

# New Zealand Gazette

VOL. IV.—No. 195.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1876.

PRICE 6d.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

**JAMES WALLS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGER,  
Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin  
Has on hand and to arrive—  
REGISTERED GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH  
COOKING RANGES,  
"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and  
Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of  
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.  
Latest designs also

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

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

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

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS  
of every description.  
Blasting Powder, Patent Fuse, 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.

**MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL**  
Corner of

WALKER AND PRINCES STREETS, DUNEDIN.

P. O'BRIEN, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation. Single and Double Bed-rooms, and a Bath-room. Private apartments for Families. Charges moderate.

**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.

FROM THE 'SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS.

Printed by

FERGUSON AND MITCHELL

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

**OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES.**

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

**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.,**

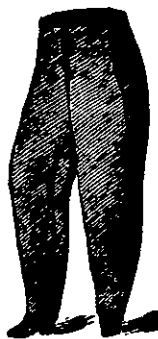
**TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS**  
Corner of Prince and Rattray Streets.—Convenient to Railway Station.

**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 Impostions which, being of necessity sold at lower prices are in the end very much dearer than Clothing obtained of a respectable professional Tailor, seeing that the materials used in the

manufacture of these slop goods are of the meanest qualities made up, so as to deceive persons who are not judges, and in which there is really no wear or durability, from the utter absence of Conscientious Workmanship in the putting together of these

**SHAM MATERIALS.**

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

**FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,**

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.

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

**NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,**

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

Please observe the Address:—

G. EVE,

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

**[CARD.]**

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

**T. CHALMERS REID,**

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL  
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,  
DUNEDIN.

**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.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,  
MACLAGGAN STREET.

**RATTIGAN AND WALSH,**

BOOTMAKERS,  
ROYAL ARCADE,  
DUNEDIN.

Every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's boots made to order at the lowest possible prices.

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' Riding Hats of the latest shape can only be had at Muir's shop.

Note the Address—  
Opposite Bank of New Zealand.

**TIGER BRAND.****G H O L L A H S**  
GREAT INDIAN CURES.  
TIGER BRAND.

Example of the numerous Testimonials received by the Proprietor from well-known Colonists:—

Dunedin, August 31, 1876.

Sir,—Having taken your Gollah's Rheumatic Mixture for some considerable time, and having been completely cured by its use from the very severe Rheumatic Gout from which I had suffered most severely for the last ten years, I can bear testimony to its extraordinary curative powers. I am now free from all pain, and well in my health, and have the free use of my hands and feet, which I had not previous to taking your medicine. I think it right to state, for the benefit of others suffering from the tortures that I endured for the period above stated, that I attribute my restoration to health and my freedom from pain, entirely to the use of your invaluable medicine. I can strongly recommend it to those suffering from Rheumatism or Gout.

(Signed) JOHN GRIFFEN, J.P.

The extraordinary and constant cures being effected by these never-failing remedies in every part of the Colony, warrant the assertion that they have NO EQUAL for Certainty of Cure. They can be had of all respectable Chemists and Medicine vendors throughout New Zealand.

**WHOLESALE AGENTS—**

Dunedin, Gibbs and Clayton; Christchurch, Cook and Ross; Wellington, W. and G. Turnbull and Co.; Nelson, R. Hadfield; Auckland, Brown, Barrett and Co.; Westport, Bailie and Humphrey; Greymouth, Kennedy Brothers; Hokitika, Joseph Churches,

GIBBS & CLAYTON,

Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.  
Trade purchasers treated liberally.

**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 Quarrics).

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,  
Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order. Shide's 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 KNOWN**

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S

North East Valley 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 Carrier's Arms Hotel.)

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

FRANCIS MCCLUSKEY, 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, Tailor.

**KEMPTON & WELLS,**

PAINTERS.

GLAZIERS AND PAPERHANGERS,  
GREAT KING STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

**M. 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 always 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 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.

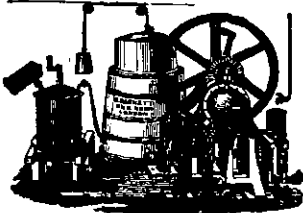
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality 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;**  
Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,  
SAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN,  
AND  
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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

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

**TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.**

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

**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.

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**

**GRIDIRON HOTEL,**  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

**JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR,**  
Has much pleasure in intimating to his numerous circle of Friends and the General Public, that the above Hotel is fast approaching completion. It will be fitted up with every modern appliance, and the accommodation it will offer will be equal to the best hotel in the colony. For further particulars, see future advertisement in the TABLET.

**UNIVERSAL HOTEL**  
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

**T. PAVLETICH, Proprietor.**

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

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

**HOYTE'S ART UNION**  
OF  
NEW ZEALAND SCENERY.

150 SUBSCRIBERS at 21s. 16 PRIZES.

Pictures now on view at Mr. M. MENDERSHAUSEN'S, Princes-street.

**FOR SALE, or TO LET,** the remainder of those splendid SECTIONS in Duke-street. For health, shelter, and beauty, they are unequalled in this city.  
One-third cash. Balance up to two years.  
Apply  
**W. REID,**  
Seedsman.

**NIMMO AND BLAIR,**

(Successors to the late G. F. Reid),  
CUSTOMS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING,  
AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
HAVE ON SALE—

- Fencing Wire
- Woolpacks and Cornsacks
- Sheep Nets
- Clovers and Grass Seeds

ARE AGENTS FOR—

Nicholson's celebrated Reapers—single and double spears; Reapers and Mowers combined—side and back deliveries; also a design convertible into side and back delivery, as desirable, and to which was awarded the Taieri Agricultural Society's first prize at Show of 1875.

Mitchell's Grain and Grass Seed-sowing Machines—fitted with Seed Boxes for sowing Turnip Seed at from 6 to 12ozs. per acre.

**NIMMO AND BLAIR,**  
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

**MR. R. H. BAKEWELL, M.D.,** has Resumed Practice at the Commercial Building Society's Chambers, Moray Place, opposite the Criterion.

Hours of Consultation:  
Nine to Eleven . . . and Seven to Nine p.m.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**  
Price Threepence,  
"SCARLATINA, AND ITS DOMESTIC TREATMENT,"

By R. H. Bakewell, M.D., late Medical Officer of Health for the Colony of Trinidad. Dunedin: Wise and Co., Princes street; or may be had by order from any Bookseller.

**FRANCIS MEEHAN**

Wholesale and Retail  
**PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.**  
CHANT.

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.

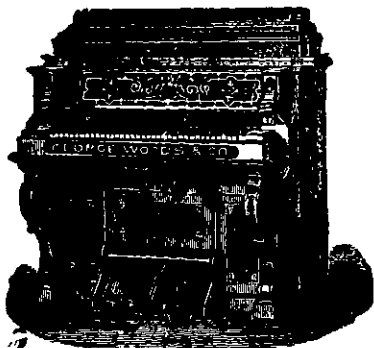
**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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.



## FIRST ANNUAL

### CLEARING SALE,

To make room for fresh shipments of

### MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PIANOFORTES FROM £15. HARMONIUMS FROM £6 5s. ORGANS AT ALL PRICES.

MAGNIFICENT TONED PIANOS, 7 Octaves, trichord, fret front, in Italian Walnut, with check action, and all the latest improvements, for

THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS.

The whole of the MAGNIFICENT STOCK, costing over £12,000, will be offered to DECEMBER 31st, at a corresponding reduction, the only stipulation being that the TERMS are NETT CASH.

GEORGE R. WEST,  
MUSICAL IMPORTER,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

## WILLIAM REID,

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.

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

10,000 Walnuts; price very low per 1000.

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

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

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

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLI-  
CATION.

Awaiting your Favors,  
WM. REID.

### FOR SALE, SEEDS.

300 Bushes Rooted Haws and Holly Berries.

Ash, Oak, Secy-more, Limes, Hornbean.

Scotch Spruce and Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest Californian Pine Seeds.

All kinds of Garden and Agricultural Seeds.

Perennial, Cock-foot, and Lawn Grasses.

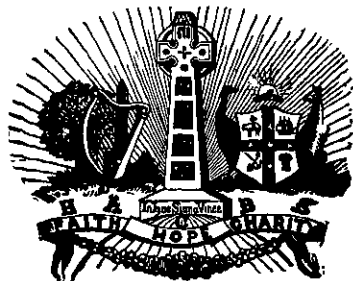
Clovers of the Finest Samples. Golden and Black Tares.

Gum and Wattle Seed.

## HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill  
Dunedin  
Naseby  
Oamaru  
Christchurch  
Greymouth  
Charleston  
Addisons  
Greenstone  
Waimea



Hokitika  
Wellington  
Onehunga  
Otahuhu  
Auckland  
Napier  
Akaroa  
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.

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## COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.) reports for the week ending December 20, as follows:—

**Fat Cattle.**—Only a small supply of 50 head were yarded, graziers, no doubt, anticipating that Christmas requirements would have been supplied by previous purchases and yesterday's sale at the Fat Stock Exhibition. The small number offered to-day, however, brought rather better than last week's quotations—say up to 32s 6d per 100lb. The Fat Stock Exhibition proved a great success, as it brought together a large number of both cattle and sheep, which, for breeding, quality, and weight, could not easily be beaten in the Colonies. Besides 30 head privately, we sold Mr. Malcolm Carmichael's five first prize oxen at £18 to £23 each, and Mr. George Wilson's first prize heifers at £31 each.

**Fat Calves.**—A fair supply of about 20 head were yarded to-day, and brought from 25s to 70s, according to size and quality.

**Fat Sheep.**—2800 came forward, of which only one-half were sold. Best quality cross-breds realised from 10s to 12s each, with exceeding dull competition. Medium quality merinos, 6s each. Some extraordinarily good sheep were shown yesterday at the Fat Cattle Exhibition, the prize pen realising as high as £2 each. These prices, however, were simply fancy rates, the butchers competing with each other who should obtain the prize pens for their Christmas show of meat. We sold Messrs. Blues and Duthie's first prize ewes and lambs at full rates.

**Fat Lambs.**—About 300 were penned, best quality bringing 8s 6d to 10s; inferior to medium, 5s to 7s 6d.

**Store Cattle.**—We have no alteration to make in quotations for this description of stock, the demand continuing good at £7 10s to £8 10s for bullocks, and £5 to £6 10s for cows. We shall sell at Mosgiel on Friday 22nd inst., a very superior lot of bullocks and spayed cows.

**Store sheep.**—We are not aware of any important transactions having yet taken place. Enquiries, however, are being made, more particularly for young breeding merino ewes and merino lambs. Cross-breds are also wanted, but prices have not yet been arranged between buyers and sellers.

**Wool.**—Up to the present time no public sales of any importance have been held, owing, no doubt, to the bad weather, which has retarded shearing operations. As yet only a portion of a few clips has reached town. We have little doubt there will be buyers for all wool offering at a fair margin on late London prices, and there is every prospect of large transactions, unless holders demand prices beyond which buyers will not be justified in going. At our ordinary weekly sale to-day we offered 30 farmers' lots, all of which sold at— for greasy merino and cross-breds, 7½d to 10½d; washed do, 12½d to 15½d.

Sheepskins were in small supply. Dry cross-breds sold 5s 1d to 5s 3d; merino, 3s 10 to 4s 10d; lambskins, 6d to 1s 1d.

Hides were in good demand at the late advance. Wet salted, 3½d to 4½d for heavy weights; green butchers, 2½s 6d.

Tallow sells readily at advanced rates: 30s to 31s 6d for medium country rendered.

**Grain.**—There is no alteration in price of wheat or flour; fowls' wheat scarce at 5s. Oats—Few offering; feed, 2s 3d; milling, 2s 4d. Barley for feeding purposes much inquired—little offering; malting samples are more firmly held.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending December 20, 1876, as follows:—Affairs in the labor market are sound; mostly all can get work who are willing, although, perhaps, not in all cases to their liking. Neither masters nor men are inclined to enter into fixed engagements until after the holidays, when, with the certainty of a heavy harvest, employment will be easily found. The demand for hotel servants, and for females for all departments is very brisk. Couples are more asked for. Day labor at pick and shovel is plentiful; but working men spoil their prospects by sticking too closely to town. A few shopmen and clerks are moving. The building and iron trades are quiet. Wages—Couples, £35, £70, and £80; ploughmen, £52, £55, and £60; shepherds, £60 to £70; day labor, 8s and 9s; shearers, 17s 6d to 20s per 100; dairy hands, 15s to 20s; house girls, 10s to 15s; hotel girls, 12s, 15s, 20s, and 25s; cooks, waiters, gardeners, &c, 25s to 50s.

MR. A. MERCER reports for the week ending December 20, 1876, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s to 1s 2d; fresh butter, in lumps, 10d; powdered and salt butter 1s; fresh butter is still very plentiful, and the grocers are salting down large quantities every week, and no demand for salt butter. Cheese, best quality, 1s 2d; new season cheese (fine), 1s 2d; side and rolled bacon, 11d to 1s; Colonial ham, 1s 2d; English ham, 1s 6d; eggs are now very scarce and retailing, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per dozen.

MR. J. VRZEY reports for the week ending December 13, 1876:—Retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb.; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb.; steak, 6d to 9d per lb.; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb.; veal, 4d to 8d per lb.; pork, 9d to 10d per lb.; lamb, 3s and 4s per quarter.

MR. M. C. FLEMING reports for the week ending December 20, 1876, as follows:—Oats (feed), per bushel, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; milling, 2s 4d. Wheat, milling, 6s to 6s 3d; fowls, 3s 6d to 4s. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 3d to 2s 6d. Pollard, £6 10s, bags included. Bran, £5 15s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £16; small, £16 10. Oatmeal, £12. Potatoes, old, 6s to 8s per cwt; potatoes, new, 10s to 11s per cwt. Hay, £4, per ton. Chaff, £4, p r ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

The hearing of spiders is very acute, and it is affirmed that they are attracted by music. Disjournal relates an instance of a spider which used to place itself on the ceiling of a room over the spot where a lady played a harp, and which followed her if she removed to another part; and he also says that the celebrated violinist Berthome, when a boy, saw a spider habitually approach him as soon as he began to play and which eventually became so familiar that it would fix its legs on his desk and on his arm. Bettina noticed the same effect with a guitar on a spider which accidentally crossed over it as she was playing.

## POETS' CORNER.

### MORAL OF THE GOLDEN CIBORIUM.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY IN THE AVE MARIA.

Once in dark and troubled days  
When France was filled with woe,  
And sacrilegious hands, blood stained,  
The holiest of spots profaned,  
And laid the altars low;  
A saintly *curé*, full of fear,  
His trembling taper lit,  
And drew the Sacred Host divine  
(Alone at midnight) from Its shrine  
Where angels worshipped it.  
And in a glass ciborium,  
An humble crystal vase,  
With reverential hands concealed  
The hidden God; then safely sealed  
The fragile resting-place.  
Deep in a dark sequestered nook  
Behind the chapel gray,  
The holy priest in grief profound,  
Buried the Treasure in the ground,  
And went, in tears, away.  
The days rolled on; and with them fled  
The clouds of sin and sorrow;  
On desecrated altars shone  
The light of Peace; a rosete dawn  
Bespoke a bright to-morrow.  
Then stole the humble *curé* forth,  
With heaven in his eyes,  
And, where the grass grew thick and tall,  
Concealed behind the old church wall,  
He sought his buried Prize.  
With eager, trembling hands he casts  
The precious earth about;  
The joyous tears run down his face—  
He stoops above the holy place—  
And draws the Treasure out.  
Oh! moving miracle of love!  
(Praise to the Holy Ghost!)  
*The glass ciborium of old  
Is changed to one of shining gold  
And blood-red is the Host!*  
The living touch of Christ's pure Flesh  
Hath wrought this marvel strange!  
Oh! come, my soul, and humbly bow  
Before thy God, and weep that thou  
Hast felt no kindred change.  
How oft thy heart hath been a closed  
Ciborium wherein reposed  
The same Almighty Lord;  
Alas! poor thing, as frail and weak  
As was that crystal cup antique  
That held th' Incarnate Word.  
And have I carried fire here  
Deep in my frozen breast,  
Nor felt my garments burn and glow?  
—Ah! let it be no longer so,  
My sweet, celestial Guest!  
Give me a faith so strong and fresh  
That at the touch of Thy pure Flesh,  
My soul may be transformed;  
My heart no longer cold and numb,  
Changed to a fair ciborium  
By Thy dear Presence warmed!  
And when Thy mighty Hand shall snatch  
My ashes from the mould,  
Ah! may the Sacred Host outshine  
From this glad risen heart of mine,  
And change its dust to gold!

HAWTHORND E A N.

#### CHAPTER XXVII.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

MR. BENTON was seated under the stoop of the cottage at Inglewood in the early spring twilight, when he read this letter; he groaned aloud as he finished it, starting Sobriety out of a nap she was comfortably taking in her chair by the kitchen fire. The girl ran to the inner room, where her mistress was quietly penning a letter to her dear absent Harold.

"Mr. groaned a heap like a fit?" she said, coldly. "I think you better stir."

The wife was by his side instantly, inquiring, "Are you ill, Philip?" placing her hand on his forehead, which bore marks of deep distress. The look from his dark piercing eyes almost terrified her as he pointed to the letter, placing at the same time his hands over her face, he burst into an agony of tearless grief, exclaiming, "O, my child, my child! my lost Marion, why did I suffer you to leave me!"

"Is it too late to hope?" inquired Mrs. Benton, after reading the epistle through without pause or exclamation; "this tells

nothing decided, only gives reason to fear; it is not too late to warn, certainly."

"It is all plain to me, Lucy," he replied, in a voice scarcely audible from strong emotion, which he was in vain endeavoring to control. (Philip Benton was not as proud and self-contained as of erst.) "Perfidious girl! this accounts for the last letter from her; how bitter is to be her punishment!"

"But is it too late?" again inquired her mother.

"God knows," he said; "if Marion with her powerful will has become entangled with this man, she would hardly be influenced by the judgment or advice of a parent. I can use authority—I can separate them—but you know well what that means."

Never before had he referred to their own very early and somewhat imprudent marriage, against the approval of parents, and with at last only a reluctant consent. "The sins of the parents! O, dreadful penance, to see our dear ones visited in this way." Mrs. Benton was silent; all the long years of their marriage were obliterated, and she remembered only the pleadings of her father as he said, "Lucy, I tremble for your happiness with this proud, haughty man." He had used his authority to prevent the union, till he found time and separation did not change their determination, and then his consent was given under protest. "And yet," said Mrs. Benton to herself, "it was from no real evil that he knew of Philip, only an unaccountable dislike he had taken to the man." She wondered within herself, as she stood with her hand resting on her husband's head, that he should have spoken of these things in this connection. He seemed to read her thoughts, and recovering himself, he drew her down by his side and said affectionately, "Don't for a moment think, Lucy, that I mean to compare our courtship and marriage with Marion's proceedings, if I guess the truth concerning her. Ours was the first pure generous affection of youth; I only spoke as I did, to show how little parental authority affects in such matters, even in the most obedient; if Marion intends to put off young Leighton for that scape-grace Stapleton, it is because of a *gilded bait*; she is making haste to be rich, like her father, and like him she will blast her whole life."

"Do you know him?" inquired the wife; "the Colonel speaks of reformed habits."

"I knew him well, fifteen years since, as a good-natured fellow about town, fast in many ways; he then spent the income of a large fortune in drinking and carousing. His respectable friends tried to keep him up, and he was never excluded from society though he was often unfit to appear among ladies. He lost a part of his fortune by me," he continued, struggling with the memory of those days; "but the Colonel thought it would be a good thing for him to lose it, and persuaded him to enter into this East India scheme, in which he has been wonderfully successful, and reformed in his habits also; it is time for that; he must be nearly as old as Colonel Hartland. He is fine-looking, and can be a perfect gentleman, but ah! the golden hook which he holds out to catch my child! What shall I say to Marion? I have yet to answer her letter announcing a change in her toward Horatio."

"I think I should write as if it were impossible she should think of any one else; I tremble for the effect upon Horatio."

"Yes, Lucy, he will stagger under it, but I hope he will not fall; we must do what we can for him; many a girl has the ruin of a man, soul and body, on her conscience. Leighton will hear it better than some men would—Dr. Nelson, for instance. I think it will harden Horatio, lead him to look on ambition as his bride, and make him thoroughly worldly; you can do much for him, my dear."

It was indeed a difficult task to speak to the wounded heart of the young man, when he came to Mrs. Benton's with the lines from Marion in his hand, declaring their engagement at an end, and with a restless and unequitable movement, walked the room, begging Mrs. Benton to tell him what to do. She gave him such comfort as she could, would not allow that all hope for him was lost, and the distressed lover returned to his home, spent the night writing letter after letter to his beloved, and ended by tearing all into a thousand pieces. Seizing his portmanteau, into which he had hastily thrust a few articles of clothing, he surprised Mrs. Benton at the first dawn of day, by appearing at Inglewood, with the intelligence that he was *en route* for the east without delay. Night and day—sleepless nights and wearisome days in those times of slow transportation; but at the end of a week he found himself in a large hotel in the city that contained to him the greatest treasure. He hid not once reflect on his appearance—his haggard look, his disordered garments—he did not even wait for fashionable hours, but took his way at once to Colonel Hartland's mansion, with the look of an anxious speculator on his face. He inquired at the door for "Miss Benton," the servant looked doubtful, and then replied that Miss Marion was out, but Miss Rosine was in—would he send up his name? He had forgotten the existence of such a little thing as a card, but fortunately for his wits, at that moment the Colonel crossed the hall.

"Bless my heart!" he exclaimed, coming forward and giving his hand cordially to the young man. "Come in, I am glad to see you; come in here," he added, and remembering all that must necessarily follow this visit, he opened the door into his own private parlor. It was a very awkward position, and no one could feel the awkwardness more sensibly than the Colonel, and as usual he made a rush in *medias res* at once.

"I suppose you came, principally to look after Marion," he said after a pause that was terrible to both. "I hope you may be in time to make matters all straight again; she has gone to ride just now with—my cousin, Tom Stapleton; these constant attentions troubled me, but you know I felt she was safe."

The hot blood mounted to the temples of the young man as he heard this, there was more to be feared than he had thought; he had not believed that Marion could already put another in his place. At that moment he heard her ringing voice in the hall, and the tones of her attendant as he followed, closely, upon her steps.



"Will you see her here?" said the Colonel, "or will you go to the library?"

"I will meet them together," he said very angrily: "I will know in his presence the result of my coming."

The Colonel stepped across the hall and ushered him into the room unannounced. Here was a rencontre indeed. Stapleton, the thorough good-natured man of the world, with his nonchalant air, his courteous manners, and (I must say it, shocking as it is, it is the truth,) his *recherché* dress, perfect even to the very tips of his boots, had a decided advantage over the plain, straightforward, somewhat diffident manner of our western hero. Marion gave a little scream of surprise as he entered, but she was not abashed, for she had neither the stern eye of her father, nor the cold, cynical sneer of the Doctor to meet; she expressed her wonder very naturally, and eagerly inquired if there was any trouble at Inglewood, that was the cause of his unexpected presence.

Let not my readers suppose that Marion was entirely heartless, she was only weak and vain. It would have been impossible for her then to have loved any man simply for himself; over her soul, capable of great things but for this shadow, had grown up the upas of ambition to be rich, to have position; the roots were imbedded in her very nature, and they had grown with her growth, in spite of the careful weeding of a mother's hand; nothing but the spade of affliction, sorrow, mortification, digging down deep into her soul, could tear out and root up this deadly plant that fed on the "right choice food" of her affections. As Leighton pleaded with her that night, opening before her the rich treasures of his love, and telling her what he would do for her, and of his high hopes for her sake; of political advancement, Congress, the Cabinet, even the White house, passed in review before her, but these were only *possibilities*: while Mr. Stapleton, as he had told her often, was ready to make her at once mistress of as fine an establishment as the city could furnish, with every thing money could buy, and a voyage to Europe as a wedding tour; these were tangible *certainities*. Let us hope it was the tour of Europe, and not the filthy lucre decided her. Leighton was seen no more at Colonel Hartland's, and in less than two weeks she allowed her new lover to inform the Colonel that they only waited the consent of her father to their betrothal. The consent was not given, neither was it withheld. Mr. Benton warned his daughter of the possible consequences of her folly, in words that made her tremble and weep over the beautiful set of diamonds her lover had that day brought her. He did not order her to come home, he laid no command upon her as she feared, but he did not give her his blessing, or wish her happiness; he simply said, "My daughter, if you have deliberately chosen this lot—God help you!"

Marion's energy and determination came to her assistance, she did not give way to grief, she rode rough-shod over her own better nature, to the accomplishment of her ambition. Mr. Stapleton was impatient; why should a man of fifty years defer his marriage? Matters were perhaps hastened by a report which Dr. Hartland mischievously brought home, that a former flame of cousin Tom's had just arrived in town, in the person of a rich and charming widow. It may be said to Marion's credit perhaps, that although her external manner was bright and gay as ever, she could not go through the preparation the Catholic Church requires even of her negligent children for the reception of the sacrament of marriage, without much interior suffering and many misgivings. She did not care to meet Father Roberts, but a stranger might be found to perform the marriage ceremony.

It was the closing eve of the month of May, the day before the wedding; a tender letter from her mother was in her hand, couched in those terms which only a mother can use. Marion had asked to be allowed to return home with her husband before their foreign tour, and it had been Mrs. Benton's hard task to say, that for the present she must spare them, the wound was too recent. It would be small satisfaction to either herself or her parents to come to them now; and then in the close there were so many affectionate heart-yearnings for her wandering child, that even Marion wavered, asking herself almost with anguish, if it were best thus to grieve and wound those who loved her so dearly.

It was dusk of a moonlight eve, the lamps were not lighted, and there was great quiet in the room, a silence almost ominous; no one observed the terrible anguish that crossed her brow as she sat gazing into the street, wholly unconscious of what was passing without, until she saw her lover alight from his carriage, and run up the steps. The splendid span of mottled bay horses pranced and champed the bit with impatience; he had come for a last drive together before leaving the country. Just for one instant she wished the horses, carriage, servant, footman in livery, and the master of the establishment with Pharaoh's lost chariots; and the next she was arraying herself for the drive, scattering all her better thoughts to the wind.

## POPULATION IN FARMING COUNTIES.

The State census in New York shows that there has been a decrease of population in ten of its agricultural counties in the last five years amounting to 6,177. All the counties having a large city, except Jefferson, show a decided increase, which reveals the fact that the tendency of our population is more and more towards cities. All the increase of the State in the last five years, which amounts to 322,000, has been in cities and villages. The tendency has been marked in New England for the last fifty years, and is destined to go on in the future. Nothing can be more certain than that in the older States the consumers of agricultural products are rapidly increasing, while the farming population is decreasing, or barely holds its own. It follows from this that farm products must increase in value. The demand for them grows faster than the supply. Within fifty years the price of many of these products has doubled, and some of them quadrupled. Veal and mutton were

thought to be well sold at four and five cents a pound, cheese at six cents, eggs at ten, butter at twelve and a half, poultry at ten, and beef and pork at five or six cents. Animal products are, without doubt, destined to advance in price still further. If prices go up as consumers multiply, farming must pay better in the future than it has in the past. The young men who, during our Centennial year, will make up their minds as to their business in life, should take these facts into consideration. There is to be a harder struggle for bread and the comforts of life in the large cities where consumers are so rapidly multiplying. Labor will not be so well rewarded there. All farm products will be in greater demand, and will bear higher prices, while the cost of production will not be materially increased. The comforts of life have greatly improved in our farming districts, and in most of them in the older States the style of living is much above that of laboring people in cities. To those who stick by the farm and cultivate the paternal acres the future promises an abundant reward.

## THE GREGORIAN CHANT.

THE *Notre Dame* "Scholastic" discusses the advisability of a general adoption of the Gregorian Chant music, and adduces some reasons in its favour:

"Pure Gregorian Chant is wanting in two of the elements which constitute modern music, harmony and rhythm. It retains only melody, pure, simple, diatonic melody, such as the child learns in its first scale. It is, therefore, suitable to all capacities, and, for this reason, best calculated for congregational singing, which the Church has never ceased to recommend; the custom of putting a few good singers in a loft in the rear of the Church is an invention which must have been originated by pride, and has done more to foster that vice, and a variety of other evils, than any innovation we know of.

"Uncultivated ears never find anything agreeable in music when they miss a strongly marked rhythm. To them a dance is the most enjoyable form of music; they can nod their heads to the time, and go to sleep perhaps. Persons who have had more experience find this kind of music monotonous, and receive much more enjoyment by following the artistic combinations of harmony and melody in more classical compositions.

"From what has been said, it is plain that neither of these classes will find in the Gregorian that purely musical enjoyment which they seek for outside of the Church; hence the foolish prejudice against it from persons who forget that they go to Church to pray. Only simple melody, which the most ignorant can understand, and yet which can, in its untrammelled freedom, give scope to the most cultivated singers to express their feelings—always, however, in a prayerful manner.

"As to these melodies that have come to us from the *dark ages*, what do great musicians say about them? Let us hear Mozart: "I would give all my fame if I could boast of being the author of a single one of the *Prefaces*" (in Gregorian Chant, as sung by the priest during Mass.) Hector Berlioz, one of the ablest musical critics of our century music: "Nothing in modern, says is comparable to the effect produced by the *Dies Irae*," a Gregorian *Requiem*.

## THE JEWS AND THE TURKS.

THE zeal which the Jews have shown on the side of the Turks in the present war in the East, has been explained in various ways and on various grounds. Hatred of the Christians has probably played no inconsiderable part in determining their feelings to the side of the enemies of Christianity. Besides, the amount of plunder carried off by the Turkish marauders, and which they are too happy to sell to any dealers who would let them have a trifle of ready money in return, naturally enlisted the sympathies of a multitude of Jewish pedlars on behalf of their Turkish customers.

The other day, the correspondent of the *Times* announced that thousands of Jews followed the *Bashi-Bazouks* in Bulgaria and Serbia, and bought at low figures the loot which these ruffians had carried away from the murdered and outraged villagers. Even this, however, was insufficient to throw light on the general impartiality of the Jewish race and the Jewish journalists of Europe, from Mr. Disraeli to the editors of the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New Free Press*; for the Ottoman cause.

Perhaps the following paragraph may contribute towards the elucidation of the question. It is well known that the Jews look to the recovery of Jerusalem with the most unshaken longing. In every synagogue, the prayers for restoration to Sion form a part of the regular religious service. The rumor has long been current that the Turkish Government has been under very heavy obligations to the Jewish bankers, and that it is Jewish loans which enable the Pashas to maintain the present war. It would seem that in return the Jews are exacting a form of recompense doubly grateful both as a concession to their national feeling and a triumph over the Christian religion, to which they attribute all their misfortunes.

"The *Jewish Herald* states that "the last four or five years have witnessed a return of the Jews to Palestine from all parts, but more especially from Russia, which has been altogether unprecedented. The Hebrew population of Jerusalem is now probably double what it was some ten years ago. Great accessions still continue daily; and whereas ten years ago the Jews were confined to their own quarters in Jerusalem, the poorest and worst, they now inhabit all parts of the city, and are always ready to rent any house that is to be let."—*Liverpool United Irishman*.

Mgr. Dupanloup, in noticing that the Pope would send his blessing to republican France under the same conditions as those under which he would send it to monarchical France, makes the point that it is "only Protestants, Greeks, and Mussulmans who confuse religion and government."

## CATHOLICITY IN IRELAND.

It was only in 1745, after the defeat of the English at Fontenoy, that the public worship of Catholics was permitted in Dublin by proclamation of the Viceroy, the Earl of Chesterfield. It was only in 1793 that an instalment of the Emancipation granted in 1829 was conceded. Since 1829, within a brief period of less than 50 years, the change has been marvellous. Two National Councils or Synods of the Bishops have been held for the promotion of ecclesiastical discipline and the unity of opinion and practice upon many important questions amongst Catholics. The education of the clergy has been vastly improved, and numerous diocesan seminaries and colleges have been founded. Parochial primary schools cover the whole country. Religious houses of men and of women have been multiplied, so that there is no considerable town without one or more of these foundations. In nearly all the dioceses Cathedral Chapters have been revived, and Diocesan Synods are numerous and productive of improved discipline. Ecclesiastical architecture has advanced to an extent beyond all expectation. Parochial houses and glebes are being rapidly provided in many dioceses. And the spread of religious confraternities and sodalities throughout the whole country is truly marvellous. In the cities and chief towns, especially in Dublin, the extension of special charities is extraordinary. Hospitals, orphanages, asylums, industrial schools, refuges, institutions for the blind, for deaf mutes and others, extend on all sides; and since the plunder of the Holy See rendered necessary pecuniary support for Christ's Vicar, Ireland out of her poverty has been one of the most generous subscribers. Another, and perhaps one of the most striking features in the modern history of the Irish Church is the dispersion by emigration of the Irish race, and the foundation thereby of Catholic churches in England, Ireland, the United States, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia and New Zealand. If the episcopate of the whole of the British colonies and of the United States be examined, it will be found that a very large proportion are Irish by birth or descent.

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF SORROW IN TEXAS.

A few mornings ago a young lady came into Bingham's photographic gallery. "I would have come before," she explained, "but there has been sickness in the family; grandma died this morning, and this is the first chance I have had to have my picture taken since we came to town. I thought I would step over and look at the styles of pictures, and price them while they are laying her out."

Here the poor creature broke down, covered her face with a handkerchief, and sobbed convulsively.

"What does that size picture cost?" she added, pointing in mute agony to a photograph as big as a soup plate on the wall.

Bingham dashed the back of his hand quickly across his eyes, and said huskily, "In the midst of life we are in death—that size is \$10, without the frame." And he sighed heavily.

"If you knew what I have gone through you wouldn't say \$10 so coldly. That's just what the coffin comes to," and she gazed at the \$10 picture with swimming eyes.

"Perhaps you had better come after the funeral is over, when you feel better," remarked Bingham, feeling uncomfortable himself.

After inquiring how much it would cost to take the whole funeral procession, with her in the front carriage, alongside of the preacher, and saying she was going to find out the price at the other photographic galleries first, she pressed her handkerchief to her face, and took her departure.—San Antonio Herald.

## THE POPULATION OF TURKEY.

THE war in Turkey has had the effect of discovering to the majority of newspaper readers their ignorance of its geography, history, and population. Especially with regard to the races subject to the Sultan and the inhabitants of tributary States included in maps as parts of the country does a general ignorance prevail. It may not, therefore, be presumptuous in us to present on this subject some recent and authentic information. The population of Turkey, exclusive of tributary States, is 8,430,000. Adding to these the number of inhabitants in Servia, 1,840,000; Montenegro, 125,000, and Roumania, 4,500,000, the total population is 14,895,000, of whom about 42 per cent are Mohamedan. The Greeks, Albanians, and Roumanians are of the Greco-Latin race, and the Servians, Bulgarians, and Russians, of the Slavonic. Besides these are represented in smaller numbers Armenians, Jews, Gypsies, Circassians, Arabs, Magyars, and foreigners; the Circassians, who are the most numerous of this group, only numbering 144,000. It is calculated that of the Greco-Latin race in Turkey the Greeks number 1,137,000; the Albanians, 1,011,000, and the Roumanians, 200,000; and of the Slavs, the Servians, 1,388,000; the Bulgarians, 2,877,500, and the Russians, 10,000.

To localise these numerous peoples is a work of considerable difficulty; but roughly it may be said the Turks are the majority in Constantinople, and in the sanjaks of Serayvo, Frizrend, Divra, Berat, Drama, Rasichuk, Tulcha, and Varna. The Greeks, of whom many are thought to be nothing but Grecized Slavs, are stronger in the Epirus, Thessaly, Macedonia, Thrace and along the shores of the Black Sea. The Albanians, a fine, warlike race, live principally between the Epirus and Montenegro; 723,000 of them are Mohamedans, 200,000 Roman Catholics, and 88,000 belong to the Greek Church. The Roumanians are of the bulk of the population of Wallachia and Moldavia. Most of the Servians are members of the Greek Church, but a large number having turned Mohammedan to save their lands from confiscation, there are now about 463,000 Servian followers of the Prophet. Over 60,000 are Roman Catholics. The Montenegrins and Herzegovinians are Slavs.

## THE ALTERATIONS OF THE LATERAN CHURCH.

No one has ever been to Rome without gazing in admiration upon the beauty of the grand mosaic which covers the vault, the upper portion of the wall and lines the windows of the apse of the great Basilica of St. John Lateran. In a few days that mosaic will be lying on the ground, either in a quantity of numbered pieces or a more or less irreparable mass of rubbish, according as the process of detaching it from the wall may be successful or not. And who can tell? This operation carried out, the apse itself is to be levelled with the ground, in order that the Basilican plan may be converted into that of a Latin cross, by the construction of the upper limb, which the clerical papers describe as having been hitherto wanting, as being required to give sufficient space for the proper celebration of religious ceremonies, and necessary to the decorum of the *Mater et Caput* of all the churches.

From many points of view the mosaic is one of the most important in Rome. It forms the only connecting link between the works of earlier date and those in the tribunes of Sta. Maria Maggiore, St. Clemente, and Sta. Maria in Trastevere, while at the same time it affords example of different periods of workmanship harmoniously blended together. In the upper third is the miraculous head of the Saviour on a deep blue ground-work, surrounded by angels, and this part is believed to date from the time of Leo I. It is probable that the lower portion was destroyed during one of the fires, and replaced with that we now see, representing the Virgin, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Andrew, standing three on each side of the great jewelled cross. Again it was injured and replaced by Jacob Torriti, the master who wrought that in the apse of Sta. Maria Maggiore, and who introduced the smaller figures of St. Francis, St. Anthony, and Pope Nicholas IV., placing at the same time his own name in the left hand corner. Then between the windows, are nine grand Prophets, the work of another Jacobus, in all probability the monk who in 1825 made the mosaic in the tribune adjoining the Baptistery of St. Giovanni at Florence.

But even supposing that the mosaic should pass with comparative safety through the imminent danger of utter destruction to which it is about to be subjected, and finally reappear in no very different state on the niche to be built at the head of the Latin cross, yet the "improvements" to be made will entirely destroy all that remains of the Basilican character of the edifice. Although in Panciroli's days it was in great part no longer the same that had been erected by Constantine, it retained its original form, and the nave was divided from the double aisles on each side by lines of columns. These were buried in pairs within the clumsy pilasters substituted in 1650 by Bonimino. Then Clement XII., nearly a century later, continued the "improvements," and the old front, with its portico and frescoes by Giotto, gave place to the actual facade, to what was considered the better taste of the period. But the apse, with its grand mosaic remained, and the Basilican plan was in the main preserved until now, when Pius IX. has resolved to complete the transformation by giving the church the "better" form of a Latin cross, with big statues in two great pilasters on each side of the upper limb, like those in the nave.

Pius IX. has undertaken to bear the expense of this, which will amount to about 5,000,000 francs.

## CARDINAL MANNING ON TOLERATION.

CARDINAL MANNING, in reply to a letter addressed to him by a Methodist minister at Harrogate says:—

So far as I know, the English Catholics have made no representation to the government of Spain in reference to the Protestants in that country. So far as I know, the laws of Spain do not extend to the private conscience or belief of any one, but restrain only the public propagation of religious tenets or worship at variance with the religion of the Spanish people. Under these circumstances no Catholic would consider any representation to be justified. The Spanish people are united in faith and religion, and are fully justified in preserving their country and their households from the miseries of religious conflict. And, believing as they do that this unity of faith and of worship is a divine law, they hold it to be of the highest obligation to transmit it faithfully to their children. If the Catholics in England were a majority to-morrow they would molest no one in matters of religion by civil laws. In a pamphlet written by me last year, in answer to Mr. Gladstone, you will find this more fully treated than I am able to do now. The principles on which I answered then, and answer now, are these:—1. So long as the unity of a people in faith and worship exists unbroken, it is the duty of such a people to preserve it from being broken by public law. 2. When once that unity is broken up by the religious conflicts of a people, no civil laws can restore unity, which can be restored only as it was created—that is, by the obedience of faith. 3. The public law of such a country can do no more than protect the freedom and welfare of all its subjects by restraining what is injurious to human society, such as the propagation of blasphemy, impiety, polygamy, etc. There is, therefore, no parallel between Spain and England, nor between a people united in one faith and a people unhappily and hopelessly divided.

An English magazine says:—"Scattered about the earth there are supposed to be 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 of Jews alive. Thousands of these persons are rich, some of them own colossal fortunes. Rothschild could buy up the fee simple of Palestine. Goldsmid might rebuild the temple of Herod. Montefiore has money enough to cast a golden statue of King Solomon. But of these wealthy Hebrews, not one is willing to go back.



TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

London, December 18.

The St. Petersburg 'Herald' states that the neutral occupation of Bulgaria would be the extreme limits of Russia's concession. The Porte, however, rejects any proposal for the foreign occupation of Bulgaria or any other Turkish Provinces.

The augmentation and equipment of the Turkish army is being pushed forward with great energy.

The preliminary business of the Conference is concluded, but no formal resolution is yet drawn up.

General Ignatieff has informed Lord Salisbury, the English representative at the Conference at Stamboul, that Russia would accept the Swiss (Servian?) or Bulgarian occupation of Bulgaria. The suggestion has been forwarded to the English Government, who have not yet replied to it.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Teutonic despotism in Central Europe is pursuing blindly its mad course, which can have but one end. At seven o'clock on Saturday morning, the 10th Sept., the fathers of families whose sons had obtained a certificate of emigration, or had chosen to retain their French nationality, in preference to that into whose power their province had fallen, and who had returned to Strasburg to pass their holidays with their families, were summoned to the police office, and informed that their children must quit the country within three days. Thus those fathers, and brothers, and mothers, and sisters, were suddenly robbed of the pleasure of spending a few weeks with their loved ones, after a year's absence, which they had been so long anticipating. So true is it that out of the Church there is either despotism or anarchy.—'N. Y. Tablet.'

Paris, with a population of 1,690,141, possesses more than five thousand acres of open ground planted with more than one million of trees. The wool clip of the country in 1875 was nearly two hundred million pounds, whereas in 1860 it was only sixty-five millions. In 1875 the country bought about fifty million dollars worth of woollen goods, and eleven million worth of wool.

A KERRY paper says that recently, as the Bishop of Kerry came out of a chapel at Cahirciveen, where he had just administered Confirmation, he was presented, by a respectably-dressed woman in widow's raiment, with a beautifully bound "Life of the Blessed Virgin," the donor accompanying her offering with the following suggestive words:—"My Lord, I brought it from America to you. I went to America twelve years ago a very little girl; on my way I called to hear Mass at Killarney Cathedral where your Lordship officiated. After Mass I followed you into the sacristy and asked for your blessing on my journey; on hearing my name, you quickly recollected me as the 'little girl from this district who, seven years before that, answered so well in my Catechism.' You gave me your blessing, you gave me your gold, and you gave me a splendid Douay Bible, with your autograph dedication of the gift; so, in coming lately from America, I brought you this book, as a token of my veneration and gratitude." His Lordship, of course, kindly accepted the book.

Petermann's 'Geographische Mittheilungen,' a periodical which is generally considered to possess the latest and most accurate information, has some most interesting notes on the elements of which the population of the Turkish Empire is composed. The following summary table, showing the contrast in respect to religious denominations, may not be uninteresting:—

| Provinces.                     | Christians. | Mahom.    | Totals.   |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Turkish Croatia ...            | 105,000     | 72,000    | 177,000   |
| Bosnia and the Herzegovina ... | 747,000     | 408,000   | 1,155,000 |
| Albania ...                    | 763,000     | 714,000   | 1,477,000 |
| Thessaly ...                   | 148,000     | 23,000    | 171,000   |
| Roumelia ...                   | 1,147,000   | 940,000   | 2,087,000 |
| Bulgaria ...                   | 1,603,000   | 1,303,000 | 2,906,000 |

Grand totals ... 4,513,000 4,460,000 7,973,000

A lady writing to the 'New York Times,' says: "Without giving any recipes for making soap, I wish to tell all the hard-worked farmers' wives how much labor they may save by not using such vast quantities of this article. For nearly five years I have used soap only for washing clothes. In all that time I have not used one pound of soap for washing dishes and other kitchen purposes. My family has ranged from three to twenty-five. I have used cistern water, limestone water as hard as possible, and hard water composed of other ingredients besides lime, and find with all these my plan works equally well. It is this. Have your water quite hot, and add very little milk to it. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine gloss, and preserves the hands; it removes the grease, even that from beef, and yet no grease is found floating on the water, as when soap is used. The stone vessels I always set on the stove with a little water in them when the victuals are taken from them; thus they are hot when I am ready to wash them, and the grease is easily removed. I find that my tinware keeps longer when cleaned in this way than by using soap or scouring."

The following extract from the report of the British Government School Inspector for 1875 refers to the Catholic schools in the middle and lower wards of Lanarkshire, and is of interest as showing the vigorous condition of Catholic education and progress in Scotland: "Six or seven non-public schools are at present being erected in the district, chiefly by the Roman Catholics, who have shown very great energy of late in providing schools for the children belonging to their Church. By the kindness of Archbishop Eyre I am furnished with the authorised statistics from his secretary, Mr. McFarlane. The number of the Catholic population in my district is about 422,700. The following table summarizes the

progress of Catholic school building during the past four years: Twenty new Catholic schools have been erected at a cost of £52,012 6s. 9½d., the number of children being 7,584; and four more new schools are being built at a total cost of £3,810; the number of children being 865—making a total cost of £56,822 9s. 9½d., with 8,449 children. It thus appears that the average cost of these 24 schools is £2,571 15s. 4½d. each, and that the average number of children they (according to regulation) each contain is 362. These schools are fitted up and furnished with all the modern desks and apparatus, and, indeed, so far as fabrics are concerned, they will bear comparison with any school under my inspection." The above facts attest the extraordinary effort the Catholic Church is making for the education of her children, while Catholics, like all others, are rated for the public, and five will soon be added. Numbers of the Arabs of the streets are pouring into the Catholic schools, and it is wonderful to see how soon they get tamed into the habits of civility, obedience, and attention to lessons. The schools afford the best of accommodation, a very important fact, considering discipline; but they also show a systematized and regimental regularity in all school things, a fact not less important.—'Charlottetown Herald.'

It has been stated on good authority, and can easily be made to appear from the census returns of 1870, that there are in the United States, in round numbers, twelve million five hundred thousand bread-earners. By the fruits of the labour of these millions nations are subsisted. They supply food, shelter, and raiment to the forty millions of people who make up our own population. Thus it is seen that every bread-earner has to fill, on an average, a little more than three mouths. Of the whole number of these bread-earners, there are not less than six millions (or about one-half) engaged in agricultural pursuits, and nearly two millions in other rural trades and callings, making with their food dependents a total of not less than twenty-four millions of consumers. The manufacturers, including all classes of operatives, earn bread for about two million of people. The commercial classes, including all that properly belong to them, support two and a half millions; the railroad and express companies about half a million, and the miners nearly half a million more. Yet while agriculture and mechanics taken together feed ten times as many as commerce, twenty times as many as manufacturers, and fifty times as many as railroad companies, yet the least of these by combination and management, exert far more influence in the country and incomparably more power with the Government than the tillers of the soil, and this for the simple reason that the latter do not exert the power which they might in the protection of their own interest.—'Exchange.'

A handsome new state carriage, for the Right Rev. D. Vaughan, Archbishop of Sydney, has just been completed, and is now on view at her Majesty's coach builders, Messrs. Morgan and Co., of Long Acre, previous to its dispatch in a week or two to New South Wales. The body of the carriage is of graceful and noble proportions, and is painted a rich lake color, relieved with delicate lines of crimson, the mountings, lamps, and fittings being silver plated. On the panels of the doors the armorial bearings of the Archbishop have been richly emblazoned by the celebrated mute artist, Mr. D. T. Baker, who has now had the honor for many years of painting for the Royal Family and the Corporation of London. The arms of the Vaughan and Herbert families, with the Archbishop's crest and motto, are executed with taste and judgment, and greatly enhance the general appearance of the carriage. The interior is lined with blue morocco leather; and ample provision has been made for books, vestments, etc. Altogether the carriage reflects great credit upon the eminent firm of builders who have produced it.—'Westminster Gazette.'

'This city is teeming with romance and tragedy, if one only knew just where to look for it. I was walking up Fourteenth Street yesterday with a lady, and as we passed an elegant brown-stone house, surrounded by a garden, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, she said, "Do you see that house?" "Yes," said I, "and I have often noticed it and thought what fun it would be to live in such a place." "The people who live there don't find it such fun," she replied, and continued: "In the back bedroom of that house lives a lady who has not seen the light of day for years." "Poor thing!" said I; "is she stone-blind?" "No; she is not blind at all, but sees as well as I can," and she turned a pair of the brightest brown eyes in the world up to mine. "Explain yourself, pray," said I; "what is the mystery?" "There is no mystery, only the lady I speak of, who is still a young woman, lost her only child some years ago, and before she had recovered from the shock her husband died. Since that time she has not left those rooms; the shutters are closed and the gas is kept burning just as on the night of her husband's death, so that she may take no note of time; and there she sits waiting patiently for the voice that shall call her to that country where there is no night." "What a very sad story," said I, as I looked back over my shoulder at the house, which seemed to gather the shadows as they passed. "It is a Miss Havisham case in real life. The only difference," said my friend, "being that this lady's mind is as clear as the noonday sun. She is only dead to the world because her own world is dead."—'N. Y. Cor. Saturday Review.'

In recognition of the services of Irishmen the General-in-Chief of the American forces became a member of the Irish association known as the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, twenty-seven of whom had contributed over 100,000dols. to succor his army in the Valley Forge. "I accept," he said, "with singular pleasure the ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick in this city—a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the cause in which we are all embarked." It has been a consolation to our country in her darkest sufferings. It has been and it shall be throughout all time one of the greatest glories of our nation that George Washington, who rejected the honors of Britain, repudiated her title and cast down her yoke, accepted an Irish ensign and became the first "adopted citizen of Ireland."

## HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

**P**ORT WINE, 1834 Vintage, 42 years old; per dozen, 110s.

**P**ORT WINE, 1844 Vintage, 32 years old. A bargain. Per dozen, 75s.

**B**BROWN SHERRY, 10 years. Just received. Rare value Per dozen, 75s.

**C**OLONIAL WINES, 30s. to 35s. per dozen.

**L**ORNE WHISKEY (Genuine), 48s. per dozen.

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

V.



R.

## NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

## LEASE OF THE REFRESHMENT ROOMS AT THE DUNEDIN RAILWAY STATION.

**T**ENDERS for the period of twelve months, from the 1st JANUARY to the 31st DECEMBER, 1877, for the Lease of the above room now held by Mr. H. J. WALTER as a Bar, will be received up to Noon of the 30th INSTANT, at the General Manager's Office, Dunedin, where terms and conditions can be seen.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

WM. CONYERS,  
General Manager.

December, 19, 1876.

## N O T I C E .

**P**HOTOGRAPHS 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.

## N O T I C E .

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, DECEMBER 22, 1876.

## THE ABOLITION AND COUNTIES' ACTS.

THERE is high legal authority for saying that these Acts are not really in force. The Government, it is true, is enforcing them, but it may well be questioned whether all they have done and are doing in reference to them since the prorogation of Parliament is not invalid. It would appear that the prorogation of the last Session of Parliament was illegal, and that consequently the Abolition and Counties' Acts cannot be enforced. According to one of the provisions of the Abolition Act, it was not to come into force till after the prorogation of the last Session, and secondly, the coming into force of the Counties' Act was to be contingent on the enforcement of the Abolition Act. Consequently if the last Session was not legally prorogued neither of the above-mentioned Acts is now in force. These, however, are questions for the lawyers. But if the prorogation of the last Session was not legal, this fatal irregularity is only a fitting ending to "the blundering and plundering" of the last two Sessions.

Meanwhile, elections are being held for seats in the various county councils, and although, in Otago at least, there is generally a disposition to have nothing further to do with counties, and to leave the care of roads entirely to Road Boards, there is, nevertheless, a determination in a few places to put the entire Act into force, and to start with a full complement of even well-paid officials. This will be a spectacle, and will afford all Provincialists a "sweet revenge." But electors ought to attend to two considerations. First, it is necessary for them to be very much on their guard against loafing poli-

tics, particularly when they possess, as they sometimes do, considerable abilities; and in the second place enquiry should be made as to the amount of funds likely to be available. The county system appears to be a farce, and to have never been intended to become a reality. For years to come, if ever, there will be no land fund for distribution, the revenue from this source has been forestalled; and the consolidated revenue will hardly suffice to meet the expenses of general administration and the demands of the public creditor. Where, then, are funds to come from for county purposes? The only source from which such can be derived is local taxation. But what amount of revenue can be expected from four or five thousand people scattered over an immense area?—for this is about the average population of counties. And these counties are expected to keep all district and main roads in repair, open up new lines, build bridges, and provide hospitals, benevolent institutions, &c., &c. In addition, by way of encouraging the county system, every hamlet of forty or fifty ratepayers can form itself into a municipality and spend all its own revenue on its own streets to the exclusion of the main thoroughfares of the country. There is grim irony in this, and it proves pretty clearly that the real intent of the Act is to drive the people into pure Centralism. But whether this be the intent or not, it must, probably, be the inevitable result. Before the end of three sessions of Parliament there will be a universal demand made for the repeal of the Counties' Act, and the substitution in its place of either Centralism, pure and simple, or of the old Provincialism somewhat modified to suit altered circumstances. And is it for this that two sessions of Parliament will have been wasted, the prosperity of the country checked, and bitter animosities aroused? Truly there is not much political foresight to be found in some of our leading politicians.

## THE DUNEDIN HIGH SCHOOL.

LAST year, on the occasion of our noticing the annual distribution of prizes of this institution, we drew attention to the fact that although supported for the most part by public funds, this High School is denominational. This would not be a circumstance to be complained of, were all denominations treated with equal justice. But such is not the case. Each year a Presbyterian minister has opened the proceedings by prayer; this stamps the seal of Presbyterianism on the school, independently of the consideration that the teachers and managers are almost exclusively Presbyterian, and that, in fact, none but Scotchmen and Presbyterians can ever feel themselves at home in this institution. Such being the case, what can be said of the justice of devoting thousands annually out of the public funds to help to give a high education, with a Presbyterian bias, to the sons and daughters of well-to-do people. We always make it a point to call attention to this injustice, not in the expectation of contributing to effect a reform in the direction of justice, but to mark an historical fact, and remind Catholics how blatant boasters and hypocritical advocates of civil and religious liberty put their principles into practice. We are happy to be able to say there are none even calling themselves Catholics to be found amongst either teachers or pupils in this school. It is well known by the authorities that Catholics cannot be forced or bribed into giving the least countenance to such an institution; and care is taken by those concerned to prove to them that they are not expected—that, in fact, there is no place for them there, notwithstanding the hollow profession that the institution is open to all. True it is open to all in the same way that Knox Church is open to all—that is, so far as Catholics are concerned—by an abandonment of their religion, and a profession of either Presbyterianism or infidelity.

## CONCERNING CHRISTMAS.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on Earth peace to men of good will."

CLOSE upon two thousand years ago there was a cave near an eastern village, where the shepherds of the neighborhood were accustomed to lead their flocks for shelter in inclement weather, and where wandering cattle might enter at all times. It was a dreary place abounding in litter, and whose only furniture was a manger. It was hardly fitting for the rough men who came there now and then, and except in seasons of storm or rain, or bitter cold—the open air was preferred by them. Yet this was the refuge found by our Lady, in which to give birth to the Saviour of the world. She came there at evening attended by St. Joseph, an elderly man of a gracious and

venerable appearance, and who, we must suppose, was troubled at the thought of lodging her so unbecomingly. He had sought all through the village, and begged hard for room for her in some household, but in vain: every where they were repulsed, for the houses were full and they were strangers. We can hardly conceive that any eye could have rested upon the form of MARY, and yet that she should have been refused admittance into whatever home it might be; but she was closely veiled, and for the honor of the memory of those ancient women of Bethlehem, we will hope that the method of her attire fully concealed her from their sight. But thus it was to be, and for this alone, perhaps, great things had taken place in the history of the world.

The sequence of events is wondrous, and the tree of existence was well devised, even though it was planned in the realm of mythology. It had required centuries to secure the attendant circumstances of the birth of CHRIST, so far as they were apparently natural. Many ages before this period, in a country far distant from Palestine, a city was built, whose foundation is wrapt in the obscurity of Pagan tradition, and involved in stories of the gods and marvellous occurrences; but which grew from a small beginning to be the mistress of the world, and which, under the name of Rome, is and ever must continue to be venerable. It followed from her universal dominion that in the stable of Bethlehem the Saviour was born, for it was by the decree of CÆSAR that the "whole world" was obliged to be enrolled, and that JOSEPH and MARY were, therefore, compelled to travel to the city of DAVID.

Thus was born into the world, amidst surroundings that were rude and squalid, He, of whom the glorious temple of SOLOMON was unworthy, and whom the wide universe itself, "the heaven of heavens," cannot contain. Do we not read omnipotence in this ineffable depth of humility?

"Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear."

Appearances proclaim their contrary, and lowliness here becomes the herald of majesty. Earth was regardless of Him, but Heaven sang hymns of triumph.

Yet, by-and-bye, earth also took up the burden of the song, and "Glory to God" was returned by many nations, where men of good will lived rejoicing in His peace. The happy Christmas time of old was a season of peculiar joy, observed with beautiful and edifying ceremonies in many lands, and even now, though the ages of faith are passed, it is still hailed with gladness and gratitude by multitudes.

"Cantet nunc in choris angelorum."

Thus sings the Church: let the choirs of angels sound His praises, for the voices of men are weak and impure.

Let the priests stand at the altar and offer up the Holy Sacrifice in thanksgiving ere day has dawned upon the morning of His nativity. In the great cathedrals of mighty cities will the midnight Mass be celebrated, and within their sacred walls it may be thought that Christendom once more is true to its name; for all the splendor of the Church will there be put forth in honor of the festival, and hard must be the heart that will not acknowledge the influences of the Babe of Bethlehem. In the quiet country also, in retired village churches, will the faithful children of Rome do their utmost to express the praises of God. Under the balmy summer skies of the Southern hemisphere, or through the snow and frost of the North, the people will come in troops to kneel at His holy feet. Crowds that are beautiful to see as they pass through the night on their hallowed errand, because they are suggestive of the shepherds who hastened at the bidding of the angels to worship the Divine Infant when, wrapped in swaddling clothes, he lay in His rough manger cradle.

Those who have read of her, will remember how EUGENIE DE GUERIN gathered, on her way to midnight Mass, a spray of hawthorn covered with hoar-frost and glittering in the moonbeams, and how she longed to carry it with her to decorate the altar, if only it would have borne the heat. She, however, brought there a still more pure and lovely ornament in her faithful heart, and her life guided by the teaching of the Church. Let us hope that on the Christmas Day about to dawn upon us, many such garlands will be laid at the foot of our New Zealand altars, and that we ourselves, each of us, may be amongst those to offer them there.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have received from Mr. Macedo, Catholic Bookseller, Princes street, Dunedin, the 'Irish Australian Almanac' for the forthcoming year, which contains some capital engravings, chief amongst them being a portrait of Archbishop Vaughan, of Sydney, a splendid face, suggestive of the talent which distinguishes the

eminent prelate in question. The almanac is furnished with the most complete information on Catholic matters, and will be found inestimable to both clergy and laity.

Messrs. MILLS, DICK and Co.'s Otago Provincial Almanac and Directory for 1877 has now been issued. The almanac is peculiarly neat and handy, and contains in a small compass a vast amount of information. There are few subjects, in fact, a knowledge of which is in constant requisition that are not treated of, and in the most convenient form, Gardening, Health, Postal Regulations, Gold Buying, Customs, Land, Law, and, in short, everything that persons of business habits require to find ready to hand are here contained. In addition, Rose's Southland Almanac is included in the volume.

We observe that at the Kumara matters appear to be assuming a more cheerful aspect. The surplus hands are decreasing, and an abundant supply of water has been introduced. Preparations are being made for Christmas sports on an extensive scale.

A NUMBER of farmers residing in the Spring Creek district have recently imported a steam threshing machine from England, says the 'Marlborough Express' of the 18th ult., and intend giving a public exhibition of its mode of working at the farm of Mr. H. Redwood. The machine is worked by steam, and the only fuel required is straw, with which it feeds itself as it goes along.

TRAVELLERS along the Main Southern Road from Albury to the Bowning railway station (says the 'Yass Courier'), by Cobb's coaches, cannot fail to be disgusted at the extraordinary number of drunkards that are observed about the various wine-shops and inferior public-houses that, at intervals, flank either side of the highway along the route. At some of these places men are to be seen whose behaviour indicates that their minds are not under the government of reason. At the grey dawn, as the coach speeds along, the sight becomes lamentable. Dozens of men are to be seen sleeping off their debauch, in a worse condition than the beasts of the field. At other places, where the shearer has been "lambled down," he presents a most pitiful appearance—his eyes are bloodshot, his lips parched, and having no more money, he is looked upon as a nuisance by the inmates, and is regarded as only fit for Tarban Creek. The liquors vended in nine-tenths of these places licensed by the Government are deleterious and villainous compounds, and the so-called colonial wine is so adulterated that those who attempt to quench their thirst with it at some houses, are known to become lunatics either temporarily or permanently. Here we have a key to the solution of the mysterious disappearance of many men, and to the numbers of inquests held on bodies found floating in the Murrumbidgee. It is a sad commentary on the wisdom of our Legislature that such destruction should be tolerated under the broad daylight of heaven. Under proper supervision an end could be put to the sale of these poisons. If persons are licensed to sell spirits, then by all means let it be decreed that such only are sold, and not that fiery liquid which, we are told, is a sort of cross between schnapps and kerosene. Thousands of fine fellows are ruined in health and constitution yearly, in connection with the debauch attendant on the shearing and lambing down season.

THE Musical Festival at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, came off on Tuesday evening last, and was, as we hoped, a thorough success. There was a very good attendance, and the music rendered on the occasion was beyond all praise. A chief feature in the performance was the brilliant organ playing of Mr. Charles Sykes, the talented conductor of the choir, who, although he has long been known to those who frequent the church in which he acts as organist as a perfect master of his instrument, had, we believe, hardly up to the present had an opportunity of acquainting the general public with the fact, that his powers as a pianist are quite equalled, if not indeed surpassed, by those which he possesses over the organ. His playing is distinguished, not only by extreme brilliancy of execution, but, as well, by a depth of expression that seems almost peculiar to himself, and, for example, the extremes of his ability were well shown, on the present occasion, in the triumphant chords of "Fixed in His Everlasting Seat," as compared with the pathos of "Cujus Animam." Of the excellencies displayed in his performance of the other solos given by him, limited space forbids us to speak; each in its way was perfect. The music of the Masses and the Hallelujah chorus were executed by the choir in superb style, proving, besides the native talent of the vocalists, that the utmost diligence had been employed by each in the preparation of his part, and that no pains had been spared by the conductor on their training. Of the vocal solos, Rossini's plaintive aria, "Pro Peccatis," was rendered very finely by Mr. Leary, whose rich bass was heard to great advantage in its grave, deep notes. Mrs. Bartlett gave with great expression "He was despoised." Mr. W. Ibbotson sang with much effect Gounod's "Nazareth," which was eminently suitable to his full and pleasing voice, and Mr. Fraser sustained splendidly the tenor part in Zingarella's "Laudate." "O Rest in the Lord," a delicious aria of Mendelssohn's, was done justice to, which means a great deal, by Mr. Hawkins, a young gentleman who, we believe, on this occasion made his debut as an amateur singer in public, but who, if we mistake not, has a busy musical career before him. He possesses an alto voice of wonderful quality, and which for richness, compass and power we have never heard equalled in organs of its kind, at all times rare, and sought for with anxiety in choirs that do not admit of the presence of ladies. On the whole the festival was highly enjoyable and thoroughly successful. The members of the choir were afterwards entertained at a supper in St. Joseph's schoolroom.

THE Rev. Father Donovan left Port Chalmers on Wednesday last by the s.s. Arawata for Melbourne; change of air having been recommended to secure his complete recovery from the effects of his late accident. The rev. gentleman was accompanied by his sister, Miss Donovan.

A TORCHLIGHT procession of firemen will take place in Dunedin on Saturday evening next, 23rd inst.

## CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOL.

PRIZE LIST—DECEMBER 15, 1876.

*Christian Doctrine*—First Division—Prize: James Moore; Hon. mention, C. O'Driscoll, W. Hall, P. Sullivan, and William Scanlan. Second Division—Prize: 1st, R. Norman; 2nd, T. Gunning; Hon. mention, O. Guardiola, E. Eager, and James Ahern.

*Spelling and Dictation*—Prize: P. Hagarty; Hon. Mention, C. O'Driscoll.

*Reading*—First Division—Prize: Wm. Scanlan; Hon. mention, J. Hill, J. Daniel, J. Philp, and John Ahern. Second Division—Prize: Wm. Ferrin; Hon. mention, Wm. Philp, and Wm. Woodley. Third Division—Prize: James Ahern; Hon. mention, Wm. Wilson.

*Writing*—First Division—Prize: 1st, John Ahern; 2nd, W. Boldini. Second Division—Prize: 1st, H. Clarke; 2nd, W. Woodley. Third Division—Prize: A. Boldini.

*Senior English*—Prize: C. O'Driscoll; Hon. mention, J. Hayes, J. Philp, W. Boldini.

*Junior English*—Prize: J. Rossbotham; Hon. mention, G. Sullivan, W. Ahern, J. Tobin.

*English Composition*—Prize: J. Hayes; Hon. mention, W. Hall, C. O'Driscoll.

*History*—Prize: J. Hayes; Hon. mention, W. Hall, W. Boldini.

*Euclid*—Prize: J. Hayes; Hon. mention, C. O'Driscoll, John Ahern.

*Book-keeping*—Prize: Wm. Hall; Hon. mention, C. O'Driscoll, J. Hayes.

*Latin*—Prize: C. O'Driscoll; Hon. mention, J. Hayes, W. Boldini.

*Recitation*—Prize: 1st, W. Scanlan; 2nd, J. Mills; Hon. mention, D. Carroll, Wm. Philp, John Scanlan.

*Home Lessons*—First Division—Prize: P. Sullivan. Second Division—Prize: 1st, R. Jew; 2nd, Wm. Miller. Third Division—Prize: O. Guardiola.

*Early and Regular Attendance*—First Division—Prize: J. Tobin. Second Division—Prize: E. Jew. Third Division—Prize: F. Hall.

*Programme*—"The Young Orator," Master P. Hagarty; "Brutus to the Romans," Master J. Hill; "Reading," Master J. Daniel; "The Spanish Champion," Master J. Philp; "Cato's Senate," Masters Scanlan, Philp, Guardiola; "Hohenlinden," Master T. Carroll; "Lochiel's Warning," Masters Mills and Scanlan; "Reading," Master W. Scanlan; "Mark Antony's Oration," Master P. Hagarty; "The Downfall of Poland," Master D. Carroll.

## HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.—DUNEDIN BRANCH, No. 73.

The sixteenth quarterly meeting of the above Branch was held at the South Australian Hall, on Monday evening last. In the absence of the President—Bro. John Brennan was voted to the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The following correspondence was read from the Rev. Dr. Roseby, Hon. Sec. of the committee appointed to procure subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by Bulgarian atrocities, requesting the assistance of the Society to the movement. Several members expressed their sympathy with the movement, while many of the members stated they had already subscribed towards it; ultimately the letter was referred to the Secretary to be dealt with.—From the Hon. Sec. United Fire Brigades Demonstration Committee requesting the patronage of the Society at the forthcoming demonstration. Referred to Secretary.—From Bro J. J. Coghlan, Melbourne, applying for his clearance to St Francis Branch, No. 1. Granted.—From Bro. John Maher, Secretary Invercargill Branch, expressing regret at the illness of the Secretary, and stating that his Branch would comply with the request of Dunedin Branch *re* District.—From Bro. A. P. Sheath, Secretary of Christchurch Branch, complying with the request of Dunedin Branch to be formed into a District.—From the Corresponding Secretary, Melbourne, expressing his deep regret that the Dunedin Branch, and the Society generally in Otago, had been deprived by illness of the services of the Secretary, and trusting that he would be speedily restored to health.

Moved by Bro. J. J. Connor, seconded by Bro. Bourke, and carried unanimously.—1. "That an application be at once forwarded to the C. S., requesting the E. D. to form the Otago and Canterbury Branches into a District with as little delay as possible, and also to depute a member of the Society to open said District." 2. "That the Secretary be requested to inform the several Branches forming Districts that in all probability the District will be opened about the middle of January, and that the Delegates be elected at the next meeting of the Branches according to scale in law 87, clause 1, General Laws."

The nomination of officers for the ensuing term was then proceeded with, the members taking a lively interest in the proceedings; with one or two exceptions the several offices will be keenly contested. The elections take place at the annual meeting. In consequence of the date of next meeting falling on the evening of Christmas Day, it was resolved that the meeting be held on Wednesday, December 27, and that it be called by advertisement.

After the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the meeting adjourned.

Cash received, £36 10s. 6d.

## THE 'NEW ZEALAND MAGAZINE.'

This magazine is conducted by a learned committee, consisting of one clergyman, three professors, and one captain—a geological expert. I do not suppose they are jointly responsible for the doctrines, religious, political, or scientific, which it inculcates. One of its conductors, however, being a clergyman, we might naturally suppose that it would contain nothing contrary to revealed religion, or even dangerous to it. Yet, to me, it does seem that the two articles on "The Doctrine of Evolution," one by Captain Hutton, and the other by Mr. Fraser, indirectly tend to unsettle a belief in the Bible as the inspired Word of God, though both writers repudiate any such intention. "There is direct evidence given by the anatomy and embryology of man to prove," says Captain Hutton, "that he is physically descended from the beasts." "The descent of man from the beasts that perish may, according to Huxley and Hutton, be consistent with sound philosophy, but how does it tally with the Mosaic history of man's creation? Indeed, Professor Huxley, Hutton's preceptor and guide, does not even pretend that the doctrine of Evolution is agreeable to the Mosaic account of the creation, but the contrary. In his "Lay Sermons," at page 366, Huxley says, "Looking back through the long vista of the past, find no record of the commencement of life." Again, "I have no belief as to the mode in which the existing forms of life have originated." This is rather startling. But stronger still is Huxley's language, when he positively asserts that "all theologies, based on the assumption of the truth of the account of the origin of things given in the Book of Genesis, is utterly irreconcilable with the doctrine of Evolution." Captain Hutton and Mr. Frazer then cannot be true disciples of Huxley, unless they discard a belief in "the account of the origin of things given in the Book of Genesis." But, of course, they may understand "Evolution" better than Huxley does. They may be able to do what their master professes cannot be done, namely, reconcile with the Mosaic account of the origin of man, "the doctrine of Evolution," which teaches that "he is descended from the brutes." The disciples of Huxley and the believers of the Bible seem both placed in a fix. Either Huxley and Captain Hutton or Moses must go. Both cannot stand. Mr. Frazer makes a remark, which may be philosophical enough, but which is hardly compatible with respect for revealed religion. He says, "The derivation of man from a highly developed organised being (a brute, of course), seems to us quite as respectable as that from an inert lump of clay." This looks like a grave and temperate sneer at those words in the Mosaic record of the origin of things, in which it is said that the Almighty formed man out of the dust or slime of the earth. This mode of creating man, Mr. Frazer ventures to think and to say, was not "respectable," at least, not so respectable as making or "developing" him from a monkey or some other organised being would be. There was a time, if I understand, Mr. Frazer, when the genus Homo, man, adult man, existed without the ability to think, reason, or talk right from wrong. How is this again to be reconciled with the Mosaic account of the creation of man? I cannot but think that these speculations, given to the public in this popular form, and mixed up with a crude theology, are very dangerous, and may upset the religious creed of many who fancy themselves capable of dealing with such difficult and abstruse subjects. You gave us "an awful warning" when you told us of the manner in which the venerable Earl Russell's eldest son had been led into infidelity of the worst kind by the modern philosophy of the schools. This 'New Zealand Magazine' is issued under the auspices of gentlemen of high standing in the literary and scientific world, and will, no doubt, have a powerful influence on the "highly educated" portion of society in the colony. It may be said to represent the New Zealand "advanced school of thought," and it would be much to be deplored were it found that the tendency of any of its articles was to weaken the authority of revealed religion. I remember reading in the evidence of one of the Cambridge professors, who was examined before a committee of the House of Lords about the University affairs, the following anecdote. Speaking of the best books used now in the University, the professor said he had known a young gentleman come up from the country perfectly sound in his religious belief, but he left the university a confirmed infidel. Whether Professor Huxley's books were admitted into the university I cannot tell. The Roman Catholic Church has often been accused, and falsely accused, of discountenancing innovations or new views in physical science. The old story of Galileo is continually held up as proof of this false charge. But this story, like every thing of the kind, has been much misrepresented. The great innovator in astronomy, Copernicus, dedicated his grand work on "The Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies" to Pope Paul III., as a person the best qualified from his own mathematical attainments to judge of its real merits, as a pure work of physical science. Galileo was patronised by the Church authorities for years as an astronomer, so long as he kept clear of theology, and a Pope turned the new system of astronomy to a most valuable practical purpose, by making it the basis of a more correct computation of time. He gave us the present or Gregorian calendar. It is thus the Church discountenances new discoveries in science. It is almost amusing to notice the confident and dictatorial tone in which Captain Hutton writes on this abstruse and difficult subject of Evolution. He says, "The doctrine of Evolution must be accepted as true." The doctrine is not probably true, but *must* be so. Talk of Papal infallibility after that. Again, he says, "It furnishes the only scientific proof of the existence of God." Indeed, then, those who reject the Huxleyan and Huttonian doctrine of "Evolution" must plunge into Atheism, so far as science is concerned. My reading on these subjects is not very extensive, but I have an impression that Galileo's great fault, in Pope Urban's eyes, lay in his representing his astronomical system as infallibly true, rather than highly probable, and that it was not till long after his day that all the necessary proofs of the truth of his system were fully brought



to light. If Captain Hutton had lived in Galileo's day, I strongly suspect Pope Urban VIII. would have taken him through hands for saying that "the doctrine of Evolution" must be accepted as true, and is the sole scientific proof of the existence of God. We might suppose his Holiness addressing the Captain when brought up in some such terms as these—Sir, I greatly respect you, and admire your abilities and zeal for science, and have no doubt of the rectitude of your intentions as a Christian. I cannot, however, approve of the confident manner in which you propound a doctrine of science as infallibly true when it may be quite the reverse; seeing that it tends in its present shape to endanger the religious principles of many of the people, I, therefore, dismiss you with a caution. Human science may be abused to the most dangerous of purposes, as well as used for the best. Prosecute your scientific enquiries as much as you please, the Church commends you for doing so. But in publishing the result of your enquiries and speculating upon them, do it with diffidence and prudent caution, so that the interests of revealed religion may not suffer, and avoid mixing your speculations up with questions of theology. The doctrines of revealed religion stand upon an entirely different footing from those of physical science. Christ has appointed his Church to be the sole teacher and judge of religious truth. In questions which are kept entirely within the domain of physical science, the Church does not desire to interfere.

Auckland, November.

LAIC.

### A RUSSIAN CHURCH.

(From Correspondent of 'Irish Times'.)

Most Parisians know that their city possesses a Russian Church, but comparatively few have ever seen it, or know where it is. The Church of St. Alexander Newski is remote from the chief points around which the life of the metropolis centres. A good walker would take three quarters of an hour to reach it from the Boulevard Montmartre; while to pay it a visit from the Latin Quarter, one must be either extremely devout or an enthusiastic pedestrian. It is situated in the Rue Daru, off the Rue de Faubourg St. Honore, close to its western extremity. Once a year, on the feast of Alexander Newski, the quiet little street puts on an unwonted air of grandeur. An hour before noon, elegant equipages begin to arrive, officers in full uniform, diplomats in court dress, and ladies in *grande toilette* alight and ascend the flight of steps leading to the portico of the church. Till near one o'clock the passers-by hear the subdued strains of sacred music, and gain glimpses of the soft light of lustres shedding a yellow glow on the twilight dimness of the interior. Then the congregation streams out, the waiting coachmen drive up in turn to the church front, and in a short while the Rue Daru resumes its ordinary physiognomy. On Monday last this annual ceremony, intended at once to honor St. Alexander, to celebrate the Czar's birthday, and to commemorate the foundation of the church fifteen years ago, attracted most of the notabilities of the Russian colony in Paris. Thinking that a description of the service would be of interest to your readers, I repaired to the Rue Daru at a tolerably early hour. At the time I arrived the ceremony had not begun, nor was it to begin for some twenty minutes, yet there was no standing room in the edifice. The meaning of the last expression will be better understood when I add that there are no chairs in St. Alexander's and that everyone stands who is not obliged by age or infirmity to be seated. Notwithstanding the economy of space resulting from this arrangement, many were obliged to stand in the vestibule; and even the steps outside the door were thronged with worshippers before the conclusion of the service. I secured a pretty good place eventually, and was enabled to follow most of the ceremony. Before entering, I had a good look at the exterior of the building, which is quite an architectural exotic. The body may be styled cruciform, though the limbs of the cross are so short and wide as to make it look like a square with indented corners. Over the centre of the edifice rises what is neither a spire nor a dome, but something between the two; a high cone in fact, with sliced sides, resting on a ring of slender columns linked by small arches. Surrounding this tower or spire are four facsimiles of itself on a much smaller scale. All are richly gilt and support pear-shaped ornaments of burnished copper, with chains pendent from the upper or smaller extremity. The façade and portico are Byzantine, the latter being elaborately sculptured and gilt. On the whole the effect is gaudy to a European eye—especially in sunshine—though it is not difficult to conceive a state of the atmosphere in which St. Alexander's might serve to enliven the minds of the people in its neighborhood. The interior strongly recalls impressions derived from one's reading about Mohammedan ecclesiastical architecture. Everywhere, in all scales of magnitude, are arches composed of segments of three eccentric circles—I don't remember the technical name—slender, profusely-colored columns, rich masses of gilding, elaborate and beautiful carvings. Right in front of the entrance is the sanctuary, which is divided from the nave by a carved wooden partition, gilt and painted in designs emblematic of the Old and New Testament, the Holy Trinity, etc. Among the figures, which were brilliantly colored, but scarcely too much so for the light in which they were placed, are those of the Saviour and Virgin; St. Alexander Newski, St. Nicholas, the Emperor Constantine, Moses, David, St. John the Baptist, and St. Vladimir, Grand Prince of Kiev, who established Christianity in Russia. Much cannot be said for these paintings from the point of view of general artistic effect, but the details are undoubtedly worked out with great elaboration, and the harmony of color is well preserved. Inside this partition is the sanctuary, to which access is given by three doors. Through one of these I could see the altar, over which was suspended a seven-limbed lustre. Round this altar three of the ministrants frequently moved in the course of a service strikingly resembling the Roman Catholic High Mass. The arch-priest, M.

Prilajaieff, generally faced the congregation. A strange feature in the ceremony deserves notice. Repeatedly during the Mass one of the assistant priests closed the doors of the sanctuary, and thus all view of the altar was shut out from those occupying the nave for several minutes at a time. M. Prilajaieff and his assistants were attired in copes and dalmatics (a species of tunic) of cloth of gold, and wore tall violet velvet caps, somewhat like the *bonnet* worn by French Magistrates. Incense was profusely employed during nearly the entire service, and at its close the atmosphere was stifling. Indeed, a young lady fainted while benediction was going on, and had to be taken to a neighboring apothecary's. A *Te Deum* succeeded the Mass. This was sung by a choir of children of both sexes—the priests leading—to a harmonium accompaniment. I would estimate the number of persons present at about 600, mostly belonging, as was easy to gather from the brilliant *toilettes* of the ladies and the decorated buttonholes of the men, to the upper strata of Russian society.

### THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(From the Address of the Hon. B. H. Brewster.)

So great and so steady has been the advancement of the people of this State in the development and acquisition of the material resources that volumes have been written containing fatiguing tables, which are wise to record and useful to be read and remembered, but they are suited better for the eye of the student and thinker than for the ear of the hearer or mouth of the speaker. I shall not fatigue you by even an abbreviated recital of the events that occurred, or the condition of the people of the Province prior to the hundred years from this date. About one hundred and ten years ago Benjamin Franklin, who still is the greatest man that this country ever produced, and who is a philosopher and thinker to be ranked with Archimedes, Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, in his examination before the committee of the House of Commons, declared that the white inhabitants of Pennsylvania at that day numbered but 160,000, and that the white inhabitants of North America from sixteen to sixty years of age were but about 300,000. Contrast that with our present condition. The city of Philadelphia, where you now are, contains 817,443 citizens, and it lies and they live in an area of 229½ square miles. It has 1000 miles of streets and roads opened, and 500 miles of these are paved. It is lighted by nearly 10,000 gas lamps. It has 134 miles of sewers, over 600 miles of gas mains, and 546 miles of water pipes; over 212 miles of city railways, and over 1800 passenger cars passing over them daily; 425 steam boilers, more than 400 public schools with suitable buildings, and over 1600 school teachers, and over 80,000 pupils; 30,000 bath-rooms supplied with hot and cold water, and for the use of that water the citizens pay more than \$1,000,000 annually; 400 places of public worship with accommodation for 300,000 persons; 9000 manufactories having a capital of near \$200,000,000, employing 145,000 hands, the product of whose labor is near \$400,000,000. In 1873 we exported over \$34,000,000 and imported \$26,000,000. The amount paid for duties is near \$8,500,000. The real estate assessed for taxation is \$518,000,000, and we collected nearly \$9,000,000 for taxes. The very Park in which this grand Exhibition is now made contains 2991 acres, and is one of the largest in the world, and is enjoyed every year by millions of people; and we have 130,000 neat and comfortable residences and homes. Compare this condition of our great city now with its condition in 1776 and 1777. In October, 1777, General Howe, then being in possession of the city of Philadelphia, had an accurate census taken, and it was ascertained that in the city and liberties there were but 5470 houses, and of these 587 were untenanted, and there were but 21,776 inhabitants, exclusive of the army and strangers, and about the same time the number of churches were but 16. Why the population of the State itself, from being but 160,000, is now near 4,000,000.

From the day that Pennsylvania renounced her allegiance to the crown of Great Britain, and dissolved and overthrew the Proprietary Government, has her march been steady and uninterrupted in the course of political, social, commercial, and mechanical prosperity. In population she exceeds the Netherlands, Portugal, Greece, Chili, Morocco, Columbia, the Argentine Confederation, Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Paraguay, and in dignity of character as a people she knows no superior. Since 1778 great cities that were unknown have grown up within her borders, and thousands now dwell where at that time was a wilderness frequented by wild animals. Alleghany City, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Norristown, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, York, and Erie were then, some of them, mere struggling settlements, and most of them did not exist.

Within the border of Pennsylvania there are elements of wealth, and material for productive industry in quantities, and of a character that are not to be found in any part of the United States, and I think I may safely say, in any part of the world. I speak of her coal fields, anthracite and bituminous, and her ever-flowing fountains of petroleum; and there are also her agricultural resources, her forests, her quarries of marble and limestone, and mines of iron. How much better is it for us as a people that we possess these elements of wealth, that stimulate all our energies, skill, and honest industry to produce and use, than to have mountains of gold or caves of precious gems. Such wealth as that would debauch and demoralize. It would make the rich creatures of silken luxury and the poor the abject slaves of these vicious masters.

The productive industry of this state down to 1870 in agriculture was \$183,946,027; in mining, \$67,208,390; in manufactures, \$711,894,344, and in fisheries, \$38,114. In that year there were 11,516,975 acres of productive land, and of woodland, 5,740,864 acres, making in all 17,094,200 acres of land. The cash value of the farms was \$1,043,481,582; of implements of husbandry, \$85,658,076; her live stock was valued at \$115,647,075; the whole value of her farm productions was \$183,946,027.



The coal trade of Pennsylvania commenced in 1820, with a total production and sale of 365 tons. In 1873 the State produced 22,828,118 tons of anthracite and 6,085,222 tons of bituminous coal. About the year 1858, the Penn Rock Oil Company was organized on a farm near Titusville. It produced about eight barrels a day. From that time to 1870 there have been produced 32,512,226 barrels of this oil, of which 15,851,246 barrels were exported to all parts of the world. Now compare this condition of our State with its resources one hundred years ago, when Dr. Franklin said there were but about 100,000 white inhabitants, and when, according to the highest statement given, when it assumed sovereign powers, its population was not over 800,000.

### SLEEP AND HOW TO SECURE IT.

MR. FRANK BUCKLAND, in a recent article on this subject in 'Land and Water,' takes the ground that it is natural for man, like other animals, to sleep soon after eating:

The human frame cannot do without sleep. I believe the reason is that the mysterious property—for want of a better name we call it "vital energy"—gradually leaks out during the day. During sleep, the machinery of the body, especially the brain, becomes recharged with it. The cause of not being able to sleep—I write now of people in good health, and hard workers with their brains—is that the brain cannot, so to speak, "go down," but it continues to act, more or less. My father, when writing the Bridgewater Treatise, had his own way of working. He was an excessively busy man during the day, and had only the night hours in which he could write. He generally dined at seven o'clock, and immediately after dinner went to sleep for two or three hours. He then got up, and worked on till two or three in the morning. Just before retiring to rest, he took some light pudding, or a sandwich, with cocoa or milk. Thus he always slept well, as the blood was diverted from the brain to the stomach.

I have no hesitation in saying that the proper thing to do is to sleep immediately (or at least very soon) after the meal of the day. All animals also go to sleep, if they are not disturbed, after eating. This is especially noticeable in dogs; and the great John Hunter showed by an experiment that digestion went on during sleep more than when the animal was awake and going about. This is his experiment: He took two dogs and gave them both the same quantity of food. One of them was then allowed to go to sleep, and the other was taken out hunting. At the end of three or four hours he killed both these dogs. The food in the stomach of the dog which had been asleep was quite digested; in that of the one which had been hunting, the food was not digested at all.

I recollect the late Dr. Wilberforce, then Bishop of Oxford, telling my father, then most actively engaged as Dean of Westminster, of his patent way of going to sleep. It is better than the old fashioned prescription of watching sheep jumping through a hedge one after another, ships sailing out to sea, &c. The Bishop's prescription was to repeat very slowly the vowels a, e, i, o, u. In doing this they were to be faintly pronounced with each inspiration and expiration. It will be found easy to do this without moving the lips, but the vowel u must not be pronounced, for to do this the muscular action of the lips necessarily takes place, and sleep comes not. I advise my readers to try this plan.

I now venture to suggest a new but simple remedy for want of sleep. Opiates in any form, even the *Liquor opii sedati*, and chlorodyne, will leave traces of their influence the next morning. I therefore prescribe for myself, and have frequently done so for others—onions; simply common onions raw, but Spanish onions stewed will do. Everybody knows the taste of onions; this is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in this most valuable and healthy root. This oil has, I am sure, highly soporific powers. In my own case they never fail. If I am much pressed with work, and feel I should not sleep, I eat two or three small onions, and the effect is magical. Onions are also excellent things to eat when much exposed to intense cold. Mr. Parnaby, Troutdale Fishery, Keswick, informs me that when collecting salmon and trout eggs in the winter, he finds that common raw onions enable him and his men to bear the ice and cold of the semi-frozen water much better than spirits, beer, &c. The Arctic Expedition, just now about to start, should therefore take a good stock of onions. Finally, if a person cannot sleep, it is because the blood is in his brain, not in his stomach. This is to be done by eating a biscuit, a hard boiled egg, a bit of bread and cheese, or something. Follow this up with a glass of milk, or water, and you will fall asleep.

The Republican managers find that their canvass in this State is going to be up-hill work throughout. The people can't be argued out of the fact that under Tilden their taxes last year reduced about eight millions, and that for the current year they are to be still further reduced by \$5,677,506 29. It is hard to meet that argument, or to divert attention from the facts by any manner of talk. The people like to see the practical results of reform and wise administration, and those Governor Tilden has given them. The Republicans must devote their time to excusing their past delinquencies, and trying to deceive the voters into believing that they are the ones to correct the evils that they have themselves imposed on the Government State and national. This is something that level-headed men refuse to swallow. They will vote for the man and party who actually gave them reform, not for those who rendered the work of reform necessary.—N. Y. Sun.

On the 12th of April, 1861, Montalembert wrote to Cavour the following lines: "You may become masters of Rome as were the barbarians and the persecutors from Alaric to Napoleon I., but you will never be in it as sovereigns or equals of the Pope. Pius IX. may perhaps be your prisoner, even your victim, but he will never be your accomplice." How true was the prediction, the present state of affairs in Italy is all sufficient to demonstrate.

### DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

THE Jesuits were the first to take charge of the work in Lower California as far back as the year 1683. In the year 1767 they had colonised and Christianised all that peninsula. But in that year the King of Spain carried into execution a secret resolution that on a certain day he would expel all the Jesuits from his dominions. This act reached the Jesuit missionaries in Lower California. At the concerted day and hour the Governor appeared at the missions in Lower California and summoned the missionaries into his presence, to surrender the missions, together with their reputed treasures of gold and silver. His behest was answered by a few gray haired old priests, bearing the marks of the toil and poverty which they shared with their Indian converts, who accompanied them with tears and lamentation to the ships which bore them away into banishment, like convicted criminals.

The final result of this harsh procedure was that the missions of Lower California were surrendered to the Dominicans, while the virgin field of Upper California was yielded to the Franciscans. This could not have been done at a more fortunate juncture. Father Junipero Serra, at that time President of the Franciscans in California, was a man of fervent piety, indomitable will, irrepressible energy and unconquerable fortitude, all which qualities were concentrated into one purpose, "*ir a la conquista!*"—to conquer souls to the dominion of the Church. Under his auspices the Mission of San Diego, the first settlement made by whites in California, was effected on June 16, 1769, and that of Carmel, at Monterey, on June 3, 1770, together with two Presidios at the same points.

But the establishment there of these two Missions and Presidios of San Diego and Monterey, with the consequent support which they gave to the pious labors of the missionaries, did not satisfy those devoted men. Father Junipero Serra, the founder and first President of the Franciscan Missions of Upper California, and the real conqueror of this region, with that pious zeal for the salvation of souls which prompted him ever to go on with the conquest (*ir a la conquista*), represented to the Marquis de la Croix, the then Viceroy of Mexico, that it was a reproach to Catholic Christianity, that there was no Mission dedicated to San Francisco de Assisi, the founder and patron of the Order which bore his name. There was a tradition among the old native Californians that the Viceroy replied: "If our Father San Francisco wants a Mission dedicated to him, let him show us that good port up beyond Monterey, and he will build him a Mission there." Long before this, there was a report coming down from the early navigators that on the north-western coast about a hundred miles north of Monterey, there existed a large bay, through which large volumes of fresh water poured into the sea from rivers which flowed from an unknown distance in the interior. But later explorers had not been able to find this entrance, and in the time of the Marquis de la Croix, the Bay of San Francisco had come to be considered quite as apocryphal as the Island of Formosa or the Antarctic Continent of Commodore Wilkes in our day. It was therefore with a feeling of prayerful humoroussness that the Viceroy invoked the aid of Saint Francisco in the discovery of this concealed harbor. Father Junipero, however, took the Viceroy at his word, and by land expeditions sent from Monterey in 1772, happily established the existence of the Bay of San Francisco, which was afterwards explored by competent engineers entering from the sea, and to which the name of San Francisco, the founder of the Order, became permanently affixed.—Hon. J. W. Dwinelle.

### CANONIZED POPES.

THE following are some Popes who have been recognised as Saints or canonized by the Catholic Church. In January the feasts occur of St. Telesphorus, St. Hyginus, St. Anterus, St. Fabian, and St. Marcellus, who all governed the Holy See during the first three centuries before the conversion of Constantine the Great secured the peace of the Church. On the 10th of January the feast of Pope St. Agatho (A.D. 682) is celebrated. In his Pontificate the sixth Œcumenical Council was held at Constantinople to condemn the Monothelites.

In February the Church celebrates the memory of Pope St. Gregory II. (A.D. 731) and of Pope St. Gregory X. (A.D. 1276). The former sent St. Boniface to convert the Germans, and condemned the image breakers of the East. The latter held the fourteenth General Council, that of Lyons, in 1274. St. Thomas Aquinas died on his way to the Council, and St. Bonaventure during its sitting.

In March we come across the names of St. Lucius, martyred A.D. 253, and of St. Sixtus III. (A.D. 440); of St. Simplicius (A.D. 483); St. Gregory (A.D. 604); and St. Zachary (A.D. 752), who confirmed Pepin, the Mayor of the Palace as King of France, and ordered St. Boniface of Germany to crown him.

In April St. Sixtus I., St. Anicetus, St. Soter, St. Caius, martyrs of the early ages, are remembered, as so is St. Julius I. (A.D. 352), in whose Pontificate the Synod of Sardica (A.D. 344) was held; St. Anastasius (A.D. 401), and St. Celestine (A.D. 432), who confirmed the decrees of the Council of Ephesus, which defined the title "Mother of God" as belonging to the Blessed Virgin, and who sent St. Patrick to convert the Irish. The feast of St. Leo the Great (A.D. 461) in whose Pontificate the Council of Chalcedon was held, and who met and repulsed Attila from the gates of Rome, is also celebrated on April 11. St. Leo IX. (A.D. 1054) is another great Pope we meet with in April. In his Pontificate St. Peter Damian wrote his works on the clergy; Lanfranc taught at Bec; Hildebrand (afterwards Pope Gregory VII.) exerts great influence, and the errors of Berengarius on Transubstantiation are condemned.

## BOB INGERSOLL'S DREAM.

ONE night, after speaking in his usual fashion to an audience of many hundred persons, Bob Ingersoll went to his chamber, and laid him on his bed to rest. He had a dream.

The man dreamed that he stood in space, face to face with a great clock, that slowly beat out the seconds of a miserable existence. The face of the clock was as ghastly as the face of death. The hands crawled over the face like the worms of corruption, and crawled slowly on toward the midnight hour. Every tick of the clock was the splash of a great drop of blood in a pool of gore. Every splash of blood sprinkled in his bosom with hideous red. He tried vainly to wipe away the stain; and he found that his hands, too, were red like his bosom, and like the pool of blood at the foot of the clock. But the hands of the clock crept on to midnight.

There shot in around him a hot suffocating fog of night. Then the hopes and loves and hates and aspirations within him groaned and gasped and died. The hot, suffocating shroud of vapor wrapped him more closely, and he, too, groaned and gasped; but death came not to him as it had come to his hopes and affections. He stood there alone in the dying universe, alone with the great clock that splashed blood at the beat of every miserable second, while the hands crawled on to midnight.

To this man every breath was agony, every heart throb a century of pain. He felt his bones crumbling in decay, and his flesh rotting while it clung to him. His tongue was swollen in his mouth. His throat was dry and horribly bitter. He cared no longer for the stains of red blood, but bathed his brow and his eyes in the pool, and moistened his lips with the clotted gore. In the same breath he blasphemed and prayed for the light of the morning.

The hands of the clock reached midnight and stopped. There were no growing hours thereafter, no dawn, no morning light, no sun. Even the blood splashing, and the pool died away so that he could no longer moisten his lips or quench the indescribable thirst that consumed him.

In anguish that was terror, and in terror that was agony, he broke the awful silence, and cried:

"Is there no sunlight?"

A voice louder and harsher, hoarser, and as sneering as his own, answered out of the silence:

"There is no sunlight for the stirrer up of strife."

After an eternity, again he cried:

"Is there no dawn?"

And the voice replied with a bitter sneer:

"There is no dawn for the denier, the liar, and the blasphemer."

"When an eternity of eternities had passed, he cried out once more:

"My God! Is there no morning?"

And the voice came back:

"There is no morning, and you have no God!"

## A STARTLING DEATH-CRY.

MR. SMITH, the Assyriologist, died at Aleppo on the 19th of August, at or about the hour of six in the afternoon. On the same day, and between three-quarters of an hour and an hour later, a friend and fellow-worker of Mr. Smith's (Dr. Delitzsch) was going to the house of a third person, the author of the account of the labors of the departed scholar which appeared in a weekly contemporary (the 'Academy'). In the course of his walk Dr. Delitzsch passed within a stone's throw of the house in which Mr. Smith lived when in London, and suddenly heard his own name uttered aloud in a "most piercing cry," which thrilled him to the marrow. The fact impressed him so strongly that he looked at his watch, noted the hour, and, although he did not mention the circumstance at the time, recorded it in his note-book. In this particular case, as it is reported, the skeptic can scarcely make use of the fact that Dr. Delitzsch did not mention his experience to any one at the time it happened. The record in his note-book would be amply sufficient evidence of the liveliness of the impression. Criticism would be better employed in discovering the possibility of a suggestion of Mr. Smith to Mr. Delitzsch's mind. He was at the moment "passing the end of Croftland road, in which Mr. George Smith lived." He was, however, not thinking of him, and it is difficult to imagine that an unconscious suggestion of the brain, caused by the law of the association of ideas, could take the shape of a seeming cry, not of his friend's name, but of his own, so piercing as to thrill him to the marrow.—London Daily News.

## INVENTION OF PRINTING.

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING writes:—"It is usually stated, that the credit of this noble invention should be given to Guttenberg, to Coster, or to Faust or Schoeffer, who flourished about the middle of the fifteenth century. The three cities of Strasburg, Mayentz, and Harlaem, all claimed the honor of having originated the invention. The prize thus contended for was indeed a more glorious one than that of having given birth to Homer, which anciently excited such emulation among contending cities; but, according to the more generally received opinion, the city of Mayentz bore it away, and the glorious crown has been awarded by grateful Germany to John Guttenberg. We would not pluck one leaf from the blooming wreath which decorates his brow; his glory is that of the ages of faith and of invention. The art of printing, as it now exists, is certainly of no older date than the fifteenth century; but it was itself little more than the real revival of an art five centuries older, and which had been almost lost sight of in the confusion of the middle ages.

"Recent antiquarian search has established the important fact, that there was, as early as the tenth century, a species of hand-printing, or *Chirotypography*, more or less generally used. A learned Italian, the

Abbate Requesno, in a work lately published at Rome, has set this matter in the clearest light. He has proved, that many ancient diplomas and other documents, hitherto viewed as manuscripts, were printed by a species of hand-press. By a careful examination of those first specimens of printing, he has ascertained that the use of stereotype plates, as well as that of moveable types, was contemporary with the birth of the art. Thus, it appears, that in both stages of the invention—in the tenth and in the fifteenth century—the noble art leaped, as it were, to the highest point of perfection and to its fullest stature, at its very origin; but, then, like a giant exhausted with over exertion, it fell back into the cradle of infancy, to await the maturing of its strength, and the gradual development of its energies; Guttenberg abandoned stereotype plates in favor of moveable types, because he could not hit on any method for multiplying the former.

"If ever a man deserved a monument it was John Guttenberg. But the grateful Germans did a work of supererogation, when they recently erected one to his memory in the city of Mayentz; one had been already erected. His own noble art of printing bestrides the world; it is the most suitable monument that could have been raised to his honor. It is immensely more grand and sublime than was the famed Colossus of Rhodes, reckoned erewhile among the wonders of the world. All the splendid libraries of modern times, owing, as they do, their origin to his great invention, constitute his most appropriate cenotaph: he needs no other!

"The invention of the art of printing constitutes the most important epoch in the history of libraries. It naturally marks the boundary line between the ancient libraries of manuscripts, and the modern ones of printed books. The ancient manuscript libraries are again naturally subdivided into two great classes: the classical and the Christian; or those of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and those of the middle ages."

## WAIFS AND STRAYS.

"Lord Dudley was one of the most absent men I think I ever met in society. One day he met me in the street and invited me to meet myself. 'Dine with me to-day; dine with me, and I will get Sydney Smith to meet you.' Another time on meeting me he turned back, put his arm through mine, muttering, 'I don't mind walking with him a little way; I'll walk with him as far as the end of the street.' As we proceeded together W—— passed. 'That is the villain,' exclaimed he, 'who helped me to asparagus and gave me no toast.' He very nearly upset my gravity once in the pulpit. He was apparently very attentive, when suddenly he took up his stick, as if he had been in the House of Commons, and clapped on the ground in approbation of what he had just heard."—Sydney Smith.

Some animals are held in universal dread by others, and not the least terrible is the effect produced by the rattlesnake. This snake will frequently be at the bottom of a tree, on which a squirrel is seated. He fixes his eyes on the animal, and from that moment it cannot escape; it begins a doleful outcry, which is so well known that a passer-by, on hearing it immediately knows that a snake is present. The squirrel runs up the tree a little way comes down again, then goes up, and afterwards comes still lower. The snake continues at the bottom of the tree, with his eyes fixed on the squirrel, and his attention is so entirely taken up that a person accidentally approaching may make considerable noise without so much as the snake's turning about. The squirrel comes low, and at last leaps down to the snake, whose mouth is already distended for its reception. Le Vaillant confirms this fascinating terror by a scene he witnessed. He saw on the branch of a tree a species of shrike, trembling as if in convulsions, and at the distance of nearly four feet, on another branch, a large species of snake, lying with outstretched neck and fiery eyes, gazing steadily at the poor animal. The agony of the bird was so great that it was deprived of the power of moving away—and when one of the party killed the snake the bird was found dead upon the spot—and that entirely from fear—for on examination, it appears not to have received the slightest wound. The same traveller adds, that a short time afterwards he observed a small mouse in similar agonizing convulsions, about two yards from a snake, the eyes of which were intently fixed upon it; and on frightening away the reptile, and taking up the mouse it expired in his hand.

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.—[Adv.]

## M A I T L A N D H O T E L

Corner of Walker and Maitland Streets,  
DUNEDIN.

J. J. CONNOR, PROPRIETOR.

Having purchased a long lease of the above premises, Mr. Connor begs to announce that he has resolved to pull down the present building and erect, on this most eligible site, a commodious and elegant structure that will be worthy of the neighborhood and city. Plans are now in the hands of Mr. D. Ross, architect, and no time will be lost in prosecuting the work to its completion, particulars of which will appear in future issues of the TABLET.

## A N D E R S O N ' S A R T U N I O N .

ONE HUNDRED Oil Paintings, Portraits of Celebrities, Figures, Landscapes, and Historical Subjects—value, £450—now on view in Octagon, next Athenaeum, DAILY from 1 till 5, and on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9.

Tickets, 10s. each.

ADMISSION FREE

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited up to NOON, 8th January, 1877, for the ERECTION of MURPHY'S HOTEL, corner of Princes street and Moray place, Dunedin.

Plans and specifications may be seen at our office.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

BRINDLAY AND STEWART

Manse street.

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

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

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

## N O T I C E T O T H E P U B L I C .

COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,  
High-Street.

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

J O H N D R U M M ' S  
VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,  
Royal George Stables, Moray Place, Dunedin.  
J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.  
Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted daily.

S A M U E L P O R T E R ' S  
FAMILY HOTEL,  
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ALL DRINKS SIXPENCE.

Only the Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Ales kept in Stock.

## G L A S G O W A R M S H O T E L

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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.

## C A L E D O N I A N S O C I E T Y O F O T A G O .

GRAND ANNUAL GATHERING.

C A L E D O N I A N G R O U N D S , K E N S I N G T O N .

JANUARY 1ST, 2ND, AND 6TH.

£533 GIVEN IN PRIZES.

RACING, £233, including Handicap each day for £76, £76, and £35.

WRESTLING, £100, including Champion Belt.

DANCING, Bagpipe Music, Walking, Leaping, Vaulting, Quoiting, Hammer, Caber, and Stone, £200.

TROTTING MATCH for Ponies on Third Day.

Entries for all the Games (Bagpipe Music and Dancing included) will close positively on Friday, 22nd December, at 6 p.m.

For full particulars see Programmes.

T. P. WILSON, SECRETARY.

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

ARTIST,

DUNDAS STREET,

NEAR THE LEITH BRIDGE,

DUNEDIN.

M R . P . T . F I N N

(Late of Victoria),

S O L I C I T O R ,

COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,

DUNEDIN.

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

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.

## 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 ,

## 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

## L E I C E S T E R B O O T A N D S H O E W A R E H O U S E , (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 Durie, White & Co.),  
DUNEDIN.

## A . H . R O S S , OPTICIAN AND GENERAL IMPORTER,

WILL in a few days open extensive Premises in the Octagon, Princes-street, with a varied stock of superior INSTRUMENTS and other Goods, selected by him personally in the Home markets.

Goods now being landed ex Calypso; more to follow by the Avona, May Queen, and Clan M'Leod.

Particulars in future advertisements.

M R J O H N M O U A T

S O L I C I T O R ,

Corner of Jetty and Bond Streets,

DUNEDIN.

FIRST DISPLAY OF

NEWSPRINGERGOODS  
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," "Genista," "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, Fern, 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,**  
RATRAY 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.

**CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!**

GEORGE-STREET, NEAR HANOVER-STREET.  
JOHN ELLIOTT begs to inform his numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that he has imported for the present season a magnificent assortment of

**BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,**  
Embracing all the latest Novelties in Ladies' Embroidered, Polish, Buttoned and Plain, French Lastings. No person need be without a pair of Boots when they can be had at the following prices:—

|                             |     |     |      |    |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|------|----|----|
| Ladies' Cashmere            | ... | ... | from | 3  | 6  |
| " high heels                | ... | "   |      | 4  | 11 |
| " French Lastings, military | ... | "   |      | 5  | 9  |
| " heels                     | ... | "   |      | 7  | 6  |
| " military sewn             | ... | "   |      | 8  | 6  |
| " embroidered alpine,       | ... | "   |      | 11 | 6  |
| " polish buttoned           | ... | "   |      | 10 | 6  |
| " mock lace                 | ... | "   |      | 3  | 6  |
| " Leather Slippers, sewn    | ... | "   |      | 3  | 0  |
| " Canvas                    | ... | "   |      |    |    |

Ladies' Bronze, Scarlet, Blue and Black Slippers in great variety.  
**GENTLEMEN'S! GENTLEMEN'S!!**

Kid Lorne Shoes, sewn, 12s 6d; Oxonians, do. 11s 6d; Kid elastic sides, do., 13s 6d.

**OUR OWN MAKE!!!**  
Blucher's from 11s 6d; Seamless Lace-ups, from 16s 6d; Watertight do., from 17s 6d. Every description of Boots and Shoes made to order. Quality and fit guaranteed.

The above are all first-class Goods, expressly imported by J. E., and he feels confident an inspection (which he respectfully solicits) will ensure patronage.

Note the Address — **GEORGE-STREET,** (Near Hanover-street.)

**ERNEST JONES,**  
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENT,  
MORAY PLACE (WEST),  
Opposite the Criterion Hotel,  
DUNEDIN.

Rents and Debts Collected. Loans Negotiated.

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

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

**COLOR PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING AND ENGRAVING**

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

**HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,**  
Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

**CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,**

ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,

ROYAL ARCADE.

Established . . . . 1859.

THE

**LARGEST PHOTOGRAPHIC GAL-**

**LERIES IN THE COLONY.**

Quick Pictures of Children and Family

Groups taken on the shortest notice.

Our well-known Shadow Portraits taken in any weather.

Vignettes embossed; Cameo Medallions; Half-figures, Figures, Cartes de Visite and Cabinet Portraits finished with all the latest improvements, guaranteed never to change color. No extra charge for tinting. Photos. sent (post free) to all parts of the Colony. Visitors from the country will receive every attention.

Portraits of Maories and celebrities presented gratis.

CLIFFORD, MORRIS, AND CO.,  
ROYAL ARCADE,  
DUNEDIN.

**COVERLID & MANTELL**  
(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.

**ROYAL HOTEL**  
WALKER STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

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

**PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.**

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

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

W. M. WHITE.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL**  
BLACKS (OPHIE).

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. MURPHY**  
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.

**DAVID SCOTT & CO.**  
(Late of Scott and Smith),

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,

GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS.

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

(Next Law, Somner and Co

**SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.**

**NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS**  
For you to swallow!

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

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

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

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!**

None genuine unless doubly sealed on wrapper and cork

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

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

**£10 REWARD**

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

**SLESINGER'S**

**RHEUMATIC BALSAM**

**NOTICE.**

**R O B E R T G R E I G**  
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 street, Top Flat.

**U N I O N H O T E L,**  
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.

**T H O M A S S T E W A R T,**

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.

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

PRINCES STREET.

**J. G B O G A N,**

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,

CORNER OF

MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,  
DUNEDIN, N.Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

**J A M E S W A L S H**

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

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

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.

**M I L L S, D I C K, A N D C O.**

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.

**M A N U K A F L A T H O T E L,**  
(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.

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

Great King-street,  
D U N E D I N .  
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. M A R S H A L L**

Importer of—  
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medi-  
cines, and Sundries. Family and  
Dispensing Chemist,  
G E O R G E S T R E E T, D U N E D I N  
Prescriptions accurately prepared.  
Country Orders attended to with punctuality  
and dispatch.



**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

**F. BEISSEL, HAIRDRESSER,** begs to inform his Friends and Customers that he

**RESUMED BUSINESS**

In all its Branches,

Opposite his late establishment (destroyed by fire), Princes street,

Next to Messrs. BURTON FROTHERS,  
Photographers.

V. R

**G O U R L E Y A N D L E W I S,**  
UNDERTAKERS  
G E O R G E & M A C L A G G A N S T R E E T S.

Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.

Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

**NOTICE.**

**T H O M A S B I R C H** intimates that he has resumed business as Wine and Spirit Merchant, in Jetty-street, adjoining the hotels of Messrs Couzens and Moss. Best selection of Wines and Spirits to choose from

**B A S K E T S B A S K E T S**

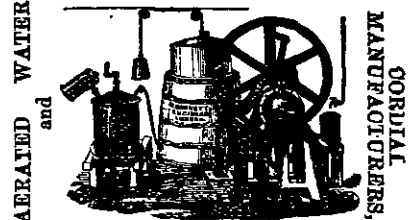
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.  
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

**M. S U L L I V A N**  
Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Asher's.)

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**

**C A R E W A N D C O M P A N Y,**



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

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

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

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



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

Observe the Address:—  
GREAT KING STREET,  
Opposite Knox Church,  
DUNEDIN.

**W E I R A N D S A M S O N,**

Importers of  
CHINA, GLASSWARE, EARTHENWARE,  
STONEWARE, LAMPWARE,  
HOUSE FURNISHING, IRONMONGERY,  
PERFUMERY, AND FANCY GOODS,  
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

N.B.—Large Shipments of the above Goods are being opened up ex "James Nicol Fleming," including Goods for

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.**

Parties furnishing will find it to their advantage to give us a trial.

**S M I T H A N D S M I T H,**

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

**O ' D O N N E L L & M ' C O R M I C K,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**PRODUCE & PROVISION MERCHANTS,**

FREDERICK 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 Build-

ings, 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    |
| Otakia ...       | Henry Palmer      |
| Naseby ...       | J. & R. Bremner   |
| Queenstown ...   | T. F. Roskrugge   |
| Otepopo ..       | Chas. Beckingsale |
| Cromwell ..      | Chas. Colclough   |
| St. Bathans ..   | Wm. McConnochie   |
| Clinton ...      | Cameron & Garden  |
| Mataura ...      | James Pollock     |
| Riverton ...     | Peter Grant       |
| Tapanui ...      | Alex. M'Duff      |
| 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. ELLIOTT,**  
Agent for Otago.

**DOMINICAN CONVENT**

**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR**

**YOUNG LADIES.**

**T**HE 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, &c., 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 liberal patronage heretofore accorded to Mr. Hastie.

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

**HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.**

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

**JAMES HASTIE.**

**MELBOURNE HOTEL,**

**DEE-STREET, INVERCARGILL.**

**ANDREW M'MENAMIN, PROPRIETOR.**

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

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

**NICHOLSON'S HOTEL,**

**ERRICK, BRUNNEN 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,**

NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,

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

**JOHN GOLLAIR,**

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

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

**HALL OF COMMERCE**

**D. TOOHEY,**

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,  
Oamaru.

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

**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 establishment from all parts of New Zealand, will receive prompt attention.

**SHAMROCK HOTEL,**

Peel Street, Lawrence

**M. MONAGHAN, PROPRIETOR**

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

All Liquors of the purest brand. Good Stabling.

**TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN!**

—

**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 minute walk from 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 very 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.

**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 Lieferrier, Aentenaer, &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 Gutrie, 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

## RISING SUN HOTEL,

Walker street.  
D. MELICAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.  
Good accommodation for Boarders at moderate terms.  
One minute's walk from the centre of the city.

### STARKEY'S

## KAWARAU HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

### GOODGER'S

## JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

## HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

## LYON'S UNION HOTEL,

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

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

## CITY BREWERY,

DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSEERS, AND BOTTLERS.

### WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

## JOHN CAHILL,

THAMES STREET,  
OAMARU,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
FAMILY GROCER]

AND

CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE SALESMAN.

## VICTORIA BOARDING HOUSE,

Thames street,

OAMARU.

ANDREW COSTELLO, PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for the  
WORKINGMAN.

## THOMAS HANNAH,

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER,

Severn street,

OAMARU.

## PADDLE STEAMER PORTOBELLO. DURING THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.



THE above STEAMER is open for Engagement for PIC-NIC PARTIES, EXCURSIONS, &c. Rate as per agreement.

Apply

BOWMAN, MACANDREW & CO.,  
Jetty-street.

## KENSINGTON WOOD AND COAL DEPOT.

O. CAMPION wishes to intimate to the Inhabitants of the FLAT that they can now procure Firewood and Coal at the above Depot at town prices.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coal always on hand. Orders punctually attended to.

## MELBOURNE HOTEL

Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

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

JOHN COGAN.

## OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE,

J. COGGIN, PROPRIETOR.

Excellent accommodation. Good attendance with every comfort combined, with moderate charges.

## 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.

### BURKE'S

## O TAGO BREWERY,

DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNEQUALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

## J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse street, Dunedin.

## ANDERSON'S BAY HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

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

First-class accommodation for boarders  
Private rooms for families.

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

## ROYAL HOTEL

(George-street, Port Chalmers),

JAMES MORKANE, - PROPRIETOR,  
Wishes to intimate to his Friends and the General Public that he has purchased the above Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation second to none in the colony. Under his supervision, the Royal is being entirely refitted and renovated. Meals ready at all hours. Suites of rooms for private families. Large Commercial and Sample rooms. Billiards. Livery and Bait Stables. Saddle Horses and Buggies for Hire. Carriages for Hire.

[A CARD.]

## JAMES TOAL,

MILITARY AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

GEORGE STREET

(Next the British Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

## OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN,

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MOLONEY

PROPRIETOR.

## ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL,

Corner GEORGE ST. AND MORAY PLACE.  
W. P. THORNTON (Late of Invercargill and Queenstown), Proprietor.

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

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

## ALLIANCE HOTEL,

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,  
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CUBER,  
AND FRUIT DEALER.

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

## THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

E. LOFT thanks the public of Dunedin and Suburbs for patronage during the past two years, and informs them that he is manufacturing Men's, Youths', and Boys' Boots of every description at prices and quality that defies all competition. A choice assortment of Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes always on hand. Measures strictly attended to. A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairs neatly done, and new elastics put in on the shortest notice. All goods sold guaranteed. Inspection invited.

E. LOFT.

### FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,

COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

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

WALTER G. GEDDES.

Undertaker, Octagon,

DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by JOHN DICK, of Royal Terrace, at the Office of MULLS, DICK & CO., Stafford street, Dunedin, and published by the said Company this 22nd day of Dec., 1876.