

New Zealand Tabled

VOL. IV.—No. 196. FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1877. 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.**
 Manilla and Flax Rope, Seaming Twine, Scales
 and Weighing Machines, Plough and Cart
 Traces, Backbands, Lancashire and Scotch
 Hames, American Axes and Churns, Pit and
 Cross-Cut Saws, etc.

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

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
 of every description.
 Blasting Powder, Patent Fuse, Breech and
 Muzzle Loading Guns, Sporting Ammunition,
 Cartridges, &c.
 Fencing Wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Fencing
 Staples and Wire Stretchers.

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

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
 Machines.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL
 Corner of
 WALKER AND PRINCES STREETS, DUNEDIN.

P. O'BRIEN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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



SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.



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

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

FROM THE 'SUPPLEMENTARY NEWS.

Printed by
 FERGUSON AND MITCHELL.

During the Fete in aid of the Benevolent
 Asylum, on the Premises of Messrs.
 Guthrie and Larnach,
 May 24, 1870.

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 streets, which are
 to be opened on Saturday, Mar 27. This
 branch will be under the immediate manage-
 ment of Mr. Launson, and under the super-
 vision 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 com-
 menced 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 op-
 position on the part of the larger houses who
 are glutting this market with imported goods,
 and, no doubt, the retailers find it to their ad-
 vantage to push these in preference to local
 manufactures. The proprietors of the New
 Zealand Clothing Factory have, therefore, very
 judiciously decided to introduce their manu-
 factures direct to the large consuming popula-
 tion of Dunedin; and, in order to do so effec-
 tively, 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, and
 irrespective of all these advantages, it is the
 interest of everyone to support an industry
 which employs local labour, and is a direct
 benefit to the butcher, baker, farmer, mecha-
 nic, 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 Bale Jean Shirts, 2s 6d, 2s 9d
One Case Alpaca Coats, 12s 6d	Two Cases Alpine Felt Hats, 5s 6d
One Case Youths' Suits, 25s, 30s, 35s	Seventy dozen Cloth Caps, 1s 6d.
One Case White Shirts, 5s 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.,

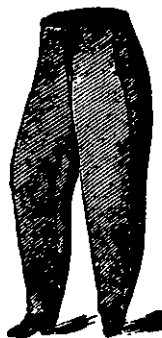
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OUTFITTERS
 Corner of Prince and Rattray Streets.—Convenient to Railway Station.

D. J. S T C H R

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

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

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



AN Attempt having been made to dupe and delude the Citizens by false representations in the form of Bombastical Advertisements of Trashy Slop-made Clothing, the public are respectfully requested to be guarded against those Impostions which, being of necessity sold at lower prices are in the end very much dearer than Clothing obtained of a respectable professional Tailor, seeing that the materials used in the

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

SHAM MATERIALS,

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

FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.

And thereby insure a Perfect Fit.

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

NEWEST STYLE OF FASHION,

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

Please observe the Address:—

G. 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

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

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

RATTIGAN AND WALSH,

BOOTMAKERS,
ROYAL ARCADE,
DUNEDIN.

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

V.  R.

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

NOTICE.

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

Note the Address—
Opposite Bank of New Zealand.



TIGER BRAND.

G H O L L A H S

GREAT INDIAN CURES.

TIGER BRAND.

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

Dunedin, August 31, 1876.

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

(Signed) JOHN GRIFFEN, J.P.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

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

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 Quarries).

J O H N H I S L O P

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

Every description of Jewellery made to order. Shells' 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 M'CLUSKEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

Private Rooms for Families.

Charges moderate. Good Stabling attached.

W A N T E D K N O W N—Mr. Thos. Robson, Tailor, has removed from Octagon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble, Bootmaker.

W A N T E D K N O W N—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 fancy and

other Tobaccos al-

ways on hand:

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MOSGIEL.

WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

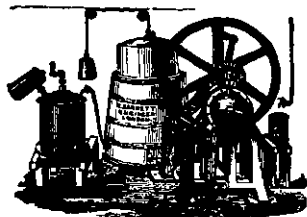
L. C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



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

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

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

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED
by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.

Send no more Money out of the country, but order of BATTSON and BROWN, Great King street.

Kaitangata coal, 30s per ton; best Colonial, 22s per ton; Shag Point, 35s per ton; cut dry Manuka, 25s per load; cut dry Pine, 18s per load. Full weights.

BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

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

UNIVERSAL HOTEL
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, 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
- Sleep Nets
- Clovers and Grass Seeds

ARE AGENTS FOR—

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

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

NIMMO AND BLAIR,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

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

Hours of Consultation:

Nine to Eleven . . . and Seven to Nine p.m.

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

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

STEAM SAW MILL,
PLAINING, MOULDING, TURNERY,
PACKING-CASE AND SPOKE
MANUFACTORY,
CUMBERLAND-STREET AND MORAY PLACE.
DUNEDIN.

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

Special attention will be bestowed to the
SAWING,

PLAINING,
MOULDING,
& TURNERY

BRANCHES:

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

PACKING CASES & BOXES

Always on hand. Can be had in any quantity.

Timber cut to any size on the shortest notice. Country orders will receive immediate attention.

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

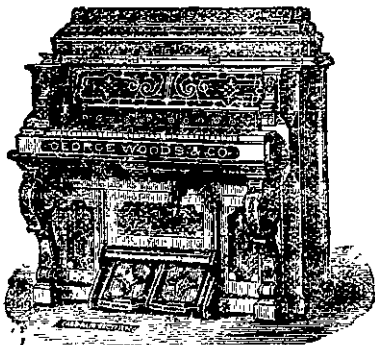
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike deep and superficial ailments.

These Medicines may be obtained from respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 533 Oxford street London.

** Beware of counterfeiters 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.

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

10,000 Walnuts; price very
low per 1000.

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

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

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

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

**CATALOGUES ON APPLI-
CATION.**

Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.

**FOR SALE,
SEEDS.**

300 Bushes Rooted
Haws and Holly
Berries.

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

Scotch Spruce and
Larch Seeds.

All the Hardest
California Pine
Seeds.

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

Perennial, Cocks-
foot, and Lawn
Grasses.

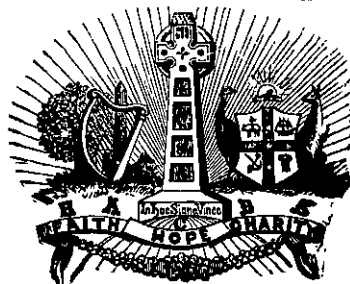
Clovers of the
Finest Samples.
Golden and Black
Tares.

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
Orehunga
Otaihuhu
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.

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

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

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

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

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COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.) reports for the week ending January 3, as follows :—

Fat Cattle.—200 head were yarded at the sales to-day, chiefly of good to prime quality. Owing to the abundant supplies which have come to hand during the fortnight, prices did not show any improvement. Best bullocks brought from £11 10s to £12, or equal to 30s per 100lbs. A few pens of extra prime quality realised a little higher rates.

Fat Calves.—25 were forward, and sold at prices ranging from 25s to 60s.

Fat Sheep.—2500 were penned, of which the trade took 1500, the balance being sent to the boiling-down establishment. We quote best cross-breeds at from 9s to 11s; medium, 7s to 9s. No merinos forward.

Fat Lambs.—350 penned, which realised prices at from 6s to 11s, according to quality.

Store Cattle.—There is still a good demand at recent quotations. We shall sell at Mosgiel, on Monday next, 150 head of superior cattle.

Store Sheep.—We have nothing yet to report, although several transactions are pending.

Wool.—Market firm. Holidays and showery weather have retarded shearing operations. Wool comes to hand very slowly. Our opening public sale takes place Tuesday next, 8th inst., when we shall offer some fine clips of washed and greasy.

Sheepskins.—Very few offerings in wool. Pelts, no demand. Dry station skins selling 5½d to 7d per lb; crossbreeds, 5s; merinos, 4s to 4s 6d each.

Hides.—No sales of hides this week.

Tallow is wanted. Medium mixed, 28s to 31s.

Grain.—Wheat is in the hands of millers; no quotations. Flour steady at £16 to £16 10s per ton. Oats are in good demand, and prices unchanged—2s 3½ to 2s 4d. Barley has sold: prime malting at 4s 6d; feeding in good demand, 2-6d to 3s.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending January 3, 1877, 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 January 3, 1877, 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 sitting 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 January 3 1877 :—Retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; boiling do., 4½ to 5d per lb.; stewing do., 4½ to 6d per lb.; steak, 6d to 9d per lb.; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb.; veal, 4d to 5d per lb.; pork, 9d to 10d per lb.; lamb, 3s and 4s per quarter.

MR. M. C. FLEMING reports for the week ending January 3, 1877, as follows :—Oats (seed), per bushel 2-1d to 2s 2d; milling, 2s 4d. Wheat, milling, 6s to 6s 3d; fowls, 3s 6d to 4s. Butter, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 3½ to 2s 6d. Pollard, £6 10s, bags included. Bran, £5 15s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £16; small, £16 10. Oatmeal, £12. Potatoes, old, 6s to 8s per cwt; potatoes, new, 7s to 8s per cwt. Hay, £1 per ton. Chaff, £1 per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

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

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 629: Gustav Hirsch Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk Feathers, &c.

Poets' Hoquey.

DEW DROP AND FLOWER.

Still rest in my chalice, bright diamond of morning,
Nor rise to be lost in the wide depths of air.
Still lend me thy brightness, my petals adorning,
My beauty and odours with thee will I share.

Nay, tempt me not floweret, now is he arising
That keepeth me pure from the earth's staining dross;
Should I linger with thee, his attraction despising,
Through thee should I suffer defilement and loss.

From thy cup's fragile hold by the zephyr outshaken—
By thy withering east at thy root on the clay
Defiled should I grieve o'er my duty forsaken,
And downward should sink from the face of the day.

Tho' beauteous to earth and by earth's beauty cherished,
Far better unnoticed towards Heaven to soar.
All who've clung to the earth by the earth have they perished;
In bliss who've sought Heaven shall live evermore.

HAWTHORND E A N.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Continued.
EASTWARD, HO!

"Yes, Lucy, we are very happy here," he replied; "more of earthly happiness than I ought ever to have thought could last. I will say that it has been like a death-struggle to think of giving it up, but I have done it. Father Sheridan has helped me," he added; "without him I do not think I could have brought myself to the step, even for your sake, but he says it is plainly God's will. I have laid the whole matter before him from the beginning, like a map, and he has not decided without deep thought and earnest prayer. O, Lucy, can earth afford any comfort like the help of a judicious, pious director! I went to him at once after the first day and night of anguish—I have troubled him days and nights since—he has probed the matter to the very foundation, and this is his decision."

"And this is all for me, Philip?" said the wife, overcome with the thought of the terrible sacrifice he was making.

"Not altogether, dear," he replied; "let us hope it is to be the final blow to my terrible pride, which we can never be sure is conquered, till it can bear to meet those whom I have wronged."

"O, Philip," she exclaimed, clasping his hand in hers, "it would be so blessed to die among our own!" He did not reply; he could not meet the matter as yet, with any desire; it was a too fearful rending of the veil that hid him from the world. With the energy and determination of his character, he saw that the longer the matter was deferred the harder would be the end, and like a true man he went to work at once on the necessary preparations for their removal before the winter.

There were trials in parting, even to Mrs. Benton; the home which they had made in the wilderness had many dear and precious associations, but particularly her regard for Dr. Nelson and the Leighton family, with more than all, her affection for Father Sheridan, who had been such a heaven-sent friend, made her leaving Inglewood, even with the prospect of a home at Hawthorndean, a great trial; but Dr. Nelson had been led to aspirations for the priesthood, and was soon to make his preparations for the holy work at a Seminary of the Sulpicians; she had helped him in finding his vocation, and their friendship was cemented by the most enduring ties.

She had been obliged to consent very reluctantly to Sobriety's marriage; finding her determined, she had promised her an outfit if she would wait till after the Christmas holidays, when she would be sixteen; all this, however, could be arranged with Mrs. Leighton, who would take a motherly care of the girl for the sake of her friend, for Marion's faithless course had made no enmity between the two families. Horatio Leighton never cared to see Athlaccas again, and in the spring was to remove his mother's residence to the capital of the State, which for the future was to be his home. Dr. Nelson's sister, Philomena, had been his little housekeeper for some months, though scarcely in her teens, and Mrs. Benton's proposition to take her east for her education was most gladly accepted by the brother. As the day approached when Mr and Mrs Benton were to take leave of Inglewood, the faithful "Old Cap" seemed all at once to become ubiquitous. Through the days of their preparation, Mrs Benton met him everywhere, always with his mouth filled with tobacco ready to help.

"Wall, I vow," he exclaimed, as he saw the row of boxes packed and marked, "this beats the Dutch; taking track for the east—heaps of trucks to haul, let's see—one, two, three, four. I can't count a hundred, but I've got a brother as can; deary me," he said, looking at Mrs Benton, "what mischief these gals make! I'll be bound this movin has to do with that right pretty gal."

Mrs Benton assured him that Miss Marion had nothing whatever to do with their departure. He shook his head doubtfully. "Waal, she's clearing out Athlaccas any way—here's Leighton can't stand it, and mothers naturally foller thar sons; and she's spite the Doctor for all useful doins, and so they'll make a priest on him; and finally her poor pap and mam must pull up stakes and foller; wall, women do make a tarnal site of bother. Now here's my Lindy Ann's been down to Crow Crick to hear this seventh-day feller; her aunt sent for her to come and get religion; she staid in a week, and came home crank and piert enough, I tell yer—said she'd got religion, but I don't see it; talks like a spinnon-wheel

about the Pope and Nantechrist, sent all the Papists to the bad place you know. Then I put in, and tel'd her she'd full better tuk the chance of sum of them Papists than of Jim McKinsey, or any other seventh dayer. They used to have them fellers in York State; they kept my woman and all her sisters in a tarnal brile all the time. I thought we'd got clear of the whole scrape on um when we came here; deary me, if that's what they call the march of civilizashun, the less on't the better."

The poor man having relieved himself, stuffed a new quid into his mouth and went to work. Mrs Benton talked to him of the expected tenant at Inglewood, but Rice declared he never wished to know him, for the truth was, he no sooner made friends with one new-comer before he was gone, and another took his place.

Rosine was almost wild with delight when she heard of the removal of her parents; her joy seemed like the overflowing of waters long pent in by restraint; apparently she forgot Marion and her misdemeanor; took but little interest, Ned declared, in letters from abroad, and was absorbed in one thought that she was again to be near her mother, laying plans without number with Aleck and the Doctor, all associated with dear old Hawthorndean. As to Aleck, Rosine's plans were the only matters into which he entered with any interest; his health was utterly broken down, his wound refused to heal, and mental anxiety was sapping the very foundations of his life; through his lawyer he had settled an annuity upon his wife, which could be withdrawn at his pleasure, but his heart was evidently ill at ease. Laura had again found refuge with Sister Agnes in the new House, that, Phoenix-like, had risen on the ashes of the older establishment. The Captain heard of her removal from his mother, but he made no sign; the time was coming, he plainly foresaw, when he should be obliged to resign on half-pay; perhaps something might be given him by government, in consideration of his wound received in fighting his country's battles. In his father's house he always had a home, but his life, ere he had reached thirty years, was growing wearisome to him. He clung to Rosine for comfort, as did every member of the family, and he was delegated to accompany her to Hawthorndean, to greet her parents on their arrival there. It had been a matter of a little contention in the Colonel's household, which of the three representatives of the male sex should have this honor, but a patient on the borders of the grave settled the question with Dr. Hartland, and government business pressed upon the Colonel; thus, much to the discomfort of the two left behind, the Captain was escort. It was beautiful to behold the tenderness that had sprung up between these two; a deferential, respectful, gentle affection on his part, and a thoughtful, care-taking love with her. She was the only one upon whom he ever smiled with one of those sunny, bright smiles, out of his clear blue eyes, that had given him such attraction in his early youth; now those heart-glances were very rare, and given for her loving assiduity for his comfort.

"Perchance he saw and felt the sympathy

She had for him, whose soul had such a scar."

They reached Hawthorndean to find the grandfather prostrate with the infirmities of age, and as Rosine soon discovered, borne down with anxiety about the coming meeting. With womanly tact, and the soft lady-like ways of her mother, she did much to smooth the path for the reception of her father.

The hour came at length when Philip Benton and his wife had left the railroad station, and were on their way across the bleak and bare November hills of her native town. Ah, those dear old stone walls, those precious home enclosures, strangers in the land where she had dwelt, they came to her like long lost treasures, and filled her with unspoken joy. Her husband could not sympathise with her here; she knew that to him this hour was one of untold sorrow, and she hid her joy, as the shade grew deeper on his brow at every familiar object. He nearly broke down as they came suddenly upon the entrance to a quiet, grassy lane, ending in a dense wood, where many years ago he had breathed into her ear words of love. She did not trust herself to speak, to calm his agitation, but quietly let her hand slip into his, reassuring him and strengthening him by her touch.

Never till that evening had Rosine felt her father's tears on her cheek, never had he so clasped her to his heart, and looked down into her eyes with such inexpressible emotion. Mr Hawthorne was unable to rise even to meet his beloved daughter, and Philip Benton, who had nerved himself for this moment, waited only to embrace his children, when he sunk on his knees by the couch of the old man, exclaiming, "I have wronged you, sir, deeply wronged you, by the past; can you forgive me for Lucy's sake."

"Rise, my son," replied the trembling voice of the father; "I judged you harshly—come back to me, come as a favor, and establish yourself as the head of my house. Lucy and you are all I have; my days can be but few, let me spend them with my children."

Mrs Benton listened, and tears of gratitude bedewed her cheeks, for this dreaded scene ending in unity and peace.

Mrs Benton was soon as thoroughly domesticated as if she had never left her home, and her husband, without intruding in any way, gradually came to be acknowledged master of the establishment; while Rosine and Aleck lingered among those beloved hills long after their tops were covered with white snow-wreaths. The blind Willie had taken a sudden fancy to Captain Hartland, and was his companion night and day. He had procured for him an alphabet and books for the blind, and assiduously set himself to teach the child to read; he also roamed over the fields with him, told him tales of war, and life in various countries; in short, made himself so necessary to the boy, that a word about returning to the city grieved him to the heart. Letter after letter had come from the Colonel and Doctor, urging their return and threatening on the Doctor's part an immediate raid upon the premises if Rosine was not forthcoming. It was a hard wrench upon the maternal love of Mrs Benton to part with her daughter again; she had

hoped that in mediate arrangements would be made for Rosine's final restoration to her own family; but here she found her husband invincible. His word had been passed to Colonel Hartland, and he could not and would not recall what was given when in the depths of adversity, now that what the world would call better days were in store for them.

TOLERATION IN SPAIN.

The 'Tablet' publishes by request the following correspondence in reference to the question of "Toleration in Spain:"—

Sir,—In the daily papers of Friday last there appeared an account of an interview granted by Lord Derby to the representatives of various Protestant societies on the above subject. As in my daily business intercourse I found that large numbers of Protestants held very strong opinions upon this subject, and as in the majority of instances I found that they spoke in considerable ignorance of the class of men who spread themselves abroad as "missionaries to Roman Catholics," I thought it desirable to express through the medium of the Press the views which I found were unknown to all with whom I had conversed on these points, more particularly as they admitted that they materially altered the opinions they had formed previously. I, therefore, wrote the following letter to the 'Daily Telegraph,' and one precisely similar to the 'Echo:'—

"(To the Editor of the 'Daily Telegraph.)"

"Sir,—Permit me to make a few observations in regard to the deputation that recently waited upon Lord Derby on this question.

"I will promise that as the intelligence we have on the subject is almost exclusively one-sided, and appears to consist chiefly in certain acts by minor officials, the legality of which is now the subject of inquiry by the Spanish Government; and as, moreover, later telegrams contradict charges contained in previous messages, it would appear to be the wiser course to suspend all judgment upon the alleged acts of intolerance until we have more reliable information, and the explanations of the accused parties.

"My special reason for requesting the insertion of this letter is, however, to point out the character of some at least of the societies represented in the above-mentioned deputation. Having, I regret to say, been an active supporter in my earlier days of 'Protestant Institutes,' I know full well the amount of narrow bigotry and intolerance they represent, and the repressive measures against English Catholicity that they would be only too glad to use had they the power. I have frequently heard the lecturers and preachers of these societies demand amidst the tumultuous applause of their hearers, the re-enactment of the Penal statutes repealed in 1829. But a few weeks ago a Wesleyan Methodist writer openly stated that it might soon become necessary to check the spread of "Romanism" by having recourse once more to the Test Act, and distinctly warned advocates of Catholicity that their religion existed only by 'tolerance;' and that if needful the country would cause the expulsion of every Catholic from Parliament and public offices. A few months ago I was present at a lecture delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, clerical secretary of Islington Protestant Institute (one of those represented on Thursday), in which he referred to Cardinal Manning as 'that red-hatted, redstockinged rebel,' and a large audience went into raptures of applause at the sentiment.

"I need not speak of the Church Association. Their devotion to the principles of religious toleration are but too well-known, and are doubtless highly appreciated by all High Churchmen of their own Communion.

"Believe me, Sir, Protestant intolerance is not dead, but powerless. There still live thousands who would say, and do say, with John Wesley, 'To tolerate Popery is to be instrumental in the perdition of immortal souls, and the direct way to provoke the vengeance of a holy and jealous God upon our fleets and armies.' For which speech he received the thanks of the Protestant Association, Feb. 17, 1780. Nay! so lately as Dec. 8, 1850, a sermon was preached in one of the principal Liverpool churches calling for the execution of all priests convicted of having heard confessions. The 'Liverpool Mercury' reports the sermon thus:—"I would make it a capital punishment to administer the Confession in this country. Transportation would not satisfy me, for that would merely transfer the evil from one part of the world to another. Capital punishment alone would satisfy me. Death alone would remove the evil. This is my solemn conviction." A few days afterwards, at a meeting held in Exeter Hall, with the Duke of Manchester in the chair, the same rev. gentleman moved the following proposition: "That they should demand an enactment that the total abjuration of Popery should be a *sine qua non* for the holding of offices of trust and power of any description under the Sovereign of England.

"I would ask you, Sir: 1. Are these the men to come with clean hands to complain of intolerance? 2. Can any one wonder that Spaniards should feel extreme reluctance to give unlimited freedom to men so bigoted against their faith and so determined to uproot it by any means, fair or foul? Spain is but just recovering from civil war, and Spanish statesmen may well be desirous of controlling elements of discord and danger.

"There is one exquisite joke in the report, and that is the reference to the impending 'persecution' of German missionaries in Spain. For Germany to be aggrieved at any intolerance would indeed be a fine piece of humor. Germany! whose armed officials have torn the priest from the altar in the midst of his sacred functions—Germany! whose jails are filled with Catholic Bishops and clergy—Germany! that has sent to prison high-born ladies for merely expressing natural sympathy with their pastors—Germany! where 'liberty of the Press' means the imprisonment of editors for publication of ecclesiastical documents!

"It is the old tale of Protestantism, 'The saints shall rule the world, and we are the saints.'—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

"A ROMAN CATHOLIC."

Neither of the papers having inserted the above letter, I forward you a copy, believing that many of your readers may be interested in the facts therein detailed, as I know that few of my fellow-Catholics are aware of the large numbers of their Protestant fellow-countrymen who will talk to them most suavely of the happiness of living together in mutual charity, whilst in their hearts they would be but too happy to proscribe the exercise of the Catholic religion. I am happy to bear witness that there are thousands who really believe and carry out their principles, but the number of Papophobists is by no means small. Only last week a clerical speaker at a meeting at Chiswick declared that, had he the power, he would prevent those who wished to do so from attending the Confessional, and although his remarks were especially directed against Ritualists, no one will doubt that he would use the same intolerance against the institution by whomsoever directed.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

ALFRED DENTON CHENEY.

13 Mayland-road, Shepherd's-bush, London W., Oct. 3, 1876.

PROTESTANT AND RITUALISTIC OPINION.

The 'Church Times' says: The remarks we had occasion to make recently as to the faulty working of the Church Missionary Society, and the very doubtful character of its alleged labours, lead on to another branch of the missionary question, to which we invite the attention of our readers. The Church of Rome, as is sufficiently well known, woke up far earlier than any Protestant communion to the duty of foreign missions, not merely carried on, as has been done all along, by single volunteers in the field, but by the corporate action of a great Church society, undertaking the task of collecting and administering funds, and of training and sending out missionaries. The great Institute of the Propaganda was established by Pope Gregory XV. in 1622, and its College or seminary in 1627 by Urban VIII.; and it was in 1631 that St. Vincent de Paul founded the Priests of the Missions, or Lazarists, who originally designed for the home field, have since added foreign work to their scheme; while volunteer Roman Catholic missions to the East Indies began in 1522; to Japan in 1529; to Brazil and Ethiopia (under the Jesuits) in 1556; Paraguay in 1610; Central Africa, under the Capuchins, in 1655; and the French College of Missions, chiefly for China, was founded in 1663. On the other side, the earliest missionary effort amongst Protestants was by the Geneva Calvinists in 1570, when they sent agents to North America. Next came the English Independents and Presbyterians, about 1627, to the same place, whose efforts are chiefly remembered by the name of Eliot, called the "Apostle of the Indians;" Sweden and Denmark began missions to Lapland about 1630; Dutch missionaries attempted Brazil and Ceylon in 1640; while it was not till 1634 that the Church of England began to wake up by founding the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and that in 1701 the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was begun, both of them, however, being at first only incidentally and indirectly missionary, having been designed at their beginning, mainly for home and colonial purposes. And it was not until 1721 that the most successful Protestant missions, those of the Moravians, began by the voyage of Hans Egede to Greenland. These dates, and the list of countries referred to under them, show very plainly that the Roman Church was not only much earlier and more active in the mission field than any other Western Communion, but that her operations were far more general, and were not guided by the colonial view of the question which seems to have influenced most of the others. And after all deductions for exaggeration, for ultimate failure, and for a very imperfect Christianity taught in some places, as by Robert de Nobili, there seems little doubt that the Roman Catholic missions were incomparably more successful than the Protestant ones. Nor is this difference altogether obsolete now. The invariable testimony of dispassionate travellers who have no bias either way, is that where Roman Catholic and Anglican or Protestant missionaries are found working side by side in the same country, the former are all but invariably superior in personal intelligence and culture, and consequent fitness for the work; in simplicity and self-denial of life; in accessibility and courtesy; in diligence; in their relations with the native converts; and in the measure of their success. And the more professedly Evangelical and Protestant any competing mission may be, the lower do its agents commonly stand in ability, in learning, in manners, in self-denial, in labor, and in converts. These are not our own inferences, but the simple restatement in brief of allegations to be found in abundant books of voyages and travels, and of private information given to ourselves by lay non-Roman Catholics. So far the account is all in favour of the Roman Church. It trains its missionaries far better, it sends a better stamp of men out—would never, indeed, think of trusting the ignorant louts, who too often satisfy the C. M. S., to argue with a learned Brahmin or a shrewd Chinese—it organizes its missions incomparably better, and works them not only far more successfully, but at an inconceivably smaller cost. The salary of one ordinary Protestant missionary would keep a whole station, with its two or three priests, catechists, and schools going, on the scale of the Propaganda's outlay. To be sure, it does not allow for wives and families, and that makes a difference. For domestic life and mission life are not more compatible now than they were in the days of the Apostles.

A remarkable case of longevity, says the 'British Medical Journal,' is reported in Virenow's "Archives," by Dr. Orrs, cin. of Athens. The man, George Stravarides, died in Symrna, at the age of 132 years. Although this Methuselah had always lived an irregular life, and had consumed an average of more than a hundred drachms of brandy daily, he retained full possession of all his five senses, as also a complete set of teeth, up to the moment of his death. He also continued to the last to attend to the duties of his avocation—a baker. This man was born in 1743, in the reign of Mahommed I., and lived during the reigns of nine Sultans.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL TELEGRAMS.

(From our Daily Contemporaries.)

AUCKLAND, DECEMBER 31.

THE mail steamers Australia and City of Sydney arrived this morning. Owing to one of the passengers of the Australia dying of small-pox on the previous day, both steamers anchored at the Quarantine-ground. At Kandavaou, on the 16th December, the Australia was quarantined. She left San Francisco on the 8th (Auckland time) but had to put back owing to a collision with a ferry-boat. After awaiting instructions mails and passengers were landed, and both steamers proceeded to Sydney, taking on the New Zealand cargo.

The presidential election resulted as follows: Hayes, 185; Tilden, 184. The accuracy of the return is disputed by the Democratic party, and it is not unlikely that the matter will come before Congress for settlement, the majority of that body being Republicans. It is thought that Hayes, majority will be sustained now.

The Extradition Treaty having been agreed upon, immediate steps were taken to arrest all forgers.

A revolution, headed by Colonel Alsina, Minister of War, broke out in Buenos Ayres, and Buenos Ayers is in a state of siege.

Telegrams in the middle of November related to active military preparations, but they were less threatening at the beginning of the present month.

The soldiers on furlough in Ireland have been ordered to join their regiments, and all furloughs are temporarily suspended.

The authorities of Devonport Dockyard have received orders to prepare the ironclad turret ships Cyclops and Hydra for immediate active service. Great activity prevails in Woolwich Arsenal. An imperative order was issued that the production of rifle ball cartridge be increased to 2,000,000 per week. This was explained as being consequent on the change to Martini-Henry rifle in India.

The 'Pall Mall Standard' and other Conservative journals express complete distrust of the Czar's pacific assurances as expressed to Lord Loftus.

The 'Globe' states that all railroad companies in Russia have been ordered to place their lines at the absolute disposal of the Government.

The large hospitals are being abolished, and the physicians in the south of Russia have been invited to enter the army.

The Rothschilds are said to have promised to advance Russia money. The loan will not be made public. Russia's conditions are said on 'Change to be so favourable that the Rothschilds can easily dispose of the loans privately.

A large portion of the trains suitable for crossing the Danube are arriving in Bessarabia, and are being sent on to Pruth.

The 'Times' Vienna dispatch explains that there are two centres of military operation—in southern Russia Kisheneff is the headquarters of operations of the army, while at Odessa 120,000 men are being collected under General Todolexan, who is charged with the defence of the Black Sea coast. It is stated that part of the siege artillery, consisting of ninety-two guns, is being formed at Chottyd on the river Dniester.

Political correspondence report that beside 150,000 men of the first and second class of Turkish reserves who still remain to be called out to replace the regular troops in garrison, the Mukhtar Pasha is concentrating 20 battalions of Turkish troops at Caranova, near Derzatta, on the Austrian frontier. The troops will embark for Constantinople.

The Roumanian Government is preparing everything requisite for calling out territorial troops and the militia, which would increase the Roumanian forces to 100,000.

The entire Polish contingent of the Russian army has been sent out of the Polish provinces for service in the field. The Russian garrisons will remain in Warsaw and other large towns in Russia.

Intelligence from Warsaw indicates an impending Polish rising.

A dispatch to the 'Standard' from Berlin says that Prince Bismarck's statements are quoted by all Germany with the greatest satisfaction. In his remarks on Saturday Bismarck declared that if Russia threatened to be victorious in the impending war, he believed England would occupy Egypt should the Turkish Treaty be violated by the Russian forces.

The Italian Parliament has opened. The King in a long speech from the throne in reference to the threatening events transpiring, expressed confidence in the success of counsels of moderation to which his Government had given effectual support.

Three large islands, Hattiah, Sundeeep, and Dakin Shahabazhare, and numerous smaller islands included in Buckergunge and Chittagong districts, were entirely submerged by a storm wave on 31st October, as was also the mainland for five or six miles. These islands are all in or near the estuary of the River Megna. The largest, Dakin Shahabazhare, was 500 square miles in extent, and had a population of about 240,000. Hattiah and Sundeeep together had about 100,000. Up to 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st there were no signs of danger, but before midnight the wave had swept over the country to the depth in many places of 20 feet, surprising people in their beds. The dense grove of cocoanuts and palm trees around the villages enabled many to save themselves by climbing the branches. Some took refuge on the tops of their houses, but the water burst houses asunder and swept them to sea. Some were swept across the channel 10 miles to Chittagong, but the vast majority were never heard of again. There is scarcely a household in the islands and on the adjacent coast but has lost some of its members. There is much distress among the survivors, which Government is relieving. It is believed that not a third of the population survived. The stench from the putrifying bodies is insufferable, and a general outbreak of cholera is expected.

The Turkish commander of the Black Sea Fleet, in addressing his men, said: "This year you are destined to fight against the enemies of our religion. Remember that the sailors of the Black Sea gained glory at Sebastopol.

In an inundation at Adrianople a thousand houses were washed away.

A Roman journal says the Marquis of Salisbury's declarations exclude the idea of England and Russia going to war, but regards war, between Russia and Turkey as inevitable.

Sir Julius Vogel, interviewed by a 'Frisco reporter, said if the Colonial Government had negotiated for the American subsidy it would probably have been secured, but the contractors insisted on receiving it. He thought the Colonies had not been well treated by America. Extravagant promises of subsidy made at the outset were never fulfilled. If the Australian trade was worth having, America should assist in developing it. If the present contract broke down he did not think the Colonies would take any further action.

Bismarck has visited London. In his speech, on 4th December, at Berlin, he said, thanks to Germany, England would probably allow the inevitable Turkish war to be localised. Austria was placed in a difficult position by recent events.

The Roumanian Government have notified the Prefects of the early arrival, on the way to the Danube, of 150,000 Russian troops.

A 'Times' dispatch says Turkey has withdrawn her troops from Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the intention of not resisting Austrian occupation of those provinces. In the event of a Russian invasion Austria ordered the occupation of Transylvanian and Moldavian passes the moment Russia enters Moldavia.

Twenty-one battalions of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry, and eighty guns have been told off by the British Government for service in the East if necessary for the protection of the British interest.

Russia has placed torpedoes at the entrance to ports of trade. Russia is in a perfect state of collapse and bankruptcy.

THE PRICE OF NATIONAL AMBITION.

THE penalty which Germany pays even for national unity is a vast standing army. This she imposes on her neighbouring nations. How can a race which converts every citizen into a soldier, and every village into an armed camp, be called a peace? Europe is now an armed camp. This is mainly because of the battle of Sedan. Germany has 1,700,000 men under arms, including her army and navy. For these, although she is economical beyond any other nation in Europe, she pays \$100,000,000 a year. England's soldiers and sailors comprise nearly half a million men, at a yearly cost of \$124,000,000. Austria spends \$54,000,000 a year for an army of 535,000 men, although she has difficulty in paying her debts. We find even little countries like Belgium and Denmark with large armies, costing millions of dollars every year. Spain, whose credit is a mockery in the money markets of Europe, whose industry is paralyzed, and her commerce little more than a name—Spain, with every impetus to economy and retrenchment and peace—must have 270,000 men, for which she pays over \$30,000,000. France, with her army and navy, has 1,700,000 men under arms, costing \$135,000,000 per annum. Even Greece, who cannot suppress the brigands that infest her hills, must have 50,000 men. Italy, which would not send a commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia for reasons of economy, can afford to keep several thousands of men under arms, at a cost of nearly \$50,000,000 per annum. While little Holland, one of the most useful and harmless countries in Europe, finds 100,000 men necessary for her independence. Even Sweden, away, we should think, from the sweep of European ambition, and protected by her isolation, is compelled to keep 160,000 men under arms. Switzerland has 180,000, and Turkey is rapidly going to the devil with an army of 30,000 men.

Altogether, therefore, Europe to-day has over 9,000,000 soldiers under arms, for which she spends nearly \$700,000,000 per annum.

A horrible story is abroad concerning Mr. Samuel Lester, of Shelter Island, who recently suddenly died, as was supposed, at Norwich, and whose body was taken home for interment. It is to the effect that the person employed to fill the grave while doing so heard strange noises coming from the coffin, as of a man trying to break his way out. The report continues that the man superstitiously fled, to return soon after and hear the noise repeated; that he finally filled up the grave, but said nothing concerning what he had heard until some days after. The coffin was after a while exhumed, and it was found that the man had been buried alive, the evidences of a struggle for release from his awful fate being painfully apparent.—New Haven 'Palladium,' September 19.

At Züllichau (Silesia), on August 23, the Emperor, William, received at the railway station, where he was passing, a deputation of Protestant clergymen. Addressing them his Majesty said:—You have a great and important charge in the Fatherland. You must maintain and strengthen faith and religion in the people. But this is not all; you must also wake up this faith. This is an important mission, and a heavy and toilsome task, especially now when faith has sunk so low, and religion is assailed in so many ways."

The s.s. Oriental was in the cyclone at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, the 7th October, about 100 miles off Calingapatam. She passed right through the cyclone, and when in its centre experienced a perfect calm. Quite a number of birds and butterflies took refuge on the vessel when in the centre of the cyclone, and were so exhausted that they suffered themselves to be caught by the hand. The steamer lost three of her boats, while two of the crew nearly lost their lives. On emerging from the centre, and passing through the storm ring, the gale was terrific. The direction of the cyclone is supposed to have been from the east to west. The period occupied by the vessel in passing through it was about four and a-half hours.—'C. Examiner.'

GENERAL NEWS.

The 'Catholic Mirror,' discussing the election of the next Pope, says:—"The enemies of religion are massing their forces in anticipation of the Pope's death, and have chosen the moment of his death for a vigorous onslaught on the autonomy of the hierarchy. A canonical election is to be prevented. The power of veto or confirmation once granted to certain kings and emperors and subsequently revoked, is to be reasserted and enforced. Failing in this usurpation of authority, the Cardinals are to be debarred from voting, and the election is to be made by the people of Italy. Already a society, the "Catholic Association of Italy," for asserting the rights of the Christian people, and especially of the citizens of Rome, has been formed, and claims an "incontestable right to elect the Bishop of Rome." Thirty thousands of the lowest and vilest persons in Italy, heretics, infidels and atheists, have combined to change the mode of election. The kind of Pope this rabble would select may be imagined, and they are determined to make a selection. Whether the Cardinals are prevented from voting, or whether they do elect a successor to Pius IX., the revolutionists and members of secret and atheistic societies will also make a choice. Then will the storm burst and the struggles of an anti-Pope, aided and abetted by the enemies of the Church, to supplant the true Pontiff will once more convulse the civilised world."

The heir of one of the best names in the French nobility, M. Charles de Courteilles, Marquis de Chavernay, has just entered the Monastery of La Trappe. He was among the combatants at Reichshoffen. Wounded at Monsbrow, says Galignani, he continued to fight, fell from his horse, and was left for dead. He was about to be buried with his unfortunate companions when the Germans perceived that he was still living. Made prisoner, he escaped, returned to take service in the army of the Loire, and at the combat of Baume-la-Rowlands was again wounded and taken prisoner. On his return to France he learned the death of his wife, who had fallen a victim to her devotedness in tending the wounded. His father was killed at the fight of Patay.

A strong and healthy girl, twenty-two years of age, named Ellen Bradley, of Mullaghmore, near Omagh, got her ears pierced by an amateur a short time ago. Whether it was a rusty needle that was used in the operation or from whatever cause, the girl's ears became inflamed a few days afterwards. The inflammation extended to her neck, turned to erysipelas, and she died.

A balloon that ascended from the Alexandra palace on August 23, was attacked by a bull on its descent in a meadow in Kent. One of the aeronauts threw out the last two bags of ballast, and the balloon rose in time to escape the horns of the bull. While going the bags and scattering their contents, the animal's horns came in contact with the grapple rope, setting free the balloon and throwing one of the men out of the car. He seized the netting and was hauled into the car before the balloon had ascended many hundred feet. The air ship finally anchored a mile to leeward of the bull.

The Paris 'Revue des Deux Mondes' sees in Mr. Gladstone's famous pamphlet nothing beyond "bitter eloquence," "melodrama," and "of all the proposed solutions of the Eastern question the least satisfactory." The 'Revue' thus continues, "Would the small autonomous States he wishes to create on the banks of the Danube and on the two slopes on the Balkans be in reality autonomous States? Would not their independence be delusive? Would they not some day have their Tchernajeff? Would they not fall into the hands of secret societies? Moreover, the creation of such new States would not be conformable with the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, of which Mr. Gladstone says he is the decided supporter. No; Europe has declared Mr. Gladstone to be in the wrong; it has rallied to the proposals of Lord Derby. Let the Conservative Cabinet carry out its programme, and neither Europe nor England will fail to approve it.

The new Sultan is described by a writer at Constantinople as by no means prepossessing in appearance. He is only thirty-four, but looks fifty, and is small, with a hard Armenian face, and a very common exterior.

The following anecdote about Sub.-Lieutenant de MacMahon, son of the President of the Republic, was lately related by one of his comrades:—"Almost immediately after leaving Saint Cyr, he was passing through Versailles, proud of his officer's uniform, of which, however, a false collar of not very regimental appearance diminished the severity. The young officer passed a colonel, who, after having returned the salute, stopped and reprimanded him for his unmilitary appearance, and asked his name. But scarcely had he glanced at the card presented by the young man than he expressed his surprise at not having recognised the son of the Marshal, and was profuse in his politeness. 'Very well, Colonel, card for card,' said the young man, 'I must ask for yours, because I have not the honor of knowing your name.' The colonel at once handed his card, and the other at once went to the Elysee to make a complaint to his father. An hour after the colonel and sub-lieutenant were both ordered to confine themselves to barracks for four days—one for his non-regimental costume, and the other for not having punished the offence.

The Berlin correspondent of the 'London Telegraph' writes: "As to the wishes of the German people, I may confidently maintain, after close and constant observation, that the first and foremost of these is, that the Imperial Government use all its influence to prevent a war between individual Great Powers, but above all a European war; for, though Prussia issued from the three last world-shaking wars as a victor, covered with glory, yet the middle class in Prussia and throughout Germany fears nothing so much as the breaking out of a new war, even though it should end once more in victory to the Empire. The economic crisis which followed the swindle years 1871-3 has done so much havoc in all strata of society, especially in the middle class, that many years will be needed to recover from it. The majority of the great dishonestly

managed joint stock enterprises having, in the course of the last three years, become bankrupt, involving in their ruin thousands of individuals of the middle class, the chief participants in these swindling transactions are now being brought to justice by the Attorney-General. The coming winter is looked forward to with the utmost anxiety by the commercial and industrial world. Large orders are not being received; hundreds and thousands of work-people must therefore be dismissed, to increase the discontented masses of the socialists, who have sworn war to the knife against modern society. Here in Berlin a number of dwelling-houses are brought to the hammer every day, because the owners cannot fulfil their engagements. House-rents have of late years been screwed up to an unheard-of height, and consequently houses have been sold at incredibly high prices, which now, in the rapid sinking of all prices, no longer yield interest. The owners, therefore, find themselves in the painful position of not being able to satisfy the claims of their hypotheccaries, so that the "house crash," as it is called, has become unavoidable. Such being the economic situation, it is not to be wondered at that the German people wishes above all things quiet and peace, not only in the Empire but also throughout Europe. Suspicion of Russia is therefore ever on the increase, because the general war clamor there is not only tolerated by the St. Petersburg Government, but even encouraged."

Great linguistic acquisitions are among the characteristics of the officers of the Austrian army. The two field-marshal of the empire speak five living languages. Among the field officers and the staff, thirty-one per cent. speak Italian, the same proportion, the Tchek or Bohemian; twenty-four per cent., French; twenty per cent., Magyar; eighteen per cent., Polish; twelve per cent., Croatian; eight per cent., Roumanian; seven per cent., Servian; seven per cent., Slovaque; five per cent., Ruthenian; and three per cent., English. This calculation is made without including German which is the official language of the army. And still Catholic nations are sunk in the depths of ignorance.—'Catholic Review.'

Among the illustrious men who here in America have left the ranks of Protestantism for the Catholic Church, are the Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore; Most Rev. James Frederick Wood, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia; Right Rev. Josue Young, D.D., late Bishop of Erie; the late Bishop Tyler, of Hartford; Bishops Becker, of Wilmington; Gil-mour, of Cleveland; Rosecrans, of Columbus; and Wadhams, of Ogdensburg; L. Silliman Ives, D.D., Protestant Bishop of North Carolina, who having seen the light of truth in the Catholic Church, renounced every earthly consideration—dignities, honors, wealth, friends—and braved contumely and insult to become a simple layman in her fold; Very Rev. George H. Doane, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Newark, and son of the Protestant Bishop of that name; Rev. James Kent Stone, late President of Hobart and Kenyon College, now a Paulist Father; Very Rev. I. T. Hecker, Francis A. Becker, A. F. Hewett, Edward Dwight Lyman, Episcopal clergymen of distinction, and now Catholic priests; Generals Rosecrans, Pike, Graham, Newton, James A. Hardy, and others; Orestes A. Brownson, LL.D., the distinguished reviewer, whom Lord Brougham is said to have styled "the master-mind of America;" General D. W. C. Clark, of Vermont; Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Dr. Joshua Huntington, the well-known author of "Rosemary," "Gropings after Truth," etc.; Hon. Thomas Ewing, Senator from Ohio, and for some time Secretary of the United States Treasury; Hon. Henry May, a distinguished orator, and one of the leaders of his party in the House of Representatives; Homer Wheaton, Esq., late of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., at first a lawyer of distinction, but actuated by zeal for the service of God, such as he then supposed it to be, he devoted his wealth and talents, of a superior order, to the Protestant ministry, until the study of theology having opened his eyes to the falsity of his position, he was eventually led into the Catholic Church. Then there are the Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Philadelphia, for sixteen years a member of the United States House of Representatives; Hon. Judge T. Parkin Scott, of Baltimore, and a host of others eminent in the different walks of life.

A monster balloon, to contain accommodation for fifty persons, is to be constructed for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878. The gigantic aerial machine will be thirty-four metres in diameter, and will be kept captive by an immense rope of five hundred and fifty metres in length.

German papers state that Dr. von Dollinger, of Munich, has suspended the delivery of his theological lectures in consequence of their not being attended by any sufficient number of auditors. The ecclesiastical authorities having interdicted the attendance of Catholic students at the course of the learned professor, his lecture rooms are become almost deserted, and his office a sinecure.

The following particulars relative to the parentage of Mr. Sims Reeves are said to be authentic:—Corporal John Reeves, the son of a coachbuilder in Sheffield, joined the band of the Royal Horse Artillery in 1806, having previously served in the Marines. His son, the present Mr. Sims Reeves, was born in 1821. Corporal John Reeves was a splendid singer and a good instrumentalist, while the quantity of old music lying in the library of the Royal Artillery band bears witness to his remarkable superiority as a penman. He was discharged in 1843, and died at Foot's Cray, in Kent, in 1861. When Sims Reeves reached the age of nine or ten years he was attached to the band as a treble singer, and being rather promising, application was made for him and another boy to be enlisted. But there happened to be a number of orphans whose fathers were killed in the Peninsula, and whose mothers were anxious to have them enrolled; and when the permission came, a year or two later, Corporal John Reeves informed Mr. McKenzie, the bandmaster, that a clergyman of Foot's Cray having taken notice of his son, he thought he would be able to do better for him.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

N O T I C E .

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.

N O T I C E .

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

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the **TABLET** for the week ending January 4, 1877:—

	£	s	d
Mr Kearney, Lawrence, to December 8th, 1876	...	0	6
„ R. Murchison, Riverton, to October 22nd, „	...	0	12
„ R. Duignan, Wellington, October 30th, „	...	0	12
„ M. Prendergast, Hyde, to November 29th, „	...	0	12
Mrs Malone, Oamaru, to October 17th, „	...	1	5
Mr Waterson „ to November 29th, „	...	0	12
„ J. Cox, Clyde, to November 27th, „	...	1	8
„ Ryan, Kakahu, to April 10th, „	...	0	12
„ Scanlan, Picton, to December 31st, „	...	2	0
„ Devaney, Southland, to September 26th, „	...	1	10
„ Fitzgibbon, Arrow, to February 1st, 1877	...	0	19
„ McGurk, „ to December 27th, 1876	...	1	5
„ O'Donohue, „ „ „ „	...	1	5
„ Gwinne, „ to January 17th, 1877	...	0	19
„ O'Kane, Queenstown, to January 24th, 1877	...	1	14
„ Cash, „ to March 13th, 1876	...	1	5
Mrs Plaisted „ to March 22nd, 1877	...	0	6
„ O'Meara, „ to May 8th, „	...	0	12
Mr D. Maloney, „ to January 16th, „	...	1	11
Mrs Steadman, Taieri, to November 8th, 1876	...	1	9
Mr Farrell, Tokomairiro, December 10th, „	...	1	5
„ Ward, Roxburgh, to August 25th, 1877	...	0	5
„ Brennan, Alexandra, to November 19th, 1876	...	0	12
„ Griffin, Waipawa, to January 21st, 1877	...	0	12
„ Garret, Kaikouras, to May 29th, „	...	1	6
„ Walsh, Southland, to November 1st, 1876	...	1	5
„ Fitzgerald, Riverton, November 22nd, „	...	1	5
„ Shaughnessy, Tauranga, to January 31st, 1877	...	1	5
„ Mahoney, Auckland, to January 10th, „	...	0	12
„ Pohlen, „ to January 31st, „	...	1	10
„ O'Reilly, Akaroa, October 25th, 1876	...	2	0
„ Canning, Auckland, April 17th, 1877	...	1	5
„ Sheath, Christchurch, to June 30th, 1877	...	0	12
„ Fahey, St. Bathans, to October 24th, 1876	...	0	12
Rev. Father Royer, to January 24th, 1877	...	1	5
Rev. Father Pertuis, to December 10th, 1876	...	0	13
Sergeant Shiel, Hawera, July 12th, 1877	...	0	7

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1877.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

WHILST Russia is preparing to make war on Turkey for the ostensible purpose of protecting, or rather securing, the religious liberty of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, news reaches us of an apprehended rising in Poland. This, if true, is very suggestive. A rising, or even an attempt at insurrection in Poland, would be an eloquent comment on the nature of the Russian Government in that plundered and down-trodden country. It would be retributive too. In the history of nations, there is not a greater instance of hypocrisy than the present action of Russia in reference to the sublime Porte. Russia assumes the *role* of a disinterested lover of religious liberty and hater of oppression generally, at the very moment when she is actually engaged in destroying the religious liberty of her Polish subjects, and exercising a savage tyranny over their consciences.

It appears that the impending struggle will be, most probably, confined to Russia and Turkey, at least for the present. England will take no active part, further than to prevent Constantinople and the Bosphorous from falling into the hands of Russia. The other nations of Europe are too much afraid of each other to interfere by force of arms. France is girding herself for the inevitable war with Prussia and the other States which are comprised within the limits of the new German Empire. BISMARCK wishes to obtain the credit of localising the war between Russia and Turkey; and he would try to make the world believe that he is not as ambitious as some other members of the German Parliament, and that he neither contemplates nor desires to wrest the South German States from Austria. It is doubtful if a single politician in Europe believes one word of this. But all know that were Prussia, or Germany, to engage in a war against Austria or any other of the Great Powers, her doing so would be the moment chosen by France to march a million of well-disciplined soldiers into Alsace and Lorraine, and perhaps as far even as Berlin. This it is, in reality, that keeps Germany in peaceful dispositions. Though powerful in trained soldiers and war material, Germany, through her well-grounded fear of France, is at this moment the European State least to be feared. France will be her sentinel till the ignominy of 1870-71 shall be wiped out. Till then, both Russia and Austria may pursue in peace, so far as Germany is concerned, their own policy in dealing with Turkey.

In the struggle between Russia and Turkey, our sympathies are entirely on the side of the latter. There is more religious liberty amongst the followers of MAHOMET than is to be found in Russia, and if it is thought advisable in the interests of humanity and liberty to banish the Turk from Europe, or, at least, to take secure guarantees from the Porte that both shall be respected in the future, it is surprising similar action has not been thought necessary in the case of Russia. The conduct of Russia has been to the full as inhuman and tyrannical in Poland, as has been that of the Turks in any part of the territories subject to the sublime Porte. The conduct of the Russian Government there may be truly described as a series of lying, hypocrisy, brutality, religious persecution, cruelty, meanness, and truculent violence that has hardly a parallel in the history of the world. The crimes of the Turk are almost venial compared with the savagery of the Russian in Poland, and yet it is Russia, more than any other nation, that puts herself forward as the protector of down-trodden peoples; and whilst driving her own subjects by club and bayonet into apostacy in their own homes, and as a punishment of having a conscience, into the horrors of Siberian exile abroad, actually sends hundreds of thousands of armed men to protect the liberties (!) of the subjects of another power, who are much freer and more humanely treated than her own Polish subjects. This is a scandal and the reproach of Europe.

AN ALARMING PROSPECT.

THE question of Chinese immigration appears at length likely to engage an amount of attention, that is in some degree proportionate to its importance. In America, the evil arising from the Celestial influx is great and most severely felt, and it seems probable that popular feeling throughout the States will ere long oblige their Government to adopt repressive measures. In New Zealand and the neighboring colonies of Australia, matters have not as yet reached a point that may at all be compared to that which they have attained in the great Republic, but still quite sufficient has been experienced, in connection with the objectionable race alluded to, to make it very evident that their increase outside of certain limits would be extremely undesirable. As actual colonists, they are by no means to be highly classed. They assist, it is true, in developing the resources of the country by a certain amount of skill in market gardening, and by being able to dig remuneratively for gold in localities where white men could not earn sufficient to support themselves by their labor; but in the first instance, they might be well replaced by Europeans, especially Germans, at a slight increase in the prices of the vegetables produced by them, and in the second the gold they obtain might almost as well be left in the earth, since it is but taken thence to be carried into a foreign and barbarous country, while those who are engaged in its acquisition contribute but little to the revenues of the colony. Ordinary settlers they never become, for they are from many causes unfit to amalgamate with the general body of the colonists; and if their influences upon the morality of these colonies are

not more deplorable than is at present the case, the reason is that their companionship is shunned by all, for no one will associate with them who has a character that it would any longer be possible to disgrace, and there is hardly a parent in the whole colonies who, rather than see his children frequenting the company of the Chinese, would not prefer to be left childless.

Such is the case as it actually stands; but the prospect becomes clearer, in which we obtain a view of an immense increase in the immigration of Chinamen into these countries. It is stated on the best authority that, induced by the overcrowded state of the Flowery Land, and encouraged by the flourishing accounts received from our shores, as well as stimulated by the sight of the comforts enjoyed by numbers who have returned hence enriched by a few years of labor at our diggings, not only hundreds but myriads of these people are anxiously awaiting an opportunity of transporting themselves hither. We confess that such a prospect fills us with dismay, and, should it be realised, the future of these colonies, far from being the prosperous and honorable state of existence that we look forward to with hope, will undoubtedly become a bye-word and a reproach.

Whatever be our mutual differences, we are all of us agreed that the welfare of a people depends, in an eminent degree, on its moral status. Our views on the best method of securing for this an elevated position are various, but there are few who would openly question the fact that its soundness is the chief desideratum. And if to this end churches are built and schools are opened, and many measures introduced into the community, will it not be a great mistake if steps are not taken to prevent an invasion that must go far to counteract all the good that at so great an outlay and trouble it is sought to procure? Such an invasion unlimited immigration from China would indubitably be.

If up to the present the Chinese in these colonies, as we have said, have had no very extended evil influence, though even this it may perhaps be permitted to question, it is because they have been comparatively isolated, and shunned by the civilised population; but let them once gain such a footing amongst us as will enable them generally to compete successfully with white labor, and this will be no longer possible. The poorer classes everywhere will then of necessity be obliged to associate with them, and the consequence will be not the amelioration of the Asiatic, but the degradation of the European, and one generation so associated will do more to demoralise the colonies and to lower their inhabitants in the scale of humanity, than many lustres of civilising regulations will suffice to repair.

We trust, then, that if the danger really threatens, as we are inclined strongly to believe to be the case, no sentimental notions connected with free labor, or liberty, or the British constitution, or whatever else it may be of the kind, will be allowed to interfere with the very necessary defence to be undertaken against it; and that those persons, who have much and who are desirous of having more, will not be so besotted by an inordinate wish for cheap labor, as to oppose any measures that it may be found advisable to adopt, for the purpose of preventing the colonies from becoming literally a sink of iniquities.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MR. CHARLES E. BUNNY has been admitted a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

A WELCOME addition has been received to the strength of the South Australian Mission, in the persons of five Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, who lately arrived in Adelaide from the Dominican Convent at Cabra, near Dublin.

A CONVENT of the Order of the Presentation was opened at Wagga Wagga, N.S.W., on the 10th ult. The ceremony was conducted by Archbishop Vaughan, and the Bishops of Goulburn, Bathurst, and Maitland were present. £1,300 was contributed towards the building fund.

THE pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Dunedin, enjoyed a thorough holiday at Portobello on Wednesday last. But one contretemps occurred during the whole day. It was in the trip down, when the s.s. Iron Age grounded on a sand-bank, owing to the low state of the tide, so that the excursionists had to be put on shore in boats, an experience, however, rather pleasing to the juveniles than otherwise. The weather was all that could be desired, and games were kept going with great spirit from the time of arriving at the place selected for the picnic until the ebb of the evening tide made it necessary to return to town.

THE kangaroos and wallabies are causing much annoyance and alarm in Queensland, particularly in the north, where large areas of country have been totally stripped of their herbage by them.

THE members of the Society of Jesus in Australia have been re-inforced by three fathers belonging to their order, who are victims of the tyranny of Bismarck.

PERSONS desirous of acquiring property in Dunedin will be afforded an opportunity of doing so to great advantage on Wednesday next, 10th instant, when a valuable leasehold will be disposed of. The property alluded to is that held by Mrs. Walsh, in Princess-street South, and which occupies a most eligible position for business purposes. There is erected upon it a brick building, which contains a commodious forge and a comfortable dwelling-house. In addition, a quantity of tools and other matters used in the blacksmith's trade will be disposed of. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

OWING to the effects of the late fire on his premises, Mr. Beissel has removed his fashionable hair-dressing establishment to apartments on the other side of Princess-street, nearly opposite to those recently occupied by him.

AMONGST the most efficient educational establishments in the Colony are certainly to be reckoned St. Mary's Schools at Nelson. We constantly are in receipt of intelligence concerning them of an extremely gratifying nature, and it is evident that the Rev. Fathers Garin and Mahoney have the best reasons possible to congratulate themselves on the success of their efforts for the good of the younger members of the Catholic community. The female school is conducted by the Nuns, and is remarkable for the excellence of the instructions imparted there, which, as is usual in institutions of the kind under the care of ladies belonging to a religious order, are wisely planned so as to combine the useful branches of education called into play in every-day life with those accomplishments whose effect is refining, and which aid in elevating the mind, and contribute to the spread of a higher civilisation. The boys are under the direction of Mr. Richards, assisted by Mr. H. C. Williamson, and the affection with which the head master is regarded by his pupils in itself affords a most pleasing proof of the excellent management of his school. The prizes gained by the pupils of both schools were, at the termination of the examination this Christmas, presented by the Mayor of Nelson, and his Worship took the opportunity of passing a high eulogium upon each establishment severally. The school of the Nuns was very beautifully decorated for the occasion, and while a profusion of flowers testified to the summer season of the Southern Hemisphere, the winter of the North was recalled by an ornament formed of holly, the good taste of the whole bespeaking the refinement of the most polished nation in Europe, to which the greater number of the Sisters, we believe, belong. A concert of vocal and instrumental music displayed the well cultivated powers of the young lady pupils; and several recitations in French and English were delivered by them with admirable effect. Their needle work also evoked warm admiration.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOLS, LAWRENCE, DEMONSTRATION AND CONCERT.

THE third annual demonstration and concert in connection with the above schools took place on Tuesday, December 26, under the conductorship of Mr. Woods, and was an unqualified success. The commodious hall was crowded to inconvenience, and the pupils acquitted themselves in a manner that would have been highly creditable to grown performers. The programme opened with an overture (violin and piano) by Mr. and Mrs. Woods, which was very well rendered. Clifton's song, "Put the brake on going down hill," was well received and deservedly applauded. The pianoforte trio, by Mrs. Woods, and the Misses Aylward and Teresa Clark, was extremely well rendered, and reflects great credit on themselves and teacher. "Annie of the Vale," by Master James Harris, followed, and was one of the best rendered items in the programme. This young gentleman possesses a splendid treble voice, and knows how to use it to advantage. Miss Ellen Fahey's ballad, "Oh, papa, don't go out to-night," was given with good effect, and we hope to see great things from her in the future. "The Happy Policeman," by Mr. Woods and Mrs. Needham, was one of the features of the evening. Miss Teresa Clark's piano solo, "Beatrice di Tenda," was extremely well rendered, and with an exquisite touch. The National Anthem, "God defend New Zealand," was then given, the musical author being one of the soloists, and was most enthusiastically received. The principal item in the second part was "The dear little Shanrock," with the following soloists who acquitted themselves very creditably—Misses Johanna Drew, Mary Drew, M. A. Speirs, M. E. Fahey, Ellen Aylward, and Masters Robert Harris and Robert Needham (age 4 years). Mrs. Needham's song, "The Lover and the Bird," was well rendered. The concert concluded with the National Anthems—"God save the Queen" and "God defend New Zealand." Mrs Woods presided at the piano, and the success of the entertainment is in no small degree due to her excellent accompaniments.

Several years ago the good Sisters of St. Dominic established a school for young ladies at Racine, Wis., and by years of hard, weary toil succeeded in purchasing a beautiful site and erecting thereon a suitable building. God rewarded their industry even in a worldly way, and year after year the Sisters enlarged and improved the building to meet the increasing wants of their patrons. At last the good Mother Superioress was called to her reward, but ere she died she made a will in which, as she supposed, due provision was made for the legal transfer of the property to her successor, in trust for the community. Poor soul, she little recked the quibbles or injustices of the law. Through an informality in the will it was found to be invalid, and certain grasping and venal relatives of the Superioress were quick to take advantage of the legal flaw to obtain possession of the property which belonged neither to them nor their relative, except in trust, to the latter. The case was before the circuit court of Racine and was decided against the convent.

"POPULAR" CATHOLICS.

We are like others in this, that we are men; that we are members of the same State with them—subjects, contented subjects, of the same sovereign; that we have a dependence on them, and have them dependent on us; that, like them, we feel pain when ill-used, and are grateful when well treated. We need not be ashamed of a fellowship like this, and those who recognise it in us are generous in doing so. But we have much cause to be ashamed, and much cause to be anxious what God thinks of us, if we gain their support by giving them a false impression in our persons of what the Catholic Church is, and what Catholics are bound to be, what bound to believe, and to do; and is not this the case often, and the world takes up your interest because you share its sins?

Nature is one with nature, grace with grace; the world then witnesses against you, by being good friends with you; you could not have got on so well, without surrendering something which was precious and sacred.

The world likes you all but your professed creed; distinguishes you from your creed by its judgment of you, and would fain separate you from it in fact. Men say, "These persons are better than their Church; we have not a word to say for their Church; but Catholics are not what they were; they are very much like other men now. Their creed certainly is bigoted and cruel, but what would you have of them? You cannot expect them to confess this; let them change quietly—no one changes in public; be satisfied that they are changed. They are as fond of the world as we are; they take up political objects as warmly; they like their own way just as well; they do not like strictness a whit better; they hate spiritual thralldom, and are half ashamed of the Pope and his Councils. They hardly believe any miracles now, and are annoyed when their own brethren officiously proclaim them; they never speak of Purgatory; they are sore about images; they avoid the subject of indulgences; and they will not commit themselves to the doctrine of exclusive salvation. The Catholic doctrines are now mere badges of party. Catholics think for themselves, and judge for themselves, just as we do; they are kept in their Church by a point of honor and a reluctance at seeming to abandon a fallen cause."

Such is the judgment of the world, and you, my brethren, are shocked to hear it; but may it not be that the world knows more about you than you know about yourselves? "If ye had been of the world," says Christ, "the world would love its own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you." So speaks Christ of His Apostles. How run His words when applied to you? "If ye be of the world the world will love its own, therefore ye are of the world, and I have not chosen you out of the world, because the world loveth you."

Do not complain of the world's imputing to you more than is true; those who live as the world give color to those who think them of the world, and seem to form but one party with them. In proportion as you put off the yoke of Christ, so does the world by a sort of instinct recognize you and think well of you accordingly. Its highest compliment is to tell you that you disbelieve.

O my brethren, there is an eternal enmity between the world and the Church. The Church declares by the mouth of an Apostle, "Whoso will be a friend of the world becomes an enemy of God," and the world retorts and calls the Church apostate, sorceress, Beelzebub, and Antichrist. She is the image and the mother of the predestinate, and if you would be found among her children when you die, you must have part in her reproaches while you live.

Does not the world scoff at all that is glorious, all that is majestic in our holy religion? Does it not speak against the special creations of God's grace? Does it not disbelieve in the possibility of purity and chastity? Does it not slander the profession of celibacy? Does it not deny the virginity of Mary? Does it not cast out her very name as evil? Does it not scorn her as a dead woman, whom you know to be the Mother of all living, and the great Intercessor of the faithful? Does it not ridicule the saints? Does it not make light of their relics? Does it not despise the Sacraments? Does it not blaspheme the awful Presence which dwells upon our altars, and mock bitterly and fiercely at our believing that what it calls bread and wine is that very same Body and Blood of the Lamb which lay in Mary's womb, and hung on the cross? What are we, that we should be better treated than our Lord and His Mother, and His servants and His works? Nay, what are we, if we be better treated, but the friends of those who treat us well, and who ill-treat Him?—Dr. Newman.

HOW THE LAST POLISH REVOLT WAS STAMPED OUT.

HEAR what the 'Dziennik Polski, a highly respectable Sarmatian paper, has to say with respect to the demeanor of the Russian officers and soldiers who were charged by the Czar Alexander Nicolaievich with the suppression of the Polish insurrection in 1863. Many of the facts it recounts have never reached beyond the limits of Poland; others have been known and forgotten. The moment is, perhaps, not inopportune for once more bringing these tragedies under the strong light of publicity:—

"A name is still pronounced with trembling lips in Poland, when the insurrection of 1863 is spoken of; it is that of General de Bellegarde. His headquarters were established in Radom. He was a lean man of lofty stature, with the profile of a bird of prey. Whenever a few fugitive insurgents were brought before him, and their mothers, betrothed, or sisters plead for mercy to them, he used to exclaim, in his loud, harsh voice, 'They shall hang; *basta!*' or, 'They shall be slaughtered, and you with them!' Close to Radom, to the left of the high road to Warsaw, there is a little meadow. Upon this spot Bellegarde had a permanent gallows erected, upon which hundreds of insurgent prisoners were strangled in cold blood. Their bodies were thrust into a large trench hard by. Some women of Radom crept out of the town during the night and strewed flowers upon the corpses

lying in the open trench. Bellegarde heard of this, and forthwith had the pit filled up, ordered a number of Cossacks to compel their horses to trample upon it until it was level with the surrounding ground, and then had the whole meadow covered with dung, so that the place of burial might be totally effaced. The murdered insurgents were Christians, nevertheless; but then, so was their murderer!

"General Siemiatycz-Manjukiin had his headquarters at Siedlin. He alone caused 700 human beings, some insurgents, others only suspected of having taken part in the revolt, to be hanged opposite his house. Every time an execution came off he stood smiling and watching it at his window, and always appeared highly diverted when the women standing round the foot of the gallows shrieked louder than usual in their agony. When women came to him to implore his mercy he was wont to beat them furiously with his fists, throw them on the ground and stamp upon them with his spurred heels. The priest Stanislaus Brzozka held out with a few resolute adherents in the neighborhood of Lublin, when the revolt was already nearly quelled. He was taken at last, and when he was brought before the General, the latter shouted, 'Give me the scoundrel here!' A fearful scene was enacted. Manjukiin seized the priest, struck him with clenched fist in the eyes, knocked his teeth out, flung him down on the floor, throttled him, and trampled upon him. When the poor victim was senseless, he was carried out to the gallows and hanged.

"Another instructive example of Muscovite philanthropy was afforded by a colonel who commanded the Russian forces in the engagement at Fajslawice. At the close of the struggle, which ended disastrously for the Poles, there was found amongst the wounded a non-commissioned officer who had been an orderly of Kruk. The Colonel, when he heard this, had the wounded man brought to him, and said to him, 'Kruk has always let his Russian prisoners go, and even gave them half a ruble apiece to keep them from starving on their road; so I will also let you go free!' But before the man was set at liberty this monster caused him to be mutilated in a manner indescribable—so that the unfortunate wretch died next day. He caused another wounded prisoner belonging to Kruk's detachment to be twisted up in a number of straw ropes, and then burnt alive.

"A long list of names could be made out of such unnatural monsters from amongst the Russian generals who took an active part in putting down the insurrection. Zarkisoff, Assiejeff, Mednikoff, and Wahl, Count Berg's nephew, figure in the foremost rank of these butchers and mutilators of humanity. How many peaceful chateaux of noblemen and peasant colonies were, without the least pretext, pounced upon, pillaged, and burnt to the ground by these Christian officers! The men were held down on the ground and knouted till they lay mangled and lifeless; the women were mercilessly violated by the Cossacks. General Assiejeff, a Circassian by birth, spread terror wherever he went by the following method of proceeding: When he encountered a carriage or cart on the public roads, he made the occupants get out, and had them knouted till their bodies streamed with blood. If they asked why they were treated in so barbarous a manner, he invariably replied: 'It is only the prologue to my question of "Where are the Insurgents?" Now you will be well disposed to give an answer!'

"At Wilkomiciecz, on November 20, 1863, the insurgent Stanislaus Kossakowski, who had formerly been an artillery officer in the Russian service, was condemned to be shot. The soldiers told off to execute him, however, aimed so badly, that after several volleys he was not dead—only horribly mangled. They got tired of firing at him, and flung him, still alive, into a deep ditch full of water, where he drowned. A peasant woman who had witnessed the whole proceeding was so appalled and outraged by the cruelty of this final act, that she broke out into loud execrations against its perpetrators; whereupon they seized her, flung her into the water, and drowned her by force.

"The two brothers Koncewicz, in Mohilew, despite their entreaties to be shot, were buried alive.

"Numerous townships—as, for instance, Wengrow, Miechow, Ciemiatyca—were *totally destroyed*. Old men, women, and children were slaughtered in them by hundreds."

The 'Dziennik Polski' solemnly affirms that every atrocity above quoted was committed in the manner related, and by the persons named. It declares itself ready and able to prove every assertion contained in its statements, and lays particular stress upon the fact that these ghastly crimes were not committed by irregulars, such as are the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians in Bulgaria, but by soldiers of the regular Russian army. "And," concludes the 'Dziennik Polski,' "not only common soldiers, but officers of high rank, generals, and colonels, erected this monument for themselves in Poland. How, with such a reckoning as this upon their consciences, the Russians can dare to pronounce lamentations over foreign deeds of darkness, is indeed a psychological novelty which the present age owes exclusively to—the Russians!"

CONDENSED HISTORY OF STEAM.

ABOUT 280 years B.C., Hero of Alexandria formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam and was moved by its power.

A.D. 540, an architect arranged several caldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leather tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the caldron, and the house was shaken with the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17th, Brasco de Garay tried a steamboat at 200 tons with tolerable success at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a caldron of boiling water, and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however, was made to Garay.

In 1630, the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle on the Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis Worcester's "History of Invention," A.D. 1633.
 In 1701, Newerman made the first engine in England.
 In 1764, James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.
 In 1766, Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation.
 In 1778, Thomas Payne first proposed the application in America.
 In 1781, Marquis Joaffrey constructed a steamboat on the Saone,
 In 1781, two Americans published a work on it.
 In 1789, William Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde Canal.
 In 1802, this experiment was repeated.
 In 1782, Ramsay propelled a boat by steam at New York.
 In 1789, John Fitch, of Connecticut, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.
 In 1794, Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.
 In 1783, Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.
 The first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, from Charleston to Liverpool.—
 'Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.'

THE INVENTOR OF THE WHEELBARROW.

It takes a great man to do a little thing sometimes.
 Who do you think invented that very simple thing called the wheelbarrow? Why no less a man than Leonardo da Vinci.
 And who was he?
 He was a musician, poet, painter, architect, sculptor, physiologist, engineer, natural historian, botanist, and inventor—all in one. He wasn't a "Jack at all trades and master of none," either. He was a real master of many arts, and a practical worker besides.
 When did he live?
 Somewhere about the time that that Columbus discovered America.
 And where was he born?
 In the beautiful City of Florence, in Italy.
 Perhaps some of you may feel a little better acquainted with him when I tell you that it was Leonardo da Vinci who painted one of the grandest pictures in the world—"The Last Supper,"—a picture that has been copied many times, and engraved in several styles, so that almost every one has an idea of the arrangement and position at the table of the figures of our Lord and his disciples; though I am told that, without seeing the painting itself, no one can form a notion of how grand and beautiful it was.
 And only to think of the thousands of poor, hard-working Americans who really own, in their wheelbarrow, an original "work" of Leonardo da Vinci!—St. Nicholas.

CHURCH MUSIC.—PALESTRINA AND THE SIXTINE CHAPEL.

It cannot be doubted that from the very first the Church has made use of song in her offices. St. Basil and St. Augustine both assert the fact in their letters; and, before them, St. Paul wrote to the Colossians—"Doceat et commoneat vosmetipsos psalmis, hymnis, et canticis spiritualibus, in gratia cantantes in cordibus vestris Deo." Brossart affirms that at the end of the second century the Christians of Bythinia sang together in chorus; and St. Gregory Nazianzen speaks of singing as already established in the Church at his time.

The ancient Romans, being engrossed with war and the desire of conquest, gave but little attention to music or the sister arts, painting and sculpture, but contented themselves with adopting that of the Greeks, which being, therefore, in use at the time of the foundation of Christianity, was the first accepted by the Church. It is easily understood that the Christians of the first three centuries, hiding in the Catacombs and laying down their lives by thousands, made use of the most simple melodies, singing together in unison. Thus it may be said that, like the Church, the divine art of music lay hidden for a while; though we cannot doubt that the Christians found consolation in singing together, following the injunctions of the Apostle St. Paul. After three centuries of persecution, with the accession of Constantine to the throne, came a day of triumph, when the Church, issuing from the Catacombs, was exalted before the whole world, and then it was that music began to progress. It appears, however, after a time, to have deteriorated and fallen away from its first simplicity, when in the fourth century St. Ambrose appeared, with his sublime genius, ardent affections, and rare piety. He could not endure that the worship of God's house should be spoiled by trivial and profane melodies. Accordingly, the holy archbishop set about improving and reforming the Church music in his own diocese. By many St. Ambrose is looked upon as the inventor, of chanting, according to the diatonic method of the Greeks. However this may be, one thing is most certain, that he reformed, improved, and perfected it, not only at Milan, but also at Florence and divers other places, till by degrees his influence became felt throughout the whole Church.

Although at the first no musical instruments were permitted during the Divine Office, yet it is known that later on St. Flavian at Antioch, St. Chrysostom at Constantinople, and St. Ambrose at Milan admitted the use of instruments, which became universally adopted. It is true that St. Athanasius forbade them at Alexandria, yet the general testimony of history goes to prove that the Fathers of the Church only opposed the use of instruments when,

from a help to devotion, they degenerated into a profane distraction. One thing is abolishing altogether and another circumscribing within due bounds. The latter would seem to have been the custom of the Church in all ages.

Two centuries elapsed from the reform of St. Ambrose to that of St. Gregory, during which the Ambrosian method continued to be followed. St. Augustine, whose vast and comprehensive mind embraced so many subjects, wrote a treatise on music, in which the principles were the same as those of the Greeks, followed by St. Ambrose. It appears, however, that little by little practice and theory became so separated that church music no longer, as at the time of the Bishop of Hippo, helped souls to piety, like that of which he wrote, saying—"The voices penetrated my ears, the truth my heart, and sweet tears of devotion flowed from my eyes."

But in the sixth century appeared a vast genius, the vigor and energy of whose great soul were directed to remedying all abuses, and among others those into which Church music had fallen. This was Pope Gregory the Great. With him originated the mode of chanting called in England Gregorian, in Italy "Canto fermo," in France "Plain Chant," and in Germany "Canto Corale." The most important change made by St. Gregory was the substitution of the Latin letters for the Greek. Kalkbrenner, in his "History of Music," tells us that in the year 594 Pope Gregory made three octaves of notes, signing them with the Latin letters—the first octave with capital letters, the second with small letters, and the third with small letters doubled. Besides this, St. Gregory founded two schools of music, and endowed them with necessary funds, securing to the pupils instruction not alone in music, but in literature and science. From this institution the famous Papal Chapel in Rome took its origin.—'London Weekly Register.'

Correspondence.

(We are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.)

AN INJUSTICE.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR—I beg you will be good enough to allow me a small space in your valuable journal to make a few remarks on the past management, I should say mismanagement, of your Police Force under present administration. And now that a new Commissioner is appointed to the command of the whole of our Police Force in New Zealand, it may not be out of place to point out to him and the general public of New Zealand the gross injustice, nay the grievous injustice, and painful insult, that has been offered to, and inflicted upon the Roman Catholic members of the Otago Police Force.

First I would point out that since the Police Force of Otago was organised by the late Mr. St. John Branigan in 1862, up to the present, there have been no less than thirteen sergeants promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors. In Mr. Branigan's time six were advanced to the higher grades, viz., one to be Commissioner of Police in Southland; one Inspector, and five Sub-Inspectors in Otago, also one chief clerk to be R. M. on the gold-fields, and four clerks were also appointed by him to his office, and one Sergeant was appointed as Master of the Industrial School at Lookout Point; and under the present administration five Inspectors and one Sub-Inspector have been appointed, also one Sergeant has been appointed as Master of the Industrial School, and one as Master of the Benevolent Institution, Caversham. Now the painful part of the case comes to be stated, viz., that although the Police Force of Otago were, and I think still, are composed of more than one half Catholics, yet not a single Roman Catholic member has been advanced to any higher grade than that of first-class sergeant during the last fifteen years. Is this dealing out justice and fair play, or is it not a gross injustice as well as a deep insult to the feelings of the Roman Catholic section of the service? Nay is it not an insult offered to the Catholic community at large?

Now, Sir, I would respectfully point out to the public what the Police Regulations, pages 11 and 12, say on promotion—"All vacancies in the ranks above that of constable and up to, and including that of Inspector, are filled up by promotion from the next inferior in rank, every inducement is held out for men of good class to enter the Force, and to exert themselves while in it. For by zealously and efficiently performing their duties to the public they are consulting their own interests." Then it goes on to say that those desirous of promotion must endeavor to merit it by zealous attention to duty. Page 12, where it speaks of rewards, &c., it goes on to say, "While to the Constable who is not only well conducted, but also thoroughly efficient, an additional reward is offered in the chance of promotion to the higher ranks, which, as before stated, are open to every member of the Force." Such are the promises held out to each man. But I would ask are those promises fulfilled fairly and impartially. I should respectfully submit they are not when it is considered that the Otago Police, as before stated, are composed of more than one-half Roman Catholics, yet that they have been studiously and carefully excluded from promotion to the higher ranks, and from all places of emolument during the last fifteen years. I should ask if they have not a just cause to complain, and to wish for a change in the administration of the Police Department, when it is taken into consideration that Otago is the only Province in New Zealand where such a state of things exists. I may add that such a state of things does not exist in any of the Australian Colonies. I would respectfully submit that such a thing is a shame and a reproach to the management of the Otago Police Force, and the sooner we have a change in the administration of our Police the better.—I am, &c.,

Wellington, Jan. 3, 1877.

A SUBSCRIBER.

SKETCHES OF THE REFORMATION.

No institution known among men had ever a more evil origin than the Anglican Church. It is almost unique in its unspeakable infamy. The closest scrutiny can discover in it not one redeeming feature. Savage pride, lust and cruelty on one hand, matchless turpitude and ignoble servility on the other; such are the foul sources of its being. The founders could not even plead the poor apology of fanaticism. They hardly so much as affected a religious motive. That plea was not urged till later, when their heirs found it necessary to justify their work. In the beginning of the so-called Anglican Reformation nobody pretended that the Church had erred in doctrine. The question did not arise. Henry put people to death for denying Catholic truths which Elizabeth put them to death for affirming. When Bacon, Cranmer's Chaplain, prematurely broached Protestant ideas, he was compelled to do public penance, and promptly retract his heresies. England was invited to accept a new lay pontiff, but that in Henry's judgment, was all the reformation she needed. She was free to believe what she always believed; the only new article in her creed being this that all "ecclesiastical jurisdiction" has its fount in "the royal power," and not in the Chair of Peter. Admit that said Henry, and his vice-regent Cromwell, and you may invoke the Saints, hear Mass, adore the Sacrament, and pray for the faithful departed. Woe to you if you refuse to do either! But the invisible allies of Henry knew that this was only a beginning. They looked on with content and waited for the end. It was not long in coming. One of the popular errors of our day is to speak of the Anglican Reformation, as if there had only been one. There were, in fact, several, each differing from the other, though all were potentially included in the first. For not only all the infinite varieties of doctrine within the Anglican Church, but all the swarming sects outside it, spring from the original denial of the supremacy of the Holy See. In that heresy every other is contained. It implies them all. It subverts the Church, denies God, puts Saints and Angels to flight, dries up the sources of grace, robs the Sacraments of their efficacy, kills unity, destroys authority, abolishes mission, and jurisdiction, makes strife incurable and division permanent, and substitutes for the light yoke and unerring guidance of "the blessed Peter, Prince of Apostles," the crushing tyranny of the godless State, or the senseless caprice of the individual conscience. Take away the Holy See, and God's Church is gone. The Church of Cain has taken its place.—London Tablet.

A SERMON OF FATHER BURKE'S.

THE reappearance of Father Tom Burke, the great Dominican, in the pulpit at Marlborough-street Cathedral on Sunday was not the least joyous feature of an occasion which, perhaps, is the most splendid in the annals of the Irish Church. The preacher, we are told, surpassed the sublimest efforts of his former career, and, stimulated by the august presence of a Cardinal who comes to Ireland straight from the centre of Catholicity, by the complimentary approval of the Cardinalatial head of the Irish Church, by the venerable Archbishop whose very name is a sermon, and by the evident sympathy of the congregation which sat at his feet, Father Burke sent forth a torrent of eloquence which bore unresistingly before it the hearts and minds and souls of his entranced auditory. On Thursday, in the new Church of the College of the Holy Cross, Clonliffe, the Archbishop of Cashel delivered a discourse which rivals the strength and beauty of his famous panegyric of Daniel O'Connell—a sermon which astonished the correspondents of the London dailies, and won the admiration of all. In a different style the popular Dominican sent forth his fervid soul in impassioned oratory on yesterday, and thus were furnished within a few days two discourses which shall live as long as the English language, and which prove that Irish eloquence is no lost heritage, but lives in Ireland's Church. The number of people present on on this great occasion is estimated at 8000, and so great were the crush and heat that several had to leave, and some fainted. Father Burke selected as his subject the seven dolours of the Blessed Virgin. He said that the present was an occasion of great joy when they had assembled to greet one of the greatest and highest personages in the Catholic Church. The Cardinal of Holy Church was come to them directly from the side and under the right hand of the Vicar of Christ, the holy, the immortal, and martyr Pope Pius IX. The occasion was joyful because of the consideration and esteem which it had revealed in the heart of the Sovereign Pontiff for Ireland and the Irish Church and people. Ireland had her type of the flight into Egypt when persecution and sorrow came down upon her, and year after year she beheld the best and highest and noblest of her sons go out and write her name in glory upon the pages of many a nation, and proclaim her greatness on many a well-fought field mostly in the cause of justice and of God. In the year 1684 the people of Dublin went out with streaming eyes and broken hearts to see an Archbishop of Cashel dragged through the streets of the city to be tortured in St. Stephen's Green with a fiendish ingenuity surpassing the Turkish atrocities which were horrifying Europe, and when her cathedrals and shrines were demolished, and a strange, a repulsive, a false, and a foreign worship was brought into her holy places, Ireland reached the summit of her Calvary. When God prepared these trials for his people he gave them as a safeguard his holy Church, with its head his Vicar on earth, and a centre, which was Rome; and in all their sufferings Ireland's people and Ireland's Church still turned to the seven immortal hills, and still remained constant to Rome. The Good Friday of our history was past, that gloomy Easter Saturday is gone, and the sun of our Easter has risen over the nation. The fervid genius of Ireland is now about to assert itself again throughout the whole world. The crown of our glory is coming back as the

well earned reward of a people who had known how to suffer with God and for God. Therefore they had come to pledge their returning glories to the envoy of Pius with the same welcome as their ancestors accorded to the envoy of Pope Celestine.—Ulster Examiner.

HELL GATE—GENERAL NEWTON'S TRIUMPH.

THE immense blast, without precedent in its vastness, by which about *three acres* of gneiss, one of the hardest kinds of rock, were shattered, was accomplished on Sunday, September 24th, at ten minutes before three o'clock. So far as known twenty-four hours after the blast, the success of the undertaking has been complete. It was accomplished, also, not only without any serious accident but without any damage whatever, even to the breaking of window glass, in the buildings nearest to Hallett's Point. It has been a great triumph of engineering, and John A. Newton, of the United States Engineers, and Brevet Major-General in the Regular Army, deserves all the ovations and bravos that the public has accorded him. General Newton, who has for seven years been engaged in this great work, has acquired, in a singular degree, both the affection and the respect of the large body of men that have been engaged under his command. He inspired them, also, with the confidence he expressed as to the success of the work; which the result seems fully to have justified. Among prudent men, who professed no professional fitness for forming an opinion, there was a prevailing apprehension that the vast work attempted would end either in failure or in sundry local disasters. General Newton's assurances to the contrary have been fully justified, and the honor and the gratitude of the public for his unceasing care of details, as well as for his correct professional judgment, are rightly lavished upon him. As an old and tried soldier, General Newton from first to last bore the air of quiet and assured confidence. But, as it was an affair without precedent as to magnitude, and, like all other things untried, might have unknown concomitants, we reckon he was, as he ought to have been, very deeply solicitous. As he knelt before the Altar at Mass, that morning, we feel sure that he commended the labor in which he had so long, and so conscientiously been engaged to Him without whose Providence neither the ordinary laws of nature, nor the most cunning designs and works of men, can come to a profitable result. A great many other prayers were offered before our Catholic Altars that morning for a prosperous ending of this great work. It was a beautiful and poetic act in General Newton, in place of himself touching the button that lit the flame, that he caused it to be touched by the finger of his infant daughter Mary, whose hand was guided to it by her mother. It was the suggestion of a great soul. It is the theme for a grand poem.—N.Y. Freeman.

AN IRISH MONASTERY.

A WRITER in the Cork 'Examiner' says some pleasant things about the great Cistercian Abbey of Mellera which will be read with satisfaction not alone by the old students of Mount Mellera in America, but by all our Catholic people to whom nothing Catholic is alien:—

I have just made a prolonged stay in Mount Mellera Abbey, County Waterford. I went to the Abbey without much knowledge of monastic life, or without at all knowing the noble objects that the good fathers of Mellera had in view. Perhaps a shade of prejudice may have dimmed my judgment in their regard. Belonging to a class of people—supposed to be essentially practical in their view of all things—I was a little inclined to think that monastic life was not much better than a pleasing and poetical speculation.

Experience soon convinced me that whatever is romantic or theoretical or enthusiastic or exaggerated is very alien to the habitual modes and practices of the occupants of Mellera. A moment's view of the issue of their undertakings places this beyond all doubt. And now, briefly for the proof.

Father Lacordaire remarks that the most astonishing claim which Christ urged upon all mankind was the claim of their love. Hardly, he observes, does love exist without peril of decay amongst members of a single family; hardly even does wedded love retain through the lapse of years its original fervor; yet Christ commands the eternal, undivided love of each individual in all the families of the earth! Father Lacordaire proposed this to unbelievers as one proof of the truth of His mission. He calls attention to the fact that none of the heroes of the human race ever conceived this idea. An Assyrian monarch might insanely bid all men worship him, and a conqueror, going forth from a province of Greece, might force all men to fear him; but which of the world's rulers ever thought of commanding all men to love him?

Now turn to the humble occupants of Mellera, and see them from two every morning in the year till eight o'clock every evening praying and laboring that blessings may be bestowed on mankind without exception of clime or creed. What is the motive that cheers them on through this ordeal? What sustains them and secures them a place which the world can neither give nor take away? Their love of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. See them passing noiselessly to labor in the fields, or to sing the praises of God in their choir. Observe them at the various and incessant duties of the day, and you can perceive from their countenances that their souls are altogether absorbed in God and fed only by the waters of life which flow out from beneath His throne. What can have so transformed men and made them models of true charity, as described by the Apostle in the First Epistle to the Corinthians? Only the love of God could have done so. But their labor of love does not end here. The cry throughout the world now—the universal watchword—is "education."

An ancient philosopher lays down in his politics three rules

for a good education, a standard of which is "attainable," "moderate," and "suitable." Go to Melleray and see the beautiful school for the children living within a circuit of three or four miles around the abbey. The school building is a model for neatness, furniture, ventilation, warmth for the cold winter, and for its surroundings. The children are taught gratuitously. They are educated so as to fit them for the occupation in which they are likely to be engaged during life. Their comforts are cared for with that refined and bright personal sympathy for which the Lord Abbot has been so remarkable during his long and happy career. But so zealous for the salvation of souls are these faithful sons of St. Bernard that they have undertaken a higher and holier work, in which they have achieved a great success. They have wrought into thorough working order a system of education for young boys intended for the priesthood.

Reflection on the sad need of priests and the limitless good they can effect on the foreign missions must call forth many a hearty prayer for blessings on Mount Melleray Seminary. This institution has long labored and is still doing so, to supply the pressing want. It is not long since Cardinal Manning appealed for means to found a diocesan seminary, in which to prepare priests for the diocese of Westminster. And his appeal was answered at once by the receipt of some £16,000. One of his remarks applies an hundred fold to the present subject. He said, "No one can tell the amount of good effected by the ministry of one priest. Those whom he instructs will continue the good work, and so the salvation of souls and the glory of God will be promoted to an extent of which we can form no idea." If this be true (and who can doubt it?) of one diocese—what shall we say of the want of priests in the United States, Australia, New Zealand, in India and Great Britain? What may be the amount of good to be done for the present and future generation in those vast regions—if priests should minister in them? The efforts eagerly made by the bishops in those countries to secure young men at Melleray for their missions prove the existence of this great want. The immense majority of their congregations are Irish, or of Irish descent. They have left the "Isle of the Saints." "Isle of the Saints," cries out the great French historian in admiration—"Isle of the Saints, gem of the seas, all fruitful Ireland, where thy sons spring from thy purity, multitudinous as the flower of the fields!" They have left us, and across the seas they call to us—"Have pity on us, have pity on us, at least you, our friends." Send us priests to watch over our little ones, and when flesh and heart are failing us, to whisper peace into our ears, and cheer our passage to eternal life. Can we remain unmoved by—shall we be unmindful of this appeal? Many have gone forth—nobly gone forth, and are laboring successfully in the far-off vineyards of the Lord. But the want of priests cannot be exaggerated. Melleray is meeting the want, and meeting it well, but is desirous and able to do more. Want of means hampers its efforts. Funds should be forthcoming to second these efforts. All its professors are members of the community. What they profess to teach they teach thoroughly. The students, after finishing their philosophy, enter the home or continental colleges in order to complete their course.

The principal of Melleray College, through many years of labor and success, has proved what one man of ability can do whose heart and soul are in the work. Out of one hundred and twelve students at present there, nearly all are for the foreign missions. Five new buildings now afford room for thirty additional students. But before receiving them means must be supplied. There is no difficulty in selecting most promising lads. The selection continues to be made—considering the state to which the students aspire—from the *crème de la crème* of the country. In the atmosphere of piety that surrounds the abbey, Melleray becomes a fitting place to train up apostolic missionaries, and hence many of its former students are distinguished and holy priests in the United States and in Australia.

Notwithstanding the great drawbacks in primary schools and in intermediate education in Ireland, her sons carry off the palm at the Propaganda and at the competitive examinations in London. Truly, the poet says, Ireland

"Magna parens frugum,
Magna virum,"

It remains for those who are blest with means to assist according to their ability in supplying priests to their kindred scattered over the earth, and to promote this, the greatest of all the works of charity. St. Dyonisius says, "Of Divine works the most Divine is to co-operate with God in the salvation of souls." Happy for those who are inspired to do so. Glorious privilege of Ireland. The great historian has written that Ireland is destined to regenerate the earth.

CROMWELL IN IRELAND.

"THE present English attitude to Turkey," says the Springfield 'Republican,' "in view of the Bulgarians, reminds our cousins unpleasantly of the swift action of Cromwell, in behalf of the Piedmontese. On that occasion, months of denial and prolongation of the persecution were not tolerated, but the great Oliver sat down and indited the following note to the Holy Father: 'Your Holiness is the head of the Roman Catholic religion in Europe. I am at the head of the Protestant religion. I hear that a dreadful persecution is being carried on by the Piedmontese government against the Vaudois, at the instance, or under the sanction of your Holiness. Now I write to say that, if your Holiness does not immediately put a stop to these cruelties, I will come and lay Civita Vecchia in ashes.' From that hour the Protestants of Piedmont breathed their prayers in safety." As they were in the humor for looking up Cromwell's epistolary productions on the subject of "dreadful persecutions," it is a sort of wonder that the following tid-bit escaped our "English cousins." We commend it, at all events, to the attention of the 'Republican.' It was addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and rung

thus: "It has pleased God to bless our endeavors at Drogheda. After battering, we stormed it. The enemy were about 3,000 strong in the town. I believe we put to the sword the whole number of the defendants. I do not think thirty of the whole number escaped with their lives, and those that did are in safe custody for the Barbadoes. This hath been a marvellous great mercy. The enemy being not willing to put an issue upon the field of battle, had sent into this garrison all their prime soldiers, being about 3,000 horse and foot, under the command of their best officers, Sir Arthur Acton being made Governor. There were some seven or eight regiments, Ormond's being one, under the command of Sir Edward Verney, I do not believe, neither do I know, that any officer escaped with his life, save only one lieutenant. I wish that all honest hearts may give the glory of this to God alone, to whom, indeed, the praise of this mercy belongs. For instruments they were very inconsiderable to the work throughout." It is of this massacre, unsurpassed in Bulgaria, that Lord Clarendon gave this account: "The soldiers threw down their arms upon a general offer of quarter; so that the enemy entered the works without resistance, and put every man, governor, officer, and soldier to the sword; and the whole army being entered the town, they executed all manner of cruelty, and put every man that related to the garrison, and all the citizens who were Irish, man, woman, and child to the sword." Fifteen hundred Christians were burned to death in a Bulgarian church, whither they had fled for refuge, and Mr. Gladstone, who puts M. de Laveleye on the back when he incites the Belgian Liberals to outrage their Catholic neighbors, and to seize the first opportunity of enacting penal laws against them, speaks out as the mouthpiece of horrified Christian England to demand that Turkey shall be obliterated as a nation. Yet the Moslems, who have never known the influences of Christianity in any form, are only doing to-day, what Christian England did that day in Christian Ireland. "During five days," says an English historian, "the streets of Drogheda ran with blood; revenge and fanaticism stimulated the passions of the soldiers; from the garrisons they turned their swords against the inhabitants, and one thousand unresisting victims were immolated together within the walls of the great church, whither they had fled for protection." It is anti-Christian fanaticism, which is said to be one cause of the frightful atrocities of the campaign in Servia. The Mohammedans believe they gain a greater joy in Paradise for every Christian whom they kill, and this is why even the children are not spared. It is a grim perversion of zeal, no doubt, but is it not fairly matched—nay, altogether outdone by the ferocious hypocrisy with which the self-styled "head of the Protestant religion" called on all England to "give the glory of this to God alone?" What does the 'Republican' think about it?

About ten days ago, says the 'Birmingham Gazette,' a distinguished capitalist, well known as the proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre in the Strand, was in his private box enjoying the performances at the large theatre at Brussels. Between the acts the box-keeper introduced an apparent foreigner in full travelling costume, with long hair and heavy moustache, as a gentleman pressing earnestly for a private interview on particular business. After some general conversation, prefaced by profound apologetic regrets for the intrusion, conveyed in exceedingly bad French, a request was made for the loan of "deux napoleons" to meet a temporary pecuniary difficulty. Surprise at such a request from a perfect stranger was followed by a burst of indignation and a summons for the box-keeper to eject the obtrusive individual forthwith. The importunities and the gesticulations of the foreign-looking gentleman became more rapid than ever, and quite a crowd collected in the lobby to witness this new scene of excitement which had occurred at the end of the first piece. "I never saw this person before," exclaimed the incensed capitalist. "Nevare me before?" cried the foreign-looking gentleman; "that is von leetle feeb; vot you call von leetle tarradiddle, for you have seen me as Mr. Spriggins in the popular farce of 'Ici on Parle Francais,'" and returning his wig and moustache to his pocket, and turning down the collar of his travelling coat, Mr. J. L. Toole stood revealed, to the amazement of Mr. L., who had been baffled by a disguise suddenly assumed on passing from the stalls below to try the possibility of a visitor to Brussels making himself utterly unknown to his most intimate friend. The fullest proof of the completeness of the deception is to be found in the circumstance that the interview lasted about half an hour without the slightest suspicion being entertained of the harmless illusion practised.

Some statistics have been published with regard to the almost unbroken progress for the last 150 years of the French educational establishments in which instruction is given by Brothers of the Christian Schools. At the end of last year there were 1,009 of these schools in France and the colonies, with 8,736 teachers and 326,510 scholars. The Brothers also had 182 schools in other countries, with 1,928 teachers and 69,773 pupils—so that in all this order can boast of 1,191 schools, 10,664 teachers, and 396,083 pupils. In 1719 the "Institute of Brothers of the Christian Schools" had but 17 schools, 274 masters, and 9,885 pupils; in 1751 there were 92 schools, 523 teachers, and 19,273 pupils; in 1779 there were 114 schools, 760 teachers, and 30,999 pupils; and in 1790, 121 schools, 1,000 teachers, and 36,000 pupils. In 1803 the numbers declined, owing to the Revolution, to eight schools, thirty teachers, and 1,600 pupils, but they again increased to 58 schools, 319 teachers, and 18,910 pupils in 1815, to 237 schools, thirty teachers, 1,420 teachers, and 86,998 scholars in 1830; 490 schools, 4,110 teachers, and 214,290 scholars in 1845. By the year 1857 the number of Brothers of this institute had increased to 6,662, while at the same date the other institutes of Brothers, such as the congregation of Brothers of Christian Instruction and the Association of the Petits Freres de Marie, had only 5,031 members, who were distributed among 861 communal (parish) schools, 157 private schools, six agricultural schools, two orphan asylums, a normal school, a commercial school, and 26 schools out of France;

WEDNESDAY, 10th JANUARY,
At 12 o'clock.

VALUABLE CITY LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

AND
SUBSTANTIAL BRICK BUILDING,

ALSO,

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

M^r LANDRESS, HEPBURN, & CO. are instructed by Mrs Ann Walsh to sell by auction, on the premises, Princes-street south, on Wednesday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock,

The lease of that parcel of land situate in Princes-street, adjoining the wool stores of Messrs Maclean Brothers, and containing 36 poles, having a frontage of 100 links to Princes-street, by a depth of 225 links;

Together with

The substantial Brick Building erected thereon, used as a forge and wheelwright's shop, with dwelling-house above.

The above lease is held for a term of 14 years expiring on the 1st September, 1885, at an annual ground rent of £45.

Also, immediately thereafter,

Blacksmiths' tools, implements, forges, anvils, vices, benches, wind-blasts, stocks and files, waggons, drays, spring cart, &c., &c.

For particulars of title and terms apply to

THE AUCTIONEERS; or to

Messrs HOWORTH and HODGKINS,
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Consultation Hours: 9 30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 6 to 7 p.m.

First Floor Commercial Buildings, near Banks and Barron,
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Messages: Miss Miller's, Water-of-Leith Post-office.

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,
D U N E D I N .

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.

TO CONTRACTORS.

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

Plans and specifications may be seen at our office.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

BRINDLAY AND STEWART

Manse street;

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY

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

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

M R. J O H N C. H O Y T E
A R T I S T,
DUNDAS STREET
NEAR THE LEITH BRIDGE,
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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

COMMERCIAL LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES,
High-Street.

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

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

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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
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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.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
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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.

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R A I L W A Y H O T E L, S T I R L I N G .
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First-class Stabling.
Saddle Horses always ready for Hire.

F. O'Kane begs to announce to his friends and the traveling 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
WAREHOUSE,
(Near the Octagon), GEORGE-STREET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note the Address—

J. G. GREEN'S

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
George-street (next Durie, White & Co.),
DUNEDIN.

A. H. R O S 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,
D U N E D I N .

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

MILLINERY—The Millinery Bonnets and Trimmed Hats for this Season embrace some beautiful designs by the first Paris and London artistes. All the leading shapes in Straw Hats, including the "Mayfield," "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 Metallasse 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.

B R O W N , E W I N G , A N D C O .
 D U N E D I N .

S H A M R O C K H O T E L ,
 R A T T R A Y S T R E E T , D U N E D I N .

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.

C H R I S T M A S ! C H R I S T M A S !

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; Oxonians, do. 11s 6d; Kid elastic sides, do., 13s 6d.

OUR OWN MAKE!!!
 Butcher'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.)

E R N E S T J O N E S ,
 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.

C O L O R P R I N T I N G , L I T H O G R A P H I N G
 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.

G O O D accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.
 FRANCIS McGRATH - - Proprietor.

C L I F F O R D , M O R R I S , A N D C O . ,

ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,
 ROYAL ARCADE.

Established 1850.

THE

L A R G E S T P H O T O G R A P H I C G A L .

L E R I E S I N T H E C O L O N Y .

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.

C O V E R L I D & M A N T E L L ,
 (Late of George-st. (Late assistant to Mr Beissel

HAIR-DRESSERS, PERFUMERS, AND ARTISTS IN HAIR.

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

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING ROOMS.

ADDRESS—
 Princes street (Cutting), Dunedin.

R O Y A L H O T E L
 W A L K E R S T R E E T ,
 D U N E D I N .

THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

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

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

W H I T E ' S well-known Salt-glazed Stove Pipes, Junctions, Bends, and Chimney Pots can be had in any quantity at his Kensington new Steam-pipe Factory, near Railway Station.

W. M. WHITE.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L
 B L A C K S (O P H I R) .

MARTIN GAVIN - Proprietor.

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

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

J . M U R P H Y
 B O O T A N D S H O E M A K E R ,

(Next Glasgow Pie House),

PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.

Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes made to order on the shortest notice. Perfect fit guaranteed.

CHARGES MODERATE.

D A V I D S C O T T & C O .
 (Late of Scott and Smith),

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS,

GLAZIERS, SIGN WRITERS, & GENERAL DECORATORS.

Importers of Leads, Paints, Oils, Colors Varnishes, Window Glass, Gilt Moulding, Picture Frames, Painters' Brushware, &c. A choice selection of paperhangings on hand 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 be had for a

BASKETS BASKETS

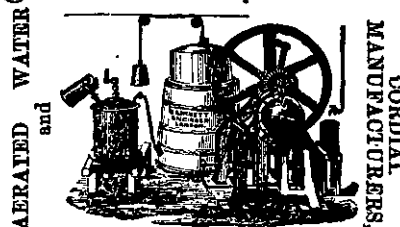
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

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 unmentioned 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,
STONEWARE, LAMPWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING, IRON MONGERY,
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
Oamaru ..	George Sumpter
Kakanui ..	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ..	T. F. Roskrige
Oteyopo ..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ..	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans ...	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. ELLIOTT,
 Agent for Otago.

DOMINICAN CONVENT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

YOUNG LADIES.

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

LADY SUPERIOR,
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.
 Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 4 p.m.
 Respectable references are required.

HUGH LAMONT,
BUTCHER,
 Arthur Street, Dunedin.

The undersigned having taken over the business of the old established Butchery of Mr. James Hastie, situats as above, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded to Mr. Hastie. The public may be assured that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.
 The undersigned has much pleasure in recommending Mr. Lamont to his friends and customers.

JAMES HASTIE.

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, SPINGER BULS.

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.

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 YEARS
GEORGE MATTHEWS,

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

DUNEDIN HAT AND BONNET MANUFACTORY.

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

Note the Address—Corner Octagon and Stuart-street.

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

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

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. Full-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.

HALL OF COMMERCE

D. TOOHEY,
 DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
 Oamaru.

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

MORNINGTON HOTEL,
 MORNINGTON.

D. D. J. DOYLE,

(Late of Taieri.)

PROPRIETOR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN!

—
 THE
NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FAC-
TORY'S RETAIL BRANCH
 IS
NOW OPEN.

—
ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

—
 A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

—
F. LAURENSEN,
 Manager.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

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

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

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP

MISS 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 Fingut, Mesdames Leferrier, Aentenaer, &c., &c.**

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

In consequence of the steady increase of our business, and to make way for our Expensive Stock, alterations and improvements have been made in the Shop and Show-Room, where Miss 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. 18, 1876

RISEING 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 HANNAN, BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER,

Severn street,

OAMARU.

PADDLE STEAMER TOROHELO. DURING THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.



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

Apply

BOWMAN, MACANDREW & CO.,
Jetty-street.

KENSINGTON WOOD AND COAL DEPOT.

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

Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island
Coal always on hand. Orders punctually at-
tended to.

MELBOURNE HOTEL, Naseby,

JOHN COGAN, PROPRIETOR.

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

JOHN COGAN.

OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE,

J. COGVIN, 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 T A G O B E E W E R Y, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

J. T. ROBERTS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse street, Dunedin.

A N D E R S O N ' S B A Y H O T E L DUNEDIN.

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

First-class accommodation for boarders
Private rooms for families.

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

R O Y A L H O T E L (George-street, Port Chalmers),

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

J A M E S T O A L, PRACTICAL TAILOR AND HOSIER,

(Four Doors from British Hotel),

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN,

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MOLONEY

PROPRIETOR.

ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL, Corner GEORGE ST. AND MORAY PLACE.

W. P. THORNTON (Late of Invercargill and
Queenstown), Proprietor.

W. P. THORNTON wishes to inform
the travelling and business Public of Dunedin
and Country that the above hotel has been
thoroughly renovated, and is now fitted up in
the most comfortable manner, no reasonable
expense having been spared to make it one of
the best family Hotels in the city. The 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.

A L L I A N C E H O T E L, 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-
tion. Orders left will have prompt attention
Charges strictly moderate.

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

E. LOFT thanks the public of Dunedin and
Suburbs for patronage during the past two
years, and informs them that he is manufac-
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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
to. A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairs neatly
done, and new elastics put in on the shortest
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