that they will add a feature of no little importance to the general appearance of the city.

The regular meeting of the Harbour Board was held on the 17th inst., when the following resolutions were carried:—"That the Board being of opinion that it would be very desirable to have an Inspector constantly on the spot to supervise the building of the dredge, the Engineer be requested, if possible, to provide such an Inspector out of the staff at present under him, and to report at next meeting." "That Captain Thomson with Mr. McKinnon be requested to draw up a memorandum on the advantages of the gong" (as Otago Heads) this signal having met with the disapprobation of the Marine Department at Wellington. With respect to the resolution passed last month, consenting to exclude from the Board's endowment the triangular piece of ground reclaimed by Government, the Solicitor of the Board gave it as his opinion that this could not be done without sanction of an Act of Parliament. Captain Thomson wrote suggesting that lights should be placed at the end of Battray-street Wharf, and the matter was referred to the Lighting Committee. The following notices of motion were given:—"That His Honour the Superintendent be asked to pass an Act through this session of Assembly, vesting in his name in trust that triangular piece of ground as described in attached memo. and tracing, with the view of enabling the Government

to carry out the arrangement they have entered into with the Corporation as to an exchange of areas, so as to provide playgrounds for the Normal and Albany-street Schools." "That the Engineer be instructed to bring up a report at next meeting on the most favourable means of deepening the outer and inner bars at Otago Heads, either by harrowing, dredging, or otherwise." "That on the completion of the repairs of the dredge New Era, she shall be despatched to Port Chalmers, there to proceed with the deepening of the channel from the stream to the Railway Jetty and from the Jetty to the Graving Dock, in order that vessels frequenting the jetty and the dock may get there without touching the ground."

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—In my last, which appeared in yours of July 28, I stated I would give some information that may be useful to the members if I saw they took an interest in the management of their own affairs. I am glad to see that some at least are doing so. I am surprised that Wellington, Auckland, Grahamstown, and many other Branches in this island are not saying a word, or making the slightest move in defence of their rights; if they do not make a speedy move they will be left out in the cold at the next A.M., as they were at the last. All honor is due to the Dunedin Branch, and their worthy Secretary, Brother Cantwell, for the leading part they are taking in the matter; and I am sure the members generally feel thankful to you for your able leader on the subject a few weeks ago. I also admire the style of some of your correspondents, for instance that of "Treaty Stone," in the TABLET of August 4th. A few like him would give me some hope that my humble services in defence of New Zealand while I had the honor of representing its Branches and members were not entirely lost. He asks what has become of Brothers Howard, Templeton, and many others who have taken an active part in the business of the Society. I will answer without going into particulars, as time and space will not permit of it, that they have been quietly shelved for honestly doing their duty, and for which they have received nothing but the greatest ingratitude from the members of the Melbourne district. And if the men of New Zealand wish to show their gratitude for services rendered by those men, they will prepare to put them in their proper positions at the next A.M.; if not, they deserve to be treated as they were at the last A.M. I have just received a report of a meeting of the E.D., held on May 19th, and as I know it has been circulated in every Branch of New Zealand, as I attended that meeting I cannot let it pass unnoticed. I must say it is one of the most spiteful and untruthful reports I have seen, and is another proof of the reckless manner of how those men spend the funds at their disposal in printing such rubbish. Page 10, clause 4 of that report, where it refers to Brother Templeton, was not brought forward at the meeting, not a single line of it as reported, as I was there all the time sitting close to Brother Templeton, it could only have originated in the mind of the present C. S. for some reason best known to himself. But what the men of New Zealand have to consider is whether their money is to be squandered in disputes between the C. S. and C. P. I say they deserve no better treatment if they send it there to be so spent. I have shown in my last how it can be kept at home, and the sooner the better. The expenses attending that meeting would not be less than £40 or £50. I mentioned in my last that members were entitled to a twelve months drawback of threepence per member, in order to get that no time must be lost in making the demand for it. I would suggest that P. P. Howard or Templeton, or both, be appointed agent to receive this drawback on behalf of all the New Zealand Branches to be forwarded to them, or put to their credit as they may desire. If all Branches pass resolutions to this effect, and send them to Brother T. W. Howard, Miller-street, Hotham, Melbourne, it will be attended to. My reason for this is that to have this business done properly they must have an agent at headquarters who will take an active part in demanding their rights. From my knowledge of Brothers Howard and Templeton, I know they would consider it no trouble, but an honor to act in any way to forward the interests of the New Zealand Branches. I could write for a week on this subject and still have something fresh, but I have already trespassed too far on your valuable space, so with your permission I will close No. 2, and will get up something for No. 3.—I am &c.,
P. G.
Napier, August 12, 1876.

The following resolutions were passed and approved of at a Branch Meeting, at Napier, on July 26, 1876:

1. That this committee strongly protests against the ruling of the C.P. at last A.M., disqualifying delegates of this colony from voting, this Branch having been requested by letter dated 19th November, 1875, and bearing E.D. seal to appoint one.
2. That funeral money be at present retained by this Branch.
3. That this committee approves of districts being established in New Zealand.
4. That this committee is of opinion that the best means for facilitating the business of Societies in this Colony is to appoint two District Boards—one for the North and one for the Middle Island.
5. That this committee, after taking into consideration the foregoing resolutions, propose that this Branch communicate with all the other Branches established in this Island, requesting their co-operation in forming a District Board for this Island; also with the Branches established in the Middle Island, requesting them to move in a similar direction for that Island.
6. That fifty copies of the above resolutions be printed and forwarded to all the Branches of this Colony.

FORMATION OF DISTRICTS.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)

SIR,—I am very much pleased to see that the correspondence started by me a few weeks since touching the interests and future of the above Society within the Colony, has commended itself to the attention of what may be termed the mouth-pieces of a goodly number of branches.

Among these appears our young and talented friend, Brother John Cantwell, whose attention to matters Hibernian gives him a deservedly high place in the estimation of his fellow members.

Then we have a communication from the able pen of a Lawrence member, whose letter is evidently the result of considerable and careful thought. Also a letter signed "Treaty Stone," which is deserving of respect, notwithstanding the strong and somewhat bitter tone that pervades parts of it.

We have another letter which cannot but be of interest, coming as it does from a past E.D. officer, now resident at Napier, and last, though not least, is a well digested letter from Brother Maher, of Invercargill. This Brother is evidently a thorough Hibernian and good Catholic, for his letter is full of courage and hope, and breathes a spirit of true Catholic toleration.

I hope the question of the future of our great Catholic Society will continue to command the attention of its members, and that they will not dismiss it from their consideration till its government in this Colony has been stamped with such a finality of character as will give the Catholics of this Colony every encouragement to join its ranks. The Society is rapidly spreading and gaining strength, and now is the time for every member to be up and doing.

Correspondents to newspapers, however, should be careful not to use strong language, lest they, unwittingly prejudice the Society in the mind of the public, and thus do it an injury, for as Brother Maher infers in his letter, our Superiors at Melbourne have not been guilty of anything which would cause us to suspect them of any mismanagement in the affairs of the Society. I for one have no such fears, although I thoroughly disagree with the manner in which the last A. M. was conducted, and consider that in taking the serious steps of deposing the Chief President for, to my mind, no lawful reason whatever, they committed a great act of injustice to that officer, and in doing so, inflicted an injury on the Society generally. However, I do not doubt their ability, neither do I for a moment question their honesty of purpose. At present the Society is but in its infancy, but a great change is about to take place in the formation of the district form of government, or local management and representation. This is the question that has to be combated and settled, and in dealing with the subject, I heartily agree with Brother Maher that we should cease to lean on our Brothers at Melbourne, but take the material within our reach, and form ourselves at once into districts.

Once established, we would soon rectify any of the district laws that required alteration (and there would not be a few). I may here remark, that the Dunedin Branch appointed a committee to deal with this question, and I fully believe that, in the event of a strong district being formed for Otago and Canterbury, the result of their labors would afford abundant, and carefully matured matter for consideration.

In conclusion, I may state that a circular embodying propositions and principal features of the proposed district is now in preparation, and will be sent to all branches interested almost immediately.—I am, &c.,
J. J. CONNOR.

DUNEDIN BRANCH, No. 73.

THE usual fortnightly meeting was held on Monday evening last at the South Australian Hall. Amongst the correspondence read was a letter from the corresponding Secretary, which was received. A circular was read from the Secretary of the Wellington Branch, enclosing resolutions passed by a committee of that Branch, advocating the formation of districts in this colony. The resolutions were left in the hands of the Secretary to be dealt with. Mr. T. Kearney was duly initiated a full benefit member, and Messrs. P. Barry, Francis M'Namara, and James Stapleton, were proposed for membership. Before the meeting adjourned the Secretary stated that the next meeting would be the quarterly one, and, as there was business of the utmost importance to the members to be brought forward, he proposed to attend at 7 o'clock for the purpose of receiving contributions, thereby facilitating the discharge of business, and allowing the members to return to their homes at a reasonable hour. The committee appointed by the Dunedin Branch to revise the District Laws, &c., held their fourth meeting on Friday evening last, the Vice-President (Mr. John Gallaher) occupying the chair. The Secretary explained to committee that, so far as revising the laws was concerned, little now remained to be done. A discussion ensued as to the most practicable manner of forming a district. Several of the committee being of opinion that it would be advisable for the Branches to form a district at once under the present laws, and after its formation to amend the laws to suit the convenience of the Branches. Ultimately, it was resolved that a sub-committee, consisting of the Secretary and Mr. J. J. Connor, be appointed to draw up a circular to be addressed to the Branches in the Provinces of Otago and Canterbury, urging their immediate co-operation in forming a district under the present District Board Laws. After a vote of thanks had been accorded the chairman the meeting adjourned for a fortnight. Through the liberality and forethought of Mr. James Toul the committee have been provided with a comfortable room to meet in free of cost.

We have been requested to state, for the information of members of the Juvenile Contingent, that the annual meeting will be held on Monday next at the South Australian Hall, at 7.30 p.m. sharp. The officers of the Branch will attend.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

At the present moment the well-known Christian Brother who is at the head of St. Joseph's College Buffalo, New York, is in Ireland looking for subjects for his community. We find in one of the Irish papers the following letters from his own and other eminent bishops recommending the good work in which he and his brothers are engaged.

Episcopal Residence, Buffalo, March 2, 1876.

We certify that the bearer, Brother Frank, is the worthy Director of St. Joseph's college, Buffalo, New York. We moreover earnestly commend him, and his work especially, to the most reverend prelates and the reverend clergy on whom he may call for council, aid, or co-operation. The good Christian Brothers are doing a noble work in educating the Catholic youth of America, and their only drawback is the paucity of their numbers. They cannot answer all the calls made on them from almost every section of the country, and hence, by the direction of his superiors, Brother Frank goes to Ireland in the hope of obtaining recruits from among the talented and religious youth of that Catholic land, whence have come so many of our priests and people, as well as the strength and efficiency of the devoted little army of Christian Brothers on this side of the Atlantic. We again commend him to the kind attention of our brethren abroad, and pray our dear Lord to keep him safe in his journey, and vouchsafe to him a happy and speedy return to his own here.

† STEPHEN VINCENT RYAN,
Bishop of Buffalo.

The Palace, Thurles, April 14, 1876.

Brother Frank, Director of the Community of the Christian Brothers in Buffalo, New York, has come to Ireland on a recruiting mission, and knowing, as I do, the immense amount of good which the Brothers are doing throughout the length and breadth of the United States, and that the good they may do is only limited by the number of hands they have to do it, I wish him every success, and earnestly recommend him to the kind notice and sympathy of the clergy and laity of the dioceses.

† T. W. CROKE,
Archbishop of Cashel.

Kilkenny, April 25, 1876.

Brother Frank, of the Christian Brothers of the United States, has come to Ireland with the approval of his Superiors, to seek for young men who may be anxious to join that Order. The mission in which he is engaged is a most meritorious one, and on it the welfare of the families of many of our countrymen in the United States must depend. The Order has already effected immense good in the education of youth, and gives promise of a still wider sphere of usefulness. I earnestly commend Brother Frank to the clergy and Catholic laity of this diocese, and I will feel much obliged by their co-operating with him to promote the good work in which he is engaged.

† PATRICK F. MORAN,
Bishop of Ossory.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN WELLINGTON.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)

SIR,—We have recourse to the N. Z. TABLET when we think justice is not done us by local papers. Such is my case; your readers will judge of it. Some twelve days ago I sent to the 'New Zealand Times' for publication a letter concerning some doings of the Education Board of Wellington, which I considered quite unfair. Insertion was refused; the Editor would not condescend to notice it. My grievance was against our Board of Education; I will explain it as briefly as possible. In December last two Catholic ladies received the appointment of teachers at the school of Kaiwarawara, in the vicinity of Wellington. Six months after they were dismissed. It was a sad blow to them. I went to make inquiries about the reasons of their dismissal, and found some officials most willing to oblige me. A report was asked for and obtained from the Inspector on the case of these two ladies. What was the gist of that report? The Inspector stated that he had visited the Kaiwarawara school, and that he had found the children disorderly. "There was one, he said, who behaved very disrespectfully; he whistled with the leaves of his book without interference on the part of the teachers. "Therefore," adds the Inspector, "the only course left to me was to recommend the dismissal of the teachers to the Board, particularly after their failure in conducting previously a school at Sandon, in the Rangitikei District." This report is certainly plausible, but with all respect to the Inspector, I must say that it is far from being grounded on substantial facts. Is it true that the school at Sandon was a failure? I have been told the contrary by people who seemed to me well informed on matters connected with that school; and particularly by a gentleman connected with the press of the district. I am at liberty to say that I know a person who had the honor of a conversation with the Inspector on the same subject, and I can certify that he did not allude at all to the Sandon school not having been well conducted; he only complained of some utterance of the ladies at their leaving Sandon, as if they, being Catholics, had been removed to please some Protestants of the district. Now, as to the truth of the report concerning the Kaiwarawara School, I have seen testimonials signed by parents, and by the members of the local committee, I believe by all save one, witnessing to the efficiency of the school, and to the attention and punctuality of the teaching. The Inspector says the children were disorderly at the time of his visit. Well, I have ascertained that the boy whom he singled out as most unruly, is the son of that very man who not only refused to

sign the testimonial, but had expressed his determination of not having his children taught by Papists. I ask, are such remarks on the part of a parent calculated to conciliate the respect of children to masters who happen to be Catholics? In fact that parent, according to report, is the very man, who with one or two members of the Education Board brought about the removal of the two ladies. The local committee of the Kaiwarawara had nothing to do with it; they were entirely taken by surprise. What followed the change? Did the school improve? Was improvement intended by the Board? The sequel will tell. They appointed an invalid. That invalid appeared only three times at school in three months, and had to be replaced temporarily at least by an assistant teacher, not residing in the locality, but taking the second train from Wellington to Kaiwarawara at a quarter to 10, a late hour to begin school. Has the number of pupils increased? Certainly not. It has considerably diminished. Mark, when the two Catholic teachers took the school, they found it almost reduced to nothing. At the early visit of the Inspector there were no more than three pupils present; at his last and unexpected visit there were more than 45 children in the room. It was crowded, because of the smallness of the apartment. Did not that circumstance account for the disorder of which the visitor complained? Well, now, instead of 45 pupils, there are only 22. Yes, and counted as they were by a careful observer on Friday, the 28th July, which happened to be an extremely fine day. I will remark that among the scholars there is a girl of fifteen years, quite a woman, the very daughter of the man who would not have his children instructed by a Catholic lady. It is strange to have girls of fifteen years placed under the tutelage of young men with the sanction or winking of the Board after the lesson taught by experience. Boards of Education will even expel ladies who are most useful, and without blemish of character, to make room for favorites of their own. The doings of the Board of Wellington in the case which has been the subject of this letter, is quite in keeping with the tenor of their general conduct; they are arbitrary and despotic. The Provincial Education Act enabled them to subsidise other schools than those placed under them. The Catholic schools for boys and girls seemed to be entitled to the subsidy on account of their long existence and success without any public aid. The Board ruled otherwise, unless they were put under their control, and would submit to their terms. Some time ago the same Board proposed to build a large central school for the benefit of the Catholics, doing away with their free schools, provided they should get from the Catholics a lease of the ground on which the new building was to be erected. The Catholics acceded to their demand; suddenly the Board felt their conscience troubled, and they withdrew their word. Public money melts in their hands; that makes them proud and over-bearing. Lately the Provincial Government being animated with the best intention, announced that they had £2,500 at their disposal, but that they intended to appropriate for the Catholics £500 to help them towards the erection of a costly school building. The same Board refused sternly to acquiesce in the views of the Government. Had they not been hostile to Catholics they might have sanctioned the grant, inasmuch as the law allows them to subsidise other schools than theirs. But they were almost unanimously absolute and persistent in their refusal. One of them was so furiously alarmed that he entered his protest against the measure, and made an appeal to the General Government to prevent such a calamity as that of helping the Catholics in their undertaking. Is that fairness or justice? Is it conformable to the letter and spirit of the law? It is simply ignorance and bigotry on the part of those who pretend to give a right direction to the instruction of the youth of the country. They ought to know that bigotry is the very opposite of education, because it shrinks the soul, freezes the heart, and teaches to hate those who differ from us in the matter of religion. The last link of connection of the Catholics with the Education Board was cut asunder by the final severance from them of the Catholic school at Wanganui. They asked the Catholic clergyman of that town whether he would agree that every religious minister should be admitted into the school-room to teach his tenets to children who might belong to his persuasion. To this the Catholic pastor could not assent. How could he reconcile himself to the fact of his school being converted into a sort of new pandemonium where blasphemous and most contradictory doctrines would be propounded. Protestants have nothing to apprehend, all religious opinions, even those which are diametrically opposed, are still Protestant opinions, and may satisfy Protestants; but Catholics are consistent, they have fixed and revered principles of faith, and cannot partake of such confusion and absurdity. I have done. No doubt I have expatiated too long on my case, but my conscience prompted me to take it up, and I could not but express by the NEW ZEALAND TABLET to my fellow Catholics the wrongs that I resented concerning the unfair treatment of two Catholic ladies by the Education Board, and redress was shut against me by the bigoted 'Times.' Besides the grievances of the Catholics over the colony are composed of small cases, which in the aggregate amount to great injustice. The conclusion I draw is: Let us be unanimous in repudiating mixed national, that is anti-Catholic schools; let us support the Catholic Press of New Zealand, which is yet an infant, but may grow into powerful manhood, and become competent to militate victoriously against error, hypocrisy, and tyranny.—I am, &c.

A CATHOLIC OF WELLINGTON.

The great New York Cathedral moves on apace. The cross of the facade is in place. It is twelve feet high, weighs three and a half tons, and is highly ornate. The crosses on the side peaks are also in place. They are severely plain. A forest of scaffolding is within the building. Within a few weeks the stone masons employed on the cathedral voluntarily suffered a reduction of their wages of one dollar per day per man.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR ANGLICAN YOUNG LADIES IN AUCKLAND.

A CLERICAL correspondent of the Auckland 'Church Gazette' (Anglican) calls the attention of the members of his community to the want of suitable High Schools for their girls, and offers a liberal donation with a view of establishing such schools. All honor, he says, to the Roman Catholics who have established so many schools for the higher education of their girls. But he naturally objects to Anglican young ladies being dependent on Roman Catholic convent schools for their education; since, to say the least of it, Catholics "differ" from Protestants. He tells us that when remonstrating with the parents of his people for sending their girls to Roman Catholic convent schools, the reply he gets from them is, "we have our children well educated there." This is assuredly very complimentary to the good nuns in Auckland, who conduct those schools, I believe. You have one or more High Schools for young ladies in your highly intellectual city, the Athens of New Zealand. But, if I mistake not, these are non-religious or purely secular, and would not suit the taste of most Anglicans. I am curious to see if the Anglicans of Auckland will adopt the suggestion of the rev. correspondent of the 'Church Gazette' referred to, and establish schools on a par with our convent schools. I hope they will. Everything tending to promote a thorough religious education among Anglicans ought, in my opinion, to interest us Catholics very much. The Anglican Church, of all reformed churches, is the least deformed, and comes nearest to the Catholic Church in doctrine and discipline. The more thoroughly Anglicans are acquainted with their own religion, and paradoxical as it may sound, the more warmly they are attached to it; so much the better for us. The Roman Catholic Church is being daily recruited from the Anglican body—lay and clerical. Who are these Anglicans? They are the very persons who had studied their own religion most thoroughly, and who most conscientiously performed all its duties; who were most warmly attached to it so long as they remained Protestants. It is not the ignorant, cold, or indifferent among the Anglican body who "come over to Rome," as the popular phrase goes, but the best instructed, the most devout, and most thoughtful and exemplary among them. Every effort, therefore, made by the Anglican clergy to promote the religious instruction of their young ladies, and to guard them against religious indifference, and the secularising spirit of the age, ought to be welcomed by Roman Catholics. If they establish High Schools to rival our convent schools, so much the better. The good nuns, I believe, would welcome them cordially into the field, as noble and generous competitors in the cause of Christian education.

The Anglican people can hardly fail to see, however, that there is great danger to Protestantism in any attempt to establish schools for their daughters, conducted on the principle of convent schools and by lady teachers animated by a religious zeal such as that which guides our nuns. Protestant nuns and sisters of charity we see generally go to swell the ranks of the Catholic Church in the long run. This is natural. A more than usual religious or Christian fervour will never be satisfied with the cold and worldly system of Protestantism. If Anglicans established "Convent Schools" or anything like these, the upshot would be that ere long they would collapse. The lady teachers would either go off to be married, or take up schools on their own account for filthy lucre's sake; or, "horrible dictu"—horrible idea—they would go over to Rome and become "religious" in earnest.

Many Catholic parents hardly value as they ought, I fear, the Nun's schools. Many good Protestants actually appreciate them better, as we see from the Anglican clergyman's letter referred to at the beginning of these remarks. Still, the great body of Catholics know well how much they owe to the nuns for their hard and often poorly requited labors, in the education of their children. In proportion as Catholic parents are pious and virtuous they will value schools conducted by the religious orders both of men and women, and support them accordingly. The people of Dunedin and Otago and Wellington generally show a noble example in this way to all their co-religionists in these colonies.

Judging from my own experience I should say Anglicans often do not know much that is contained in their "Book of Common Prayer," and possibly some of their clergy think it is just as well they do not. Sooth to say much of it is terribly "popish." The duty of religious "fasting," and the practice of "Auricular Confession" to a "priest" are plainly enjoined by the "Book of Common Prayer," and observed, too, by many devout Anglicans. Yet, strange to say, such things are vehemently opposed and denounced by many Anglican clergy—men who eat the bread of the Anglican Church. This is more than strange, it is monstrous, not to say wicked. Can it be that "The Book of Common Prayer" is really the Anglican's rule of faith and duty in all points? No. Then what is its use? Will any of your Anglican readers tell us. Many besides myself may be curious to know that. Perhaps they think the less said about it the better. Be it so. Still, success say I to the efforts of Anglicans to establish High Schools for their young ladies, where the "Book of Common Prayer" may be daily used and thoroughly studied, and its contents appreciated fully, and the practices it enjoins shall be faithfully observed. The study of the Bible and Anglican Prayer Book has brought many into the Roman Catholic Church, and may yet bring many more with God's help. The practice is the great thing. Let any man practice what the Anglican Church enjoins, and I think he will be in a fair way to enter the Roman Catholic Church at no distant day. LAIC.

Five hundred tons of powder and two million rounds of ammunition were despatched from Woolwich Arsenal on one day recently to the Mediterranean. A British fleet of fifteen vessels, says 'Vanity Fair,' will shortly be ordered to the Baltic.

A NEW MARTYR.

(From the 'Messenger of the Sacred Heart.')

FOR some time attention has been directed to a land which, with its people, seemed well nigh forgotten; what sufferings endured with heroic patience could not do, bloody and violent insurrection has brought about. For years the greatest cruelties had been exercised by the Turks on the Christians of the Herzegovina; the diplomatic body of Europe had not a word of blame for the tyrants, nor of consolation for the ill-used people. Now, however, when they strive for themselves and prefer to see their country laid waste rather than longer submit to the disgraceful yoke, European diplomacy can speak of them: the question is, whether by their efforts they will and can bring a tardy assistance to these ill-treated people. At any rate, the Catholic faith in these unfortunate countries enjoys triumphs which recall to our minds the most flourishing periods of the Church's existence. Last year a Franciscan father bore testimony of his faith to the Church by his death. In the Herzegovina all the priests are Franciscans, and the circumstance may well be considered as the reason that the faith is still found there, for it has required all the energy and devotedness of this seraphic Order to labor in this country for the salvation of souls. The difficulties are so great that the whole life of a priest may truly be called a continual martyrdom. Fifteen years ago there was only one Catholic church in the Herzegovina; in many places divine service was celebrated under a tree in the open country, and in the caverns of mountains; there was no prospect of anything better, as all the Catholics of the country were in extreme poverty. Since the year 1863, by the help of alms collected by the three Franciscans, some little chapels and a seminary for priests have been built. The martyrdom of one of the Franciscan fathers will give us some idea of the immense sacrifices which are required for the protection and promotion of the faith in Herzegovina. On the 20th of July, 1875, Father Lawrence Karavla had gone to the church of St. Elias, to celebrate the feast of this saint, the patron of the whole of Bosnia. The people had assembled from all sides to receive the sacraments and to listen to the word of God. Towards evening the father left for his convent which, however, he was never again to enter. When he reached a lonely part of the road he was attacked by a band of Turks and cut to pieces. Next day his corpse was found, the skull cloven, and the whole body dreadfully mutilated. "The late venerated Father Karavla," says the 'Dalmatica Cattolica,' "was distinguished amongst his brethren by the great influence he possessed over the people and the amount of good he was able to do. He had devoted his whole life to the poor Catholics of Herzegovina, to protect them by every possible means from the violence of the Turks, under whose yoke they suffered much. When the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria came to Sini and declared himself the protector of Catholicity in this country, Father Karavla went to him to express his loyal attachment, and recommended to him the interests of the Catholic inhabitants of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. It is believed that the fanatical Mussulmans could not forgive him for this, and on this account his blood was shed." This good father's death is an irreparable loss to the Catholic people, who deeply mourned for him. May not this violent death have contributed to let loose the spirit of wild revolt, or to hasten the outbreak? Father Karavla had always used his influence over the people to impress upon them the duty of obedience to lawful authority in spite of all oppression, and by his persuasive eloquence he had constantly exhorted them to patience. He had placed himself at the head of those societies which made it their aim, by prayers, representations to the authorities, petitions to the Sultan, and similar lawful means, to put an end to their unfortunate position. When he was no longer there, and the people had no leader, they gave themselves up to their sorrow and desire of revenge, for the very man who had always exhorted them to keep the peace had been torn away from them by the enemy, and they rashly entered on the path of violence. Whether the measures of intervention, in which Russia, who in her own kingdom so cruelly persecutes her Catholic subjects, plays the chief part, are likely to inspire the Catholics of the Herzegovina with great hopes of an improvement, is not a question very difficult to answer; certainly they have much more faith in the prayers of the martyr, who in their own country and from their own enemy has gained his crown.

"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 Colony 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.

THE JESUIT'S MICROSCOPE.

THE 'Southern Cross,' a journal published in the Argentine Republic, relates the following:—

A curious fact is related of what happened not long since at the death of a German Jesuit. The Jesuit, whose name was Tanner, a man both pious and learned, was going from Prague to Innsbruck, in hopes that his native air would re-establish his health. Unable, however, to bear the fatigue of the journey, he died in a village upon the road. The magistrate of the place immediately repaired to the house, and in taking an inventory of his luggage found a little box, the extraordinary structure of which made it appear mysterious and suspicious, for it was black and composed of wood and glass.

But how great was the surprise of the first who looked through the glass at the top. He drew back with affright, exclaiming: "I renounce thee, Satan!" The same effect was produced upon all who were hardy enough to look through the glass. The fact was, they saw in the box a living animal, black, enormous and frightful, of immense length, and armed with threatening horns. The terror was universal, and no one appeared to know what to think of so terrible a monster; when a young gentleman, who had just finished his course of philosophy, observed that the animal which was in the box was much larger than the box itself; that in the present instance the contained was larger than the container, which was contrary to every principle of philosophy, and could not be according to the order of nature; whence he concluded that the animal in the box was not material, but that it must be a spirit in the form of an animal.

This observation was received with universal applause, and every one was persuaded it was the devil himself who was in the box. Of the person who had carried the box with him it was concluded with the same evidence, that he could not have had it but for some evil end, and that he could have been nothing but a sorcerer.

The report of this circumstance spread far and wide, and immense crowds of people came to the house for the purpose of having a peep into the box, and each one said to all he met: "I have seen the devil to-day."

The judge condemned the deceased to be deprived of Christian burial, and left an order for the priest to perform the exorcisms of the Church for the purpose of expelling the devil from the box and driving him out of the country. The sentence of the judge extended no further, but the politicians of the village carried their reflections to a prodigious length. The witchcraft of Father Tanner, according to them, was common to all the confraternity, and therefore they thought it right and just that a sweeping sentence of banishment should include them all.

Whilst each one was busy in giving this wonder, or rather scandal, his own interpretation, and the minds of all were in inexpressible agitation and ferment, a Prussian philosopher happened to pass through the village. The inhabitants did not fail to entertain him with the news of the day; but when he heard them mention the Jesuitical conjuror, and the devil confined in a box, he laughed heartily at both the news and the newsmongers. Being, however, visited by the principal inhabitants, and earnestly pressed to come and see with his own eyes the wonderful thing he would not believe on their relation, he yielded to their wishes; and on the magic box being shown him, wondering, he exclaimed: "Is it possible that the invention of the microscope should not be heard of in this part of the country? This is a microscope—a microscope, I tell you."

But nobody knew what he meant. The term was as little understood as the thing itself. Some even began to suspect him also of being a sorcerer, and would have condemned him as such had he not quickly destroyed the charm and dissipated the illusion. Taking the box, he removed the cover in which the lens was enclosed, and turning the box upside-down out came a little horn beetle and crawled upon the table. The philosopher then explained this optic mystery in a manner suited to their comprehension. New admiration now succeeded their fears, and the animal appeared as laughable an object on the table as it had been frightful in the box. All suspicion was now banished, the good name of the Father was restored, and each one returned laughing to his home.

A singular little boy turned up at the Bow street Police-court the other day—a boy who pleaded that he had "no regular father and mother." The police found him a neglected urchin of nine—he appeared to be younger. He was not without good parts, however, and the police, to test his powers, gave him the "shipping intelligence" of the daily paper to read, which he did very well. The boy, named John Cronin, moreover, boasted that he could do "summing," and told the magistrate that he could draw. Asked what he could draw, he said "a mug of beer," and evidently did not mean it in the "bar" sense. The mug of beer, being a familiar object, was apparent in his mind as something he had drawn, possibly in chalk, on the park palings. John Cronin's explanation about not having "a regular father and mother" was simple enough. His father died, and his mother married again. Then his mother died, and his stepfather took to himself another wife. John Cronin was thus unclaimed property, and goes to the union. A sharp little fellow who will pay for looking after, but not as "a young workus." John Cronin has become a public character. He will probably get into some home and be put on a fair course. There are a multitude like him with "no regular parents," but plenty of wits. These are the boys who should be trained for our army and navy.—Overland Mail.

The Yew trees of Britain are of wonderful longevity. One lived at Fountain's Abbey, Ripon, for 1,200 years; there are some yews at Crowhurst, in Surrey, 1,450; a yew at Fontigal, Perthshire, 2,500 to 2,600; a yew at Bradburn, Kent, 3,000; and a yew at Hedso, Bucks, twenty-seven feet in diameter, 2,300 years.

THE POLICY THAT ATTACKS THE JESUITS.

A LITTLE time ago we found it desirable to draw the attention of our readers to the fact, that attacks upon the Jesuits were invariably made for the purpose of advancing some immoral and disgraceful line of conduct. The following paragraph which we take from the 'Catholic Review,' much confirms our statements:—

"To what lengths prejudice, and especially the anti-Jesuit prejudice will carry a man, was not badly illustrated some time since in the Prussian 'Landtag.' One of the Catholic deputies, the Baron Schorlemer-Alst, spoke of the deplorable condition to which the public schools had been reduced, and among other instances cited a book called the 'History of Simplicius Simplicissimus,' which was commonly given as a premium to children of both sexes who attend these schools. This volume, which has been publicly commended by Minister Falck, the author of the infamous 'May Laws' against the clergy, as a publication well suited to keep alive patriotic sentiments, the Baron denounced as containing an incredibly large number of very obscene passages. He offered to quote them in support of his allegation if the galleries were first cleared of the ladies present. A government commissary rose in defence of the work, and while admitting the obscenity alleged, claimed in excuse or justification that 'similar passages were found in the Holy Scriptures, which were also freely circulated among children of both sexes.' Before Baron Schorlemer-Alst had time to reply, Dr. Virchow, a man whose scientific reputation is not less widely known than his atheism, rose in his place and re-echoed the condemnation pronounced by the Catholic deputy. He had, he said, in his possession a copy of the book in question, but he kept it 'carefully locked up in order that it might not fall into the hands of his children. Its obscenity was most gross.' Such a declaration, coming from such a source, created a great sensation, and Minister Falck could only stammer, in defence of his published eulogium of the volume that he 'had never read it with the exception of the preface, which pleased him on account of its attacking the Jesuits.' He promised that the evil should be remedied in the future, but it will need a dozen Jesuit houses to undo the evil already accomplished by the most successful of the weapons employed against them—lying, and the presentation of stimulants to the baser passions."

The Dublin 'Freeman's Journal' says: "Two more conversions of Oxford clergymen are announced. They are those of the Rev. Edmund S. Grindle, M.A., curate of St. Paul's, Brighton, and Rev. Frederick W. Willis, curate of Brooking, the late vicar of All Saints' Church, Wellingborough. Mr. Willis is the third clergyman who has been converted to the Catholic Church within the last week."

Pottstown, Pa., can boast of as great a curiosity, says the Philadelphia 'Press,' as nearly any town in the Union. We speak of the Ringing Rocks, that are situated three and a half miles northeast of Pottstown post-office. We started early in the morning, and walking through and gazing on as fine and picturesque scenery as can be found in this State, we came in sight of the rocks. A wilder looking place it is hard to imagine. On the rocks are advertisements and autographs of people from all parts of the country. There is an eating and refreshment stand close by for parties, etc. On striking the rocks with our hammer they sent forth as rich and delicate sounds as the finest music-box. By striking different rocks we could get sounds of every note of an octave, and it is certainly the oddest freak of nature we have ever seen. The rocks cover about one acre of ground, and are a perfect mass of confusion, being piled together as if they had been upheaved by an eruption. They are visited every summer by hundreds of people, and no doubt will be visited during the Centennial year by thousands.

THE New York 'Herald,' in a recent number, thus describes some of the effects of the preaching of the revivalists:—"The powerful exhortations and zealous and fervid appeals of Messrs. Moody and Sankey have had an effect outside of evangelism that is not generally known in the community. The fact is that there has been since the beginning of the revivals at the Hippodrome an increase in the number of people who annually lose their reason from outward excitement or from some peculiar frenzy monomania that may take possession of them for a time, to the exclusion of all other ideas. At some of the up-town station houses it has been noticed within the last 30 days that, coming on to the hour of midnight, men, and in a few cases women, have been brought into the station house charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct whose appearance would be an absolute denial of the charge. These respectable well dressed people were discharged, of course, as the station house calmed them instantly, and extricated them from their religious frenzy, which was the cause of their arrest and seeming drunkenness. Sensitively organised people are of delicate fibre, and their constitutions are easily overpowered by the tremendous appeals made nightly by Mr. Moody, and there have been many cases of religious mania, resulting from the revivals, within the last three weeks, but in nearly every case the friends of the unfortunate subjects of religio-mania have hurried them out of sight, either to give them private or close family care, or to have them sent to one of the many private lunatic asylums of the State."

A Detroit widow owns and occupies a cottage under the shadow of a church steeple which is supposed to be in danger of falling when a high wind blows. At midnight, a few nights ago, when the wind blew fiercely, she got up and dressed, called the children up and then dressed them, and folded her arms, with the remark: "Now, then, if that steeple falls and kills us, people will know that we were a respectable family, anyhow. George you brush up your hair a little more, and Sarah you take your feet off the stove-hearth, and pin your collar more to the left!"

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERETTS GREAT ORIGINAL HIBERNICON,
OR
MIRROR OF IRELAND.

In consequence of there not being a sufficient supply of gas to show to advantage the beautiful pictures of American and Irish Scenery, and the Hall being pre-let, there will be no performance until **SATURDAY AFTERNOON**, when there will be a **GRAND MATINEE** at 2.30, for the special convenience of schools and families who are unable to attend in the evening.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT—GRAND RE-OPENING.

Further particulars in future advertisement.

J. P. O'NEILL, Stage Manager.

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

M. R. P. T. F. I. N. N.
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LAWRENCE ST. WEBB, ... PROPRIETOR.

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MEALS ALWAYS READY.

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Terms Moderate.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,**
High-Street.

H. YEEND AND CO. beg to intimate to the residents of Dunedin and the surrounding Districts that they have purchased those old established Stables in High-street, known as the Commercial Stables. Intending to keep none but the best class of Saddle and Harness Horses, either for sale or hire, they trust to merit the confidence of their patrons—all Buggies, Carriages, &c., being entirely new, and of the best description. The Proprietors can ensure to gentlemen wishing a really first-class turn-out the utmost satisfaction. As only first-class grooms will be kept, customers will always find civility and attention. Horses taken upon livery on the most reasonable terms.
H. YEEND & CO., Proprietors.

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

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

M E D I C I N A L H E R B S .**JAMES NEIL, HERBALIST,**

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Begs to intimate that during the past three months he has succeeded in curing and relieving a number of his suffering fellows with simple, and by some despised, herbs. Those who suffer from any complaint should give us a call. Advice free. Herbs and herb preparations sent post-free with advice and directions for use.

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ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.

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Fine Pines, from 3d each; two loads fresh from the Nursery per day.

400,000 strong 2-year old Thornquicks.

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Euribea, for garden fences. In one season, you can have a perfect fence.

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Gooseberries and Currants; really strong and good, and prices to suit the times.

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All Trees well packed FREE OF COST, and delivered at the Station or Wharf, or any part of the City.

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FOR SALE,
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300 Bushes Rooted Haws and Holly Berries.

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Upper Stuart-Street.

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

Repairs Neatly and Promptly Executed.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS.

NEW TAILORING AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

(Next Ocean View Hotel),

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

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 McGRATH - 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.

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

W. M. WHITE.

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.

ROBERT GREIG,
Carpenter and Joiner,
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 sizes: See the cases, and at Rooms. Note the Address—Farley's Buildings, Princes street, Top Flat.

UNION HOTEL,
INTERCARGILL.

JOHN HILL begs to inform the public of Invercargill and surrounding Districts that he has opened the above Commodious Hotel (next to the Hospital) and hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

First-class Stabling.

THOMAS STEWART,

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.

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

PRINCES STREET NORTH.

JAMES WALSH

LACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, WHEEL WRIGHT and WAGGON BUILDER,
Princes Street South, Opposite Market Place.

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

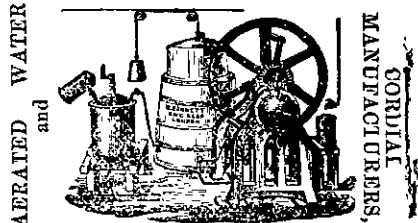
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

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, Paper-hangers, 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 Athenaeum.

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. Ancell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otago ..	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, situate 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.

MELBOURNE HOTEL,
 DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.

ANDREW M'MENAMIN, PROPRIETOR.

Wishes to intimate to the public that he has taken the above Hotel, and hopes by strict attention to business, and to the wants of his Customers, to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto accorded so liberally to his predecessor.

Every Accommodation for Travellers. Good Stabling; also Paddock Accommodation.

NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,
 ETRICK, BENDER BURN.

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

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

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'HEIR,
 PROPRIETOR.
 A large quantity of first-class BRICKS always on hand.
 Sharp and Fat Sand, in any quantity, at most reasonable prices.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEAR

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

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 ea. h.

[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 GOLLAR,
 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.

—
O P E N I N G
 OF THE
NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FAC-
TORY'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
 FERGUSSON 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. 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 MARRHAM & 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.

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in his hall of state,
Triumphant tends the truly great;
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