

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. IV.—No 187.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

FINDLAY AND CO'S.
OTAGO SLEAM 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 CUT NAILS.

Wire and "Ewbank'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.

DAILY COMMUNICATION WITH
PORTOBELLO.



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

Special arrangements can be made for Excursions. Apply,
BOUMAN, MACANDREW, & CO.,
Jetty street.

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



SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.



D. SAMPSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
AND MEN'S MERCER,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

N.B.—Despatch and punctuality guaranteed.
Noted for the sale of first-class goods.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP

MISS BROWNLIE begs to intimate that she has this day admitted into Partnership her sister, Barbara Douglas Brownlie, and that they will henceforth be known as and trade under the name or designation of H. and B. BROWNLIE, Milliners and Baby Linen Importers.

Miss B. Brownlie has just arrived from Home, after an absence of two and a-half years, during which time she was most successful in establishing agencies in London and Glasgow, inasmuch as the buyers in each of these places have had a life-long experience in buying for the Colonial trade, one of them visiting Paris once a month during the millinery season. Ladies can now depend upon a regular supply of the choicest styles of M. M. Worth and Pingat, Mesdames Leferrier, Aentener, &c., &c.

As this is the only House in town which devotes itself exclusively to the sale of Millinery and Baby Linen, ladies will at once perceive that we are in a much better position than other houses to suit their requirements in these special departments.

In consequence of the steady increase of our business, and to make way for our Expensive Stock, alterations and improvements have been made in the Shop and Show-Room, where Miss Brownlie will now have the valuable assistance of her Sister as Saleswoman.

The Work-Room, which for the last three years has been under the able management of Miss Bella Guthrie, has also been altered and extended to accommodate our Staff of Milliners for the Summer Season.

Miss Brownlie would take this opportunity of thanking the Ladies of Dunedin and Port Chalmers for the very cordial and liberal support they have given her since she began business—three and a-half years' since—and to assure them that no effort will be wanting on her part to retain the confidence they have always placed in her.

Princes-street, Dunedin, Aug. 18, 1876

J. HARDIE AND CO.'S

FRESH ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE,
CONSISTING OF

New and Fashionable Suits, Trousers, Trousers and Vests, Sacs, Pagets, Alpaca and Silk Coats, White and Fancy Vests, Summer Overcoats, Engineers' Jackets and Overhauls, White Shirts, Oxford and Regatta Shirts, Crimean and Crape Shirts, Soft and Stiff Felt Hats, Drab Shell and Silk Hats.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

J. HARDIE AND CO. respectfully beg to announce the arrival of their New Purchases which they can with confidence recommend as worthy of especial notice, being all of the best description of goods, and are remarkable for their exceeding cheapness.

One Case Men's Tweed Suits, 50s
One Case Alpaca Coats, 12s 6d
One Case Youths' Suits, 25s, 30s, 35s
One Case White Shirts, 5s 6d

One Bale Jean Shirts, 2s 6d, 2s 9d
Two Cases Alpine Felt Hats, 5s 6d
Seventy dozen Cloth Caps, 1s 6d.

Three Cases Boys' Suits, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s. 200 pairs Men's Tweed Trousers, 10s 6d 12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d. Splendid lot of Scotch Tweeds from 2s 6d per yard upwards.

An endless variety of Ties, Scarfs, Belts, Braces, Shirt Studs, Merino and Cotton Sox, Merino Under Shirts and Drawers, Night Shirts, Paper and Linen Collars, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags, Travelling Trunks, Railway Rugs, Opossum Rugs, &c.

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

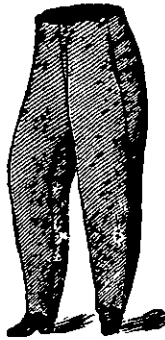
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS

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

T. CHALMERS REID,

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

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

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!!

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

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.

NOTICE.

FOR durability, excellence of finish, elegance of shape,
MUIR'S HATS ARE THE BEST.
Ladies' Kidning Hats of the latest shape can only be had at Muir's shop.

Note the Address—

Opposite Bank of New Zealand.

**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 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.

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).

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.

WANTED TO SELL

DRAIN PIPES of every description,
Flower Pots, Chimney Tops, Fountains, Vases, Fetter Clocks, 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 every comfort and convenience. All drinks are pure, and of the very best description.

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

TOOME BRIDGE BOARDING HOUSE

(late Carpiet'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.

WANTED KNOWN—Mr. Thos. Robson, Tailor, has removed from Octagon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble, Bootmaker.

WANTED KNOWN—Tweed Suits from £3 10s; Trowsers, from 18s. Workmanship and fit guaranteed. **T. ROBSON,** Tilaor.

KEMPTON & WELLS,

PAINTERS

GLAZIERS AND PAPERHANGERS,

GREAT KING STREET,

DUNEDIN.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

MR. CHARLES RUSSELL,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Singing.

Harmony and Thorough Bass.

Residence: Lees Street, Fern Hill,

DUNEDIN.

M. C. FLEMING

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE MERCHANT,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

J. CAGNEY,

OAMARU.

Bookseller, Stationer, Importer of Fancy

Goods, and Crockeryware. The

best brands of fancy and

other Tobaccos al-

ways on hand:

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MOSGIEL.

WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

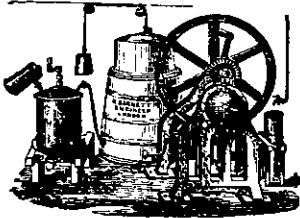
L. C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



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

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

There has been forwarded to us for inspection, the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lumb, Inspector under the Adulteration of Food Act, 1860. Of the Medicinal and other Beverages analysed, amongst which were samples of Quinine, Champagne, Soda Water, and Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none, he says, that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—Otago Guardian, December 4, 1874.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

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.

**PRINCE OF WALES FAMILY AND
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

WATERS AND RYAN

Beg to inform their Friends and the Public that the above Hotel will open on Wednesday, the 18th inst., with first-class accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, and Liquors of the choicest brands. Billiard Room fitted with Thurston's Exhibition Table. Hot, cold, and shower baths always ready.
WATERS AND RYAN, Proprietors.

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.

£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 Henry'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 £35
- 20 BORD'S FRENCH PIANOS from 33 Guineas each. 45,000 Pieces Music and Songs to select from—The stock of Pianofortes now on hand is well-known to be the best in the Colony, and will be cleared off at less prices than charged for inferior trash. Music at 1/2, 3/4, and 1 London price. £20 and £15 OFF PIANOS.

LEWIS SOLOMON,
George-street.

N.B.—No business transacted on Saturdays

UNIVERSAL HOTEL
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.
Refreshments always ready.

GLASGOW ARMS HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MURPHY ... PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Sandhurst, Victoria.)

Has much pleasure in announcing to his numerous friends that he has commenced business at the above address. The Hotel is located in the principle business part of the City, and is within easy reach of the Railway Station, and Rattray-street Wharf.

None but the best brands of Liquor kept.

First-class Stabling.

Observe the Address—Princes-street and Moray-place, Dunedin.

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

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.**

ESTABLISHED 1861.

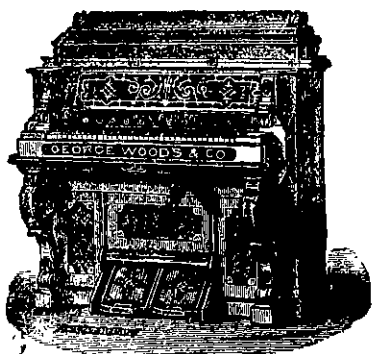
G E O R G E R . W E S T ,

IMPORTER OF

ORGANS,

PIANO,

FORTES,



HAR-

MONIUMS,

MUSIC,

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

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

W I L L I A M R E I D

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEED MERCHANT

Agent for Pure California Grown Alfalfa:



DIRECTLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

400,000 strong 2-year old Thornquicks.
50,000 Evergreen Privits, from 2 to 4ft. high.

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

10,000 Walnuts; price very low per 1000.
Gooseberries and Currants; really strong and good, and prices to suit the times.

Roses of the newest varieties and leading Show Flowers, from 1s each.

Filbert Nuts, very fine and strong; fit for bearing; at a very low price per 1000.

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.

FOR SALE, TREES.

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

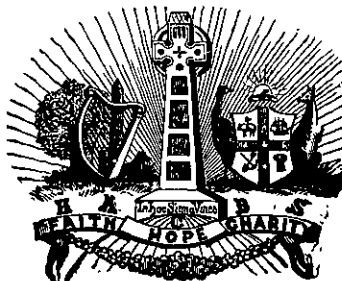
FOR SALE, SEEDS.

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

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

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

- Invercargill
- Lawrence
- 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 minds of the Celtic-New-Zealand race a veneration for the land of their forefathers, in order that they may imitate, if not excel, the faith and virtues of that devoted nation; and to extend the hand of fellowship to their co-religionists of every nationality, participating with them in a brotherly spirit every benefit, social and pecuniary, the Society affords.

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

Any person desirous of having a branch opened shall make application to a branch, verified by signatures of not less than thirteen persons not members, who wish to become members thereof; also the signature of the resident Priest, if available, and at the same time forward the sum of 10s. each as proposition fees.

T O L E T .

18,000 ACRES River Flat Land on the Wantwood Estate, for a term of years, in lots of not less than 300 acres.

Wantwood is on the Mataura River, and is within 10 miles of the Main Trunk Railway at Gore on the one side, and an equal distance from the Invercargill and Kingston Railway on the other, and to each Station there is a good road.

The Land is of exceptionally superior quality; cleared, well drained, and especially suited for growing wheat and root crops.

There are extensive deposits of coal on the property, to which Lessees will have free access.

The Lessor will let the above either in its natural state, or ploughed, fenced, and seed supplied—at the option of applicants.

A fixed rent will be received, or a percentage of the yield per acre of grain.

All further information on the station.

P. K. M'CAUGHAN

N O T I C E .

GEORGE STREET RESTAURANT.

ST. LAWRENCE WEBB, ... PROPRIETOR.

The proprietor wishes to inform the public that the above Restaurant will be found second to none in Dunedin.

MEALS ALWAYS READY.

BOARD & LODGING, with every attendance. Charges Moderate.

DUNEDIN JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING,

TO BE HELD ON THE
FORBURY PARK RACECOURSE.

ON
ST. ANDREW'S HOLIDAYS, NOV. 30 AND DEC. 1, 1876.

STEWARDS:

Mr James Marshall, Mr C. W. Cutten, Mr G. S. Smith, Mr James Davidson, Mr D. Proudfoot, Mr J. Reany, Mr W. H. Taggart, Mr James Shand, Mr T. H. Dodson, Mr G. W. Elliott, Mr George Dowse, Mr H. J. Maclean.

JUDGE: Mr. Henry Driver; STARTER: Mr Geo. Dodson; CLERK OF COURSE: Mr H. Gourley; TREASURER: Mr F. Meenan.

OFFICIAL TIME-KEEPER: Mr R. H. Bailey.

FIRST DAY.

MAIDEN PLATE of 40 sovs. Entrance 2 sovs.; one mile and a half; weight for age. For horses that have never won an advertised prize exceeding £25.

ST ANDREW'S HANDICAP of 100 sovs, with a sweep of 3 sovs; the amount accruing from the sweepstakes to go to the second horse; two miles; nomination 2 sovs; acceptance 3 sovs.

SELLING RACE of 35 sovs. Entrance 2 sovs; one mile and a half; weight for age. Horses entered to be sold for £50, to carry 10lbs over weight for age; for £40, to carry weight for age; for £30, allowed 14lbs; £20, 28lbs; £10, 42lbs. The winner to be sold by auction, and any surplus to go to the funds.

SPRING HANDICAP of 50 sovs; one mile and a quarter; nomination 1 sov; acceptance 1 sov. The winner of St Andrew's Handicap to carry 7lbs extra.

HANDICAP TROTTING RACE of 30 sovs; 3 miles. Entrance 2 sovs; no weight under 10 stone, optional saddle or harness.

BENEVOLENT SCURRY for a purse of sovs. Post entry 10s; one mile and a distance. The whole of the proceeds of this race to be presented to the Benevolent Institution. The rider to receive, first horse, saddle and bridle; second, a whip; third, a pair spurs.

SECOND DAY.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 50 sovs. Entrance 2 sovs; two miles and a distance; over ten flights of hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high.

PRESIDENT'S HANDICAP of 80 sovs, with a sweep of 2 sovs; the amount accruing from the sweep to go to the second horse. One mile and a half; nomination 2 sovs; acceptance 2 sovs.

RAILWAY PLATE of 35 sovs. Entrance 2 sovs; one mile and a distance; weight for age.

GRAND STAND HANDICAP of 40 sovs; one mile and a quarter; nomination 1 sov; acceptance 1 sov.

HACK RACE of 15 sovs; open to all horses; post entry 1 sov; one mile; catch weights. The winner to be sold by auction for 20 sovs, any surplus to go to the funds.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP of 20 sovs; post entry 1 sov; one mile.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Nomination for the St. Andrew's, Spring, Trotting, Hurdle, President's, and Grand Stand Handicaps must be made to the Secretary at the Empire Hotel, Dunedin, on or before 8 p.m. on Saturday, 4th November. Weights declared on the evening of Wednesday, 15th November. The weights for the President's and Grand Stand Handicaps will be declared on the evening of the First Day's Races. Acceptances (with sweepstakes for the St. Andrew's Handicap) on night of general entry. General Entries to be made at the Empire Hotel, Dunedin on Thursday, 23rd November, before 8 p.m.

The new rules of the Dunedin Jockey Club strictly adhered to.

All entries and acceptances must be in sealed covers, addressed to the Stewards or Secretary, and contain entrance money, sweepstakes, description and age of horse, and colors to be worn by the jockey. A penalty of two sovs. will be enforced for riding in wrong colors.

No person to enter a horse unless he be a subscriber of not less than £1 ls. to the funds; and no person to nominate unless both owner and nominator be subscribers of the same amount.

In the event of any person entering a protest, the sum of £2 2s. must be lodged with the Secretary before such protest is considered; this sum to be forfeited to the funds should the Stewards consider the protest frivolous or vexatious.

Five per cent. will be deducted from the gross of all moneys paid in accordance with the Programme for expenses.

All disputes, claims, and objections arising out of the racing shall be decided by the Stewards, or whoever they may appoint. Their decision upon all points connected with the carrying out of the Programme shall be final.

NOTE.—Nominations, Entries, and Acceptances will not be received after the time stated, under any pretence whatever.

SYDNEY JAMES, SECRETARY.

DUNEDIN AUTUMN MEETING.

MARCH 22ND, 23RD, AND 24TH, 1877.

THE DUNEDIN CUP, a Handicap of 500 sovs., with a sweepstake of 10 sovs. each. The second horse to receive 50 sovs., and the third 20 sovs. from the stakes. Two miles and a distance. The winner of any handicap race of the value of 200 sovs., after declaration of weights, to carry 7lbs extra; of two or more such races, 10lbs extra. Of any such handicap race of the value of 100 sovs., to carry 5lbs extra; of two or more such races, 8lbs extra. NOMINATIONS, enclosing 2 sovs., to be made to the Secretary at the Empire Hotel, Dunedin, before 8 p.m. on Saturday, NOVEMBER 4th, 1876. Weights to be declared on Saturday, November 25th, 1876. Acceptances, with 5 sovs. of the sweep, to be made to the Secretary before 8 p.m. on Saturday, January 13, 1877, the balance of sweep—5 sovs.—to be made good on night of general entry, Thursday, March 8th, 1877.

NOTE.—Nominations and acceptances for the Dunedin Cup will NOT be received after the time stated under any pretence, with the exception of from the Australian Colonies, which will be received by letter bearing postmark of dates. Full particulars can be obtained from SYDNEY JAMES, SECRETARY D.J.C.

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 Fells, Cassell's, and London News Almanacs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

the BOOK POST RATES are now REDUCED one-half.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER, on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, reports as follows for the week ending October 25, 1876:—

Fat Cattle.—Only a moderate supply of 105 head were yarded, about two-thirds of which were of good to very prime quality, especially a lot of the N.Z. and A.L. Co.'s, which averaged a little over £16 each. In consequence of the short supply, prices obtained showed a slight advance on last week's quotations; prime quality bringing fully 40s per 100lbs. We sold 35 head on account of Mr. John Anderson, of Wyndham station, at full market rates, and have placed 40 head privately.

Fat Sheep.—There was also a moderate supply of 1200 cross-breds penned, all of which were taken by the trade at a further advance on last week's rates, some prime heavy-weight cross-breds, realising as high as 20s 3d each. This should not, however, be taken as a criterion of the state of the market, as this rate may be considered exceptional, on account of short supply and the trade being entirely out of stock. We sold, on account of Messrs Davidson, Maben, and others, 650 at full market rates.

Fat Lambs.—Only a few were penned, which we sold at 16s each.

Store Sheep.—We have no transactions to report.

Store Cattle.—There is a good demand for well-grown bullocks and cows. At Mosgiel, yesterday, we sold 150 head on account of Mr Walter Miller, which brought up to £8 10s for bullocks and £6 10s for cows. This sale may be considered the highest this season.

Wool.—The early summer weather has caused shearing to commence early, a few lots having already come into town. Fair prices are offering—8d to 9d per lb. for greasy half-bred.

Sheepskins.—We offered this afternoon, at our usual weekly auction, a catalogue of 3080 skins, which were well competed for, and brought full rates. Butcher's cross-breds sold at 4s 6d to 5s 2d; merinos, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; dry skins, cross-breds, 3s 9d to 4s 10d; merinos, 10d to 3s 6d.

Hides were in good demand. We sold butchers' green, 16s 9d to 21s; medium salted, 15s 6d to 16s 6d, or 3½d per lb; heavy, fine condition, a lot of 50, 25s each, or 4d per lb.

Tallow.—Mixed sold at 28s 6d to 29s; good tallow wanted.

Grain.—Wheat market is quite bare of stock. Flour has advanced to £14 per ton. Oats in good request for feed at 2s 1d to 2s 2d, choice heavy milling, 2s 3d to 2s 4d. Barley, without alteration—4s to 4s 6d malting, 2s 9d milling, 2s feed.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending October 25, 1876, as follows:—It is all life and activity in the labor market now, but the demand is principally for men and women with country training. Skilled tradesmen are more in demand, but there is room for greater stir. Female servants, of all sorts, are picked up as fast as they appear. Clerks, shopmen, and country bred people are always too plentiful. Ordinary day labor is plentiful. Couples are getting off at last. Fortunately farmers are saving the economy of building cottages for couples. Wages—Ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; shepherds, £60 and £65 40s to 50s and upwards, according to time; dairy and knockabouts, 15s and 25s; boys and girls 6s to 10s; house girls, 10s, 15s, and 20s; hotel girls, 15s, 20s, 25s, and 30s; couples, £70, £75, and £80; carpenters, 10s to 13s; day labor, 8s and 9s; shears are oscillating between 17s 6d and 20s per 100.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending October 25, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s; powdered and salt butter (new season), 1s to 1s 3d. Fresh butter is now very plentiful, and prices still falling. Cheese, of the best quality, 1s 2d; side and rolled bacon, 1s; Colonial hams, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; English hams, 1s 6d to 1s 7d. Eggs are still very plentiful, and selling well at 1s 3d per doz.

MESSRS. M. AND J. MEENAN, George Street, report the following as the latest quotations:—Flour—Large bags, £14; small do, £14 10s per ton. Oatmeal—£11 10s per ton. Pearl barley—£22 per ton. Bran—£5 15s per ton, including bags. Pollard—£6 10s per ton. Chaff—£4 per ton. Hay—£4 per ton. Potatoes—£3 10s to £4 per ton. Carrots—£2 10s per ton. Wheat—4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel. Barley—2s to 2s 6d per bushel. Oats—2s to 2s 3d per bushel. Cheese—8d to 9d per lb.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending October 25, 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 5d per lb.; pork, 9d to 10d per lb.; lamb, 4s 6d and 5s per quarter.

Poets' Corner.

THE MINERS.

BY MARIE.

Far down within the dismal mine,
Where fragrant breezes never blow—
Where genial sunbeams may not shine
Nor crystal brooklets flow—
There gleams the wondrous gold amid
The shrouding granite's dark disguise;
And there, in deep oblivion hid,
The shining silver lies.
Far, far below the verdant soil,
So soft with dew, so bright with bloom,
The miners dig, with weary toil,
In dread, eternal gloom.
What seek they? Wealth that taketh wings—
Delusive treasures set in dust—
The gods where worldly worship clings,
The idols of its trust—
The mocking gleam that falsely leads
Through stagnant marshes foul with sin—
The demon bride, that darkest deeds
And deadly wiles may win.

* * * * *

Within a rich, exhaustless mine
The Christian Brothers fondly toil—
There blessed sunbeams ever shine,
And bloom bedecks the soil;
There gleams the wealth that fleeteth not
On restless pinions, swift as light;
There shine the gems no rust can blot,
No blemish e'er may blight.
Within the fruitful heart of youth
These willing miners long have wrought,
For there the stainless gold of truth
Their patient toil hath sought,
From foul alloy of guilt and vice
They free the wealth of silver ore—
They set the wondrous pearl of truth
Within that shining store.
Ah! saintly toilers! not from earth
Your labors claim a scant reward;
Look upward—lo! your task is worth
The guerdon of your Lord.
Come, blessed ones! and with each gem
Your hands have freed from earthly leaven,
In Love's eternal diadem
Be fitly shrined in heaven.

—*Manhattan Monthly.*

HAWTHORNDEN.

CHAPTER XX.

HARRY GREENWOOD IN SEARCH OF A PROFESSION.

"HARRY, you are a brave fellow!" was the first greeting, as they clasped hands. "I wrung it out of Kosa; she doesn't gossip, but I made her tell me; and really I don't see why you subject yourself to such insults, such abuse. Why not leave, and let your father curse you roundly, once for all?"

"No, Ned," replied the young man, gravely, "a parent's curse is, next to the curse of God, most to be dreaded; but if in the course of Providence I must bear even that, God helping me, it shall not be brought down by anything I may do or say to defend myself. I think nature would have mastered me that day, if I had not left. Miss Rosine's presence gave a deeper sting to the name of coward, and to the remembrance of the boyish follies brought up against me."

"Is it your religion, Harry, that gives you such command of yourself?" said the Doctor, laying his hand on the young man's shoulder. "I can admire it at distance, but I know if my father had spoken to me in that way, I should have seared my tongue with words that could never be wiped out. I was snappish to you the night of the dance," he added, giving his hand to his friend, while an emotion of admiration extended over his noble forehead.

"Never mind, Ned," replied Greenwood, cordially squeezing the offered hand; "you and I don't keep old scores against each other, if for no other reason, for Earnest's sake."

Dr. Hartland turned quickly away, and stirred hastily the few live coals in the grate. There was a pause of some moments, when with another sudden movement he turned again, passing his cigar-stand to his visitor. Greenwood shook his head—another pause.

"Well, tell me about the profession, while I puff," said the Doctor, lighting his cigar. "Hold on a minute!" he added, as a sudden thought darted into his brain, and rising, he went to a buffet near by, taking out decanters and glasses. "Help yourself, Harry," he said, pushing them toward his companion; "the best of old Sherry and Madeira."

"No, I thank you, Ned," replied Greenwood, not looking up from the paper which he had seized as soon as he seated himself, and upon which he had already sketched the lines of a cottage with many gables.

"What! been in the navy these ten years or thereabouts, and neither smoke, drink, nor indulge otherwise? Why, Harry, you'll do for anything; but tell me, what's your fancy now by way of a profession?"

"I'm looking for my vocation," was the reply, while the drawing progressed rapidly.

"Suppose you turn monk, that's thy vocation, Hal," said the Doctor, quizzically.

"Indeed, no!" replied the other quickly, raising his eyes from the cottage, his fine face all aglow with smiles. "I intend to take warning by your example, and marry the first opportunity."

"And not let fancy, but vocation lead in that matter?" inquired the Doctor, jestingly.

"Fancy may speak, but not guide," replied Greenwood, resuming his drawing.

"You are a choice chap, Harry! I'd welcome you to a faculty; how would you like medicine?"

"Thanks, friend," was the reply, while the pencil moved briskly, "but I have not nerve enough, and no taste for it."

"Well, you haven't the *dernier resort* of the ministry in your church, and you are too honest and haven't talk enough for a lawyer. Why! you'll make an artist," he added, rising and looking over his friend at the sketch, which now exhibited a very pretty fancy, well executed.

"No, not an artist," he replied, as he pencilled, the delicate lines of a willow to shadow his cottage; "but perhaps an architect, I think I have a talent for that. I'll tell you," he added throwing down his pencil, "my intellectual taste and talents would prefer architecture on a grand scale. I would like to design cathedrals, churches, religious houses, gentlemen's country residences, public edifices, hospitals, asylums; while my fancy and love of quiet would lead me to seek a country life, and the pursuit of horticulture."

"Time enough for the last, when you shall have made a name," replied the Doctor; "then you can take that wife you mean to marry so soon, and with a little farm well tilled, and a little wife well willed, pass down the downhill of life in the occupation of your great-grandfathers, Adam; but take architecture thoroughly first, make the tour of Europe, and get up your name by getting at the soul of old Grecian and Roman architecture. In the meantime, I am matter of fact, where are your funds? of course, your father wont open his wallet."

"I have a small stipend from my mother, which has slowly increased since I came of age. I have never disturbed it, meaning to leave it for a rainy day; that will be sufficient for immediate necessity, and Dora—"

"You'll do," interrupted the Doctor; "only if you ever come to a corner, and want help to turn it, don't go to your father. I'm an old bachelor with an ample income, and your sister will need all her own; so for your own sake, as well as for those we will not name, never doubt I am glad to share mine with you."

"You are a noble friend, indeed!" exclaimed Greenwood, "and I shall—"

A rap at the door interrupted the conversation, and after the double knock, entered Captain Jones.

"I'm sorry to tell you, Doctor Hartland," said that officer, after helping himself to wine and lighting a cigar, "that Le Comte has the appointment, through the influence of those high in office, and in spite of our exertions."

"Then either he or Aleck, or both, are dead men before the end of this campaign," replied the Doctor, turning pale. "What plot has this double dyed rascal in his head, that leads him to seek this position just now?"

"He has trouble at home, I reckon," said Captain Jones; "there are rumors afloat of disgraceful conduct in the family of one of his patients, and the ladies friends are seeking to hush the matters by getting him out of the way."

"What villains go unhung!" soliloquised Dr. Hartland. The appointment was confirmed in the papers next day, and it would be difficult to say which was the greater sufferer, the wife or the brother, and each suffered silently and alone.

In a few weeks, Harry Greenwood's arrangements were made for a voyage to Europe, to pursue his studies in architecture, which in the rudiments was by no means to him a new acquirement, as almost all his leisure on ship-board had been spent in drawing outlines, ground plans, projections, elevations, till his portfolio was a text-book, but altogether in the civil branch of the science: not a model, naval or military, appeared on its pages, showing, as Dr. Hartland had long ago said, "his heart was not in the service." His library too, manifested the same preference for research in this branch of the world's knowledge.

To three persons the leave-taking was very sad; to his sister came memories of another brave heart who had left her mourning and desolate, never to return, but she hid her fears, and gave the parting kiss with great heroism; but many hours went by before she arose from her prostrate position before the crucifix in the oratory, and days of severe struggle with human will, and the strong yearning love of the sister which rebelled against this step, though in the calm interior of her soul, undisturbed by outward storms, she could say "Thy will be done."

Her trials at home were increased, for the Commodore took the occasion of Harry's departure to reproach her for the loss of both his boys; but she did not sit down and stonily live over her miseries; she sought those whose sufferings were greater than her own and ministered to their griefs. She succeeded in winning Laura by her gentle, dignified tenderness, to the right way, and assisted her in her untrained efforts after peace of mind. To Dr. Hartland the parting from Harry Greenwood was a trial, and withal a satisfaction; had he done so, his conscience would have told him it was not altogether because the young man was thereby advancing himself. He had looked with solicitude on the increasing intimacy at his father's house. "Harry is very nice," he said to himself; "yes, very nice, but not in a condition to think of Rosine, certainly not yet;" and the last parting convinced him of what before he had only surmised, that the young man was fast getting into deep waters.

Innocent, unsuspecting, and unimpressed as yet, Rosine had

not restrained her tears when Harry came to say farewell; she was sorry to have him go, yet quite as much for Dora's sake as for her own. So as Ibsa did not pine after the departed, but went back to her old school-life and the Doctor for help and company at home, Ned was satisfied.

CHAPTER XXII.

HORATIO LEIGHTON TAKES A STEP FORWARD.

Our western friends have been neglected; we shall forget that they have been, unless we bring them before us anew.

Inglewood had put on the charms of home; the forest was being cleared, and cultured field were growing rich with beauty, and cultivated people were slowly finding out the county-seat. The growth of the town was like that of many western cities, quite marvellous.

Horatio Leighton, in this rising town, was a rising man; he had already been chosen to the State Legislature from the district where he lived, and his name spoken of for the office of State Attorney, and finally he was selected and duly placed in that office. This was the signal for which he had waited; with this position came bravery. Fangs of jealousy had sometimes made him desperate, and the long absences from Athlaca which must necessarily follow his advancement, could not be borne till matters were settled with his well-beloved. Still in his inmost soul he knew Marion so well, that he was assured he had nothing to fear from Doctor Nelson. He knew that the unknown life of a country doctor could have no attractions for one whose ambition was continually nerving him on, and who had often extolled his venturesome forth-putting nature, as the ground-work of success. He had reached a great height already for a man of his years, and what would he not aim at, if only he could in the end lay all his honors at her feet! The day after the news had spread of his election to the post of honor, the young man, flushed with success, came to Inglewood for a drive with Marion, determined to make a venture of his long contemplated proposition. He was somewhat irritated by what seemed to him of late, the constant presence of Doctor Nelson; it vexed him to think his rival was of the same faith as Marion, and then he asked after his own faith, and there came back from his soul only an unsatisfying negative. Church decorations, altar trimmings, Sunday-schools, were constantly bringing the two together, and though he occasionally bore a part, it was only as an outsider; this annoyed him, he would end the matter to-day. Ah! my dear young man it will take more than your solitary will to complete that bargain.

He found Doctor Nelson with Marion, arranging banners and pictures for the Feast of the Sacred Heart. She looked up languidly from her work, as he spoke of a drive, and expressed a reluctance to go at all, but if she went her preference was for a ride. Forthwith horses were saddled and at the door, although it was with difficulty Leighton could hide his disappointment at the change. Marion was still exacting, wondering that he could have ordered that ugly pony for her.

IMPROVIDENCE OF GREAT MEN.

[BY SAMUEL SMILLES.]

THE folly of some men renowned for great wisdom is conspicuous in every country. Their foolishness is made manifest in common affairs of private life, even when the world is ringing with public applause for the exhibition of profound wisdom in public affairs.

The proverbial unthriftiness and folly in expenditure characteristic of our Daniel Webster is well known. He was always receiving large sums as income, and yet involved in debt. He could take care of the affairs of the nation, but not of his own.

Lord Bacon was another instance of similar improvidence. Bacon himself did not follow his own advice, but was ruined by his improvidence. He was in straits and difficulties when a youth, and in life was splendid, but his excessive expenditure involved him in debt, which created a perpetual craving for money. Bacon took bribes, and was thereupon beset by his enemies, convicted, degraded and ruined.

Pitt managed the national finances during a period of unexampled difficulty, yet was himself always plunged in debt. Lord Carrington, ex-banker, once or twice, at Mr. Pitt's request, examined his household accounts, and found the quantity of butchers' meat charged in the bills at one hundred weight a week. The charge for servants' wages, board wages, living and household bills exceeded £2,300 a year. At Pitt's death the nation voted £40,000 to satisfy the demands of his creditors; yet his income had never been less than £6,000 a year, and at one time, with the warden-ship of the Cinque Ports, it was nearly £4,000 a year more. Macaulay truly says that "the character of Pitt would have stood higher if, with the disinterestedness of Pericles and De Witt, he had united their dignified frugality."

But Pitt by no means stood alone. Lord Melville was as unthrifty in the management of his own affairs as he was of the money of the public. Fox was an enormous owner, his financial maxim being that a man need never want money if he was able to pay enough for it. Fox called the outer room at Almack's, where he borrowed on occasions from Jew lenders at exorbitant premiums, his "Jerusalem Chamber." Passion for play was his great vice, and at a very early age it involved him in debt to an enormous amount. It is stated by Gibson that on one occasion Fox sat playing at hazard for twenty hours in succession, losing £11,000. But deep play was the vice of high life in those days, and cheating was not unknown. Selwyn, alluding to Fox's losses at play, called him Charles the martyr.

Sheridan was the hero of debt. He lived on it. Though he received large sums of money in one way or another, no one knew what became of it, for he paid nobody. It seemed to melt away in his hands like snow in Summer. He spent his first wife's fortune

of £16,000 in a six-week's jaunt at Bath. Necessity drove him to literature, and, perhaps, to the stimulus of poverty we owe "The Rivals," and the dramas which followed it. With his second wife he obtained a fortune of £5,000, and, with £15,000 which he realised by the sale of Drury Lane shares, he bought an estate in Surrey, from which he was driven by debts and duns.

The remainder of his life was a series of shifts, sometimes brilliant, but oftener degrading, to raise money and evade creditors. Taylor, of the Opera House, used to say that if he took off his hat to Sheridan in the street it would cost him £50, but if he stopped to speak to him it would cost him £100. He was in debt all round—to his milkman, his grocer, his baker, and his butcher. Sometimes Mrs. Sheridan would be kept waiting for an hour or more while the servants were beating up the neighbourhood for coffee, butter, eggs, and rolls.

While Sheridan was paymaster of the navy, a butcher one day brought a leg of mutton to the kitchen. The cook took it and clapped it into the pot to boil, and went upstairs for the money; but not returning, the butcher coolly removed the pot-lid, took out the mutton, and walked away with it in his tray. Yet, while living in these straits, Sheridan, when invited with his son into the country, usually went in chaises and four—he in one, and his son Tom followed in the other. The end of all was very sad. For some weeks before his death he was nearly destitute of the means of subsistence.

His noble and royal friends had entirely deserted him. Executions for debt were in his house, and he passed his last days in the custody of sheriffs' officers, who abstained from carrying him to prison merely because they were assured that to remove him would cause his immediate death.

THE NEW INFANTRY TACTICS.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette'.)

WE certainly move slowly, but it is satisfactory to see that we do move. Ever since the campaign of 1866, and the publication of the "Tactical Retrospect"—the first and perhaps the ablest of the many German pamphlets which have treated on the subject of modern warfare in relation to modern arms—a strong feeling has been prevalent among military men that our infantry tactics should be modified to suit present requirements. The campaign in France only confirmed the impressions formed from that in Germany, and it was felt that, whether by regulation or without regulation, an alteration must, in the event of war, be made in our existing system. At length the authorities have spoken, and the result has been a short treatise in the form of an addendum to the field exercise book, termed the "Attack Formation of a Battalion." The principles on which these tactics are founded appear sound. Owing to the increased power of field artillery, troops acting against an enemy in position must not be exposed in close formation (unless under shelter) at a distance of less than 3,000 yards. Owing to the range and accuracy of small arms, the ground over which infantry have to advance harassed by the destructive fire of the rifle has greatly increased in extent, and, owing also to the rapid recharge of the breech-loader, troops advancing are able to reply to the fire of troops in position. For these reasons an open order of movement became necessary, and the sanction of authority and the force of system appeared desirable to forestall the action which all felt must be inevitable, and which many were teaching without a fixed plan. Men could not advance without firing over the thousand yards which the enemy's rifles would, with more or less effect, sweep. They could not use their weapons in close order and in double rank, and there seemed room for tactics between the old skirmishing formation and the close order of infantry in line or column. In skirmishing the soldier sought to approach the enemy individually, and, so to speak, by stealth, but positions cannot be carried by a thin and wavering line, they require to be forced by a bold attack. Consequently, as the distance diminishes, the skirmishers disappear, not by being withdrawn or relieved, for troops once under fire must always be pushed forward, but by being swept onwards by the advancing waves of attack. These waves or lines are consequently formed of companies, or rather of half companies, extended at about three paces interval. As they approach the enemy they absorb the skirmishers, as they come nearer they receive their supports; as they arrive within about three hundred yards the reserves come up, until with what remains of skirmishes, supports, and reserves, the final rush is made and the position carried. This in a few words is the system of attack founded on common sense, and recognising the necessity of organising disorder. It is no loose drill, it ought to be the perfection of intelligent training. Steady advance, accurate firing, good leading on the part of the companies' officers, flexibility and individual intelligence on that of the soldier, are the requisites for the new system of tactics. As in the last great war the English infantry, in two ranks, met its opponents formed three or four deep, so now will they, in single rank, cope with the denser formations of continental troops. Included, and in addition to a prescribed rule of formation, certain important principles are enunciated in the new regulations; greater latitude is allowed, and more discretionary power conceded, to the company's officers. The commanding officer is directed to explain clearly the point of attack. Until the advance be made the conduct of the half-battalions is left to the majors; then the first and second lines come under the entire supervision of the company's officers, who are responsible for their due conduct and for the proper time for ordering up the supports. Only when the reserves join the first lines and the final rush is to be made do the superior officers resume direct command. While laying down accurate rules for drill, the new regulations evidently point to modifications necessary in the more advanced teachings which all intelligent commanding officers should afford to the troops under their command. Partial training ought to supplement mere drill.

ROUGH TIMES.

(Rev. Father Garin's Lecture concluded.)

AFTER that affair I went again to Kororareka, and as Te Ruapekapeka pah had been erected just in the way I had to follow, it gave me an opportunity of visiting the ruins of that stronghold. As the natives had a notion of the plans on which fortress walls are built among other nations, they had erected theirs on a similar plan, so that from inside they had the facility for firing at anyone who would attempt an assault.

The walls consisted of large and hard trees from the forest. They were stuck deep, like large posts, 15 or 20 feet high, and so close to each other that nothing could go through. As they could not have stone ramparts or bulwarks, they made them inside against the wall of trees by putting a bed of fern, then upon it a bed of clay, then fern again, then clay, until it was a solid rampart about six or eight feet thick, in order to stop the balls in case they would go through the trees. Besides they had dug deep caves, in which the women and children retired when the firing was going on. I could see the holes made by the bomb shells; some of them had penetrated the caves, in which they must have burst, spreading death about them. I was told afterwards how quickly and courageously they rushed on the shells to pull the wicks out before they could explode. There I found against the wall a heap of bombshells and balls which the Maoris must have heaped up. Through curiosity I took a large one, which must have been six or eight inches through, thinking to carry it home with me. Some travellers had already tried the same, and after having carried it a mile or two I was obliged to do as the others had done—that is, to leave it in the way, for the farther you would carry it the heavier you would feel its weight.

Another circumstance worthy of note is, that at the time the Maoris were building the pah, some chiefs were travelling, visiting tribes, in order to induce them to join them. As I was coming from Auckland, and returning home, I called at the place of a chief named Tirarau. "I am glad," said that man, "you are here now, for I want you and Mr. Buller (Wesleyan minister) to be witnesses of what I am going to do. Lately, Heke sent to me a case of ammunition as an invitation to me to go and join him. I have thrown them into the river, and now here is Kawiti who came with 200 men to make me a present of five guns for the same purpose; but to show the white men that I want to remain peaceful, I am going to send back these five guns to those who offered them to me." On that account I went with the Rev. Mr. Buller, accompanying the men who carried the guns; they deposited them on the ground without saying a single word, in the presence of Kawiti, who received them without a word. Kawiti had come with his men to encamp at a distance of five or six hundred yards, sitting there and sending the guns as I have stated. This ceremony being over, we came back to Tirarau, and then I went home.

There is another incident connected with those preparations. As a means of preventing an attack from the white men (for the Government was concentrating their forces principally in the Bay of Islands to pursue Heke), Heke was planning an attack upon Auckland. Kawiti, in order to support Heke, tried to muster the natives of Waikato and to join those of Hokianga, and to make an attack upon Auckland. Meanwhile, Auckland was fortifying and preparing to receive an attack at the very time the English troops were going to make one upon Heke at the Bay of Islands.

Being myself stationed at Kaipara, on the Mangakahia river, I found myself pretty well involved in the affair. I was on the passage through which Kawiti wanted to go to Auckland. The natives of my district, being unwilling to take any part in the war, would not allow Kawiti and his men to come through their land, some saying they would kill Kawiti and his 400 men if he attempted to pass; some others saying, "No, because if they can by some other way or by force go to Auckland and there beat the English troops, in their coming back they would slaughter and plunder all those who refused to assist them." They advised me at the same time to put a mark upon my house. They said that as we had service on Sundays in it, if I were to put a little spire on the top of it and hang our little bell in it, they would likely respect it as a church. I took their advice, and, like another Robinson Crusoe, I became my own architect, carpenter, and joiner, and soon made a nice little spire, surmounted with a cross, which perhaps had the effect of stopping their design, and who can say it had not? At all events, these Maoris abandoned their project, peace was restored, and my house was standing with its spire when I left.

It was particularly after Heke had been driven from Ruapekapeka that there existed a great excitement among the natives who wanted to go to Auckland to fight. One day we heard the report of guns. My natives told me there must be a fight at Wangarei, a place in which there were several white men settled and working their farms. Three white men coming from that place tell us that they have been plundered on the road; that all the settlers' houses have been burnt. The settlers in my district became alarmed; they secure their goods; many have already taken to the boats and gone to the vessels. Accompanied by two or three natives I start for Wangarei to see if I can do any good amongst them. On my arriving, I have the sad spectacle of natives galloping on horseback through the fields covered with crops; the fences are broken down, the houses destroyed. Maoris clothed with European dresses, *a la* Maori, and all this the result of a false alarm. About a dozen Maoris taking advantage of the panic on the news that Kororareka had been sacked, had rushed towards evening into every settler's house reporting that the Maoris in great numbers were coming to plunder and kill all the white people, and would be there surely that night. You may imagine how these poor settlers left their homes, running away, some overland, some to boats, and these Maoris plundering and taking whatever they could find and carry with them. Some of the chiefs of my district—Tirarau, Waiata, Wetekia, and others—had previously advised

me to tell those white men not to leave their homes, or not to take away everything from their houses, because after the war, if they were to come back they would have forfeited their rights, and would have to buy again those same places. But all this was very suspicious, they might advise them thus so as to have a greater plunder. In that confusion some Maoris pursued with their canoes a small schooner belonging to Mr. Mair; they called to the white men, but these being frightened all escape, leaving their schooner which the Maoris take and keep, some of them remaining on board imitating Europeans, keeping watch, striking bells, beating the drum, &c. I have an opportunity of seeing the Maori who stole the schooner—some advised him to give it back or send it to Auckland, some others oppose. I tell them that in a time of excitement they should not plunder at random, and without any cause, otherwise other nations will join the English in destroying the Maoris. For instance, the natives opposed the English, and would not let them hoist the flag. On that account the English fought the Maoris; so now, if some of the Americans who live amongst the natives are hurt without any reason they will say, let us join the English to fight the natives. However, they decide upon keeping the schooner, and if Mr. Mair comes back to kill him.

The next day (1st May) being Ascension Thursday, I muster the natives of my persuasion, and when we are at prayer we hear two reports of guns; several natives leave prayer and go towards the place where the guns had fired, the others remain; yet they appear to be uneasy for me. I felt many thoughts crossing my mind. Is it a signal to rush and kill me, for I am the only European left? They drove away all the others, threatening to kill them if they came back; I am alone, without any human means of escaping; they may look upon me as one who may reveal all they said against the English; but my confidence is in God; if they slaughter me I shall die in a good cause for Him who said—"Blessed are the peacemakers." But my time had not come. They did not hurt me, and I came back to my station. This was in 1846.

The Government thought it wise not to persist in replacing the flagstaff, and let events stand still until three or four years later, when they put it up again; but Heke, alluding to the Maori custom in regard to the dead whom they leave in the place where deposited at their death, and when reduced to dust they move to a safe place, said, "Kua rite ki tangohia."—It is time now that the dead should be removed. Consequently he did not think it worth while to oppose the Government who removed the flagstaff from the place where it had been lying three or four years, and put it up again.

Heke died in 1848 or 1849, and peace continued undisturbed in that part of the colony.

And for me, after having for these 36 years labored for the Europeans and the natives, in the North and in the South, here I am still among you, not knowing where I shall end my career, but hoping to die discharging my duty, working for the glory of God, the good of my fellow-colonists, and the salvation of my own soul.

THE HEAT.

THE remarkably high temperature of late has been the subject, of course, of no little conversation and comment. The ordinary Britisher is not accustomed to anything of the kind—his fears lie in an exactly opposite direction; he is not afraid of being baked but is commonly on his guard against cold, draughts, and treacherous changes. If the cold of winter and spring upsets the balance of his physical functions and endangers his life, it is the heat of the hot weather we have just been having that specially tends to disturb his moral equanimity and irritate his temper. It is a curious evidence of our utter unpreparedness for any sudden accession of heat that Anglo-Indians are wont to declare that they feel the high temperature in this country almost as much as they did the heat of India. Our streets, theatres, houses, rooms, and railway carriages are no doubt fearfully hot and stuffy, and if the heat of our hottest days were maintained for any time life would soon become insufferable; but, happily for us, it is otherwise—a breeze no sooner springs up than life is enjoyable enough. At Aldershot Camp a higher reading of the thermometer was reached lately than had been the case for the last nineteen years, and at other places also the temperature was recorded as unusually high. Several cases of sunstroke have occurred. Two soldiers of the force encamped on Blackheath, near Guildford, were stated to have died of it on the fourteenth, and other fatal cases were reported about the same time from Bristol and elsewhere. The first important thing to be observed in great heat is temperance—temperance in all things. Heat gives rise to feelings of exhaustion; this leads to the drinking repeated doses of alcohol in some shape or other, than which nothing can be worse. We do not say that a strictly temperate man never gets sunstroke; but we do aver that a man who keeps his house and his person, if we may so express it, well ventilated by opening the windows of the former, and clothing himself rationally, who attends to the functions of his skin by "tubbing" regularly, and who lives temperately is a very unlikely subject indeed for sunstroke. A manifest want at this season is some non-alcoholic beverage that is cold and pleasant without being at all sweet or mawkish. Perhaps there are few people deserving of more pity than infants and little children this very hot weather. They are hot and thirsty, to begin with, although this does not seem to be generally credited by parents and nurses, who are always consuming ice or iced drinks; they require to be suitably clad for the season; and they need all the fresh air possible in their nurseries and bedrooms—points too often neglected.—The Lancet.

THE money collected on Sunday last, towards the liquidation of the debt incurred by the improvements being carried out at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, amounted, in all, to £89 4s 6d.

GENERAL NEWS.

It should by this time have become a well known fact to the entire world, that the Liberal press of Italy, which is ever obedient to the nod of the gracious Bismarck, periodically puts alarming reports into circulation concerning the Pope's health. The journals in question have repeated the malicious report for the thousand and first time. They have him well or ill according as they receive the intimation from headquarters. As the Italian Liberals have promised to do great things after the death of his Holiness, the reason is obvious why they have the report circulated that he is daily growing much weaker and must ere long succumb to the inevitable fate of mortal man. But the truth is that these calculations are injuring nobody unless the enemies of the august prisoner who continues in spite of them to enjoy the best of health. On the 1st of August, after his usual audiences were over, he went into the gardens of the Vatican, and walked about for a long time never ceasing to chat with those who had the honor of accompanying him. It may also be well to remark that it is excessively hot in Rome just now, and the fear of contracting fever makes all who can embrace the opportunity fly to more congenial climes. So the health of the Holy Father seems to be out of the reach of every evil influence and successfully resists all that would overcome any constitution but his own.—'Catholic Review.'

The Shanghai 'Courier' says: We published a rumor some few days back of a terrible onslaught upon the Catholic Christians in Ning-kuoh Fu, in the Province of Ngan-hwuy, when a crowd of about a thousand soldiers and ruffians under the guidance of officials, burst into a chapel during divine service, and brained numbers of the congregation. This has been since confirmed. Our authority now is a gentleman to whom the horrible details were recounted by one of the French priests. It seems that the men entered the chapel, of course interrupting the service, and demanded of the officiating priest, an Italian gentleman, that he should cease promulgating the doctrines of the T'ien-chu sect. The priest naturally declined to promise anything of the sort, whereupon a scene of indescribable uproar ensued, during which the most frightful outrages occurred. The priest was tortured, and eventually put to death; being hacked to pieces; a little child, whom he had adopted, was torn limb from limb, and the corpse of another Father, who happily for him, died previously, was taken from its coffin and brutally ill-used. The members of the Inland Mission have all left the neighborhood, and the Roman Catholics now have a guard round their house. The origin of this truly diabolical outrage is fixed upon a military mandarin named Wu, who has openly expressed his malignant hatred of the religion of Christ. The priest in charge of the mission proceeded by steamer on the 2nd inst., accompanied by three officials, to Wuhu to institute inquiries. Three other priests are said to be missing. We understand that the Vicomte Brenier de Montmorand, Minister for France, goes up to Nanking, it is said, to see the Viceroy respecting the massacre at Ning-kuoh Fu.

The 'Militär Wochenblatt' publishes some remarks by "a Prussian officer of rank" on the late review of the French troops at Longchamps. The infantry, he says, were in excellent condition. Their clothing and equipment were unexceptional, and by far the greater number were armed with the new Gras rifle. The colors are lighter than those of the German battalions; the imperial eagles are replaced by gilt spikes. The march past was performed with the greatest calmness and precision, and in perfect order. As to the light cavalry, who are now armed with rifles, and have no lances, the writer says they are bad riders, and seem to have little control over their horses. The cuirassiers, on the other hand, are well mounted, imposing in appearance, and very steady and precise in their movements; but their size and weight render them of but little use for pursuing an enemy's troops. In Germany the standard height for heavy cavalry is 1 metre 67 centimetres, to 1 metre 75 centimetres, while there are scarcely any French cuirassiers who are not at least 1 metre 80 centimetres in height. Both of the brigades of artillery which were present at the review were armed for the most part with the new cast-steel breechloader, according to the Laibitolle system; a few batteries still had the Keffaye bronze breechloader. The horses of the artillery were good, and the various movements were performed with great precision.

The Servian correspondent of the 'Evenement,' after relating how he was turned out of the camp at Alexinatz by order of Prince Milan, describes a double execution which he witnessed. A soldier who had deserted his post and a gipsy woman accused of being a spy were ordered to be shot. The soldier demanded that he might be executed musket in hand, and his request was granted; he walked quietly up to a large tree and leaned his back against it. The firing party took up its position at ten paces distant, and were about to level their arms when the condemned stretched out his hand and cried, "Michel Branicoanowitch, forget not that you promised my sister a silver chain." "I remember, and will keep my word," answered the man in the firing party. "Thank you. Render me also another service, and cut my throat before I am buried." "It shall be done." The officer gave the command to fire, and Joblinowitch fell, but only wounded. A man stepped forward to finish him, but he cried, "Not that one—Michel." And Michel Branicoanowitch approached and blew out the wounded man's brains. Then came the turn of the zingara, whom the soldiers hung to the branch of a tree. She never uttered a word while the preparations were being made, and merely followed the movements of the executioner with her glittering eyes.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., dated July 28, says: "Clouds of grasshoppers invest the north-western, western, and south-western borders of this State. The damage done by these pests is incalculable. Hundreds of industrious hard-working settlers have lost their all by this scourge, and have nothing left to live upon. Reports to the 'Pioneer Press' indicate that a great part of the

region west of, and including Jackson County, to Eastern Dakota, and south through Western Iowa, is covered with devouring hosts, and the entire crops of this region are being swept away, and many of the discouraged settlers are temporarily leaving their homes in that region."

From an interesting historical sketch of the old Cathedral of St. Louis, in the 'Times' of the 6th inst., we clip the following valuable statistics of the Catholic institutions of that city:—"There are to-day, in St. Louis, thirty-four parish churches, twenty-seven parish schools, five Catholic hospitals, six convents, three Catholic colleges, seven Catholic orphan asylums, and three female protectories and reformatories. There are about sixty-seven secular priests, and forty-five priests belonging to Orders, all actively at work. There are thirteen female religious Orders, each, according to its institute, doing the work of God. There are twenty-four Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul, numbering eleven hundred active members, and distributing each year, in systematic and judicious charity, fully twenty thousand dollars. And there is a Catholic population of one hundred and fifty thousand, at least. There is not a form of human misery, not an ill that flesh is heir to, that does not find relief in the Catholic Church of St. Louis. The orphan, the sick, the deaf, the dumb, the insane, the fallen woman, the widow, helpless infancy and helpless old age—for all these there is health and comfort, and more than friendship (for the love of Christ) in the religious Orders of St. Louis.

Three hundred and fifteen Mennonite immigrants comprising sixty-seven families and fourteen other persons, arrived in New York on Saturday, from Southern Russia, en route to Kansas. They were under the charge of a Roman Catholic student (Mr. Baltzer), and supervised by Mr. Joseph Keable, of the Catholic Union.

The splendid fox covert of Ballyadams, one of the very best in the Queen's County, has just been consumed by fire. On the night of the occurrence the county was illuminated for a considerable distance round, and people were under the impression that some atmospheric phenomenon was occurring. When the police of Ballylinan police station got intimation of the fact, Constable Loughnane and six men hurried to the spot. They would not get any assistance from the people of the neighborhood, but setting to work themselves with a hearty goodwill they succeeded at length, but not until the greater portion of the night was spent in quenching the flames. This covert was from twelve to fourteen acres in extent, about five of which were totally destroyed. It is true that some land in the neighborhood belonging to persons named Foleys and Devoys was being burned for what is called "beating," and the police were informed that early on the night of the fire a furze-bush immediately adjoining the covert was seen on fire; but for all that the impression is abroad that the burning was a malicious one, and this from the fact that a large number of foxes were known to be in the covert, who dealt a good deal of harm and destruction amongst the fowl of the neighboring farmers, and for which they did not consider themselves at all sufficiently remunerated by the Queen's County Hunt. From whatever cause occurring, the destruction of this covert will be a severe blow to the hunting of this portion of the Queen's County, as it was always looked upon as a "sure find," and was certainly one of the best within the limits of the county.—'Weekly Freeman.'

The Chateau d'Arenenberg, in Switzerland, the property of the Empress Eugénie, who has resided there during the summer months for the last few years, is in danger, the action of the waters of Lake Constance upon the ground upon which it stands having caused several landslips. Part of the terrace has been carried away, and large fissures have been observed in the walls of the chapel and other parts of the building.

For many years an old chest, supposed to contain valueless papers, has been standing in the Town Hall at Bantzen, in the Tyrol. It was opened the other day, and several beautiful silver drinking cups with the dates 1672, 1684, 1732, some silver spoons, and a gold ring were found.

A correspondent writes from Bundoran that the Fairy Bridges are the greatest things in the way of curiosities to be seen. Beyond the Fairy Bridges is Finner Strand, stretching about two miles to the river which connects Ballyshannon with the sea, and at the mouth of which is a "bar." Behind this strand stretches hill beyond hill of sand in seeming unending succession, and among which may be gathered quantities of shells. Leaving the town in the opposite direction we walk round the coast, through meadows, with a good number of residences strewed along. We come to where kelp is manufactured from sea weed by drying and burning. A good number of persons are thus employed. Next we come to something resembling part of an old castle, but which is a little square edifice (built by a priest, I was informed), without a door or opening in the sides except a small chink like a cow-house ventilator and containing some figures apparently sculptured out of the native rock. A little further on is the salmon whery of Bundrouse, which is paying remarkably well. Behind the town, and apparently pretty near it, runs a range of hills of the mountain class, with overhanging peaks resembling the waves of the sea before breaking. Wonderful improvements have been made in the town in the way of building.

In 1844 there were in France 41,619 secular priests, and 25,000 female *religieuses*. According to the last census (1871) there were in France, in that year, 52,148 secular priests and 84,300 females in religious communities, being an increase of 10,519 of the former and 59,300 of the latter. The total number of religious of both sexes in France is: Secular priests, 52,148; Regulars, 13,102; females in religious communities, 84,300; making a total of 149,550. Surely, in this exhibit we can recognise the work of God, who has promised that against the Church the gates of hell should never prevail. Notwithstanding all the Church has suffered in France during this period, we see that she has prospered.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PORT WINE, 1834 Vintage, 42 years old; per dozen, 110s.

PORT WINE, 1844 Vintage, 32 years old. A bargain. Per dozen, 75s.

BBROWN SHERRY, 10 years. Just received. Rare value Per dozen, 75s.

COLONIAL WINES, 30s. to 35s. per dozen.

LORNE WHISKEY (Genuine), 48s. per dozen.

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

THE FIRST HOLIDAY OF THE SEASON

WILL BE CELEBRATED BY

A GRAND OPEN-AIR DEMONSTRATION

UNDER THE

AUSPICES OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY

ON

THURSDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1876,

AT

BURNSIDE, GREEN ISLAND,

(The Property of ALLAN KING, Esq.)

The nett proceeds will be devoted to the Hibernian Hall Fund.

The great success that has for several years attended these FETES, has stamped them with a prestige second only in magnificence and popularity to the Grand Gatherings of the CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

Arrangements have been concluded with the Railway Department to run SPECIAL TRAINS at frequent intervals during the day. Commencing at 10 a.m.

Every precaution has been taken by the Department with a view to the complete comfort of the Fêteists!!! and the Committee feel confident that the inconvenience of travelling in company with several thousands of Excursionists will be practically reversed, and that all may visit

NATURE'S GRAND AMPHITHEATRE AT BURNSIDE on the 9TH NOVEMBER, with all the comfort of a PRIVATE PIC-NIC PARTY.

A Programme of SPORTS is published in this week's issue, comprising all the Popular Games, Feats, and Athletic Novelties. Prizes in money, amounting to upwards of £30 will be given.

A first-class BRASS BAND will be in Attendance, which will play Selections of popular National Music.

REFRESHMENTS of all descriptions provided on the ground.

JOHN CANTWELL, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
J. MURRAY, }
MICHAEL CONNELLAN, Treasurer.

TENDERS.

HIBERNIAN DEMONSTRATION, THURSDAY, 9TH NOV.

SEPARATE Tenders for the Publican's Booth and the sole right to supply Pastry, &c. at the above Demonstration, will be received by the undersigned up till Wednesday, 1st November, at 7 p.m.

Particulars may be obtained from Mr. J. A. Macedo, Princes-street south, where tenders are to be lodged.

JOHN CANTWELL, Hon. Sec.

WANTED Qualified CATHOLIC TEACHER for St. Patrick's School, Charleston, West Coast. For particulars, apply Rev. THOS. WALSH, Westport.

LAWRENCE ART UNION.

THE ART UNION in connection with St. PATRICK'S SCHOOLS and PRESBYTERY is unavoidably postponed till MONDAY, 30th instant, at 8 p.m., when the DRAWING will positively take place in the School-Room. Ticket holders are requested to send re urns as soon as possible.

NOTICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS and lithographic portraits of the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dunedin may now be had on application to the Lady Superior, Dominican Convent, Dowling-street, Dunedin. These pictures are being disposed of to aid in the erection of the new conventual buildings, and orders for them are, therefore, solicited.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending October 26, 1876:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. D. Sheehan, Auckland, to November 25, 1875	...	1	11 6
„ P. Collins, Athol, to September 27, 1877	...	1	5 0
„ Hawkins, Hawke's Bay, to July 17, 1876	...	1	5 0
„ T. Carroll, Wellington, to April 20, 1877	...	0	12 6
„ Donnelly, Hutt, to October 10, 1876	...	1	5 0
„ Howard, Melbourne, to August 25, 1877	...	1	5 0
„ C. Mullins, Lawrence, to May 1876	...	1	5 0
„ O. Louis, Dunedin, to January 24, 1877	...	0	6 6
„ T. Murphy, Springbrook, to July 24, 1876...	...	1	5 0
„ J. Maher, Kaituna, to July 24, 1876	...	1	17 6
„ T. Redwood, Burleigh, to May 8, 1876	...	1	5 0
„ J. Ward, Brookley, to May 15, 1877	...	1	5 0
„ J. Ward, jun., Blenheim, to May 15, 1877	...	1	5 0
„ J. Griffin, Ross, to October 17, 1876	...	1	5 0

NOTICE.

We beg to remind our Subscribers that the continued success of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET depends on the punctuality with which their subscriptions are forwarded to this office. Money Orders may be made payable to Mr. JOHN F. PERRIN, Manager, NEW ZEALAND TABLET Office, Dunedin.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1876.

A ROW.

THE attention of the Dunedin public has been a good deal engaged lately, in reference to the *blackballing* of a Wesleyan minister by the Christian Young Men's Association. As to the propriety or otherwise of this action of the Association, it is not our intention to pronounce an opinion. It is no affair of ours; and were it not that the name of Catholics and Popes had been unjustifiably dragged into the discussion, we should have taken no notice whatever of this not very edifying row. Of course, we have our opinions as to the affair, but we shall say no more now than that the members of this Association do not appear to us to be very good Christians, and that, probably, the Rev. Mr. FITCHETT is, at least, as good and sound a Christian in the main as the best of them, though they do not appear to think so.

One of the speakers at the meeting of this Association, which was called to review the blackballing action of its governing body, ventured to say that, according to its fundamental rules, what he termed an enlightened Roman Catholic would be eligible for membership. This announcement was followed by uproar and hisses. We are puzzled to know which was hissed—the speaker, the idea of considering Roman Catholics Christians, or Roman Catholics as a body. In any interpretation, the hissing was not complimentary to us. Nor was it intended to be. We are rather inclined to think it was intended as an expression of hatred and contempt for the oldest, most numerous, and most meritorious body of Christians. We cannot, we regret, congratulate the reverend and semi-reverend members of this Association on this evidence of taste, good feeling, Christian forbearance, and knowledge of the subject with which it assumes to be specially conversant. If a little learning be a dangerous thing, we suppose we may conclude that a very little is still more dangerous, and that, consequently, the existence of this Association is an enormously dangerous thing; a fact which the Rev. Mr. FITCHETT is by this time able to estimate pretty accurately.

In a leader in its issue of Wednesday last, the 'Otago Daily Times,' an eminently Christian journal, in the modern sense of the word Christian, is, in the intensity of its Christian justice and charity, unable to discuss the blackballing of Mr. FITCHETT and the proceedings of the meeting of the Christian Young Men's Association, without either stating or insinuating, according to its enlightened custom, a falsehood or two in reference to Popes and *Romish disapproval of scientific truth*. "Who is," says the 'Otago Daily Times,' "a HILDEBRAND or a PRO NONO fulminates a decree *de heretico comburendo*, he is at one with Mr. CONNELL." We wonder if the writer of this extraordinary sentence knows how to translate the words *de heretico comburendo*. We really hope he does not, for other-

wise, we must accuse him of deliberately stating, or at least insinuating, a monstrous falsehood. Neither HILDEBRAND nor Pío NONO, nor any other Pope, ever fulminated a decree commanding heretics to be burned. Perhaps the writer had the burning of SERVETUS by CALVIN in his mind, and by a slip of the pen wrote "HILDEBRAND or Pío NONO," instead of CALVIN. This is possible, and we give the editor of the 'Otago Daily Times' the benefit of the doubt, which is quite within the range of possibilities.

Further on in its leader, 'the 'Daily Times' says—"But when in the close atmosphere of the committee room of the Dunedin Young Men's Christian Association, the spurious imitation of this Romish disapproval of scientific truth is mimicked, &c." This is the old calumny which has been refuted a thousand times. The fact is, the Catholic Church, instead of disapproving of scientific truth, has always encouraged, patronised, and assisted scientific investigation, and promoted and rewarded scientific men. It is true the Catholic Church has resisted falsehood in science as in religion, and labored to prevent sucking scientists from making themselves ridiculous—a favor which these have ever been unable to appreciate, and for which they have always been ungrateful; and in thus saving generations from being misled by pretentious ignorance, she has rendered services of the highest importance to mankind. Many of the greatest names amongst scientific men in former times, as in the present day, are those of Catholics, of whom not a few are priests—even Jesuits.

The 'Daily Times,' in a previous number, ridiculed the idea of a true Christian being held responsible for his mere opinions, and, if we remember rightly, some of the speakers of this meeting declared that a man was only responsible for his conduct, and not for his opinions. These gentlemen seemed to think Christianity bestowed on man the liberty of thinking as he pleased, and freedom from all responsibility to the church or society for his mere opinions. Our reading of Christianity is diametrically opposed to this view. We remember the doctrine laid down again and again in the New Testament—viz., that a man who believes not what CHRIST and the Apostles taught shall be condemned; that he who will not hear the Church shall be considered as a heathen; and that Christians are bound to shun an erring leader. Reason, as well as revelation, teaches that man is responsible, both to God and the Church, for his faith and opinions as well as for his conduct. Men are not at liberty to think as they please. They are bound to think truly, correctly in all things, and, above all, in religion, and to submit themselves to the teaching authority appointed by God.

CANDID PROTESTANT WRITERS.

It is not often that a Protestant historian undertakes in a fair spirit, and having trodden prejudice under foot, to write a history of any event owing to the name of Catholic. Most often such undertakings are conducted with a narrow-mindedness that is deplorable, and a total ignoring of facts, that perfectly bewilders any even moderately educated Catholic who may chance to peruse the matter thus produced. Writers of the highest ability, who are unquestionable authorities on other subjects, fail in this surprisingly; and the merest tyro, who studies sincerely the doctrines of the Church, would find himself here capable of correcting men of world-wide reputation.

There are, however, to be found in the field of literature certain honourable exceptions; and we know of some who, carrying to their task a determination to sift the truth, and a resolution not to be diverted from their course, even by the accumulated calumnies of close upon four hundred years, have recognised, in veritable ecclesiastics of the Catholic Church themselves, men to excite, not alone their admiration, but their warmest enthusiasm.

The German, HURTER, for instance, who was not only a Protestant, but a minister as well of the Church to which he belonged, wrote a life of Pope INNOCENT III., who, although one of the most bespattered by this writer's co-religionists of all the Pontiffs, he declared to have been worthy alone of unqualified admiration; and of whom he says, that he must have been considered by all around him, as "an immediate instrument, in the hands of God, for securing the highest weal of the community."

Again, some nine years ago, Sir ARTHUR HELPS, the well-known English author, published a life of LAS CASAS, "the Apostle of the Indies;" and, in the concluding pages of his work, he says:—"In parting from LAS CASAS, it must be felt

that all ordinary eulogies would be feeble and inadequate. His was one of those few lives that are beyond biography, and require a history to be written in order to illustrate them. His career affords, perhaps, a solitary instance of a man who, being neither a conqueror, a discoverer, nor an inventor, has, by the pure force of benevolence, become so notable a figure, that large portions of history cannot be written, or at least cannot be understood, without the narrative of his deeds and efforts being one of the principal threads upon which the history is strung."

It would be impossible for us, within the limits of a newspaper article, to enter upon a thorough examination into the life, which left this impression upon the mind of the author who had followed and studied it. It was a life given up wholly to self-denial, and to doing and daring all things in furtherance of the great cause to which it was sacrificed;—a life with which we, who are accustomed to read of Catholic missions, and what they entail on those who undertake them, are, in some degree, familiar, but which we can easily believe to have come with surprise upon one used only to hear the sad rhodomontade that, on these subjects, passes current in some quarters as truth;—a life of unwearying labour; long and fatiguing journeys; of conflicts with the powerful, and the rude and wicked; at times, also, with persons who meant well but judged badly, which, perhaps, is the most wearying struggle of all.

LAS CASAS lived for the protection of the Indians of Spanish America—for them he did and suffered; and whilst he studied their spiritual welfare, by imparting to them the doctrines of the Catholic Church, he endeavoured to protect their temporal interests from the unprincipled adventurers who had flocked from Spain to make fortunes—they cared not how—in the newly-discovered El Dorado.

The life of this great missionary, as exhibited by Sir ARTHUR HELPS, affords a striking example of the stores of deep and touching heroism that lie open to the investigation of Protestant inquirers, and that would afford them a rich harvest, would they but free themselves from the contempt, engendered by ignorance of the subject, that debars them from seeking in the lives and labours of eminent Catholics, ecclesiastics and others, the treasures that these are, in many instances, capable of yielding. It further furnishes a complete refutation of the miserable inventions that have obtained with certain parties, regarding the method in which the Catholic faith was spread amongst the Indians of the Spanish settlements in central America; and replaces imaginary pictures of persecution inflicted upon these natives by sanguinary Dominican monks, with a true representation of the method in which some holy members of this much maligned Order, under the guidance of their brother monk, LAS CASAS, did, in truth, set about the conversion of the Indians.

But, that we may further illustrate our meaning, we cannot do better than refer our readers to the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY's tale of "Westward Ho," where, in his highly imaginative description of scenes on the Spanish Main, they will see what an unscrupulous writer is capable of in the way of calumny; while, at the same time, we furnish them with a quotation from Sir ARTHUR HELPS' work, in which they will find the genuine actions of the Dominicans described. The passage quoted by us is that relating to the conversion of the inhabitants of the "Land of War"—a district of Guatemala, which lies to the south of Mexico,—and it runs as follows:—"After the manner of pious men of those times, LAS CASAS and his monks, did not fail to commence their undertaking by having recourse to the most fervent prayers, severe fasts, and other mortifications. These lasted several days. They then turned to the secular part of their enterprise, using all the skill that the most accomplished statesmen, or men of the world, could have brought to bear upon it. The first thing they did was to translate into verse, in the Quiche language, the great doctrines of the Church. In these verses they described the creation of the world, the fall of man, his banishment from Paradise, and the mediation prepared for him; then the life of Christ, His passion, His death, His resurrection, His ascension; then His future return to judge all men, the punishment of the wicked, and the reward of the good."

Such were the preliminary steps adopted for the evangelisation of the district referred to, and we regret that our space does not permit us to further quote the method in which they were proceeded with, and carried to a successful issue. We have, however, done sufficient to show, not only the manner in which the pious missionaries proceeded, but as

well the nature of the Christianity inculcated by them; and inculcated with success, so that, we doubt not, at the present day, the like holy creed is professed, and acted upon by numbers of the descendants of those same Indians; though probably many, as it is elsewhere, yielding to the depravity of their human nature, are false to the teaching of the Church of God, and give occasion frequently to her enemies to blaspheme.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A NUMBER of photographic copies of the plans designed by Mr. Petre for the conventual buildings about to be erected in Dunedin are being prepared, in order to be forwarded to the country districts that lie along the route followed by Mr. O. Cummins in his journeys to Queenstown. Mr. Cummins has kindly undertaken to receive subscriptions in aid of the building fund, and we would again remind our readers, that the efforts which the Dominican Sisters are now making to increase the sphere of their usefulness, are not intended for the benefit of Dunedin only, but that the interests of the whole province of Otago are involved in having high class schools established in the capital, where they will be within easy reach of all.

IN the course of an article, entitled "Our Juries," in last week's issue of our contemporary, the 'Saturday Advertiser,' the following remarks occur:—"Then the Grand Jury deprived the public from having, in the 'Evening Star' case, the law of libel properly laid down. There is little doubt among impartial observers, that the ecclesiastical element had some weight with them, and that they usurped the functions both of judge and petty jury. We take leave to say that this is not the way to make for peace, or maintain a healthy state of opinion in a community of mixed religious persuasions. It is a practical illustration of the conclusion at which many have arrived, that it is more than time that the Grand Jury system should be abolished."

THE 'Charleston Herald' says: "They have a curiosity in Otago, which had Barnum only known of would have never been at Philadelphia astonishing the Yankees. It is a Water Race that talks—at least, so saith the 'Otago Witness' of a recent date. 'For sale: a water race that will speak for itself * * * on the west bank of the Molyneux * * * a good home for two men.' A rather damp home I should think for two men."

MANY of our readers will be pleased, but not surprised, to hear that Mr. J. J. Woods, of Lawrence, has gained a fresh distinction. Some months ago a prize was offered for the composition of a melody, to which the fine words of the New Zealand Anthem, written by Mr. Thomas Bracken, might be sung, and on the appointed day twelve manuscripts were sent in and immediately forwarded to Melbourne, to be submitted to the judgment of certain professional gentlemen of eminence. Each of the judges—Messrs: Zepelin, Zelman, and Siede—was furnished with a separate copy of the various compositions which he criticized apart from his conferees, and it is particularly worthy of remark that the superior excellence of the melody composed by Mr. Woods was recognised by all three critics simultaneously and without consultation; thus it is seen to be *facile princeps*.

A PLAN is at present under consideration which has for its object the supplying of the city of Sydney with water from the Upper Nepean River. The undertaking would be a gigantic one, as it would necessitate the construction of an aqueduct sixty-three miles in length and at a cost of £1,146,000.

CONSIDERABLE alarm prevails in Dunedin arising from the frequent and daring burglaries that continue to be reported. We have no doubt but that the police are fully capable of dealing with the matter and that the measures taken by them for the detection of the offending parties will result in success; but meanwhile it is the duty of all householders to be prepared for the unwelcome nocturnal visitors, so that they may at least be accorded a warm reception on putting in an appearance, if it be found impossible then and there to apprehend them. We do not at all believe in being "stuck up" in the heart of a civilised town.

A VERY strong reason why drinking direct from water-taps should not be practised may be found in the fact (says the 'Ballarat Evening Post') that a water-snake ran through a tap on Friday, which would have been a most objectionable thing to swallow. This interesting reptile—which was about a foot long, and about the thickness of a stout piece of cord—was discovered by a man working at the St. George claim, Sebastopol, which was running off water from a 2in. pipe into a gold-saving machine. This snake is described as being so tough and wiry as to take the strength of a spade to chop it into bits.

THE 'Southland Times,' in an amusing article wherein it roundly censures the Otago 'Guardian,' lays claim to superior excellence on the plea that it is quoted by the Melbourne 'Argus' more frequently than almost any other New Zealand newspaper. It further states that it is supported by an overwhelming majority of the people of education, intelligence and property—though last not least—in its province, and finally it winds up as follows—"We can afford to laugh at the rowdy ignoramus at Dunedin who has come down southward for wool, and judging by all we hear, has only got shorn." 'This is language that is hardly "parliamentary" in a journal of such pretensions. It is, however, a pity that the Otago 'Guardian' is not a Catholic paper as in that case "rowdy ignoramus" would in all probability be honored by a place in the ennobling columns of the big brother at Melbourne to which our vituperative contemporary alludes with such pride.

We have received from the Government Printer several numbers of 'Hansard,' ending with that dated October 20.

THE PRINCESS THEATRE.

HOWEVER flattering may be the appreciation accorded to his various representations, Mr. Dampier can hardly give a more efficient proof of the high order of his talent than that evinced in his reading and personation of the difficult part of Grimaldi, taken by him in the play that bears this name. The character represented is that of an old French actor fallen into poverty, but who retains in adversity his kindness of nature, with the vivacity for which his race is distinguished, and the refinement of a high-bred gentleman. The difficulty of the part consists in the extreme ease with which it might be completely distorted, or rather, perhaps, the skill required to avoid exaggeration. Ample scope is afforded for flagrant ranting and violent action; but Mr. Dampier never displays the slightest tendency to one or the other of these faults; his voice is well modulated, and his manner throughout perfectly natural, never more agitated than the expression of the feeling by which he is supposed to be actuated demands, and never leaning towards the grotesque shoulder-shrugging and extension of the hands, which are ordinarily associated with the popular English idea of a Frenchman. He has, however, managed to catch the peculiar gesticulation that distinguishes the more refined members of the great Celtic nation, and, wonderful to say, without the least tinge of caricature. He exhibits the character portrayed as that of a man of deep and tender feeling, but who is still a thorough man of the world. This is especially noticeable in the scene wherein Grimaldi learns the flight of his adopted daughter, Violet, from the stage on which she was about to be crowned with a brilliant success. The old actor sinks under the blow, but yet accepts the inevitable with an admirable calmness, and one most difficult to express without displaying a want of feeling and a stiffness incompatible with the heart-break implied.

In the part referred to, Mr. Dampier was supported most efficiently by the other members of the *corps dramatique*. Mrs. Walter Hill, as Violet, acted with grace and spirit, and Miss Lily May sustained the rôle of Julia excellently. Messrs Hooper, Clinton, Saville, and Keogh also acquitted themselves capitally—especially the latter, who, as Wopshot, gained loud applause.

AUCKLAND.

ON Sunday, Oct. 1, the jubilee was opened in St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Vicar-General Father Fynes. The Holy Father's Encyclical letter, the history of the jubilee, its nature, and the conditions required to gain the indulgences attached to it, were fully explained and strongly enforced at vespers by the Vicar-General, who preached on the occasion a discourse which will be long remembered by not only the people of St. Patrick's, but even by those more accustomed to his voice, who had the good fortune of being present. Some who were unaware that the Vicar-General intended to preach, and sincerely rejoiced to see him look so well, were agreeably surprised to hear from him a discourse which for vigor and eloquence has not been surpassed by him at any time that I can remember during a seventeen years residence both at Panmure and in Auckland. The very rev. gentleman explained lucidly the objects of Christian jubilees generally, and at length came to this, which is to remain in force to the 31st day of December of the present year. He then passed on to the more particular duties of the congregation before him. He exhorted them that in order to save their immortal souls they should enter into the spirit of the ensuing jubilee. During the week discourses were delivered by Fathers O'Hara (Otaohuhu), and O'Dwyer (St. Patrick's). The Vicar-General, Fathers Walter McDonald, O'Reilly (Coromandel), O'Hara, and O'Dwyer heard confession during the week, and large numbers availed themselves of their pious labors. The evening services were crowded; it must have been deeply gratifying to the zealous pastors to witness the zeal and punctuality with which their flock attended to their religious duties during the week.

I regret to state that one of our devoted and faithful priests, Father Paul, stationed at Onehunga, has a second time been martyred for resisting the iniquitous education tax of this Province. On last Thursday, the 12th inst., the *de la Croix*-bar Brigade entered his residence and seized a chest of drawers, which was sold at auction for 50s. A short time back Dr. Wallis, the Presbyterian minister, was likewise subjected to the like treatment.

In conclusion, the Catholics of this city hail with thankfulness that this diocese is about to enjoy the advantages of the presence of the distinguished Bishop of Dunedin. We will receive his Lordship in the time-honored words of my native tongue with a *cead míle fáilte*.

T. J. F.

We see in 'Forest and Stream' that during a recent exploration of Baxter River, New Guinea, a boa constrictor was shot. Its length was fifteen feet three inches, and a protuberance in its body fourteen and a half inches in diameter when cut open proved to be the body of a whole kangaroo, only partially digested.

At the recent matriculation examination of the London University, held at St. Stanislaus' College, Tullabeg, Tuilamore, fourteen candidates presented themselves from various Irish colleges, and nine passed. St. Stanislaus' College was particularly successful, all its six candidates having passed—two in honors, three in the first class, and one in the second. Of the remaining eight, three passed—one from Clongowes College in honors; and one from Carlow College in the first class, and one from Limerick in the second. From a correspondence in the 'Times' it would appear that some of the papers set, especially the geometry papers, have been more than usually difficult, but this only makes all the more gratifying the marked success that one of our Irish colleges has achieved, at its first attempt too, in an examination of so high a standard as that of the London University.

THE CELIBACY OF THE CLERGY.

On Sunday evening last after vespers at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese commenced a course of instructions from ecclesiastical history. The subject chosen for the first lecture of the series was that of the celibacy of the clergy, and after a few introductory remarks the Bishop said he would divide his discourse into three parts. 1st. He would lay before the congregation the state of the question as his study of ecclesiastical history led him to apprehend it in his own mind. 2nd. He would give the authority on which he based his opinions, and thirdly he would state some objections that were urged against the matter.

All present understood what the celibacy of the clergy meant. According to the law of the Church those who were admitted to Holy Orders were forbidden to marry, or if already married were obliged to live as if they were not so, and in addition were compelled to lead chaste lives. Ecclesiastical history testified that from the days of the Apostles the higher orders of the clergy, i.e. bishops, priests and deacons, were accustomed to lead a life of celibacy. He was aware that this statement was contradicted by persons who were not Catholics, but it could be shown that their contradiction was groundless. The celibacy of the clergy had been the custom from apostolic times. A custom is not always a law, but this soon hardened into law. St. Peter himself had made a positive law, binding on the clergy belonging to the Church of Rome and all its dependencies in the west, to lead a life of celibacy. St. Mark, who was the disciple of St. Peter, had extended this law to the Church of Alexandria, of which he was bishop. This law was not enforced in the east, but clerical celibacy was there a custom; a statement which he made on the high authority of Origen, St. Jerome, Eusebius and St. Epiphanius. If some departures from this custom were to be met with, they were exceptional, and served to strengthen and confirm the rule.

For the first three hundred years of the Christian era it is clear that men who embraced the ecclesiastical state in its higher grades never married after they were ordained, and if they had been married before they were ordained, they were obliged, by the law of St. Peter in the west and by the universal custom in the east, to live separate from their wives. In the year 305, before the termination of the persecutions, in a Council held at Elvira it was canonically declared, that all in holy orders who married or lived with their wives after their ordination were deposed; this proves that a law on the subject must have previously existed, since a law made for the first time by the council would have had no retrospective effect.

During the first three hundred years Christians had been hunted as if they were wild beasts, it is not, therefore, surprising if they did not leave a superabundance of documents, and it is further known that many of those actually drawn up by them were burned by their enemies. Still there are sufficient writings remaining to teach us fully what the discipline of the Church was in this particular. The law made by St. Peter was testified to by Origen and Tertullian, and this latter had himself been a married man until he was ordained priest in Carthage, when he separated from his wife. Again, in two letters of Pope St. Siricius, one to the Bishop of Tarragona in 385, and the other to the Bishop of Toulouse, that Pontiff alludes to the institution referred to, and declares that all who violate it are to be punished. Innocent I., in the year 400, again testifies to the same, as do all the Councils of the fourth, fifth and sixth centuries.

At two Councils that were held in Asia Minor in the fourth century, and over which St. Vitalis, who died in the year 320, presided, namely that of Ancyra in 316, and that of Neo-Cæsarea in 317, celibacy was imposed upon the higher clergy. A strange provision was made by the fifth canon of the Council of Ancyra. If a deacon, when about to be ordained, declared to the bishop that it was his intention to marry when he was ordained, he might lawfully do so, but unless he thus protested he was obliged to observe the laws of celibacy.

The reason of that probably was, that in the first three centuries there existed great difficulty in obtaining men fit to exercise the office of the ministry, and it frequently happened that the people seized on some man of exemplary holiness, and insisted on his being ordained. It would no doubt have been considered a hardship had men, who were thus compelled to take holy orders against their will, been obliged in consequence of this to separate from their wives, supposing that they were married, and it may have been in consideration of their case that the provision alluded to was made by the Council of Ancyra.

Socrates and Sozomen declare that at the Council of Nice held in 325, when it was proposed to superadd to the custom already in existence in the east the sanction of positive precept with regard to the matter of clerical celibacy, St. Paphnutius protested against it, and it was not enforced. His lordship had no intention of denying that St. Paphnutius had been present at the Council, but it was nevertheless certain that his name did not appear subscribing any of the decrees. The historians alluded to did not live until more than 100 years after the Council of Nice, which had confirmed the customs previously prevailing. Moreover the eastern bishops who had been present at this Council, on their return thence to their dioceses, began to enforce strictly the obligation of celibacy on the clergy, and more particularly was it then extended throughout their patriarchates by the patriarchs of Alexandria and Antioch.

An argument brought from ecclesiastical history against the celibacy of the clergy is that the father of St. Gregory Nazianzen was a priest. There were, however, other priests besides those who were Christians, and this man may have been a pagan, or his case may have formed one of those exceptions found in the East of a departure from the universal custom observed there, and which have been already alluded to. Other objections from history are equally trivial, and admit of easy refutation. Certain arguments have also been urged from Holy Scripture, where we are told that St.

Peter himself was married, and whence some suppose that all the Apostles were married. This, however, was not the opinion of Tertullian, who had been born in the second century, and died in the year 216. In his opinion St. Peter only was married, all the others were celibate, and St. Peter separated from his wife when called to the apostolate. Such was also the opinion of St. Jerome, who, in his controversy with Jovinian and Vigilantius, treats on this subject. Another objection is found in the words written by St. Paul in 1st Cor., ix. 5v.; but this depends altogether on a mistranslation. The word rendered "wife" in the authorised version is properly woman, and the term "a woman, a sister" means a Christian woman. It was the custom of certain of the apostles, as of Christ himself, to be followed by holy women, who ministered to their wants, but St. Paul rejected such assistance, he being of an independent spirit. It is of these holy women St. Paul speaks in the passage alluded to, and it has no bearing on the subject. Another passage adduced in opposition to the celibacy of the clergy occurs in the epistle to the Philippians iv., 3v., but this also hangs upon a mistranslation, and cannot be urged with any force.

In conclusion his lordship stated that much more might be said on the subject which would be of deep interest to critics and scholars, but he considered that what he had now said was sufficient for the purpose he intended to serve, that of making it plain to an ordinary congregation that clerical celibacy had been the rule from the days of the Apostles to the present. The next evening that he should address them he would also choose ecclesiastical history for his subject, but he was as yet undecided as to what particular point he should select to speak upon.

THE POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION

[From the 'Wexford People']

It is full time for Irishmen to consider the various suggestions which have been submitted by the National press as the alternative means to be adopted in the present crisis. One journal—the 'Irishman'—always more or less hostile to the Home Rule parliamentary policy—counsels abstention from Parliament and a protest in the name of the nation against the farce of Ireland being legislated for through a representation which is a mockery, while England crushes their power by numerical force. The 'Nation' that has hitherto counselled parliamentary action in the usual form, now declares for a policy of obstruction, so that if Ireland is not to receive justice at the hands of imperialists the English people must be made to feel that the Irish members have the power to nullify the action of the imperial parliament. The 'Freeman,' on the contrary, declares for pursuing the old policy, and on the lines laid down at the general conference, as being the course then recommended to and endorsed by the nation, and not since revoked—and for thus stating its views is roundly assailed by the 'Ulster Examiner,' a journal of much patriotic feeling and power, largely circulating not alone in the North of Ireland, but also through the West of Scotland. Logically the 'Freeman' is safe, but patriotically, we think, an advance might be made in the programme, and the policy of obstruction adopted, when it has been proved, as it has been notoriously, not alone on the Home Rule debate, but on almost every other occasion when English interest, ignorance, and prejudice stood opposed to Irish rights, that brute force tramples on reason and justice is stifled by its breath. Obstruction is the natural weapon to wield when such a policy is pursued by British statesmen. If Ireland is not to have justice, England shall not have legislation—and so the game can be played out. Mere argument, complaisance to parties, a desire to be fair, honorable, and above board in all things, have been tried without avail. To pursue the present course would be merely going over the old ground again without advancing a step. Brute force must be met by aggression and obstruction on all and every occasion that supplies the means. Even, as the 'Freeman' suggests, did the House alter its forms to meet the difficulty, other means could be devised to obstruct business—or England would be placed before the world in the position of a State boasting of free institutions but only enabled to carry out legislative deliberations by gagging the representatives of Ireland. This is an alternative which we fancy she would not like to force, and hence the feasibility of the leading policy of obstruction. Anyhow it is worth the trial. Should it fail there is the policy of abstention from Parliament to fall back on—a policy of formidable significance should it be adopted during the crisis of a foreign war. At present such a policy would be injudicious, because its adoption would destroy its force should it have to be adopted in the future. But the policy of obstruction is open to no such objection, and a great duty devolves on the Irish people during the recess—that of demanding that the Irish representatives shall meet at a convenient time, determine the course to be pursued next session, and resolve on the policy of obstruction in the event of Irish demands being met only to be crushed, as they have been in the present and past sessions of Parliament.

The idea has been transmitted from generation to generation, that happiness is one large and beautiful precious stone, a single gem so rare that all search after it is in vain, all efforts for it hopeless. It is not so. Happiness is a mosaic, composed of many smaller stones. Each taken apart and viewed singly may be of little value, but when all are grouped together and judiciously combined and set, they form a pleasing and graceful whole—a costly jewel. Trample not under foot, the little pleasures which a gracious Providence scatters in the daily path, and which, in eager search after some great and exciting joy, we are too apt to overlook. Why should we always keep our eye fixed on the bright, distant horizon, while there are so many lovely roses in the garden in which we are permitted to walk? The very ardor of our chase after happiness may be the reason why she so often eludes our grasp. We pantingly strain after her when she has been graciously brought nigh unto us.

VALIANT WEXFORD.

At present some of our militia regiments are in England taking part in that mimic warfare, which, if we may believe our military *Solons*, is destined to work wonders in the efficiency of our army. Angry and hostile voices have been raised to denounce the demeanour and soldierly bearing of our fellow-countrymen. English critics have derided the qualities of the mere Irish, and credited them with being boisterous and drunkards. Friends, however, and impartial foes, have vindicated the character of our countrymen; and even the 'Times' has been compelled to make known to the world that the Irish auxiliary forces are equal, if not superior, to any other troops composing the two army corps now in the field, and fighting imaginary enemies in the South of England. Some of our militia regiments were mentioned with honor—notably the Armagh and the North and South Cork, but there is one regiment which was certainly passed over, although, as we have now abundant evidence of their prowess, they should have been amongst the very first in the *role* of honors. Until the telegraph wires flashed to every corner of the United Kingdom the mighty deeds of the Wexford Militia, but few amongst us even knew that these gallant men had been drafted from their own green shore to play at dummy warfare in England. Yesterday they were unheard of; now they are justly famous. Regulars have a thorough contempt for militiamen. Unfortunately for the character of the regular forces the Wexford Militia were camped in close proximity to the 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment. For some little time the regulars and the auxiliaries fraternised. The sturdy Wexford men rather liked the 95th, who are almost an entirely English regiment, and were willing to live on friendly and familiar terms with them. But the regulars despised the auxiliary. The men of the line believed they could with impunity insult Irish militiamen. They tried the game and paid the penalty. The old Wexford spirit was roused. Irish militiamen could not understand English regulars insulting them. Insults offered to Wexford militiamen could not be brooked, and they turned upon their tormentors. The Wexford boys were brought to England to teach them to fight, and soon they put their lessons in practice. They assailed the 95th. They demonstrated beyond a doubt their fighting qualities. The enemy were foemen worthy of their steel. On the colors of the Derbyshire regiment are inscribed the various successful battles in which they were engaged—Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol, Central India. Never did they turn tail until they met the famous Wexford militia. At the battle of Salisbury, which should be inscribed upon the colors of the Wexfordmen, the 95th met the boys from the banks of the Slaney, and drubbed ignominiously, they were chased from their tents. They were put to flight, and but that the other troops interfered, few of the 95th would have been left to tell of the disaster. The Irish militiamen, whom the Englishmen and the English press affect to scorn, beat a regiment of regulars in fair open fight, and an entire *corps d'armée* is requisite to disarm them, and prevent them from annihilating the heroes of Inkerman, Alona, Balaclava, and Central India. The Wexfordmen are a fair example of our countrymen. England should take care how she provokes their animosity.—'Ulster Examiner.'

LATEST WONDERS OF TELEGRAPHY.

'The readers of the 'Traveller' have been made acquainted with the wonderful inventions of Professor Bell by which musical and vocal sounds can be, and have been sent over the electric wires, but few, if any, are aware of the wonderful results which are sure to follow these improvements in telegraphy. A few nights ago Professor Bell was in communication with a telegraph operator in New York, and commenced experiments with one of his inventions pertaining to the transmission of musical sounds. He made use of his phonetic organ and played the tune of "America," and asked the operator in New York what he heard.

"I hear the tune of 'America,'" replied New York. "Give us another."

Professor Bell then played "Auld Lang Syne."

"What do you hear now?"

"I hear the tune of 'Auld Lang Syne,' with full chords distinctly," replied New York.

Thus the astounding discovery has been made that a man can play upon musical instruments in New York, New Orleans, or London, or Paris, and be heard distinctly in Boston! If this can be done, why cannot distinguished performers execute the most artistic and beautiful music in Paris, and an audience assemble in Music Hall, Boston, to listen.

Professor Bell's other improvement, namely the transmission of the human voice, has become so far perfected that persons have conversed over 1000 miles of wire with perfect ease, although as yet the vocal sounds are not loud enough to be heard by more than one or two persons. But if the human voice can now be sent over the wire so distinctly that when two or three known parties are telegraphing the voices of each can be recognised, we may soon have distinguished men delivering speeches in Washington, New York, or London, and audiences assembled in Music Hall, or Faneuil Hall to listen.—'Boston Traveller.'

A PUZZLED COURT.

"EVA SUTTON," cried Sergeant Quinn, at the Tombs yesterday, in a voice from which all traces of emotion had vanished; and in response to the challenge, there hobbled from the pen a hearty young woman in a gaudy dress. With his usual sympathy with the halt and lame, the judge inquired of the prisoner when she had hurt her leg.

"About six months ago," was the response.

"And do you suffer much from it now, Eva?" asked the compassionate court.

"Not much now, your honor," replied the prisoner, as the tears which the tender words evoked purred down her too roseate cheeks.

"None whatever?" pursued the judge.

"No, your honor; since four months you could stick a pin in it, and I wouldn't feel it."

"Paralysed?" queried the judge.

"No, your honor."

"No rheumatic pains when the wind's east?"

"None, your honor."

"A most singular case," said the judge, becoming more and more interested. "I must say, most extraordinary. How do you account for it, prisoner?"

"Well, your honor," said the girl, "I don't know, unless maybe it's because it's a cork leg."

"Silence in the court," shouted Sergeant Quinn, as he glowered upon the audience, who had the bad taste to laugh, and jerked a dozen grinning boys into the street.

"Now, Thompson," said the judge, testily, to the testifying officer, "these indictments must be more carefully worded. Who ever heard of a person striking another with the leg? People kick with their legs; they don't strike."

"She did, your honor," insisted the officer; "she had that cork leg in her hand when I"—

"Ten dollars or ten days," growled the judge, and as he saw the woman limp off grinning, after paying her fine, he felt like calling her back and making it \$100.—American paper.

A FRAUD EXPOSED.

THE fraud exposed by the following letter is of so much importance, and so discreditable, that we give the communication a prominent place in our columns.

SIR,—Permit me to draw your attention to a most contemptible trick in journalism, of which I find the 'Australasian' has been guilty.

It has kept by it for a quarter of a century an article from an obscure journal, which was published at a far end of the earth, and dressed it up as the current literature of the day, in an editorial column to impress on its readers the arrogance and tyranny of the Church of Rome.

The article in question was written by an ill-informed Catholic, in fact, a born Protestant.

The worthlessness of it was so manifest to the 'Australasian,' that it needs must drag in the Archbishop of St. Louis as the author. His Lordship being so far away, he was considered safe game. His Lordship was thus calumniated.—'Australasian,' 4th March, 1876.

"One of these episcopal dignitaries who wears his heart upon his sleeve for critical daws to peck at, is the Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis, who *controls* and *inspires* a newspaper called the 'Shepherd of the Valley,' which speaks out with delightful freedom. These are *ipsissima verba* of the gentle 'Shepherd of the Valley':—'The Church indeed, tolerates heretics here, when she is under restraint, but she hates them mortally, and employs her forces to procure their annihilation. As soon as the Catholics are here in possession of a considerable majority, as certainly they will be some day, although the moment may delay its coming, their religious liberty will have come to an end in the United States. Our enemies say so, and we agree with them. Our enemies know that we do not pretend to be better than our Church, and as to what concerns that Church, its history is open to the eyes of all. They know, then, how it acted with heretics in the middle ages, and how it acts with them now, whenever it has the requisite power. In the meanwhile, the lovers of freedom throughout the whole of Christendom ought to be very much obliged to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Louis for assuring them through his 'Shepherd of the Valley' that just as the Church acted with heretics in the middle ages, so she will act with them now whenever she has the requisite power.'"

I brought the above under the notice of my honored friend, and his reply is below:—

St. Louis, Mo., U.S.,

12th July, 1876.

My dear Sir,— . . . As regards the extract from the 'Shepherd of the Valley,' the following facts will, I trust, satisfy any honest man that the Catholic Church, or any of her bishops or priests, cannot be held accountable for its contents.

1st. It was not written by any bishop or priest, or by anyone officially authorised by such to express the mind of the Church on the subject.

2nd. A paragraph similar (though, I believe, not the very same) was published by an ardent young convert in this city, about 25 years ago, in the paper named, which was not then, and never was, an official organ of the archbishop, and simply reflected the opinions of its young editor.

3rd. The sentiments in the extracts you sent me have been repeatedly disclaimed by members of the hierarchy of the United States, and the paper named has been dead for nearly 20 years.

I was not even a priest when the extract was first printed, so you need not fear that I hold such opinions. Wishing you every blessing, and with kind regards to your family,

I remain,

Yours very faithfully in Christ,

(Signed) † P. J. RYAN, C.B.

To John O'Carrollan, Esq., Owens.

No comment on the gross fraud so happily exposed through the agency of Mr. Carolan is necessary. The exposure tells its own tale, and that is one of unscrupulous bigotry and perfidious malignity. We most earnestly desire that we could spread a report of this scandalous business wherever the 'Australasian' circulates; for we are persuaded that no honest Protestant, much less any genuine Catholic, under whose notice it had come, could ever afterwards entertain the slightest respect for a journal that had been convicted of such conduct.—'Advocate.'

THE SHOOTING OF FATHER HEALY.

SERGEANT FOLEY and Constable Townsend were brought up at the Police Court, Albury, on Tuesday, October 2nd, before Captain Brownrigg, charged with the manslaughter of a man unknown supposed to be William Healy, late of Wangaratta, a clerk in Holy Orders. Mr. Fleming appeared on behalf of the Crown, and in addressing the Bench he stated that he was prepared to establish a *prima facie* case of manslaughter against Foley and Townsend. Mr. Jarman's evidence in chief was taken, the cross-examination postponed till next day. He swore that the police did not say they were constables until after deceased returned into the bedroom. His evidence was very damaging to the police. Mrs. Jarman and her sister, the doctor, and watchhouse-keeper, were examined on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., and the evidence of the sisters very clearly inculpated the prisoners. Both Mrs. Jarman and her sister believed that the constables were rowdy visitors; and they heard the landlady threaten to send for the police to have them expelled. They did not hear either of the accused say before Father Healy that they were constables, but heard the sergeant subsequently remark that he would not for all Wagga wish it had been done. At the police court on the 9th inst., the hearing of the charge was concluded. Much fresh evidence was taken, and the prisoners were committed to take their trial at the next circuit court to be held at Albury. They were, however, enlarged on bail, in sureties of £40 each. Captain Brownrigg, police magistrate, in summing up, said he was very sorry to be obliged to commit them, but during the hearing of the case several points had been raised that must go before a jury. The prisoners wish that the trial shall take place in Sydney, as they imagine that public feeling is against them in the Albury district.—'Advocate.'

AN ANCIENT AMERICAN CITY.

MRS. DOWNES, of Andover, writes in the Boston 'Congregationalist' as follows, concerning Quebec:

If you cannot go to Europe, and want to know how its old cities look, come to Quebec. What William Russell said of it, when he was here with the Prince of Wales in 1860, is true now: "Quebec is a fortified city of the middle ages, which has been preserved in amber, transported across the ocean, and set up on the shining heights of Cape Diamond." Indeed, to-day it is more European than Europe, as historic streets and buildings are being destroyed there as recklessly as if they were all under the charge of a wide-spread Old South Society.

But here they have just begun to pull down; and public sentiment, supported by the earnest efforts of Lord Dufferin, is entirely against it. I have stood in the house to which Montcalm was carried after his mortal wound; and looked up to the thick oaken beams, which heard him say: "I am glad to die, since France has fallen;" and although it is dreadfully inconvenient to have it in the place it now occupies, the whole city would shudder if its destruction were hinted. My windows look into the Ursuline Garden, where they buried the gallant Marquis in a trench made by the bursting of an English shell; and a little to my left, in the chapel of these same Ursulines, is a small tablet to his memory. Their chaplain keeps his skull, white as ivory, in a glass case, and when he showed it to me, told with indignation how he lent it once to some English officers, and when they brought it back, he found they had stolen a tooth. My landladies remember when the old ash tree in the convent garden, under which Marie de l'Incarnation taught the Indian children, was hivered by lightning, how the nuns fell shrieking on their knees, and collected bits of it as of a broken shrine. Opposite is the "Residence" of the Jesuits, rebuilt in 1700 from the stone, and on the site, of the old one of 1637. Of the common limestone of the neighborhood, which has been stained yellow for so many generations that the color looks a part of the stone itself; with its deep windows, across which are stretched iron bars, its vaulted cellars, and beautifully carved door-ways, it is strange and quaint beyond words. It covers twelve acres in the midst of the narrow streets and winding lanes of the Upper Town, and encloses a large open square.

When in 1759 the Upper Town was almost annihilated by the English guns, the "Residence" remained comparatively unharmed, and the victorious general used it to shelter his troops. From that date until a couple of years ago it has been occupied by the English soldiers as a barracks, from whence it has acquired the name of "Jesuit Barracks." At present it is inhabited by the poor people whom the late horrible fire made homeless. Women, children, horses, cows, pigs and fowl herd together in rooms where the very thought of familiar life was once slurred as a temptation of the devil; and as I watch, enchanted, the ancient pile, through the long, weird twilight, Father Le Jeanne and Father Jamay keep vigil sadder than mine, for to their eyes their incredible toil and unquenching zeal seems to have been in vain. Numbers of the order still dwell in the city. The church of the congregation is regarded with especial reverence, because it is peculiarly their property. I cannot see why, but my informant seemed to think the reason he gave sufficient: "They spend all their time hearing confessions, you know."

A pilgrimage is now going on from Quebec to St. Anne's about twenty miles east of the city. St. Anne was the Virgin Mary's mother, and her relics, shrined in the chapel above-named, possess miraculous power, and thither all the sick and sorrowing resort. Many who are neither, go barefooted for loved ones who are both. One of our neighbors who had been a cripple for years, was taken there, knelt before the altar, touched with reverence the holy relic, and rose healed! He left his crutches on the walls of the chapel, and now walks the town a sound man. No more picturesque sight was ever seen than that of these men, women and children, as they set out in all sorts of vehicles, in the saddle and on foot, to the unseen shrine on which all their hopes are staked. As we overtake them traversing wearily the dusty Beaufort Road, I see no reason why I

should not reverence their faith as much as I do that of the countless throngs who in earlier days haunted the church of St. Anne in fertile Normandy.

Then we come home to look at the strangely-robed Ursulines as they walk, meditate and chatter amid the tall white lilies of their garden, until their vesper bell disturbs the darkening silence, soon to be suddenly and sharply broken by the evening gun from the citadel; and it is no longer Quebec, and to-day it is Dieppe and the sixteenth century, and we are setting out with Marie de l'Incarnation for the mysterious, far-distant country which seems to have sprung into being solely for the glory of Holy Church.

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

Constantinople is the most temperate capital of its size in the world. Spending day after day in the open air, wandering among the common folks, having at one time several people in my employ, even in the biting air before daylight I never found any Turk drinking stronger beverage than coffee. But that is nothing to their great annual fast. During the Ramadan, which lasts a whole month, from sunrise to sunset the panting boatman, the heavy-laden porter will touch nothing like food, not even tobacco, and no drink whatever; and at sundown will make up for this abstinence, not by a drunken carouse, but by a larger dish of pilau and a longer smoke of Latakia. To be sure, temperance is a part of the Turk's religion, but is it not of ours? And that religion—an imposture as we call it—has something very real in its worship at four in the morning the year round, its "infidel" gaze, the heartiness of all its observances, the severity of its daily self-denials. Often have I found the shop entirely open while the shopman was at his prayers, and I have taken up the goods to see if anybody would remonstrate, and laid them down again without anybody's interference. And how often have I watched the thin-clad boatman kneeling in prayer on the wet sand or in drizzling rain, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot!"—Rev. F. W. Holland, in 'Lippincott's Magazine.'

Do not laugh at the drunken man reeling through the street, however ludicrous the sight may be; just stop to think. He is going home to some tender heart that will throb with intense agony, some doting mother, perhaps, who will grieve over the downfall of her once sinless boy; or it may be a fond wife, whose heart will almost burst with grief as she views the destruction of her idol, or it may be a loving sister who will shed bitter tears over the degradation of her brother, shorn of manliness and self-respect.

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.

"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.]

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THOMAS ENNIS,

South Dunedin.

M A R T I N & W A T S O N
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.

T H A M E S S T R E E T B A K E R Y ,

OAMARU.

B M A G E E ,

Bread and Biscuit Baker.

ELLIOTT'S

NEW BOOT WAREHOUSE,

Wholesale and Retail,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
Three doors south of Hanover street.

£1,500.

N E W G O O D S .

Just opened, and now on Sale, embracing all the latest novelties in Ladies' and Girl's Period Shoes, Lasting and Glove-kid E.S. Boots.

Gent's French, German, and Northampton Goods in great variety.

Special Bargain in Ladies' Kid Morocco E.S., 6s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d. Cashmeres from 3s. 11d. Boys' strong Nailed Boots from 7s. 9d. Infants and Children's Boots at equally low prices. Own make Men's Lace-up and Water-tights, 17s. 6d. and 18s. 6d.

Must be Cleared to make room for fresh shipment expected daily.

JOHN ELLIOTT,

GEORGE STREET.

C L A S S I C A L A N D C O M M E R C I A L

SCHOOL,
MILTON HALL, STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

Head Master ... Mr. C. M'Carthy,
**FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATED
TEACHER, FROM VICTORIA,**
Assisted by a Staff of
**COMPETENT ASSISTANTS AND
VISITING MASTERS.**

Modern Languages, Professor E. De Montalk

TERMS:

Initiatory and Commercial
Department ... 21s per Quarter.
Classical and Higher
-Mathematics ... 40s
payable Quarterly, in Advance.

M R J O H N M O N A T

**S O L I C I T O R ,
Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,
D U N E D I N .**

FIRST DISPLAY OF

N E W S P R I N G G O O D S
 BY BROWN, EWING, AND CO.

MILLINERY—The Millinery Bonnets and Trimmed Hats for this Season embrace some beautiful designs by the first Paris and London artistes. All the leading shapes in Straw Hats, including the "Mayfield," "Geniust," "Tulip," and "Vivian," which are the leading favorites for Summer wear.

MANTLES—We direct particular attention to the new Cashmere and Nett Mantles, and also to Matallassie Jackets. Among the leading shapes are the Hilda, Clarendine, Laura, and Favorite.

SILKS—A large and choice collection of Marriage and Evening Silks, Moire Antiques; Black Self-coloured, and Fancy Silks for street wear, all purchased previous to the late rise in silk goods.

DRESSES—To this Department our Buyer has for several Seasons devoted more than ordinary attention, which has resulted in a large increase of business; but at no previous time we have been able to offer such a choice of Dress Fabrics as at present, and at very moderate prices.

FANCY—The introduction of the new colours, Biscuit, Cream, Ecrú, Begé, and Cardinal, has originated many real novelties in Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Ribbons, Laces, Ruchings, Ruffings, Sunshades, Feathers, &c., of which we have an immense variety.

UNDERCLOTHING—We have just opened six cases of Underclothing and Baby Linen; also, Robes, Squares, Hoods, Carrying Cloaks, &c., &c.

MODELS—A full range of life-size Paper Models, representing latest styles in Dresses, Mantles, Costumes, Capes, &c., &c.

GENERAL—Every other Department contains a full assortment of New Goods suitable for the Season.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,
 DUNEDIN.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

W. L. PHILP ... PROPRIETOR.

MR. W. L. PHILP (late of Tokomairiro) begs to announce to his friends, travellers, and the public generally, that he has purchased the above well-known HOTEL, and is now prepared to offer the best accommodation that can be had in New Zealand.

Under his supervision, the SHAMROCK is being entirely refitted and renovated.

Breakfast laid specially to accommodate travellers by Train arriving at 11 a.m.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families.
 Large Commercial and Sample Rooms.
 The Shamrock Livery and Bait Stables.
 Saddle Horses and Buggies.
 Carriages for Hire.

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE
 (Near the Octagon) George-street.

J. G. GREEN is now opening upwards of 2,500 pairs of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, just landed, ex Norval. Owing to the market being at present CONSIDERABLY OVERSTOCKED, he intends sacrificing the above, regardless of cost. Attention invited to the following lines:—

A NOVELTY—Ladies' Lace-up Walking Shoes at 6s 6d

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE—Ladies' Kid Elastic Sides from 7s 6d

SPECIAL PURCHASE—Ladies' High-legged Balmorals at 10s 6d

A BARGAIN—Ladies' Best Kid Alpines at 9s 6d

BONA FIDE Good Value in Children's Boots of every description

MEN'S BOOTS twenty per cent. under any house in town

THE QUALITY & STYLE of our own manufacture in Men's and Youths' Boots, give general satisfaction

PURCHASERS are earnestly requested not to lose this opportunity of obtaining a good article considerably under the regular value.

Note the Address—

J. G. GREEN'S
 LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
 George-street (next to Durie, White & Co.),
 DUNEDIN.

KRULL'S FAMILY HOTEL,
 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

MR. KRULL begs to inform his friends from Town and Country that he has now completed the enlargement of above HOTEL, and that he is prepared to afford them every possible ACCOMMODATION.

Best attention and civility as hitherto.

MONEY.—The undersigned has several small sums from £50 to £500 to lend, on Mortgage or Freeholds, at ... 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 McLean'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, S T I R L I N G.

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 I,
 (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 counter-
feiting

SLESINGER'S

RHEUMATIC BALSAM

NOTICE.

ROBERT GREIG
Carpenter and Joiner,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

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
treet, Top Flat.

UNION HOTEL,
INVERCARGILL.

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.

(Over Messrs. H. Wise & Co.'s),

PRINCES STREET.

J. GROGAN,

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,

CORNER OF

MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,

DUNEDIN, N. Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

JAMES WALSH

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

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

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 Medi-
cines, and Sundries. Family and
Dispensing Chemist,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN
Prescriptions accurately prepared.
Country Orders attended to with punctuality
and dispatch.

FIREWOOD, FIREWOOD. COALS,
COALS.—Great reduction in price.
Thousand cords of Firewood of every descrip-
tion landing at Stuart-street Jetty. Best dry
mixed wood, 11s. per load; cut to any length,
13s. Best Newcastle coal, 50s; Kaitangata, 29s;
best Green Island coal, £1 per ton, delivered
to all parts of the City. Apply at P. For-
rester's, Stuart-street, opposite the Gaol; or
Branch Yard, St. Kilda road, near Maloney's
Hotel.

V.



R

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

NEW ZEALAND HAT MANUFACTORY
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Near European Hotel.)
JOHN DUNKERLEY

begs to inform the Colonists of New Zealand
that he has commenced the manufacture
of Hats and Caps at the above establishment.
The trade supplied with Felt Hoods, and
every description of Hats and Caps.
Pull overs in hood, cap, or complete.
Ladies' Riding Hats of every quality made
to order.

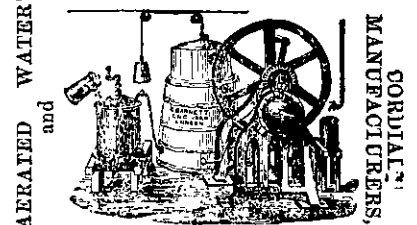
Orders addressed to the above establish-
ment from all parts of New Zealand, will
receive prompt attention.

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 ad-
dress, as

MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH WINES,
CORDIALS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.,
and feel confident, from their long and prac-
tical 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:—



Ginger Wine,
Ginger Brandy,
Raspberry Vinegar,
Orange Bitters,
Duke's Bitters,
Quinine Wine,
Peppermint Cordial,
Grove Cordial,

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 in-
vented 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-as-
sorted stock of China, Glassware, Earthen-
ware, &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 manufac-
turers of Paperhangings, White Leads, Var-
nishes, Brushware, Oils, Glass, and every trade
requisite, and we give special advantages to
Cash Purchasers.—SMITH AND SMITH,
No 5, Octagon, next the Athenaeum.

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDRICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

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 ..	J. Macdonald & Co
Lawrence ..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ansell
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
St. Bathans ..	Wm. McConochie
Clinton ..	Cameron & Garden
Mataura ..	James Pollock
Riverton ..	Peter Grant
Tapanui ..	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown ..	Wm. Jenkins

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. ELIOTT,
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, situated as above, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the Eberal 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,
ETERICK, BENGEE BURN.

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

CHARLES NICHOLSON, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,
Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK WORKS.

MICHAEL O'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 MATTHEWS,

GNURSEYMAN 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.

DUNEDIN HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTORY.

MRS. J. DYSON takes this opportunity of thanking the Ladies of Dunedin and Country in general for the kind support they have afforded her for the past two years. And having received all the Latest Fashions for the coming Spring and Summer, is now prepared to clean, dye, and alter all kinds of Ladies Hats and Bonnets, and by strict attention to orders, and moderate charges, respectfully solicits their continued support.

Note the Address—Corner Octagon and Stuart-street.

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 & Cloyton) 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.

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.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN.

THE

NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FAC-

TORY'S RETAIL BRANCH

IS

NOW OPEN.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

F. LAURENSEN,

Manager.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,
(One minutes walk from the Wharf.)
THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR,

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

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS.

Printed by

FERGUSON AND MITCHELL

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

OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

MESSRS. HALLENSTEIN BROS.,

Of the New Zealand Clothing Factory, following the example of some of the large manufacturers at Home, and more especially with a view of preventing the importation of English clothing, intend opening an extensive Retail Establishment for the sale of their manufactures. For this purpose, they have fitted up commodious premises at the corner of the Octagon and Princes street, which are to be opened on Saturday, May 27. This branch will be under the immediate management of Mr. 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.

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 pro-
sperous mining district will find the above
house replete with every comfort. The Pro-
prietor 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.

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
ignores 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 ex-
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Tables.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

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FAMILY GROCER
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ANDREW COSTELLO, PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for the
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KENSINGTON WOOD AND COAL DEPOT.

C. CAMPION wishes to intimate to the
Inhabitants of the FLAT that they can now
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Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island
Coal always on hand. Orders punctually at-
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Good Accommodation for Travellers.
Good Stabling and Loose Boxes, Buggies and
Horses for Hire.

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Excellent accommodation. Good atten-
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UP-COUNTRY Travellers will find Com-
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above Hotel.

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good
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OTAGO BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNEQUALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Wines and Spirits of the best descriptions.

Private Rooms for Families.

The WHITE HART is situated in a most
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FIRST-CLASS STABLE ACCOMMODATION, AND
LOOSE BOXES.

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NICHOLAS MALONEY, - PROPRIETOR.
The above Hotel is one of the handsomest
buildings around Dunedin, is situate within a
short distance of the Racecourse, and in close
proximity to the Ocean Beach. It is built or
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

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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
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First-class accommodation for borders
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The 'Bus starts from the Hotel every
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W. P. THORNTON wishes to inform
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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
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One of Alcock's first-class Prize Billiard
Tables. Stabling attached.

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By special appointment to Excellency Sir George
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M. FLEMING,

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PINK OF FASHION

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

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Thames street, Oamaru,
MATHEW GRANT - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at
Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
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All goods kept are of the very best descrip-
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Charges strictly moderate.

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

E. LOFT thanks the public of Dunedin and
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defies all competition. A choice assortment
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always on hand. Measures strictly attended
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