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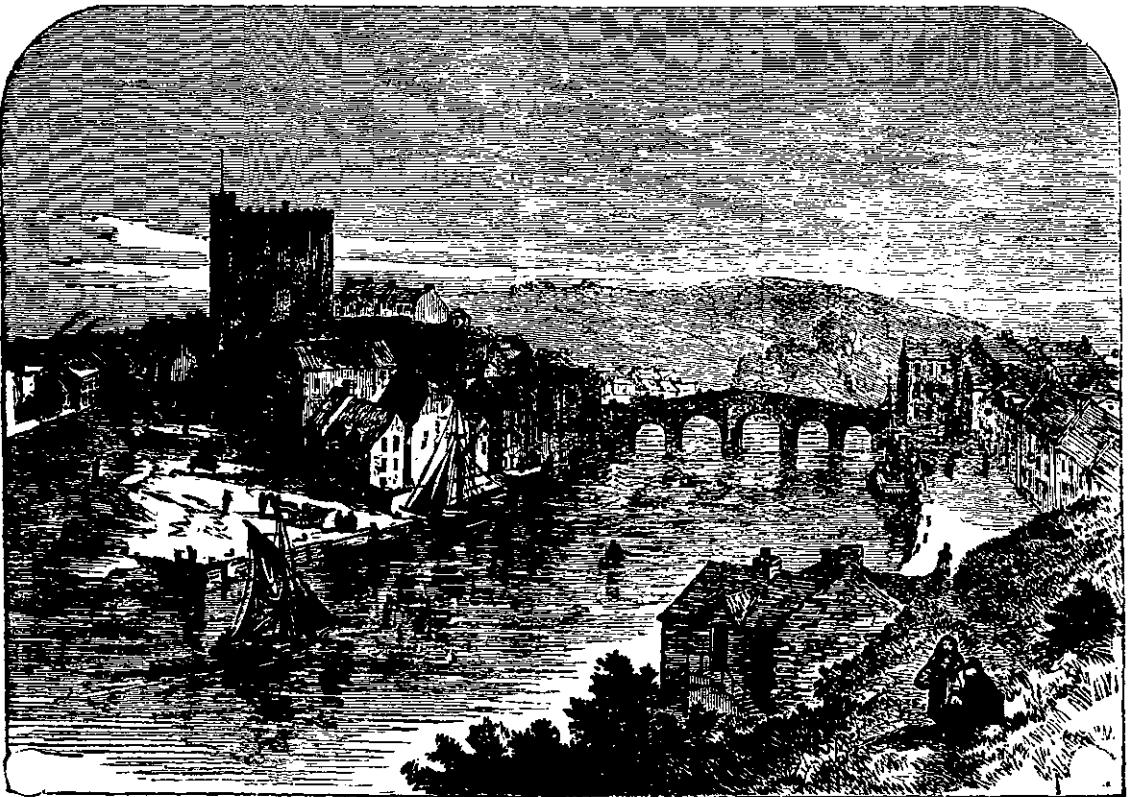
ENNISCORTHY.

THE river Slaney well sustains the reputation for beauty that river scenery almost universally possesses. Its banks are wooded and fertile, and in many places upon them are situated handsome country seats and residences of the gentry of Wexford. Upon the waters of the river a brisk trade is maintained, and a continual traffic passes up and down them, the method of carriage being by means of a peculiar flat-bottomed boat, locally known as a cot.

But it is for its historical associations that the Slaney is most remarkable, for it was in the neighborhood of its course that the most memorable events of the rising of 1798 occurred. It is well known that the insurrection of which we speak was, to serve certain purposes of their own, excited by the Government of the day. The

driven out in agony to present an object for the merriment of their torturers. Houses were burned, many times without an opportunity of escape being permitted to their inmates; and the cantrips of Pandemonium let loose were performed in all their enormity, filling the peasantry with dismay, and rendering it impossible for them to remain submissive.

It was under such circumstances that the town of Enniscorthy was in the month of May, 1798, taken possession of by a band of insurgents numbering somewhere about 7000, the garrison retreating upon Wexford, and celebrating their march by a continuation of those diabolical actions in the practice of which they had become adepts. We remember some years ago to have met an octogenarian, a Protestant, and one who had been staunch amongst the loyalists of the time of outbreak. He had accompanied the troops when they retired from Enniscorthy, and although he had been on their side, he narrated with horror and disgust the deeds that marked their progress. Not a peasant encountered on the road, howsoever,



people were violently driven into resistance in the defence of their lives, and those of all who were dear to them. A licentious soldiery were let loose upon them, from whose outrages there was afforded no protection, and men in authority seemed to vie with one another in devising means for the infliction of the most exquisite tortures. Fathers were forced to kneel beneath the triangle to which their sons were bound and cruelly flogged in order that they might be sprinkled with the blood drawn by the whips, and in their turn sons were subjected to a like fate, reminding us of a certain execution which took place in the reign of Louis XI. The horrible pitch-cap was placed scalding hot upon the heads of the victims, and they were

innocently employed he may have been, but felt the weight of their murderous hands, and their route was stained all through by wanton blood-shed.

The insurgents entrenched themselves upon Vinegar Hill, at whose foot the town of Enniscorthy is situated, and here for three weeks their head-quarters were maintained. At the end of this period their position was attacked by 13,000 men, under the command of General Lake, and after a gallant defence maintained against the regular troops by rudely armed and undisciplined bands of peasants, the soldiers were victorious, and their opponents were obliged to retreat in their turn to the town of Wexford.

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
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 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 MANTELPieces.
 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
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Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
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PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN
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 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.

SPECIAL.

The Undersigned beg to notify that they
 have removed into their re-erected PREMISES
 PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, and are now offering
 a Choice Assortment of Goods at a small advance
 on Prime Cost, and consisting of—

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
 BRUSHWARE, PAPERHANGINGS,
 IRONMONGERY, &c.

Also, Invoices of GENERAL MERCHANDISE
 continually arriving from the Manufacturers.

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 AND MEN'S MERCER,
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N.B.—Despatch and punctuality guaranteed.
 Noted for the sale of first-class goods.

A. H. ROSS,
 Practical Optician and Philosophical,
 Nautical, and Surveying Instrument Maker
 and Importer, respectfully intimates that he
 has opened extensive premises in the Octagon,
 Princes-street, Dunedin, where he has on
 hand a large and varied stock, selected by
 himself in the Home markets. His stock of
 Spectacles (to the selection of which he has
 devoted special attention) is unsurpassed in
 the Colony, and parties requiring assistance to
 impaired vision will do well to purchase their
 Spectacles from Mr R., who was for many
 years sole optician to the Sunderland Eye Infirmary.
 Casella's Clinical and other Thermometers
 always on stock.

J. HARDIE AND CO.'S

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

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

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

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

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

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

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

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

J. HARDIE AND CO.,

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

WANTED KNOWN.

JOHN ELLIOTT begs to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has taken the Premises in George-street, next door to Messrs. Bagley and Son, Chemists, at present occupied by the Sub-branch of the Bank of New Zealand, only a few doors from his present place of business, where he intends to open immediately after the Bank take possession of their new buildings.

In addition to his present well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, he intends to show a magnificent assortment of New Goods, which, for moderate price and excellent quality, cannot be surpassed.

ELLIOTT'S BOOT SHOP,
 GEORGE STREET.

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.

Boyle's Couquet.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

What man would be wise, let him drink of the river
That bears on its waters the record of Time;
A message to him every wave can deliver
To teach him to creep till he knows how to climb.

Who heeds not experience, trust him not; tell him
The scope of one mind can but trifles achieve;
The weakest who draws from the mind will excel him—
The strength of mankind is the wisdom they leave.

For peace do not hope; to be just you must break it,
Still work for the minute and not for the year.
When honor comes to you be ready to take it;
But reach not to seize it before it is near.

Be silent and safe; 'silence never betrays you.
Be true to your word and your work and your friend.
Put least trust in him who is foremost to praise you;
Nor judge of a day till it draws to the end.

Stand erect in the vale, nor exult on the mountain,
Take gifts with a sigh, most men give to be paid.
"I had" is a heartache; "I have" is a fountain;
You're worth what you saved, not the million you made.

Trust toil, not intent, or your plans will miscarry,
Your wife keep a sweetheart, instead of a tease.
Rule children by reason, not rod; and mind, marry
Your girl when you can, and your boy when you please.

Our stream's not so wide but two arches may span it—
Good neighbor and citizen: these for a code,
And this truth in sight—every man on the planet
Has just as much right as yourself to the road.

—'Pilot.'

THREE IRISH FISHERMEN ADRIFT IN MID-OCEAN.

THE Old Dominion, of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, arrived at New York last week, having on board seventeen men, fourteen of whom are Italians and three natives of Ireland, who have strange stories to tell of the recent storms at sea. The Irishmen have a strange story to relate. One of the three, Michael Moran, a well-built and hearty-looking man, made the following statement:—

"We are fishermen of a little village named Claddagh, near Galway, and but a short distance from where Father Burke resides. We are in the habit of going out to catch fish, which we sell in Galway. In this way we support our families. That young man there (pointing to one of his companions) is Michael Smith, who has been married but a few months. The other man is my father, Patrick Moran. He is eighty-six years old. I am the father of a family of five. We are all most anxious to return to Ireland. I was the captain of a fishing smack, or hooker, named the St. Patrick. Thinking that we might make a good haul of herrings, with Michael Smith, Patrick Moran, and my uncle, John Moran, I set sail in our nine-ton hooker on Monday, the 4th November, and made for Sline Head, about sixty mile from Galway, where we thought the fishing would be good. We had no extra good fortune, and at night foggy weather overtook us.

The wind sprang up, blowing a perfect hurricane. My post was at the helm, where my hands became frozen. On Tuesday night the boat was half filled with water. It is our custom to light turf on setting out, and keep the fire going. The water put it out. Although we had potatoes and fresh fish, we had no means to cook them. We were four days and four nights without eating. In order to break the speed with which we were being driven we lowered a basket filled with stones and endeavored to heave to, but the cable broke on Friday morning. We could not, previous to this, reach any sounding. About this time my uncle, John Moran, aged ninety-six, while we were asleep, towards morning, must have been drowned by the lurching of the ship throwing him into the sea. At any rate we could discover no trace of him.

When 150 miles out we were picked up by a Swedish bark, the Gorgian, Capt. P. Olsen, bound for Hampton Roads. The ice drove the vessel into Norfolk, where we arrived on the 6th inst. I am not a stranger to America, having been here about thirteen years ago. I have served on the Shenandoah. My father was also here twenty-five years ago, being engaged in shad fishing at Fort Lee. We are totally destitute of clothing, and have no means. We intend to see the British Consul to-morrow. We have acquaintances here, but do not know where they live."

"The grace o' God was wid us," said old Patrick Moran, after he had finished telling the story of his thrilling adventure on the hooker St. Patrick. "When I left America five and twenty years ago, sorra one o' me thought it's this way I'd be comin' back again. It's hard tellin' what'll come to a man afore he dies," and the old man shook his head in a "wirra, wirra" way.

As the complete story of the adventure of Moran and his companions has not yet been told, it may be well just here to give it in full, as it fell from the lips of the Galway ancient mariner. The old man was sitting on a low stool near the bright fire of his boarding-house, in Hamilton Street, New York, when the reporter met him. The dreadful ordeal through which he has so recently passed has left

its mark, and old Moran is now, indeed, a wreck. During the four days of exposure off the Irish coast he contracted a severe cold on the lungs, and now he coughs most violently. In being transferred from the hooker to the Swedish bark Gorgian, he was hit against the rail and injured "inside," as his son expresses it.

"The first night we wur out," he began, "the weather was always good, and we set the nets near Sline Head. That was on the fourth of November, and that same night the wind began to blow, and blowed always from the east. We tried to work backagin, but always the wind thrun us out to the west. We let go the mainsail, and she wint afore the wind wid a double reef in her fo'sail. We cudint git sight or sign o' the sun, and we sailin' fortint the wind always to the west. The second night we saw plinty lights, but they was jack-o-lanterns, and kem to draw us out into the ocean. The third day the sea was so high that the water all came aboard the hooker, and we were kilt bailin' her. I had a pan and young Smith had a gallon measure, but we cudint keep her impty. In the night we was all huggin' one another be the way we'd get warm. On the mornin' of the fourth day—God bless the light that brought it—we saw a bark, and they tuck us aboard."

Here the reporter questioned the old man as to what he had eaten during the four days, and the story continued.

"We'd praties and fish, but the fire was put out be the water and we cudint cook thim. I tried a raw one, but shure raw praties is no atin' for a workin' man. We wur famished, and sorra one o' me knows what ud a happined if we didn't meet the bark. You wur axin about me brother, and how he was kilt. We dunno where he wint. We all fell asleep for want of sleep, and when we woke he wasn't aboard the boat. I think he was drowned.—'Pilot.'

HORRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF ARMENIAN CATHOLICS.

THE 'Missions Catholiques' gives a painful picture of the persecutions inflicted on the Catholics of Armenia by the barbarians, Redifs (reserves) and Bashi-Bazouks. The church at Gorzoul, diocese of Artvin, has been rifled, and the ciborium, with its sacred contents, stolen away. One of the bandits was arrested, and the clergy summoned to prosecute, but they were secretly told that if they obeyed they would be slain, and they knew it was no idle threat. About the same time four or five Catholics were foully murdered for the sake of the money in their pockets. No complaints were made, as it was known that the authorities were either conniving or powerless. At Kars, a rather famous place, the Redifs, to the number of twenty, entered and robbed the priest's house in the middle of the night. To prevent the alarm being given they rolled the curé up in his own bed-clothes, and so roughly that he was nearly smothered. The mudir, or under-governor, of Zeytown, had a Catholic servant, whom he submitted to horrible tortures for some household irregularity. One of these was to drive needles into the fingers between the nails and the flesh. Then the wretched creature was suspended by the feet in the stable, so that his head just grazed the ground, and in this position he was swinging backwards and forwards like a monster pendulum. When the general population heard of the outrage it was indignant, but the mudir denounced the people as having taken up a "Bulgarian attitude," and this ominous expression stifled all remonstrance. At Biredjek, the Redifs did what they liked with the Christians at large, beating the men, grossly insulting the women, and threatening death at the slightest resistance. The clergy sent indictments to the grand vizier, whereupon the governor compelled them to withdraw them on pain of slaughter, and they consented in order to save a fearful massacre, for which the Turks were impatiently waiting. It is openly declared in the bazaars, by the Moslems, that if the third ban of the reserve is called out the men will go, but before setting forth to the front they will murder all the Christians in the province. The same fanatical and alarming language is uttered in various other provinces as well, and terrible is the apprehension. On the 21st of August a band of 250 Redifs, while billeted in the village of Siri-Hamza, appropriated everything they wanted, without payment, and then sallied out into the streets, where they committed the most horrible outrages. Many of their victims died under their abuse. The men of the village had to fly to the mountains to escape massacre, and the governor was either unable or unwilling to do anything.—Indo-European Correspondence.

A BEAUTIFUL LEGEND.

A BEAUTIFUL legend of Durham Cathedral is thus related by Reginald of Durham:—

A monk of Durham, keeping nightly vigil in the minster, sat down in the stalls and thought; he raised his eyes; he beheld in the misty distance three forms descend, and with slow steps come from the east toward the choir steps; each had a bishop's habit, each was comely, venerable and glorious to behold; and, as they paused, they sang Alleluia with the verse, with the sweetest strains of melody; then, toward the south, where the great crucifix stands, was heard a choir of many voices singing in their several parts the prose, and it seemed as though clerks in their ministris were serving the bishop celebrant, for there the clear shining of the tapers was brightest, and thence the rich delicious perfume of the incense breathed around. Then the three bishops sang their part, and the choir made answer with chanting wondrous sweet, while one celebrated as becomen a bishop, and then all was done; once more the solemn procession passed on its way, and disappeared like faint images behind the altar; and they say that they who were at that service lie asleep, revered, in that ancient church, Aidan, Cuthbert, Eadbert, and Edelwold.—All the Year Round.

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FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN-STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Families waited upon for orders.
Shipping Supplied.

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PANY.**

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital, £1,000,000. Established, 1859.
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

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Opposite the Custom House and Railway
Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town
throughout the Province.

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Build-
ings, including Mills, Breweries, &c.,
Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay
and Corn Stacks, and all Farm
Produce, at lowest current
Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	..	William Elder
Green Island	..	William Gray
Tokomairiro	..	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	..	David Grant
Balclutha	..	J. Macdonald & Co
Lawrence	..	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	..	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston	..	John Keen
Oamaru	..	George Sumpter
Kakanui	..	James Matheson
Otago	..	Henry Palmer
Naseby	..	J. & R. Bremner
Queensdown	..	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	..	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	..	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathurst	..	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	..	Cameron & Garden
Mataura	..	James Pollock
Riverton	..	Peter Grant
Tapuanui	..	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 in-
vested in the Colony. The public, therefore,
derive a positive benefit by supporting this
Company in preference to Foreign Institu-
tions.

GEORGE W. ELIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

[CARD.]

J. DUNCAN NIVEN, M.D., Homoeopathic
and Allopathic Physician, may be con-
sulted 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. Tem-
porary residence: Cumberland street, left di-
vision, next Albany street.

T. CHALMERS REID,
FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT,
TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
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All drinks kept are of the very best quality.

DUNEDIN BREWERY
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KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers

VENETIAN BLINDS
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At Moderate Prices.

PATIERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

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

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

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Opposite Bank of New Zealand.



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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 Mix-
ture for some considerable time, and having been com-
pletely cured by its use from the very severe Rheu-
matic Gout from which I had suffered most severely
for the last ten years, I can bear testimony to its ex-
traordinary 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 tak-
ing 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 through-
out New Zealand.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

Dunedin, P. Hayman & Co.; Christchurch, Cook
and Ross; Wellington, W. and G. Turnbull and Co.;
Nelson, R. Hadfield; Auckland, Brown, Barrett and
Co.; Westport, Baile and Humphrey; Greymouth,
Kennedy Brothers; Hokitika, Joseph Churches.

P. HAYMAN & Co., Dunedin,
Wholesale Agents for Otago.
Trade purchasers treated liberally.

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(Successor to John Gardner),

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Families waited on for orders in all parts of
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Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

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for Venetian Blinds in New Zealand.
No more Calico Blinds!—John Taylor, manu-
facturer 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 Quaries).

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will receive his utmost attention.

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Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Pri-
vate Rooms for Families.
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First-class Stabling.

WANTED KNOWN
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower
Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks,
Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

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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 conve-
nience. All drinks are pure, and of the very
best description.
Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling
in Town.

WANTED KNOWN—Mr. Thos. Rob-
son, Tailor, has removed from Octa-
gon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble,
Bootmaker.

WANTED KNOWN—Tweed Suits from
£3 10s; Trowsers, from 18s. Work-
manship and fit guaranteed. **T. ROBSON,**
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PAINTER, GRAINER, AND
GENERAL HOUSE AND SHIP DECORATOR.
Great King Street.

Ceilings and Walls distempered, in any color.
All Work executed on the most reasonable
terms. Orders promptly attended to.
Estimates given.

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business at the above address. The Hotel is
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Moray-place, Dunedin.

THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

(From *The Knights of St. John*, by E.H.T.)

THE sixteenth century was drawing to its close,—a century marked by the ravages of religious revolution, and destined to be for ever honored or deplored according as men may think of it as the age of reformation or of decay. Among the many social changes which arose out of the new order of things, we can scarcely fail to notice the growth of that exclusive nationality which has lasted until our own time. The great tie of religious unity was broken which had given the nations of Europe a common interest even in the midst of the continual warfare in which they were engaged, and which had inspired them with so many generous enterprises in defence of the faith. But when that bond of brotherhood was lost, there was no longer a common cause to fight for: a profound selfishness may therefore be discovered in the whole history of Europe, and the chance alliances of one power with another had no nobler basis than the political interests of the hour.

This change began to be felt immediately after the separation of the northern nations from the unity of the Church, and the circumstance was not unobserved by the great infidel power of the East. The enormous progress of that power was almost coeval with the period of the Reformation; and the distractions and divisions among the Christians that followed that event were so many gains to the Turks, who pushed their victorious arms further and further, till the dreaded Crescent,—which the long struggle of the crusades and of the heroic Christendom had kept at bay,—was displayed under the very walls of Marseilles and the port of Rome by the corsair-fleets which roved at large over the waters of the Mediterranean, and scarcely found an enemy to oppose them in their course. The republic of Venice, indeed, was still master of many of the island fortresses of the Levant and the Archipelago; but as the power of that state was now gradually declining, the eyes of her foe were fastened with a bolder ambition upon the dominions which she seemed helpless to defend. The rich and beautiful island of Cyprus in particular excited the cupidity of Selim II.,* who had succeeded his father, Solymán the Magnificent, in the empire of the East; and the report of a sudden disaster which befell the republic in the explosion and destruction of her arsenal, encouraged him to seize the occasion of breaking, in the face of solemn treaties, a peace which had remained undisturbed between the two states for nearly thirty years.

When the hostile intentions of the Turkish sultan became known, the republic was little prepared to recommence the desperate struggle. Her utmost efforts were spent in the equipment of a fleet which, when assembled, was found wholly inadequate to meet the enemy; and in her distress, crippled as she was by the loss of her vast magazines, and drained of all resources, she implored the assistance of the Roman Pontiff, and, through him, of the other powers of Christendom. Pius V. then filled the chair of St. Peter; and his sagacious eye had long foreseen the danger; nor had he spared any efforts to provide the necessary defences. But the times were against him. A famine was ravaging the fair fields of Italy; the government of France was too busy with the Huguenots to have time or strength to bestow on a quarrel with the Turks; and as to England—to use the expression of a writer of the time—its ruler was Elizabeth, “a greater enemy to Rome than the Turks themselves.” Nevertheless, in spite of all discouragements, the zeal of the Roman Pontiff was manifested by an extraordinary activity. Every court of Europe was visited by his ambassadors, who vainly tried to rouse the spirit of the Christian princes against a foe whose conquests were as rapid as they were blood-stained. One after another they excused themselves on the plea of domestic troubles and exhausted treasuries; and in the month of May, 1570, when Pius had fondly hoped to have seen his noble appeals as nobly responded to by the universal voice of Christendom, he found himself supported by the king of Spain alone out of all the potentates of Europe.

Meanwhile the fall of Cyprus, attended by barbarities which rivalled in cruelty and atrocity the torments inflicted on the early Christian martyrs, signalled the opening of the war, and gave to the Turkish arms the prestige of the first success. A slight notice of that terrible event may give our readers some idea of the sort of adversary by whom Christendom was at this time threatened.

Already the sultan had ordered the seizure of all merchant-vessels that chanced to be at anchor within the ports of the Turkish empire, and the closing of all the avenues by which relief could be afforded to the doomed island; and yet in Venice its counsels were still divided: the doge was just dead, and the senate was occupied with the nomination of his successor. To the last no vigorous measures were taken by the republic to throw a sufficient force into the scale, and the commander of the allied Venetian and Spanish fleets strove in vain to convey the necessary succours. Sickness and famine made fearful ravages among the troops, and many thousands perished. The ships which had on board Count Jerome Martinengo and 3000 men were overtaken by a tremendous storm; an epidemic broke out which carried off more than a third of the number, and among them their renowned commander himself; and they who, from the shores of the island had long watched for the reinforcements, of which they stood in such desolate need, saw at length but a few shattered vessels come into harbor, bearing with them the dead body of the man on whose bravery and skill they had rested all their hopes of deliverance. To add to the general consternation, Nicholas Dandolo, who had but just taken on himself the office of governor, was one in whose capacity and judgment neither soldiers nor people felt they could place any reliance. Lala Mustapha, a renegade already infamous for his foul and treacherous practices, was the commander of the Ottoman forces, numbering

as some historians have computed, 80,000 men; to oppose which vast armament the Christians could not muster more than 500 or 600 horse, a small body of local militia, and 2000 foot-soldiers fit for active service.

The city of Nicosia, the first object of attack, was taken by storm, on the 9th of September, 1570, after an heroic resistance of seven weeks, during which the inhabitants had again and again repulsed the assaults of the Turks with a valour which struck such terror into the besiegers, that more than once they all but abandoned their attempts on the town. The ammunition had failed, the fortifications were demolished, most of the distinguished leaders had been slain; the devoted bishop, who had given up all he possessed for the support of the soldiery and people, had himself fallen in a *melee*; the Count de Rochas, who ranked next in command to the governor, was killed in defending one of the ruined bastions, and the Turks after grossly outraging his body, thrust it into a mortar and launched it into the town. Dandolo retreated into his palace as soon as the enemy penetrated into the town, and the wretched inhabitants were given up a prey to their infuriated assailants. In vain they threw themselves on their knees before their vanquishers; they were massacred without pity: for seven hours the horrible carnage proceeded. The palace still held out. The pasha offered the garrison their lives on condition of their laying down their arms: they did so, and every soul was put to the sword. The Bishop of Caffo, who, in the estimation of his countrymen, was as capable of commanding an army as of governing a diocese, was butchered among the rest. The unhappy Dandolo, after suffering frightful tortures at the hands of the infidels, was decapitated, and his head sent to the governor of Cerino, the third principal town of the island, as a token of what he might himself expect if he did not instantly surrender the place. The atrocities committed by the Turks defy description. Mustapha, it is related, ordered the children and old men, and all whom it was not worth the victor's while to preserve, to be piled one upon another in the great square of the town and burnt alive; at the same time, to show his hatred of the Christian name, he directed numerous carcasses of swine,—for which the followers of Mahomet entertain a religious abhorrence,—to be heaped upon his victims, and consumed together with them. For three days the town was given up to pillage, and every barbarity which an infernal malice could suggest was perpetrated upon its despairing population. Women threw themselves from the house-tops to escape from their pursuers; mothers slew their daughters with their own hands rather than that they should fall into the power of the brutal foe. More than 20,000 human beings were slaughtered on the day of the assault; in the first paroxysm of their rage the infidels spared neither sex nor age; 2000 alone were reserved for a slavery more terrible than death. One fearful act of vengeance marked the close of this memorable siege. The Turks had collected in a single galleon the most beautiful youths and maidens of the place, together with the most precious portion of the booty, with the intention of conveying them as presents to the sultan, his eldest son, and the grand vizier. One of the captives, a lady of noble family, knowing but too well the wretched fate that awaited herself and her companions, set fire to the powder-magazine, and blew the vessel high into the air. Two others loaded with the spoils of the town were involved in its destruction; great numbers of the enemy perished, and among them many Christians of distinction, and the flower of the youth of either sex.

Mustapha now led his troops, flushed with victory and outnumbering by thousands their Christian opponents, under the walls of Famagosta. For eleven months the brave Bragadino, with a scanty garrison and a few thousands of armed citizens, withstood the Moslem hosts.† In vain had they sought relief from Spain and their own republic. The Spanish admiral weakly held aloof; the Venetians succeeded only in throwing a handful of men into the place. The besieged fought with all the strength of despair: women not only labored in supplying arms and ammunition to the soldiers, but combated by their side upon the walls, throwing down stones and boiling-water on the assailants, or precipitating themselves with deadly effect into the masses of the foe, and causing many a Moslem warrior to bite the dust. The bishop of the place, a Dominican by profession, contributed not a little in reanimating the spirits of the garrison, whose ranks were being every day rapidly thinned by famine and the sword: his exhortations, say the chroniclers, elicited prodigies of valour. In the very heat of the assault he might be seen for hours upon the ramparts, surrounded by his clergy, holding aloft the crucifix, and calling on the people to resist unto death fighting for the faith.‡ All in vain: on the first of August, 1571, the walls were nearly levelled to the ground; the defences consisted only of bags of earth and bales of cotton; the Italian and Greek auxiliaries, whose prowess had done such execution on the Turks, were all annihilated; there were left but seven barrels of powder, and of food there was none remaining; the combatants, emaciated by want and incessant toil, could scarcely hold their weapons in their hands. Further resistance was impossible, and Bragadino, yielding at length to the piteous entreaties of the townspeople, consented to sue for terms. But as the intrepid governor bade the white flag be unfurled, he exclaimed, “Officers and men, I call Heaven to witness that it is not I who surrender this town to the infidels, but the senate of Venice, who, by abandoning us to our fate, have given us up into the hands of these barbarians.” A capitulation was concluded, by which the inhabitants were to remain in possession of their goods, and to have the free exercise of their religion; all who chose might quit the town, and sell or carry off their effects; the garrison were to march out with their arms and with all the honors of war, and to be transported in Turkish vessels to Crete.

* For a short but spirited account of this heroic defence and its fatal catastrophe the reader is referred to “The Four Martyrs,” by M. Rio.

† On one of the last days of the siege he was struck by a ball and killed, while praying in the garden of his palace.

(To be continued)

* Known in history as “Selim the Sot.” It is said he was instigated to the conquest of the island by a Jew, his boon companion, who represented to him how easily he could make himself master of the soil on which grew the grapes which produced his favorite wine.

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Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
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POLICE & CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial
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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 Christina Chapel.

NOTICE.

C. S. AMSON'S
ABBOTSFORD COLLIERY.

C. S. wishes respectfully to remind his former Customers that, on and after Thursday next, the 1st March, agreeable to circular, he will resume the Sale of his own Coal; and from henceforth all connection as to the sale of his Coal (as has been for the last twelve months) by the Walton Park Company ceases.

N.B.—All business in future carried on on the Wholesale principle with good value for your money, and civility with it.

W. W. HOLMES, Agent.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL
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First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments always ready.

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NIMMO AND BLAIR,

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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.

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BURT & MURDOCH'S
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**STEAM SAW MILL,
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MANUFACTORY,
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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

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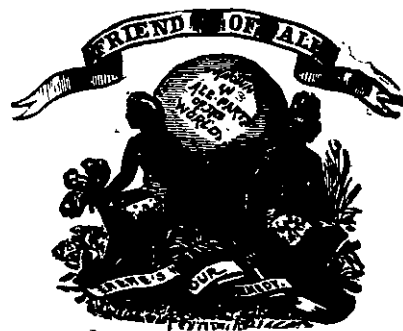
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And from the great facilities now at our disposal they will be found replete with every article requisite for the trade.

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Always on hand. Can be had in any quantity.

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

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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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.

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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 all 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, 583 Oxford street London.

* Beware of counterfeits that emanate from the United States.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLIC JOURNALISM IN NEW ZEALAND AND DR. STUART OF OTAGO.

THE announcement in a late number of the *TABLET* of your intention to make certain improvements ought to be highly gratifying to all your supporters, and to the Catholic portion of them particularly. The *TABLET* is eminently a representative journal, though not a sectarian one in the narrow and offensive sense of that word. By a sort of common consent you are held to be "the organ" of the Roman Catholic community of this colony, and assuredly they have much reason to feel proud that they have so respectable, and so able a representative in the parliament of the New Zealand press. We have not as yet a party, a Catholic party so called, in the House of Representatives as our co-religionists have in the Imperial Parliament, to speak Catholic sentiments, and uphold legitimate Catholic interests. Present circumstances prevent that. The want of such a party is supplied to a great extent by the existence of the *TABLET*. A tyrant majority may, and can silence the voice of the Church in such an assembly as the House of Representatives, or treat its utterances with indifference, contempt, or derision.

But in the larger and more powerful parliament of the press the case is different. There the Catholic Church will raise her voice and vindicate her immense moral power and legitimate political influence in spite of all opposition. That moral power and political influence are exerted, not in the interests of Catholics alone, but of mankind in general—without distinction of creed, nationality, or colour.

Let justice prevail is your motto—and it is the motto of every Catholic who is true to the Church. It is the unjust and false-hearted Catholic alone who would sacrifice, or seek to sacrifice, for the benefit of any party what belongs of right to all men. Every class of the community, therefore, men of all creeds and parties have an interest in permitting the Catholic Church, and her organ, the *TABLET*, in this Colony to have a fair field and an impartial hearing. To judge from this announcement of contemplated improvements they are now doing so. Improvements such as you propose imply additional outlay of money, and therefore a full treasury and an extended circulation. This I take to be equally honorable to yourself and all your supporters, to your non-Catholic supporters in particular, for without a liberal share of their patronage no newspaper such as yours could prosper as yours is now doing.

We see here a proof that after all the Protestant community, take them in the gross, are not an illiberal body, but very much the reverse. Though the *TABLET* be not an aggressive paper, and do not go out of its way wantonly to attack the religious principles of men of other creeds, yet its Protestant readers must see many things in it which, however true, they would rather have hid, and not exposed to public notice and comment. The history of the so-called Reformation itself, the foul, unjust, and cruel means by which the Protestant religion in England, Scotland, and Ireland above all was "established," one would think could never be read in whole or in part by any honest Protestant without bringing a blush of shame to his cheek. Such things the *TABLET* does not conceal. If it did nothing else, but bring fairly before the public mind the salient facts of ecclesiastical history, Catholic and Protestant both, it would do an immense service to the cause of truth, and political history.

The history of the Papacy, or in other words, of the Catholic Church is, as Lord Macaulay represents, the most important and the most interesting of all histories. It includes all civil history; for what great political event can be named in which the Pope has not had a hand—directly or indirectly either in attempting to bring it about or to arrest it. But the press of Protestant England, and schools and colleges of Protestant England have made it their special business to garble and misrepresent Papal history. The same remark applies to this Colony. Protestants, and especially clerical Protestants have good cause to garble and falsify Papal history, because to tell the story of the Papacy fully and truthfully would damn their cause, and leave them not a leg to stand on. They parade the vices of the few bad Popes, or the political blunders of others among them, and then fancy they have settled the Papacy for ever—as an accursed thing—the enemy of all good. It is thus that Protestant preachers and historians mislead and hoodwink their willing dupes. Protestant newspapers do the same when they touch on these things. Yet there are honorable exceptions. Protestant historians like Dean Millman, Professors Ranke, Froude, Macaulay, Guizot, and others have done partial justice to the Pope and Catholic clergy, by showing the salutary influence and merits of many of them in the field of literature and science, and in the cause of political progress and public justice.

Though the *TABLET* be ever ready to treat the conscientious and modest opponents of the Church with delicacy and courtesy, it does not speak mealy mouthed, or in mincing words of such brazen-faced, impudent, and unscrupulous enemies as some that could be named in Dunedin and elsewhere. In spite of its outspoken way against such men, it still gains favor with the general Protestant public it appears. They are often mistaken in their judgment on Catholic subjects; but their feelings ever lean to the side of justice and honor. Hence, I presume, the growing popularity of the *TABLET* among all classes, as evidenced by its increasing circulation. Still its stability and future prosperity must mainly depend on the support of the Catholic public, and it is to be hoped they will make it a point of duty to stand by you, and give you not only moral but material support.

As a mere money investment the *TABLET* deserves support in my opinion, and I only regret I am not at present in a position to invest as a shareholder in it. But apart altogether from any pecuniary advantage, surely every Catholic who possesses anything like religious zeal or public spirit would stretch a point to support a well conducted Catholic journal laboring to defend our principles and our interests. Catholics are too apt to rail against

the enemies of their cause, and complain of unjust treatment by them: But are they always just to themselves? I think not. I think they often betray their own cause by apathy or something worse, by the most narrow-minded selfishness. Let us cease to complain of our Protestant neighbors, many of whom are more Catholic than the Catholics themselves, and are, as we see in the case of the *TABLET*, ready to lend a generous helping hand to any useful public undertaking in which Catholics may embark for the common good. The failure or success of the Catholic cause generally is under God in our own hands, and if we be faithful and true to it, our enemies can do but little against it. We are blessed with a faithful and devoted clergy to lead us under the most faithful and devoted Chief Bishop who ever sat in St. Peter's chair since St. Peter sat there himself. Let us only be followers of them as they are followers of Christ, and we may defy the power of our most powerful enemies. Without that all our efforts to advance our cause will be but labor in vain. As to the endless calumnies against us, let us live them down, and show by our acts even more than by our words how groundless they are.

Never was the Catholic Church in a more commanding position in any former period of her history than she is at this moment in spite of the spoliations and sufferings to which she has been subjected in various countries. Even her political influence is great, notwithstanding that her enemies have been permitted by Divine Providence, for His own wise purposes, to strip the Holy Father for a time of all his temporal possessions. Providence has a policy no less than Victor Emmanuel and his unprincipled partners in spoliation. Time will reveal whether Victor Emmanuel and they or Providence be the stronger party. The Pope has committed his cause to God, and patiently waits His pleasure. Great events are evidently at hand. The Christian nations have suffered much for their disobedience to Papal authority and counsel. They are likely to suffer more ere long. When the Pope's authority is set at naught and despised, what other constituted authority can be considered safe. The Catholic Church is the only ark of refuge and safety for sovereigns and people when anarchy and war widely prevail. The signs of the times are greatly misunderstood by many if wide spread and devastating wars do not soon come, and gentle peace take her leave of Europe for many a long day. Wars miscalled religious are of all other wars the most impious; yet we are about to see a religious war forced on Europe by two powers the most hostile to the Catholic Church—Turkey and Russia. When thieves and tyrants quarrel, honest men are likely to get their own. Providence may see the Church righted in the struggle.

Since writing the above I have seen your remarks on Dr. Stuart's late charge against the Roman Catholic Church of being "Deadly opposed to Philosophy"—to Scotch or Presbyterian philosophy the worthy Dr. probably means. If meant to philosophy in general, he either made a melancholy exhibition of his own ignorance, or formed a very mean opinion of the historical knowledge of his hearers. You have pointed out his mistake; but I will be bound to say he is prepared to repeat the assertion, erroneous though it be, on the very next occasion he may have to allude to such a subject. But what harm can this do us? If Presbyterians will be deceived on such matters, they must be deceived. The pleasure of being deceived, it has been said, is as great as that of deceiving. Did Dr. Stuart ever read Lord Macaulay's address to the students of the Glasgow College on the occasion of his being elected its "Rector." His Lordship then pronounced an eloquent eulogium on Pope Nicholas IV. as a most zealous and munificent patron of letters; and it was to the zeal of this Pope in the cause of "philosophy" that Scotchmen were indebted for the Glasgow University if I mistake not. Dr. Stuart has laid himself open to the charge either of gross and inexcusable ignorance, or of the blackest ingratitude in attempting to fasten on the Catholic Church the accusation of "Deadly opposition to Philosophy" in any age or country. He owes reparation for the calumny thus uttered, and if he be just he will try to make amends for the wrong he has done, or else try to make good his accusation if he value his reputation as a scholar and a man of truth.

LATC.

"MARK TWAIN" ON THE TURKS.

[FROM THE NEW "PILGRIMS PROGRESS."]

At Damascus we saw the mausoleum of the 5,000 Christians who were massacred there in 1861 by the Turks. They say those narrow streets ran with blood for several days, and that men, women, and children were butchered indiscriminately, and left to rot by hundreds, all through the Christian quarters! they say, further, that the stench was dreadful. All the Christians who could get away fled from the city, and the Mahomedans would not defile their hands by burying the "infidel dogs." The thirst for blood extended to the highlands of Hermon and Anti-Lebanon, and in a short time twenty-five thousand more Christians were massacred, and their possessions laid waste. How they hate a Christian in Damascus, and pretty much all over Turkey as well, and how they will pay for it when Russia turns her forces upon them again. It is soothing to the heart to abuse England and France for interposing to save the Ottoman Empire from the destruction it has so richly deserved for a thousand years. It hurts my vanity to see these pagans refuse to eat of the food that has been cooked for us, or to drink from a goatskin which we have polluted with our Christian lips, except by filtering the water through a rag which they put over the mouth of it, or through a sponge! I never disliked a Chinaman as I do these degraded Turks and Arabs, and when Russia is ready to go to war with them again, I hope England and France will not find it good breeding, or good judgment, to interfere.

J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Has now on hand the following WORKS just received, viz. :-

- Abbe Gouave, or Life of Joseph Louis Guérin, by Andrew Reinaud, D.D., with introduction by Cardinal Manning, cloth, gilt lettered, 4s 6d, by post, 5s.
- All for Jesus, by E. W. Faber, D.D., cloth, lettered, 7s 6d, post, 8s 6d.
- Catholic Interests in the nineteenth century, by Count de Montalembert, 2s 6d, by post 2s 10d.
- Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation, written in the Tower of London, in 1534, by Sir Thomas More, cloth lettered, 4s, post 4s 8d.
- Faith, Hope, and Charity, by Alleluia, a tale of the Reign of Terror, cloth, 4s, by post, 4s 6d.
- Heroines of Charity, new edition, cloth lettered, 4s, by post 4s 4d.
- Immacolata, the Convent Flower, by Florentina Straker, cloth lett., 4s, by post 4s 4d.
- I Promessi Sposi, or The Betrothed, by Manzoni, cloth, gilt lett. 5s 6d, by post 6s 2d.
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J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.,

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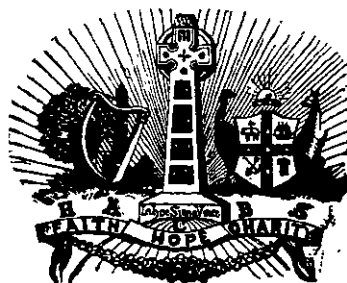
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BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill
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Napier
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and Nelson.

Registered under the 'Friendly Societies' Acts of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and at present numbering 116 Branches and over 6,000 members.

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

The entrance fees and rates of subscription will be found to compare favourably with those charged by other societies, and are as moderate as practicable, having due regard to the benefits secured, a synopsis of which is subjoined:—

A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for TWENTY-SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, 15s. for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s. for a further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately on joining. If a single man with a WIDOWED MOTHER, AND BROTHERS AND SISTERS (under 18 years of age), he has medical attendance and medicine for them. A member removing can have a CLEARANCE which will ADMIT him to ANY branch of the Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life Members are provided for, and may, on the payment of a SMALL weekly contribution, secure medical attendance.

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

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

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

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

A R T U N I O N

TO CLEAR OFF THE DEBT ON THE

CATHOLIC CHURCH CHRISTCHURCH,

TO BE DRAWN FOR

ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

ON

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 17TH, 1877.

PRIZES CONSISTING OF—

One New Double-seated Buggy, with patent leather hood	£ 15
One Harmonium	18
One new set of Plated Buggy Harness	15
One Cow in full milk	15
One Horse	35
Quarter-acre Land (a town section)	...
One Lady's new Gold Watch	15
One Gentleman's New Silver Watch	10
One Eight-Day Timepiece	...

And various other Prizes, consisting of Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., &c., ranging in value from £1 upwards.

The winning numbers to be published in the Christchurch daily papers and the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

TICKETS—TEN SHILLINGS EACH.

Tickets can be obtained from any Member of the Catholic Church Committee or Clergy, Christchurch.

RANDOM THOUGHTS.

I OBSERVE by the newspapers that the "Brothers," as that bright luminary, Professor Fay, styles the "Davenport's," are here. It is believed by a good number of people that this celebrated trio can converse at will with the spirits of our departed ancestors. Some of these so-called mediums will call you up a "Bill Sykes" or a "Napoleon" just as you wish. We all know what a feather it is in the cap of any ordinary person to have it in his power to say that he knew such and such a celebrated character. Many a reputation as being a leader of *ton* has been founded on no more grounds than being seen, perhaps, speaking once to My Lord Tom Noddy. Human nature is such that it dearly loves and worships a lord. To have merely seen a great man, has often given to a villager a decided pull over his neighbors. But in these days of enlightenment and progress, you have only to pay your half-crown and you can have a friendly chat with any hero of antiquity you are anyways curious about. You pay your money and you have your choice" of centuries of departed celebrities. There is no difficulty at all in the matter. The medium has simply to ask (as I saw once related in an American spiritualistic paper), "Air you thar, Julius?" "Yaas, I'm here, stranger. What do you require?" and immediately a most interesting conversation ensued between "Julius Cæsar" and the stranger, in which "Julius" gave his opinions in an easy, off-hand manner, and in the choicest American phraseology, about things in general, and the immediate relatives of his interrogator in particular. It seems that this "Julius," who was certainly engaged in a few important matters when here below, is occupied now all day long in answering questions, rapped out on tables, concerning the health, comforts, and age of the relations of Tom, Dick, or Harry, whoever may first get hold of him. His time, on the occasion I allude to, was very precious, because he had to break off a conversation in America about some Job Sankey's old umbrella, to keep an appointment in China, where he had to give some important information concerning a member of the Flowery Land, who had fallen and broken his neck in an attempt to rob an Australian hen-roost. The consequence of this demand on his time was, that the tidings concerning the lost umbrella had to be deferred to another occasion, much to the owner's annoyance. The medium, however, did not seem to be vexed at "Julius" skeddaddling in such an abrupt manner, because so anxious was the deluded victim about his "Sairey Gamp," that the medium put him down as good for another half-crown on a future occasion.

It is a curious fact that on these interesting occasions, it is a Wellington, or a Napoleon, or a Washington, or some other equally well-known historical personage that is brought on the table. Only fancy two sensible men talking together about their last night's séance, and one telling the other, in as serious a tone as if were quoting the last price in the stocks, that Napoleon was at the planchette last night, and that he told them some very interesting news about spirit land. It sounds so strange and absurd in one's ears to hear a conversation like this between two men whom you have always regarded as sensible and steady persons. "Well, how did you get on last night?" "Oh, pretty well; the circle did not seem to work satisfactorily. William Pitt came and told us he was very happy; that he had met Fox lately in the second sphere, and they had become very friendly; the conditions then failed and we could get nothing more from him."

I was once seduced into attending a séance by some friends who were very anxious to convince me of the truth of spiritualism. We were five in number, and we all knew each other most intimately. The result of this attempt was, that I was very near being sent to join the spirits myself. The planchette was produced, and we all sat round a table in solemn silence. I was directed to place my hand on the planchette with one of the party, and we waited during a long five minutes for some spirits to come and write; but the spirits were sulky on this particular occasion, for they persisted in maintaining an obstinate silence. I tried in succession with the others, for they all thought they could "call spirits from the vasty deep," but still they would not come. They tried amongst themselves; but the spirits were either asleep, or lazy, or from home, for there was not the slightest response to all their efforts. It was then observed, quite seriously by one gentleman, that the door was shut, and, "Of course," said he, "the spirits can't come in." The door was then opened, notwithstanding the remark I ventured to throw out, viz., that the spirits, if so inclined, might come through the key-hole or down the chimney. However, it was no use, the spirits failed to put in an appearance. We were on the point of breaking up, when I thought, as they had been so kind as to endeavor to introduce me to the spirits, the least I could do in return would be to perform a little spiriting for them. I, therefore, asked one of them to put his hand on the planchette with me again. He did so, and, strange to say, after a few minutes the planchette commenced making a few erratic movements. It then gradually steadied itself, and wrote down the name of a gentleman who had died a short time previously, and who had been well known to all present. Whilst it was writing, the heads of all present were eagerly bent over it, deciphering the letters as the mysterious heart-shaped piece of wood, called the planchette, slowly traced them on the paper. When all the letters appeared, the planchette ceased, and they all, with bated breath, pronounced the words, and the faces of some assumed a tragic expression. The planchette then descended as if it were a living thing and commenced on a second line. This time it wrote the awful words, "I am here." We all looked at each other, and some of my companions had a scared expression as if they were looking on a veritable ghost. One man's face—a German who wore spectacles—I shall never forget. I thought his eyes would shoot out through his glasses. No more writing took place that day, for I, the writer, could contain myself no longer, but broke out into a loud fit of laughter. The fact was that I had discovered that the faintest

movement on the part of one of the persons whose hands were on the planchette, sent it moving. I wrote the above words myself, although a spiritualist had his hand on the planchette with me, and although three other spiritualists were looking on. And so easily is it done, and without any apparent effort, that if I had not revealed the secret myself these four gentlemen would have left that séance, as they had and have since left many others, under the firm belief that they had been conversing with the spirits of dead persons. The German never forgave me, and it was with difficulty he kept his hands off me at the time.

The Davenport's do not expressly allege that it is spirits who assist them in mystifying the public. They have learned by experience to be too wise for that. If the spirits assisted them, of course, they should always succeed. It would never do to allow the spirits to be foiled by ordinary mortals. When they started in their glorious career it was spirits and nothing but spirits; but after being bowled out a few times by sundry nautical gentlemen, they changed their tactics, and they are kind enough now to leave it to the audience to put down their highly elevating and intellectual performance to what each person fancies. "We don't say it is spiritualism, or what it is," they will tell you, but at the same time they lead you to infer that they, at least, believe it is by the aid of spirits they act. This is a very convenient arrangement, because, in the event of the spirits not coming up to the scratch, or their little game being discovered, they can turn round and tell the audience that the discoverer is so "tarnation smart that he ought to go into the show business himself;" and as it is so very seldom indeed that they are discovered, being extremely clever conjurors, they find that it pays better (the world being so fond of anything mysterious) to induce a belief that there is something supernatural about them.

The rope business is, however, a very simple affair. Hundreds of travelling conjurors and showmen now do it, and many of them explain to their audiences how it is done. Of course, in tying-up a man so that he shall be unable to move hand or foot, the parts to which particular attention should be paid are the fore-arms. If these are loosely bound, then, no matter how securely his body or legs may be corded, the hands of the tied man will soon be at play. In order to render his hands powerless, he must be bound close to the wrists. Now, at first sight, it would seem impossible to get a ligature tightly bound round the wrist over the hand, but if you push the thumb far in under the palm of the hand, it will seem easier of accomplishment, and we can readily conceive to what a small compass the hand can be reduced by years of practice. So much smaller, indeed, than the wrist can conjurors, who have devoted years to the practice, compress their hands, that in a twinkling they can free them from the tightest knot. The Davenport's have been many years at this work, and, of course, they have reached a high degree of skill; but there are no other spirits at work than there are in the trick of the inexhaustible bottle or the plum-pudding, which we have all seen made in a marvellous manner from bits of paper in the bran new hat borrowed for the occasion from one of the audience.

X.Y.Z

A TEST OF IRISH PROSPERITY.

THE 'Financier' says that bankers could, if they chose, tell a good deal about the growing prosperity of Ireland. Bankers, it is true, do not actually see, by any means, all the savings of the people, but they come across some portion of them. Bankers in Ireland occasionally, and indeed frequently, have their attention much struck by the magnitude of the deposits which are lodged with them by persons of apparently very humble means. This feature is satisfactory in more senses than one. In the first place, such deposits prove that the people are doing well and saving money. In the next place, they show that a desire to hoard, and to hold money back from remunerative employment, is dying out, or, rather is being superseded by a more enlightened perception of the uses to which money may be put, and of the advantages to be derived from it. Again, it is satisfactory to find that confidence in the banks is growing, for one of the first effects of this will be to cause not only present savings, but also the past accumulation of hoarded money in Ireland to be more extensively utilised. In a word, money is coming out of the "stocking," and being put to its proper employment. The extension of the branches of banks in Ireland tells a tale of the same sort. Such branches would not be established were it not that they either actually pay or hold out a good promise of doing so. We have in our eye more than one Irish town of only about 5,000 inhabitants, in which there are already established three branches of as many different banks. It is likewise satisfactory to notice the way in which the Irish people are beginning to support native undertakings. Even in cases where Irish concerns are "brought out" in the first instance in England, the shares are being gradually bought up on Irish account, and absorbed locally. Many instances of this may be cited, such, for example, as the Dublin Tramways company (Limited), the shares of which, with £10 paid, are now quoted at 16½ to 16¾. This concern is doing well, and is paying 8 per cent. dividends.

From the Dublin 'Freeman' we clip the following item, which shows that the movement for Home Rule has spread and is spreading in England. Their correspondent writes, under date of Nov. 16:—"I understand that at a meeting of the Executive of the Home Rule Confederation yesterday a resolution was passed congratulating the Home Rule Associations in the boroughs of England and Scotland as having procured the election of twenty members of municipal councillors pledged to the principle of Home Rule for Ireland. I may add that in the pending School Board elections a great number of candidates have declared for Home Rule."

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.

WANTED, for ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL QUEENSTOWN, a Certificated Male Teacher. For further particulars, apply to

J. F. TULLY, SECRETARY,
St. Joseph's School Committee,
QUEENSTOWN.

WANTED KNOWN—J. A. MACEDO'S New Catalogue of Books on Page 8. All are requested to read it.

CLIFFORD'S MIRROR OF THE WORLD.

Mr. G. P. CLIFFORD having nearly completed his collection of Views of Dunedin, to form part of his

MIRROR OF NEW ZEALAND,

which he intends exhibiting in the United Kingdom, and being about to proceed North to complete the same, has, at the request of a number of citizens, decided to give a

WEEK'S ENTERTAINMENT
OF HIS

MIRROR OF THE WORLD,

pronounced by the Press, and all who have seen it, to be the most Beautiful and Truthful collection of Views ever placed before the Public.

The Mirror comprises nearly 2000 Views of the most striking and wonderful Scenery in the World, and the most

EXQUISITE STATUARY,

from the principal galleries of Europe, exhibited by the strongest form of Lime-light, with the aid of the latest improvements in optics.

MONDAY, 12TH MARCH,

AT THE

TEMPERANCE HALL.

Change of Programme every Evening.

Chairs, 3s; Back Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s. To give all an opportunity, tickets will be sold previous to the opening, at the following rates:—

In packets of six (transferable), Chairs, 12s 6d; Back Seats, 9s. To be obtained at Begg's Music Warehouse, Princes-street.

AN APPEAL.

FOR the last six years the "Daughters of St. Dominick" have been struggling to promote, in Dunedin, that good which it is the end of their Order to effect throughout the world,—namely,—the Education of Female Youth, in the path of science and virtue.

The question of the advancement of true civilization, of genuine progress in the only real sense of the word—of the happiness of society, as of individuals, of the temporal and eternal interests of the rising generation, is eminently involved in the development and training of the young mind.

While the subverters of order and authority in Italy, Germany, and other countries, spare neither wealth nor energy in their efforts to mislead the young and innocent, shall we be dismayed by our poverty? Shall we make no sacrifices to save them? Shall we not rather call unto us the little ones of Christ,—shelter them from the baneful influence of corrupt principles and bad example—teach them that life has not been bestowed on them to be squandered in self-indulgence, vanity, or the gratification of their passions?—but that, on the contrary, it is to be devoted to the self-denying task of acquiring that solid, useful, and religious knowledge, without which they can never be good members of society here, or attain their noble destiny hereafter. To impart that all-important knowledge, the Dominican Nuns have devoted their existence. Hitherto their efforts in New Zealand have been much impeded by the numerous difficulties in which they have been placed. The want of suitable conventual and scholastic buildings has been a sore trial, and numberless have been the inconveniences arising therefrom. Plans for a Convent, suited to the requirements of the Dominican Rule, and affording facilities to the Sisters for conducting their Schools, according to the style of their European Houses, have been drawn out;—the means alone are wanting for the accomplishment of the design. The Nuns, therefore, earnestly solicit donations towards a work which will involve an outlay of at least fourteen or fifteen thousand pounds.

The smallest contribution will entitle the donor to a place on the list of Benefactors, for whom prayers are daily offered.

DOMINICAN CONVENT, DUNEDIN
FEAST OF THE PRESENTATION OF OUR LADY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRER wishes to know if there is any truth in the assertion that the astronomer Kepler was persecuted because of his scientific discoveries, and if his mother was included in the odium obtained by him, so that she all but perished as a witch. There is no foundation whatever for the statements referred to. Kepler was educated in a monastery, and found patrons amongst the Catholic potentates of his day; notably, the German Emperor and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877.

A SOLEMN FARCE.

OUR heading is, we admit, a strange one; but we fancy we shall be able to show before the end of this article that, though strange, it is, in reference to Education, unfortunately only too appropriate. On the last day of the last month the Wellington Board of Education held its ordinary monthly meeting. One part of the business transacted was the consideration of Mr. Inspector LEE's report. The ninth section of this report recommends the giving of prizes for Scripture History in the Government schools of the Province. This recommendation gave rise to a discussion which is very instructive. In answer to an objection, the Inspector read from the regulations as follows:—"Religious instruction not of a controversial character may be given at any school, provided it be given at certain fixed times, so arranged that parents objecting thereto may conveniently withdraw their children from the school during such times."

Mr. GISBORNE said there could be no objection to a clergyman giving religious instruction to children of his own congregation in these schools, but he thought the case of a teacher was different; and to say that it could be done without partaking of a controversial character was absurd.—Mr. BUNNY: Necessarily each teacher would give his own views of the subject, and that would open the door to all sorts of opinions.—The SECRETARY said: You can give religious instruction, so long as you do not introduce anything denominational.

It would be interesting and curious to see a trial made to act on the Secretary's opinion. We wonder what that very distinguished Christian could teach on religious subjects without introducing anything denominational. We know of nothing in Christianity common to all religious sects. Why they are not agreed as to the primary truth—the existence of a personal God.

The Wellington School Board did not accept the opinion of its Secretary, and rejected the ninth section of its Inspector's Report—consequently the Board has affirmed the principle of purely secular education. Even the history of the Bible has no place in its programme. Is not this, we ask, a solemn farce? Here is a Board, supposed to be composed of Christian gentlemen and Scholars, sitting in solemn meeting and gravely and deliberately making provision for the education of the people, and at the same time excluding Bible History from the list of subjects taught in its Schools. Only fancy an education in a Christian country without the least reference to either Bible or Church History! This is, indeed, the most solemn of solemn farces;—a system of Education under which neither the name of God, nor of CHRIST, nor of the Church, is to be even mentioned. What sort of scholars, we should like to know, will result from such a system? This much is quite certain, they cannot be educated, though they may have some instruction in some few things. But to join the word education to such a system is an absurdity so wild and extravagant, that it could be entertained only by blind philosophers, in this conceited and illogical nineteenth century.

A system of purely secular education, if honestly carried out, can only lead to the most profound and deplorable ignorance, and must inevitably end in flinging mankind back into the abominations of paganism. A system of really secular education blots out the past of all christian nations, makes the history of mankind a blank for the rising generation, for if education must not speak of God, the Bible, the Church, or any of the facts inseparably bound up with these, it must altogether ignore history, secular and religious; the past must be absolutely thrust out of sight, and all its truly important lessons utterly disregarded.

This is what comes of endeavouring to do without God and his Church. Secularists prefer the absurd and ridiculous, to justice to Catholics: lest we should have our own money to help us really to educate our children, these gentlemen are willing to take the soul out of education, and to give in its stead an inanimate carcase, mere instruction without God, without religion, without CHRIST, without the Church, and without history. It is marvellous; verily it is a solemn farce. Secularists propose to enlighten and beatify mankind by withdrawing from the rising generation all knowledge of the past and of the future. Man is to be made supremely happy merely by the cultivation of physical science, and attention to the wants of this life. Secularism makes provision for nothing more, and throws every obstacle in the way of anything more. It squanders all the available resources of a nation in pursuit of its Utopia, and effectually renders genuine education penal.

MISERABLE DICTU!

We recollect that in the beginning of the famous Crimean war, when the Russians had unexpectedly inflicted chastisement on the Turks at Sinope, an illustration appeared in 'Punch,' in which was represented a rustic politician sitting upon a stile with a newspaper in his hand, while he commented lucidly upon the intelligence received, in rural phrase which we shall not attempt to reproduce, and found himself puzzled to the very extremity of head-scratching at discovering that it was the wrong party that had gained the victory, that had, in fact, carried the fight into the enemy's country, instead of quietly abiding at home to be thrashed by the allied forces as it was expected. Now the phenomena of the human mind, as exhibited in one individual, are frequently similar to those shown under like circumstances by another; hence, in observing the consternation—albeit expressed in more erudite terms—of certain worthies who have come under our observation, we have been reminded of 'Punch's' cartoon.

Divers ministers of the Presbyterian persuasion have lately met in Edinburgh, to hold a wringing of hands and a gnashing of teeth, over the encroachments of "Popery." Who'd have thought it? One would have expected that ere this the affair would have been altogether stamped out; but *c'est autre chose*, for while the gentle inhabitants of the evangelical dove-cot have been cooing in applause of every carrion-loving vulture that hovered minatory over Europe for the last half-century, while they have been approbatory of MAZZINI, and gushing to foam over GARIBALDI, lo and behold! their own precious vineyard has been sown with tares, and a full crop is springing under their very noses. Hech, sirs, its just awfu! But we know what kind of chieftains facts are, and there is no use in trying to trifle with them.

What has become of the "Protestant tradition?" Was it not laid down as an axiom, that all required to wean the popular mind from "Popery," in any given country, was that the stomach should be well lined with comfortable food, the back well covered with warm garments, and that certain passages, clipped here and there from Holy Writ, should become stereotyped on the brain. For this, the overthrow of governments has been hailed with acclamation, the right hand of fellowship extended to pirate and assassin, and a halo of sanctity thrown over households in which the "cutty-stool" would be an article of furniture as fitting as in the cell of EFFIE DEANS itself, or even more so. But while heaven and earth have been compassed to make one proselyte in Italy or Ireland, and the worldly advancement of the people tampered with has been the means adopted, here it is discovered that persons possessed of all temporal advantages, and highly educated in the bargain, have been going over in numbers to the enemy.

Already their mark is made upon the country. Hear what has offended Dr. BEGG, and caused that just man hardly less vexation than the righteous soul of the patriarch of old derived from the conversation of the wicked of his day. In the south of Scotland there is a "new Romish chapel, built chiefly by three perverts from Protestantism," and—oh, horror of horrors!—an edifice that was formerly a "Free Church consecrated a Romish chapel;" then there is that "portentous event," the establishment of a large monastery in the north, and the "perversion of some of the most powerful aristocracy." Shade of JOHN KNOX! thou sturdy demagogue and truculent enforcer of heresy, has, then, the "pented bredd" and the things it symbolised had a more real life than the system thy blasphemous tongue supported? This looks

like it, for after three centuries the dead and worthless do not return, nor does the immortal fade towards perishing.

But, after all, Dr. BEGG almost hit the right nail on the head. He attributed the principal reason of the change to growing infidelity. And it is so, in part, as he might have known long since had he been in the habit of studying Catholic authors, for, from the first, it was by them foretold that the so-called "Reformation" would end in unbelief, pure and simple, and that the day would come when the Church would stand on one side and Atheism on the other, without a medium. That day is advancing rapidly, and if the rev. doctor lives but a little longer, he is destined to see a further development of the fact—let Exeter Hall and the Presbytery howl never so keenly.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE uproar attendant on the fact that the late Cardinal Antonelli died worth a large fortune, has terminated, as commonly occurs in such cases, after the "nine days' wonder," productive of nothing. It has been shown beyond controversy that his Eminence's wealth had been inherited in the first instance, and subsequently increased by judicious investment. Certain of our contemporaries would do well to remember the adage *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*, at least so far as its observance may prevent them from being convicted of a display of pitiful spite.

We perceive that the policy of eviction still continues in Ireland. Rack-rents continue to be demanded as a cloak for a determination to exterminate the tenant-farmers. Sheep and cattle are found by the land-lords much more payable than cultivators of the soil, and there is no scruple observed to prevent industrious farmers from being converted into paupers or emigrants. It is evidently acknowledged preferable to pamper a vicious class rather than to secure the welfare of a nation. It is not to be wondered at if the banished people leave as an inheritance to their children a detestation of the Government that has acted towards them the cruel part of the *injuncta novacula*.

In another column we publish an appeal issued by the Lady Superior of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, and addressed to all those persons who are considered likely to help in a good cause. The object of the address is to obtain aid towards the erection of the Conventual buildings now in process of construction, and which, when finished, will ensure to the people of Otago, and the Colony generally unsurpassed means for the education of their children, and the other advantages that accrue from the establishment of a convent. That the benefits resulting from the foundation and support of such institutions in any given locality are considerable is very evident, but were all other proofs wanting, we should find ample testimony to the fact in this alone that we frequently read in the Irish newspapers descriptions of the warm self-congratulations manifested in some neighborhood where a monastic community has been established, and if, in a country where such colonies are already "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa," their increase should be hailed with joy as an unquestioned acquisition and benediction of Heaven, unexceptionable witness is borne to their utility. How much more then ought a land where they are indeed "few and far between" to rejoice at their foundation, and struggle in their behalf. Means of aiding so praise-worthy an object are now offered in endeavoring to further the interests of the forthcoming art-union an effort which, moreover, persons less spiritually minded may be induced to undertake in hope of obtaining one of the many beautiful and valuable prizes to be drawn for.

THE weather in New South Wales has been unusually hot. From all parts of the Colony complaints of the almost unendurable state of the atmosphere have been received.

THE 'Illustrated N. Z. Herald' for March contains some fine views of Northern Queensland, Scenes of a voyage from Melbourne to Port Chalmers, a sketch of the town of Oamaru, and various other illustrations. The periodical is, if anything, of more than ordinary merit.

A DISCOVERY of gold has been made in the neighborhood of Warwick, a town situated to the south of the Darling Downs in Queensland. It had been for some years the impression that auriferous country existed in the district, but until the present no find of any importance seems to have been made there. Warwick is a prosperous town, and is generally accredited with an English appearance. It is situated on the banks of the River Condamine, which, however, in the matter of volume has not here much to boast of at ordinary times, although it is the occasion now and then of considerable floods. The locality enjoys a good climate, standing at an elevation which secures it from the great heat of the latitude. It is much affected by the painful Australian ophthalmia, known as sandy-blight, which is the principal drawback to a beautiful and otherwise healthful country.

DR. JOYCE, an Irish-American, not unknown already to fame as a poet, has written an epic entitled, "Deirdré," the subject being the story of the Sons of Uisne, which also gave rise to Moore's spirited lines "Avenging and Bright." The poem is said to be the work of the age, and able critics have even gone so far as to assign it a place not altogether unworthy of comparison with that occupied by the Iliad.

As a consequence of the Falk Laws combined with those designed to supply Prussian dissecting rooms with subjects, it is not at all impossible that at some time the dead body of a Catholic bishop may be handed over to the disposal of the medical students. The Catholic mind must, however, so far as we can see, lay itself out to the contemplation of horrors and indignities, for even steps have been taken with respect to the interference of the employés

of the wretched usurper of Italy on the decease of the Holy Father, should that deplorable event take place during the occupation of Rome.

Our contemporary, the 'Otago Daily Times,' in its issue of Wednesday last, supplies in a local *alteram partem* to a leader, which immediately precedes it, impressing the necessity that exists for the introduction of compulsory education into this colony. Our contemporary very properly animadvert on the misconduct of certain pupils attending the Pelichet Bay Grammar School, who, it appears, are in the habit of trespassing on the neighbouring line of railway and placing stones in the way of the approaching trains. Surely the 'Times' must perceive that to render a scheme of compulsory education effective, it is absolutely indispensable that the discipline maintained in the institutions where attendance is enforced should be without flaw. It must be evident that the education, given at such an establishment as that alluded to, is but calculated to furnish roughs with further weapons of offence.

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET is above all things a marvel-moving journal. Our mission seems to be in great part the excitement of wonder in the gentle breasts of our contemporaries. In fact, we continually find ourselves playing "bull in a china-shop," and it is distressing to contemplate the tumult we unsuspectingly occasion. The venerable father of all the ancient Romans himself never felt his hair spontaneously arise in more rigidity, nor his voice more fixedly become adhesive to his throat, than now and then do those editors who glance upon our chimera-displaying columns, aghast at what they find there. For ten consecutive days did the editor of the 'Evening Star' wonder in silence, but on the eleventh, having managed to hem and haw his vocal powers into their accustomed ability to pipe, he commented as follows, in his issue of Tuesday last, 6th inst., on an extract that appeared in the TABLET of the 23rd ult.:—"We are somewhat surprised at the TABLET publishing as undisputed facts a story, evidently of American origin, purporting to describe the treatment of certain so-called Fenian prisoners. In answer to a question it was elicited from the Government in the last session of the Imperial Parliament that no Fenians are undergoing penal servitude for political offences, but that the persons so-called now in confinement had been convicted of grave crimes against person and property. Will our contemporary supplement his extract from the 'Irish World' by informing its readers what are the crimes of which McCarthy and O'Brien were convicted?" With our habitual obstreperousness, and in pursuance of the general eye-openingness of our demeanor, we venture to hint that we are quite aware that the British Government colors its unmerciful detention of the Fenian prisoners by a pretence of graver accusations, but, nevertheless, we strongly condemn the unbending cruelty of the men's imprisonment, and discern in it a continuance of the "sparrow-hawk" policy which, of late years, has characterised to a most deplorable degree the English Cabinet.

MR. MARTIN'S Gridiron Hotel, in Princes street, Dunedin, is decidedly one of the finest establishments of the kind in the city. It has been erected at a large outlay, and its appearance, both exteriorly and interiorly, is a credit to those who were concerned in its construction. On entering through the principal door, the visitor finds himself in a spacious hall, from which access is gained to the upper and lower storeys by a staircase of unusual dimensions, and which occupies the centre of the building; the bannisters and rail being of polished kauri, and by their substantial make and well-designed shape forming a handsome feature in the surroundings. On the right of the hall are situated a large and commodious commercial room which looks out upon Princes street, and a dining-room eminently calculated to minister to the pleasure of those persons who frequent it. It is of fine proportions, lofty and wide as well as lengthy, and commands a splendid view of the harbour upon which its windows open. Fine views are indeed a special characteristic of the establishment, for many of the bedrooms also command the harbour, and from some of them the Ocean Beach is to be seen. In the plan of the edifice, pains seem to have been taken to secure all the advantages offered by the site, and in consequence—cheerfulness, ventilation, and the enjoyment in the midst of the city of beautiful scenery, have been ensured. Throughout the building, water, both hot and cold, is abundantly laid on, and each of the upper storeys is provided with a convenient bath-room. The bedrooms number forty-three, and those at the top of the house, instead of being, as is frequently the case, mere gloomy cells, partake in the cheeriness which distinguishes the establishment all through. But ere we conclude, though last not least, the kitchen deserves special notice. It is situated beneath the dining-room, and is a most inviting apartment; it is, moreover, furnished with a magnificent range and its whole appointment bespeaks the supreme excellence of the cookery performed there.

The usual weekly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society was held last Wednesday evening, when there was a good attendance of both members and honorary members. The Vice-President, the Rev. Father Crowley, occupied the chair. Next Wednesday there is to be a lecture delivered by one of the young men and it is particularly requested that all the members will be present.

CLIFFORD'S Mirror of the World is again on view at the Temperance Hall. No one should lose the opportunity of seeing this beautiful exhibition, in which scenes of nature are shown with a vividness that is hardly short of the locality.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to Messrs Guthrie and Larnach's prospectus to be found in our advertising columns. We will refer at greater length to it in our next issue.

The father of all newspapers is the venerable Pekin 'Gazette,' which is over one thousand years old. It is a ten-paged paper, with a yellow cover; has no stories, no "ads," no marriage or death notices, no editorials, no subscribers. It simply contains the official notices of the Government. The 'Standard and Mail' wonders if it has as venerable an appearance as our 'Government Gazette.'

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.) reports for the week ending March 7, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—An excessive supply of about 240 head were yarded, about one-half of which were of good to prime quality, balance little better than stores. Best bullocks at from £9 to £11 5s; do cows, £8 to £9—or equal from 25s to 27s 6d per 100lbs for prime pens. At the yards and privately we sold during the week 60 head.

Fat Calves.—25 were penned, which brought from 20s to 55s each, according to size and quality.

Fat Sheep.—3100 were penned, which, being considerably in excess of requirements, scarcely last week's quotations were maintained—best cross-breds bringing from 9s to 11s each; merinos, from 6s 6d to 7s 6d, or equal to scarcely 2d per lb. We sold a draft on account of Messrs Blues and Duthie, of average quality, at quotations.

Fat Lambs.—400 were penned, many of them being of inferior quality, prices ranging at 5s 6d to 8s each.

Store Cattle.—There is no change in the market, and owing to the lateness of the season the demand has somewhat slackened. Good quiet bullocks, for winter feeding, are however, saleable at about late quotations.

Store Sheep.—The principal inquiry for this class of stock is confined almost entirely to young merinos, of which there are very few offering. Cross-breds, four-tooth and upwards, are saleable at prices which do not meet the views of sellers, consequently very few lots are changing hands, while merino ewes and wethers are entirely neglected, with very large numbers offering. During the week we have placed 4,000 of various sorts at last quotations.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued 1000 skins, which sold at considerable advance on last week's rates. Full wool dry skins brought 4s 11d to 5s; shearings, 1s 8d to 2s; pelts, 9d to 1s 2d; lambs, 2s 1d to 2s 3d.

Hides were in better demand, especially good conditioned, shipping lots bringing a fraction over 4d per lb; inferior and medium, 1s to 15s each.

Tallow.—A few small lots sold; inferior, £21 10s; medium, £29; shipping tallow, good mixed, £31 to £32.

Grain.—Wheat: Good sound milling samples, scarce, sell readily at 5s 6d; medium, 5s to 5s 3d; inferior, 4s to 4s 6d. Oats: Good old feed are wanted and very scarce, and as prices have advanced in Melbourne, old corn is not likely to be cheaper at present. New oats are not offering in quantity. Barley: We have placed some 1100 bags old malting at 3s 9d to 4s 6d, f.o.b.; good demand. New samples are not coming forward yet, barley crop being late.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending March 7, 1877:—Affairs in the labor market move along quietly. The demand is good for labouring and farm people of experience; town work is very quiet. Carpenters are fairly employed, but nothing to boast of; blacksmiths are as quiet as ever; couples are more asked for; female servants are in brisk demand; shopmen and clerks are too plentiful, and advice does not seem to thin their ranks; shepherds are out of season now; bushmen are wanted; male hotel servants are in fair request. Wages: Couples, £65, £70 and £80; ploughmen, £52, £55 and £60; shepherds, £60; dairy and odd hands, 15s., 18s. and 20s. per week; day labour, 7s., 8s. and 9s.; house girls, 10s., 12s. and 15s.; hotel do, 12s. 15s. and 20s.; hotel cooks, 25s. and 50s.; carpenters, 10s., 11s. and 12s.; boys and girls, 6s., 8s. and 10s.; shopmen and clerks, 30s., 50s. and 60s.; boots, waiters, barmen, grooms, 25s. and 40s. per week.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending March 7, 1877, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1lb prints, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d; fresh butter is again plentiful, and the shops have again resumed salting down; but it will be good stock; salt butter, in kegs, has been selling well at 10½d to 11d per lb. Cheese, is very plentiful, and Provincial cheese, good quality, 1s; English cheese, 1s 4d; side and rolled bacon, 10d to 11d; Colonial hams, 1s 2d; English hams, 1s 6d; eggs are very scarce, and a great difficulty in supplying orders at 2s 6d per dozen.

MR. M. C. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending March 7, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed), per bushel, 2s 4d; milling, 2s 6d. Wheat (chicks) 3s 6d to 4s. Barley, malted, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s. Pollard, scarce. Bran, £4 15s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £15; small, £15 10. Oatmeal, £12. Potatoes, new, 4s per cwt. Hay (new), £3 10s; old hay, £5 per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending March 7, 1877:—Retail: Roast beef, 6d to 8d per lb.; boiling do., 4d to 5d per lb.; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb.; steak, 6d to 9d per lb.; mutton, 3d to 6d per lb.; veal, 4d to 8d per lb.; pork, 6d to 8d per lb.; lamb, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per quarter.

Our trade with Japan increases fast. The Japanese people are inventive. When they buy our fabrics they set about improving them, and their genius is displayed in many such innovations. When our Government sent Commodore Perry to break the exclusiveness of Japan, we sent, among other presents, a case of Sharp's rifles. Two years later the Japanese Government sent to us return presents. Among them was what appeared to be the identical box of Sharp's rifles. The box bore exact resemblance and the rifles the same, even to the name of Sharp engraved upon them. Our Government supposed this to be evidence of disapproval, for inspectors pronounced them the same rifles returned. Sharp was sent for, at Philadelphia. The first Sharp survey revealed to him a certain improvement, which had baffled his inventive genius, and which he had given up as impractical. It saved one extra movement in breech-loading, and Sharp immediately adopted it.—'Baltimore Sun.'

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL NEWS.

(From our Exchanges.)

Most of our Irish readers know of the infamous character of the bad Beresfords, who were so long identified with the Established Church of Ireland. It will, perhaps, interest them to know that there was one of them—and he a Protestant Archbishop of Armagh—who was an exception to the family rule. An interesting note in the last number of the 'Irish Monthly,' edited by Father Russell, a Jesuit, says:—"If we were asked to name a member of the same family, as a striking set-off against John Claudius, we would name his cousin, the late John George Beresford, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland. No one who had once seen him could ever forget his handsome face and truly noble appearance. He was a man of discerning mind and generous feeling, and showed these qualities in the way in which he ruled his see, and in his relations with his clergy. The large revenue he derived from the Church he employed chiefly in its service. He contented himself with his private fortune, and died not rich. On his cathedral choir he spent £700 a year; the expenses incurred by the publication of a valuable antiquarian work were defrayed by him; and he built, at a cost of £11,000, the Campanile in the grand square of Trinity College. Our late venerated Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, had the sincerest esteem for Archbishop Beresford; and on one occasion, when speaking of him, he said:—"He is a large-hearted, large-minded man, and each night in prayer I ask God to preserve his life, and to prolong the term of his benevolence and charity."

Mrs. Coulter, of Dundalk, is about to imitate the example set by Mrs. Brennan, of Dromin, and has instituted ejectment proceedings against a number of tenants living on her property at Stump, a few miles from Dundalk. Some months ago a notice was served on each of these tenants, informing them that their landlady had thought fit to make a considerable increase in their rents. It was stated that the new rents had been fixed by a "competent valuator." If the tenants refused to comply with the new arrangements they were not left in any doubt as to the consequences that would follow their refusal; for, on the back of the notice informing them of the proposed increase in their rents, was another notice "to give up quiet and peaceable possession of their holdings" the 1st Nov. The tenants declined to pay the increased rent on the ground that their holdings were not worth the sum demanded. They did not object to a re-valuation of their farms, and were prepared to pay the full value of their holdings. They made a proposal to Mrs. Coulter's agent, to have the value of their land ascertained by competent and impartial valuers, and expressed their willingness to abide by the result of such valuation. Mrs. Coulter and her agent have appealed to the law to enable her to recover an amount of rent which the tenants allege is unjustifiable, or else subject them to the dreadful penalty of eviction from house and home. The ejectment processes will be heard at the January quarter sessions in Dundalk, and will, we understand, be defended.

On the 4th December, at Genoa, was discovered a depot of Orsini bombs, firearms, swords, and other weapons. At about six o'clock on the morning of the fifth a loud explosion was heard, and immediately afterwards two smaller detonations in a lane called "Del Fico," attracted the notice of the inhabitants, and spread alarm throughout the neighborhood. The explosions occurred in a large shop which was ostensibly a second-hand goods store, and which was set on fire by the explosion. The fire brigade, and the soldiers from the neighboring barrack of St. Ambrogio, were at once upon the spot, accompanied by the King's Procurator-General, the Questor, and the Commander of the Division. The flames were soon subdued. On proceeding to ascertain the cause of the explosion, it was discovered that the shop, which is a very large one, instead of being a second-hand clothes store, was in reality a depot and manufactory of Orsini bombs and guns, swords and daggers. The explosion was the result of attempts to charge the bombs. The pretended shopkeeper was badly burnt, but was able to escape to the house where he slept, and where he was soon after arrested in bed. An immense quantity of weapons and munitions of war, including about four hundred Orsini bombs, were found in this magazine, and were seized by the authorities. The place where this explosion occurred is one of the most thickly inhabited quarters of Genoa. It is very remarkable that the police were ignorant of such an extensive depot of destructive weapons. The secret societies and revolutionists seem to be active at present in Italy.

The great love of the people for the late Duchess d'Aosta is being manifested in the numerous funeral services being held for repose of her soul all over the country. Her example as a faithful wife and Christian mother in these days of immorality and infidelity, her unostentatious piety and her steady and consistent refusal to countenance by any act of hers the sacrilegious proceedings of the family into which her destiny had brought her, all tended to endear her to the true Italian people.

The Benedictine monks of Monte Cassino are engaged in printing a description of the manuscripts contained in their library, with fac-similes of some of the documents, and reproduction in chromo-lithograph of the remarkable illuminations. This work is entitled "Bibliotheca Cassinensis." Two volumes have been already printed, with a preface by the learned Abbot Luigi Tosti.

A Roman correspondent of a New York paper—we think it was the large-minded person who rebashes the Italian liberal papers for the New York 'Times'—has indulged in an original but not overwhelming sarcasm concerning the deceased Cardinal's legacies to the institutions in Rome and Jerusalem. What these really meant is explained by M. Veillot in the following paragraph:—"In the Pontifical State, in order that a testament shall be pronounced valid, it must contain a minimum legacy of five francs in favor of the Hospice of the Holy Spirit and of the Holy Places at

Jerusalem, or else the testator, questioned by a notary, shall have declared his unwillingness to make such bequests. Such was the admirable forethought of legislation in almost the whole of Christian Europe, and more particularly in Italy. At Turin a legacy was required for the Hospice of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, or else the testator must distinctly refuse under a penalty of invalidating the will; the same conditions existed at Genoa for the Hospice of Ponnatione. At Rome the obligation was absolute; and this accounted for the wealth of those institutions without any charge on the budget. The poor were partially provided for by the dead; the law did not permit that a testator should forget the poor either at the tomb of Jesus Christ or that of St. Peter. It contained many of those 'barbarities' the last traces of which are being attempted to be removed. But Cardinal Antonelli, under many aspects, was still a man of the Middle Ages, and, dying at the Vatican, he has conformed to the old traditions."

Monday, January 1; was "a great day" for Dublin. The civic year was inaugurated by a Catholic lord mayor, a Catholic sheriff, and a Catholic sub-sheriff. The new Lord Mayor of Dublin (Alderman Tarpey) has been long known in that city as the active friend of every good work. His very last act before assuming his present dignity was to preside at a public meeting convened for the purpose of paying a well-deserved compliment to the Rev. Michael Barry, of St. Andrew's, Dublin, who has been promoted to a parish after twenty-seven years' labor as a curate. The new Lord Mayor of Dublin just comes in good time to make up for the masonic tendencies of his predecessor, who (though in many respects a worthy man) too often forgot that he was the ruler of a city the great majority of whose inhabitants are Catholics.

Paul Feval, the great Breton novelist whose conversion was announced some time ago, wishing that his writings should be conformable to the principles of the Catholic Church, is now engaged in the preparation of an expurgated edition of all his works. Not wishing to depend entirely on his own judgment in this matter, he has asked and received the assistance of a well-known Catholic author of several romances which might safely be put into the hands of any person. In submitting his works to this religious censure, the author, to his great credit be it said, has given his generous assistant only one advice, which is a very characteristic one: "Don't spare them; be severe, as severe as you can." Paul Feval's example is one that ought to be imitated; but, like all good examples, we fear that it will not be imitated as widely as it needs to be.

Notwithstanding the great number of Christian Brothers there are in France, the supply is far from being equal to the demand. To meet this necessity there has been created, under the patronage of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, the *Œuvre du Vénérable de la Salle*. In the committee of administration and the council of this work are some of the most distinguished inhabitants of the French capital. Branches have been established with wonderful success in most of the dioceses of France, and it has even taken root in other countries. Encouraged by the bishops, it has, under the name of "little noviciates," preparatory schools in which boys who have a taste for teaching and for religious life complete their primary education and are prepared with particular care to enter the great noviciate, which is solely for the training of religious teachers.

The famous university of Louvain has this year nearly 1,500 students attending its courses. The State University (Ghent), has something more than one-third the number, and this notwithstanding its numerous benefits, purses, scholarships and other advantages. It is a consoling fact that while the number of students of theology in the various Protestant colleges and universities of Europe has so decreased that it is not now one half of what it was five years ago, the number of Catholic students of theology is continually increasing, not in one country alone, but all over the face of the globe.

"French criminal statistics show that the proportion of illiterates among criminals is steadily decreasing." But the number of criminals is not decreasing. It is your educated man, now, who is your greatest and most dangerous rascal—that is, your man who has been educated in his head only and not in his heart, and who has been taught the false science which eliminates God and His laws from the world. This is the sort of education which has been given to many Frenchmen during the past few years, and it is from them that the literate criminals come.

More than 2,000 workmen are engaged day and night in the Champ de Mars and Trocadero preparing for the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

On Monday, November 29, was founded at Crosshaven, on the southern shore of Cork Harbor, a new house of what may be truly described as the great institute of Nuns of the Order of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin. This Order is now fulfilling a world-wide mission, the leading purpose of which is the education of the children of the poor, and in any locality where they have been enabled to prosecute this important work, but especially in Cork, the cradle of the institute, it must be superfluous to say with what holy zeal and signal success that work is accomplished.

According to statistics recently published, there are in Spain 22,711 public schools of every grade 16,888 are for males, and 6,676 are for females. 5,224 more schools are needed to complete the number required by law. The number of primary schools is 5,406, with an attendance of 1,200,720 pupils. There were 209,736 pupils attending private schools. In the public schools there are 13,508 teachers, male and female, and in the private schools 4,080.

The St. Gothard tunnel, the greatest engineering work of its kind in the world, is being steadily pressed towards completion. Work is progressing upon it from both ends through the mountains—from Groschenen toward Italy, and men are employed, divided into gangs, which labor day and night. The work has now been four years in progress, and it is thought four years more will be required to complete the stupendous undertaking. The tunnel

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 (Late Commander of brig Pakeha.)
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 Charges moderate. Settlements prompt.

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The above Hotel has been newly erected,
 at great expense, and is now one of the most
 commodious and comfortably furnished way-
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 travelling public. Commodious Stabling, at-
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 Family Grocer,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
 Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago
 Hotel),
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ANDERSON'S BAY BRICK
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 Sharp and Fat Sand, in any quantity, at
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GEORGE MATTHEWS,

NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,
 Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every
 description. Lawn grass seed, Agricultural
 seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for
 hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape,
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BAKER, GROCER AND CONFECTIONER,
TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
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 Prices strictly moderate.

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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
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MOUNT-STREET, PORT CHALMERS,
 (One minutes walk from the Wharf.)
THOMAS M'GUIRE, PROPRIETOR,
 Having built and considerably improved the
 above Hotel, visitors and others from the city
 and suburbs will find it replete with very con-
 venience. 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.

will be ten miles long. Dynamite is used for the purpose of blasting, and all the drills are the ordinary chilled steel, the diamond drill being unemployed. The usual machine for driving the drills is employed, and works entirely by means of compressed air, which is brought from the reservoir by means of a large iron pipe. The reservoirs are supplied by a number of condensing engines, turned by water, for which purpose a mountain stream is, some way above the mouth of the tunnel, diverted into a sluice-way. A pressure of ten or twelve atmospheres is always maintained. The St. Gothard tunnel will be the shortest route from England to Italy, and will, doubtless, be part of the direct route from India to England. There will be a heavy grade on the lines before entering the tunnel, but engineers have proved that it will not impede travel. The success of the tunnel is already so admitted a fact that a competitive route has been arranged in France, to run through the Rhone Valley and the Simplon Pass to Italy.

The 'Germania' of Berlin gives the official statistics of desertions in the Prussian army. From these we learn that in 1874 there were 16,539 desertions and 17,112 attempts at desertion. In the navy the number of deserters was 714, and those who unsuccessfully tried to follow their example amounted to 783.

The "bread-basket law," by which the stipends of all Catholic priests are stopped—save of those who prevaricate, and give Mammon the preference to God—has had this one beneficial effect of drawing out the innate energies of the Catholic people, and rendering the clergy practically independent of the powers that be in the State. A splendid example of this kind was given quite recently at Cologne. The vicar-general of the archdiocese, Mgr. Bandri, was turned out of his official residence for refusing to give in his adhesion to the "May Laws." Thereupon a lady of his congregation placed a house at his free disposal, which had until then been let for £240 per annum—a very high rent for Germany—adding that if he could find a more convenient residence near the cathedral she would pay the rent for him up to the amount named. This is genuine practical Christianity, which beats all the languid twaddle of Exeter Hall to atoms.

From the 'Voice of Maria Laach,' an official organ of the Society of Jesus, we learn that that order has scattered all over the world, and numbers 9,290. According to the 'Tablettes Statistiques,' the Freemasons have 796,250 members—210,891 in Europe, and 585,269 in America. The proportion of Jesuits to Freemasons is then as 1 to 86, but, notwithstanding their immense numerical superiority, the Freemasons fear the Jesuits. The latter are clothed with the armour of truth, while over the former is thrown but the thin web of falsehood.

They have a strange way in Prussia of making prisoners pay for their own keep. Last year the Coadjutor-bishop of Posen, Mgr. Cybichowski, was kept in duress for nine months for having done what the Church wanted him to do, and which did not meet with favour in the eyes of Bismarck. Scarcely had he got out of prison when a demand note was presented to him for the amount of £7 9s. 2½d. for "cost of imprisonment" (Haftkosten.) To this the prelate made no objection on principle, but having had his salary stopped by the Prussian Government, he declared he could not afford the luxury of nine months' prison out of his private means. The obtuse provincial government were about to distrain Mgr. Cybichowski's property when an anonymous benefactor paid the amount into the Gnesen Court, and the bailiffs were sent, about their business, or rather away from their business.

When our Protestant brethren of the better class obtain an insight into the real work of the Catholic Church, their admiration for it is as unbounded as it is just. Occasionally we find a pebble among the debris of our anti-Catholic exchanges which leads us to hope that all the writers for them are not so malevolent as misinformed. As an example, here is an appreciation of the work of the Holy Childhood from a Chicago Presbyterian, the 'Interior': "Bishop Ryan (Catholic), of Buffalo, among other charities, commends the 'Society of the Holy Infancy'—a little folks society for the relief of abandoned children. We think this idea a very beautiful one, in every view. The little ones are reminded that Jesus was once a child like themselves, and they are taught to give to other children for His sake. 'For Jesus' sake' is made the mainspring of their benevolence. That is sweet and impressive training which will go with them through life."

Seven million pounds sterling spent annually in London upon "charity." So says a gentleman who has set himself up as an authority on such matters, namely, Lord Claud Hamilton, the Conservative M.P. for Lynn Regis. And yet we hear continually of deaths from destitution. Is it possible that those who complain of the little good that is done with such enormous funds cannot see the cause of what they so justly condemn? There was a time in England—long before the Reformation and the hundreds of "Houses" that have sprung therefrom—when charity was dispensed as a matter of religion and love by the Catholic religious houses which then overspread the land. Well may the poor of England long for a return of that time.

The directors of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society have had to pay a fine of forty shillings (copyright fees) for allowing Mlle. Zare Thalberg to sing "I'm alone" in Benedict's "Lilly of Killarney" at one of their concerts. A curious circumstance connected with this matter is the fact that Sir Julius Benedict himself was the conductor at the concert, and thus it appears that a composer may not perform or assist in the performance of his own music with impunity.

The population of China is 405 millions, with 28½ millions of outlying people. Hong Kong seems to have decreased by upwards of 2,000 since last year, the number now given being 121,985. Japan is set down at 33,299,014.

Lord Beaconsfield has completed his 71st year, having been born on December 21, 1805; and Mr. Gladstone his 67th year, his birthday being December 29, 1809.

There is in San Francisco an organization of atheists, com-

munist, agrarians, and female suffragists who devote several hours of the first day of the week to miscellaneous gabble. On December 10, after two young women had played on a piano "Is my darling true to me?" there was a debate on the topic, "Is the Republic a failure?" One lunatic remarked that a bishop, who produced nothing, got \$4,000 a year—as much as eight working-men could earn. "I have suffered as much as anybody," he exclaimed; "I have had starvation and want staring me in the face, but the next time I get in that fix all I have got to say is, 'Look out.'" Another lunatic said that all men were born honest except those with crooked intellects. Another lunatic insisted that all men were born liars and scoundrels, and every man would steal were he not afraid that his neighbors would find it out. Another lunatic said that Rome rose and fell; a blade of grass rises and falls; stocks rise and fall; man rises and falls; everything rises and falls—the American Republic likewise.

According to the 'Germania,' Abdul Kerim, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, who is stated to have taken a leading part in investigating the "Bulgarian atrocities," is a Prussian. He was formerly a captain in the Prussian army, and a relation of his is now a member of the German Parliament.

Lord Waveney has issued a pamphlet in support of Lord Stratford's proposal that Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria should be governed by a European Commission. He suggests that Russia, Austria, Germany and Italy should be invited to furnish the principal corps of occupation, and that to England should be entrusted the guardianship of the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles.

The following is an illustration of the development of English spelling in the Punjab. The 'Punjab Advertiser' is assured that it is a verbatim copy of a letter recently received by a schoolmaster in the north from a householder in his locality:—"Cur, ass, you are a man of no legs and I wish to inter my sun in your skull." The obscurity and seeming offensiveness of this address disappear on translation. What was intended to be written was—"Sir, as you are a man of knowledge, I wish to enter my son at your school."—'Hindoo Patriot.'

Congress passed in July last a joint resolution requesting the President to ask the pardon of Edward O. M. Condon, now imprisoned in Great Britain on a life sentence for complicity in an attempt to release Fenian prisoners. The resolution was transmitted through Sec. Fish, and Minister Pierrepont to Lord Derby, who laid it before the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and was told that "Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to advise Her Majesty to extend her clemency to the Fenian prisoners."

With the exception of two persons, all the Catholics of St. Mark's Church, in Wilmington, N.C., numbering about 100 souls, are recent converts to the faith. They have a good Catholic school, and the non-Catholics of the vicinity come in large numbers to attend the monthly services in the church.

The poet Algernon Charles Swinburne is rather severe on the ferocity of Thomas Carlyle. Swinburne believes in the Turks, and in a pamphlet about them thus berates Carlyle, who believes in the Russians:—"Cruelty in Ireland, cruelty in Jamaica, cruelty in the plantation, cruelty in the jail—each of these in turn has deservedly incurred the indelible condemnation of his praise."

There is now staying on a visit to Captain Kerrich, at Geldeston, an old lady who was actually present at and took a passive part in the battle of Waterloo. Madame Van Cutsem, now the farmer of Hougoumont, was at that time the gardener's daughter at the Château of Hougoumont, and aged five years. Her father, the gardener, stuck to his post, retaining his little daughter as company. The château itself was occupied by the British Guards, and was throughout the whole of the memorable 18th of June, 1815, the grand and principal object of attack. Madame has a very vivid recollection of the kindness of our soldiers, who treated her as a pet, and kept throwing her bits of biscuit out of their haversacks wherewith to amuse her. At last the château was shelled in the afternoon and set fire to by Jerome Bonaparte. Madame was then conducted by a sergeant of the Guards to a back gate, and her retreat secured into the forest of Soignies. Madame is a widow, of course advanced in years, but hale and hearty, and now visiting England for the first time in her life.—'Norwich Argus.'

Of the Jesuits who have been exiled from Germany for the last four years, we find some account in a late issue of our contemporary the 'Germania.' Prior to 1872, the German province of the Order had about 150 members; and since their banishment these have spread over all parts of the globe. About twenty of them are now living in the United States, whilst in Central and South America five of them have settled. The vast majority of the German Jesuits, however, have selected British India for the field of their exertions. There are a hundred of them in the Peninsula, and the Catholics of the whole presidency of Bombay are entrusted to their spiritual leadership. The school established by the German Jesuits at Bombay numbers no less than 600 scholars, most of them heathens, and has been incorporated with the university of that city. In this way they go, putting Bismarck to shame.

"Nearly every day," says the 'New York Herald,' "the papers have to chronicle the mysterious disappearance of some stranger in the city, either male or female, and though the police are applied to and the city is searched from end to end, often no traces or tidings can be found of the missing persons. Sometimes it is a merchant from some far off city, sometimes a young girl, strange to the ways of New York life and oftentimes a poor distracted wife in search of a husband who has deserted her and left her to subsist on the cold charity of the world. It is odd that the police authorities so often fail to obtain any clue to these mysterious disappearances, when the system of obtaining information is claimed to be so perfect."

After having admirably performed the functions of the "devil's attorney-general" in the Marpingen affair, the Prussian authorities have ignominiously abandoned all their positions. The priests Neu-

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Annexed is a List showing the Quantities and Reductions made:—

578 yards Summer Diagonal Cloths—Former price, 1s 3d; Reduced to 8½d.
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 2500 yards Fast Coloured Prints—Former price, 8½d; Reduced to 4½d.
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SUMMER SKIRTS AND COSTUMES AT HALF-PRICE.

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SPANISH RESTAURANT.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
 B. ZURBANO having taken this old established and popular Restaurant, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that it will be his earnest desire to study the comfort of his Patrons, and to keep up the excellent reputation which the Spanish Restaurant enjoyed for so many years under the able management of the late Mr. Guardiola.

The Spanish Restaurant contains forty well ventilated and comfortably furnished single bed-rooms.

Visitors from the Provinces will find a comfortable home at this Establishment.

ERNEST JONES

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENT,
 MORAY PLACE (WEST),
 Opposite the Criterion Hotel,
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Rents and Debts Collected. Loans Negotiated

SOUTH DUNEDIN BUTCHERY.

MR. ANDREW CHRISTIE begs to notify to the Residents of South Dunedin and adjacent districts that he has opened the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. McKay, and trusts that by keeping a first-class supply of Meat and selling at lowest current prices, to obtain the patronage of the residents. N.B.—Joists supplied at reduced rates.

HUGH LAMONT,

BUTCHER,
 Arthur Street, Dunedin.
 The undersigned having taken over the business of the old established Butchery of Mr. James Hastie, situate as above, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded to Mr. Hastie.

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

HUGH LAMONT, PROPRIETOR.

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

JAMES HASTIE.

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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 rect, Top Flat.

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

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Temporary office at Murray's Private Hotel, Marlborough No. 61, Dunedin. Hours from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNEDIN

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY'S RETAIL BRANCH

IS NOW OPEN.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

A Single Garment sold at Wholesale Price.

F. LAURENSEN,
 Manager.

ROYAL HOTEL,

WALKER STREET, DUNEDIN.

THOMAS CORNISH, Proprietor.

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

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

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

W. M. WHITE.

SHAMROCK HOTEL

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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.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

(Next Glasgow Pie House),

PRINCES STREET (Cutting), DUNEDIN.

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

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THE OCTAGON

(Next Law, Somner and Co)

reuter and Schneider, pastors of Marpingen and Alswiller, were received after liberation, with triumphant ovation by their respective flocks. The four men who saw the apparition, and who were locked up because they said so, returned to their homes on the 17th of November, although they never retracted a single one of their assertions; and as a crowning triumph, the children have been set at liberty and restored to their parents. The Landgericht of Saarebruck quashed the judgment which ordered the three little ones to be shut up in a Protestant reformatory, but the Procurator-General appealed against the decision of this tribunal to the Superior Court of Justice of Berlin, which has confirmed the sentence of the Landgericht. The little ones left their prison on the 12th of December. The authorities have also been forced to acknowledge that the children never made any confession of fraud, but have all persisted in repeating their first assertions under threats which were calculated to influence much older persons. It is generally believed that this result was brought about through fear that the party of the Centre would take hold of it and expose the motives which actuated the authorities in the matter. The words of the Landgericht are that "there was no deceit practised nor any other punishable offence committed in the matter." The 'Saarebruck Gazette' which will soon have to defend itself in court for slandering the pastor of Marpingen, says that multitudes flock daily to the site of the apparitions. The faithful arrive by thousands in the little village. This Liberal journal, which was wont to treat the affair with so much ridicule, is compelled to acknowledge that there is not the least disorder committed in consequence.

THE DYING "HEAD CENTRE."

It was announced that Colonel John O'Mahony, one of the most prominent Irish revolutionary leaders of the day, was lying at the point of death at his residence on Sixth Avenue. He is still alive, but in so critical a condition that his medical adviser gives but little hope for his life.

Although for the last few years Colonel O'Mahony and, in fact, the Fenian Brotherhood have in a great degree ceased to occupy the public attention, still the great prominence to which that organisation once attained must be fresh in the memory of most people, and cannot fail to create some interest in the fate of the remarkable man who ruled it during its period of prosperity. When James Stephens founded the secret Fenian or Phoenix movement, as it was then called, in Ireland, a similar movement was created in America for the purpose of sending assistance to the revolutionists in Ireland. This took place about the year 1861. At this time the death and magnificent obsequies of J. B. McManus, one of the leaders of the revolutionary attempt which took place in Ireland in 1848, excited considerable patriotic ardor among the Irish not only at home, but also in this country. O'Mahony and others seized the opportunity to give their enterprise a fair start. The commencement of the civil war afforded great opportunities for organising. O'Mahony assisted General Corcoran in raising the legion which bore his name, and when Corcoran took the field he accompanied him to his camp and then succeeded in obtaining among the Irish soldiers many recruits for Fenianism. In fact, throughout the whole war, the Fenian organisers found in the camp of the United States troops, an abundantly rich harvest of volunteers for the Irish cause. Up to this point the movement had been pushed rather in secret. All had been done by private talks and personal influence. In 1862, however, the Fenian organisation held its first convention at Chicago, and the real strength which it there exhibited, together with the fiery declaration of principles published by the convention, kindled all the enthusiasm of the Irish residing in this country. Men and money flowed in in a constant stream; military companies were raised; balls and picnics were given, and all went on swimmingly. The arrest of the leaders of the movement in Ireland in 1865 only gave fresh impetus to the brotherhood here. John O'Mahony had been confirmed in the leadership by the Chicago convention, the Moffat Mansion, on East Seventeenth street, was hired to serve him as an executive headquarters, and Fenianism swiftly reached its highest tide mark. The surroundings of "President" O'Mahony were brilliant, and the cause he represented never had a more hopeful outlook. But a change came. Dissension sprang up in the Fenian ranks, and in 1866, after a convention held in New York, a large section of the "Brotherhood," under Colonel William R. Roberts, separated from Colonel O'Mahony and founded that party which was afterwards identified with the Canadian raid. All was now chaos, the money melted away, and in 1868 John O'Mahony disgusted with the Fenians, resigned his head centreship and retired into private life until 1872, when he again consented to assume the leadership of the skeleton of the once formidable Fenian body—a leadership he has since continued to hold. During the war of the rebellion O'Mahony did good service to the federal cause. Besides being, in 1863, chiefly instrumental in the organisation of that brilliant corps "Corcoran's Legion," he in the following year earned his colonel's commission by raising a regiment of militia for New York State. His title to literary distinction rests on his contributions to the 'Phoenix,' the 'Irish People,' and 'Irish Citizen'—Irish national journals published in this city at different times—and on his translation of Keating's 'History of Ireland,' which proves him to be a most accomplished Celtic scholar.

When it was discovered that the funds of the association had melted away, any amount of abuse was heaped on O'Mahony. He was by many charged with direct misappropriation of the money; but he has lived to disprove the truth of this, for since his resignation in 1868, he has been in very straitened circumstances, and the surroundings of his dying bed cannot fail to clear the memory of this remarkable man, who, whatever his faults, certainly sacrificed his whole life and prospects to the service of his country.—'N. Y. Herald.'

THE PROCLAMATION AT DELHI.

THE New York 'Herald' published the following cablegram regarding the Delhi celebration on New Year's Day:—

"Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, to-day proclaimed Queen Victoria Kaiser-i-Hind, or Empress of India, on the historic ground overlooking Delhi, the capital of the great Moguls."

It was splendid weather, and the occasion was one of magnificent and dazzling display, worthy the "gorgeous East that showers on its kings barbaric pearl and gold." Lord Lytton occupied, in an amphitheatre erected for the ceremony, a dais, above which, sustained by gilded columns, was a canopy of crimson and gold, with white panels, on which were displayed alternately the Royal Arms and the Imperial Crown, with the initials "V. I."

An enormous crown surmounted the highest point of the canopy.

Facing the Viceroy were eighty ruling princes of Hindostan, gorgeously attired, blazing with jewels. Silken banners of various hues, emblazoned with rare and quaint heraldic devices, fluttered over all. Each prince was surrounded by his retainers:

Outside the amphitheatre 13,000 mixed troops were in line, and the British scarlet shone beside mediæval chain mail.

On either hand the dais was flanked by a guard of honor, and the background was formed by a majestic line of magnificently caparisoned elephants and camels, with quaint vehicles, a tremendous dust and a gaudily-attired multitude in gala costumes. The English correspondents compare the picture in this respect to the turnout of the Derby day.

There was a formal flourish of trumpets, the heralds came forward, the proclamation of the Empress was read in English and Hindostani, and the trumpets blared again triumph and defiance; the royal banner was given to the breeze, the troops saluted it; the artillery fired thirty-four salvos of three guns each; the infantry a *feu de joie* thrice repeated, and the massed bands played the National Anthem, while all stood up.

Lord Lytton then read a speech and a congratulatory address from the Queen. The anthem was played again, the troops cheered, and the Viceroy declared the ceremonies finished. Thus ended the grandest spectacle British India has ever seen.

To settle a disputed question as to the predominance of blue eyes and fair hair in Germany, the Prussian Government lately took a census of the schools. Over four millions of children were examined, and it was found that 42.97 per cent. had blue, and 24.31 per cent. brown eyes; 72 per cent. had blonde hair, 20 per cent. brown and 1.21 per cent. black.

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, almost useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 629: Gustav Hirsch Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk Feathers, &c.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending March 8, 1877:—

	£	s	d
Mr. T. Gorman, Cromwell, to April 30, 1877	...	0	19 0
" J. Johnston, Cromwell, to January 10, 1877	...	1	11 6
" G. Starkey, Cromwell, to January 24, 1877	...	0	19 0
" J. Loughnan, Cromwell, to December 24, 1876	...	1	5 0
" J. Marsh, Cromwell, to January 24, 1877	...	1	11 6
" D. O'Keefe, Arrow, to February 15, 1877	...	1	11 6
" W. Welsh, Arrow, to November, 22, 1876	...	0	12 6
" L. G. Ryan, Alexandra, to January 24, 1877	...	0	19 0
" D. Cormack, Roxburgh, to February 1, 1877	...	0	19 0
" J. Pitchers, Roxburgh, to March 19, 1877	...	0	19 0
" J. Honner, Roxburgh, to February 1, 1877	...	0	19 0
" T. Rickards, Roxburgh, to October 3, 1876	...	0	12 6
" A. McPhail, Moa Flat, to March 1, 1877	...	0	12 6
" A. S. Brazil, Moa Flat, to March 1st, 1877	...	0	12 6
" J. O'Brien, Arrow, to December 26, 1876	...	1	5 0
" McGuinness, Alexandra, to April 24, 1876	...	0	12 6
" J. Ryan, Tinkers, to February 25, 1877	...	0	12 6
" Waters, Parnell, to January 10, 1877	...	0	12 6
" J. Sharkey, Ross, to May 24, 1877	...	0	15 6
" J. Williams, Reefton, to May 17, 1877	...	0	12 6
" O. Lynch, Lyell, to March 2, 1878	...	1	5 0
Rev. Father Carew, Reefton, to February 23, 1878	...	1	5 0
Mrs. M'Bride, Queenstown, January 24, 1877	...	1	7 6
Messrs. Cummings & O'Neil, Queenstown, Feb. 15, 1877	1	11	6
Sergeant Daly, Balclutha, to Dec. 19, 1876	...	0	12 6

N O T I C E.

GEORGE STREET RESTAURANT.

ST. LAWRENCE WEBB, ... PROPRIETOR.

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

MEALS ALWAYS READY.

BOARD & LODGING with every attendance. Charges Moderate.

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 ap-
ply externally the above BALSAM once
or twice within twelve hours, as directed
on each bottle, and you are relieved.

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on
wrapper and cork

S.S.,

V.S.,

(in circle),

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

£10 REWARD

Will be paid by the Proprietor to prove to
conviction against any person counter-
feiting

SLESINGER'S

RHEUMATIC BALSAM

NOTICE.

R O B E R T G R E I G
Carpenter and Joiner,
DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

G R I D I R O N H O T E L,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.
JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR.

The above handsome and substantial struc-
ture is situated in the principal thoroughfare of
the City, and has been erected specially with a
view of supplying first-class accommodation to
persons visiting Dunedin. It is built of brick
and stone throughout (nothing but the best
material being used in its construction) and
contains sixty rooms, including Bar, Bar
Parlor, Commercial, and Sample Rooms,
all of which are furnished in the most
superb manner. The Bedrooms are lofty, and
have thorough health. The situation, as
far as ventilation is concerned, cannot be sur-
passed in the Province, and splendid views of
the Harbor and Ocean Beach are obtainable
from the upper story.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all hours
during the day.

Passengers called in time for the early Trains
and Coaches.

Private Rooms for Families.

None but the best brands of Liquors kept.

J. G R O G A N,
GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,
CORNER OF
MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,
DUNEDIN, N.Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

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.

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

Great King-street,
D U N E D I N.
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

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

F O R S A L E, or **T O L E T,** 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.

V.  R

G O U R L E Y A N D L E W I S,
UNDERTAKERS
GEORGE & MACLAGGAN STREETS.
Funerals attended to and supplied at most
reasonable prices.
Undertakers to the General and Provincial
Governments.

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,
Price Threepence,
"SCARLATINA, AND ITS DOMESTIC
TREATMENT,"

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

R E A D E R S O F T H E ' T A B L E T '
Are Requested to Visit the

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE
WAREHOUSE
During the

G R E A T C L E A R I N G S A L E
Note the Reductions—

Gents' Hand Sewn French Calf E.S.,
worth 22s 6d reduced to 16s 6d

Do Shoes
worth 17s 6d reduced to 14s 6d

Do Sewn French Calf, Chelseas,
worth 16s 6d reduced to 12s 6d

Do Strong Balmorals,
worth 12s 6d reduced to 9s 6d

Do Lorne Shoes,
worth 11s 6d reduced to 8s 6d

Ladies' Kid Walking Boots,
worth 7s 6d reduced to 5s 11d

Do Sewn,
worth 9s 6d reduced to 7s 6d

Do Levant,
worth 9s 6d reduced to 6s 9d

Do Sewn French Prunella,
worth 10s 6d reduced to 8s 11d

Large Stock of Children's Boots at Cor-
responding Reductions.

The Bulk of the above are New Goods, and
will be offered at those prices for CASH ONLY

J. G. GREEN'S
LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
(Near the Octagon), GEORGE-STREET.
DUNEDIN.

BASKETS — BASKETS

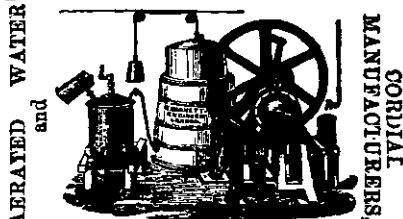
Undersigned has always on hand, Bask-
et of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY,



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

MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH WINES,
CORDIALS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.,
and feel confident, from their long and prac-
tical experience in the above business, that
they will be able to offer a superior article in
every branch of their manufacture.

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



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

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

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION
MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

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



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 BROTHERS,
Photographers.

PROSPECTUS

OF
GUTHRIE AND LARNACH'S
NEW ZEALAND TIMBER AND WOOD-
WARE FACTORIES (LIMITED).

CAPITAL: £250,000,

In 50,000 Shares of £5 each.

Deposit, payable on application, 10s. per Share. Allotment Call, 10s. per Share.

After which it is proposed to call up £2 per Share, in sums of 10s. each Call, at intervals of not less than three months, thus extending the total payments over a period of one year from date of allotment.

20,000 Shares, fully paid up, are retained by Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach (4000 being allotted for the Goodwill of the Business and preliminary expense of floating the Company, and the remaining £16,000 Shares being fully paid up by them in cash.) The remaining 30,000 Shares are offered to the public—20,000 in New Zealand, and 10,000 reserved for the English and Australian markets, a number of which have already been bespoken from each of those places.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

A. C. Strode, Esq., Dunedin.

Alexander Burt, Esq., of Messrs A. and T. Burt, Dunedin.

James Robin, Esq., Carriage Manufacturer, Dunedin.

Robert Sparrow, Esq., Dunedin Iron Works Dunedin.

Basil Sievwright, Esq., Solicitor, Dunedin.

The Hon. Captain Fraser, M.L.C., Dunedin.

William Moodie, Esq., Manager New Zealand Meat Preserving Company, Kakaui.

Robert Haworth, Esq., of Messrs. R. and T. Haworth, Merchant, Dunedin.

A. S. Gibbs, Esq., of Messrs. Gibbs and Clayton, Merchants, Dunedin.

John Reid, Esq., Merchant, Auckland.

VALUATORS AND AUDITORS.

A. W. Morris, Esq., C. H. Street, Esq., and Edmund Smith, Esq.

VALUATORS FOR VESSELS.

Captain Thomson, Harbour-master.

Andrew McKinnon, Esq., Shipbuilder, Mayor of Port Chalmers.

Keith Ramsay, Esq., Shipowner, Dunedin.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Sievwright and Stout.

BANKERS.

The Bank of New Zealand and Branches.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Connell and Moodie, Princes-street, Dunedin.

J. B. Bradshaw, Esq., Princes-street, Dunedin.

This Company is projected for the purpose of purchasing and thereafter carrying on Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach's well-known Woodware Factories, and their extensive importing Timber and Iron Business.

An agreement has been entered into with Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach to sell to the Company their new Factories, together with all their other buildings, with the entire machinery, plant, and stock of every description, at the actual net cost, all as certified by Messrs. A. W. Morris, C. H. Street, and Edmund Smith, after a careful examination of the firm's books and vouchers; and also their magnificent fleet of coasting vessels, all at the present actual value, as certified by Captain Thompson, Harbour-master; A. McKinnon, Esq., Shipbuilder, Mayor of Port Chalmers; and Keith Ramsay, Esq., Shipowner, Dunedin; the new Company taking over all current agreements and uncompleted orders or contracts. (For the purpose of these and all other valuations, the gentlemen named have been appointed by mutual agreement between Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach and the Provisional Directors.) It has also been arranged that the new Company shall take over the entire debts due to the firm, secured and unsecured, at par, but shall be entitled to receive on all unsecured debts interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the day when stock is taken up to the date of actual payment, and in addition a commission for collecting of 2½ per cent., Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach guaranteeing the entire amount of the unsecured debts to the Company.

The prudence of this arrangement will at once be apparent when it is remembered that

the Company thus keeps in its own hands the entire connection of the retiring Firm, and thus prevents its customers from being subjected to a possible outside pressure; receiving, moreover, a commission for the collection of debts which its own staff of officers will be able to overtake in the usual course of business, without cost to the Company.

The whole of the freehold and leasehold lands held by the firm to be taken at present market value, as certified to by Messrs. A. W. Morris, C. H. Street, and Edmund Smith.

Four thousand of the Company's shares fully paid up have been agreed to be allotted to Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach as consideration for the goodwill of their very remunerative business, they undertaking themselves to pay all preliminary expenses (including brokerage, advertising, &c., &c.), in connection with the floating of the Company. Stock will be taken as on the day the Company enters into possession, and the debts due to the firm will be taken over as from the same date.

The timber business is most extensive, and may fairly be said to be the largest in the Australasian Colonies. In connection with this branch of the business there are several bush mills, and a large fleet of coasting vessels, employed regularly in carrying supplies for the requirements of the factories as well as open markets.

The import, iron, and hardware business of the firm is also very extensive. These several branches at present represent a most valuable and important part of the Firm's trade, and the promoters feel confident that they can be most safely and profitably extended.

In the New Zealand Woodware Factories there are our distinct departments, viz. :—

1st. Sawing, planing, and moulding factory

2nd. Door and sash factory.

3rd. Tub and bucket factory.

4th. Furniture and turnery factory.

The trade of each of these is capable of great and profitable extension, and as an evidence of the great outlet for the products of these works, Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach have been compelled to run the machinery overtime, on an average two nights per week, since the opening of the new factories.

The whole of the extensive factories and stores (specially designed by David Ross, Esq., architect, of this city) are substantially built of brick and cement, on solid bluestone and concrete foundations (all timbers being of the best and most durable descriptions), covering an area, including the timber yards, of several acres of valuable land in the chief streets of the city.

The whole of the splendid modern machinery was designed and planned by an eminent engineering firm in Glasgow, under Mr. Guthrie's immediate supervision while in Britain, and after a very careful inspection of the principal woodware factories in America, Britain, and on the Continent. Each machine has been firmly placed on a solid bed of concrete where necessary, to prevent the possibility of vibration, and to avoid wear and tear.

The contract for the purchase of machinery was entered into when materials and labor in Scotland were at their lowest.

The important advantages to shareholders in a joint stock company of entering into possession of a large manufacturing and importing business in full operation on a fixed date, with a thoroughly trained staff of officers and men, and a large mercantile connection, without having to wait for the erection of buildings, importation of plant, stock, &c., or being subjected to any of the risks and delays incidental to the starting of a new business, and with all preliminary expenses paid, should be at once apparent to investors.

The following special advantages are worthy of notice :—

1st. The whole of the machinery in the Factories is driven by one pair of powerful engines, worked by two men, an engineer, and fireman, whose wages may fairly be said to constitute the whole expenses in connection with the motive power, as the only fuel required to keep up steam is the sawdust and shavings drawn from the different factories as soon as made, by means of pneumatic tubes, and deposited in a large brick safe, ready for consumption alongside the boilers. By this means all rubbish is utilised and made a source of profit, and the cost of labor reduced to a minimum.

2nd. The four Factories being worked under one roof, a great saving is consequently effected, not only in the motive power, but also in the management, as the whole can be superintended and controlled by one manager.

3rd. The Tub and Bucket Factory, now in full operation, has a monopoly of the supply of these indispensable articles, there being no other Tub and Bucket Factory in the Australian Colonies. A large return may therefore be looked for to the credit of this branch of the business.

4th. The whole of the Factories, especially the Furniture Factory, being worked in connection with the general timber business, is carried on most profitably, not only from the fact of the first cost of the timber being procured at the cheapest possible rate, but also that large quantities of short cuttings of timber, which would otherwise either be sold as job lots at a low price, or sent to the furnace to be consumed as fuel, are utilised.

The Union Sash and Door Company in Auckland is of a similar character to the New Zealand Woodware Factories, only being much less extensive. It is, however, a very fair criterion to base calculations upon, as to what may be expected from the New Zealand Woodware Factories. The Company referred to has only been in active operation for a little over four years, and has paid annual dividends of 20 per cent., besides carrying large amounts to Reserve Fund; so that in addition to the very handsome yearly dividends, the original £5 Shares of the Company are now quoted at £7 10s, and a new issue allotted to shareholders, on which £2 10s has been paid up solely out of Reserve Fund, are quoted at £3 10s, making the present total market value of the original shares £11, or a premium of 120 per cent.

In connection with this, it is a fact that the profits shown to have been made in Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach's business for the same period considerably exceed that made by the Union Company in proportion to the capital invested; so that the promoters have good reasons for believing that not only will large dividends be paid regularly by the Company, but that its stock will at once become a much-sought-after and favourite investment.

Mr. Guthrie has consented to be fully identified with the business for a number of years as managing director. Mr. Guthrie's practical skill and long experience in the trade are well-known; the high position to which the firm has attained under his management indicates the measure of prosperity which may reasonably be expected in the future; and as a proof of Mr. Guthrie's and his partner's faith in the future prospects of the concern, they are willing to hold one-fifth each, or equal to two-fifths of the entire capital, on their own private account, purchased in fully paid up shares. And as a further proof of their confidence in the future prospects of the Company, they have decided to guarantee that the Company's net profits for the first three years shall not be less than ten per cent. per annum on the actual capital for the time being employed in the business, or equal to a sum of about £57,000 to be paid to the shareholders within three years. They expect and believe that the profits will considerably exceed this rate, but investors will by this means know the rate of their minimum profits.

By way of further securing the observance of the guarantee, the firm have agreed to deposit, with the Directors of the Company, scrip of the Company during the first year of the value of £50,000; during the second year of £40,000; and during the third year of £25,000; and to execute a legal charge upon the same in favor of the Company.

Intending shareholders may therefore rest assured that no more legitimate or remunerative outlet for capital, or one presenting better or more extensive future prospects, has ever been offered in New Zealand.

The reasons which have induced Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach to take this step are :—

1st. That their term of partnership expires by effluxion of time in the course of a few months, when it is the intention of one of the partners to retire from active business.

2nd. That the plant, machinery, and general appliances of the firm are now of a character which opens up a largely extended and extremely profitable trade, which, however, calls for the employment of an extended capital.

Full particulars as to amount of capital employed and net profits realised, taken from the firm's books for the last four years, the valuation of the freehold and leasehold lands, and a statement of the cost of all buildings, plant, and machinery, all certified by Messrs A. W. Morris, C. H. Street, and Edmund Smith, auditors, together with a copy of the agreement entered into with the firm by the Provisional Directors, may be obtained by bona fide intending investors from the brokers.

The share list will close at an early date, and in making the allotment the Provisional Directors will consider the order in which applications have been made.

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the offices of Messrs Guthrie and Larnach, or of Messrs Connell and Moodie, or J. B. Bradshaw, brokers.

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

Horses and Buggies for hire, and none but first-class grooms kept.
One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

GOODGER'S
JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

Horses, Buggies, Waggonettes, &c., always on hire.
Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.
THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, - PROPRIETOR.
Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.
Private rooms for Families.
Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.
Good Accommodation for Boarders.
Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free.
One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

CITY BREWERY,
DUNEDIN.
JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,
BREWERS, MALTSEERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S
LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.
THOMAS HANNAN,
BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER,
Severn street
OAMARU.

PADDLE STEAMER PORTOBELLO. DURING THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.



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

Apply
BOWMAN, MACANDREW & CO.,
Jetty-street.

KENSINGTON WOOD AND COAL DEPOT.
O. CAMPION wishes to intimate to the Inhabitants of the FLAT that they can now procure Firewood and Coal at the above Depot at town prices.
Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coal always on hand. Orders punctually attended to.

OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE,
J. COGVIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

KRULL'S FAMILY HOTEL
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
MR. KRULL begs to inform his friends from Town and Country that he has now completed the enlargement of above HOTEL, and that he is prepared to afford them every possible ACCOMMODATION.
Best attention and civility as hitherto.

BURKE'S
O T A G O BREWERY, 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.

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

RAILWAY HOTEL, STIRLING.
FRANK O'KANE, Proprietor.
First-class Stabling.
Saddle Horses always ready for Hire.

F. O'Kane begs to announce to his friends and the travelling public that he has taken possession of the above hotel, and solicits a call of those travelling to test the quality of his Liquors, Stabling, &c. The Stabling will be conducted in a manner creditable to the locality, and the house in particular.

None but the best brands of Liquors will be kept in stock

JAMES T. O'AL,
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 bedrooms are lofty, and have good ventilation. Private sitting and sleeping apartments for families. Charges for Board much below late rates.
One of Alcock's first-class Prize Billiard Tables. Stabling attached.

ALLIANCE HOTEL
Thames street, Oamaru,
MATHEW GRANT - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders, at Moderate Charges.
The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,
EDWARD SHEEDY, PROPRIETOR,
FAMILY GROCER, HAM AND BACON CURER, AND FRUIT DEALER.
All goods kept are of the very best description. Orders left will have prompt attention. Charges strictly moderate.

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.
BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

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

E. LOFT.



FUNERAL REFORM.
ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY;
COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.
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