

New Zealand Gabel

VOL. IV.—No. 196.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 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—
REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH
COOKING RANGES,
"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and
Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders,
Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of
ELECTRO PLATED WARE.
Latest designs also

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

SPADES AND SHOVELS, HAY AND DIGGING
FORKS.
Flax and Flax Ropes, 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 "Evebank's" Patent Nails, Locks
and Hinges, Iron and Brass Screws, and
Builder's Ironmongery of all descriptions.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
of every description.
Blasting Powder, Patent Fuse, Breech and
Muzzle Loading Guns, Sporting Ammunition,
Cartridges, &c.

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.
SLATE AND MARBLE MANTLEPIECES.
A special line in English Galvanized Corrugated
Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet—best brands.
A general assortment of Carpenters' and
Joiners' Tools by the best makers, always on
hand.

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
Machines.

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 Larsson,
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 Impositions which, being of necessity sold at lower prices are in the end very much dearer than Clothing obtained of a respectable professional Tailor, seeing that the materials used in the manufacture of these slop goods are of the meanest qualities made up, so as to deceive persons who are not judges, and in which there is really no wear or durability, from the utter absence of Conscientious Workmanship in the putting together of these

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

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER,

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

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

Please observe the Address:—

G. E V E,

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

[CARD.]

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

T. CHALMERS REID,

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,

TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
DUNEDIN.

KENSINGTON HOTEL.

TIMOTHY HAYES, PROPRIETOR,

All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

DUNEDIN BREWERY

Fillioul-street.
KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!!

At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON, 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, Barlett, and Co.; Westport, Bailie and Humphrey; Greymouth, Kennedy Brothers; Hokitika, Joseph Churches.

GIBBS & CLAYTON,
Wholesale Agents for New Zealand.
Trade purchasers treated liberally.

J O H N V E Z E Y

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders in all parts of the City.

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

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 Quinnes).

J O H N H I S L O P

(LATE A. BEVELL),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

G L O B E H O T E L,

Princes street

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.
MRS DIAMOND, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Stabling.

W A N T E D K N O W N

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.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,

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.

T O O M E B R I D G E B O A R D I N G H O U S E

(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.

K E M P T O N & W E L L S,

PAINTERS.

GLAZIERS AND PAPERHANGERS,
GREAT KING STREET,
DUNEDIN.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

M R. 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. C A G N E Y

OAMARU.

Bookseller, Stationer, Importer of Fancy Goods, and Crockeryware. The best brands of tany 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.

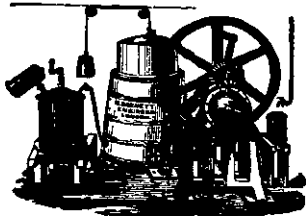
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



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

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

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

TE 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 **BATSON 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.

BATSON 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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL,

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public of New Zealand that we have This Day Removed from Stafford street to our New and Commodious Premises, corner of Crawford and Police streets. We have much pleasure in returning our best thanks for the very liberal support we have received for the last ten years, and, having availed ourselves of the best and most recent imported improvements in machinery for our new premises, we have every confidence that we can supply the wants of our customers in a most satisfactory manner.

THOMSON & CO.,
Cordial Manufacturers,
Crawford and Police streets.
Dunedin, 22nd December, 1876.

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 speeds; Reapers and Mower-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.
George Street.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

BURT & MURDOCH'S
(Late Gibbs and Clayton's)

STREAM 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.

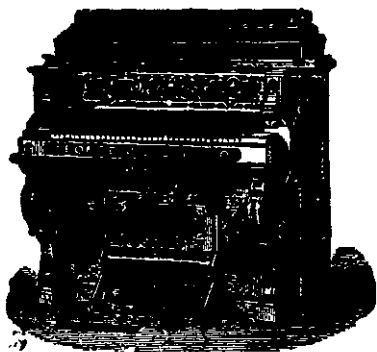
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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.

Euriben, 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 Favours,
WM. REID.

FOR SALE,
TREES.

Apples from 1 to

8 years old

Pears from 1 to

7 years old

Plums from 1 to

6 years old

Cherries, Peaches,

Apricots, Quinces,

Mulberries,

Raspberries,

Strawberries,

Gooseberries,

Currants—Red,

White, and Black.

Filbert Nuts,

Walnuts, from 1

to 10ft. high.

Thorn-quicks.

Privit Brier.

Euribea

Rhubarb and As-

paragus Roots

Box for Edging

Herbs and other

Roots.

FOR SALE,
SEEDS.

300 Bushes Rooted
Haws and Holly
Borries.

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

Scotch Spruce and
Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest
Californian Pine
Seeds.

All kinds of Gar-
den and Agri-
cultural Seeds.

Perennial, Cocks-
foot, and Lawn
Grasses.

Clovers of the
Finest Samples.

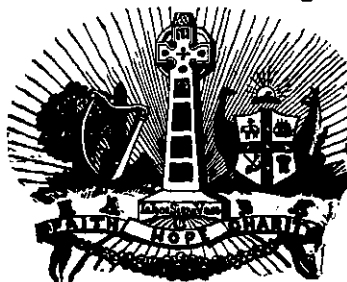
Golden and Black
Tares.
Gum and Wattle
Seed.

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 Zea-
land, 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 com-
pare 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 thir-
teen 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 medi-
cal 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.

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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
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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 27, as follows :—

Fat Cattle—Although only a moderate supply of about 120 head were yarded to-day, the market was very dull, bidding being entirely without spirit. The prices realised, however, were equal to about 30s per 100lbs. At the yards and privately we have sold, during the week, 60 head.

Fat Calves—A few only were penned, and brought fully late quotations.

Fat Sheep—1500 were penned, which was in excess of the requirements of the trade, owing to the heavy supplies offering. Good quality very heavy weight cross-breeds brought only 10s to 11s, and one or two lots of exceedingly fine sheep had to be turned out unsold. A few fair quality merinos brought 7s. We sold 300 at these rates.

Fat Lambs—200 were penned, and a portion sold at late quotations.

Store Cattle—The market is without alteration. First-class bullocks are saleable at from £7 10s to £8 10s; do. cows, from £5 to £6 10s. At Mosgiel on Friday last we sold, on account of J. F. Kitching, Esq., of Moa Flat, very superior cows and bullocks, which realised the highest prices during the season.

Store Sheep—The market continues very quiet. Buyers for young sheep are plentiful, with few offering, while aged merinoes, both ewes and wethers, are offering freely, with but few buyers.

Wool—Latest telegram from London—December 19th—reports wool market quiet, prices firm. In this market buyers are waiting for the opening sales at the commencement of the year.

Sheepskins—The holidays have interfered with usual supplies for the sales to-day; the few offering have been readily taken up at full rates.

Hides—The same remark applies: no alteration in demand or price—3½d to 4d per lb for wet salted.

Tallow is wanted both for shipment and local consumption. Prices—inferior, 25s to 28s; fair to good, 30s to 32s.

Grain—Wheat and flour quiet, but firm. Oats are in good demand; supplies small; feed, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; milling, 2s 4d. Barley—Feed and milling, good demand, 2s 6d to 3s; malting quiet, 4s to 4s 6d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending December 27, 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 as follows for the week ending December 27, 1876, retail prices only :—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s to 1s 2d; fresh butter, in lumps, 10½; 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 hams, 1s 2d; English hams, 1s 6d; eggs are now very plentiful, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per dozen.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending December 27, 1876 :—(Retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; boiling do., 4d to 5½ p r 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 27, 1876, as follows :—Oats (feed), per bushel, 2s 1d to 2s 2½; 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 p r cwt; potatoes, new, 10s 0 11s per cwt. Hay, £1 per ton. Chaff, £1 p r ton. Straw, £2 p r ton

Very few of us think as we begin a journey that three men are killed every day in the year, and about 15 injured by the railways. Still fewer think as they look at a grate that four men are killed every day in the year in the collieries. We have just consulted the statistics of loss of life in collieries for 1875, and we find the total deaths to have numbered 1,242. Durham district shows to best advantage, the per-centage of life lost being 1 for every 771 men employed and 261,798 tons raised. The remaining districts range in the following order, the figures showing one death per number of men employed and tons got : East Scotland, 645 and 198,614; Newcastle, 686 and 196,812; midland, 783 and 188,699; West Scotland, 523 and 156,332; South Staffordshire, 424 and 129,994; North and East Lancashire, 440 and 110,581; St. Helen's, Wigan, &c., 349 and 88,840; South Wales, 404 and 80,933; North Stafford, 424 and 120,994; South Western, 397 and 74,852; Yorkshire, 234 and 65,962. The melancholy feature in this return is the undeniable truth that most of the accidents are preventable; and if managers would but observe jealously the laws of nature, and if men would but watch certain signs with ordinary care, there would be no such tale to tell as that set down here.—'Weekly Freeman.'

The 'Saturday Review' says :—"An instructive commentary on Mr. Gladstone's project of expelling the Turks from Europe is furnished by a repetition of the same proposal by a still more wrong-headed enthusiast—Garibaldi—but whose friends feel compelled to explain that, like Mr. Gladstone, Garibaldi means something entirely unlike what he says."

HAWTHORND E A N.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

THE marriage was very quiet; the ceremony at the church, the leave-taking, and the drive to the steamer which was to carry them to the old world. Rosine could not restrain her sobs as the last roll of the carriage resounded through the hall; she rushed to her own room, and threw herself upon a couch, exclaiming in the bitterness of her grief, "O, if I could but wake and find this only a horrid dream! But my poor father and mother! I ought, yes I really ought to go to them at once." She dried her eyes, and with something of Marion's energy and determination went to the library. Dr. Hartland was alone, looking very savage. "Ned," she said, entreatingly, "do help me. I ought to go to my parents; think of their grief and loneliness—five children, and not one left to them. O, do help me, dear brother to do what is right; will you ask the Colonel?"

"Ask him to please to send you off?" inquired the Doctor. "Well, I suppose I can live without you, Rosa; I have done it, but the Colonel and mother, I don't know—"

"But, Ned," she pleaded, "this will kill my dear parents; such a grief will wear them into the grave. I must go, I must go!" and she fairly broke down again.

"Either you shall be restored to them, or they shall come to you, my dear child," he said, soothingly; "it is but right you should be restored to them, desolate as your going would leave this house. It has been one of the best blessings to us all that you came," he added, rising and rushing to the window, as if something unusual was passing in the street—"something shall be done," he continued, "only let me see you smile as you used to do. This affair of Marion's has aged you as well as herself; positively, she looked twenty-five when she left the house."

"Yes, it has weighed me to the earth," replied Rosine; "but O, if I could only believe that she is not already wretched! to think too, that she should have gone so far without even one word to such friends as Father Roberts and Sister Agnes."

"By-the-way, Rosine," replied the Doctor, "I saw Father Roberts in the street yesterday, he has received a late letter from Harry; it seems the young man has fine offers to remain where he is, and like a dutiful Catholic, probably wished his good confessor's opinion; I gave mine pretty strongly off-hand. The priest agreed with me, that we have not so many such souls in this country, that we can afford to lose one."

"Perhaps Marion may meet him abroad," said Rosine, looking up quite like herself.

"Hardly," replied the Doctor; "butterflies and bees rarely mingle."

They were interrupted in their conversation by Colonel Hartland, who came hurrying in, agitation visible in every motion, with a letter in his hand. "Good news for us all!" he cried. Aleck will be home before many days, he sailed the middle of May."

Eagerly they noted each day as it went by, and when at last anxiety had begun to take the place of hope, he did come, but so changed! Nothing remained of the former cheerful, happy, almost boyish face of Aleck; nothing but the tender eye and its drooping lid; a fixed sternness had settled about the mouth, and deep wrinkles were imbedded in the thin sallow cheeks; the bright brown locks were shorn of their lustre, and silver threads were scattered about the temples. He looked older than his brother. Here was a mission for Rosine, a sister's mission, to bring back to the scarred heart of the brother, trust and faith. Diligently she worked at this task through that long summer, waiting for her own restoration to her parents quietly and hopefully, and in the mean time working constantly at that work which the good God had placed directly in her pathway.

There was no word of Laura from the lips of her husband through all that long time, not even in the abandonment of a visit to her grandfather, which Rosine made in company with Captain Hartland, the Doctor hoping that the mountain air of that region might restore his exhausted powers. Twice since his return, Laura had essayed to go to him, but had fainted in the preparation; she had also written two notes, which had been returned to her unopened. Dora could not help her, for the Commodore had been stricken by disease, and was more exacting than ever, not suffering his daughter out of his sight. At length Laura ventured her last effort, she wrote to the Colonel an imploring note, begging him to use his influence to gain for her only one interview; it was a humble, beseeching letter, and Colonel Hartland's heart was softened; he called Aleck to his private room, and gave him the note.

The young man only glanced at the first sentence and threw it from him. "Base woman!" he exclaimed, "if she torments me thus, I will take legal measures to be rid of her; if she would leave me alone, I would be content to remain as I am, to save her from shame. Why should I care for her shame?" he added, grinding his teeth. "She gave little heed to it when she gave herself to dishonour—to infamy."

"Then you have no doubt of her criminality?" inquired Colonel Hartland.

"There, sir, is our wedding-ring," he replied, with unmitigated scorn in his voice, drawing the bright circle from his finger—"our wedding ring! given over to the villain to whom she had given herself! Infamous! Do you think I wish to bandy words with her?" he said, striding across the floor in his wrath. Colonel Hartland said no more.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

EASTWARD, HO!

Though he had not forgotten his promise, Dr. Hartland had not confided to Rosine his plans for her, lest there should be some

failure. Her grandfather, by the loss of his second wife, was left with only the companionship and comfort of the little blind boy who had been committed to him as a precious loan; and the Doctor designed, if it were possible, to bring back Mrs. Benton and her exiled husband to the home of her youth, for the sake of Rosine, who could then spend a part of each year in her two homes; as to permitting her to join them in Inglewood, he had not for a moment harbored the idea. This removal was a pet plan and proposal of Ned's, and he had even gone so far as to sound Mr. Hawthorne himself as the feasibility of the plan, when he had gone to Hawthorndean with Rosine to attend the funeral of the wife. It was a mere suggestion on his part; the old gentleman had received it at first as an impossibility; neither he nor Philip Benton could endure a meeting, much less each other's constant presence; but Dr. Hartland saw that the thought was fixed, and the delight of the grandfather over Rosine's presence, gave him great hope. After his return to the city he made known the proposition to his father, with strict injunctions of secrecy, lest false hopes might be raised in his daughter's mind. The Colonel was, of course, highly delighted; he had been suffering since his son had told him that Rosine was yearning for her parents, and any suggestion that prevented a separation from her he hailed with joy, and proposed at once to write to his friend Benton, well knowing that coming from him it would have more influence than from any other source.

The letter was written after an interview with Mrs. Benton's father, in which the Colonel descanted at large on the great change there was in his friend Philip, the entire disappearance of the hauteur and pride that had marked his early days. Mr. Hawthorne was moved by the Colonel's arguments; the prospect of his dear daughter's presence by his lonely hearthstone enabled him, after a little struggle to say to the Colonel that he would receive them both with a hearty welcome. Equipped with this invitation, Colonel Hartland felt as if he was invincible, and forthwith the following letter was dispatched from Hawthorndean, addressed to Mrs. Benton.

"HAWTHORND E A N., October, 18—.

MY DEAR LUCY:

"I am in your old home, and I write to you at this time, instead of Philip, for I am reminded more forcibly of you than of him in this fine old country mansion. Ned gave me so bad an account of your father's loneliness, that I ran up to see what I could do for him. I found him much prostrated with grief, and very lonely, and I am authorised from him to give to you and Philip a hearty welcome back to your old home; he will receive you both with open arms and a father's blessing. Tell Philip for me, that I know all he will say, but nothing, ought to prevent the restoration of his wife to her father, and the sooner it is accomplished the better; it would give you back Willie, and bring you near our beloved Rosine, who has won all our hearts, and grows more lovely each day.

"Let Philip consider it well. I know there will be trials in this step; will there not be also counter-balancing pleasures? not the least of which I flatter myself is the occasional glimpse you will get of your old tried friend,

ALEX. HARTLAND."

It is perhaps unnecessary to say, that Mrs. Benton's heart throbbed violently when she read this letter, awaking once more to a hope that had well nigh died out of her patient soul. Her husband noticed the superscription, and said, with a quiet smile of satisfaction, "Ah, Lucy, the Colonel finds me but a poor correspondent, and turns to you."

Often in the solitude of her own room she had shed many tears for her dear parent, left in his advanced age without child or companion; now there no tears, but the letter frightened her by the excess of joy that leapt up from her heart, as she thought of going back to the dear old home. She did not give the letter to Mr. Benton until she saw an anxious look gathering on his face; he had observed by the variations of her countenance that it contained intelligence of importance, and as she looked at him without speaking, still holding the letter, he put out his hand, and took it. She watched the shadows gather on his brow as he read, and settle into a decided frown as he folded the letter, and went out of her presence without a word. She felt that her hope must give way to disappointment—that what she wished could never be—and with one struggle she gave up the wish, determined that her life should still be one continual sacrifice. Weeks passed, and the subject was not named between them; indeed, her husband seemed to withdraw himself from her, as if she had been in some way a party to his dishonor. At length when the time grew long, and the letter remained unanswered; when she had made up her mind to say to the Colonel that, pleasant and dear as the proposition was to her heart, it was impossible—that day he came to her in the quiet autumn twilight. She knew from whence he came when she saw him ride into the yard; it was the eve of All-Saints, and he had been to the new grave of his little Jeannie in consecrated ground, and to the study of his pastor. "Lucy," he said, as he entered the little inner-room which was her sanctum, "I have come to tell you—we will go." The voice, the manner, every thing, was so strange that Mrs. Benton arose hastily, and went to him. "Yes, I am ready to go," he added, allowing her to lead him to a seat; "the agony of bringing my poor heart to be willing is over, and—"

"But, Philip, my dear husband, why should you put such force upon yourself?" her voice trembled with the effort to speak without emotion. "We are not obliged to go; we have a pleasant, happy home here, you and I—." She hesitated, she could not advance with truth; her heart did long for her father and children.

The 'Cologne Gazette' concludes an article, "The Russian Road to India," by saying:—"If we reckon up all that Russia has obtained already, the final subjection of the whole of Central Asia is only a question of time, and then she will probably have a railway to the Amu-Darya, and use the road to India."

A SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF CRIME.

The prevalence of crime in the United States is startling when statistics are advanced. It has been the boast of New Englanders that their section of country was the most law-abiding in the Union. But Mr. Angell of Boston thinks differently. He read a paper before the Social Science Association, in Saratoga, in which he stated that the proportion of crime to population in Massachusetts, is now thirty-three per cent. more than in Ireland. This votary of social science is not very well posted in criminal statistics. A little research would have convinced him that any comparison between the old Bay State and Ireland would be very odious to the former. Such a comparison would almost justify the conviction that total depravity does exist in the land of the Puritan. There are more murders committed in a single year in the city of Boston than have been committed in Ireland during the lapse of the last decade. Robbery is almost unknown. Its people have illustrated in real life what was said in poetry of the Acadian farmers—there are no locks to their doors (or rather, there is little need of them), and "their houses are as open as the hearts of the owners."

Every judge in Ireland, during the last year, has been compelled, when he opened the assizes, to express his wonder at the brevity of the docket, and the almost entire absence of great violations of law. No country in the world is more obedient to human law, because no country is more Catholic. This is the secret of morality which Mr. Angell has failed to learn. Had he studied the close connection between the Catholic doctrine and purity of public morals, he would not have been guilty of the ridiculous assertion that "the alarming increase of crime in this country was due to the adulteration of food and drink." According to this enlightened thinker, poor wheat, and coffee that is half chickory fill the jails and crowd the penitentiaries. Unfortunately for this learned theory, some of the most poorly fed nations of the world are the most virtuous, while those countries where the masses have all the comforts of life stand lowest in the scale of morality. These wise men of modern times, who cast religion aside, refuse to consider its beneficial influence upon society and fly to science to guide them, are the blindest fools, by their own showing, on the face of the earth. They are condemned out of their own mouth; they are the exponents of their own ignorance. Crime increases in this country because all sense of religion, all belief in a divine judgment and eternal punishment of sin is disappearing. Crime increases most rapidly in that part of the country where infidelity is now the popular religion, where Protestantism has reached its last conclusion. The flood, however, is rapidly spreading, and will soon cover the whole country.

Mr. Angell has found that Ireland is more free from crime than Massachusetts. He reads the fact, but if he had searched for the cause of the difference, he would have found it, not in the adulteration of food, but in the adulteration of religious doctrine. He would learn a truth, which Yankee school-masters and Yankee school systems are trying to expel from the human mind, namely, that morals and religious dogma cannot be separated, and doctrinal errors invariably lead to the total corruption of public and private life. A man of true science would have seen in the comparison which Mr. Angell made, that the Catholic confessional was the only power that could prevent crime and save society.—*Catholic Advocate.*

PROTECTING BIRDS IN FRANCE.

The schoolmasters of France have had a new duty assigned them, viz., to teach the children to protect the birds. M. Waddington, the Minister of Public Instruction, has just addressed a letter to the Prefects of Departments in France, on the subject of the preservation of insect-eating birds. He calls attention to the alarming increase in the ravages committed by insects of late years, and to the fact that this may be chiefly ascribed to the wholesale slaughter of the birds which prey upon them. The Ministers request each Prefect to call the attention of every schoolmaster in his department to the subject, and to instruct them to teach the boys under their care how to distinguish between insects which are useful in agricultural districts, and to encourage them to destroy the one class, and carefully protect the other.

The evil effect of the destruction of birds, either by trapping them, or by taking their nests, is to be clearly pointed out to all the children, and they are to be reminded that under an existing law, they or their parents are liable to considerable pecuniary fines if detected in such offences. M. Waddington also suggests that when occasion offers, the parents themselves might be reminded of the ulterior loss to which they are subjected by permitting such destruction, and he desires the encouragement by schoolmasters of societies for the protection of useful animals among their pupils, such as have already been established in some parts of France, with the best possible results. By this official communication, the claims of small birds to protection will at once be brought home to each individual schoolchild in France; and though "boys will be boys" there, as elsewhere, it may be hoped that such an appeal to their good sense, or their fear of punishment, will do much to terminate a system of destruction which is as often due to mere ignorance or thoughtlessness, as to their innate love of mischief.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The 'Financier' says:—Calling upon a banker of our acquaintance the other day, he appealed to our sympathy by exclaiming "I have just had a great misfortune." "Indeed," we asked. "What has happened?" "Well," he replied, "an old customer has just called and left with me £100,000 on deposit." So much for a banker's misfortune. Our friend could not refuse to take money which was offered by an old and valued customer. A little incident of this kind portrays the state of the money market as well as anything that could be said.

THE POLES AND THE SERVIANS.

On the 11th ult., the Polish Historical Society in London adopted the following address to the insurgents of the Turkish provinces:—"Slavonian Brothers: We have watched with deep interest the progress of your contest with Turkey, and we congratulate you on your brave defence of Saitzchar and Alexinatz, which has added a new and bright page to the records of Slavic glories. But, while we admire your valor; we think it our duty to warn you against the Government by whose advice and whose promises of assistance you were led to take up arms. We have a right to speak, because we know by sad experience at what price the arch-enemy of political liberty and national independence sells his aid to such as imagine they can obtain these invaluable possessions through his agency. You have been induced by the Russian Government, or by Russians acting with its permission, which under an absolute despotism implies the sanction of that Government, to enter into war with a power the superior resources of which could not be unknown to Russia. You have been freely supplied with Russian money, and with officers, and what is the consequence? Your country is devastated, your children are slain, and your army is converted into a Russian army, for it is commanded and officered by Russians; and for this end you have sacrificed a condition if not of nominal yet of real independence, secured by the guarantee of the great European Powers. You will do well and wisely if you now direct all your efforts to recover what you have lost. Poland fell under the power of Russia by the same subtle policy of which you are only now beginning to appreciate the danger. Under pretence of protecting the interest of dissenters from the established religion in Poland, she interfered in our internal affairs; she formed a Russian party, and eventually, by an overwhelming military force, took possession of the country. We were then at the head of the Slavonic race, in freedom, in civilization, and in military glory. We lived in peace with our neighbors, entering on no aggressive war. We had defended Europe against the then formidable power of the Mahomedans. We felt, through no crime, but through the folly of listening to the perfidious counsels of Russia. We expiate in exile the error of our ancestors; be warned by our example before it is too late. On behalf of the Polish Historical Society in London.—C. SZULCZEWSKI, President; A. GIELJUD, Secretary."

MR FROUDE'S TRIBUTE TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The following is from a public address by Mr James Anthony Froude, which appeared in the Manchester 'Times and Examiner.'

Never in all history, in ancient and modern times, that the world knew of, had mankind known out of themselves anything so grand, so useful, so beautiful as the Catholic Church once was. In these our times, well-regulated selfishness was the recognized rule of action, every one was expected to look out for himself and to take care of his own interests. At the time he spoke of, the Church ruled the State with the authority of a conscience, and self-interest as a motive of action was only named to be abhorred. Wisdom, justice, self-denial, nobleness, purity, high-mindedness—these were the qualifications before which the free-born races of Europe had been contented to bow, and in no order of men were such qualities to be found as they were found six hundred years ago in the clergy of the Catholic Church. They called themselves the successors of the apostles, they claimed in their Master's name universal spiritual authority, but they made good their pretensions by the holiness of their lives. They were allowed to rule because they deserved to rule, and in the fulness of reverence, kings and nobles bent before a power which was nearer to God than their own. Over prince and subject, chieftain and serf, a body of unarmed and defenceless men reigned supreme by the influence of sanctity. He did not pretend that the clergy were perfect; they were very far from being perfect at the best of times; and the European nations were never completely submissive to them; it would not have been well if they had been. The business of human creatures in this planet was not summed up in the most excellent of priestly catechisms; the world and its concerns continued to interest men, though priests insist on their nothingness. They could not prevent kings from quarrelling with each other; they could not hinder disputed successions, and civil feuds, wars, and political conspiracies; what they did was to shelter the weak from the strong. In the eyes of the clergy, the serf and his lord stood on the common level of sinful humanity. Into their ranks high birth was no passport. They were, for the most part, children of the people, and the son of the artisan and peasant rose to the mitre and the triple crown, just as now-a-days, the rail-splitter and the tailor become President of the Republic of the West. The monasteries of the Catholic Church are another vast feature of the middle ages, when they were inhabited by fraternities of men who desired to devote themselves to goodness; and who, in order to do so, took vows of poverty, that they might not be entangled with the pursuit of money; and of chastity, that they might not be distracted with the cares of a family. Their days were spent in hard bodily labor, in study, or in visiting the sick; at night they were on the stone floors of their chapels, holding up their withered hands to heaven, interceding for the poor souls suffering in purgatory. The system spread to the farthest limits of Christendom. The religious houses became places of refuge, where men of noble birth, kings, and queens, and emperors, and warriors, and statesmen retired to lay down their splendid cares and end their days in peace. Those with whom the world had dealt hardly and those whom it had surfeited with its unsatisfying pleasures, those who were disappointed with earth and those who were filled with passionate aspirations after heaven alike found a haven of rest in the quiet cloisters. Gradually lands came to them, and wealth, and social dignity—all gratefully extended to men who deserved well of their fellows; while no landlords were more popular than they, for the sanctity of the monks sheltered their dependents as well as themselves.

THE UNKNOWN CONTINENT.

We are living, says the Pall Mall 'Gazette,' in an age of surprise and discoveries, and some of these of a nature to change all the material relations which have hitherto governed the distribution of the race over the earth's surface. Seas once separated are joined by man's labor; deserts and steppes and lofty mountain ranges cease to oppose impassable barriers between nations. Iron roads traverse the Rocky Mountains as they have already pierced the Alps, linking together the Atlantic and Pacific by a direct line from shore to shore, while for purposes of communication Liverpool and New York speak with each other across the ocean with the quickness of thought. Voyages of five months around the Cape to India and China are now reduced to less than as many weeks. So rapid is progress in every field of human activity, that fact outruns anticipation, and the most active imagination lags behind in the march of events.

In no province can this be more truly said than of geographical discovery, especially in Central Africa. It was but yesterday that Lieutenant Cameron returned from a "walk across Africa" from sea to sea, and yet there has been time to hear of the circumnavigation of the Albert Nyanza, and the missing link required to unite the White Nile with its source in that inland sea of equatorial Africa has been found at last. How many ages of the world have succeeded each other since the first attempts to discover the sources of the Nile! When the Pharaohs ruled in Egypt and Ethiopia and built a city at Merce after crossing the Nubian desert, efforts were made in this direction; but there is no reason to believe that either the armies or the explorers of Pharaoh ever penetrated far into the country; and when Herodotus inquired of the priests for the sources of the Nile, they had only a ridiculous story to give about its rising from four fountains between Egypt and Abyssinia. Diodorus Siculus, at a much later date, did not get any better information from the priests or philosophers of Memphis. When the Greeks entered the country and an exploring expedition was sent out to sail round Africa, they never penetrated to the sources of the Nile.

Neither the Persians nor the Phœnicians knew anything of inner Africa. The Romans did not succeed much better. Although Nero sent an exploring expedition up the Nile, it seems only to have reached the marshy country near Khartoum. They made the desert their southern frontier. In a word, the ancients knew little of inner Africa beyond such information as Ptolemy had collected—picked up, it might have been, from slaves in Cairo or on the Barbary coast—that the Nile proceeded from great lakes, and across the Sahara was another river running eastward. Nor was this state of ignorance much improved in latter ages, when the Berbers were converted to Islam, and camel caravans traversed the Sahara. Arab merchants settled, indeed, on the banks of the Niger, and then, as now, roamed from kingdom to kingdom; but they contributed nothing to the knowledge of those inner regions of Central Africa. They converted the Soudan into "a second-hand Asiatic possession," as Barth described it, and there they stopped.

And now from that same Khartoum where the Romans were checked, Colonel Gordon's progress in command of the present ruler of Egypt's expeditionary forces have been steady and continuous until crowned with the triumph already mentioned. After establishing a chain of military posts from Lardo on the Upper Nile to Victoria Nyanza on the one hand, and Magungo on the Albert Nyanza on the other, he dispatched Signor Gessi in two life-boats. What this meant can only be realised when it is known that the life-boats were each capable of containing sixty or seventy men; there was also one small steamer of thirty-eight tons; and they all had to be moved in pieces by Colonel Gordon from Gondokoro to Dufe, above the Makedo Rapids, where they were put together by workmen obtained from Khartoum. With the two boats the Albert Nyanza was circumnavigated, and its exact dimensions determined. It was found to be one hundred and forty miles in length, with a width of fifty miles—considerably less than had been imagined; just as Lake Nyanza was recently found by absolute measurement to be nearly one hundred miles longer than was supposed. The President of the Geographical Society rightly said at the last meeting that so important and rapid had been the discoveries of the last three or four years that a new map of Africa must be made, the present large diagram being no longer available as a record of our knowledge.

SUSPICIOUS ALMONERS.

THE 'Cork Examiner' sounds a note of warning which is worth attention:—Charity is beautiful, but even it may be made hideous. There are certain societies in London which contrive to give it as ugly an aspect as it can possibly wear. They regard a national calamity pretty much as a vulture must do a plague. When famine overtook Ireland, and the people's distress awakened the compassion of the whole world, these missionary societies availed themselves of the event to get hold of the monies that charitable people were ready to give, and devote them to purchasing the power of perverting the consciences of the Catholic poor. A movement of a suspiciously similar character is now going on, the chance of the Bulgarian atrocities being seized upon. We are solicited by circular to urge all who are disposed to contribute to the relief of the miserable people there to send their donations to the Secretary of the Turkish Missions' Society. We take the liberty instead of sounding a warning on the subject. Mr. Foster, who is a very cautious man, and every word of whose speeches on this particular subject seems to be weighed with scruples and drachms, says:—"I would not discourage you from sending money to the society in London if you think right to do so, but I confess I have myself a little doubt as to making a missionary society the almoner for the distribution of charitable funds." Mr. Foster probably does not know as much

of these societies as we do in Ireland; otherwise his discouragement would be more direct and outspoken; but any one who has been familiar with the proceedings of these missionaries will pray that the wretched Bulgarians may not, in addition to their other misfortunes, have added the invasion of a swarm of these adventurers. We have no admiration whatever for Slavie Christianity. We believe it to be of a very degraded sort. Whatever of sympathy we have given the Bulgarians has not been at all on account of their being Christians, but on the ground of mere humanity. But, whatever their faith be, we would rather they were allowed to preserve it undisturbed than have it made the object of attack by such a swarm of mercenaries as we remember in Ireland. Such as it is, they hold it honestly, and we should not like to see them induced to barter it, in order to get food for themselves and children, for that "pure Gospel religion," which missionaries of the class we remember sell along with the soup tickets they have to distribute.

THE MEXICAN ENIGMA.

THE condition of Mexico, our nearest southern neighbor, continues, we regret to say, a puzzle to the American public. About once in six days we receive news from it *via* Havana, as no information, reliable or otherwise, is allowed to pass over the frontier by the faction that has taken hold of the government of that unhappy country. From the meagre information thus obtained, however, we can draw a conclusion of the actual condition of affairs in our sister Republic. Da Tejada, the worthy successor of Suarez, the Grand Master of the Secret Societies, has been re-elected President, or, in other words, military dictator, of Mexico, subject to the confirmation of the national Congress. But as the national Congress is composed of his partisans, and doubtless contains many of the members of his Lodge, there can be no doubt that the farce of an election will be ratified with all the forms and solemnity which those usurpers know so well how to assume. But what of the people? Have they been consulted, or been allowed to vote for a candidate for the highest office in the State? Not at all. The man who was most potent in overthrowing the Government of Maximilian, one of the most tolerant and enlightened princes, who could have made Mexico a power respected in both hemispheres, was the pet and the pride of the so-called Order of Free and Accepted Masons. His successor stands in the same relation to that order; and whether he be used by it, or it uses him, is of little consequence, as long as the liberties of the people, and interests of religion, and the rights of the Church suffer from their combined attacks. No intelligent person will deny that the people of Mexico are Catholics. As a whole they are a quiet, inoffensive, and law-abiding people, of implicit faith, and simple lives, who, under a wise government, republican or monarchical, would be the happiest of mankind. For this statement we have the authority of the late Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, who lived among them and knew them well. But in an evil hour they allowed the agents of sworn secret societies to come amongst them, to establish lodges, propagate anti-Catholic and atheistical opinions, and consequently to destroy, as far as they could, all reverence for religion and authority. The evil seed thus sown has brought forth its fruit. In the first place, we have a small military clique, all members of secret societies, all anti-Catholic in their public acts, and pagans in private life, ruling a population of over seven millions who are utterly and thoroughly opposed to dissent and infidelity. The consequence is—and those who favor sworn secret organisations should ponder on it—antagonism between the authorities who are supposed to administer the law, and the people at large who ought to obey and respect them. This accounts for the numerous rebellions or *pronunciamientos* that occur in Mexico, and for the present disturbed condition of that rich and beautiful country. Though the Lerdists have possession of the capital and one or two of the seaboard States, by virtue of their superior organisation, the great mass of the people, capable of bearing arms, are in the field, and no less than three distinct insurrections are raging in the land, each provoked by the tyranny and intolerance of the present usurping Government. It does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell how this condition of affairs must necessarily end. In a few years the United States will have consolidated her strength, and then her thirst for acquisition of more territory—her "manifest destiny"—will be again whetted, and as we formerly annexed Texas, and acquired California, New Mexico, and the vast territory west of the Rocky Mountains, so shall we be anxious to dismember the present Republic of Mexico, and annex it in whole or in part. The only salvation for that distracted country that we can see is in the overthrow of the present rulers, the restoration of the rights of Catholics and of their Church, which would ensure national unity, wherein lies the only bond and guarantee of the preservation of the Mexican nation.—N. Y. Tablet.

The Belgian press pays a marked tribute to the musical gifts of three young 'Cork ladies, the daughters of Mr. P. O'Brien, public accountant. From one of the papers, the 'Belgian News' we extract the following:—"Two new songs have recently been published by M. Katto, Galerie du Roi; 'Si j'étais petit oiseau,' by Miss Augusta O'Brien, and 'L'invocation a Dieu,' by her sister, Miss Lavinia O'Brien. These songs reflect much credit on the young ladies, the words being pretty, and the music simple and pleasing. Some time ago we had also occasion to notice the composition of another of this talented family, 'L'Hirondelle du Troubadour,' by Miss Jessie O'Brien, which has since obtained great success. The talent and facility of composition developed in the younger branches of this family is worthy of the standard musical reputation of the land of their birth, the country of Balfe and Arthur Sullivan." A compliment of a similar character is made to the gifted young ladies by 'L'Etoile Belge.'

TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

LONDON, December 20.

The Deputies declared that Italy cannot abandon the Treaty of Paris. Russia has proposed that a force of 6000 Belgians shall occupy Bulgaria. Earl Beaconsfield is averse to this, thinking it unnecessary, and is doubtful if Belgium would accept such responsibility, as Switzerland has already refused.

Persia is closely watching the turn of events in regard to the Eastern question. In the event of war, she will probably occupy Bagdad.

Some sentinels at the fortress of Belgrade fired on an Austrian monitor. The Serbian Ministry, owing to the incident, has resigned. Earl Beaconsfield is unwell.

The English Cabinet has deferred coming to any resolution in regard to the question of the occupation of Bulgaria, pending reference of the matter to the Queen.

GENERAL NEWS.

To what do we owe the earliest translation of Canon Schmid's beautiful tales for the young? In a certain college there was once an ecclesiastical student, now by his position known throughout the globe, and by his acquirements appreciated by the smaller world of scholars. His *Regula Pietatis* prescribed prompt rising at the stroke of the bell, "*Benedicamus Domino*" audito—As many of our readers can testify, there is in human nature a great inclination to "angelize," or to remain until the angelus bell, twenty minutes late. This particular student, the legend goes, kept his rule and saved a quarter of an hour every morning, which he devoted to the study of German, with one result which we have already mentioned. There are always quarters of an hour lying vacant in the day. "It is the quarters of an hour," said Napoleon, "which bring me victory." Students in college—and out of it—can find similar results in their own campaigns.

So much is heard from time to time of the growing wealth of Ireland that one naturally begins to cast about for evidence of it. The surest source of sound information is, of course, the carefully prepared statistics supplied by the Government, but my recent researches do not show that the Irish people are becoming overburdened with riches. No doubt a few graziers here and there and a few landlords may be adding hugely to their gains, but the people, as compared with the same classes in either England, Wales, or Scotland, are poor, miserably poor. Take the Savings Bank return, England and Wales, with a population only a little over four times greater than that of Ireland, have seventeen times more money in the banks of the people than Ireland. Scotland, with a population numbering barely two-thirds of that of Ireland, has a great deal more than twice as much money in the banks as Ireland. If the figures are followed up closer, if the returns for the different counties, cities, and towns are taken, they become still more striking. The largest English county (speaking of population), Lancashire, has invested £5,170,923; the largest Scotch county, Lanark, has invested £2,414,822; and the largest Irish county, Cork, £392,848. No doubt Lancashire has an enormous population, but Lanark has only 765,000, as compared with 516,000 in Cork! It can hardly be pretended that these figures are satisfactory. "Oh, but," says some one, "give us one of the Ulster counties. They are more thrifty in the North." Well, the figures hardly show that. Take Antrim, with its 408,000: it has only £193,718 invested, against Aberdeen, with a population of 244,000, and £300,594 invested, and Northumberland, with a population of 386,000, and £1,181,724 invested! The returns for towns tell the same tale.

A wonderful feat was the other day performed by Mr Charlwood a farmer of Padworth, who made a wager that he would, without assistance, put up on carts the produce of twenty acres of wheat and send it to be stacked, the time specified being as soon as he could see to load in the morning and as long as he could at night. Beginning his task at a quarter before one o'clock one morning, Mr Charlwood completed it by twenty minutes past nine at night, and thus won his wager. It is computed that during the time this vigorous farmer was at work he did not cart a less quantity of wheat than 200 sacks and fifty-five or sixty tons of straw—calculated to be equal to what would be considered a fair amount of work for three days for an ordinary agricultural labourer. There can be no doubt that the feat performed by Mr Charlwood was an extraordinary one, and entitles him to great credit for his energy and perseverance. But the British agricultural labourer can, when put on his mettle, get through an immense amount of work in an incredibly short time. A notable instance of this was afforded in the year 1765 by Wm. Stanton, a day labourer to Mr Dodfield, of Breedon, near Tewkesbury, of whom it is recorded that "he threshed upwards of sixty bushels of pulse between six in the morning and six in the evening of the same day, besides taking it down from the mow himself, and after it was threshed helping to winnow it. All this was done and the pulse put in bags before eight o'clock in the same night." These feats in the harvest field and barn do not attract so much attention as the attempts to swim across the channel, now so fashionable at this season of the year, but they are perhaps quite as worthy of record.—Pall Mall.

This day twenty-two years ago the English army, having, in conjunction with the French, won a great battle, was about to set forth, with the prayers of the whole English nation, on its errand to destroy Sebastopol, which was a standing menace to the safety of Constantinople and to the integrity of the Turkish Empire. Today the English people are clamouring for the immediate execution of measures better calculated to destroy the Turkish Empire than the fleets and armies of Russia. The policy that was then sup-

ported with so much passion and heat is now denounced as false and wicked. It would be scarcely too much for Russia to ask us, now that we are at the white heat of repentance, to rebuild Sebastopol, restore the docks, present her with a new fleet, and pay a handsome war indemnity. What millions of money, what thousands of lives, seem all to have been thrown away—nay, worse, spent in a wicked and abominable cause, in propping up a bloody tyranny, in preventing the spread of civilisation and Christianity, in thwarting beneficent projects, in opposing the accomplishment of God-like designs—according to some people, indeed, in boldly attacking Providence itself and deserting the Divine intentions! What agony, not of thousands, but of millions of people! What houses made desolate! What floods of tears from the orphan and the widow! What national anguish! Nay, what bitterness of defeat must be laid to the door of the Crimean war! and to think that all these were caused by the voice of the country which is now just as rampant and outrageous on the other side of the question. Ought not these reflections to teach us a little moderation?—Army and Navy Gazette.

The wonderful miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius has again taken place at Naples. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 19th of September the reliquary in which is contained the blood of the saint was removed from its case and placed upon the altar of the chapel where it is usually kept. After being about forty-five minutes exposed the blood commenced to liquefy, and finally filled the receptacle. Being transferred to the high altar, a solemn high mass was celebrated and the usual ceremonies performed, during which the blood still continued liquid. On the 20th it had resumed its normal condition. A vast crowd of strangers thronged the church during the exposition of the miraculous relics.

In all the Provinces of India now under British administration there are nearly 191,000,000 inhabitants. The precise numbers, by the last census of 1872, are thus set down in 'The Statesman's Year Book,' edited by Frederick Martin, now in the thirteenth annual publication, and generally regarded as most accurate in its statistics. These many millions of inhabitants are classed by Mr. Martin according to their creeds as follows: Hindoos, 139,248,568; Mohammedans, 40,882,537; Buddhists, 2,832,851; Sikhs, 1,174,436; Christians, 896,658; other creeds, 5,102,823; "religion not known," 429,175. Total, 190,563,048.

Taking the most trustworthy government publications in the report of the first annual Geneva Congress, it will be found that in 1870, in Catholic France, the number of persons prosecuted for crime was 4,189, while in the same year, in the Protestant countries of England and Wales, the number convicted (convicted be it noticed) was 12,153. Add to this number the acquittals, 4,577, and we get exactly four times the number of accused persons that were in France in the same year, and France containing twice the population. Belgium, a Catholic country, tells the same tale, and goes to prove that in Protestant England there is just twenty times as much crime in one year as in Catholic Belgium. Let Spain speak for itself next. Spain, torn by internal warfare, in the throes of civil war, had 6,000 persons arrested for crimes in one year, but, comparing its population with that of England and Wales, it should have had the enormous number of 14,000.

Bismarck still rules with a high hand. Several items illustrative of his tyranny come to us this week. The Münster journals announce that MM. Haversath and Fiorez, both of whom were formerly assistants to the vicar-general of that see, have been put under arrest. The 'Germania' of Berlin tells us that one of its editors, M. Ignatius Szymanski, has been condemned to a month's imprisonment for a violation of the press laws, which no one can help violating if he acts as conscience prompts him. And the 'National Zeitung' says that M. von Keudell, the German ambassador at Rome, has received orders to ask for the expulsion of Cardinal Ledochowski from Italy. We are also informed that the correctional tribunal of Cologne, in its session of the 15th of September, has condemned by contumacy, Mgr. Baudri, the auxiliary bishop of Cologne, to pay a fine of one hundred marks for a public offence against the Lüdrrath, the secretary of police, and a gendarme. This offence consisted in the publication of a circular letter which displeased the tribunal.

A great effect has been produced in London by the Centennial lecture on the necessity of reform in female costume. It is, indeed, high time that some change in this respect were effectuated. The long trains are sweeping the streets, the loosely-fitting hats are falling more and more to one side, the sleeves are creeping further up the arm. The magistrate of one of the police courts reprimanded a washerwoman last week for the tawdry hat and bunches of roses she wore when appearing before him. It was suggested that a love of art had penetrated to the working classes, and rendered them more susceptible to the refinements of the toilet.

The reason why Protestants of to-day are satisfied with schools in which no religion is taught, is that they are not sure they have any to teach. Unfortunately for them the only point they are quite convinced of is, that the Catholic Church is wrong—and Pagan schools inculcate that, as perseveringly and more logically than Protestant schools could.—Catholic Columbian.

Mr. F. C. Burnand, the writer of "Happy Thoughts" in the London paper, 'Punch,' has recently visited Ireland. In a letter recently published he says: "I will emphatically declare that the kindness and hospitality shown me in Ireland, from my arrival to my departure, were such that I can never forget, and am quite unable to repay. And, at the risk of being accused of 'gushing,' I will add that my affection for Ireland has in it all the passion of love at first sight strengthened by the deepest sympathy with her misfortunes in the past, and colored by the most sanguine anticipation of her prosperity in the future. *Liberavi animam meam.*" This is the experience of every visitor to Ireland. It reminds us of the effect which a visit to the Green Isle produced on an American rifleman, formerly a Know-nothing, but now a most ardent admirer of everything Irish.—'Catholic Review.'

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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WANTED Known—The "IRISH AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC for 1877. Price 1s, by Post 1s 2d. J. A. MACEDO, Catholic Bookseller, Princes-street South, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

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

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New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1876.

THE OTAGO UNIVERSITY AND PROFESSOR COUGHTREY.

WE seldom take any notice of that close borough and highly conservative institution ycleped "The Otago University." But there are exceptions to every human regulation; and our practice in reference to our chief educational establishment is not so inexorable as never to permit any departure from it. On the present occasion, however, it is rather as a matter of contemporary history than otherwise that we draw attention to some proceedings of this institution.

The Council of the University and Doctor COUGHTREY, after a period of misunderstanding and cross-purposes, have arrived at an open rupture. The Doctor, some few days ago, sent in his resignation, and the Council at once accepted it, and in a way neither dignified, nor complimentary to its late Professor.

The immediate cause of the rupture was a misunderstanding as to the meaning of the words "private practice." According to the terms of his agreement, the Professor was bound to abstain from private practice. In medical phraseology, these words have a specific meaning, and do not comprehend what is understood as the practice of consultation. It does not appear that Doctor COUGHTREY, even in one instance, violated the terms of agreement; on the contrary, it is plain he honorably complied with them. As much, however, cannot be said for the Council of the University. After having engaged Doctor COUGHTREY on the understanding that he was to be excluded from private practice only, this Council, without consulting the Doctor, although he had courteously requested a conference on the vexed question, in what appears to us a most arbitrary manner, forbid its Professor to practice medicine either privately or in consultation. This was clearly *ultra vires*; it is an undoubted principle of both law and equity that an onerous contract cannot be set aside by one of the parties in opposition to the will of the other.

No doubt the University Council could, for a sufficient cause and under certain conditions, dispense with Doctor COUGHTREY's services; but so long as he remained Professor, and fulfilled the conditions of his agreement, the Council was not authorised to modify these conditions in any way without

Doctor COUGHTREY's consent. This, however, is precisely what the Council of the Otago University has done.

To the outside world it is plain that the Council really wished to get rid of its Professor; and that the means employed, be the intention as it may, border on the shabby, and involve an injustice. There is no complaint that the Professor neglected his professional duties, or postponed them for the sake of attending to consultations. And indeed this could hardly be, inasmuch as the University, after four or five years, has been able to muster a medical class of only one student. This will no doubt sound odd to the ears of the general public; but it is a fact made known at the meeting of the Council at which Doctor COUGHTREY's resignation was accepted. No successor to the Professor has been appointed, and his offer to continue to discharge the duties of his chair, has been declined on the ground of there being no necessity for the discharge of these duties. On the whole, it must be said, the entire proceedings of the Council in this affair are not creditable, either to its intelligence or its sense of the fitness of things. The credit of the University will not be served by these proceedings, which cannot but have the effect of causing capable and honorable men to fight shy of a body which can treat its Professors in such a high hauded and unjustifiable manner.

The Council seems to have been made very sore by Doctor COUGHTREY's saying that he had been thwarted in his efforts to found a Medical School in Dunedin, and it appears that it was this charge more than anything else that determined the Council to accept his resignation. In fact one of the members of the Council spoke in reference to this charge, as if he considered himself personally insulted by it; so hot did he become, and so intemperate was the language he used on the occasion. With all due deference to this gentleman, "imperinent" is not the word to use when speaking of a deliberate statement officially made by Doctor COUGHTREY in a grave document addressed to the Council of his University.

It turns out, however, that so far from there being imperinence in the statement that Doctor COUGHTREY had been thwarted in his efforts to found a Medical School, that it is literally the fact. The Doctor has made this abundantly clear in his letter addressed to the Editor of the 'Otago Guardian,' and published in the issue of Wednesday last. The action or no action of the Council in reference to the opening of the Dunedin Hospital to Medical Classes, and raising the standard of the Matriculation Examination, both of which were proposed by Doctor COUGHTREY, and both of which were necessary in order to secure recognition at home for studies made here, proves the truth of the Professor's statement. All things considered, Professor COUGHTREY had no alternative but resignation. He is, however, fairly entitled to compensation; for it was the University Council, not he, who violated the terms of their agreement, by forbidding him to engage in consultation practice, a practice to which, according to the terms of his engagement, he was fully entitled.

FRIENDLY DIFFERENCES.

THERE are many subjects on which it is allowable for Catholic newspapers to differ amongst themselves. We can quite understand that they should take opposite sides in various questions that involve no clashing of religious doctrines. There might, for example, be three journals, one of which would support the cause of the Bonapartists in France, while another of them would advocate the interests of the Republic, and a third those of HENRI V.; and still each newspaper might deserve the name of Catholic.

Every editor is free to propagate his opinions on all things purely secular, and would be held accountable by no ecclesiastic for the arguments that he might advance in favour of them. Nay more, on matters such as these there would probably be a body of clerics who would side with each of the journals so disagreeing, and unless doctrines of religion were touched upon in a reprehensible manner, the censure of their spiritual superiors would in no wise be incurred by any of the parties concerned.

During the late attempts of DON CARLOS to secure for himself the throne of Spain, a very striking example of this was to be observed; for many of the Catholic newspapers warmly supported the pretensions of the struggling Prince, and magnified him into almost a hero of romance, whilst to others his claims were unjust, and he himself little short of contemptible.

Again, we lately clipped from the 'Boston Pilot' an article in which exception was taken to the 'New York

'Tablet,' because that journal attributed the ill-feeling that has so long existed between England and Ireland to religious differences. Now, we ourselves are rather inclined to adopt a view opposed to that put forward by the 'Pilot'; for we cannot forget that the Anglo-Norman invaders of Ireland became in the course of time "more Irish than the Irish themselves." As the literature of Greece subdued the victorious Romans, until, as HORACE tells us, the conquered became the conquerors, so did Celtic influences take possession of the minds of the English settlers in the Emerald Isle; and whatsoever feuds they may in course of time have become engaged in, it can hardly be affirmed that they acted on principles genuinely derived from a difference of race. It was not until the so-called reformation had taken place that England can truly be said to have become the oppressor of Ireland. But, although we felt inclined to doubt the justice of the 'Pilot's' views, we did not for a moment hesitate to insert in our columns the article that contained them; for we felt that we should be conferring a benefit upon our readers by placing before them an open question dealt with in the masterly manner common to the writers in the journal to which we refer; and we held the matter to be amongst those on which Catholic journals may "agree to differ," and which they may discuss from opposite sides amongst themselves with all friendliness.

There are, however, certain subjects which it belongs to the office of a journalist to comment on, and concerning which all newspapers rightly termed Catholic must of necessity put forward like views, in whatever language or style they may be couched. Such, for example, is secular education, which is and must continue to be denounced by the whole Catholic press; and such are the secret societies. Should an editor admit into his columns an article or a paragraph advocating the one, or excusing the other, or should he publish an apology for the FALK laws, or a commendation of the Government of VICTOR EMMANUEL, we should at once say that he had forfeited his title to rank with Catholic journalists, and that his show of being one, if he were still to make such, was a mere pretence. On all other secular subjects, except such as are of like nature with these, it is lawful for Catholic journalists to differ as other writers do, and the columns of Catholic journals may be expected to contain opposite views on many points.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We observe that a most satisfactory examination of the pupils attending St. Mary's Catholic School, Invercargill, has lately been held. The school has made marked progress under the direction of Mr. Sproule and Miss Thompson, and the fact that out of a total number of ninety names on the roll, there has been an average attendance of eighty, in itself speaks volumes. Generally throughout New Zealand Catholic education appears to be progressing with the best results, bearing testimony to the self-sacrificing efforts of Catholic parents to preserve the faith of their children, and the zeal displayed by the clergy in enabling them to do this.

On Christmas Day a number of the younger pupils attending at the Dominican Convent Schools in Dunedin were admitted into the sodality of the Holy Childhood. This Association is composed of children, and it has for its object to rescue from paganism the children of China and other heathen countries. The members are distinguished by red badges with medals which bear an image of the Divine Infant Jesus.

The prizes intended for the Art-Union to be held in aid of the Conventual Buildings in Dunedin, have been increased by the addition of two admirable views of the Ocean Beach, painted in oils by Mr. Power.

The annual concert and distribution of prizes took place at the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, on Monday, the 18th instant. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese distributed the premiums, and according to the usual custom of the establishment crowned the young lady who had been awarded the prize for good conduct. The music performed on the occasion was very admirably executed, and several recitations were delivered in excellent style, but owing to the want of accommodation it was found, as hitherto, impossible to admit the parents and friends of the pupils to witness their proficiency. This is extremely to be regretted; but it is hoped that by next Christmas this difficulty will be obviated, for the new conventual buildings are being rapidly proceeded with, and it is expected that long ere the end of next year the Nuns will have been settled in them. The necessity indeed that exists for better accommodation for the community of Sisters and their pupils is very apparent and hardly needs to be recalled by the exclusion of their parents from the very creditable exhibition of the children's talents and acquirements alluded to.

At a Concert of Sacred Music given in the Queen's Theatre, Dunedin, on the evening of Christmas Day, the "New Zealand Anthem," written by Mr. Thomas Bracken, and composed by Mr. J. J. Woods, of Lawrence, was performed. The manner in which it was received by the audience, who applauded it enthusiastically, bore ample testimony to the excellence both of words and music, and afforded the best augury for their future popularity, as well as

furnishing a sufficient proof of the fitness of the whole piece to supply the place for which it was intended by the talented author of the verses. The melody is extremely pleasing and original, and all impartial critics must feel themselves satisfied with the judgment delivered by the three eminent professional gentlemen of Melbourne, who awarded to it the prize.

On Christmas Day several Masses were celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, commencing at 6 a.m., and ending with Pontifical High Mass offered at 11 a.m. The congregations throughout the morning were numerous, and the number of communicants amounted to upwards of 400. The Rev. Father Crowley preached in the forenoon, and his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese delivered a sermon in the evening, when the church was again well-filled at the recitation of the Rosary and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

We learn with much regret of the death of Dr. Hulme, which took place suddenly at his residence in Dunedin, on Wednesday last. The deceased gentleman was of well-known eminence in his profession, and for his private virtues is much lamented by a large circle of friends.

On Wednesday next, 3rd prox., a picnic will be given to the boys attending the schools of the Christian Brothers. The steamer Iron Age has been engaged for the occasion, and will leave the Rattray-street Wharf for Portobello at 10 a.m.

Amongst the more useful publications relating to matters connected with health, current at present, may be reckoned a 'Treatise on Scarlet Fever,' by Mr. R. H. Bakewell, M.D. An excellent method is here described of dealing with the dangerous illness in question, so as to obtain a speedy cure. Directions are also furnished for preventing the spread of infection, and many valuable hints are given in language plain and easy of comprehension.

THE DOMINICAN CONVENT SCHOOL.

On Thursday afternoon a large number of ladies were invited by the Lady Superior of the Dominican Convent to be present at a dramatic performance by the pupils attending the school, prior to their dismissal for the holidays. The piece chosen for representation was a dramatised version of the late Cardinal Wiseman's celebrated novel of "Fabiola." The drama is in five short acts, and the plot is very simple. All the interest is centred in the persecution of the Christians by the Roman Emperor, the conversion to the Christian faith of Fabiola, a haughty Patrician Roman lady; and the martyrdom of her gentle cousin, the Lady Agnes, and the heroic boy Pancratius. In the first act the characters are all introduced at the house of Fabius, a Pagan nobleman of Rome, when a warm discussion upon the merits of Christianity and Paganism takes place between Fulvius and Sebastian. The young ladies who enacted these characters played their parts admirably, especially the former, who, entering thoroughly into the spirit of the piece, looked and acted the part of the Syrian spy to perfection. Fabiola, the learned and philosophical daughter of Fabius, was played by a young lady with becoming dignity and appropriateness of gesture. The young lady who undertook the part of Pancratius, one of the most difficult in the piece, did so upon very short notice, notwithstanding which she acquitted herself most creditably. Agnes, the martyr, and the Christian slave Syra, through whose instrumentality Fabiola was converted, were played with carefulness and effect; as were also the characters of Corvinus, Tertullus, Alfra, and the Sentinel. Throughout the whole piece the young ladies played with that natural easy grace and unaffected demeanour which can only spring from perfect culture and careful training. The musical part of the entertainment was all that could be desired. Two of the pupils presided at the piano during the afternoon, and the excellence of their playing was very much admired, especially a difficult selection from "Fra Diavolo," by four of the young ladies, and the "Marche aux Flambeaux." During an interval of a quarter of an hour the visitors were hospitably entertained at the Convent. The second part of the programme consisted of "Whittington and his Cat," which caused great amusement, the performers, with one exception, being very small. The amount of dramatic talent exhibited by the youthful players was really astonishing, especially the little lady who played the part of the hero. She was not only letter perfect, but seemed to thoroughly appreciate and give expression to the quaint humour of the character. The dresses in both pieces were appropriate and tasteful. The school-room had been decorated and darkened, and the stage lighted by footlights. The scenery had been kindly lent by Mr. Hume, Superintendent of the Asylum. The whole performance was very enjoyable, and eminently successful from an artistic point of view. The following day the children attending St. Joseph's school received their holidays, and at their concert displayed considerable musical proficiency, both vocal and instrumental. The concert was followed by an amusing little trifle, "The Peasant Queen," in which two of the girls created amusement by their comic impersonation of the characters of Bettina and Mrs. McMurdo.—These pleasant entertainments have a beneficial influence both in affording the children an object of interest to which they may look forward while at school, and as pleasant reminiscences of their school life after they have left their school days behind them. The parents of the children educated in the Convent owe to the nuns a debt of gratitude far beyond the mere repayment of a fee, for, owing to the untiring zeal and patience of those ladies, the children educated under their care, when they leave school, do so with minds well stored with sound principles of morality, with intellects cultivated, and manners refined, and are thus fitted to take their places in the world as useful members of society and accomplished ladies.

Mr Dion Boucicault has promised to write a drama, the subject of which will be the escape of the Fenian convicts from the Australian penal settlement.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

OTAHUHU BRANCH, No. 90.

THE 62nd being the quarterly meeting of the above Branch, was held in the Roman Catholic Schoolroom, Otahuhu, on the 6th December, 1876. The President, Mr. T. Foley, in the chair. The meeting being duly opened with prayer, the roll of all members was called, and the minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. The election of officers for the ensuing six months was then proceeded with, when the several officers of the past six months were unanimously re-elected to their respective offices—viz., Bro. T. Foley to that of President; Bro. J. McNulty to that of Vice-President; Bro. E. Cronin, Secretary; Bro. F. Brady, Treasurer; Bro. Shine, Warden; Bro. McLaughlin, Guardian; and Bro. Milgrew, Sick Visitor. The bills for the quarter having been considered and the minutes read, the meeting formally closed with prayer.

B. CRONIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YEAR'S BELLS.

THE bells were chiming merrily in the belfry of an English church, awakening the village children from their sleep, and startling wild creatures in the neighboring fields and woods. They were ringing in the New Year; and, as the tranquil air became filled with their sound, it was wafted to the ears of many who heard it variously, and various were the thoughts it excited in their hearts. Tremulous but loud it smote upon the hearing of those who were near at hand: now full, now faint, now totally lost, and yet again clearly discernible it came to those who were far away, as memories of the past come oftentimes brokenly into the mind. It was thus it reached a mansion, that stood surrounded by an extensive park at some distance from the village in which the church was situated, and entering beneath its lofty roof, it penetrated to an apartment where was seated, in the midst of luxury, the mistress of the manor. She was listlessly engaged upon some feminine employment, a piece of fancy work, knitting or embroidery, or what it matters not, but as the pealing of the bells broke gently in upon the silence in which she had been sitting, she laid down this object which had served her for an occupation, and hearkened attentively.

"Past midnight," she said, "past midnight and they are ringing in the new year." How many times have I heard the same—a joyous greeting to the tyrants that spare no man, that bring with them infirmity, age, and the wreck of all things."

She rose and went towards one of the walls of the chamber; a picture hung there, and she stood under it and contemplated it intently. It was the portrait of a young and beautiful girl, richly clad in the mode which had been followed some thirty years previously: ample braids of silken hair encircled a brow pure and white as ivory; eyes, such as Greuse delighted to paint, of blue looked softly from beneath long dark lashes; the cheeks were tinged with a color delicate as the pink lining of a shell, and the loveliness of the face was in everything perfect. It was a supremely lovely picture, yet it had been truly said that it had hardly done justice to the model from whom it was taken. None would have supposed that she who now stood before it had been that model. Her plenteous mass of hair had given way to a few scanty locks of grey; her brow and face were wrinkled and ghastly; her eyes, hollow and lack-lustre, were filled with an expression of discontent; while her whole person drooped, and was suggestive only of feebleness and suffering.

"Fools," she said, "they are hailing the renewed life of the thief that steals both youth and health. It were more fitting to ring at midnight in rejoicing over his death; since one figure might serve as well as another, for he has no renewal who relentlessly marches forward, we know not whither, bearing with him one generation of men after another. From all who to-night are young and making merry over his supposed new birth will he take, as he has taken from me, the grace of their youth and the pride of their strength, and to all will he replace them with bitter memories."

So the lady of the manor greeted the joyous pealing of the new year's bells; for wealth and rank, both of which she owned in abundance, had been unable to shield her from the hand of time, or to deliver her from the havoc wrought by recurring years, and she knew no better comforter to whom, when these things had failed her, she might have turned for succour.

And now let us glance at another home where the glad sounds were likewise wafted this New Year's morning. It was a dwelling in every respect different from the noble mansion whose faded inmate we have looked upon; poverty and want were plainly evident there, and its inhabitants had all the air of misery. To them also the merry chiming came as a mockery, for the by-gone year whose birth they had hailed with lightness of heart had taken from them the husband and father on whom their welfare hung, and had left them dependent on the cold world for a bare subsistence. In words interrupted by sobs, the mother addressed her sad-faced children—"They are welcoming the New Year as we did twelve short months ago, but which of them all, who are so full of spirits to-night can say that it will not bereave them in like manner, and leave them heart broken as we are. There is but little wisdom in marking the lapse of time with mirth, since all our happiness is borne down its tide far away from us, and we are left to mourn the loss unpitied; and though one year sweep by and leave us intact, and another come, and another, and we may be still unharmed, in the end that is sure to arrive which will see us cast down, and who shall say that that which is now dawning does not carry with it his doom."

But still the cheery bells pealed on, and the village was alive with merry-making; and yet again the sounds of festivity reached

the ears of a hearer into whose mind they called ideas differing far from those of the mourners to whose complaints we have listened. Yet he was one who had not suffered less in the course of years than had these: youth and strength, friends and fortune, all had failed him, but he did not lament, for the years that had robbed him of earthly goods had seen conferred upon him heavenly graces. As the sounds of rejoicing fell upon his ears, he raised his eyes and rivetted them upon his crucifix.

"Time is flying onward to its end," he said, "but thank God that another year is begun in which I may labor for the eternal crown: There is much to be done, evil habits still to overcome, ill-doing to atone for, mercies to return thanks for, merits to acquire. How vain is their merry-making, who are losing all they hold precious at the hands of the years, and who do not learn as these pass away to see the true value of the earthly things so prized. Justly might they ring a peal of welcomes to this New Year, if in it they were secure of gaining a knowledge of the truth, or even determined to seek for such; of pursuing wisdom, and entering heart and soul upon the course whereby they might obtain wealth to last them when time itself has wholly died away. Otherwise let them rather lament than rejoice; the New Year brings them nearer to the grave, and to the certain yielding up of all they hold most dear."

—TITHONUS.

WHEN IRISHMEN ARE NOT IRISHMEN.

It cannot be accident; it cannot be ignorance. Must we conclude that it is designed—that is, part and parcel of the same old principle, the same old treatment, the same old ignoring of everything creditable to Ireland, and the same old magnifying of all that is discreditable to Ireland—the same old principle, the acting upon which has succeeded so eminently in alienating "Ireland and the Irish" so everlastingly from the interests of the two more favored members of the United Kingdom and the lengthened duration of which has made it a sort of second nature to otherwise intelligent and enlightened and liberal Englishmen?

However we may dislike the conclusion, there is no other way for accounting for the remarkable fact that in none of the London daily newspaper notices that we have seen of the Balfé festival—the greatest and most interesting event of the week, except, perhaps, the debate in the House of Parliament on the possibility of England joining in the war on the Continent—has there been a reference to the fact that Balfé was an Irishman.

If a poor Irishman or any member of his family, new to London life and to good wages get into temptation and into trouble, there is never any doubt as to his nationality. No matter what the offence, no matter if the delinquent be even English born, and his father before him, as long as he happens to have an Irish name the newspapers of the next morning are certain to have the conduct of this particular specimen of the people of Ireland prominently chronicled, and on that country is made to fall the disgrace of such conduct.

Let an Irishman come to London and distinguish himself as an author or a journalist, or an artist or a musician, or as a great military genius, his nationality is carefully ignored, he is never mentioned as an Irishman, everything possible is done to make it appear he cannot be other than English, and his native land comes in for no share of the renown attachable to his name.

Hundreds of instances of this to Irishmen tantalizing fact could be readily advanced. We presume that most of our readers have personal knowledge of many such cases.

The Balfé festival is a remarkable instance.

Poor Balfé! If ever a musical genius existed, he was. If ever a really clever man had difficulties to contend against, he had. If ever a man fought successfully against well nigh overwhelming national prejudices, and, worse still, the insidious opposition of powerful professional cliques, he did.

We presume that every Irishman knows Balfé was born in Dublin in 1808, and that he died in England in 1870. He was not 22 years of age when he accomplished the feat of writing, within twenty days, an Italian opera, "I Rivali," which was produced with much success. Two other operas followed soon after. This was in Italy. When he returned to England in 1835 he managed after some trouble to get his "Siege of Rochelle" produced at Drury Lane Theatre, and notwithstanding the determined opposition of the press of that period, Balfé and his composition carried all before them. Balfé during his time wrote and what is more produced successfully twenty-nine operas. Of twenty-one of them which have been set to English words several have been translated into Italian, German, and French, and have been played in every city, of any pretensions to music, in the world. There are, besides his dramatic cantata "Mazzeppa," settings by him of some of Longfellow's poems and numerous songs, duets, etc., the sale of which has realized fortunes for more than one music publisher.

Furthermore, he was a vocalist himself of no mean ability; he was a capital instrumentalist—it is said that in his early days he "played on the fiddle like an angel;" and he was an able conductor.

A great, splendid, practical, hard-working, and ultimately successful genius, truly. Now that he is dead it is generally admitted that his music has become so popular that it may be looked upon as national, and a Balfé festival at the Alexandra Palace was held for the purpose of founding a free scholarship in Balfé's name at the English Royal Academy of Music. But in all this glorification of the musician there is not a word about the land that gave him birth.

How different it would have been had Balfé of Dublin distinguished himself as a drunkard and an incorrigible vagrant! Then he would have been studiously credited with the fact that he was an Irishman; and at his death his wife and children would have been forcibly expelled from and sent to the North or South Dublin Union, as the case may be.—London Universe.]

MORTALITY OF BRITISH WORKMEN.

We are a great people, and sometimes, in the vein of the patriotic citizen of Eden, we require to be "cracked up." But our might and our magnificence are not without their dark side. It is an ungracious and a silly office to play the part of the Solomon Eagles, who run about crying, "Woe! woe!" at every evidence that we are not a perfect people. We had better look at our fairer aspects. If we do so we shall have all reason to feel proud of ourselves, of our wealth, vaster than was ever known in the realm of Pharaoh or of Caesar; of our civilization, which has spread light in the heathen places of the globe; of our power, which is worthy of our empire—

That, wide as earth, and like the solar ray,
Girdles it round with an eternal day.

Taking it at its worst—and at its worst, we freely take it—British brag is at least as excusable as French *blague* or Yankee spread-eagleism. The most lamentable weakness about Britannia is her imitation of Mrs. Jellaby. She is too much given to fretting about the wretched natives of Borioboolagah, and slightly overlooking the miserable condition of many of her own people. But in this respect Great Britain is certainly not more indifferent than the most advanced among Christian States. Moreover, the philanthropists who are perpetually bemoaning the awful contrasts of riches and poverty, of propriety and vice, which present themselves among us, never put forward a practical plan for the assimilation of our worse to our better social phases. They have no feasible scheme to propose. All the dreamers from Plato, with the model Republic, to Ruskin with his model parish; all the Utopists, from Moore and his city of Amaurote, to Richardson and his city of Hygeia, can never eliminate certain undesirable elements from their communities. Dives and Lazarus were and will be. Bill Sykes is as inevitable a factor as the Archbishop of Canterbury. All the State can do will not stifle the passions, and it will take the State generations yet to alter the habits of the multitude. Unhappily there are in our midst things which are well calculated to give us pause. All that we have attained and that we are has been reached by the indomitable energy, the resource, the ingenuity, and the industry of our people. We have paid dearly to arrive where we are, we pay a costly price to maintain ourselves there. Some of our most valuable workers are, it is plain, giving their lives to uphold the magnificent structure of the national greatness. And this sacrifice is not being exacted in England only. Dr. Purdon, the certifying surgeon of the Belfast Factory district, in his recent report, proves by facts and figures that the death-rate among factory operatives is terribly disproportionate to the mortality among not only the aristocratic, professional, and mercantile classes, but among the artisans and laborers. According to his return only fifteen per cent. of deaths took place in the upper classes, against twenty per cent. among the artisans and laborers, the death-rate rising to the extraordinary height of thirty-five per cent. in the factory class. The mortality was highest in the preparing, reeling, and weaving departments, which are chiefly filled by females. Numbers of these, Dr. Purdon reports, are obliged to leave their homes and families to work for that support their husbands ought to provide. Numbers again being deprived of their bread-winners endeavor by mill and factory work to support their young families. In consequence they are obliged in numberless instances to send their infants during their hours of work to old women who make it their occupation to "take care" of the little ones. The result is an enormous increase in the death-rate among the women hands of this class engaged in factories, and also among the unfortunate infants whom the sore necessity of their poor mothers leaves at the mercy of the careless or crippled old creatures to whose charge they are committed. But as the picture is, it is brighter than that drawn of the Lancashire factory districts, where, in the first place, the employers, with the complicity of their workers, try the most dishonest means to evade the provisions of the Factory Act, and where not only does the mortality among female hands and their young exist as in Belfast, but also depraved morals and evil example and associations ruin the male population while they are yet mere boys. It is said that only the Factory Act can meet this wretched state of things, but the Inspectors have very small hope that legislation as applied will be efficient.—'Irish Times.'

A SAD TALE OF THE SEA.

THE San Francisco papers print a statement made by Captain Nelson, of the British barque *Abbey Cowper*, who says that, on the 3rd of July, when in lat. 37 deg. 10 min. N., long. 167 deg. 35 min. E., sighted a vessel bearing S.S.E., apparently derailed, and with signals flying. Bore down upon her, and sent the chief officer with the second lifeboat, who returned with two men and their effects. Found it to be the Japanese junk *Caki Cuman*, of *Tatsurna*, *Sawgura*, late master, bound from *Hakodadi* to *Yokohama*. The junk left the former port on the 9th of November, 1875, and had been derailed, after which it drifted helplessly about. The master and nine of the crew had died from four to six months ago of scurvy, and the two survivors had salted the *u* down in the hold, the stench of which was horrible. They had thrown the cargo of salt fish overboard. The two survivors, *Kaisurva* (mate), and *Tom Fitch* (sailor), were in a desperate condition from scurvy, the former being perfectly black, and entirely helpless; the latter not being so bad, but both very much emaciated, having had nothing but dry rice, what fish they caught, and no water but when it rained, and latterly no fire, having used everything available for burning. The junk was a wreck, her bottom being covered with seaweed and barnacles. The survivors' statement is as follows:— "On the 9th November we sailed from *Hakodadi* to go to *Comichi*, and left the latter on the 12th for *Yokohama*, with a strong south wind. Hove the junk to for four days. On the 16th the wind

changed to the northward, blowing very hard. Wore ship to attempt to get back to *Hakodadi*. As night came on the wind increased, and in a very heavy squall carried away the mast, cut the end of the yard, and fished the mast, but upon making sail the mast again broke and the yard was washed overboard. A sea striking the rudder carried it away also, the wind still blowing in a succession of gales. We were entirely helpless. On the 21st November, the junk making much water, and likely to founder, we came to the determination to throw the cargo (salt fish) overboard, which was accordingly done; and from that date to the 20th of December we drifted about, not knowing whither, when our fresh water and firewood were entirely gone, and then our misery commenced in reality. At the beginning of January, to increase our horrors sickness made its appearance among us in the shape of scurvy. On the 11th January the first death took place—namely, that of *Chogers*, a sailor. On the 14th the captain, *Sawgura*, worn out and dispirited, and whose body had swollen to double its size, expired. On the 23rd another sailor, *Otto Kitchi*, died raving mad, and his body was perfectly black. On the 28th, *Bung Kitchi*, the cook, *Kidorza*, *Skidgre*, and *Taski*, three sailors, died raving mad, and their bodies swollen from drinking salt water. On March 29th, *Thero Kitchi* and *A. Itchi*, two sailors, died raving mad. On the 20th May, *Matoz Tara* died, completing the list of deaths, and leaving us two survivors anticipating a similar death; but, fortunately, on the 24th heavy rain came on, which enabled us to save a small quantity of water as a standby, any previous showers having been so light as never to supply immediate wants. This recruited our strength, and enabled us to move about, and on the 4th of June we had the good fortune to catch fifteen fish, which supplied us with food. On the 2nd of July we replenished our stock of water, and on the 3rd we had the joyful sight of seeing a vessel (the first since sailing), which bore down upon us and took us off our floating tomb, and which proved to be the English barque *Abbey Cowper*, and we were most kindly treated by Captain *Nelson* and the crew, by whose care and attention we were both restored to health.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

"IN her humane efforts to subdue the ferocity, to correct the morals, and to humanise the manners of the European nations, during the earlier portion of the middle ages, the Church had been necessarily drawn into the vortex of European politics; and once drawn in, she was compelled to share in all its dangers, storms and vicissitudes. The papacy had "stooped to conquer;" it had descended from its lofty position of mere spirituality into the arena of worldly affairs, in order to reclaim men from barbarism, and the result was, that to maintain itself in its new relations to society, it had to intermingle in scenes of worldly strife, and to surround itself with worldly consequence. The princes of Europe, who had freely acknowledged and encouraged this political power of the Popes, and who derived from it so many signal advantages, at length became weary of the restraints it imposed on them, and shook off the yoke; and the papacy was then compelled to return to its original position. But, ere it did return, it bore on its body the marks of cruel wounds, received in conflict with the princes of the world. The Great Schism of the West was a severe, but perhaps a necessary lesson. It taught the papacy what it had to expect from that treacherous world which crucified its founder; it threw it back on its primitive resources; it taught it wherein lay its real strength, and the true secret of its vitality and indestructibility.

"The general view of the subject sheds great light on the origin of the Schism. As we have already intimated, to explain the causes which led to it, we must go back for more than seventy years, to the period of the unfortunate controversy between Pope *Boniface VIII.* and *Philip the Fair*, King of France. The circumstances of that unhappy difference are familiar to every reader of Church history; the results which grew out of it are too marked to be easily forgotten. Both of the illustrious disputants no doubt went too far; but we think the impartial will admit, that *Philip* was much more in the wrong than his opponent. Young, ardent, ambitious, and unscrupulous, the French monarch seemed to aim at nothing less than universal empire. He was the Napoleon of his day; and, like Napoleon, he dragged the Pope into captivity. He had embroiled himself in a struggle with England and Aragon; and the consequence was an almost general war throughout Europe.

"*Boniface*, treading in the footsteps of his predecessors, sought to pour oil on the boiling waters; and he offered to mediate between the belligerent sovereigns. He succeeded in bringing about a peace between France and Aragon; and his proffer of mediation between France and England, though at first declined, was at length accepted by the fiery French monarch. His award though very wise and impartial, was, however, contemptuously refused by the ambitious *Philip*; and the war raged on with renewed violence.

"To raise the amount necessary to prosecute the war with vigor, *Philip* imposed most exorbitant taxes on both the clergy and laity of his kingdom; he reduced the church of France to a cruel servitude, and he even went so far as to debase the coin of the kingdom! *Boniface* protested against his iniquitous conduct, in the face of all Europe; he issued bull after bull against him; he waxed stronger and stronger in his denunciations; and finally, he excommunicated *Philip*, and placed France under an interdict. *Philip* treated his menaces and excommunication with contempt, and, though the bold Pontiff more than once evinced a disposition for an accommodation, he spurned all his offers. The states general of France were convened; and *William de Nogaret*, the keeper of the royal seals, was despatched to Rome with a strong protest against the proceedings of the Pope. This unscrupulous envoy seized on the person of *Boniface* at *Anagni*; and one of his attendants, *Sciarra Colonna*, a personal enemy of the Pontiff, is said to

have struck him on the face with his gauntlet. Though rescued from the hands of his enemies by the people of Anagni, Boniface soon after died at Rome, probably of ill-treatment and of chagrin.

"Thus rid of his dread opponent, Philip did not, however, cease to persecute his memory. The better to effect his purpose of vengeance, he used every effort to have a successor elected who would enter into his own views. But at first he did not succeed to the full extent of his wishes. Benedict XI. was chosen by the Cardinals; but, though he consented to modify some of the more obnoxious among the Bulls of his predecessors, yet he would not, during the few months of his pontificate, consent to all the wishes of Philip.

"On the death of this Pontiff, Philip brought every influence to bear on the Conclave of Cardinal electors; and the result was the election to the Papedom of one among his own subjects, Bertrand d' Agoust, Archbishop of Bordeaux, who took the name of Clement V. He was chosen on the fifth day of June, 1305; and, in accordance with the wishes of the French monarch, with whom he is said to have had a secret understanding, he took up his residence at Avignon in France.

"This was, in every respect, a most unfortunate step. It made the Popes entirely too dependent on France. It crippled their energies, and greatly diminished the sphere of their usefulness. Their acts were often viewed with suspicion by those belonging to other kingdoms; and when France was at war with any other European Power the Pontiff was scarcely free to hold communication with its subjects. No one can read the history of the seven Popes who successively reigned at Avignon, from 1305 to 1378, without being convinced of the evils consequent on this state of dependence, and without feeling that the Pontiff should be independent of all the sovereigns of Europe. Most of them were too much taken up with mere worldly business and were too subservient to the interests of France; and a few of them—as John XXII.—were addicted to nepotism. With these exceptions, however, they were in the main good men; some of them were very exemplary. Benedict XXII., in particular, won the esteem of all by his zeal and disinterestedness. He was wont to say, that a Pontiff should be, like Melchisedech, 'without father, without mother, without genealogy.'"—Spalding.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

THERE are at present 312,500 Indians in the United States, of whom 250,000 are settled upon one hundred different blocks of land, containing altogether no less than 150,000,000 acres. There are some of these reservations in New York, Michigan, North Carolina, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; but the great majority of them lie to the west of the Mississippi. The principal are as follows: In Minnesota there are eight reservations of altogether 5,000,000 acres, occupied by 8,000 Chippewas. Dakota has also eight blocks of about 42,000,000 acres, occupied by about 40,000 Sioux, which tribe includes some twenty subdivisions, the principal of which are the Ogalalla, the Upper Brule Sioux, the Northern Chayenne, and the Arapahoe. In Montana there are three reservations of altogether 36,000,000 acres, with a population of 24,000 Indians, of whom 6,000 are Sioux, the remainder being Crows, Blackfeet, Piegans, etc. Nebraska contains remnants of the Santee Sioux, Winnebago, Omaha, Pawnee, Iowa, and Sac and Fox Indians, who number altogether about 5,000, and occupy six reservations, with a total extent of 6,000,000 acres. Wyoming has but one reservation of 1,500,000, occupied by 2,000 Shoshones and Bannocks. Utah contains 1,000 Ute Indians, established on one block of 2,000,000 acres; and 3,000 of the same tribe have two reservations of altogether 12,000,000 acres in Colorado. In New Mexico are found several powerful tribes—the Navajoes, the Pueblos, and Apaches—who, with some remnants of Utes, number about 29,000, and occupy five reservations of altogether 3,000,000 acres. But it is in the so-called Indian Territory where most of the red men are now to be found, and their condition in this district is said to afford satisfactory evidence that they can be made permanently friendly to the whites. Here are upwards of twenty tribes, the chief of which are the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Comanches, Cheyennes, Apaches, with remnants of the Sac and Fox and others—who number upwards of 50,000, and occupy ten reservations of altogether 20,000,000 acres. Arizona, California, and Oregon contain altogether fourteen reservations, with a total extent of 10,000,000 acres, and a population of 30,000 Indians. Nevada and Idaho have between them seven reservations of altogether 4,000,000 acres, peopled by 11,000 Indians. Now, the United States Government is at peace with all these one hundred reservations, with the exception of three or four in Dakota, and accordingly only a small fraction of the Indians are really hostile—a proportion so small as not to justify the outcry about Indian treachery and the need of extermination, which latter notion, indeed, is at once seen to be absurd when the geographical distribution and numerical strength of the various tribes are fully realised. The inevitable conclusion, from the number of Indians still friendly to the whites, is that but for the fraudulent practices of the Indian agents, the relations between the United States and the Indians could be made to be most harmonious and satisfactory.

In his recent speech at Barnstable Earl Fortescue said he demurred very seriously to the principle on which officers were now selected. They competed in book-learning, but in nothing else. There was no test whatever applied to their strength or skill in athletic accomplishments of any sort. It was said, on the one hand, that the Queen did not want muscular idiots; but he answered, on the other hand, nor did she want feeble bookworms. He thought the competition ought to extend to marching, riding, swimming, and running; in short, to those powers in body, as well as mind, which were likely to fit them best to say to their soldiers, "Come on," instead of gasping from behind them, "Go on."

MURDER BY FANATICS.

ABOUT two and a half miles from Searcy, White County, Missouri, United States, is a wild-looking place called Gum Spring, the residents of which are known as "Cobbites," owing to the fact that an old man named Cobb, who claims to be the Messiah, rules them with an iron hand. Towards the end of last month two gentlemen from Searcy, Dr. Humphreys and Mr. Blake, determined to visit Gum Spring and see what was going on there. On driving past an old log hut, which is the principal rendezvous of the Cobbites, whence proceeded strange noises, they were accosted by a Mr. Dover, who invited them to enter the hut, asserting that "God was there." As soon as they descended from the vehicle in which they were seated Dr. Humphreys was seized by four men and Mr. Blake by four women. The latter gentleman succeeded in breaking away, but the former was unable to do so. Mr. Blake, as he escaped, looked back, and was horrified to see the men hacking his companion to pieces with knives. Making his way as fast as he could to Searcy, he reported the occurrence, and a force was at once raised and proceeded to the spot. On arriving at Gum Spring they found that the Cobbites had cut off Dr. Humphreys' head and stuck it on a paling. A boy who was riding by was compelled to get off his horse and bow to the head three times, being told that in default the bowels of the earth would open and swallow him. An encounter then took place between the Cobbites and the men from Searcy. Two Cobbites were shot and one wounded. Several other Cobbites were arrested and lodged in a hotel at Searcy with a guard over them. Some of them have since been released, but the others appear to run some danger of being lynched, for by latest accounts the town was "wild with excitement." On the other hand, the captured Cobbites, who are represented as being "as gaunt as a pack of famished wolves," were "jabbering" and gesticulating at a furious rate, and asserting that old Cobb could turn "the gates of hell" and would speedily rescue them.

THE BLIGHT OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

COMMENTING on, and commending a recent article of the 'Free-man's Journal,' the 'Texas Catholic' says:

"It cannot be successfully denied that the strongest and most rational opponents of slavery in this country were not of the sentimental Abolition school, and many of them were themselves large slaveholders in the South. They recognised the blighting influences of the institution upon the industry, enterprise, and morals of their country, and earnestly prayed for a means and time of deliverance from it.

"All accounts go to convince us that the Chinese are in degree, if not in kind, a subject race, as was the African in slavery. They live on a few cents per day, crowd together by scores in filthy huts in the most wretched quarters of our cities and towns, and are addicted to the most revolting of vices. The difference between what they consume, and what is absolutely required to sustain an American laborer, is sufficient to make a large margin of profit to wealthy employers of Chinese labor. The result is the growth in our midst of a class of idlers, who live by the sweat of these Asiatic wretches, and bring into the body politic the same baneful influences that Thomas Jefferson and his compatriots so much dreaded, as the necessary incidents of African slavery. Having gotten rid of the African system at a cost so terrible to contemplate, we must stop at the threshold the no less pernicious system of Asiatic serfdom.

"To the religious plea that the Chinese will become Christianised by a residence among us, it is sufficient to answer that there is no good ground for such a hope. They are here, the victims of the avarice, cupidity and oppression of the least Christian elements of our country, which are well calculated to convince these 'Celestials' that not only our Christianity, but our civilisation also, is an arrant fraud and imposture. If the Chinese are to be converted, it must be the work of missions, beyond the influences which, to their minds, give the lie to the claims set up in behalf of Christian civilisation."

RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

A KEEN observer of the course of events in Europe at the present time has sent us the following important observations:—

"If you take a good map of that part of Asia which is between Tashkend in the North and Attok in the South, I am sure you will understand it well. The latest news from Tashkend is that General Skobelev has advanced with his troops from Suja beyond Sali Kurgan and that he is now near the Amu Daria (Oxus) on the left bank of its tributary the Kysil Su; the Kara Kinghis took to flight, and sought safety in the recesses of their mountains.

"You see, therefore, the Russians have passed the mountain range of Kashgar-Darvas, and are on the road of Vakhán, in the south of the Pamir Plateau in the west of the Bolor Dagh. Thence a straight road in the river valley of the Amu Daria leads to Badakhshan, and thence further to Peshawur and Kashmir. The road from Badakhshan to the Indian frontier passing in the east of Kafiristan does not offer so very great difficulties, and is well known to traders. This road from Khokan through Vakhán and Badakhshan is without doubt the easiest and shortest way to India. From Peshawur and Attok a road passes through the valley of the Panjkara to Drush and Mestrah. This latter place is a central point for the road leading to the Amu River, to the Indus valley and to Kashmir. Of course this new road will be of use to the Russians only when they have fortified themselves at the junction of the Kysil Su and the Amu, and have made themselves masters (and that they will do it, you may rest assured, they never go backwards) of the territories of Vakhán and Badakhshan, in the west of the Bolor Dagh. When that is done, and the road protected against robberies by Russian guns, a trading way between Europe and Asia is secured, and Russia and England will shake hands over a distance of about 150 English miles.—That's all I wanted to tell you. Is it not a nice prospect? Tell me, do you study Russian?"—Bombay Catholic Examiner.

THE NEW TESTAMENT REVISION.

THE last number of the 'Churchman' announces that the New Testament revision committee have struck out as spurious the last seven verses of the last chapter of St. Mark.

14. Afterwards He appeared unto the eleven as they sat at meat, and upraised them with their unbelief and hardness of heart because they believed not them which had seen Him after He was risen. 15. And He said, go ye into all the world and preach the gospel unto every creature. 16. He that believes and is baptized shall be saved: but he that believeth not shall be damned. 17. And these signs shall follow them that believe: In My name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues. 18. They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover. 19. So then, after the Lord had spoken unto them, He was received up into Heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. 20. And they went forth and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the Word with signs following.

It was also stated that the committee struck out, as being a false interpolation, a verse in one of the epistles, which is frequently quoted as a proof of the existence of the Trinity. The verse alluded to is supposed to be the seventh verse of the fifth chapter of the first epistle general of St. John, viz.: "For there are three that bear record in Heaven—the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one."

We presume that when the inspired committee has finished its labours, their edition will be uniformly introduced into the public schools, the guaranteed word of God. Meanwhile, if another inspired committee, and still another should again revise the New Testament—and the operation of revision should be accompanied *pari passu* by the inspiration of mutilation in successive committees; in the course of human events not far distant, there would be a sublime ending to Protestantism—the Bible would have disappeared by a Kilkenny-cat act of faith; the last committee will devour the last of the Bible, and the last of the Bible, will devour the last of the Committees. Euthanasia!

St. Paul asks us to believe the Gospel: "For neither did I receive it from man, nor did I learn it but by the revelation of Jesus Christ." But whence did the revising committee receive the Gospel, and by what revelation do they discern the true from the false? If they have the power of attorney to act, it must proceed from inspiration; and Barnum had better secure this junta of revisionary infallibilists, whose pretensions assuredly out-measure the authority claimed by the Church of Christ, which can neither pervert nor expunge the text of the inspired writings.

We believe we will accept the "Seven verses of the last chapter of St. Mark," and the "Seventh verse of the fifth chapter of the first epistle general of St. John"; fortifying our position with a text from Paul to the Romans, verse fourth, chapter third: "But God is true and every man a liar"—which Biblical exegetists render in a sense obviously applicable to this precise "New Testament Revision Committee."—American Paper.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ULSTERMAN.

THE Ulsterman is, above all things, able to stand alone, and to stand firmly on his own feet. He is called "the sturdy Northern," from his firmness and his adherence to truth and probity. He is thoroughly practical. He studies uses, respects common things, and cultivates the prose of human life. The English despise the Irish as aimless, but not the Man of Ulster, who has a supreme eye to facts, and is "locked and bolted to results." There is a business-like tone in his method of speaking. He never wastes a word, yet on occasions he can speak with volubility. He is as *dour* and dogged on occasions as a Scotchman, with, however, generally less of that infusion of sternness—so peculiarly Scotch—which is really the result of a strong habitual relation between thought and action. English tourists notice the stiff and determined manner of the Ulsterman in his unwillingness to give way to you at fair or market, on the ground that one man is as good as another. The Ulsterman, no matter what his politics, is Democratic in spirit; and his loyalty is not personal, like that of the Celt, but rather a respect for institutions. He has something, too, of the Scotch pugnacity of mind, and always seems in conversation as if he were afraid of making too large admissions. Mr. Matthew Arnold speaks of "sweet reasonableness" as one of the noblest elements of culture and national life. The Ulsterman has the reasonableness, but he is not sweet. A Southern Irishman says of him:—"The Northerners, like their own hills, are rough but healthsome, and, though often plain-spoken even to bluntness, there is no kinder-hearted peasantry in the world." But he is certainly far inferior to the Celtic Irishman in good manners and the art of pleasing. Though not so reserved or grave as the Scotchman, and with rather more social talent, he is inferior to the Southern in pliancy, suppleness, and *bonhomie*. He hates ceremony and is wanting in politeness. He is rough and ready, and speaks his mind without reserve. He has not the silky flattery and courteous tact of the Southern. A Killarney beggarman will utter more civil things in half an hour to a stranger than an Ulsterman in all his life; but the Ulsterman will retort that the Southern is "too sweet to be wholesome." Certainly, if an Ulsterman does not care about you he will neither say nor look as if he did. You know where to find him—he is no hypocrite. The Celt, with his fervent and fascinating manner, far surpasses him in making friends whom he will not always keep; while the Ulsterman, not so attractive a mortal at the outset, improves upon acquaintance, and is considerably more staunch in his friendships. Strangers say the mixture of Protestant *fierté* with good-nature and good-humor gives to the Ulsterman a tone rather piquant than unpleasing. Like some cross-grained woods,

he admits of high polish, and when chastened by culture and religion, he turns out a very high style of man. He differs from the Celt again in the way he takes his pleasures; for he follows work with such self-concentration that he never thinks of looking about him like the Celt for objects to amuse or excite. He has few holidays (unlike the Celt, whose holidays take all the temper out of labor), and he hardly knows how to employ them except in party processions.—Fraser's Magazine.

FATHER BURKE ON THE ROSARY.

THE Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O.P., preached at High Mass, in St. Saviour's Church, Dominick street, Dublin, on Sunday, the festival of the Holy Rosary. An hour before Mass commenced every seat in the church was taken possession of. The congregation blocked all the passages, and even crowded outside the doors. Father Burke confined himself to an eloquent exposition of the origin of the devotion of the Rosary. Speaking of the three great faculties of mind, heart, and will with which God has endowed man—intelligence, love, and freedom of action—he showed that in fervent prayer lies the highest exercise of those three attributes of man's intellectual and moral nature, and that without it the subtlest powers of a sceptical philosophy will not keep him from stumbling at the lightest temptation. This led him to describe the Rosary as a form of prayer, specially exhibiting God's mercy and love to man, since it was miraculously communicated to St. Dominic in the height of the Albigenian heresy. He then described how, St. Dominic journeying from Spain into France, saw the bloodshed and misery surrounding his path, and how in response to his prayer the form of a beautiful woman appeared to him, holding in her hand the chaplet of beads that was destined by God to crush the Albigenians better even than the power of De Montfort's warriors—a sword more powerful than the sword of steel, a shield stouter than a shield of triple brass—the sword of the Spirit of God. Europe, thus saved by the Rosary, was once more in 1571 threatened to be overrun by the Mussulman. Pops Pius V. (who had been himself a Dominican friar) ordered the Rosary to be set in every house on the eve of the great battle of Lepanto, and in Catholic Ireland, too, the prayer went up upon that day. The Turks were advancing proudly through the waves in their splendid galleys when the banner of the Rosary met and scattered their power to the winds, and crippled that Turkish domination that is "the puzzle of modern civilisation." In Ireland the Rosary was no less fruitful of blessing. There a persecution as fierce—nay, more fierce than that of the Turks, strove to crush out Irish faith. But, according to the unwilling confession of a late writer in the 'Times,' as the English overturned Irish altars and confiscated Irish churches, every cabin in the land became a home of prayer. In every humble homestead the Rosary was recited, its mysteries alleviated the heaviest afflictions of the people by teaching them to unite their sufferings with the Lord's and many a priest coming to the bedside of a dying peasant in times of famine and woe, and arriving a few moments too late, found the beads clasped in the dead man's hand. The preacher concluded with an eloquent exhortation to the practice of this sublime devotion.

Monseigneur Guilbert, Bishop of Gap, has issued a pastoral to his clergy on their duties as to politics. He remarks that whenever the priests have been associated with one political party its adversaries have become theirs. When the throne and the altar are linked together, if the former is shaken the latter is also. The clergy ought not to espouse any party, for it has obligations to all parties, conquered as well as conquering, in order to lead to concord and peace. Self-styled Catholic newspapers have of late years attached a party flag to their Catholicism, and the result has been an anti-religious reaction, the clergy being wrongly supposed to share the extreme ideas and exaggerations of these imprudent journalists. The priest is entitled to his individual opinion, and to express and defend it, but he should do so apart from his ministry, and with the prudence and moderation befitting his sacerdotal dignity. No party emblem should be attached to the cross, or the latter will itself be insulted and profaned.

"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.]

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.

THOMAS MULVERHILL formerly of Cloncoo, County Galway, Ireland, who left the Great South Road, Province of Auckland, in 1865 or 1866, for the Grey River, will hear of something to his advantage by communicating with Mr. Patrick Walsh, Grey-street, Auckland.

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.

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GRAND ANNUAL GATHERING.

CALEDONIAN GROUNDS, KENSINGTON.

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.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,
High-Street.

H. YEEND AND Co. beg to intimate to the residents of Dunedin and the surrounding Districts that they have purchased those old established Stables in High-street, known as the Commercial Stables. Intending to keep none but the best class of Saddle and Harness Horses, either for sale or hire, they trust to merit the confidence of their patrons—all Buggies, Carriages, &c., being entirely new, and of the best description. The Proprietors can ensure to gentlemen wishing a really first-class turn-out the utmost satisfaction. As only first-class grooms will be kept, customers will always find civility and attention. Horses taken upon livery on the most reasonable terms.
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J. D. is holder of First prize medals from Port Philip Agricultural Society for the best shod saddle horse.
Mr. Farquarson, M.R.C.S., may be consulted daily.

S A M U E L P O R T E R ' S

FAMILY HOTEL,
RATTRAY-STREET.
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

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
MICHAEL MURPHY ... PROPRIETOR.
(Late of Sandhurst, Victoria.)

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

None but the best brands of Liquor kept.
First-class Stabling.

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

PRINCE OF WALES FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

WATERS AND RYAN

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

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

MILLINERY—The Millinery Bonnets and Trimmed Hats for this Season embrace some beautiful designs by the first Paris and London artistes. All the leading shapes in Straw Hats, including the "Mayfield," "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,
 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.
 W. L. PHILP ... PROPRIETOR.

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

Under his supervision, the SHAMROCK is being entirely refitted and renovated. Breakfast laid specially to accommodate travellers by Train arriving at 11 a.m.

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

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 heels	...	"	5 9
" " military sewn	...	"	7 6
" " embroidered alpine,	...	"	8 6
" " polish buttoned	...	"	11 6
" " mock lace	...	"	10 6
" Leather Slippers, sewn	...	"	3 6
" Canvas	...	"	3 0

Ladies' Bronze, Scarlet, Blue and Black Slippers in great variety.

GENTLEMEN'S! GENTLEMEN'S!!
 Kid Lorne Shoes, sewn, 12s 6d; Oxoniens, 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 McGRATH, 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 (OPHIR).

MARTIN GAVIN, Proprietor.

M. G. having lately taken this Hotel, trusts by attention to business to merit a fair share of Public support from the travelling public.

All Wines, etc., of best brands. Good Stabling with loose boxes.

J. 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.

ROBERT GREIG
Carpenter and Joiner,

DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

NEW LIGHT! NEW LIGHT!! NEW LIGHT!!!

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

UNION HOTEL,
INVERCARGILL.

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

First-class Stabling.

THOMAS STEWART,

BOOKBINDER, PAPER-RULER, &c.

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

PRINCES STREET.

J. GROGAN,

GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,

CORNER OF

MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,
DUNEDIN, N. Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

JAMES WALSH

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

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

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.

ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN, COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC COMMERCIAL

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

Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

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

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

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

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

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.



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



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

NOTICE.

THOMAS BIRCH 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

BASKETS BASKETS

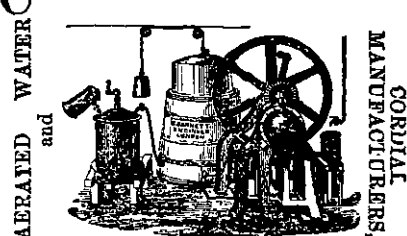
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY,



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

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

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

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



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

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

WEIR AND SAMSON,
Importers of
CHINA, GLASSWARE, EARTHENWARE, STONWARE, 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.

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

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

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 Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ..	William Elder
Green Island ..	William Gray
Tokomairiro ..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ..	David Grant
Balclutha ..	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti ..	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ..	John Keen
Camaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otagia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrugs
Otepopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathias ..	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Garden
Mataura ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Tapanui ...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown ...	Wm Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELIOTT,
 Agent for Otago.

**DOMINICAN CONVENT
 BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
 YOUNG LADIES.**

THE Course of Instruction comprises an English Education in all its branches. French, German, and Italian Languages and Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.

For Term and further particulars, apply to the
LADY SUPERIOR,
 DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 4 p.m.
 Respectable references are required.

**HUGH LAMONT,
 BUTCHER,**

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

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!

THE
 NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY'S
 RETAIL BRANCH
 IS :
 NOW OPEN.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.
F. LAURENSEN,
 Manager.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

MOFFAT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,
 (One minute's 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 every convenience. The Bed-rooms (single and double) are lofty and well ventilated. Great attention has been given to the purchasing of stock. The Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other drinks kept are of the very best quality.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP

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

Miss B. Brownie has just arrived from Home, after an absence of two and a-half years, during which time she was most successful in establishing agencies in London and Glasgow, inasmuch as the buyers in each of these places have had a life-long experience in buying for the Colonial trade, one of them visiting Paris once a month during the millinery season. Ladies can now depend upon a regular supply of the choicest styles of M. M. Worth and Pingat, Mesdames Leferrier, Aentenac, &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 Snow-Room, where Miss Brownie 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 Brownie 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. 16, 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 pro-
sperous mining district will find the above
house replete with every comfort. The Pro-
prietor has spared no expense to make the
Kawarau Hotel a first-class establishment.

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

GOODGER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Strangers will find a first-class residence at
the above establishment. The larder is
stocked with the choicest viands, and the
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 ex-
cellent 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
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BOWMAN, MACANDREW & CO.,
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C. CAMPION wishes to intimate to the
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procure Firewood and Coal at the above
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Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island
Coal always on hand. Orders punctually at-
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MELBOURNE HOTEL, Naseby,

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Good Accommodation for Travellers.
Good Stabling and Loose Boxes. Buggies and
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OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE, J. COGGIN, PROPRIETOR.

Excellent accommodation. Good atten-
dance with every comfort com-
bined, 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.

O TAGO BREWERY, BURKE'S DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

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

First-class accommodation for borders
Private rooms for families.

The Bus starts from the Hotel every
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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
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Rooms. Billiards. Livery and Bait Stables.
Saddle Horses and Buggies for Hire. Car-
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JAMES TOAL, PRACTICAL TAILOR AND HOSIER, (Four Doors from British Hotel), GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, SOUTH DUNEDIN, FORBURY.

SOUTH DUNEDIN,

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NICHOLAS MOLONEY

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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
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thoroughly renovated, and is now fitted up in
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expense having been spared to make it one of
the best family Hotels in the city. The bed-
rooms 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 CURER, AND FRUIT DEALER.

All goods kept are of the very best descrip-
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Charges strictly moderate.

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

E. LOFT thanks the public of Dunedin and
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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
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