

New Zealand Tablet



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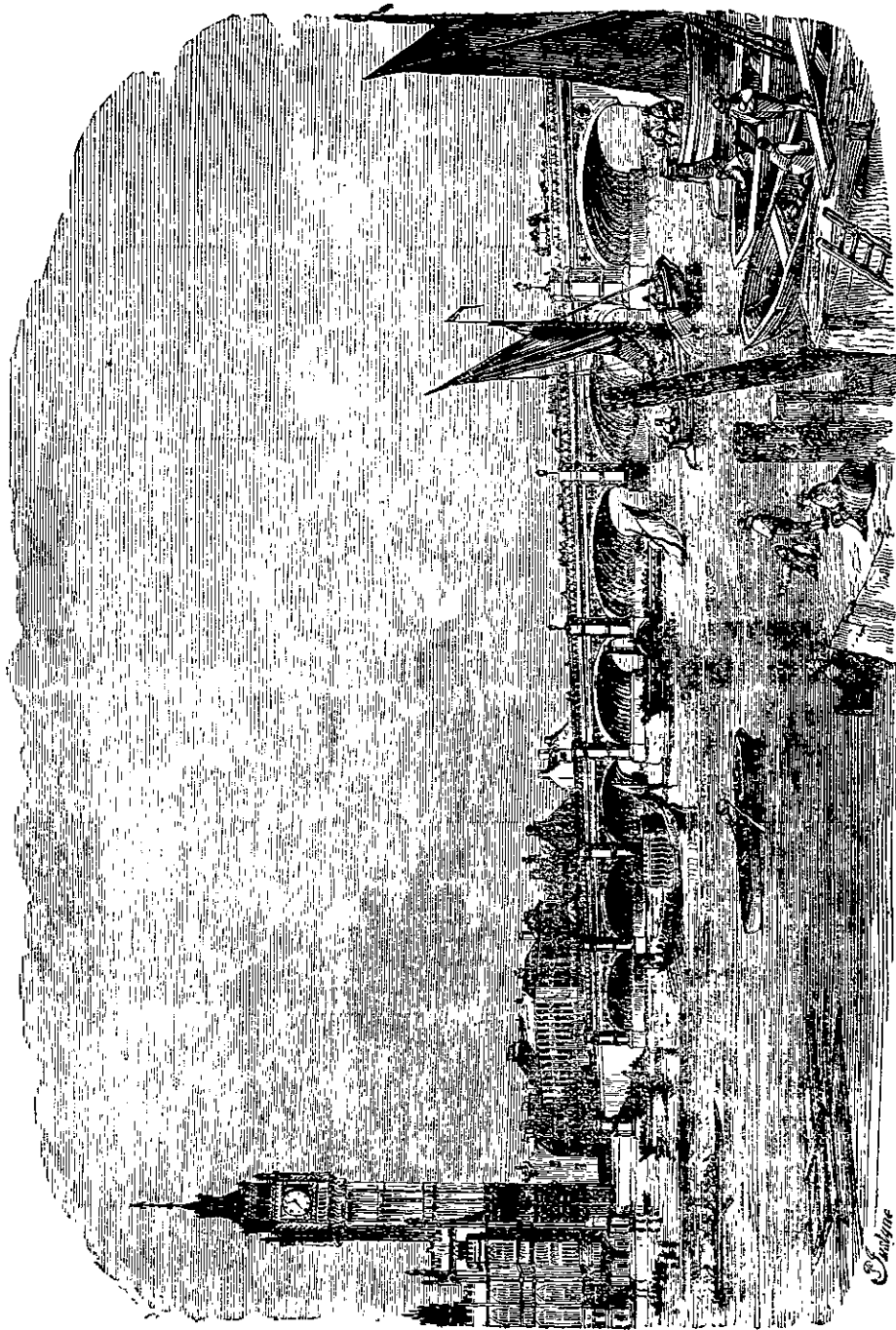
PRICE 6D.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

FROM the earliest times the river Thames has been the "silent highway" of the people who have been dwellers on its banks. The coracle of the Briton, the galley of the Roman, and those stout vessels that dared the stormy seas of the north, whilst their pilots sped out on their mission of war and conquest, have each in turn held possession of its waters. To-day it suggests to us a thousand recollections reaching back to the dim years of old, and embracing thoughts as widely separated as those which are attendant on the festivities of a royal water-party from those evoked by the rash deed of, alas! too many who have plunged into this stream with the wild cry in their hearts—

" Anywhere, anywhere, out of the world !"

But the Thames at Westminster recalls to us, moreover, wise and holy acts performed by "men of renown" in the olden times. It was here that Canute rebuked the flattering spirit of his courtiers by bidding the waves to retreat, which nevertheless, "cast forth some part of



their water towards him, and came up to his thighs." And close by here stands the Abbey founded by Edward the Confessor, concerning which a biographer of the Saint writes:—

"The devout king destined to God that place, both for that it was near unto the famous and wealthy City of London, and also had a pleasant situation amongst fruitful fields lying round about it, with the principal river running hard by, bringing in from all parts of the world great variety of wares and merchandisc of all sorts to the city adjoining; but chiefly for the love of the Chief Apostle, whom he revered with a special and singular affection."

In Catholic eyes, however, probably the most notable thing recorded of Westminster has occurred in our own times, when the Holy Father filled up the vacant Archiepiscopal See, widowed for centuries, by the appointment as archbishop of his late Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, and on which action followed so loud a storm of indignation and terror throughout England, that none greater could have been excited had the Pope proclaimed himself king of the realm, and appeared on its shores at the head of a great army to enforce his claim. But the Cardinal who began by being the most unpopular man in the kingdom, ended by being generally beloved and respected, and in the course of a life time, which, unhappily, proved to have all too short a space to run, completely lived down the strong prejudice that had prevailed against him, and succeeded in presenting the Catholic Faith in a new aspect to the people of England; leaving to his successor a heritage of esteem;—a heritage, indeed, which has been largely increased by the present occupant of the See, his Eminence Cardinal Manning.

The bridge seen in our illustration is the handsomest modern construction of its kind in Europe, and taken in conjunction with the Houses of Parliament close by, of which the Victoria Tower is seen in our picture, it forms an unrivalled stretch of river scenery.

AN ARAB TOURNAMENT.

From General McClellan's "Winter on the Nile," in Scribner for March.

Soon after our arrival five horses were brought in, richly caparisoned in the Moorish style; powerful Moorish bits, with the ring encircling the lower jaw; short stirrups, serving also as spurs; the high saddle, covered with velvet housings, embroidered and fringed with gold; heavy gold fringes on the neck and breast of the horses. All the horses were good, some very fine. Five sons of Sheik Achmet, all clad in Oriental robes of brilliant silks, all wearing the turban, now mounted, and the sport began. It consisted mainly of dashing across the court at full speed, and suddenly bringing up the horses on their haunches, and of riding rapidly around one another in various circles, lunging and parrying with long, light lance poles, one endeavouring to gain the unguarded flank of another. It was an admirable display of horsemanship, and with the fine carriage of the animals, the superb riding, the rich and graceful robes of the men, the housings of the horses formed a remarkable spectacle. It was a scene of another age and of another race, and the first thought that occurred to all of us was that at last we could realize the games that graced the festivals of the Alhambra. Among those who took part were two very marked men who happened to be the best and most daring riders; these were the oldest and the youngest of those who rode. The elder was a powerfully built man of about forty, perhaps five feet eight in height, with an intelligent and very determined countenance, though there was nothing unpleasant in it. The other could not have been more than twenty; light and graceful as possible, with a charming face full of intelligence and good nature, yet strong and full of courage; he was the beau ideal of a noble young man, while the elder looked like a soldier hardened by many campaigns. The youngster's horse was trained to kneel and lie down and rise again to the sound of the drum, and this was the amusing part of the exhibition. A brace of wild Arabs danced frantically in front of the noble bay, wildly beating their drums until he knelt, and stretched himself at full length on the ground, the young sheik keeping his seat until the horse rolled over on his side.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE IRISH PEOPLE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 3, 1877.

MR CAULFIELD.—Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of this session a congratulatory address from the people of Ireland to the people of the United States on the celebration of the centennial anniversary of our Independence was presented to this House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I have looked anxiously for the report of that committee; but I apprehend the extraordinary press of business before that committee, and the confusion in legislation caused by the unprecedented condition of affairs resulting from the presidential election, has prevented the committee from reporting. I think such an address at such a period in our history, from a people whose cordial love for this government and admiration for our institutions has been so unmistakably manifested from the beginning to the end of our centennial existence, should not be allowed to pass beyond the period of this session without its merited recognition and acknowledgment. Disclaiming, therefore, the least reflection on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, I offer the preamble and resolutions I send to the clerk's desk, and ask for their adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

"Whereas the people of Ireland, at a meeting held in the city of Dublin, July 4, 1876, representing all sections of that country, adopted with unanimity a congratulatory address to the people of the United States on the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence;

"And whereas from the infancy of the Republic down to the present time, the generous people of Ireland, who are allied to us by the ties of kindred and sympathy, have proven our friends in time of need, especially during the war of our independence, for which they twice received the thanks of the Continental Congress, and also of our Ambassador to France, the illustrious Franklin, in 1778;

"And whereas at a crisis memorable in the annals of the war of the Revolution, when our brave soldiers under the command of Washington at Valley Forge were suffering the vicissitudes of poverty and distress from want of stores and clothing, they were

succored by the patriotic and munificent contributions of nearly a million of dollars generously tendered by twenty-seven of Ireland's sons in Philadelphia;

"And whereas by their fervent loyalty in peace, and patient sacrifices in war on every field from Lexington to Appomattox, evidenced by their heroic conduct in the van of battle, our fellow-citizens of Irish nationality have ever been among the foremost to contend for the triumph of liberty and self-government;

"And whereas, with a view to the appropriate reception and acknowledgment of the address of the people of Ireland, it has been presented to the House of Representatives of the American Congress; Therefore,

"Be it resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the people of the United States of America accept the congratulations of the people of Ireland, with a profound acknowledgment and grateful recognition of the cordial sympathy always entertained and manifested towards themselves and their institutions, from the first struggle for freedom of our infant nation to the present time; and sincerely hope that the example of this Republic will spread its benign influence among the nations of the earth until the principles of self-government shall be firmly established, and descend, as a sacred heritage, to all future generations."

MR. O'BRIEN.—Mr. Speaker, this Congress should not adjourn without a cordial reception and acknowledgment of the address of the Irish people tendered to the American people on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of our nation's independence.

No nation in the world has afforded deeper sympathy with us during our career as a republic. From the dawn of freedom on this continent the sons of Ireland were distinguished for their noble zeal in behalf of the principles of liberty. By centuries of suffering from every form of tyranny and despotism, and unparalleled sacrifices on behalf of self-government, the people of Ireland had become illustrious; and when our first struggles for the rights of the colonies began, Ireland's sympathies were extended to America, and Ireland's sons were foremost in the contest, by sea and land, contending for our independence.

There is no field, whether in the peaceful departments of letters, the arts, and sciences, or on the bloody field of war, where America, during our first century's career has achieved fame and triumph, but that a full share of the laurels crowned the brows of the sons of Ireland. To-day, the greetings of Ireland are responded to by millions of American citizens of Irish nativity whose love of our country and devotion to its interests stand unsurpassed. Let every American whose pride in his country's greatness is an inspiration of patriotism remember that the principles which have made us the foremost nation in the world have been cherished for centuries by the people of Ireland, and that though bound by the iron despotism of British power, they have never failed to contribute to our glory and prosperity.

Ireland in chains and America free are kindred nations, bound together by the inseparable ties of blood and the tenderest sympathies which could make two separate nations friends. Brothers, though in adversity, they rejoice in our success, and bid us God speed for the centuries to come. Let us, Mr. Speaker, accept their congratulations, and in the hope that the day of liberty may soon dawn for the oppressed of every clime we will give renewed courage, hope, and life to a brave and chivalrous people. Therefore, if necessary, Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the preamble and resolutions.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE IDEA OF A SAINT.

WORLDLY-MINDED men, however rich, if Catholics, cannot, till they utterly lose their faith, be the same as those that are external to the Church; they have an instinctive veneration for those who have the traces of heaven upon them, and they praise what they do not imitate.

Such men have an idea before them which a Protestant nation has not; they have the idea of a saint; they believe they realise the existence of those rare servants of God who rise up from time to time in the Catholic Church, like angels in disguise, and shed around them a light as they walk on their way heavenward. They may not in practice do what is right and good, but they know what to think and how to judge.

They have a standard for their principles of conduct, and it is the image, the pattern of saints which forms it for them. Very various are the saints; their very variety is a token of God's workmanship; but however various, and whatever was their special line of duty, they have been heroes in it; they have attained such noble self-command, they have so crucified the flesh, they have so renounced the world, they are so meek, so gentle, so tender-hearted, so merciful, so full of prayer, so diligent, so forgetful of injuries; they have sustained such great and continued pains, they have persevered in such vast labours, they have made such valiant confessions, they have wrought such abundant miracles, they have been blessed with such strange successes, that they have set up a standard before us of truth, of magnanimity, of holiness, of love.

They are not always our examples, we are not always bound to follow them; not more than we are bound to obey some of our Lord's precepts, such as turning the cheek or giving the coat; not more than we can follow the course of the sun, moon, or stars in the heavens; but, though not always our examples, they are always our standard of right and good; they are raised up to be monuments and lessons, they remind us of God, they introduce us into the unseen world, they teach us what Christ loves, they trace for us the way which leads heavenward. They are to us who see them what wealth, notoriety, rank, and name are to the multitude of men who live in darkness—objects of our veneration and of our homage.—Dr. Newman.

D. J. S T G H R,

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MACLAGGAN-STREET,
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Shipping Supplied.

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GEORGE W. ELIOTT,
Agent for Otago.

[CARD.]

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FINANCIAL, LAND, AND GENERAL
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DUNEDIN BREWERY,

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KEAST AND MCCARTHY,
Brewers, Ale and Porter Bottlers.

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MACLAGGAN STREET.

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Corner of Union and Cumberland-streets,
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PRIVATE FAMILY WASHING.

Fitted with every Modern Improvement for

WASHING, DRYING, STARCHING,

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The Sanitary arrangements of the Establish-
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Engage only the most experienced Ironers,
and select all their Employés to ensure
first-class work.

Families can have their washing alone done
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And in the absence of instructions to the con-
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The charges of the Company are on an ex-
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for heads of families to seek for information
from an economical point of view.

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The Company's servants will both Collect
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affording every information to applicants,
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GREAT INDIAN CURES.
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Example of the numerous Testimonials received by
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SIR,—Having taken your Gollah's Rheumatic Mix-
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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
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WANTED KNOWN—Mr. Thos. Rob-
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WANTED KNOWN—Tweed Suits from
£3 10s; Trowsers, from 18s. Work-
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All Work executed on the most reasonable
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Has much pleasure in announcing to his
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business at the above address. The Hotel is
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None but the best brands of Liquor kept.
First-class Stabling.

Observe the Address—Princes-street and
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MANUFACTURE,

Which will be sold at

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS FOR CASH,

In order to realise, and to make room for
expected arrivals of winter stock.

Although every article is of the best manu-
facture and material, the Stock will be
cleared out at prices far below those
usually paid for inferior goods.

A Clearance must be made within ONE
MONTH from this date.

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Rattray-street.

April 12, 1877.

MESSRS. DONALDSON AND BOW-
MAN beg to inform the Public that
they have commenced business in GEORGE-
STREET. Being practical men, combined
with their strict attention to business, they
hope to secure a large trade.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots made to
order, and repairs neatly executed.

DONALDSON AND BOWMAN,

BOOTMAKERS,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

TYBORNE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "EASTERN HOSPITALS AND ENGLISH NURSES."

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

CONSTANCE would have taken little heed of this remonstrance, had not the surprise and gravity written on Isabel's face assured her her conduct was not pleasing to her guest: she quickly disengaged herself, and stood by in silence, while Lady Anne with solemnity welcomed Mrs. de Lisle to her brother's house. Isabel received the attention with equal distance, and then presented her cousin.

During this colloquy the Earl and his train withdrew; but lingering in the doorway unobserved was Walter, who was thus spectator of the whole, and marked the loving greeting and the cold repulse. Lady Anne now proposed that the guests should retire to their apartments: this was most gladly acceded to, and Lady Anne, with Isabel, quitted the hall, followed by Mary and Lady Constance: the latter lingered behind for a moment, as if uncertain whether she should come, but Mary's sweet smile drew her to her side. Walter watched the whole, and inwardly thanked his cousin for endeavouring to repair his sister's want of courtesy.

A suite of apartments was assigned to Isabel, furnished luxuriously, as was deemed in those days. The windows looked out into the park, and the green fields in the distance beyond it; one also had a view of the courtyard, where the scene was bustling and various.

The cousins were alone, and Mary, tired with her journey, threw herself upon a couch. Isabel seemed insensible of fatigue; she paced up and down the room with impatient steps; her coil was thrown aside, and her luxuriant black hair streamed in masses upon her shoulders.

"O dear Isabel, do take a little rest; I know you are very fatigued, you look so pale; and you will fall sick—indeed you will."

"There is no rest for me," said Isabel; "I am not made for prison life, Mary; oh, how I pine already for my own mountain air! how this flat place wearies me!"

"Well," said her cousin, "in that I cannot agree with you dear cousin; it is not so flat as Essex, where I have dwelt all my life."

Isabel made no answer; but she stopped in her walk, and laying her head against the window, looked out with the wistful gaze of a caged bird.

"Isabel," began Mary, "did you ever see any one so beautiful as Constance Beauville?"

"Oh yes; many more so," said Isabel, in a quiet tone.

"Now, Isabel, surely that is impossible, for I do believe hers is the fairest form and face in all England; she is a perfect little fairy. I have heard it said that there is a look of the Queen of Scotland in her face sometimes, and that she is certainly like her."

"The Queen of Scotland is less fair than I have ever deemed her, then," said Isabel, scornfully.

Mary raised herself from the couch. "Dear cousin," she said, "I crave a favour from you: you know how truly I love you; suffer me to speak to you frankly and seriously."

"Willingly," answered Isabel, in the same scornful tone. "What have the times come to when Mary Thoresby turns preacher!"

"Well," said Mary, with unwearied sweetness. "since I am so seldom a preacher, it is but fair you should listen to me when I do hold forth. I would say then, Isabel, you who are so noble and generous in mind, I pray you not to let prejudice destroy your peace here. Why should you scorn Constance Beauville? her greeting this day was full of affection. How can you gain influence and win your way here save by conciliation?"

Isabel drew herself to her full height. "Mary Thoresby, do I hear you aright?—I win my way here! I—a prisoner!—what owe I to those who keep me here against my will? Nothing. To dwell here patiently is all you can ask of me, deprived of friends and of the exercise of my religion. I will live in these rooms with Rachel, in as retired a way as possible. I do not want the hypocritical affection of the Beauville family, nor will I stoop to dissemble with them."

"I do not ask you to dissemble," returned Mary; "I know well how hard is your lot, how much you have to endure; but surely it is not right, nor wise, to reject the kindness that is offered, however much injustice may be mingled with it. And think of Walter also; he will not stand aloof as you do; and think how necessary it is that you and he should act in the same manner."

"Walter," burst forth Isabel, indignantly, "may choose his own path, and I pray he may not repent it; but ask me not to share it. It has well-nigh maddened me to see at De Lisle Castle how he would stoop to Lord Beauville's will. Oh, would I were a man, and the Earl should see what a De Lisle should, and should not, brook!"

"You wrong Walter," answered Mary; "he has as noble a spirit as ever breathed in his race; and I am certain it is by the advice of Father Gerard he has acted."

This name quieted Isabel. She was silent for a moment, then said, "There is enough of this, Mary; do not let us dispute just when we are about to part; you have done right to speak your mind, and now no more. I will act as appears best to me." And Isabel left the room to give directions to Rachel, and was, at all events, roused by her cousin's remonstrance from her despairing mood for the time being.

Mary felt it was indeed useless to say more, and even regretted she had gone so far. Her admiration for her cousin was so great that, though it did not prevent her from seeing her faults, it gave her great faith that the noble spirit and sense of right would in time triumph over prejudice.

CHAPTER VI.

"But for my sister Isabel,
The mood of woman who can tell."

LORD OF THE ISLES.

"ARE you really going, Mary?" said Walter to his cousin, when he met her in the early morning of the following day in the gardens of Apswell Court.

"Yes, indeed I must, Walter; if the escort comes, as I think it will, this evening, I must bid you all farewell to-morrow."

"I think," said Walter, "that I will go forth and mislead the escort, tell them this is not Apswell Court."

"Ah!" laughed Mary, "trust the Thoresby wit for that, my Lord de Lisle."

Walter's smile passed away. "I shall miss you so, dear cousin," he said, tenderly.

"Well," said Mary, cheerfully, "I cannot wish that you should not miss me, for a while at least; but I trust shortly matters will look brighter, and your sojourn here less tedious."

"Why must you go so soon, Mary?"

"My father does not wish me to stay long as Earl Beauville's guest; and besides, he is able just at this moment to send an escort for me, which is not always in his power, for you know we are not the rich Thoresbys now. Walter, I have set my heart on your coming to Thoresby Hall. I feel certain you are to come some day."

"Yes," said Walter, "I will come, Mary; I promise you I will; it cannot be so difficult an undertaking but that a firm will can compass it."

"I suppose you can hardly tell me yet how you like this place."

"Yes, I can, Mary," returned he; "I am very wretched; I do not see how it can be otherwise. Lord Beauville's train is thronged by young gentlemen of good birth, who hope to win their spurs or gain advancement, from being his attendants; but to mix among them, and not to forswear the worship of God, is impossible."

Mary shuddered. "I have heard my father say that the license allowed in noble households, of those attached to the court, is fearful."

"Fearful," answered her cousin, "and loathsome! Brought up as I have been, Mary, at college, among learned and holy men, it revolts me to hear the coarse and ribald talk that met my ear last night."

"And can you not avoid it in any way?"

"Yes, in one, pluming myself on my birth, I can show that I descend not to mingle with those a step below me; but then, Mary, it will be solitude, entire and unbroken."

"Come, come, Walter," said Mary, "be like a brave knight and good Christian, and fight manfully. You want not me to preach to you, after all the lore you heard at Rheims; but I heard it once said, that when God sends trials thick on us, He treats us as a general does his most trusty soldiers,—he puts them in the dangerous parts."

"You say truly, Mary," exclaimed Walter, with brightening tone and manner, "and I will fight my best, and not be a coward in the battle. This is the last complaint I will make, and as you are going away, Mary, I shall have no opportunity."

"So you only desired my stay that you might grumble to me, most noble baron;" and both the cousins laughed merrily.

In the very midst of their mirth, turning round a corner of the walk came upon them the Lady Constance, fresh and beautiful as the roses she carried in her hand. She blushed, and curtsying with grace, almost stateliness, said "she was sorry to interrupt them," and would have passed on, but Mary prevented her.

"I depart to-morrow, Lady Constance," said she, pleasantly, "and I shall feel as if I knew nothing of one who is to be my cousin's friend."

Constance being nothing loath, the three continued their walk together, and blithely ran their tongues, as they discussed the various amusements of the day, keeping carefully away from the dangerous topics of religion or court news.

"I fear you will find Apswell Court a very dull residence," said Lady Constance to Walter; "for since my brother went abroad, and my father is so much at court, it has grown quite different from what it used to be. We had merry days when Regnier was at home."

"Viscount Regnier is your only brother, I think," said Mary. "My half-brother," replied Constance. "We are both our mother's only children." And then, quickly, as if anxious to change the subject, she exclaimed, "Miss Thoresby, I do so envy you one thing."

"What is that?" inquired Mary, with a smile.

"That sweet-looking serving-maiden of yours; I have never been able to get one I liked."

"I should be truly glad if you would have this one, then," returned Mary; and she hastened to explain that Rose did not belong to her. "I travelled without an attendant," she said, "to De Lisle castle; and as for Rose, I believe this very day Lady Anne will be besought to find a service for her, since Rachel, the elderly one, is to attend upon my cousin."

"Then it is settled at once," said Constance, eagerly. "I am so glad; will you send her to me presently, Mistress Thoresby, and I will arrange the wage with her, and other matters, and (as soon as suits Mistress de Lisle's convenience) she can enter on her attendance. But I hear sounds that announce the dinner-hour; is it indeed ten of the clock? I thought it not so late."

Lady Constance departed. Mary gazed after her for a moment, and exclaimed, "How very lovely she is!" She turned to her cousin again, but Walter's eyes were fixed on the path Constance had taken, with so riveted a gaze as startled Mary.

"Lovely!" he said; "methinks I never saw aught so fair on earth."

RAILWAY HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
Manufacturers of British Wines, Cordials,
Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral
Waters, &c.
Importers of Machinery, and Cordial Makers.
Goods of every description.

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

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
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Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.

Steam Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
POLICE & CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN,
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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

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

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

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NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED
by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.

Send no more Money out of the country,
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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.

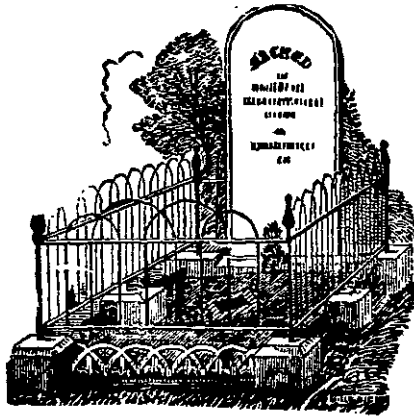
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Next Christian Chapel.

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



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Estimates given, and communications punctu-
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NEW CLOVERS.
We have just received

Ex Hooghly—A quantity of new Clovers, of
different sorts, fresh, and guaranteed.

Ex Otago—We have received a few of
Mitchell's Grain and Grass Seed Sowing
Machines, with and without Turnip Seed
Sowing Gear. It is a well known fact
that the saving in labour and seed by
using these machines soon recoups the
owners for the outlay. They have been
in use on Greenfield, and several other
Estates and Farms, where they give every
satisfaction.

Ex Janet Court—Double Furrow Ploughs.—
We have for sale a few of these made by
Messrs. Murray and Co., of Banff, at
prices ranging from £12 10s. to £17.
Messrs. Murray and Co. hold a First
Prize from the Royal Agricultural Society
for Double Furrow Ploughs of their
manufacture. We are instructed to sell,
and an excellent article can now be pro-
cured at a low price.

We have also on sale—
Fencing Wire, Nos. 6 to 10. Corn Sacks,
full and light weights, and Woolpacks.
Grass Seeds.
Extras for Pirie's Double Furrow Ploughs.

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(Successors to the late Mr. G. F. Reid),
Agents for Nicholson's Reapers.
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JUST PUBLISHED,
Price Threepence,
"SCARLATINA, AND ITS DOMESTIC
TREATMENT,"

By R. H. Bakewell, M.D., late Medical Officer
of Health for the Colony of Trinidad. Dun-
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STEAM SAW MILL,
PLANING, MOULDING, TURNERY,
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MANUFACTORY,
CUMBERLAND-STREET AND MORAY PLACE,
DUNEDIN.

Having taken over the above premises and
made considerable alterations and improve-
ments in the plant and machinery, we are now
in a position to execute all orders with de-
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Special attention will be bestowed to the
SAWING,

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And from the great facilities now at our
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article requisite for the trade.

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Always on hand. Can be had in any
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.

Long experience has proved these famous
remedies to be most effectual in curing either
the dangerous maladies or the slighter com-
plaints 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 be-
set the human race. viz. :—coughs, colds, and
all disorders of the liver and stomach—the
frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diar-
rhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effectual remedy for old sores
wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin dis-
ease; 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 direc-
tions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor,
Thomas Holloway, 583 Oxford-street, Lon-
don.

* Beware of counterfeits that emanate
from the United States.

Mary sighed to herself as she left him, and went towards the house, "Is this to be his trial, poor boy? It is most cruel if Lord Beauville keeps him here in inaction, with nothing to think of but that witching face."

Mary informed Isabel of the good prospect which had offered itself for Rose. To her astonishment her cousin was mightily displeased.

"I would have spoken about her myself to Lady Anne, had I been allowed the time."

"But, Isabel," said Mary, "what could Lady Anne procure for her better than to wait on Lady Constance, and to stay in the same Castle with you and Rachel, too?"

"Well, well," said Isabel, "it is arranged now, of course; I would not so have chosen, as I said, and there has been too much hurry."

When Rose heard what her future destination was to be, she was delighted. "Not to have to leave the house you are in, Mistress Isabel," said she, "and to wait on that lovely Lady Constance, who looks so meek and gentle, I am happy indeed."

Isabel's face clouded over, and she expressed no opinion either of satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

When Mary took leave, Isabel melted for the moment, and held her fast in her embrace.

"Forgive me, Mary," she whispered; "I have tried your patience sorely, I know."

Mary kissed her fondly, as she assured her of her love and sympathy; and with fervent hopes that they should meet again ere long, they parted.

Walter put her on her horse.

"Farewell, dear cousin," said he; "Heaven bless you for all your goodness and comfort."

"You must come to Thoresby, Walter. Now promise me you will."

"Yes, I promise," said Walter. His last words were, "I will come to Thoresby."

Mary rode out of Apswell Court; Walter stood on the steps watching her, and Isabel, from her window, followed her with wistful eyes. So they parted. When and how shall they meet again?

The time passed heavily at Apswell Court, after the departure of the cheerful and peace-making Mary. Isabel, true to her resolution, confined herself entirely to her own apartments, only appearing at dinner and supper, and then studiously avoided joining in the merriment that generally went on. Very often she took her meals in her own rooms. Lady Anne considered her conduct insulting, and showed it by taking no further notice of her than a slight and stiff bend of her head, morning and evening, which was as stiffly responded to on Isabel's part. Constance, kept at a stately distance by Isabel, naturally grew cold in her manner, though her kind heart felt for, and made excuses in behalf of Isabel, pitying her loneliness, and the heavy afflictions she had gone through. Constance had never known her own mother, who had died in giving her birth. One of the strongest feelings of her nature was her love for the mother she had never seen, and many were the tears she shed over the beautiful but sad-looking portrait of the Lady Constance Courtenay, Countess of Beauville, which hung in the long gallery. She could the better pity Isabel who had known the sweetness of a mother's love, and lost it forever. Lord Beauville treated Isabel with studied indifference, and this galled her. She would rather have met with resistance, and would willingly have measured her strength of will with that of her guardian. She was never required, as she had expected, to attend the prayers and sermons in the chapel; neither did Master Gregory Oldcastle ever approach to entertain her with godly discourse on the errors of papacy; in truth, the haughty bearing of Mistress de Lisle kept the chaplain in too great awe of her to make such an attempt.

It may seem strange that so proud and stubborn a character as Isabel could have grown up under the teaching of the meek and saintly Alice de Lisle; but Isabel's strongest element was her affection—an affection apt to expend itself on one object, and with the true selfishness of all fiery passions, on an object which must be dependent upon her. Lady de Lisle was all in all to Isabel; her pleasure was hers; she lived but in her presence, and she proudly felt she was to her mother solace and counsellor, nurse and protector; and yet Isabel's love, though it bore the aspect of the most unselfish devotion, was selfish. She could bear no other object to attract her mother's notice, or that she should lean on other aid than hers. In De Lisle Castle, Isabel had ruled with undivided sway; no one dared gainsay her will; and Isabel, who was most noble and just in her dealings with inferiors, never gave real cause of complaint. Thus her faults grew up unchecked and unnoticed, save, indeed, by Father Gerard, but he, in his few and hurried visits to the castle, had little opportunity to do more than warn her solemnly; and the warnings were ever received in the same way, with self-defence, broken down at last into violent grief, which passed away and left no trace behind; rather Isabel secretly consoled herself with thinking that Father Gerard was so severe to himself he had no mercy for others, and misjudged her harshly.

And so Isabel went on in self-deceit, deeming that her present conduct showed fitting respect to her condition, and was a protest against injustice.

After Mary's departure, Walter sought his sister, and with a patience very hard for one of his impulsive nature to attain, he strove to break down the sort of barrier that had arisen between them. He thought he had succeeded. Isabel's sternness relaxed, and the love that was really in her heart for her brother began to show itself; but there was one condition.—Walter must join with her in the line she took towards the Beauville family; and Walter would not. With an impulsiveness and a guilelessness which made him a boy for his years, Walter had a keen perception of right and

wrong; his training, so different from that of his sister, had taught him to submit to lawful authority, and he knew Lord Beauville had not at present exercised his authority beyond its lawful limits. He told Isabel so, and she drew back into her stately distance, and treated him at once as joining in the league against her.

Poor Walter wandered disconsolately about, and heartily wished himself back at Rheims, with the hardest day's work before him he had ever performed, rather than have to drag through these tedious hours at Apswell Court.

MYSTERIES OF EARTH.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 8.—Wonderful and inexplicable physical facts are not confined to the low lands along the route of the Mississippi, and stranger than the works of primæval man, consisting of mounds, canals, and fortified strongholds, are cavernous depths, within which rivers flow from the mountains to the great drain of the continent. Fourteen miles south-east of Bowling Green, Ky., is a cavern more extraordinary and wonderful than Mammoth Cave.

The entrance to the more mysterious pit is on the front of a perpendicular height, made almost inaccessible by vines, brambles, and densely growing forest trees. Trammel's enters Drake's creek just above the strange aperture to unknown depths and impenetrable darkness below. This adytum is ten feet long and four feet wide, and the chasm seems to yawn, and its great mouth is horrible to contemplate.

Rude people in the vicinity call it "Hell's Hole," or the "Indian's Pit." From the measureless abyss there issues, ceaseless as the lapse of hours and days and years, a volume of mist. On cold, clear, frosty mornings it rises in spiral columns far above the tree-tops, and, whitened as it ascends, and gleaming in the sunlight, it floats away and is lost in the clouds. At some unknown period in the world's history Mother Earth breathed heavily, and great boulders, worn round and smooth as if ground by friction when upheld by currents of air, and falling back again and again, lifted up and rubbed by other stones, cover the hillside, and have rolled from the cavern's mouth into the valley below. People dwelling near by tell that in fall and winter the heavy stertorous breathings from the cavern are much warmer than sharp blasts sweeping along the deep gorge, while in summer the misty vapour from within is cooler than the exterior atmosphere. This fathomless pit grows wider in its downward course, and nothing living or inanimate that has entered ever found exit. Not the faintest echo was ever heard when great stones have been rolled into the awful depth of this *descensus Averni*. If such massive boulders had encountered any object within miles of the entrance, the sound produced would have been surely borne to listeners above by the strong, steady air-current.

The impression fixed from childhood to age, that the solid earth must be for ever immovable beneath our feet as surely and immovably as the sun and stars and blue vault above our heads, is rudely shaken when one stands in the presence of such demonstrable hollowness and emptiness as this. Very much the same sensations are excited when standing at the pit's mouth as when an earthquake shakes land and sea, and makes men and women shudder.

When, not long ago, it was sought to ascertain the depth of the chasm, a heavy weight was attached to a strong cord, the lead went down, down, down, till the line and plummet had measured the greatest possible depth, but no sound came back to tell of the end of unutterable hollowness below. The weight, when withdrawn, was unsoiled, and by the moisture on its surface showed that in its descent and ascent it touched nothing but mist and darkness.—*American Paper.*

A LESSON FOR THE INDOLENT.

THERE was a duke once who disguised himself and placed a great rock in the middle of the road near his palace. Next morning a peasant came that way with his ox-cart. "Oh, these lazy people!" said he; "there is this big stone lying right in the middle of the road, and no one will take the trouble to put it out of the way." And so Hans went on scolding about the laziness of the people.

Next came a gay soldier along. His head was held so far back that he didn't notice the stone, and so he stumbled over it. He began to storm at the country people around there for leaving a huge rock in the road. Then he went on.

Next came a company of merchants. When they came to the stone, the road was so narrow that they had to go off in single file on the other side. One of them cried out, "Did anybody ever see the like of that big stone lying here the whole morning, and not a single person stopping to take it away!"

It lay there for three weeks, and no one tried to remove it. Then the duke sent around word to all the people on his lands to meet where the rock lay, as he had something to tell them. The day came, and a great crowd gathered. Old Hans, the farmer, was there, and so were the merchants. A horn was heard, and a splendid cavalcade came galloping up. The duke got down from his horse, and began to speak to the people gathered there.

"My friends, it was I who put this stone here, three weeks ago. Every passer-by has left it just where it was, and has scolded his neighbour for not taking it out of the way." He stooped down and lifted up the stone. Directly underneath it was a round hollow, and in the hollow lay a small leathern bag. The duke held up this bag, that all might see what was written on it: "For him who lifts up the stone." He untied the bag, and turned it upside down, and out upon the stone fell a beautiful gold ring and twenty large bright gold coins. So they all lost the prize because they had not learned a lesson, or formed the habit of diligence.—*Exchange.*

J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

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

- Office of the Holy Week, by Rev. Father Crasset, S.J., cloth, 1s 6d., post, 2s.; morocco, 7s. 6d., post, 8s.
All for Jesus, by F. 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.
Irish Diamonds, by Emily Bowles, cloth lettered, 4s 6d., by post 5s.
James Jordan, a Workingman's Narrative, cloth lettered 2s 6d., by post, 2s 10d.
Julia Ormond, or the New Settlement, cloth lett., 1s 6d., post 1s 10d.
Legends of the Blessed Virgin, new ed., cloth gilt, 5s 6d., by post 6s.
Letters of St. Teresa, translated from the Spanish by Rev. John Dalton, with fac-simile of the Saint's handwriting, cloth lettered, 5s 6d., by post 6s 2d.
Life of Our Lord, by Abbé F. Lagrange, cloth lett., 4s, by post 4s 6d.
Life of St. Anthony of Padua, 5s 6d., by post 6s.
Life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, S.J., by Edward Healy Thompson, cloth lettered, 7s 6d by post 8s 2d.
Life of Marie Eustelle Harpain; or the Angel of the Eucharist, by Edward Healy Thompson, cloth lettered, 7s 6d., by post 8s 2d.
Life of St. Stanislaus Kostka, S.J., by Edward Healy Thompson, cloth lett., 7s 6d., by post 8s 2d.
Life of the Baron de Renty; or Perfection in the World Exemplified, by Edward Healy Thompson, cloth lett., 9s, by post 9s 10d.
Life of Blessed Margaret Mary of Porey-le-Monial, by Rev. George Tickell, S.J., cloth lettered, 9s. by post 10s.
Marsion; or the Magician of Antioch, a drama, by W. Tandy, D.D., cloth lettered, 3s, by post 3s 6d.
Nellie Netterville; or One of the Transplanted, an Irish Catholic tale, cloth lettered, 5s 6d. by post 6s 2d.
Papacy and Schism, by Rev. Paul Bottalia, S.J., 4s, by post 4s 6d.
Pius IX. and Lord Palmerston, by Count de Montalembert, 1s, by post 1s 3d.
Passion Flower, a Catholic tale, 7s 6d., by post 8s 2d

And others too numerous to mention.

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

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MOSGIEL DRESS TWEEDS, in new checks and plain colors, for Ladies' Ulsters, Costumes, and Dresses.

MOSGIEL TWEEDS, in new checks and twists, are the Best Quality and Purest Woollen Goods of the class that are made.

MOSGIEL TWILLED BLANKETS, in all white and blue borders, made from fine long wool, and full sizes only.

MOSGIEL PLAIDING OR SERGE, in White, Shetland and Grey.

MOSGIEL 3-PLY HEAVY KNITTING YARN, in all the best greys, is of better quality than imported.

MOSGIEL HEAVY RIBBED AND PLAIN LAMBS-WOOL PANTS AND SOCKS, are most comfortable wear and best quality.

MOSGIEL SHAWLS, PLAIDS, AND TRAVELLING WRAPPERS, in checked and plain.

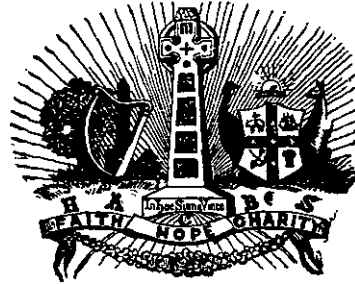
The whole of the MOSGIEL MANUFACTURES are offered to the Trade at Prices that compete successfully with imported goods, and, as genuine honest Woollen Goods, will maintain their reputation with the Public.

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BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill
Dunedin
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Hokitika
Wellington
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Otahuhu
Auckland
Napier
Akaroa
Grahamstown
and Nelson.

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

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

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

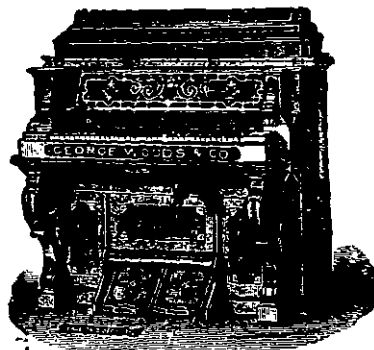
A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for TWENTY-SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, 15s. for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s. for a further period of thirteen weeks: on death of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately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

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

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



**FIRST ANNUAL
CLEARING SALE,**

To make room for fresh
shipments of

MUSIC AND MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PIANOFORTES from £15. HARMONIUMS from £6 5s.
ORGANS AT ALL PRICES. MAGNIFICENT TONED PIANOS,
7 Octaves, trichord, fret front, in Italian Walnut, with check action,
and all the latest improvements, for

THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS.

The whole of the Magnificent Stock, costing over £12,000, will be offered to DECEMBER 31st, at a corresponding reduction, the only stipulation being that the terms are Nett CASH.

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

THE ETERNITY OF HELL.

(Continued.)

It is not true; no, it is not that the culprit experiences already in this life chastisement enough for his faults. Gnawing remorse indeed torments him; the infirmities produced by his irregularities grow on him, and the disastrous consequences of his perverse conduct weigh him down; but neither is he wanting in means to blunt the sharp sting of his conscience; neither is he devoid of artifices to neutralise the evil effects of his revels, nor short of resources to come clean out of the false positions in which his excesses have involved him. And besides, what are these sufferings of the wicked in comparison with what the innocent suffer? Sickness presses them down; poverty molests them; malediction and calumny blacken them; injustice tramples on them; persecution leaves them no rest; tribulation of spirit is added too; and, like their Divine Master, they suffer in this life the torments, the anguish, the opprobrium of the Cross. If his patience be great; if he knows how to resign himself like a true Christian, the just man renders his sufferings tolerable; but he does not, for all that, cease to feel them, and frequently more severe ones too than have fallen to the lot of the man stained with a thousand crimes. Without the punishments and rewards of the other life, where is justice?—where Providence?—the stimulus for virtue and the curb for vice?

You ask me, my esteemed friend, if I comprehend what God's object can be in prolonging for all eternity the pains of the damned; and you answer in anticipation the reasons I might perhaps assign, viz., that thus Divine justice is satisfied, and men are kept from the ways of vice through fear of such terrible chastisement. As regards the first part of that answer, you say you have never been able to conceive the reason of such rigour, and that though we can trace the relation there exists between the eternity of punishment and the species of infinity of the offence for which it is imposed, there still remains some obscurity you cannot penetrate. You are far astray, my dear friends, if you imagine this is not the case with every one; for it is well known that the human intellect becomes cloudy as soon as it touches on the portals of infinity. For myself, I will say that I cannot clearly conceive these truths either; and firm as is the certainty I have of them, I cannot flatter myself with the thought of their appearing to me with that evidence which those belonging to a finite and purely human order are capable of; but I was never discouraged by this mist, arising from our weakness and from the sublimity of the objects themselves, and considered that if I should refuse assent from this motive, I could not retain many truths of which it was impossible for me to doubt, even though I made an effort. I am certain of the truth of creation, not only from what revealed religion teaches me, but also from what natural reason tells me; and yet when I meditate on it, and endeavour to form a clear and distinct idea of that sublime act, when God says—*Let there be light, and light was made*, my weak intellect is unable to comprehend the transition from non-existence to existence. I am certain, and so are you, of the existence of God; of His infinity, His eternity, His immensity, and His other attributes; but are we able to form clear ideas of what is expressed by these names? Certainly not; and if you read all that has been written on the subject by the most renowned theologians and philosophers, you will find they laboured more or less under the same inability as ourselves. If I wished to give greater extension to these reflections, it would be easy to discover a thousand examples of this weakness of our understanding, even in physical and natural things; but this would involve me in long discussions about human sciences, and draw me away from my principal object; and, besides, I have no doubt what I said will be sufficient to prevent this obscurity, in which certain objects are involved, from making an unfavourable impression on a man of your common sense. While we can acquire a sufficient certainty of them through a safe channel, we should not withhold our assent on account of certain difficulties more or less serious and embarrassing.

There are not many subjects in which more satisfactory reasons can be assigned in support of a truth, than those indicated above in favour of the justice of the eternity of punishment * * * * It, therefore, only remains for me to remind you that the question is not one of knowing whether our understanding comprehends or not with all clearness the dogma about hell, but of simply investigating whether this dogma is true, and whether the foundations on which we build it have the characteristics of Divine revelation. What advantage would it be to comprehend it or not, if we had the misfortune of having to suffer it?

(To be continued.)

Honour to the memory of the young Medical Student Joaquim Amor, who has just been carried off by fever, caught in the discharge of his duties at the Famine Fever Camp on the Flats. There was the generous ardour of the Christian soldier in that youthful breast, and he who was so well loved by all his fellow-students, because of his cheerful and manly devotion to his profession within the College walls, was just the one to go forth and face danger in the thick of the fray. His companions who mourn for him may also envy him the glory of his death, and, speaking from our own experience, we are confident there are many of those companions who do envy him, and would gladly go and tread in his footsteps. *R.I.P.—Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

On the 15th March the Pope gave, according to the old ceremonial, the Cardinal's Hat to the following twenty Cardinals—*their Eminences Chigi, Franchi, Oreglia, Martinelli, Autici-Mattei, Giannelli, Ledochowski, Simeoni, Bartolini, Davanzo, Franzelin, Randi, Paoa, Apuzzo, Howard, Canossa, Serafini, Nina, Sbaretto, and De Falloux-du-Coudray.*

BURNS AND FINE WRITING.

If ever there was a poet born on purpose to illustrate the difference between the poetry of genius and the poetry of talent, between the poetry of impulse and the poetry of effort, between the poetry of inspiration and the poetry of gestation; in short, between the intrinsic and extrinsic gift—surely that poet was Burns. One can hardly open his works at random without finding some proof of what we say. His worship of the true fire, and his almost godlike revelry in the use of it, may be inversely estimated by his corresponding contempt of the borrowed light. His perception of the infinite value of the one, and the pretentious hollowness of the other, were equally clear and strong; and in making allusion to their respective claims, he was not in the habit of mincing matters.

What's a' your jargon o' your schools,
Your Latin names for horns and stools,
If honest Nature made you fools,
What sairs your grammars?
Ye'd better ta'en up spades and shoals,
Or knappin'-hammers.
A set o' dull conceited hashes
Confuse their brains in college classes!
They gang in stricks, and come out asses,
Plain truth to speak,
And soon they think to climb Parnassus
By dint o' Greek.
Gie me a spark o' Nature's fire!
That's a' the learning I desire,
Then, though I trudge through dub and mire,
At plough or cart,
My muse, though humely in attire,
May touch the heart.

And yet, not to detract one moment from the infinite credit Burns had in the little culture he so manfully strove to give himself, who can read his letters without perceiving that even that little made him not a little pedantic sometimes? And in his poems, too, we have now and then a phrase such as "the tenebriose scene," and a few others of that description; not many, but yet just enough to make every lover of true poetry inwardly thank God that the poet's culture went no further in that direction, and that he escaped the vice of "fine writing" by a happy ignorance of it.—*From "Culture and Modern Poetry," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

THE LATE MONSIGNOR NARDI.

THERE was, unfortunately, but too much truth in the announcement by cable of the death of Mgr. Francesco Nardi. Every one knows to what an eminent station his activity, talents, and influence entitled him among the defenders of the Church. He was an adept in jurisprudence. He had studied every question of politics and legislation. This knowledge enabled him, at a time when the whole temporal order is the object of the most violent attacks, to take his place in the thick of the combat and inflict deadly blows on the enemy, which were infallibly directed by his powerful dialectics. He was ever in readiness, because he familiarized himself by study with the position held by his adversaries. As Auditor of the Rota the canon and civil laws were the special object of his labours, and no one had a more thorough knowledge of the juridical institutions than he. In him the Holy See and the Catholic world lose an eminent man, a defender who was equal to every task which the situation might call forth. He was born at Vazzola, diocese of Ceneda, in the ancient republic of Venice, on the 18th of June 1803, and had consequently well-nigh completed his sixty-ninth year. On the 2nd of May, 1859, he was appointed Auditor of the Sacred Rota, and Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars in the Consistory of the 12th of March last, a promotion which ensured his elevation to the cardinalate, had he lived to enjoy that honour. He was the editor of the *Voce della Verità*, a journal which, under his management, was a power in Italy. This journal has published the testamentary dispositions of the late distinguished prelate. He has left ten thousand francs to the Cardinal Vicar, to be distributed among the poor and to provide for the wants of Catholic schools. He has left a silver chalice, richly gilt, to the church at Vazzola, in which he was baptised, and another very beautiful one in silver to the Holy Father. The rest of his effects he bequeathed to his brother, Mgr. Carolo Nardi, protonotary apostolic and archpriest of Vazzola. His remains were buried from the church of Santa Maria in Portico, on Saturday, March the 26th. *May he rest in peace.—Catholic Review.*

The curling wreaths of smoke from the guns of the Russian fleet in the harbour of New York, and the crash of their cannon saluting their Easter Day, which mingled with the notes of the bells of a hundred Catholic churches of New York and Brooklyn pealing the *Angelus*, added on Low Sunday a new charm to a magnificent scene for those who viewed from the reservoir heights of Prospect Park in Brooklyn the unsurpassed landscape which, in the clear blue of the brightest of the days of an American April, takes in the ocean from beyond Sandy Hook, Staten Island, and the Narrows, the harbour and city of New York, with its noble rivers, the street-covered and spire-adorned slopes of Brooklyn, the distant Orange Hills and the plains of Jersey, and the rock-cut line of the Hudson flowing by the Palisades. But these guns did a little more than add a single charm to a scene already needing little additional to strike the senses. They suggested to the observant some very practical reflections, not the least useful of which was that in despotic Russia they can do some things a little better than we do the same things in the United States. On what American public vessel on last Sunday, or on Easter Sunday even, did the poor Catholic sailors—numbering, we have no doubt, nearly one-half of the marine of the United States—feel that there was more than toleration, by ignoring, of his religion? On what vessel of the American navy is there a Catholic chaplain, or when do its guns honour the most precious of the affections of the sailors who are pledged to die for their flag, and who, by their religion, are strengthened to do so unflinchingly?—*Catholic Review.*

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.
BROWN 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.

HAVING disposed of all the TEN POUND TEN DOUBLE FURROW PIRIE'S PLOUGHS, except two: we now offer EXTRAS at the following reduced rates. After the end of May, any EXTRAS remaining unsold, will be charged for at the Trade Prices:—

Circular Coulters, 30s. per pair, Mould Boards, 30s. per pair. Socks, 36s per doz
 NIMMO & BLAIR, DUNEDIN.

V.  R.
 NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE attention of Railway Passengers is particularly drawn to the following Clause of the "New Zealand Railway By-laws"—
 7. "No return or periodical ticket will be available for special or for excursion trains, except when the ordinary time-table is suspended. Return tickets are available within distances of 50 miles on the day of issue only; above 50 miles and within 100 miles, until the end of the next day after issue; above 100 miles, until the end of the next day but one after issue. Ordinary single tickets issued on Saturdays and Sundays, are available as return tickets until the end of the following Monday. All return tickets used for return later than the day of issue must be presented at the ticket window, and re-dated before the passenger enters the train. Any person neglecting to get such ticket re-dated will have to pay the ordinary fare."

W. CONYERS,
 Superintending Engineer.

Central Station,
 Dunedin, 21st May, 1877.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.
 WAITAKI—INVERCARGILL.

TENDERS are invited by the Government for the Erection of a Fourth-class Passenger Station at Waikouaiti.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at this Office, and on the Railway Works at Waikouaiti.

Tenders will be received at this Office till NOON on TUESDAY, 12th June, 1877.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,
 W. N. BLAIR,
 District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
 Dunedin, 25th May, 1877.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.
 WAITAKI—INVERCARGILL.

BRIDGE PAINTING CONTRACT, No. 1.

TENDERS are invited by the Government for Painting Bridges on the Dunedin, Mataura, and Tokomairiro-Lawrence Sections of the Waitaki-Invercargill Railway.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Public Works Offices, Dunedin and Invercargill, and at the Town Clerks' Offices, Balclutha, and Lawrence.

Tenders will be received at the Public Works Offices, Dunedin and Invercargill, till NOON of TUESDAY, 19th June, 1877.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,
 W. N. BLAIR,
 District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
 Dunedin, 25th May, 1877.

MISSING FRIENDS.

MR. HUGH HENRY O'NEILL, late of Gortnaglough, Tyrone, Ireland, is requested to forward his present address to the Manager, TABLET OFFICE, Dunedin. Important news from Home awaits him.

NOTICE.

MR. E. W. H. VINCENT has resigned the Agency of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET Company for Wellington.

NOTICE.—Our Travelling Agent, MR. O. CUMMINS, is authorised to transact business on behalf of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY, in those districts visited by him.

NOTICE.—DIVIDENDS will be paid to Shareholders in the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), or their duly accredited agents at the office of the Company, Stafford-street, Dunedin, on and after THIS DAY (Friday, June 8th).

JOHN. F. PERRIN, Sec.

NOTICE.—Persons unable to dispose of Tickets for the Art Union in connection with the Dominican Convent Building Fund, Dunedin, are requested to return the same to the Lady Superior.

SOUTH DUNEDIN CHURCH FUND.

The following amounts were received since last publication:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Patrick Martin	1	0	0	Herbert, Haynes & Co.	2	2	0
Kate Brady	1	0	0	Patrick Fagan	3	0	0
J. Toal	1	0	0	J. Walden	1	0	0
A Lady Friend	1	0	0	Joseph Baxter	1	0	0
W. Stavelly & Co.	2	2	0	Timothy Casey	1	0	0
James Walls	0	10	0				

Amount Subscribed at Church on the 27th inst.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
A Friend	0	5	0	Daniel Hanlon	0	10	0
Miss Mary Murphy	0	5	0	Mr. Marks	0	5	0
Mrs P. Barry	0	10	0	Hugh McDavit	1	0	0
Mrs. Cripps	0	10	0	Mrs. Lewey	0	10	0
Mr. Darah	0	10	0	Timothy Rabbit	0	10	0
Michael O'Donnell	1	1	0	John Rudy	0	10	0
Michael McGrath	0	5	0	Mrs. Atridge	0	10	0
James Grogan	0	10	0	Bernard McKiever	0	10	0
Miss Hennessy	0	10	0	Edward O'Brien	0	5	0
Patrick Hussen	0	10	0	Thomas Flannery	0	5	0
Murphy & Rush	1	0	0	Thomas Conway	0	10	0
Mrs. Norman	0	10	0	Henry Carter	0	2	6
Miss Walsh	0	5	0	John Blaney	0	10	0
Mrs. Mary Wilson	0	10	0	Miss Burn	0	10	0
Michael Flannery	1	0	0	Miss Moran	0	10	0
John Kelly	0	5	0	W. Wilson	1	0	0
Miss Arkenson	0	5	0	Michael McCarthy	0	10	0
James Henry	0	5	0	Edward O'Donnell	0	10	0
Miss Power	0	10	0	Miss McConvill	0	10	0
James Doherty	0	10	0				

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending June 7, 1877:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. E. Vaughan, Canterbury, to July 20, 1877	1	0	0
F. O'Kane, Stirling, to April 7, 1877	0	19	0
J. Griffin, Kanieri, to December 4, 1877	0	12	6
J. Lavery, Charleston, to August 12, 1877	0	12	6
M. Fagan, Palmerston, to May 22, 1878	1	5	0
M. Flanagan, Palmerston, to May 29, 1877	1	5	0
Chapman, Dunedin, to May 29, 1877	1	5	0
Haggerty, Wellington, to January 12, 1878	1	5	0
The Rev. Father Dalton, Melbourne, to Dec. 20, 1877	1	10	0

Subscribers are warned that unless their subscriptions are duly acknowledged as above within a reasonable time, some accident may be suspected. They are, therefore, requested to communicate with the Manager should their names not appear within a week or two from the date of forwarding subscriptions.

MARRIAGE.

TULLY—MATHews—At St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Geelong, Victoria, on the 3rd May, by the Ven. Archdeacon Siatery, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. L. Hegarty, James Francis Tully, Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu, New Zealand, to Bessie Frances, youngest daughter of the late Peter Mathews, Rosemary Villa, Geelong.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1877.

A LOCAL OPTION BILL.

A LOCAL Option Bill, affecting every part of New Zealand, is a question of general interest, and in which all are concerned. This is our reason for referring to the meeting held on this subject in Dunedin on last Tuesday evening.

It would be idle and foolish to occupy time and space with arguments to prove the enormity of the crime of drunkenness, and the frequency of the commission of this crime. But there can be no doubt that both the drinking of spirituous liquors and drunkenness are social and moral evils of the first magnitude. This is conceded on all hands, and the only question is, how can these evils be prevented or, at least, abated?

The answer of the Dunedin meeting of last Tuesday is, give us "A Local Option Bill," and something, even much, will be done to lessen these evils. We doubt this very much, and are rather inclined to think that, if brought into operation at all, such a Bill would aggravate the evil. Nor is it clear to us that such a system is practicable. Must there be two-thirds of the registered ratepayers against granting licenses in a district, or will two-thirds of those who vote suffice? This is a very important inquiry. It is well known that on all occasions of popular elections or voting two-thirds of the registered electors hardly ever come to the Poll. It is also well-known that a very few active persons can easily manipulate a majority to favour their own interested purposes. In this way national jealousies and antipathies may be roused—nay, would inevitably be roused, and not only would grievous injustice be done to individuals, but the peace and sweet charities of neighbourhood seriously compromised for years.

Of course anticipations as to results can be little else than conjectural on both sides, that is, on the part of both opponents and advocates of such a measure—experience alone can decide between them. But is it wise to run a great risk for the sake of the small advantage to be hoped for? It seems to be idle to expect to make men sober by Act of Parliament authorising two-thirds in localities to prevent the granting of licenses, whilst the private manufacture of fermented liquors is possible, and spirituous drinks can be procured in adjoining neighbourhoods.

A Local Option Bill appears to us Utopian. But there are things which legislation can do and ought to do. It could prevent, if not altogether, at least almost altogether, adulteration, which is the greatest cause of the many miseries so eloquently deplored by the various speakers at this meeting; it could punish drunkenness in a more rational manner than it does at present; it could so punish the drunkard as to stamp on him the brand of infamy, and it could easily reduce the number of licensed houses, which all admit is very much too large at present. If it were possible to frame an Act of Parliament that would certainly put a stop to drunkenness, we should without hesitation advocate such an Act; but as this cannot be, we hold that care should be taken, lest in endeavouring to remedy the evil, the only effect produced should be an aggravation of it.

We entertain a profound distrust of all proposals to effect moral and social reformation by majorities resulting from the use of the ballot-box. Such a result is generally nothing more than the outcome of multiplied ignorance and wide-spread inexperience, of passion and unreason, of prejudice and religious antipathy. Some people look upon a majority, no matter how obtained, as something heavenly, but only, however, when it happens to be on their own side; and we have always remarked that the great advocates of popular elections on all subjects are precisely the men who think majorities will be always found favouring their own views. They never advocate the popular vote on subjects in reference to which they feel they would be hopelessly in the minority. The agitation in favour of a Local Option Bill is a case in point. If these men thought that two-thirds of the ratepayers in localities would certainly or even probably approve of the establishment of licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks in their neighbourhoods, would they advocate a Local Option Bill? It is clear they would not. It is also clear, therefore, that they do advocate such a measure because they think it would secure the carrying out of their views.

The regulation of the liquor trade is a subject that should be discussed and settled by men competent to undertake the task, and not by chance majorities in localities. It should be settled on well-defined general principles, and not in accordance with the ever varying caprice of an unstable multitude.

A STRANGE death occurred at Linden on Saturday last, which should afford a warning to persons engaged in the care of children. An infant, fifteen months old, swallowed a screw-nail with which it had been playing, and died in a short time afterwards.

TRUE LIBERTY.

THE plaint of the Holy Father over the altered state of Rome is not the least pathetic part of his splendid Allocution, so full, at the same time, of a lofty courage and an all-embracing pity. It is the old story repeated once more. The Church has been proscribed, and in her place riot and disorder reign, and shamelessness walks abroad in the open light of day.

It has been so from the first. Hardly had the great apostasy of the sixteenth century taken place, when Europe stank with excess; grotesque and hideous caricatures of Religion started up on all sides, and every man became his own interpreter of right and wrong, and morality suffered so that even those who had led the revolt, and, by the example of licentious lives, paved the way for such a state of things, declared the condition of the "reformed" countries to have deteriorated from what it had been before the voice of the seducer had been heard in them. And if now impiety and obscenity have invaded the streets made sacred by the presence of the Vicar of CHRIST, and are only prevented from reaching his ears and insulting his sight by his close seclusion in the recesses of the Vatican—a palace become a prison—it is that the movement which they name "Reformation," spread more widely under its later name of Revolution, has reached the foot of his throne and surges there, longing to destroy him, but as yet of insufficient daring for so enormous an attempt.

Let not any one think, however, that to confound the "reformation" begun by the rabid German monk, who came foaming out of his convent some three centuries and a half ago and trod all his solemn obligations in the mud, with the revolution that has already once culminated in the Reign of Terror, and that will again culminate, in Heaven knows what further demoniac prodigies, is an injustice. "From that first necessary assertion of LUTHER'S," says CARLYLE, "you, self-styled *Papa*, you are no Father in God at all; you are—a chimera, whom I know not how to name in polite language!—from that onwards to the shout which rose round CAMILLE DESMOLINS in the Palais-Royal, '*Aux Armes!*' when the people had burst up against all manner of chimeras,—I find a natural historical sequence." And again he says—but this time, in part, falsely,—"It (the French Revolution) is properly the third and final act of Protestantism." It was not its final act; but for this the world is now ripening. A clear warning of its rapid approach has been sounded in the trumpet notes of the Pope's Allocution, which our columns, according to the desire of his Holiness, have published in the extreme south-east, and than which, in whatever point of view it be taken, no more wonderful utterance has ever appeared in the pages of a newspaper. Well might the Italian Government hesitate in permitting its publication, and well might they shrink from the temerity of its repression.

But it is not our part to criticise that which is above criticism; we have to do with the state of Rome enslaved to the endurance of licentiousness, and where, by a sad but necessary companionship, the conventicles of false worship stand side by side with the exhibition of ribaldry and uncleanness. And this they call liberty—the right to hide the truth, and substitute in its place all that can vitiate the mind. What slavery is so debasing?

We desire to think well of all the world, but when we consider the applause that has accompanied the Piedmontese occupation of Rome, and when we hear men and women of good repute sustaining the cause of the usurper, and read in journals and publications of high standing panegyrics on "United Italy," our utmost charity can but force us to hope that these people and writers are, in truth, so blinded by prejudice, that it is impossible for them to see things as they actually are; and we are more than ever determined to insist upon Catholic education, and the necessity of Catholic reading for Catholics, so that they may be presented with the truth, and given the means of choosing the good and rejecting the evil, in which true liberty consists; for, as for those who desire anything else than this,

License they mean when they cry Liberty.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ON Sunday last, during the 11 o'clock Mass at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese read the Pope's Allocution, delivered to the Cardinals assembled in consistory on March 12th. His Lordship exhorted the congregation to pray earnestly for the Holy Father, the more especially as the present occasion was that of his Golden Jubilee. It did not require any

assumption of prophetic powers or sagacity to foretell that a crisis was now rapidly approaching. The war commenced in Europe would spread to a general conflagration, and the outcome would be that the Roman question, as well as the Eastern, would be settled. In the evening, after Vespers, the Bishop again alluded to the subject. It was not usual when the Blessed Sacrament was exposed—as was then the case, it being the Sunday within the octave of the Festival of Corpus Christi—that an address should be delivered, and he would only speak for the purpose of recommending the cause of the Church, and of the Holy Father, to the prayers of the congregation. So far as it was permitted to be proud, they might be proud of such a Pope, and should thank God for having given him to the Church.

TOLL-BARS in the Taieri district are to be abolished. The payment of tolls ceases to-morrow. The county rate is also in abeyance.

A FIRE occurred in the stables of Mr. Fitzgerald, of MacLaggan-street, Dunedin, on Sunday evening last. The gentleman in question was returning with his wife from church, when the latter called his attention to a light in the stable, which proved, unfortunately, to proceed from the flames which speedily broke out. Some considerable delay took place in the working of the engines, and the consequence was, that the building, together with five horses, was burned—four of the animals being the property of Mr. Fitzgerald, and the other belonging to a hawker named William Ettrick. The stables were insured for £300; but one pair of the horses burned alone were estimated at that value, and altogether the total loss over the amount covered by insurance is reckoned at £700.

AN attempt was made last week, by a man lodging at the Commercial Hotel, Port Chalmers, to rob a drawer in which money was kept, belonging to Mr. McGuire, the proprietor. Fortunately the would-be thief was discovered in the act, and secured before he had time to escape from the scene of action.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY has been appointed Speaker of the Victorian Parliament. It is well that, though tardily, the eminent services and distinguished talents of our able fellow-countryman have at length been recognized by his advancement to a position which it is suitable that he should fill, and to which he is calculated to prove an ornament. We trust that a long career, in so honourable a place, lies before him.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to promote the construction of a railway which would bring Dunedin into direct communication with the interior. The route proposed is by the Taieri river, or by North Taieri. Such a step would be of inestimable benefit to this city, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried out.

WE understand that the meeting of Parliament has been fixed upon for 19th July next.

OUR valuable exchange, the *Boston Pilot*, appears in improved form, owing to a set of new type. The *Pilot* bears with justice a high-class reputation; indeed, we know of no Catholic paper which contains more information, or literary matter of greater ability. Its editor is Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, a prose writer of much power, and for whose compositions in verse we anxiously look, finding in them invariably fine thoughts and musical expression.

A MAN named Wiseman died on Sunday morning last from the consequences of an accident that he met with in removing a truck containing stones on the Port Chalmers Railway Pier the evening preceding. In some way or other he got jammed between one of the stones and a pilehead, and injured his back, as it proved, fatally.

THAT the "Flowers of the Free Lands" has met with appreciation outside the colony of New Zealand is testified by the following extract from the Melbourne *Argus*:—Mr. Thomas Bracken, of Dunedin, has published a volume of poems, entitled "Flowers of the Free Lands," which he dedicates to Mr. Marcus Clarke. Mr. Bracken is a fluent and facile writer, who says that "poetry has been a kind preceptress to him since his boyhood," and that he has "poured forth his freshest emotions in song because he found it the most congenial way of expressing what he felt." His subjects are various, and so is his metre. With a good ear for verse and a copious diction, he writes pleasantly on familiar themes; and he has no higher ambition, he tells us, than "to hang a modest offering on the golden harp of the south, beneath the sweet wreaths of Kendall, the evergreen garlands of Gordon, the tropical roses of Stephens, and the Maori chaplets of Domett."

MR. G. W. DRISCOLL has purchased the tailoring business lately conducted by Mr. G. Davidson, in the Arcade. Under its new management the establishment will be found to sustain the excellent reputation it has long enjoyed.

MESSRS. MILLS, DICK, AND CO., with most praiseworthy enterprise have offered a bonus for a Garden Calendar, to be incorporated with the excellent Almanac annually issued by them.

WE observe that Mr. Vause has commenced business as a die-sinker and embosser in the Arcade. Persons having medals, metal plates, or such like articles to be engraved, will find their orders punctually attended to.

THERE are now on view at the City Council Chambers, Dunedin, the designs of the Municipal Buildings to be erected in the Octagon.

THE mineral waters of the Rotorua District have been analysed by the Government Analyst, by whom it has been found that there is extreme difference in the nature of the springs.

THE natives in the neighbourhood of Taunanga (says the *Bay of Plenty Times*) show signs of being an industrious and thrifty people, in spite of their occasional indulgence in a few days' visit to the hotels, when anything very interesting happens to disturb the usual calm tenor of their lives. At Matapipi a large crop of wheat and maize was grown this year, the latter being of an exceptionally fine quality, and similar crops were also produced at Mangatapu and other settlements.

THERE was a very large attendance at the Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society's meeting held on Wednesday evening last. The Vice-President (the Rev. Father Crowley) occupied the chair. The debate that was to have taken place was postponed till next Friday week, owing to an unforeseen inadvertence. The usual proceedings were

enlivened by a dramatic scene that was entered into with great spirit by a few of the members. We are requested to draw the notice of members to the fact that the meeting-night has been altered from Wednesday to Friday.

THE Russians seem to be making far better progress in Asia Minor than they are in Europe, where their advance is still impeded by the Danube. Peace rumours have, within the last week or two, been circulated; but fact would appear to contradict them, as the reinforcement of the German army in Alsace and Lorraine looks anything but well for the Pacific prospect.

THE Wanganui *Weekly Herald* of the 26th ult. has the following:—The children of the Roman Catholic school gave an entertainment last night in their school-room. A great many of the children's parents and other visitors were in attendance, who expressed themselves highly gratified with the admirable manner in which the recitations and songs were conducted, some choruses giving especial satisfaction. The meeting was under the patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Kedwood, who, at the close of the proceedings, addressed the children, expressing his pleasure at the performance, and his thanks for the entertainment that had been afforded him. His Lordship gave the children some kind and practical advice in a manner that the youngest amongst them might understand, urging upon them the necessity of study, and the great advantages to be derived from application and attention to their work, at a time of age when it should prove a pleasure to them, concluding by congratulating the schoolmaster and mistress on the satisfactory manner in which the evening's entertainment had been carried out.

THE compromise in the affair of the Dunedin dock is likely to fall through, as the compensation demanded by Mr. Proudfoot amounts to somewhere about £8,000.

At a meeting of the Waste Lands Board held on Wednesday last, it was resolved that Run No. 17, in the Oamaru District, held by the Hon. Robert Campbell, should not again be leased for depasturing purposes, and that 9,000 acres from Run No. 28 should be reserved for sale. The proclamation of three new Hundreds was also resolved upon, viz., Warepa, Spylaw, and Waihemo, the whole containing 33,575 acres.

A most successful concert, in aid of its library fund, was given by the Anglican Glee Club, on Wednesday evening last. The Club gives fair promise of carrying out ably its object, which is the cultivation of vocal and instrumental music.

AN important meeting in connection with the Local Option Bill was held in the Temperance Hall, Dunedin, on Wednesday evening last. As the matter is fully considered in our leading article, there is no need for us to remark further on it.

TELEGRAMS.

—++—

LONDON, May 30th.

Prince Gortschakoff's accompanying the Czar to Ploiesti has given rise to many conflicting rumours.

The semi-official organ at Berlin lays stress on the necessity for the neutrality of Germany, and exhorts Germany to secure the peace of Europe.

Le Nord is anxious to assure England that Russia will neither assail nor interfere with British interests.

The recapture of Ardahan is not confirmed.

A continued cannonade is now going on between Widdin and Kalafat.

The Russian troops have evacuated the Trans-Caucasian province of Abrasia.

SINGAPORE, June 1st, 10.47 p.m.

Vague rumours of peace negotiations by German mediation exist.

The German army in Alsace and Lorraine has been reinforced.

SINGAPORE, June 4th, 5.10 p.m.

The reported recapture of Ardahan is erroneous.

The Russians have completely invested Kars. Midhat Pasha is commanding the garrison, the position of which is very critical.

AUCKLAND, June 5th.

Father Rice lectured successfully last night in aid of the Cathedral at Queenstown (Ireland).

GREYMOUTH, June 5th.

The Wealth of Nations Quartz Company yielded 486 ozs. 12 dwts. of smelted gold for the month of May. A dividend was declared of 3s. per scrip.

A trial has been made during the week of Joseph Gilmour's patent gold-saving brush, at the Golden Fleece Extended Company's works. The trial was thoroughly satisfactory, the result being a saving of 10 ozs. 12 dwts. of amalgam per week.

COMMERCIAL.

—++—

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company) reports for the week ending June 6, as follows:—

Fat Cattle—140 head were yarded to-day, chiefly of good to prime quality. The bidding was very spirited throughout, and prices advanced 2s. 6l. per 100lb. on last week's quotations. Best pens of bullocks brought from £11 to £14; cows, £8 10s. to £11—equal to 30s. per 100lb. for prime quality.

Fat Calves—23 were penned, and readily found buyers at from 25s. to 55s., according to weight and quality.

Fat Sheep—1,800 were forward, but being short of the requirements of the trade, last week's prices were fully maintained two lots of really prime cross-breeds bringing fully 2½d. per lb. We quote best cross-breeds at 11s. 6l. to 14s. 6d.; medium do. 9s. to 11s.—or equal to 2½d. per lb. for best mutton.

Store Cattle.—We have inquiries for mixed lots of young cattle,

and also cattle for forward delivery for spring grazing, and have placed about 300 head under offer.

Store Sheep.—There is still a fair enquiry for young sheep, both merino and cross-bred, with but few offering. There are no important transactions to report.

Wool.—Latest cablegrams from London report wool sales closed quiet at opening rates, which evidently has been the result of large withdrawals. We sold a few small lots on Monday at our weekly auction, which brought full rates, a parcel of scoured fleeces bringing 16½d.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued 1,800 skins at our sales on Monday, which were well competed for, and brought fully up to late rates. Butchers' green crossbreds, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; dry ditto, 2s. 5s. to 3s.; merino, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 4d.

Hides.—We catalogued 200, which brought advanced rates. Best heavies, wet-salted, 4½d. to 5d.; green butchers', 21s. 6d. to 22s.; medium hides, 16s. to 20s.

Tallow.—Shipping parcels sell at 34s.; country lots, 30s. to 32s. 6d. Demand good.

Grain.—Wheat is dearer. Prime samples are saleable at 7s., down to 5s. for inferior. Oats are very firm at 3s. Large sales were made in the early part of the week at this figure. There are now no sellers under 3s. 6d. Stocks very light. Barley: There is no alteration to note in this grain. Fine malting there is none; medium samples sell at 4s. to 4s. 3d.; light discoloured, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; feeding grain more inquired for, 2s. 9d.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending June 6, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed), per bushel, 2s 10d; milling, 3s. Wheat (chicks), 3s 9d to 4s. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 6d to 3s. Pollard, scarce. Bran, £4 5s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £17; small, £17 10s. Oatmeal, £17. Potatoes, £3 15s per ton. Hay, £4 per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. A. MERCER reports as follows for the week ending June 6, 1877, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 3d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 3d. Fresh butter this season has been more plentiful than usual, and this week it is getting scarcer in good brands, and likely to advance. There is no demand for keg butter at 1s 1d to 1s 2d. Cheese, 10d to 1s; English cheese, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per lb (no demand); side and rolled bacon, 9d to 10d per lb; English ham, 1s 4d (little or no demand); beef ham, 9s; eggs still very scarce, but not much asked for at the present price, 3s to 3s 3d.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending June 6, 1877, retail:—Roast beef, 5d 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, 2d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork, 6d to 8d per lb; lamb, scarce, 2s to 3s 6d per quarter.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending June 6, 1877:—It is rather difficult at present to supply the demand for skilled farm men; couples are also readily picked up if accustomed to farm ways. The market is not nearly so much overstocked with couples as last year. Work is not steady in town; plenty work to be done in and around town, but men cannot get at it satisfactorily in the winter. Between city improvements, new buildings, tramways, and harbour works contemplated the prospects for labouring men are encouraging. Shepherds are still neglected, but there are very few disengaged. There is a fair demand for hotel people, principally females; mostly all the experienced smart girls are absorbed. Dairy people are in constant request. Bushmen and mills are quiet. Gardeners are now in season. This being the dull season in warehouses, storemen and clerks are hard to place. Wages: Couples, £65, £70, and £80; day-labor, 7s., 8s., and 9s.; dairy people, 15s., 20s., 25s.; carpenters, 10s to 12s.; shepherds, £60 to £70; hotel cooks, boots, waiters, grooms, 20s., 25s., and 40s.; hotel females, 12s., 15s., 20s., and 30s.; private hands do, 10s., 12s., 15s., and 20s.; boys and girls, 6s. to 10s.; storemen and clerks, 30s. to 60s.; gardeners, 25s. to 42s.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS TO THE MAORI.

THE history of the Protestant missions to the Maori, if the facts be as stated, discloses an immorality and cupidity of a most shameless kind on the part of the missionaries. No wonder if the Maoris so soon as they found them out felt a strong indignation against them, and all who patronised them, and no wonder if such a feeling survive to this day. It is not likely to pass away while a single Maori lives. "The first head of the New Zealand Mission," says the Presbyterian Dr. Lang, in his letter to Lord Durham, "was dismissed for adultery, the second for drunkenness, and the third, so lately as the year 1836, for a crime still more enormous than either of these." Good heavens! what must the pagan Maori have thought of such spiritual teachers and models as these? Still more to a like effect is told. This is surely a dark opening for the history of a Christian mission, and more resembles the shameful records of a criminal calendar, says my authority.

Dr. Dieffenbach, a Protestant naturalist, tells us that "of all the natives of the Polynesian race, the Maori shows the readiest disposition for assuming a high degree of civilisation." How painful to reflect that the religion of Christ should have been first presented to his notice by such base apostles as these described by Dr. Lang. This Protestant Mission was originally founded by a Mr. Marsden in 1814. He was brought up a blacksmith, but became ultimately an Anglican minister in New South Wales, where for some years he practised as a farmer and preacher, and made a pretty good "pile" in that way. He knew a thing or two about the quality and value of land. He began on his arrival in New Zealand by buying 200 acres of land for twelve axes. It was a good bargain, and a fit beginning for Protestant Missions in New Zealand; though afterwards the natives complained that the missionary had taken advantage of their ignorance, and had "done" them—brown. A flock of Eng-

lish Protestant clergy and Wesleyans now soon settled in New Zealand, and followed suit to Mr. Marsden in the land-purchasing line. Where the carcass is, there the eagles gather together. To the Maori the original Protestant missionaries were real birds of prey. It is painful to think so.

How different the conduct of the Catholic missionaries on their arrival in New Zealand.* The leader of this body was a Frenchman, Dr. Pompalier. He is described by Mr. Terry as "a man peculiarly adapted for the purposes of the Catholic missionary. By education a scholar, in manners engaging, in countenance prepossessing and expressive, added to sincere and earnest zeal in the cause he had undertaken, it may easily be imagined," he says, "that he creates no ordinary sensation among the aborigines." He caused the Protestant missionaries "great anxiety," and with good reason. "He has converted," says the author of the *History of New Zealand*, "the oldest chief in the Bay of Islands, his sons and people, though previously attendants of the Church mission." Dr. Pompalier made the natives understand that he had not been sent to trade nor to buy land. During the war in the North, instigated and conducted by Protestant natives, Dr. Pompalier played a conspicuous part. When offered by the commander of an English frigate, on that occasion, shelter and protection against the natives, he refused the offer. He said he would remain among them. He had no fear of danger from them. "He feared sin and nothing else." Col. Mundy tells that the Catholic Mission Station, under Dr. Pompalier, was the only portion of the town spared by the rebels. It would occupy too much of your paper to record fully Dr. Pompalier's labours and successful career as a Catholic missionary.

Dr. Selwyn, the head of the Church of England missions, was no ordinary man. His natural gifts of body and mind, his great attainments as a scholar, and his high moral character, all combined to give him great influence among the Maoris. If he had been of the same creed as Dr. Pompalier, and they had pulled together, there would not, I believe, have been a pagan Maori to be seen in this colony at this day, or very few. The mass of them would have been good Christians and loyal subjects of the Queen. One of the greatest evils attending the Protestant teaching among the Maoris, as everywhere else, has been the propagation of a spirit of rebellion, in consequence of their having been led to interpret the Bible as they please. Mr. Fox says up to a certain point the influence of the Protestant missionaries on the Maori has been beneficial, beyond that "injurious in a very high degree." "Instead of improving the natives," says the author of *Roivings in the Pacific*, "the Protestant missionaries have superinduced upon their other bad qualities hypocrisy of the deepest dye."

Wherever Protestantism prevails among the civilised or barbarians there a spirit of disobedience to the civil government lurks, and physical force alone can keep it down. We have seen this in New Zealand among the Maoris to our loss, and see it even now. The disobedient Catholic is worse than a Protestant. The ecclesiastical, no less than the civil, power has been ordained by God, and they who will treat the first with contempt will not hesitate to oppose the other whenever inducement and a favourable opportunity to rebel present themselves. What a pity it is that the Catholic missions to the Maori should of late have been so much neglected. Who may be in fault I cannot say, but at present the many native Catholics are as sheep without a shepherd in most parts of the Auckland Diocese. Let those who have the power remove this reproach speedily. The pious and public-spirited efforts of Dr. Pompalier to Christianise and civilise the Maori seem in a fair way to be now fruitless. Protestantism will never in a Christian sense civilise them, though it may improve their physical condition to some extent. Dr. Pompalier has now gone to his account, and we may piously hope to his reward. God rest him well. The natives of New Zealand will not soon see his like among them again. He had his faults, doubtless, and his misfortunes too. The evening of his days was possibly clouded by the recollection of the harsh and ungenerous treatment he experienced from some of his spiritual children, when pecuniary difficulties pressed upon him. But let that pass now. God will one day judge us all—bishops, priests, and people together.

LAIC.

The venerable prelate of St. Jarlath's has sent to the Dublin *Freeman* a subscription towards the Butt Fund, accompanied by a letter which, as a matter of course, has been widely read. His Grace says:—"Never in our recent history was there, I think, a crisis in which the exertions Ireland is capable of making are more likely to be crowned with success. My reason for not being desponding in my anticipation is the fact of men being more earnest, and therefore more to be relied on, than on some of those past occasions so humiliating to the characters of some of our parliamentary representatives, and so disastrous to the interests of our country."

* As an illustration of the insatiable greed of Protestant missionaries in New Zealand for land, I may add the following facts and figures:—In 1841 Rev. J. Mathews claimed upwards of 2,000 acres; Rev. T. Aitken over 7,000; Mr. Clark, 19,000; Mr. Fairbairn, 20,000; Mr. Kemp, 18,000; and so on—in all, as Dr. Thomson reports, 22,000 acres. Some of these reverend land speculators, as Fairbairn and Archdeacon Williams, got hold of some of the best land in the best situations, and have "stuck" to a portion of it. To this day their heirs or assigns hold it. True, Government afterwards made them all disgorge largely; but they do not seem to have been the least ashamed of their conduct. They rather justified it, though it gave scandal to the whole Protestant body—in the Colony and at Home. Dr. Thomson, in his *Story of New Zealand*, tells that 27 square miles in one quarter of the North Island were purchased by Protestant missionaries. Many of these reverend land-jobbers or their connections I believe were afterwards employed in the Native Land Purchase Department. They knew how to "manage" the natives. Need we wonder if discontent and war followed, leading to a sort of Cromwellian confiscation of native land at last? Is it possible the natives can ever in their hearts feel any love for the Protestant missionaries or their religion after what has happened? It is the religion of the ruling majority, and for worldly motives they or many of them may outwardly profess it, but it is against human nature that they should ever inwardly believe in its truth.

SLESINGER'S RHEUMATIC BALSAM.

NO MORE POISONOUS DRUGS
For you to swallow!

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

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

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None genuine unless doubly sealed on wrapper and cork

S.S.,

V.S.,

(in circle),

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

£10 REWARD

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

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RHEUMATIC BALSAM

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ROBERT GREIG,
Carpenter and Joiner,
DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

J. GROGAN,
GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER,
CORNER OF
MACLAGGAN AND CLARK STREETS,
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Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
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JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR.

The above handsome and substantial structure 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 ventilation. The situation, as far as health is concerned, cannot be surpassed in the Province, and splendid views of the Harbor and Ocean Beach are obtainable from the upper storey.

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.

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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.

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

FOR SALE, or TO LET, the remainder of those splendid SECTIONS in Duke-street. For health, shelter, and beauty, they are unequalled in this city.

One third cash. Balance up to two years.
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Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.
Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PURCHASERS will now find the best selection of
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT THE
LEICESTER BOOT WAREHOUSE.

The PROPRIETORS have just opened a large Shipment, comprising the Latest Styles in Ladies and Children's
WINTER BOOTS,
Which they can specially recommend for Durability, combined with Moderate Prices.

The Boys' Strong Nailed Lace-ups, 7s. 6d.; and our Own Make in Men's strong Elastic-sided and Balmorals, guaranteed, at 16s. 6d., are meeting with the rapid sale the character of the Goods deserve.

Every description of **BOOTS and SHOES** made to order.

One Trial Solicited.

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LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
GEORGE-STREET, (Near the Octagon),
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KENSINGTON AND SOUTH DUNEDIN WOOD AND COAL DEPOT,
Adjoining the Brickworks.

R. YOUNG, having commenced in the above business, hopes that by close attention to orders and moderate charges, he will receive a fair share of the patronage of the surrounding district.

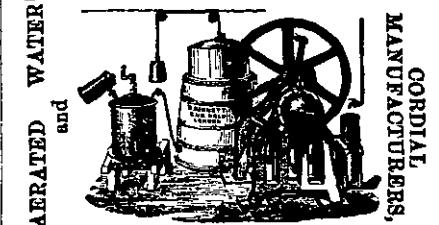
Hillside, Kensington, March 7

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Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**CAREW AND COMPANY**

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

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

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

Duke's Bitters,
Quinine Wine,
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Raspberry Vinegar,
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FOR SOUVENIR MACHINES SEE IT

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

Notice to Cordial Makers—Raspberry Acid on sale.

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



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

F. BEISSEL, HAEDRESSER, begs to inform his Friends and Customers that he has
RESUMED BUSINESS

In all its Branches,
Opposite his late establishment (destroyed by fire), Princes-street,
Next to Messrs. BURTON BROTHERS,
Photographers.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WANGANUI.

FROM Wanganui we hear of the dedication of a fine new church, built under the direction and by the zealous efforts of the Rev. Father Kirk, and designed by Mr. Thomas Turnbull, architect. The dimensions of the building are 96 ft. by 40 ft., and with a height of 36 ft. The style is the florid Gothic. The chancel is divided by three arches, so that two side chapels are formed, of which one is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the other to St. Joseph. The church was opened and dedicated to God under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on 20th May last, his Lordship the Bishop of Wellington officiating, and delivering a most eloquent address, in which he referred to the growth of the Church, and described its spread as well in England as in the Australian colonies. The ceremonies in connection with the event were finely carried out, and in particular those in which members of the laity took part—such as the procession and the choir—and which showed careful training and the fruits of loving zeal on the part of all concerned, and especially of those who were engaged in their conduct.

The reception given to his Lordship on his arrival in this distant part of his diocese for the purpose alluded to, is deserving of a word of comment. Hardly in the most favoured lands, and where Catholicism is general and long established, could a bishop of the Church have been more fittingly received. The Children of Mary, bearing a banner of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, together with some hundred children and members of the Altar Society, and a considerable force of the H.A.C.B.S. and of altar boys, carrying a banner of St. Patrick, and all under the direction of the Rev. Father Kirk, awaited the steamer in which his Lordship was expected to arrive; and immediately on the arrival of the Bishop, which was greeted with hearty cheers, he was conducted to a carriage and four and driven to the church, where he was presented with the following address:—

TO HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. REDWOOD.

May it please your Lordship,—With feelings of the greatest respect and affection, we, the people and pastor of St. Mary's Church, Wanganui, approach your Lordship to bid you once more welcome to this part of your diocese. Since your first visit to us we regret to say the trials of our beloved Holy Father Pius IX. have been ever on the increase; we beg to assure your Lordship, as representative of our Sainly Pope, that we deeply sympathise with him; and we pray God to hasten the triumph of the Church, and grant to the venerable Pontiff to see it, and close his reign in peace. We sincerely commiserate in their sufferings the persecuted members of the Church in Germany, Italy, and elsewhere. To your Lordship, personally, we, with the Catholics of this diocese, are very much indebted for your zeal in the cause of God, evidenced by the various missions established and the large number of priests brought to your rule since your arrival in New Zealand, and by the firm stand you have taken against godless schools and their pernicious effects. In compliance with your expressed wish, we have established good schools, and we are resolved to deserve your Lordship's approval by our warm support of them. We beg to tender you our grateful thanks for your generous kindness in coming to honour us, at much inconvenience to yourself, on the occasion of the opening of our church, of which we feel sure your Lordship will admit we have reason to be proud. We cannot conclude our address without a word of commendation for those gentlemen, Messrs. Cruickshank and Tawse, who have so beautifully and satisfactorily executed the works of the church, so ably designed by the deservedly popular architect, Mr. Thos. Turnbull.

Begging your Lordship's blessing, and wishing you a long and happy Episcopate,

We remain your obedient children in Christ,

THE PRIEST AND CONGREGATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WANGANUI.

In reply, his Lordship expressed not only pleasure but surprise at the admirable reception given him, but with that humility, which we have elsewhere observed in the words of the Bishop, he attributed the homage shown him to the fact that he was looked upon as a representative of the Holy Father. His speech was throughout characterised by the pleasure excited by the cheering circumstances in which he found himself, but the fatigue consequent on his passage prevented him from speaking for any protracted time.

Scenes like this are particularly grateful at this time of trial for the Church, and they, moreover, furnish an additional proof of the value of a zealous pastor, and the blessing such an one confers upon his flock. In conclusion, we are happy in congratulating the Rev. Father Kirk on the successful conclusion of his labours, in providing a sanctuary suitable for the celebration of the Divine mysteries.

The Cluny Museum at Paris has just made the acquisition of a cast of Dante's face taken after death. It appears, says the *Bulletin Français*, that some years back the plaster cast, modelled on the face of the dead poet, was sold at Rome, and its acquisition warmly disputed. It was purchased by the Cavalière Morgantini, who had it carefully reproduced, and has offered a copy to all the principal museums of Europe.

We learn from the most authentic sources that in his late audience with his Holiness, Bishop Gross, of Savannah, was asked immediately after receiving the Papal Benediction, "Have you Catholic schools in your diocese?" That such should be the first question put to a young bishop paying his first visit to the Holy Father is a sign of the interest taken in the subject of Christian education at Rome.—*Western Watchman*.

ONEHUNGA CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

From the *N. Z. Herald*.

THE annual examination and exhibition at the Onehunga Catholic Schools opened in the Boys' School on Wednesday, the 2nd May, by a searching examination of the boys, in the presence of the Rev. Father Fynes, V.G., the Rev. Father Paul, Mr. J. Sullivan, and a number of the parents and friends of the pupils. The day was very fine, and the boys seemed overflowing with health and spirits. It was known that a gold watch presented by Mr. Sullivan, three valuable prizes given by Mr. James McIntyre, and a gold pen and penholder from Mr. Tole, were to be competed for. To win the gold watch, a boy must take first place in the school for two consecutive years, and the first engagement for it was just about to be fought. Mr. McIntyre's gifts were to be awarded to the three boys who took first place in reading and writing in their respective classes. The expected disposal of these prizes, in addition to those usually allotted to the school, created more than ordinary excitement among the scholars, and the master, to secure an impartial distribution, called in external aid. Mr. Cronin, of Otahuhu, a trained teacher from home, was accordingly invited to attend, and take part in the examinations. This gentleman examined the senior class in arithmetic, geometry, and algebra, and expressed himself well pleased with the result. Mr. Honan examined the junior classes, and they showed great expertness and intelligence in answering. The writing was then exhibited, and the books were carefully written and in good condition. In this branch there was a close contest between Joseph Cullen and James Leahy. The exercise books were next handed round for inspection, and were very good, containing original letters, exercises in parsing, maps neatly drawn, sums carefully worked, specimens of book-keeping, and invitations. There were various recitations, but "The Old Clock on the Stairs," by J. Leahy, and "The Charge of the Light Brigade," by J. Cullen, were the best. One of the pupils here stepped forward and read, with a clear voice and correct expression, an address:—"To the Rev. Father Paul, Catholic Pastor and Manager of the Onehunga Catholic Schools. * * * The Rev. Father Paul, who seemed to have been taken very much by surprise at this spontaneous expression of thanks, replied in a few well-chosen and appropriate words. Then the distribution of prizes commenced, the watch being taken by J. Leahy for the present year, and to be held by him till the next year, when, if won again, it becomes his property. Mr. McIntyre's chief prize fell to J. Cullen, and his second to R. London. F. Cullen carried off the gold pen presented by Mr. Tole. All the other pupils got something in the order of their merit, and all seemed happy and contented. The Rev. Father Fynes expressed himself highly pleased with the result of the day's proceedings. He complimented the pupils on their correct answering; the good pastor, the Rev. Father Paul, on his successful efforts in the cause of education, and the master on the efficient state of his school. Three cheers from the boys, at the request of the rev. speaker, for those good benefactors who had presented prizes to the school, brought the day's proceedings to a close.

THE CONVENT SCHOOLS.

The following day (the 3rd May) was appointed for the examination of the young ladies attending these favourite schools in their various lessons, and for the exhibition of those high attainments in music, drawing, fancy work, and singing—accomplishments which are so successfully cultivated by the good Sisters, and which form an attractive feature in the educational course of their schools. The day was propitious, and a great number of parents and visitors, including a good many ladies and gentlemen from Auckland, were present. The fine spacious hall in which the exhibition took place was well filled, and when the young lady pupils marched in at the appointed hour, dressed in white and blue, they looked remarkably well, and the visitors were at once impressed with the superior merits of the system of teaching which produced such happy effects on their health, spirits, and conduct.

ANCIENT IRISH CIVILISATION.

From a long article in a Dublin paper we make the following extract showing what can be seen in a saunter through the Royal Irish Academy. There is, indeed, a feeling of personal bitterness in the midst of the antiquities which is far from agreeable; for one's ignorance of the proudest and best hour of Irish history is brought to light in a moment. You can hardly realise that there was a time when these stone antiquities were in vogue. Here you find stone hammers, stone hatchets, stone arrow-heads, stone everything. What an amount of irresistible ingenuity and industry these Irish must have had to combat with such difficulties and to surmount them? The stone age cannot have been a lowly time. Art, indeed, is not born, but Invention was surely in the womb of Necessity. Near these sermons in stone you will find some very rare specimens of pottery. They are shown in a reversible glass case, constructed so as to show the objects on all sides. There are all sorts of things here, human figures included. The skulls are nicely shaped, albeit the shell necklaces betoken a backward condition. Now either the Irish had good skulls and thus afforded models, or they had high skill and power of the ideal. In the one case Mr. Darwin was touched, in the other those libellous historians who talk of the ancient Irish as barbarians. Close by we come upon a series of wooden objects—yokes for oxen, cups for drinking, ladles, dishes, and even trumpets. Then we have curiosities in bone—thus showing the advance on the stone material. There are combs and pins, and ornaments which will repay careful examination. They are not the outcome of savage effort, and may excite an admiration which modern genius is inclined to monopolise. The metal antiquities are soon reached. There are, as might be expected, military weapons; but there are also cauldrons,

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES,

The leading one of which is

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY,Which Employs between 300 and 400 hands to work their
WATER-POWER MACHINERY,

Capable of

PRODUCING SEVEN THOUSAND GARMENTS WEEKLY.**DUNEDIN RETAIL BRANCH:****CORNER OF PRINCES STREET AND OCTAGON,**

Under the Management of

M. R. F. LAWRENSON.

Branches opened at Christchurch, Oamaru, Timaru, and Wellington.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING:

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

HATS, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, BLANKETS, RUGS, &c.:

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

All Goods are marked in Plain Figures, from which no abatement
can be made.

Note the Address:—

The Dunedin Retail Branch is at the Corner of Princes-st. & Octagon

A SINGLE GARMENT AT WHOLESALE PRICE.**DOMINICAN CONVENT****BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES.****THE** Course of Instruction comprises an
English Education in all its branches,
French, German, and Italian Languages and
Literature; Music, Singing, Plain and Fancy
Work, Drawing, Painting, etc., etc.For Terms and further particulars, apply
to the**LADY SUPERIOR,****DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.**Visiting hours, on Wednesday and Saturday
from 2 to 4 p.m.

Respectable references are required.

**BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES.****PARK HOUSE, CRANMER SQUARE,
CHRISTCHURCH.**

CONDUCTED BY THE MISSES SHEATH.

Young Ladies are instructed in all the
Branches of a first-class English education
with every accomplishment.The House is in a pleasant and healthy
situation, having good Living and Sleeping
Rooms, also Warm and Cold Bath Room;
and being in close proximity to the Govern-
ment Domain and Acclimatisation Gardens
(to which the pupils have free access), it
possesses every advantage necessary to pro-
mote the health, instruction, and enjoyment
of the Pupils.Terms will be forwarded by post on appli-
cation.**GUNS, GUNS, GUNS.****GREENER'S CHOKE BORE BREECH-
LOADERS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE.****BARREL GUNS.****GUNPOWDER, SHOT,****CAPS, WADDINGS,****AND CARTRIDGES**

AT

ISAAC B. SHEATH'S,Colombo-Street, corner of Tuam-Street,
CHRISTCHURCH.**HALLIWELL AND CO.,**
OTAGO COAL DEPOT,

Rattray street.

COAL:Newcastle, 1st quality, 50s per ton; 2nd do,
35s per ton; English, Scotch, Kaitangata, best
Green Island.**GAS COKE, SYDNEY COKE, CHAR-
COAL FIREWOOD**Manuka, Maple, Black and Red Pine, Mixed
Wood.Office—Opposite 'Daily Times' Office.
Coal Depot: Reclaimed Land, opposite Rail-
way Station**IMPORTANT NOTICE****TO THE GREAT SEWERAGE SCHEME****TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, CON-
TRACTORS,** and others that REQUIRE
DRAINAGE.—I have made another great
Reduction in my PATENT STONE SANI-
TARY PIPES**FOR CASH ONLY.**

4 inch, per foot	...	0	6
6 "	"	0	8
9 "	"	1	3
12 "	"	2	0
15 "	"	4	3

Junctions, Bends, and Elbows—all sorts on
hand. Terra Cotta Garden Edging, all de-
signs, cheap.N.B.—Inferior Glazed and Flanged Pipes
half-price.**W. M. WHITE,**

Patent Stone Pipe Factory,

February 7, 1877. Kensington.

MARTIN & WATSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE****MERCHANTS,**

STUART STREET,

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs
Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island
Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut).
Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all
kinds of produce.Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point
Coal.**JOHN CAHILL,**

THAMES STREET,

OAMARU,

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FAMILY GROCER**

AND

CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE SALESMAN.**VICTORIA BOARDING HOUSE,**

Thames street,

OAMARU.

ANDREW COSTELLO, PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for the

WORKINGMAN.**THOMSON AND NIVEN,**
BOOK IMPORTERS,

Great King Street,

Have in stock Haydock's Douay Bible, ap-
proved by the late Cardinal Wiseman, Car-
dinal Manning, and other eminent E.C. D.D.s.Terms: Monthly instalments can be paid
to their Agents or Canvassers in all the
principal towns in the New Zealand and
Australian Colonies.**J. CAGNEY****OAMARU:**Bookseller, Stationer, Importer of Fancy
Goods, and Crockeryware. The
best brands of fancy and
other Tobaccos al-
ways on hand:**ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.****GEORGE MATTHEWS,****NURSEBYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,**Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every
description Lawn grass seed, Agricultural
seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for
hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape,
&c., &c., &c.**FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.****S. T. KERR** has opened a **NEW
DRAPERY MART,**

In connection with his well-known

**CLOTHING AND MEN'S MERCERY
ESTABLISHMENT.**In order to make this new undertaking a
success**GREAT INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED.****FACT No. 1—Winceys Cheaper than ever.
Wonderful Value.****FACT No. 2—BLANKETS FOR THE MILLION**
No House can beat them, few can compare
with them for Sterling Value.Heads of Families, Hotel Keepers, and the
General Public before they purchase will do
well to inspect the undermentioned Goods:—Counterpanes, Toilet Covers, Sheetings,
Towelings, Flannels, Toilet Quilts,
Calicoes, Long Cloths, Diapers,
Brown Hollands &c., &c.,**FOR IT IS REALLY A FACT THAT
S. T. KERR** is determined that his Prices
shall make the Goods
SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.Civility and Despatch, combined with the Fact
that you will get more than ordinary value
for your money, must induce you to
patronise**S. T. KERR,**The Cheapest Draper,
The Cheapest Clothier,
The Cheapest Men's MercerTo be found this Side the Line,
CORNER OF HANOVER AND GEORGE STREETS.

trumpets, bits, and various other objects of interest. It is needless to state that the joinings are effected by riveting, the process of welding being then undreamt of. And how exquisitely the work has been done will be admitted by those who are careful to examine it minutely. If they could not weld like us, most surely we could not rivet like them. An old Irish harp with chords in aged disarray will excite the interest of the visitor. What stories these chords might tell if the hand that once knew them could but touch them now! This place is not without its sacred pathos, and, if one may use the phrase, its historical sorrow. Side by side with ancient gewgaws for fine ladies, and kings, and princes, and nobles, you find grave memories and touching mementos of a time when history was not. But the compartments which contain these gewgaws and gimcrackery possess a wonderful interest of their own. Is it possible that a people living before the dawn of civilisation touched their bleak horizon could have achieved such miracles in the goldsmith's art, could have made ornaments so delicately beautiful as these? It is almost impossible to realise a condition of things so apparently contradictory; and still the age must have been dark. The Petrie collection is alive with interest and suggestion, and brings back memories of that great Irishman, painter, composer, author, antiquarian, patriot. In the Strong Room the visitor will find the gems of the collection—the Tara Brooch, the Cross of Cong, the Bells of St. Patrick, the Ardagh Chalice, the Domnach Airgid, in which our oldest MS. of the Gospel, said to have belonged to our Patron Saint, was formerly enclosed. The leaves of this old book have grown together, and the two parts look like brown dust-heaps. The Cross of Cong will soonest catch the eye. An inscription on the cross itself tells us that it was made for Turlough O Conor, the father of the celebrated Roderick, the last of our native kings. It may indeed be fairly stated that "No finer specimen of goldsmith's work has been preserved in any country in the west of Europe." The late Professor M'Cullagh, of T.C.D., presented this gem to the Academy. The visitor will not pass rapidly from this sacred treasure or readily yield his admiration of its beautiful workmanship. Hard by you see the rude bells which in St. Patrick's time called the Irish to the glad tidings of great joy. Its cover is beneath, and gives proof of the art of the time. The Brooch will not fail to arrest the admiring attention, especially of the fair. The story of the brooch is now dim, but the thing itself is rarely beautiful. The Ardagh chalice, of which facsimiles have been made, will start a thousand reflections. A lad digging potatoes found it in Ardagh, county Limerick. It is of white metal, adorned with gold filagree and enamel of exquisite beauty. It is composed of no less than 354 pieces, held together by a score of rivets. It bears an inscription in strange letters giving the names of the Apostles, St. Paul being named instead of Iscariot. One cannot view these curious old relics of a bygone time with indifference, and least of all with derision. The old manuscripts in these cases will perhaps interest bibliophiles more; but there is interest for all. We do not pretend to have more than suggested the treasures of this Strong Room, for no cursory notice such as this could include all the beauties of this collection. Suffice it to say that there are cases of gold ornaments, brooches, bracelets, and things the uses of which are not apparent. They are in great variety, of every size and every degree of richness. The visitor can indulge in his own speculations, and gratify himself with the thought that he is as nearly correct as the best of judges. Descending to the basement, we come to the outer and the further crypt. Here are deposited the heavier and larger curiosities, stone-work, old canoes, portions of Athlone old bridge and scores of curious remains. The canoes are interesting in their way, especially the long one, which occupies the centre bench. It was formed of a single tree, and the hollow must have been fired out and then cut out. We are ashamed to say that it is cut right across into eight pieces—a piece of vandalism of the moderns. It was found at the bottom of Lough Owel, in Westmeath, is 45 feet long, and from 4 to 5 feet wide. There are apertures in the bottom which appear to have been filled with uprights which supported an elevated deck or awning. The visitor will find old pillars and slabs covered with Ogham writing, the which he may interpret as it pleases him.

GENERAL NEWS.

A person of considerable historical celebrity in France, at the period of the Restoration, has just died at Neuilly. M. Louis Paira, ex-officer of the royal guard, was one of the elegants of 1830. He took an active part in the rising in the Vendée, accompanied the Duchess of Berri, was condemned to death for contumacy, but afterwards acquitted, and then distinguished himself by the number of duels he fought. Soon after he joined his regiment he fought six duels on one morning, and afterwards his opinion was sought for in affairs of honour. He was brave and had nothing of the bully about him. He was a Protestant, but his funeral was attended by a large number of Legitimists.

Scepticism is making great ravages among the non-Catholic young men of the country. In the Harvard College graduating class of the past scholastic year the number of infidels equalled the highest total of any one religious denomination. There were nineteen of them, and six others were undecided as to their religious opinions. Every man exerts some influence for good or bad upon those with whom he comes in contact, and the character of the influence of these unbelievers is easily inferred. To counteract their influence and the materialistic tendencies of our age, of which they are the sufferers, we need men strongly grounded in their faith, whose religious convictions will be solidly built, and who, besides, will be able to meet and defeat these unhappy graduates of Harvard in the realms of science. To produce such men a Catholic university is necessary. When will our prelates begin the work?—*Mirror*.

Why does not somebody about the household of the Prince of

Wales, asks the *Tattler*, suggest that Monday in Passion Week is not quite the most appropriate day for a ball at Marlborough House? There never was a time when the fasts and festivals of the Church of England were more strictly observed than the present, and the selection of such a day looks almost like an intentional insult to the religion of not a few of those who have been honoured with invitations.

It is the fashion now to tell Russian stories, and particularly stories about the Russian princes that live habitually here in France. Two have just been published that are worth repeating. The Russian princes in Paris are all men of large incomes, but generally spendthrifts. One of them borrowed the sum of ten thousand francs from a money-lender, giving his note for the same. On the day it fell due the holder presented it for payment, and was told by the prince that he had no money to waste in paying debts. At that moment a gentleman entered, and the prince handed him twenty thousand francs to meet the losses of the night before at the club. The Jew tore up his note of hand, and said when going out, "Now, prince, there is nothing between us but a debt of honor." The prince bowed, and handed over the money without a word. The second begins in the same way, but when the Jew presented his note the prince flew in a passion, called him hard names, and, drawing a revolver, made him eat the note of hand. A few days later the Jew received his money, with a thousand franc bill thrown in for interest. Shortly afterwards the Jew received a letter from the prince telling him that he was again in want of money, and telling him to present himself with ten thousand francs and stamped paper upon which to write his infernal note of hand. The Jew came with the money. "Where is your paper for the note?" he said, taking the money. "Here it is, prince," said the Jew, drawing a large cake of gingerbread from his pocket. The prince laughed at the joke, and shortly afterwards paid the debt with interest.—*From Paris Letter*.

Regarding the fishing disasters in the North Sea, the Lord Mayor, addressing the Chief Clerk, at the Justice-room of the Mansion House, March 7th, said it was his painful duty to make a public announcement of perhaps an amount of distress and loss of life unparalleled in the shipping annals in this country. He alluded to the loss, during the recent gales in the North Sea, of 36 vessels and smacks belonging to Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Grimsby, Hull, and Ramsgate. No less than 215 men and boys had been drowned, and had left, entirely destitute, 88 widows, 164 children, and 15 aged relatives. He hoped that the public, with their usual kindness and generosity, would listen to his appeal on behalf of the distressed sufferers, and that the fund which he was about to open at the Mansion House would meet with the success it deserved.

A splendid testimony has lately been given to the Sisters of Charity in Hamburg, Germany. A Protestant paper of that city says: The Grey Sisters, the universal favorites of the public, though so indefatigable in nursing the sick by day and by night, are nevertheless depending on public charity. We could hardly believe this. These noble ladies, uniting in themselves all the good qualities of Catholicism, who have renounced all worldly joys to devote themselves exclusively to suffering humanity, are now themselves in the greatest want and distress. As our readers may see from an advertisement in our columns, several Sisters have fallen sick in consequence of the hardships of their vocation, and since these noble women have nursed during the past summer, almost exclusively, indigent patients who were unable to make the slightest return, they are now without succour. Hamburg should on this occasion not only manifest her charity, but also accomplish a duty of gratitude. Who in Hamburg, that is able to do it, would not be willing to assist the good Sisters? We do not entertain the least doubt that the committee will be rejoiced by the receipt of numerous and bountiful donations. This note was published on the 22nd of November, and on the 23rd of November the same journals gave a list of the donations, amounting to 5,271 marks, in one single day. It must be remembered that the population of Hamburg is almost entirely Protestant.

As the telephone, the new invention of Professor A. Graham Bell, is but little understood, the following reprint of a description and explanation of the instrument may not be amiss:—The telephone in its present form consists of a powerful compound permanent magnet, to the poles of which are attached ordinary telegraph coils of insulated wire. In front of the poles, surrounded by these coils of wire, is placed a diaphragm of iron. A mouth-piece to converge the sound upon this diaphragm substantially completes the arrangement. The motion of steel or iron in front of the poles of a magnet creates a current of electricity in coils surrounding the poles of the magnet, and in the duration of this current of electricity coincides with the duration of the motion of the steel or iron moved or vibrated in the proximity of the magnet. When the human voice causes the diaphragm to vibrate, electrical undulations are induced in the coils environing the magnets precisely analogous to the undulations of the air produced by that voice. These coils are connected with the line wire, which may be of any length, provided the insulation be good. The undulations which are induced in these coils travel through the line wire, and, passing through the coils of an instrument of precisely similar construction at the distant station, are again resolved into air undulations by the diaphragm of this instrument.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

SINGAPORE, June 6th.

Great difficulty experienced in supplying the Russian army in Roumania.

The Circassian insurgents defeated with great loss.

N O T I F I C A T I O N.

WE have much pleasure in notifying to the LADIES of Dunedin and Vicinity the receipt of extensive shipments of DRAPERY and NOVELTIES, of which we respectfully invite inspection.

In every Department will be found the newest and most FASHIONABLE GOODS produced in the best Markets for the present Winter.

BROWN, EWING, AND CO.,
D U N E D I N.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."
JAMES MARKHAM, having taken the above Establishment, has just made extensive alterations and improvements, and is now prepared to accommodate a number of respectable Boarders on moderate terms.
The cellar is stocked with the choicest wines, and the ales and spirits supplied at this house are of the very best brands.

Don't Forget
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

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.

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.

M. C. FLEMING,

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE MERCHANT.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,

Great King Street, Dunedin.

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

NOTICE.—B. BROWN (late of Brown and Johnson), PLUMBER and GAS-FITTER, begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has returned from Europe, and commenced business in the premises occupied by the late firm, and hopes, by strict attention to all orders entrusted to him, combined with first-class workmanship, to merit the support accorded to him on previous occasions.

G Y M N A S I U M,

OCTAGON.

Messrs. LONG and PARMENTER, Drill, Gymnastic, Boxing, and Fencing Masters, conduct CLASSES at the above, from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. daily.

Young Ladies' Setting-up Drill, Marching, Calisthenics, and Elementary Gymnastic Class can be arranged to suit the convenience of pupils.

Terms: Each Class, separately, £1 1s, per quarter; For all the branches combined, £2 10s. per quarter.

NOTICE.

I HAVE sold to Mr. G. W. Driscoll my business of Tailor and Clothier, carried on by me in the Arcade; and I beg to solicit for him a continuance of the custom so liberally accorded me. Mr. Driscoll is entitled to receive all debts owing to me accruing since the 21st day of May last.

Dated the 4th day of June, 1877.

(Signed) GEORGE DAVIDSON.

In reference to the above, I trust, by strict attention to business and by supplying a superior article, to secure a continuance of the favours accorded my predecessor.

(Signed) G. W. DRISCOLL.

W. W. V A U S E,

ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN,
Two doors from High-street.

Monograms cut in Steel. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired.

PARTNERSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT.

J. H. JEWITT, having taken Mr. John Tunnage into Partnership, begs to return his sincere thanks to the Citizens of Dunedin for the liberal patronage bestowed on him for a number of years past, and desires to assure them that it will be the earnest endeavor of his partner and himself to merit a continuance of their favours. The business will in future be carried on under the style of JEWITT & TUNNAGE, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game dealers, &c., in the premises lately occupied by Mr. B. Isaac, chemist, Princes-street.

Mr. Jewitt's late shopman (J. F. Martin) has been engaged to manage the business, and this fact is a guarantee that customers will have their orders attended to with punctuality and despatch.

JEWITT & TUNNAGE,
Fishmongers, &c., Princes-street.

MR. R. H. BAKEWELL, M.D., has Resumed Practice at his residence, Moray Place, opposite the Criterion.

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

PIPES. PIPES. PIPES.

At Reduced Prices.

To Engineers, Architects, Contractors, and Others.

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

W. M. WHITE.

S HAM ROCK HOTEL,

PALMERSTON-STREET, RIVERTON,

MRS. WILLIAMS ... PROPRIETRESS
Has much pleasure in announcing to the public, that the above Hotel has lately been considerably enlarged and improved. It is now furnished with every comfort and convenience. All drinks are pure and of the very best description.

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

T. LINKLATER,

OCTAGON BOARDING HOUSE,
STUART STREET (Late York Hotel),

Begs to announce to his friends and customers that he has resumed business in the above, and by strict attention hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

THOMAS LINKLATER.
N.B.—Stabling accommodation.

M ORNINGTON HOTEL,

MORNINGTON,

D U N E D I N.

FRANCIS McCLUSKEY, - Proprietor,

Wishes to intimate to his many friends and the general public that he has purchased the above hotel. Having just completed extensive improvements, he is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation. None but the best liquors kept. Good stabling and paddock accommodation. Charges moderate.

J O H N V E Z E Y

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

£5.—BONUS OF FIVE POUNDS will be given by MILLS, DICK & Co. for the best GARDEN CALENDAR for Otago, suitable for their Almanac. Copy must be sent in not later than 30th June. Award to be decided by two competent Gardeners of long experience.

MILLS, DICK & CO.,
Publishers, Dunedin.

MACANDREW TESTIMONIAL FUND.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE beg to request that Gentlemen who have promised subscriptions, and those still desirous of Subscribing, will SEND their AMOUNTS to any Member of the Committee, or the Honorary Treasurer, on or before the TWENTY-FIFTH OF JUNE, when it is proposed to close the list. Also that Country Committees and others who aid in the cause will send in particulars before the above date, to enable complete lists to be made up preparatory to the Presentation.

ALEXANDER SLIGO,
Hon. Secretary.

M R. J. B. C A L L A N,

SOLICITOR, &C.,

JACOB'S NEW BUILDING, PRINCES STREET

(Entrance in High-street),

DUNEDIN.

C A R R O L L ' S H O T E L,

(LATE EUROPEAN.)

GEORGE STREET, (NEAR THE OCTAGON,) DUNEDIN.

JOHN CARROLL, (LATE OF THE HIBERNIAN HOTEL,) PROPRIETOR,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public, that he has now completed extensive alterations to the above HOTEL. The new addition is constructed of brick and stone throughout, and is furnished in the most SUPERB STYLE, while every modern appliance and requisite necessary for the comfort of his patrons is provided.

The HOTEL, from its CENTRAL POSITION, will be found a desirable residence for persons from all parts of the country having business to transact in Dunedin.

The Proprietor trusts that his LONG EXPERIENCE in the TRADE is a sufficient guarantee as to the general mode in which the establishment is conducted, and also as to the excellence of the viands.

HOT, COLD, and SHOWER BATHS at all Hours. PRIVATE APARTMENTS for Ladies and Families. A Splendid Billiard Room, with one of ALCOCZ'S PRIZE TABLES. Good LIVERY and BAIT STABLES.

SMITH'S EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES for Blueskin, Waikouaiti, and Palmerston, arrive and depart daily. Persons CALLED IN TIME for all the early Trains and Coaches.

INSPECTION OF THE HOTEL INVITED.

M E D I C A L.

DR. HANSON, L.R.C.P., AND L.R.C.S.,
OF EDINBURGH,

BEGS to announce to the DUNEDIN PUBLIC that he has opened a DISPENSARY in the OCTAGON, next door to the OCTAGON HOTEL, where he can be CONSULTED DAILY.

Hours—10 to 12 Morning, and 7 to 9 Evening.

Hours—9 to 12 Morning, Sundays.

Advice—1s. 6d. }
Medicine—1s. 6d. } During above Hours.

During other Hours DR. HANSON can be Consulted at MURRAY'S PRIVATE HOTEL, Rattray-street.

DR. HANSON also begs to intimate to the HOMŒOPATHISTS of Dunedin that he has a thorough knowledge of HomŒopathic and Hydropathic Treatment.

Specialist for Brain, Nervous, and Rheumatic Affections.

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. HIRSON, 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.

W I L L I A M R E I D,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEED MERCHANT.

Agent for Pure California Grown Alfalfa.



THE CUTTING, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Adjoining the Queen's Theatre.)

FOR SALE, TREES.

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

W. R. invites the Public, before they buy their Trees and Shrubs, just to call at the above Address, and see what they can buy for little money. Fine Pines, from 3d each; two loads fresh from the Nursery per day. 400 000 strong 2-year old Thornquicks. 500,000 Evergreen Privits, from 2 to 4ft. high. Euribea, for garden fences. In one season you can have a perfect fence. 10,000 Walnuts; price very low per 1000. Gooseberries & Currants; really strong and good, and prices to suit the times. Roses of the newest varieties and leading Show Flowers, from 1s each. Filbert Nuts, very fine and strong; fit for bearing; at a very low price per 1000. All Trees well packed FREE OF COST, and delivered at the Station or Wharf, or any part of City.

FOR SALE, SEEDS.

- 200 Bushels Rooted Haws and Holly Berries.
- Ash, Oak, Sycamore, Limes, Hornbeam.
- Scotch Spruce and Larch Seeds.
- All the Hardest Californian Pine Seeds.
- All kinds of Garden and Agricultural Seeds.
- Perennial, Cocksfoot, and Lawn Grasses.
- Clovers of the Finest Samples.
- Golden and Black Tares.
- Gum and Wattle Seed.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors, WM. REID.

N O T I O E.

CUMBERLAND-STREET RESTAURANT

Next Messrs. Burt and Murdoch's
Saw Mill.

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.

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.

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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.

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JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

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THOMAS HANNAN,

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OAMARU.

GLOBE HOTEL, PRINCES STREET

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

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First-class Stabling.

PADDLE STEAMER PORTOBELLO.

DURING THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS.



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

Apply
BOWMAN, MACANDREW & CO.,
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D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
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N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE,

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

SUPREME COURT HOTEL,

STUART-STREET, DUNEDIN,

C. O'DRISCOLL,

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BURKE'S

OTAGO BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

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JAMES TOAL,

PRACTICAL TAILOR AND HOSIER,

(Four Doors from British Hotel),

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

JOHN GOLLAH,

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

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

[A CARD.]

THOMAS PATERSON,

(Late Commander of brig Pakeha),

SHIP BROKER,

Shipping, Custom-house, and General Commission Agent, Importer of all descriptions of Tasmanian Hard and Fancy Woods, Jams, Fruit, Wattle Bark, &c., &c.

CHARTER-PARTIES ARRANGED, Freights Collected, and Ships' General Business well and punctually attended to. All descriptions of Colonial Produce bought, sold or shipped on commission. Liberal cash advances made, if required, upon consignments. Charges moderate. Settlements prompt.

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Family Grocer,

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Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
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OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

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NICHOLAS MOLONEY,

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ALLIANCE HOTEL

Thames-street, Oamaru.

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

WALKER STREET GENERAL STORE,

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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.

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.

MR. JOHN MOUNT

SOLICITOR,

Banks, Barron & Co.'s Buildings, Rattray-st.
DUNEDIN.



FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties. The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY or HUMBLE, may be ascertained at the time of giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by

WALTER G. GEDDES,
Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

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