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TYBORNE.

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

CHAPTER VII.

"Alas!" said she, sadly; "I know my father too well; his word once passed will not be broken. And consider, Walter, the disgrace and ruin it would bring on him. The queen would banish him at once, perhaps do even worse. Oh no, Walter; it is we who must submit."

"But Constance cannot ask me to stoop to dishonour?"

"Dearest, it is not dishonour. Surely the prisoner who feigned in order to outwit his jailer, and escaped, would be fully justified; and England now is one great prison, where we dare not say or do as we list, but as pleasures the queen. Walter, you have such wild notions," continued she, looking playfully up at him, "fit only for the times of the crusades; this is what half the world does now, why should you scruple?"

"If it were lawful, my Constance, we should not see half the nobility of England exiled from the court, fined, imprisoned, and in constant suffering. Men are not so in love with all this as not gladly to escape from it, if conscience permitted. No, Constance, my beloved, do not urge me to do that which you would yourself hereafter despise me for."

Constance endeavoured to disengage herself from the close embrace in which she was held.

"It is time we part, then," said she, as haughtily as she could.

"Constance, you will not leave me in anger?"

"I have tarried too long," said she. "It is not a maiden's part to be rejected; you count a sacrifice of feeling too great to win my hand."

"Constance, have you no mercy?" said he, in a tone of anguish; "it is my honour and my faith that stand between us."

"No, no," said she, "it is not so; let me go, Walter; choose quickly between my love and happiness, and the vision of honour you conjure up. I will never disobey my father. Seek me, as he bade you, or seek me not all. We part for ever."

She was gone.

He watched the flutter of her white dress along the terrace. He saw her lean on Rose, who had been waiting at a distance. He saw her gather the flowers as she went along, and those she mislaid she cast down at her feet. She stood for an instant on the steps, and the moonlight cast an unearthly radiance on her snowy robe and golden hair. She looked like some vision from fairy-land, as she disappeared within the house. He followed the path her tiny feet had trodden; he picked up those scattered leaves of autumn roses, and laid them next his heart, and then he went to his own chamber, went to the struggle with himself for life or death. The breeze whistled blithely by that cool bright evening; the round of life went on, but though mortal eyes saw them not, and mortal ears heard them not, intent upon the scene, bent the gaze of heavenly intelligences, and keenly they listened to every sigh and groan that burst from that aching heart in Walter de Lisle's lonely chamber.

Differently, in truth, was that night spent by the betrothed. Constance never entertained the thought of losing her lover. She was flushed with triumph, she had performed her father's behest—resisted Walter's arguments, and she did not doubt the next day would bring him a captive to her feet, and she pictured to herself bright visions—how the Baroness de Lisle would comport herself in the proud court of Elizabeth, how rapidly Walter would advance in favour and trust, and how, through it all, she would be the star that led him on, the best cherished of that noble heart.

The light in her eye, and the smile that sat on her lip, reassured her father that victory was secure, so that though Walter was missed from the supper-table, he did not feel anxious.

No, Walter did not sup that night, neither when the weary inhabitants of the house sought their beds did he follow the example. Constance slept soundly, smiling in her sleep.

On the ground, fighting with his anguish, lay Walter de Lisle; close beside was the invisible tempter, busy at his work.

"But for a little time," he whispered. "Elizabeth must ere long recognise the rights of her Catholic subjects, and queens do not live for ever. Can you not even secretly serve your party by your influence? Deceit, oh! call it not by that name, it is not that; it is understood by everybody in these days, when religion has changed with each Tudor that has sat on the throne; it is only a scruple of yours thus to relinquish all the sweetness of life. What will life be without her?" And then, in glowing colours, he painted the future with Constance, and in hues that made the heart shrink back—the future without her! Walter half yielded; he began to form plans, how much he would give up; he would see Lord Beauville again—would argue it with him once more. He would show Constance his meaning more clearly. It was a fearful crisis in Walter's life; but in the darkest hour we are not left alone, and if the tempter were on the one side, an angel, in glorious array, was on the other, strengthening, pleading, bringing back by-gone memories of innocent and happy days. The eyes of angels and saints were bent upon that lonely boy, and in the courts of heaven there went up many a prayer for him from the white-robed throng. On earth too, in the vigil he was wont to keep, Father Mordaunt prayed in the chapel of the college at Rheims, and impelled by a sudden memory of the boy he had loved so much, he prayed especially for Walter. Walter at last fell asleep, still lying on the ground, and he dreamt strangely and confusedly. He was back at Rheims in the old chapel: there was a figure all in white; he could not see who it was; yes, it showed his mother's face, and vanished slowly away; then again, he too was clothed in white, he was to serve Father Mordaunt's mass, but the chapel seemed to move about in a marvellous manner. The falling of some heavy weight woke him up; he awoke saying aloud, "*Ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo.*"

NOTE.—"But if such person or child so passing, or sent, shall after become conformable and obedient to the laws of the Church, and shall repair to church, and continue in such conformity, he shall, during such term as he shall so continue, be discharged of every such disability and incapacity."—*Burns' Ecclesiastical Law.*

CHAPTER VIII.

"But there are some Lutheran baits, by which the devil propagates his kingdom and invigiles many in your speare. What are they? Gold, glory, delights, pleasures; contentu them. For what else are they than the scam of the earth, a horse air, a feast of the worms, specious dunghills? Despise them. Christ is full; He will feed us; He is King who will honour us; He is rich who will endow us with all felicity."—EDMUND CAMPAN.

Very early the following morning, Walter went out. He roused the lumbering porter, and passed through the gates, and in a few minutes reached the high road. The sun was hardly risen, and the air was keen, and refreshed him as it blew on his aching brow and fevered cheeks. His mind was in a very tumult. Every sudden passion contended fiercely within, and the long warfare of the night seemed only to rage more wildly. Spirits, good and evil, still battled round him. He took no heed of surrounding objects, and was unconscious that a rough-looking peasant who had advanced towards him from the opposite quarter, had been scanning his features with the utmost interest. He started when the man spoke.

"God save your honour, may this be the way to Apowell Court?"

"It is hard by," said Walter; "but you keep early hours, my friend, and I doubt me whether you will find the porter willing to attend you."

"Perhaps," answered the man, "you honour would condescend to tell me if there is a young nobleman called De Lisle tarrying at the court?"

"You speak with him," said Walter, hastily, forgetting in his surprise the caution of the times.

The peasant bowed, and taking a letter from his vest, presented it to Walter.

The handwriting, which was a female one, was unknown to him; he eagerly opened it and turned to the signature; it was from Amy Travers—his mother's dear and early friend. "I cannot bring myself to believe," she wrote "that so many letters of mine addressed to you,

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could remain unanswered if they have reached you, and I therefore despatch this by a trusty messenger, who will deliver it into the hands of none save yourself.

"We are at Morris House, not seven miles distant, and greatly do I desire to see you, for the child of my well-loved Alice, and the companion of my boys is ever dear to my heart. We tarry here not much longer; come without delay. I beseech you."

Walter's present mood was a ripe one for indignation; to have his letters intercepted, as he now well understood they were, was an insult he could not brook. He turned to retrace his steps to Apswell Court, and perceived the messenger awaiting an answer.

"Did you divine 'twas I when you met me?" demanded he.

"Yes, my lord; an' it please you, these are times when a man's eyes had need to be sharp. I am an old servant in the Travers family, and well knew I the late Baron and Baroness De Lisle,—God rest their souls!—and I traced the likeness in your face, my lord, as I came near you, and I thought some good angel had sent you thus early in my way, for it would have been a hard business at the court, I reckon."

"I might as well be a prisoner, at once," said Walter, angrily, to himself; "I will let Lord Beauville see how far I can be schooled."

"Return to Lady Travers," said he aloud, "and say I will be with her anon. I thank thee, friend, for the service thou hast done me;" and Walter offered all the money he had about him for the messenger's acceptance, but it was sturdily refused, and the man set out with all speed on his journey home, while Walter returned to Apswell Court.

It created no surprise among the grooms when Walter ordered his horse and rode out, for he was frequently accustomed to do so at that hour. Walter rode quickly, and he was glad, in the rapid motion, to lose some sense of the aching thoughts that had filled his mind. He was very pleased at the prospect of his visit; the name of Amy Travers had been mentioned in that one memorable conversation with his mother, and the thought of seeing old friends who knew nothing of his present struggle, and would take him away from it, as it were, comforted him; and the delay of the hour of decision delighted him, as it ever does, when we want to make our will and God's will agree together.

Warm was the greeting from Sir John Travers, while his lady clasped Walter in her arms as though he had been her own child.

"I will leave you alone," said Sir John, smiling, "for I know you have much to say;" and he quitted the room.

There was no trace of early beauty left on the pale, worn face of Lady Travers, only the sweetness or placid calm of a spirit resigned amidst privations, content amidst trials.

Neither of Walter's college companions was there. Basil was at Rome, about to receive priest's orders, and William was at the usual residence of the family.

"But we," said Lady Travers, "are frequently obliged to change our residence to escape from the spying which is carried on. Truly our homes are no longer our own. We are impoverished, too, with the heavy fines that are laid on us. We have had to dismiss many of our servants, and William," continued she, "hath to labour hard in looking over the estates."

"What are these fines?" inquired Walter; "I feel as if I were ignorant of all that goes on now."

"Every Sunday we do not go to church, we are fined twelve marks each person; then, by another Act, every month twenty marks, and if it can be proved that we are absent twelve months, then it is two hundred pounds; and you can therefore well imagine it becomes necessary for us to move from place to place, that it may be impossible to prove this. Nay, you would hardly credit it, Walter, but some months since I fell grievously sick and was likely to die; my husband was summoned to pay the fine, and he pleaded my sickness, but they answered I was a recusant; and, according to law, all sickness among them is reckoned as rebellion against the queen's majesty."

AN INTERESTING TREASURE.

A SINGULAR verification of a traditional treasure-story—very suggestive of the discovery of the grave of King Arthur and Queen Guinevere at Glastonbury—is related by Gibson in his edition of Camden. At Ballyshannon, in Ireland, says Bishop Gibson, two pieces of gold were discovered in a very remarkable manner. The Bishop of Derry being at dinner, there came an old Irish harper, who sang an ancient song to his harp. The Bishop, not understanding Irish, inquired the meaning of the song, and was informed that, at a place named, a man of gigantic stature lay buried; and that over his breast and neck were plates of pure gold; on his fingers rings of gold so large that an ordinary man might creep through them. The place was so exactly described, that two persons there present were tempted to go in quest of the golden prizes which the harper's song had pointed out to them. After they had dug for some time, they found two thin pieces of gold, circular, and more than two inches in diameter. This discovery encouraged them to seek next morning for the remainder, but they could find nothing more. In all probability they were not the first treasure-seekers whom the harper's song had drawn to the same spot. Since the ancient poetry of Ireland has become an object of learned research, the very song of the harper, it is said, has been identified and printed, though it was simply traditional when sung before the Bishop. It is called "Moirá Borb," and the verse which more particularly suggested the remarkable discovery has been translated thus:—

"In earth, beside the loud cascade,
The son of Cora's king was laid;
And on each finger placed a ring
Of gold, by mandate of the king."

The "loud cascade" was the well-known waterfall of Ballyshannon, now known as the "Salmon Leap."

Boyle's Conny.

A WORD FROM IRELAND.

TO JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, FROM JOHN P. JOHNSON, ROSNABEE, SLANE, COUNTY MEATH, IRELAND.

DEAR exiled friend, though years have fled,
And cherished hopes and friends be dead,
Since classic Boyne last met your view,
My heart hath still a home for you—
Each meadow pathway, tangled glen,
Recalls thy face to me, as when,
In flush of youth and patriot hopes,
We trod these velvet verdant slopes
Beside the Boyne—whose course alone
Since those bright days no change hath known.
All else is changed, the home you loved—
Each stone, each tree, and shrub removed—
Hath left no mark, save where the sod
A blot of verdure shows to God.
Yes, dew-tears shed upon the scene,
Still deepen there the pastures green,
And witness where all else is fair,
Against the wrong was wreaked there.
Oh! how my heart hath bled to see
Upon the spot so dear to thee,
The herds of strangers—on thy hearth
Which once lit love and manly mirth—
Their selfish fatness, stolid stare,
Types of their English owner there.

To-day the gifts of heart and mind
Once honoured in our Isle can find
Nor home, nor friendship—these bereft,
The grazier and the bullocks left.
Oh! well the orphaned flowers grown wild,
Where once thy treasured garden smiled,
In wantonness of grief may droop,
And, bowed in lonely sorrow, stoop
To kiss the earth which these profane—
The only mourners that remain.
Another mourner might have come
A pilgrim to this well-loved tomb
Of all her youthful joys and love,
Had not th' All Merciful above
Spared the kind mother heart that lies
Glasnevin's shade beneath. These eyes
Ne'er look on Dowth but gathering tears
The tribute pay of him who bears
The story of thy patriot part,
Thy mother's love and broken heart.

But—truce with grief—the shamrock still
Is nursed by every vale and hill,
And whispers hope, however drear
Our Ireland's outlook may appear.
Even standing by the fatal flood,
Divides her sons (oh, cursed feud
Of creed and race! was sacred name
E'er prostituted to such shame?)
I hail the day when all shall join
With love and trust to bridge the Boyne—
For all around my eye can trace
The footsteps of an ancient race!
With Tara's Hill and Slane in view,
I cannot think the parvenu
Worship of wealth will sully thee,
Or mar thy boyish chivalry
The Paschal Fire that lit Slane Hill,
In Ireland's heart is burning still;
What, tho' our flesh has felt the fire,
The flame must still to heaven aspire,
And shed as still it points above
A ring of Christ's and Ireland's love!
The valour hid in Cormac's grave,*
Fires many a breast to-day as brave—
If not at home beyond the wave—
For sad the truth my pen must trace,
Here's but the refuse of our race.
But mother Ireland looks to all
For answer to her succour-call;
And should it sound, not one I know
Would answer with such patriot glow,
Such love-born sacrifice, as he
Whose life has proved his constancy.

* King Cormac's grave is close to the Bridge of Rosnabee, part of the Battle-field of the Boyne. Indeed, all the places named above are situated on that ill-fated field.

Amongst recent improvements in Dunedin is to be reckoned the new Grange Hotel, erected in Humber-street by Mr. C. Bunbury. The building is substantial and handsome, and does credit to the skill of the architect and the enterprise of the proprietor. The rooms are of good proportions and well ventilated, the important item of softness especially having been provided for in the plan of construction. Much attention has been bestowed on the finish of the work, and the ceilings of the apartments on the ground floor are particularly worthy of attention. The house will be completed in a few weeks, and conducted, as it will be, with the well-known ability of its proprietor, it will be an establishment second to none in the city.

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Palmerston ...	John Keen
Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
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Fitted with every Modern Improvement for
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The Sanitary arrangements of the Establishment also being perfect.

Engage only the most experienced Ironers, and select all their Employèes to ensure first-class work.

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A REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,

And in the absence of instructions to the contrary, substitutes will be provided for Tray Buttons and necessary repairs also effected. The charges of the Company are on an exceedingly moderate scale, and it would be well for heads of families to seek for information from an economical point of view.

One portion of the Laundry (private), under charge of a suitable female, is devoted entirely to Ladies Clothing.

The Company's servants will both Collect and Deliver throughout the City and Suburbs. Patrons therefore have only to forward their addresses by post or otherwise to the Office of the Company, Cumberland-street, addressed to the Manager, who will feel pleasure in affording every information to applicants, either orally or by letter.

THAMES STREET BAKERY,

OAMARU.

B. M A G E E.



TIGER BRAND.

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

Example of the numerous Testimonials received by the Proprietor from well known Colonists:—
Dunedin, August 31, 1876.

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS—

Dunedin, P. Hayman & Co.; Christchurch, Cook and Ross; Wellington, W. and G. Turnbull and Co.; Nelson, R. Hadfield; Auckland, Brown, Barret, and Co.; Westport, Bailie and Humphrey; Greymouth, Kenned Brothers; Hokitika, Joseph Churches, P. HAYMAN, Dunedin,
Wholesale Agents or Otago
Trade purchasers treated liberally.

J O H N H I S L O P,

(LATE A. BEVELY).

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

WANTED KNOWN,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S

North East Valley Works.

WANTED KNOWN—Mr. Thos. Robson, Tailor, has removed from Octagon to George street, next to Mr. Scoble, Bootmaker.

WANTED KNOWN—Tweed Suits from £3 10s; Trowsers, from 18s. Workmanship and fit guaranteed. T. ROBSON, Tailor

A. B L A N D E N,
PAINTER, GRAINER, AND
GENERAL HOUSE AND SHIP DECORATOR,
Great King Street.

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

GLASGOW ARMS HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

MICHAEL MURPHY ... PROPRIETOR.

(Late of Sandhurst, Victoria.)

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

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

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

LARGE CLEARING SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CONSISTING OF

GOODS OF HOME AND COLONIAL 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 manufacture 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.

EDWARD K. McLISKEY,

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.

SHE COULDN'T GIVE UP THE BABY.

Poor Mrs. Anna Walsh, of No. 56 South Fifth Avenue, New York, called on Superintendent Walling last week for relief. She was crying bitterly, and wringing her hands:—"I was in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, corner of Spring street and Broadway, about an hour ago, sir; I want there to ax for ere a job of washing or-scrubbing, if they had any; my baby was in my arms, and—!" (with a fresh outbreak), "it was a darlint! the purtiest baby you ever see, sir. What'll I do at all, at all! Well, sir, a gentleman axed me, in fun like, av I'd give him my baby. Sure I thought he was only humbugging, and wid that he gev the little crathur a cint and put it in her hand himself. Thin he ax'd me to give him the child and I gev it to him, thinking he only wanted to hold it for a minit. But before I knew what he was about he walked straight out iv the place and was up the street a piece before I kem to me sines enough to folly him. Thin I saw him making his way through the crowd, an' he was gone before I could overtake him. Oh, wirra! wirra! what'll I do? What'll I do at all!"

"What on earth did you give the man your child for?" said the Superintendent.

"Arrah, sure, I thought he was only foolin'." The poor foolish creature sobbed more bitterly than ever.

"What had I better do about it?" asked Captain Copeland.

"Send out a general alarm at once and get a description of the man. Go with that gentleman, my good woman, and he will do his best for you."

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! How will I face home widout my baby? What'll my mother and thim all say to me or think of me?" said Anna, as clapping her hands frantically again and again she followed Captain Copeland out.

Investigation showed that the man who took the child was tall, slender, with gray hair and whiskers, dark clothes, and a tall silk hat. He bought a ticket for Mobile.

There was a rather serious sequel to this story. On the same evening a gentleman of prepossessing appearance and benevolent countenance presented himself at headquarters, and, on being introduced to Inspector McDermott, said that he was the stranger from Mobile who had carried off Anna Walsh's child.

"I will be frank about the matter," said he. "I am a man of family. I have six children, but every soul of them is dark-complexioned. They have jet black eyes, and the raven's plumage that you hear so many things likened to is not a circumstance to their hair. Well, I'll admit it's a curious fancy, but somehow I wanted a light-haired, blue-eyed child. To-day I was in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, when a ragged, unkempt woman came in, who had in her arms the very embodiment of what I wanted. There was an infant with a chubby face, flaxen hair, and eyes as blue as the sky, but covered with tatters, and, I may add, with a layer of dirt about half an inch deep spread over its winsome countenance. I saw the woman was poor, and I asked her in downright earnest if she would part with the child. She consented, I thought seriously, and so away I carried it. I went to my hotel, presented it to my wife, and now you wouldn't know that little creature in the new suit and the other fixings they have put on it. I really intended to adopt it, but I have no idea of carrying it away against its mother's will. I heard about her complaint here, and so I came to see about the matter."

While the stranger was speaking, Detective Jerry Wood entered the office, bringing with him a tearful, dishevelled woman, who seemed a very blustering Niobe, indeed, the moment she caught sight of the Inspector's companion.

"There he is," she shrieked, rather than cried, "that's the man that stole my darling! I want justice upon him here, and I'll have it."

The woman was calmed, and, indeed, was no other than Mrs. Anna Walsh, the missing child's mother. The stranger's desire to adopt her little one was explained to her, and he himself pressed her to go with him to his hotel and see it in its new clothing. The mother, somewhat mollified, in fact, hesitating about what answer she would give, now that a future far beyond her expectations presented itself to her little one, wavered and faltered, and at last went off with the strange gentleman to his hotel, with her mother's desire to have the infant under her eyes struggling with her wish to see its comfort and its well being insured.

At the hotel the mother was shown her child arrayed in apparel the like of which it had never worn before, but the sight only brought out her maternal instincts afresh, and, clasping the little one in her arms, she claimed it for her own, and indignantly repudiated any advances on the part of its self-constituted parent. The upshot of the affair was that both mother and baby repaired to their obscure lodgings, the latter, however, somewhat the better for clothing than it had been on leaving that abode.—*Pilot*.

THE LAW ON CLERICAL ABUSES.

HERE is the first article of the law as first presented:—The minister of a religion who, abusing the acts of his proper ministry, disturbs the public conscience and the peace of families, is punished with imprisonment from four months to two years, and with a fine which may rise to 1,000 lire.

This article was amended before the passage of the bill by striking out "the acts of," in order that the penalty might be incurred also by omissions.

Article 2: The minister of a religion who, in the exercise of his ministry, with a discourse proffered or read in a public meeting, or with writings otherwise published, expresses censure, or with any other public act insults the institutions or the laws of the state, a royal decree, or any other act whatever of public authority, is punished with imprisonment of three months and fine to 1,000 lire.

If the writing or the act are directed to provoke disobedience to the laws of the state, or to acts of public authority, the transgressor is punished with imprisonment of from four months to two years, and a fine up to 2,000 lire.

If the provocation is followed by resistance or violence to the public authority, or by any other crime, the author of the provocation, when that does not constitute complicity, is punished with the full imprisonment of two years and a full fine of 2,000 lire, extensible to 3,000.

Those who publish and diffuse these writings and discourses are punishable in the same degree.

The article which the *Unità Cattolica* considers the most cruel of all is the following: The minister of a religion who performs an act of *exterior worship* against the provision of the Government is punished with imprisonment up to three months, and fined up to 2,000 lire.

This article, says the *Unità*, may make punishable even the saying of a Mass or the giving of a benediction.

The articles given, and the fact that the law has passed the Chamber of Deputies, will show what the discussion must have been; but few, perhaps, were prepared for the blasphemies, the insults to the Holy Father, and the open avowels of disbelief, which rendered the assembly which holds in its hands the present destinies of "regenerated Italy" worse than a parliament of pagans. However, they have merely justified the constant denunciations of the Holy Father, and expressed by many voices, in a legislative assembly, what has already been elsewhere expressed by single voices. In 1867 Miceli asked of the Parliament: "What is to be done with the Papacy except demolish it?" The *Diritto*, now the ministerial paper, said: "To destroy the priestly hierarchy is a necessity of our existence."

One of the present deputies, Filippo Abignente, an ex-priest, exclaims, "The Church is in its agony."

During the discussion of this law Petrucci della Gattina, apostrophizing the Holy Father, whom, amid the laughter of the Assembly, he called repeatedly "the Caliph of the West," and "the Caliph of the Vatican," said: "You, like your ancestor, St. Peter, lie, lie, lie! St. Peter denied his Master; you deny your country." To which there was a response of, "Very good!"—*Cor. N.Y. Tablet*.

MISSIONARY LIFE IN THE NORTHWEST.

A RECENT traveller in the Kootenay country gives the following elaborate description of the successful labours of the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, under whose charge the district of Kootenay is placed. The happy life of those Indians under the charge of Catholic missionaries, when compared with the degraded position of the Indian tribes under the "peace policy," presents a contrast that proves at once the beneficent influence of truly Christian missionaries in civilising and saving the remnant of the Indian race. This evidence is from a Protestant gentleman, whose impartial views will be read with great interest. Alluding to the Oblate Fathers he says:—

The Indians in this scattered district are "the wildest red men in this province;" but they are friendly to the whites, thanks to the mission fathers, who are indefatigable toilers in the vineyard of the Lord. What these men suffer and endure for the sake of the savage is almost incredible. Attending sick calls in a parish the size of Ireland is no child's play. When one of the fathers in the month of April or May attends a call by the Columbian lakes or in some place more remote, he carries with him a few pounds of potatoes, and plants three or four in each place where he may hope to find a dinner in harvest when he returns on the path of duty. Fish-hooks and lines are very useful to the men; they are often compelled to fish for a dinner, and find it or fast. When they return to the mission, it is not to rest, but to work—picking potatoes, cooking, ploughing. They are the only men I ever saw who could enjoy the pleasure produced by working eighteen hours a day. Their influence over the Indian tribes is not at all surprising. I attended Mass on the 2nd of November, All Souls' day. In the centre of the chapel there was an empty coffin covered with black cloth, and decorated with a white cross; twenty candles were lighted and placed round the coffin, and outside this circle the Indians on their knees prayed with the priest for the souls of the dead. Mass over, the whole tribe, males and females, followed the priest to the grave-yard. He was preceded by the chief bearing a crucifix, and two Indian boys bearing lighted candles. They marched all around the graves singing the litanies. I did not understand a word of their language, but it electrified me. I followed the procession to see the sport and to laugh at the performance, but when I saw that crowd of savage men halt before the cross in the wilderness and kneel down to pray, I took off my hat and knelt down with them and prayed in earnest; and I can tell you that praying in earnest was new to me, and beautiful. It was a solemn scene. They returned in silence to the village, the chief leading and followed by the priest and procession. At night the Indian village was a picture of domestic peace. No whiskey, no noise, no rudeness. There was good humor smiling on their faces, and there was the laugh that was musical because it was the echo of mirth. Who are the savages, ourselves or the Indians?

A young French Catholic, Count Gabriel de Caix de Saint Aymour, has presented to the Pope a complete altar service of unheard-of richness. The vessels are incrustated with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, topazes, and all sorts of precious stones. It is said Pius IX. has accepted the offering on one condition, namely: that if the Queen of England should ever turn to the Catholic faith, she should be considered worthy of being presented with this altar service.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MOSGIEL.
WM KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

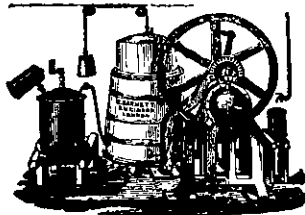
L., C., & Co. in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

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

- Ginger Wine
- Ginger Brandy
- Raspberry Vinegar
- Orange Bitters
- Duke's Bitters
- Gooseberry Wine
- Quinine Champagne
- Peppermint Cordial
- Clove Cordial
- Tonic Orange Wine
- Curacao
- Maraschino
- Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED 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
CUMBERLAND STREET,
G. O. DRISCOLL AND CO.

ECONOMY IN FUEL!

NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED
by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.

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

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

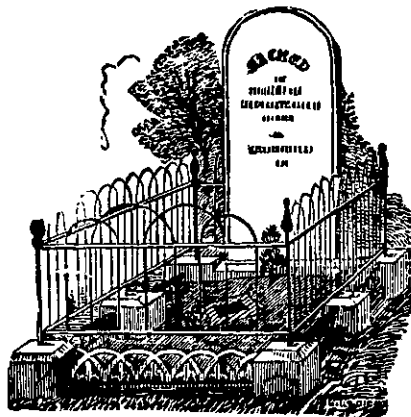
BATTSON AND BROWN,
Next Christian Chapel.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,
Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

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



HENDERSON AND FERGUS

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Importers of Marble and Slate Mantel-pieces. Arbroath, Castlemaine, and Malmesbury Flaggings.

Marble, Granite, and Oamaru Stone Monuments.

A large supply of Building Materials always on hand.

Estimates given, and communications punctually attended to. Designs sent to all parts of the Colony on application. Minton's Paving.

NEW CLOVERS

We have just received

Ex Houghly—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 procured 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.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

(Successors to the late Mr. G. F. Reid),
Agents for Nicholson's Reapers.

Customs, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents.
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price Threepence,

"SCARLATINA, AND ITS DOMESTIC TREATMENT,"

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

FRANCIS MEENAN,

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT.

George Street.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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

Special attention will be bestowed to the **SAWING,**

PLANING,

MOULDING,

& TURNERY

BRANCHES.

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

PACKING CASES & BOXES

Always on hand. Can be had in any quantity.

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

Catalogues and Price Lists on Application.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

* * Beware of counterfeits that emanate from the United States.

CARDINAL HOWARD IN THE GUARDS.

THE elevation of this distinguished and comparatively young ecclesiastic to the purple, for which dignity he is in every respect so suited, is but one of the many proofs of the wisdom and discernment of the illustrious Pontiff whose episcopal jubilee is now so near at hand. Leaving to more competent hands to give a more complete sketch of Mgr. Howard's antecedents, we beg to advert to a few incidents in his remarkable career which may not be without interest to our readers, and probably to some of our dissenting fellow-countrymen. Mgr. Howard received his education at Oscott College when under the presidency of Cardinal Wiseman. After an academic career marked by no ordinary intellectual ability, he made his *début* in military life by accepting a Cornetcy in the Guards, then stationed at Brompton. Passing intact through the ordeal of barrack life, so trying, and not unfrequently so detrimental to the morals of young men, the future Monsignor was most popular in the regiment, having been known under a familiar *sobriquet*, which indicated the appreciation in which his steady and regular habits were held by his brother officers. Gifted by nature both physically and mentally, in Mgr. Howard are united the advantages of a tall and symmetrical figure with an intellectual expression of features.

Soon after his arrival at Brompton barrack, where the Life Guards lay, he made it his business to ascertain the number of Catholics in the ranks, and it was his invariable practice on Sundays to assemble them in the barrack square and conduct them to King William street, Strand, where the Church of the Oratorians was then situated. On these occasions it may be remarked that no coercion was used, but as the hour of Mass coincided with that of the regimental mess, from which the men, in consequence, were invariably absent, it was Cornet Howard's custom to give the soldiers their dinner at his own expense. In connection with this laudable practice of the young Cornet, the writer may mention an interesting incident communicated to him by an Irish parish priest:—Passing through London at this period, and forming one of the congregation at the Oratory on a Sunday, the clerk serving Mass happening to be taken suddenly ill, was obliged to retire from the altar. The reverend stranger said he was much surprised, no less than edified, at seeing a young officer in brilliant uniform instantly rise from his seat, and, proceeding to the sanctuary, take his place by the side of the celebrant, thereby supplying the place of the invalid assistant. It is scarcely necessary to add that the author of this edifying act was Cornet Howard. It has been mentioned that Mgr. Howard rode at the head of the Duke of Wellington's funeral on November 2, 1852, but no mention has been made of the fact that on that memorable day "Jupiter Pluvius" was in the ascendant, and that no wetter day was ever recorded in the meteorological annals of the metropolis. From the time the *cortège* left Apsley House till its arrival at St. Paul's (four hours) there was a continued down-pour. The exceptional character of the grand funeral pageant causing thousands of people of all classes, both old and young, to be out of doors on that memorable day, much illness and many deaths resulted. Thanks, however, to a young and sound, though not very robust constitution, the young Cornet experienced no bad effect from his long exposure beyond a thorough drenching. On his subsequent retirement from the Army—the writer has it from an authoritative source—her Majesty, to whom he was well known, expressed regret at the loss of his services, though appreciating the motives which led him to sacrifice the prospect of a brilliant military career for the purpose of becoming a laborer in the vineyard of Christ.—*Exchange.*

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

By JOHN O'KANE MURRAY, B.S.

[From the *Dublin Review*.]

In the early days of the American Union, which Catholics had a large share in founding, the cruel bigotry of the English was repudiated as equally stupid and ungrateful, by the first rulers of the Republic, and notably by Washington. Mr. Murray pertinently remarks that "General Washington's Life Guard, a most choice body of men, was composed largely of Catholics." They were selected "with special reference to their physical, moral, and intellectual character," and "it was considered a mark of peculiar distinction to belong to the Commander-in-Chief's Guard." (Page 167.) It was not till a later date that firebrands from England and Scotland kindled the flames of a gross and unpatriotic fanaticism, and strove to suppress the liberty which they had ostentatiously quitted their own land of penal enactments to secure and perpetuate. It was not till party spirit, violent and unscrupulous, had made all weapons acceptable as a tool of political warfare that the same fanaticism was craftily appealed to in our own day by men who do not share it, being indifferent to all religion; and there is reason to believe that the candid and generous temper of the people of the United States has already detected and condemned the sordid imposture. Meanwhile, the progress of the Catholic faith in the New World, by its own inherent life, is one of the most consoling facts of our age. Macaulay shrewdly remarked that as the ablest and most acute minds had, in all times, lovingly professed that faith, it was hard to see what it had to fear from the progress of so-called knowledge and enlightenment. The world is not likely to be adorned with more sublime genius in the future than in the past, and the noblest specimens of our race, morally and intellectually, have been, as Macaulay observed, devout and exulting Catholics. The peculiar and composite structure of American society, and its local traditions and usages, have been no impediment to the peaceful victories of their holy faith. Sixty years ago the number of Catholics in the two States of New York

and New Jersey was only 13,000; at this moment it is 1,500,000. In the year 1800 there was in the whole American Union only one Catholic diocese, one bishop, and fifty priests. There are now eighty-six dioceses, including apostolic vicariates, about seventy archbishops and bishops, and more than five thousand priests. Mr. Murray adds: "It is the opinion of many well-informed and thoughtful men that there are between eight and ten millions of baptized Catholics in the United States" (p. 316). However impressive these facts may be, there is one which is still more hopeful and encouraging, and which suggests a deeper motive of gratitude to God for the favours which He has conferred on this youthful but mighty nation. Not only are American Catholics conspicuous for solid virtue, generous enthusiasm, and filial devotion to the Holy See, but these qualities are displayed in an eminent degree by converts from every rank and class, and notably those who were fed in their younger days on the sour nutriment of that effete Puritanism which once strove to suppress, by barbarous cruelty, the Catholic religion, but only to succumb, especially in the cradle land of New England, in that unequal combat which the human wages with the divine. A "liberal" Catholic is as rare in the American Republic as a black swan. They are all, by the teaching of the Holy Spirit, what the slang of the day calls "Ultramontanes"—i.e., inseparably united with the Vicar of Christ, and in harmony with the mind of the Church. It is this, together with their practical devotion and piety, which is the secret of their triumphs in the past and the guarantee of their success in the future. We can cordially recommend Mr. Murray's volume to all who wish to see the proof of the one and to estimate the prospects of the other.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

A CORRESPONDENT on board Her Majesty's ship *Avon*, writing from the river Congo on the 10th of January, says:—

"Since I last wrote we have been taken off the block and ordered to the southern division of the station. We are expecting daily to hear of Captain Sullivan's arrival, and thus meet an old friend in him, as he inspected us prior to our departure from Portsmouth. We have not had very stirring times since leaving the coast of Dahomey. At first we went to the river Bonny, which is an English settlement of old hulks, some of which are at anchor, and some grounded on the mud. There are sixteen or seventeen of them in all. Three white men, traders, live in each hulk, and carry on a trade with the natives, selling cloth (which is bad calico), beads, gin, rum, &c., for palm oil, ground nuts, ivory, and so forth—a curious life, and at present one at which it takes a long time to make a fortune. Some very singular characters are to be met with among these traders, including broken-down officers of the Army and Navy, and gentlemen of all sorts and conditions in life, who come out with the intention of making a desperate attempt to retrieve their fortunes or die unknown. I am sorry to say the latter is most frequently the case. You can imagine from this that many of them are hard drinkers. Now that you know the character of one English settlement, you know that of all on the coast, with the exception, of course, that some are on land and differently circumstanced from others. From the river Bonny we went to Fernando Po, and then on to the Gaboon River, a French settlement on the coast, just on the Line. Here it was that M. du Chaillu came across the gorilla. I like this place better than any other I have visited on the coast. It is clean, and the French, as they always do, have taken the trouble to plant trees, build hospitals, &c., and will not allow spirits of any sort to be sold to the natives. We then went on to the Congo River, in about 6 deg. south latitude. Where we are lying, it is about five or six miles across; the water is of a brown reddish hue, said to be caused by iron, which must be in a state of suspension. Sharks' Point is a miserable collection of huts, where about 50 negroes exist, on the south bank of the river. It is the man-of-war anchor age. Here we lie from day to day, the water rushing past down the river and out to sea at the rate of four to six knots, carrying masses of vegetable matter, at times of such size as to be called floating islands, which they very much resemble. There must be an immense quantity of water coming down, considering that the depth of the river is from 20 to 30 fathoms; and the rate at which it runs to the sea such as I have mentioned. To the south of the Congo the coast is bold, cliffs of from 60ft to 80ft. in height extending to the water. I visited the place which Commander Cameron first reached on this coast after his two years' walk. It is called Cutumbella, and is a trading place belonging to the Portuguese. Nearly all the country south of the Congo belongs to the Portuguese, until it ends in an inhabited district at about 20 deg. south latitude, which stretches to the Orange River in 29 deg. south latitude. St. Paul de Loanda is the capital of the Portuguese possessions, which are known under the general name of Angola. It is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, including 4,000 whites and half-castes. There is an English Consul here. Most of the trade is in the hands of the Portuguese.

For the first time since universities existed in Austria a society of students has been formed, bearing the name of Austrian, namely, the "German-Austrian Society." Formerly the word "Austrian" was unfortunately looked upon as a sign of reproach; but now the patriotic feeling is so far advanced that even a number of students no longer call themselves Germans, Magyars, Poles, &c., but Austrians. The members of the society belong to all the nationalities of the empire; the inauguration banquet took place on the third Friday in February, and, as a matter of course, when any particular manifestation is in question, Baron Schnerling was invited. He unfolded with youthful fire the black and yellow banner, and made an animated speech, which met with unbounded applause.

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.
Marcion; 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.,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
DUNEDIN.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.

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This Society advances CASH to all respectable parties on personal security, in sums of £5 to £500, repayable by weekly instalments of one shilling in the pound, at a uniform charge of ten per cent., which is deducted from the amount borrowed when the Loan is granted.

N.B.—These advertised terms are strictly adhered to.

CASH advanced on freehold, leasehold, and all other available securities. Bills Discounted.

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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.

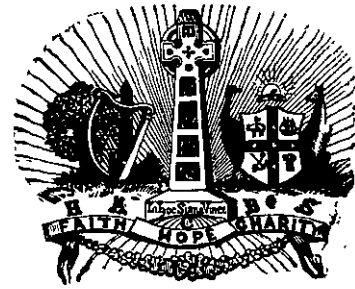
The whole of the MOSGIEL MANUFACTURES are offered to the Trade at Prices that compete successfully with imported goods, and, as genuine honest Woollen Goods, will maintain their reputation with the Public.

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(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Wm. Watson & Sons.)

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill
Dunedin
Naseby
Oamaru
Christchurch
Greymouth
Charleston
Addison
Greenstone
Waimea



Hokitika
Wellington
Onehunga
Otahuhu
Auckland
Napier
Akaroa
Grahamstown
and Nelson.

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

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

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

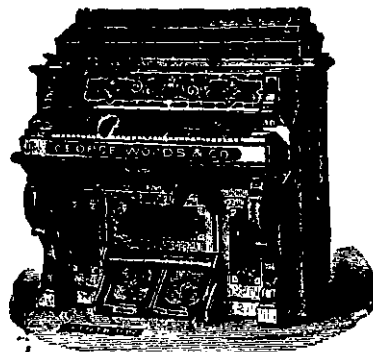
A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for TWENTY-SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, 15s. for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s. for a further period of thirteen weeks: on death of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately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

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

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

Correspondence.

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

CATHOLIC MATTERS.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR.—Following up the subject of my last letter, I may inform you that His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood has paid us a solemn episcopal visit this week. This visit, as he announced from the altar on Sunday morning, he intended to extend to the whole province, but circumstances prevented him at present from extending it further than this city. He gave the people his solemn episcopal blessing, and granted them an indulgence of forty days. After briefly explaining the nature and meaning of indulgences, he had the Latin formula read, which enunciated the present indulgence. His Lordship gave a very beautiful and impressive exhortation to the children, and to those who were about to be confirmed, on the dispositions with which they should approach the sacrament, and on the graces which it infuses into the souls of those who receive it worthily. His Lordship then celebrated solemn High Mass, assisted by Fathers Ginatz and McNamara, as Deacon and Sub-deacon. There was a very large congregation, amongst whom might be seen a large sprinkling of Protestants, who were no doubt attracted by the presence of His Lordship. After Mass was over, all those who were to receive the Sacrament of Confirmation approached the rails, the boys and men first, the girls and the women coming after. They were of all ages—from ten to forty, and considering the great number that approached the sacrament, the order that prevailed throughout was astonishing. The greatest credit is due to Mr. O'Connor, the head master of the boys' school, for the order and the appearance of the boys under his charge. It would be difficult to conceive anything more edifying than the manner in which those children, with innocence and fervour, and devotion gleaming from their pure, unsullied souls, approached the rails. The girls were under the direction of the Nuns, and were all robed in white, with red sashes, emblematic, I suppose, of the battle which, from that day forth, they were admonished to wage against "the world, the flesh, and the devil,"—a battle as yet undreamt of in its severity to not a few of them. One might, as he looked on that innocent crowd of children, meditate with profit on the harassing conflict with the unkind world,—on the perpetual and ever-recurring struggle for existence,—and on the dismal, rugged path which the impenetrable future has got hidden away in its dark bosom, and is, perhaps, now slowly developing for God only knows how many of those buoyant, happy, light-hearted children. May the armour which they put on to-day be a shield and a defence to them in the ceaseless combat with the world, and may He in whose service they are now enlisting themselves, and under whose banner they are enrolling themselves, help them to fight His battles like valiant soldiers of the Cross. There were altogether over two hundred persons who received the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation, and His Lordship seemed quite exhausted when the ceremony was over. In the evening, after Vespers, he preached to a still larger congregation than that of the morning, the church being, in fact, densely packed with persons of almost every shade of opinion, who were anxious to hear him. He took for his text a passage from Matt. xxiv. 13: "He that persevereth to the end shall be saved." Upon this text he delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon, showing the necessity, and pointing out some of the means, of perseverance. He dwelt at some length on the fact—and I believe that the doctrine was new to some of his hearers—that grievous sin may be committed in thought alone, and proved most conclusively that the gravity of the sin lies not alone in the act, but in the thought—that is, the free consent of the will, and that the act itself but gives to the sin an accidental malice. His Lordship has an agreeable, easy, and fluent delivery; his illustrations are always happy, and his metaphors well chosen; and, from the very beginning of his discourse to the last word of it, he rivets the attention of his hearers.

His Lordship was waited on by a few gentlemen on Saturday respecting the petitions which I mentioned in my last letter to you, and he expressed a sincere desire to help them in every way that he could to procure a bishop for Canterbury. He alluded to one or two trifling inaccuracies that had crept into the petitions by mistake or inadvertency, but in the main he agreed with them, and would, he assured them, do all in his power to get the province of Canterbury off his hands. He is to receive the deputation and to give his answer formally on to-morrow (Wednesday), after which, in all probability, I shall send you a condensed report of the result of the interview.

Christchurch, June 10th, 1877.

RATRREALENSIS.

SPIRITUALISM!

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR.—Does it not seem a peculiar mockery of the evil one, that persons, who reject the Christian evidences and the possibility of the resurrection of the body, should believe in disembodied spirits wandering about in space, and expressing very crudely digested theories upon all and everything, through the mouths of peripatetic lecturers? Solomon was indeed very exact in his definition of the man who has no faith in a personal Divinity, when he designated such a one "a fool."—Yours, &c.,
X.

LIBELLING A NATION.

[From the Nation.]

(Concluded.)

INDEED, the utter hopelessness of expecting fair play for Ireland from British *litterateurs* of any class whatever must impress itself upon any one who looks after what the British people read. Look wheresoever you may, be the writer high or low, be the audience gentle or simple, your discovery is the same. Ireland is a place to be sneered at; the Irish are a people to be run down. We have before us as we write a copy of the current number of a London weekly paper—an organ of high pretensions and high price. By way of a novel attraction for its readers it has started the publication of a story by William Black, who is, we believe, a Scotchman, and who is, we know, the writer of several clever novels,—books which have won for him a very considerable reputation, and carried him a good way towards the foremost rank of living writers of fiction. Such a writer, we would imagine, has no need to degrade his art, and ought not to have any inclination to do so, by making himself the creature of political prejudice and the mouth-piece of mean slanders against a people. Yet, on the threshold of his story, Mr. Black commits this gross and wanton sin. In one of his earliest chapters he introduces a member of Parliament—the "member for Ballinascreen." Ballinascreen, we need not say, is an Irish borough. It has a population of five thousand, and a constituency of three hundred and eighty, and we are informed that the Honourable Oliver Glynne spent £10,800 in getting elected for it, and, when he was unseated for bribery, that the electors, out of "regard" for him, elected his friend Hugh Balfour, a young Scotchman, who owned a fortune of some thirty thousand a year, but did not part with any of it to the worthy Ballinascreeners. This Balfour is an excellent person, rich, yet frugal, young, but wise, very clever, very high-principled, full of enthusiasm and of industry, a sort of member any constituency should prize. But Ballinascreen does not warm to him. It wants to lay hold of his money, and, failing to do so, it waxes wroth, and sends to London a deputation to demand from him a surrender of the seat. The chief of this deputation, and its spokesman, is "a small man with a large chest, a white waistcoat, and a face pink with anger, or whiskey, or both." He says "Sorr" for "Sir;" "Gentlemen" he expresses by "Gintlemen;" and "unseated" becomes "onseated" in his mouth. "In the idyllic seclusion of the back parlour of a Ballinascreen public-house" he has prepared a speech, which he now delivers, calling on the unpopular member to resign. Balfour replies that he will not. He adds that disfranchisement is too good for such a hole as Ballinascreen; it should be burned out of the political map. He will not swallow their Home Rule bolus; he will not give up his time to their wretched projects; he will not bolster up their industries that are dwindling only through laziness; he will not try to get every man of them a post or a pension. "Gracious heavens!" he cries, in a burst of political purity, "I don't believe there's a man child born in the town but you begin to wonder what the Government will do for him. The very stones of Westminster Hall are saturated with Irish brogue; the air is thick with your clamour for place." This amiable representative tells his visitors that he believes not a man of them came clean-handed out of the last election. He reminds them that Mr. Glynne kept the whole constituency drunk for three months, and bids them an abrupt good morning, with the meant-to-be-crushing remark, "Well, you must try to find a Home Rule candidate who will keep the town drunk for three months at a stretch."

This offensive and wanton burlesque has been read, and will be read, by a great many honest people who know nothing at all about Ireland, and who, without desiring to think ill of anyone, will be misled by Mr. Black into regarding the pink-faced orator as the type of an Irish spokesman, and Ballinascreen as the model of an Irish borough. We need not say to any person acquainted with this country that the history of Irish elections is in great part a record of threats defied, and losses endured, and sacrifices made, for the sake of principle. Bribes have been spurned, and beggary embraced, for the sake of the public good. Ireland returns poor men to Parliament, what England and Scotland do not, and never did. It is a conclusive comment on the libel of Mr. Black that an absolute majority of the Irish members of Parliament are at present men pledged to independence of the Government—men selected by their constituencies *not* to beg favours for their supporters, but sternly to resist the fascinations of Ministers and the blandishments of official life. The story of the recent Waterford election, which returned a Home Rule candidate, a man of moderate means, and rejected contemptuously the suitor who was supported by the threats of the landlords and by abundant wealth, reads instructively side by side with Mr. Black's romancing. The facts are all against him, but his fiction will pass for fact amongst those for whom he labours, and the hopelessness of expecting that Ireland will be fairly dealt with by English writers and English readers is illustrated by the fact that there is a market for such rubbish, and by the circumstance that a writer of ability and mark is found willing to sell his talents in such a market.

The victory gained on St. Patrick's day last, by the Apostles of Temperance in London—and at the head of the gallant corps stands the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster—deserves to be proclaimed with the sound of the highest praise. It is from the *Tablet* we gather the intelligence of the victory, in its remark "that on Monday (St. Patrick's Day was on the preceding Saturday) the charges of all descriptions at the police courts in London were lighter than they had been for some considerable time, and there was not a single one which could in any way be attributed to the celebration of the festival on Saturday." The *Tablet* justly glories in proclaiming this fact, by which, "our Irish fellow-Catholics have taught the inhabitants of London a lesson."

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

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.

SHEEDY BROTHERS,
HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND

GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER.)

SHEEDY'S Smoked Hams and Bacon are equal to the best Limerick or Belfast imported.

SHEEDY'S Plain Hams (sugar cured) are superior to any in Dunedin.

SHEEDY'S Side Bacon (plain and smoked) can be had from all Grocers.

ASK for SHEEDY'S Hams and Bacon, and be sure you get them.

NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN.

FOUND some years ago, on the road between Palmerston and Naseby, a purse containing money. Apply, proving ownership, to

A. B., TABLET Office, Dunedin.

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 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.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending June 21, 1877:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Monaghan, Lawrence, to April 24th. 1877 ...	...	0	12 6
" J. Roughan, " to May 1st, 1877 ...	...	0	12 6
" C. Mullins, " to May 1st, 1877 ...	...	1	5 0
" J. Donnelan, " to July 24th, 1876 ...	...	0	12 6
" T. Rickards, Roxburgh, to June 30th, 1877 ...	...	0	12 6
" M. Jennings, Gisborne, to May 18th, 1878 ...	...	1	5 0
" P. O'Hara, St. Bathans, to May 29th, 1877 ...	...	1	5 0
" J. Crowley, Ross, to October 17th, 1877 ...	...	1	5 0
" G. Johnston, " to May 29th, 1877 ...	...	0	12 6
" T. Mulhall, " to May 1st, 1877 ...	...	0	12 6
" Tracey, Evans Flat, to June 19th, 1877 ...	...	0	16 6
" Kearnes, Oamaru, to May 1st, 1875 ...	...	1	0 0
Rev. Father Larkin, to May 1st, 1877 ...	...	1	5 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.

NOTICE.

THE Lady Superior of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of ticket-blocks and payment in connection with the approaching Art Union, from the following ladies and gentlemen.—Mrs. J. Haddon (Dunedin); Kyran Brophy, Esq. (Geraldine); J. Curry, Esq. (Wellington); Mrs. Lynch, (Matakitaki, Upper Buller); Mrs. Shupe (Wellington); F. Jones, Esq. (Dunedin); Sergeant Morton (Queenstown); Mrs. Daly (Balclutha).

BIRTH.

On 31st May, at Rattray-street, York Place, Mrs. Richard Pearson, of a daughter.

New Zealand Tablet.

FLAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.

HOW THEY BREAK THE TRAMMELS.

THERE is at present, in this city, a lecturer who has set himself the task of breaking the trammels in which Christianity has bound the minds of men. He holds forth in the Princess Theatre on Sunday evenings, and there he gives to his hearers a weekly treat of vituperation of everything which Christians hold most sacred. In other places such lectures are usually attended by the idle, the dissolute, and the vainly curious; they are the pastime of the lowest and most dangerous members of society. Here, however, it would appear that a different state of things exists. Men, and women, too, who had been hitherto regarded not only as decent people, but also as respectable, are found among the patrons and active supporters of this shocking insult to the faith of ages and the vast majority of this community.

We have noticed, with amazement, that a member of an honourable profession, who is also one of the Parliamentary representatives of this city, is not only a member of this lecturer's committee, but has taken the chair, we believe more than once, at these lectures, and permitted without rebuke the most shocking blasphemies against the faith of nine-tenths of his constituents. This reveals a new state of things. It has hitherto been the custom of representatives of the people, no matter what their own private opinions may have been, to respect at least the religious convictions of all sections of their constituents. Self-interest had no doubt something to do with this, but the feelings of a true gentleman, and the *convenances* of good society, had, we doubt not, a great deal more. It is painful, therefore, to be compelled to say that for vulgarity and rampant infidelity Dunedin holds a place of unenviable notoriety. This city, with the applause of some of its leading citizens, sanctions the insults to Christianity and its professors, which even the infidelity of Melbourne cast out from it.

This lecturer has, of course, no difficulty in contradicting the words of God, and rejecting the authority of His inspired servants. An illustration of this has been given for the third time during the last few days. This lecturer, in one of his onslaughts on Christianity, in order to prove how benighted and ignorant Christians are, told his hearers that Christians erroneously and foolishly believed that the ten commandments which were written on the second tables of stone, mentioned in the 34th chapter of Exodus, are not the precepts of the Decalogue which had been written by God on the first tables of stone. His error was pointed out to him in a letter written to one of the morning papers, but in vain. He has since twice repeated his untrue and groundless assertion. And this is what is called breaking the trammels of the human mind!

To deny what God promised and what Moses expressly declares he did, is, of course, not to rivet but to break the trammels of the human mind! And to obstinately persevere in asserting a palpable falsehood, is, of course, to manifest a great love of truth, and show an earnest and logical spirit of enquiry!

Nothing can be more certain than that the commandments written on the second tables of stone were precisely the commandments written on the first which MOSES had broken on coming down from the mountain. It the first verse of the 34th chapter of Exodus God says to MOSES:—"Hew thee two tables of stone like unto the former, and I will write upon them the words which were in the tables, which thou brokest." Christians believe that God always keeps His promise. Had we, therefore, no other reason for saying that the first and second tables of stone contained precisely the same commandments, these words would be sufficient to establish the fact. But there are also other reasons, one of which is the express words of MOSES himself, who, of course, knew what he put into the Tabernacle. In the Book of Deuteronomy, chapter 10, verses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, MOSES writes:—"At that time the LORD said to me: Hew Me two tables of stone like the former, and come up to Me into the Mount,

and thou shalt make an ark of wood. And I will write on the tables the words that were in them, which thou brokest before, and thou shalt put them in the ark. And I made an ark of Settim wood. And when I had hewn two tables of stone like the former, I went up into the mountain, having them in my hands. And He wrote on the tables, according as He had written before, the ten words which the LORD spoke to you in the Mount from the midst of the fire, when the people were assembled: and He gave them to me. And returning from the Mount I came down, and put the tables into the ark that I had made, and they are there till this present, as the LORD commanded me."

But this breaker of the trammels of the ignorance of Christians knows a great deal better than Moses himself, what was done by GOD, and what he did himself; and tells his enlightened hearers who sometimes applaud him, so enamoured are they of his learning and trammel-breaking, that what MOSES so expressly states is not the fact, but the contrary of fact. Here, then, we have a specimen of the learning, logic, taste, and refinement of this lecturer, and those who show their superior enlightenment by patronising his lectures. What idea, we wonder, is entertained of Dunedin where these facts are known? Respect for the intelligence and propriety of manners of many in Dunedin, will not, we fear, be felt where it becomes known that so many here employ their Sunday evenings in listening to and applauding lectures of the learning, research, and taste of which we have now given an example.

FICTION VERSUS FACT.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR.—The public will know what to think of the contributions of your correspondent "Rathkealensis," by the following comparison between *Fiction* and *Fact*.

1. *Fiction*.—"Rathkealensis" says in your issue of June 15, "It will be seen that theirs (the people of Christchurch) is no childish longing, when they say that they have not had the Sacrament of Confirmation administered in the parish since it was given by his Lordship Bishop Moran about four years ago."

2. *Fact*.—We have been two years in the diocese of Wellington, and during that time we have administered Confirmation three times in the parish of Christchurch, once solemnly to a large number of children and adults (as we presume your columns will report this week), and twice to children and adults who could not easily wait for the general Confirmation. In postponing this latter ceremony we had, it seems, the misfortune not to consult the wisdom of "Rathkealensis." What we have done at Christchurch we have also done in other parts of Canterbury; for instance at Timaru, where Confirmation has been given three times in four years, once by the Bishop of Dunedin and twice by the Bishop of Wellington.

Before "Rathkealensis" again inflicts his dull thoughts and presumptuous advice on your readers, we hope he will have some regard to truth. Meanwhile we deeply regret that the sincere columns of the TABLET have been, unwittingly, the means of circulating gross and injurious falsehoods.

We remain, &c.,

† FRANCIS REDWOOD,
Bishop of Wellington.

Christchurch, June 18, 1877.

[We knew the statement referred to was not true, and put our pen across it when correcting the proofs, in the usual way, to signify to the printer that it should not be published. Notwithstanding our precaution the statement was published. The publication has been made entirely against our will and directions, and we were and are exceedingly sorry that such a mistake should have taken place. We beg to apologise to his Lordship, Dr. Redwood, and ask him to pardon a mistake for which we are not, we think, responsible under the circumstances.—ED. N.Z.T.]

THOSE SPANIARDS AGAIN.

WHATEVER may be the origin of the phrase, *Faire des châteaux en Espagne*, by which the French express our English idea of building castles in the air, many foundationless edifices have of late years been erected, whose locality would be most exactly indicated by it.

Building aerial structures in Spain is, verily, a favourite occupation with certain classes amongst us; and the reason is not far to seek. The country is as yet comparatively little known; travelling there, for some cause or other, is not the rage amongst Englishmen and Americans, so that the land has not become the highway for tourists, that a great part of Europe at present is,—a circumstance that, while it is provocative of unlimited tittle-tattle, leads to publicity, and affords

an opportunity of contradicting statements that are untrue or absurd. The Peninsula is, therefore, a safe site whereon to locate unsubstantial buildings; and events said to have occurred there, in all probability, will meet with no refutation. Here, then, we find a "happy hunting-ground" for our popular preachers, our bigoted editors distracted for a paragraph, and our "third-rate Lucifers" grasping at an illustration that may add attractions to their "philosophy of the future," and season their speech until it shines bright and fecund as the primeval fire-mist itself, producing much that is apish.

It may well be that calumnies concerning Catholic matters in Spain, which do not originate in that country, pass unchallenged, but their fate proves to be different if it chance that Spain itself has given them birth. Some little time ago, for example, a cock-and-bull story of the kind alluded to appeared in the *Times*, quoted from the *Imparcial* of Madrid. It had not even the merit of originality, but seemed to us a coarse and shabby imitation of an idea charmingly worked out some years ago by a writer in the *Cornhill Magazine*, who adapted the characters and events of antique fairy-tales to our every-day life, and on such a plan composed various brief romances that were most poetical and graceful. The nonsense we refer to seemed also based upon such a foundation, for we well remember to have heard in extreme youth some nursery invention of a kindred nature; but, far from being an improvement on this, it exhibited it in a degraded form, so that, instead of supplying a harmless amusement for little children, it presented a ribald idea to the minds of adults prepared by prejudice for its reception; for, surely, none others would have been at the trouble of listening to or repeating anything so silly.

However, a priest in Spain was involved in the matter, consequently it could not be too widely circulated, for it seems settled that to detail marvellous cantrips attributed to an individual ecclesiastic in some unknown retirement, and which no Catholic even dreams of concerning himself about, is to deal a deadly blow to the Church. Hence, a humble jackdaw decked in peacock's feathers, (for as such, we have no doubt, certain of our commentators would regard this sacristan, clad like a devil who was sent by his curé to frighten refractory parishioners and whom they shot in the effort,) received a place in the columns of the principal newspapers, and was duly honoured on that elevated platform from which it is attempted to unlock the fetters that curb our minds, and set us free from what we know not;—unconscious prisoners that we are, but the tranquil harmony of whose thoughts is threatened with that fate which overtook a power of dulcet sounds confined in the instrument of a certain artist who performed upon the bagpipes,

"Until an arch wag
Cut a hole in his bag,
Which, alas! put an end to the tune
Too soon!
The music blew up to the moon!"

But to return to our ecclesiastic. This time it seems such an individual really had a "local habitation and a name," and, of all those persons who were astonished at the deed related of him, none gaped more widely with amazement than did the worthy man himself. How the terms necessarily used in giving denial to the idiotic proceedings recorded may have consorted with the stateliness of the Spanish language,—a tongue of which it is said that it is suited only to conversation with the gods,—we know not. Here, however, it was employed for quite a mundane purpose, merely to rebuke the mendacious tricks of editors, for it is certain that the parish priest of Cervera, who was the ecclesiastic slandered, gave the matter a flat contradiction in a letter to the journal named *El Siglo Futuro*; and this contradiction was followed up by sundry other newspapers, until the *Imparcial* confessed to having been duped; a confession, nevertheless, which perhaps will hardly save it from unpleasant consequences, as the *Correspondencia*, a Government organ, declares that the authors of the calumny are to be proceeded against by law.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Melbourne correspondent of the *Daily Times*, in a communication published on Tuesday last, furnishes us with an additional example of the connection that often exists between a weak mind and a bitter tongue. He is responsible for the following choice emanation of literary Billingsgate:—"Mr. Francis is understood to hold that the honour of knighthood has been degraded in these colonies by the class of men on whom it has been conferred. An illustration in *Punch* this week shows him pointing at Sir Charles Duffy, and asking, "Do you think I would herd with the

likes of him?" Probably our weekly jester in this pretty closely gives the ground of Mr. Francis's objection. Any man who in public and private matters had tried to keep his path straight, and his character free from stain, might well decline to be included in the same category of titled politicians with a man who, beginning life as a furious rebel and apostle of everlasting hatred against the Government of the brutal Saxon, ends by enjoying a State pension, and wearing the honours of knighthood dispensed by the Saxon despot." A man, therefore, who has begun life by vigorously opposing a great wrong, when all occasion for his doing so has ceased, is to continue the warfare although he would be merely beating the air; and because he opposed the English Government where that Government was a gross injustice, he should by natural consequence still struggle against it in a country where it is just and beneficent. Here is logic with a vengeance! How grievous to the envious is success!

On Thursday, 14th inst., the members of the H.A.C.B.S., Dunedin, attired in their regalia, attended the remains of their late Secretary, Mr. John Cantwell, to the place of interment in the Southern Cemetery. A large number of the friends of the deceased also joined in the procession, many of them wearing knots of green ribbon in his memory. His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese, accompanied by the Rev. Father Sheehan, officiated at the grave. The unusual length of the funeral train, together with the assemblage of ladies of the Catholic congregation who awaited it at the cemetery, bore ample testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held, and to the regret occasioned by his early death. R.I.P.

The news brought by the San Francisco mail, which arrived at Auckland on the 16th instant, centres in the war and the rumours thereof which at present pervade Europe. It is evident that the Turks are making a very determined stand, and this Power seems much more formidable than it was generally supposed would turn out to be the case. Nothing that has yet occurred, as reported by the mail, indicates what the result will be. No great actions have taken place, nor have any places of extreme importance been captured on either side, and the Danube still interposes between the hostile forces in Europe. Although still neutral, the other Powers appear more or less to harbour thoughts of becoming engaged in the *mêlée*. England continues busied in preparation; arrangements have been made for the embarkation of 50,000 men, if necessary, 25,000 at six days' notice and the remainder in a fortnight after. Sir John Simmons is named as Commander-in-chief, and there is some talk of an alliance with Austria and Germany. The Hungarian papers are warlike, and Kossuth recommends a coalition against Russia. Germany increases her threatening attitude towards France, Bismarck declaring that a clerical and monarchical cabinet there might prejudice German interests and the maintenance of peace, and Von Moltke intimating that the Empire watches the military movements of the Republic, and will take measures corresponding to them in Alsace and Lorraine. Our own opinion is that a general war is inevitable, and that, in all probability, it will prove to be true, as has been supposed, that Bismarck all along favoured the war,—foreseeing the resistance of Turkey, and that Russia will find a more formidable enemy than was expected, which would leave him free to prosecute his sinister designs relative to France.

We regret to say that on Monday morning last, Mr. John Moylan, of Dunedin, a gentleman well known to many of our readers, died suddenly of heart disease. He had been for some time under medical treatment, but was not prevented from following his usual avocations, and on the previous evening had attended Vespers and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament at St. Joseph's Church. Between the hours of one and two a.m. on the morning in question, he was found in George-street by Constable Bridgman and conveyed home, where he expired before the arrival of Drs. Niven and Reimer, who were immediately summoned. R.I.P.

We learn by means of a private telegram from Auckland, that the Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet* of April 28th states, that the Revd Dr. Chereyre, Wellington Diocese, has been appointed Bishop of Auckland.

As there seems to be a misunderstanding on the subject in some places, we have been requested again to state that the Dominican Convent Building Fund Art Union has been deferred to September next.

The Hospital Committee disapprove of the proposed change in the situation of the institution in question, so that the matter has fallen to the ground.

A MAN named William Hurren was brought to the Dunedin Hospital on Tuesday last, suffering from an injury to the right leg, which he received at Green Island while acting as guard on the railway. The limb was crushed between two trucks, and to such an extent that amputation was found necessary.

WHITE ISLAND has been purchased by Mr. J. A. Wilson with a view to utilizing the deposits of sulphur to be found there. The ore is to be conveyed either to Auckland or Tauranga, where a refinery will be situated.

A GENTLEMAN, in passing through the city on Saturday (says a recent number of the Auckland *Evening Star*) en route from San Francisco to Sydney, called at our office to warn colonists against leaving here for California. He says a good many persons have been attracted by glowing accounts of the prosperity of that State, and their friends can form no conception of the hardships which some of them have undergone. Within his own knowledge industrious respectable men, unable to find employment, have been arrested for stealing food from the swill-barrels at the rear of restaurants to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Shortly before leaving in the 'City of New York' he had made a tour of the whole State, and found widespread distress. Thousands of men were on the tramp, and working in many instances for their food. This number was continually swelled from the overcrowded labour

markets of the Eastern States, and the invasion of Chinese. The last ship from China alone brought nine hundred more Mongolians to compete at peppercorn wages with European labour. The Chinaman is ubiquitous. Employed at first in all sorts of domestic capacities, and in labouring work, he has now forced his way into factories, and every field of labour and trade. Living huddled together in a wretched part of San Francisco, undertaking none of the duties or responsibilities of citizens, possessing naturally remarkable powers of imitation, these people are able to under-sell any working man of European race.

CONFIRMATION.

On Sunday, June 10th, His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Lord Bishop of Wellington, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the church of the Most Holy Sacrament, Christchurch, to over 200 children and many adults besides.

The ceremony throughout was marked by that solemnity with which the Catholic Church alone can, with meaning, refresh the minds of her children; and the pious demeanour of the immense congregation, which from an early hour thronged the spacious church, showed the lively interest taken in the occasion.

The boys were conducted to the Church under the guidance of their excellent teacher, Mr. O'Connor; and the girls, clad in white dresses and wearing tastefully-arranged wreaths, were watched over by the "Sisters of the Mission," whose pious labours were crowned by the beautiful ceremony for which they had made long and ardent preparation.

His Lordship having arrived at the principal door of the Church, at a fixed hour, a procession was formed; and having gone through the ceremonies usual on the reception of prelates, he ascended his throne for the celebration of Pontifical Mass. At the end of the Mass, the Bishop briefly explained the nature of the Sacrament about to be administered, and exhorted the children to excite themselves to true devotion. All were greatly impressed by his Lordship's words, and those to be confirmed evinced such piety during the administration of the Sacrament as clearly showed that they were anxious to obtain all the graces of Confirmation.

In the evening, after Vespers, his Lordship preached on the means of preserving the grace with which the souls of so many had been enriched that day, and encouraged all present to walk steadfastly in the practice of every Christian virtue.

During the week his Lordship visited the schools of the parish, and listened with great pleasure to the intelligent answers given by the pupils to the various questions put to them in arithmetic, geography, history, &c.

He again preached on yesterday evening, on "Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus," and although the subject was one difficult to be clearly understood by ordinary congregations, yet his Lordship made every point so simple that the most illiterate must have been urged to practise a devotion intended to procure consolation for every soul. He will, it is believed, preach also to-morrow at last Mass, and again in the evening at Vespers, and will leave Christchurch early in next week to visit some other portions of his diocese.

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY.

As busy a sight as any to be found in the Colonies may be seen at a stone's throw from Cargill's Monument in Dunedin—it is the Clothing Factory of Messrs. Hallenstein, where a large number of hands are kept constantly busy in the preparation of garments for men and boys. The various processes necessary to the production of a perfect article of attire are carried on in separate compartments, and a crowd of employes, each thoroughly skilled in his or her peculiar line, may be watched with interest as they deftly go through with the task allotted to them, whether it be cutting, seaming, button-holing, pressing, sewing on buttons, or any of the other mysteries of the trade. The cutting, which of necessity is the first step in the preparation of any garment, is performed with shears by first-class workmen, trained to give the most fashionable turn to each detail, and the clothing in its preliminary stage is passed on to be submitted to the further treatment required. The sewing-machines, of which a vast number, testified to by a tremendous clatter, are employed, are for the most part worked by water-power; and the young ladies who attend to them are occupied only in taking care of the proper stitching of the seams. To prevent accidents the utmost precautions have been taken, so that it is impossible that any casualty can occur through the catching of a dress or otherwise, and the whole machinery is so arranged that it can be stopped in a moment if desirable. A considerable part, however, of the sewing is done by hand, as many portions of the various articles turned out require nicer care than the machine can bestow upon them. Besides that at Dunedin, the firm in question has four establishments, situated respectively at Wellington, Christchurch, Timaru, and Oamaru, all of which are supplied from the factory of which we write, and persons desirous of promoting colonial enterprise, which not only provides employment for males, but solves the more difficult problem of enabling females to find occupation that is at once suited to their physical powers, respectable, and remunerative, will do well largely to patronise the clothing manufactured by Messrs. Hallenstein. The works are under the able supervision of Mr. Anderson, who evidently feels justly proud of the admirable manner in which they are conducted.

We observe that Messrs. Barnes and Kent are at present supplying the market with an abundance of excellent pork, and of hams and bacon cured in the most approved manner.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 14th.

Russia is negotiating a new loan of £15,000,000 sterling. After fifty-five hours' continued fighting between the Turks and the Montenegrins, the latter withdrew. Both sides suffered heavy losses.

The Russian preparations for the passage over the Danube at Giurgevo have been frustrated.

SINGAPORE, June 16th.

Suliman Pasha, after desperate fighting, has forced the Dugar Pass.

Sir Stafford Northcote has been informed that Russia won't interfere with the navigation of the Suez Canal.

BOMBAY, June 16th.

The report of the Dugar Pass having been forced, is unconfirmed.

After desperate fighting, the result is undecided, and both maintained their position.

A Russian official despatch states that the Turks endeavored to counteract siege work at Kars by frequent sorties.

SYDNEY, June 15th.

News by the Torres Strait mail at Brisbane states that full details of instructions were sent in May, by the Madras mail from the Home Government to the Indian Government, to send a force to occupy Egypt in the event of certain contingencies arising. Sir Neville Chamberlain has been offered the command of the expedition.

Chinese emigration to Queensland is expected to decrease greatly, owing to the opening of the tea season.

AUCKLAND, June 16th.

Charles Rowley, the Thames prospector, is still missing. He is now generally believed to be the person whose drowning cries were heard on the wharf on Thursday night.

LAUNCESTON, June 14th.

The agricultural returns for Tasmania show a surplus of 184,527 bushels of wheat available for export.

BRISBANE, June 14th.

Official statistics show that the population at the Palmer is 1400 Europeans, and 17,000 Chinese.

REEFTON, June 19th.

The Defiance has struck a golden reef in the low level. It is at the same level as the Golden Fleece, but 300 feet south of the latter boundary. From the same reef gold was obtained some time ago at 150 feet higher level.

WELLINGTON, June 19th.

It is stated that a compromise has been effected with Kitchener and Slowman, who claimed compensation for non-fulfilment of the contract made by the late Dr. Featherston with those gentlemen for the introduction into New Zealand of 4000 German immigrants. The colony is to pay Kitchener £500, and Slowman £3000—exclusive of passage-money for the Fitz-Renter immigrants—in full of all demands. Slowman's claim was £20,000.

The *Times* this morning says that it learns that a serious charge has been brought against the management of the Mount View Lunatic Asylum for the alleged ill-treatment of a patient, and insinuates that the Asylum has been mismanaged since the death of Mr. Seager.

BOMBAY, June 18th.

The Montenegrins have been revictualled. It is announced that Mehemed Effendi was compelled to retire, leaving 200 dead.

The Egyptian contingent has arrived at Stamboul. Ahmed Madlar has been reinforced with the 24th battalion from Nickaich.

SINGAPORE, June 19th.

A despatch from Mukhtar Pasha states that the Russians were defeated at Alaschgerd, after severe fighting.

There is no news from the Danube. It is semi-officially stated at St. Petersburg that mediation is impossible.

A levy is proposed.

COMMERCIAL.

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

Fat Cattle—113 head were yarded at the market to day, which were of fair to good quality. All changed hands at about last week's quotations, notwithstanding that the small supply forwarded might have been expected to result in improved prices. Best pens of bullocks brought from £11 to £14; do cows, £7 to £9 10s—or equal to 30s per 100lb for prime quality. At the yards we sold 45 head at above rates.

Fat Calves—Nine came forward, which sold at from 18s to 65s.

Fat Sheep—The large number of 3650 were penned, consisting of good to prime quality, and all found buyers at slightly under last week's prices. Best cross-breeds brought from 10s 6d to 13s 9d; medium do, 8s 6d to 10s—or equal to a shade under 2½d per lb for prime quality.

Store Cattle and Sheep—The market for this class of stock remains as before reported. During the week we have sold 800 cross-breeds and merinos, the former at from 7s 6d to 8s, and the latter at 3s 6d to 5s for full-mouthed wethers.

Wool—Press London cablegram, dated 16th June, quotes wool in keener demand; prices higher. Sales close on the 26th. This news has improved the demand here. At our weekly sale on Monday

some lots of stragglers' wool brought higher rates; greasy merino 10d per lb.

Sheepskins—At our auction on Monday we catalogued 2000 skins, principally green slaughters. We had a very large attendance of buyers; every lot sold. Cross-breeds not so much sought after as merinos; the former sold at 2s 9d to 3s 4d; the latter 2s to 2s 8d; full merinos, 4s 8d; do cross-breeds, 5s 4d.

Hides—Shippers not being in the market this week, prices are a shade easier; good local demand, equal to 4d per lb. for good-conditioned lots.

Tallow—Supply small. Inferior brought £26; medium, £23 to £31; good shipping lots of mutton are worth £34.

Grain—Wheat: Demand good. Holders very firm. Finest milling sales at 7s 6d. A line of 30,000 bushels of Northern is reported sold at 7s 4d—equal to the latest London quotation for New Zealand wheat. Oats: Shipping demand has slackened since Monday. Prices are from 3s 6d to 3s 7d for feed; milling, 3s 8d to 3s 9d. Barley: More business has been doing in malting samples: some large lines have been sold at 4s 3d to 4s 6d for fair medium samples.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending June 20, 1877:—Business has been greatly hindered during the week by the broken, wintry weather, but, of course, this is to be expected in the dead of winter. Farm and station couples move off freely, if not too much encumbered with youngsters; fortunately, most farmers can now offer cottages to married people. Single ploughmen are in good demand, and really experienced men get as good wages as ever. The building trade is very much hindered by the weather, but, of course, men with forethought are prepared for such contingencies. Shepherds are nowhere at present. Shopmen and clerks are very difficult to place, business being quiet in shops and warehouses necessarily affects them. Bushmen and mills are very quiet. Miners are well employed. Female servants are more plentiful, but experienced ones are not easily got. Wages: Couples, £65, £70, and £80; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; ploughmen, £52 to £60; hotel females, 12s, 15s, 20s, and 25s; private house do., 10s, 12s, 15s, and 20s; men cooks, waiters, grooms, gardeners, 20s, 25s, and up to 50s, per week; carpenters, 10s, 11s, and 12s; boys and girls, 6s, to 10s; shopmen and clerks, 30s to 60s, per week.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending June 20th, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed), per bushel, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; milling, 3s 3d. Wheat (chicks), 4s to 4s 6d. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 3s. Pollard, scarce. Bran, £4 15s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £18; small, £18 10s. Oatmeal, £20. Potatoes, £3 15s per ton. Hay, £4 5s per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending June 20th, 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. A. MERRICK reports as follows for the week ending June 20, 1877, retail prices only:—Fresh butter, in ½ and 1lb prints, 1s 6d and 1s 7d per lb; fresh butter, in lumps, 1s 4d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 4d. Fresh butter is not so plentiful as it was, but the market is still well supplied. Salt butter in keg is very plentiful, and is at present a drug on the market. No demand at any price. Cheese very plentiful, and good quality, 10d to 1s; side and rolled bacon, 10d to 11d; Colonial hams, 1s to 1s 2d; beef ham, 9d; English hams, 1s 3d to 1s 4d (no demand); English cheese, 1s 3d, no demand; Eggs are very plentiful now, and retailing at 2s per dozen, and likely to be lower in price.

THE MELBOURNE BOUQUET NUISANCE—ABUSE OF PRIESTS AND BIBLE.

It surprises me that the calumniators of the "Priests" in Melbourne and Dunedin do not tire of their dirty work, more especially after the Bates case and the Bell case, in which the *Argus* and *Star* cut so disreputable a figure. The *Argus* again shines in the "Bouquet nuisance" case. Again the enemies of the "priests" would be put to the blush, if they knew how to blush, for shame. Why will they persist in publishing these trumpery and false tales at the prompting of evil-disposed bigots without first inquiring properly whether they be true or false? The *Argus* was forced with a wry face to admit that the bigots who prompted him in the bouquet case had acted very wrongly in presenting the bouquets in the way they did. Yet he expresses no regret for publishing the calumny. The meanest kind of falsehood is that of partially stating the truth, so as to create a false impression. The *Argus's* clients were guilty of this, and made him a partner of their offence. He does not seem to feel his degradation. The same with the Dunedin accomplices, in that case as in the Bates slander.

A certain paper the other day, adopting the language of Carlyle, said that literary men were a kind of "perpetual priesthood," and far more charitable than the common clergy. I presume he claimed a kind of "priesthood" for the Press, which he said excelled the clergy in charity too. But charity thinketh no ill, and is slow to take up an evil report. It appears that the Press, or a portion of it in Melbourne and Dunedin, are ready to think any ill of the priests of the Holy Roman Church, and are swift to take in and publish any evil reports of them; but slow to make proper amends. The enmity of the world to Christ is the same with the enmity of the world to the priests, since they represent Christ. The cause of the enmity is the same in both cases. The priests "follow goodness," therefore the world, as represented by the *Argus*, speaks ill of them, or acts as tale-bearers to those who do. The charity, self-denial, and zeal of priests are a standing rebuke to Protestant preachers, and their supports in the Press—not that all priests are equally good, or Protestant preachers equally bad.

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C. O'DRISCOLL,
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Wishes to intimate to the General Public that, having just completed the above building, he is now in a position to offer accommodation second to none in Dunedin. The Hotel is built substantially of brick, is five minutes' walk from Railway Station, and is supplied with every modern appliance requisite in a first-class Hotel.

Hot, cold, and shower baths can be had at all times during the day. Private apartments for Ladies and Families. Persons called in time for all the early trains, coaches and steamers. One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

NOTICE.

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,
DUNEDIN, N.Z.

Fine qualities of Teas and Sugars kept in stock.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.
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.
but the best brands of Liquors kept.

MONEY TO LEND
on Freehold Security. Town or country.

J. A. HISLOP,
Solicitor,
Temple Chambers, Dunedin.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

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

MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,
ENGRAVERS, DRAUGHTSMEN,
COPPERPLATE, LITHOGRAPHIC,
COMMERCIAL

AND
GENERAL PRINTERS,
IMPORTERS OF
PAPER AND PAPER BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.
Estimates given for all kinds of Fancy and Colored Printing.

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

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

V.  R.

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

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.

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

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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MY Lease expiring in a few months makes me offer the whole of my Large Stock of

CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, IRONMONGERY, LAMPWARE, AMERICAN & FANCY GOODS, At very Low Prices, at least 20 per cent. under usual rates.

Should you be in want of anything in the above lines, please submit me an order.

P. ANDERSON
CRITERION WAREHOUSE,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

BASKETS BASKET

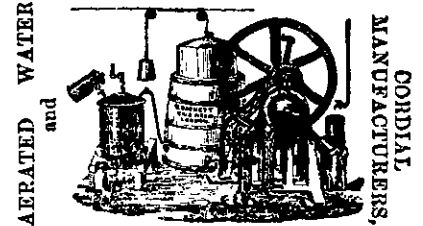
Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

CAREW AND COMPANY



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

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

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



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

Notice to Cordial Makers—Raspberry Acid on sale.

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

O'DONNELL & M'CORMICK

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PRODUCE & PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the White Horse Hotel.)

SMITH AND SMITH
Wholesale and Retail Painters, Paper-hangers, Glaziers, &c. Every branch of the trade, plain or most artistic, done at lowest prices. We employ the best workmen, and it is our endeavor to give every satisfaction. We are direct importers from the best manufacturers of Paperhangings, White Leads, Varnishes, Brushware, Oils, Glases, 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, HAMBRESER, 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.

It would be difficult to tell whether the Bible or the Press have been worse abused by some Protestants. Both have been made by them subservient to the worst of ends—to the propagation of falsehood, religious error and ill-will among men. Every fanatic, heretic, infidel, and traitor appeals to the Bible to justify himself, and uses the Press to accomplish his ends. The Bible and the Press in the hands of Protestants are like steam-engines and Armstrong guns in the hands of those who know little or nothing about the way to manage such things, or of men who with knowledge enough want principle to retrieve them from abusing them to improper purposes. Not that Protestants always and invariably abuse the Press and the Bible, but there are no proper means to prevent them doing so. Public opinion and the civil law are but poor restraints. The former, instead of being a restraint, is too often an incentive to the abuse both of the Bible and the Press. Conscience and the authority of the Church are the only effectual means to prevent the abuse of the Bible and the Press. But the *Argus* and his friends in the Protestant Press repudiate the authority of God's Church, and a conscience such as theirs is a difficult thing to define or understand.

The Press was the gift of God to man, evidently intended by the Giver to uphold the interests of truth and justice, and therefore to strengthen the Church. It is a pity, therefore, when it falls into the hands of such men as the Editors of the *Star* and *Argus*, who obviously use it to defame the ministers of God's Church by publishing false tittle-tattles to the end that they and the Church may be exposed to public ridicule and odium, and so be rejected of the people. This is to prostitute the Press. But the good priest must be consoled with the word of Him who said, Blessed are ye when men speak evil against you falsely for My sake.

Some years hence, possibly when the present generation are all dead and buried, the *Argus's* story of Bates and the Bouquet will be revived as if they never had been refuted or explained. The thing that surprises and shocks me is the brazen impudence with which false stories against the Church, and which have been refuted hundreds of times, are trumped up and again circulated in the Press and otherwise by Protestant clergy, and others from some of whom one might expect better things.

Here is a case in point. Everybody knows the Church is accused of "suppressing" that part of the Decalogue which forbids idolatry. The subject was revived some short time ago in Auckland.

I took the liberty of sending to one of the leading Protestants, a dignitary of the Colonial Anglican Church, Dr. Maunsel, a copy of a catechism used by the Catholic children here, or some of them, in which the whole Mosaic prohibition against idolatry is given, as in the catechism of the Church of England. I also referred him to the English version of the Douay Bible, where the prohibition stands as in the Protestant scriptures. Oh! says he, that won't do. This is only one catechism, and one swallow does not make a summer, and, moreover, he said he never spoke of the Douay Bible.

Now, there is a specimen of candour and honesty! How this gentleman can reconcile a desire to suppress or conceal the prohibition with the fact of its appearing entire in any Catholic catechism whatever, and in the Douay English Bible, open to all, is more than I can understand. Yet I will be bound to say, that when next he has occasion to refer to the matter, either in the pulpit or press, he will roundly and boldly affirm that the Romish Church suppresses the prohibition against idolatry,—utterly and grossly incorrect though the assertion be,—and which he ought to know is untrue, but won't.

It is thus the Protestant Press and Pulpit are prostituted to the base purpose of defaming the Catholic Church, and misleading the people in a matter of eternal moment. If in some Catholic catechism the Mosaic prohibition against the worship of "false gods" be abridged, every well instructed Catholic knows it is not for the purpose of suppressing anything; since the prohibition against the worship of false gods includes a prohibition against idolatry, as every Catholic catechism I have seen fully explains, I venture to say so much, though this be hardly a subject for lay-handling.

I remember some time ago a Protestant correspondent asking you if it were true that the Catholic Church had really struck out the Second Commandment. You gave him a rather curt and severe answer, as much as to say—No; confound your ignorance and impudence for asking such a question! But the question I doubt not was put in good faith, and with no intention to affront. Thousands on thousands of Protestants like this correspondent are honestly impressed with the same idea. It comes from the parsons, and passes from mouth to mouth without examination. I wish you had asked your correspondent, and I will now do it for you with your leave, Who told him, or where did he learn, that the Catholic Church had struck out the Second Commandment of the Decalogue? The matter does require a little public examination and explanation no doubt, for the sake of honest inquiring Protestants, of whom your correspondent might have been one.

There was a little work, published by a "Convert" some years ago, on Popular Delusions respecting the Catholic religion. Would it not be well to give some passages from that occasionally, for the benefit of inquiring Protestants in this age of free enquiry, or from "The Papist Represented and Misrepresented," or from Cobbet's outspoken history of the "Reformation." LAIC.

An interesting centenary festival is to be celebrated in England during the next few months—the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into the country. The first book printed in England in the English tongue is dated 1477. Two works in English had previously been printed at Bruges. Flanders was one of the earliest seats of manufactures, commerce, and that sort of civilization in the West; long before, and long after, that date, it was far wealthier and more enlightened than England.

THE ETERNITY OF HELL.

(Concluded.)

I WILL not finish this letter without answering that other objection insinuated by you, and with which you apparently feel very satisfied, because, as you say, "though no more than a conjecture, it cannot be denied it is a very plausible and philosophical one, and perhaps not totally destitute of foundation." You then explain the system which has pleased you so much, and consists in considering the dogma of hell as a formula in which is expressed the idea of intolerance which presides in the doctrines and conduct of the Catholic Church. Allow me to transcribe your own words, as we shall thus avoid the danger of misunderstanding:—"The intellect and heart of man were to be subjected by binding them with a ring of iron: the means of accomplishing it were wanting in human things, and it was found necessary to make the justice of God intervene. Might it not be suspected that the ministers of the Catholic religion, more deceived, perhaps, than deceiving, have appealed to the common resource of poets, of clearing up a complicated situation by calling in the aid of some god, or, speaking in literary terms—by employing the machine? I am greatly deceived if I cannot discover, in the pretended justice of an inexorable God, the Catholic priest with his inflexible obstinacy." You are rather severe, my esteemed friend, in the passage I am after transcribing, and no matter what surprise my words may cause you. I make bold to tell you that, far from finding you philosophical as usual, you are very inexact and very rash—inexact, because you suppose the dogma of the eternity of punishment belongs exclusively to Catholics, whereas Protestants also profess it; and rash, because you try to convert into an expression of the ruling thought of Christianity a fact generally believed by the human race.

The prurience, so common in our day, even among first-class writers, of giving a philosophical reason founded on a new and sharp observation, has carried you away, and caused you to lose sight for an instant of what no historian is ignorant of. You wished to signify that this was an invention of the Christian priests, though respecting their good intention and candour by supposing them victims of an illusion; but how could you have forgotten that centuries before the appearance of Christianity the belief in the existence of hell was widely extended and deeply rooted?

You are mildly satirical on "the good monks who delight in frightening children and women with the dreadful description of torments forged in wild and rude imaginations, and which a man of sound sense and good taste can with difficulty hear without laughing or becoming disgusted." I can see you want to make the poor preachers pay dearly for the annoyance your good mother used to give you by bringing you to sermons, when you would be more agreeably employed at your play and diversions; but, be it said without any intention to give offence, and solely in defence of the truth, you here make a sad stumble, in which your only consolation is your having, among those who lightly mock the dogmas and practices of our religion, many companions in misfortune.

You laugh at the *exaggerations of the monks*, which appear to you insupportable from their want of reason and their bad taste. Well, then, I challenge you to produce from among those you have heard from the mouth of a preacher, the description that may appear to you most extravagant, and I hereby oblige myself to quote for you another on this very subject which will not be behind it in frightfulness, extravagance, and horror. And do you know whose those descriptions shall be? Virgil's, Dante's, Tasso's and Milton's. You never thought that behind the good Capuchin whom you attacked so furiously, you would stumble on so respectable a reserve in matters of reason and good taste. Sometimes precipitation of judgment is more injurious to us than ignorance itself. It often happens that we despise an expression in hatred or contempt of the person who uses it—an expression which would appear to us admirable if we heard it from the mouth of another who commanded our respect. Hence Montaigne pleasantly said that he amused himself by scattering through his writings sentences from grave philosophers, without naming them, that his critics, believing they had to do with Montaigne alone, might insult Seneca and pull Plutarch's nose.

It is not easy to exactly describe the variety of the horrors of hell, but it is certain that Christians and Gentiles have agreed in painting them in frightful colours, Virgil was neither monk, nor preacher, nor Christian, nor was he wanting in *good taste*, and yet it would be hard to bring together more horrors than he places before us, not only in hell, but even on the road:—

"Just in the gate and in the jaws of hell
Revengeful cares and sullen sorrows dwell;
And pale diseases, and repining age;
Want, fear, and famine's unrestricted rage;
Here toils, and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep;
With anxious pleasures of a gully mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind."

Before arriving at the fatal mansion we meet with *the tresses of vipers*, with *hydras that roar with a terrible noise*, with *monsters armed with fire*, together with *forbidden joys*, *mala mentis gaudia*, weeping and revengeful remorse, *luctus et ultrices curie*. But let us follow him still, and the horror increases until it becomes extreme:—

* * * * *
Triple walls talked with a river of fire, groans, noise of lashes,
clanking of chains, serpents, and the hydra with a hundred
mouths, a vulture pecking the liver and other things similar:
behold what the poet represents in the mansion, as he
himself says, of *defrauders*, *adulterers*, *those who are cruel towards
their parents*, *the incestuous*, *traitors to their country*, and those
guilty of other crimes. I doubt very much whether you have

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. L A W R E N S O N.

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 Government Domain and Acclimatisation Gardens (to which the pupils have free access), it possesses every advantage necessary to promote the health, instruction, and enjoyment of the Pupils.

Terms will be forwarded by post on application.

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,

Columbo-Street, corner of Tuam-Street,

CHRISTCHURCH.

HALLIWELL AND CO.,
OTAGO COAL DEPOT,
Battray 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 RETAILCOAL, 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,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FAMILY GROCER

AND

CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE SALESMAN.

VICTORIA BOARDING HOUSE,

Thames street,

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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 R.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,

NURSERYMAN AND SEEDSMAN,

Has constantly on Sale Garden Seeds of every
description Lawn grass seed, Agricultural
seed of all sorts, Whin and Furze seed for
hedges, Canary, Hemp, Linseed, Rape,
&c., &c., &c.GREAT SUCCESS OF S. T. KERR'S
NEW CHEAP CASH DRAPERY

ESTABLISHMENT,

CORNER OF GEORGE AND HAN-
OVER STREETS.

THE success which this branch of the busi-
ness has met with during the short time
it has been opened is the best proof that the
prices are lower than can be met with in any
other house in Dunedin. While S. T. KERR
makes it a special study to give those who
favour him with their patronage better value
than they can obtain elsewhere, he begs to
call special attention to the fact that the goods
are specially selected for his trade, bought and
sold strictly on the ready-money principle.
Guaranteed new, thoroughly sound, and ser-
viceable, and will give thorough satisfaction
to purchaser.

The Stock is now well represented in all the
departments with a new and well-selected
stock of thoroughly useful household goods,
of which inspection is respectfully solicited.The Stock of Wincies will be found re-
markably good, having been admitted by all
who have inspected them to be the cheapest
ever shown in Dunedin.For Blankets (all kinds), S. T. KERR'S
prices have astonished all purchasers.Special purchase of over 100 dozen Bed-
room Towels, exceedingly cheap; prices from
3^d. each to one shilling.Sheetings, Counterpanes, Toilet Covers,
Antimacassars, Curtains, &c., suitable for
hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers, and
private families, at prices hitherto unequalled.White and Unbleached Calicoes, a very
large stock of the most useful makes at manu-
facturers' prices, from 3^d. a yard upwards.

heard things more horrible. And as if the frightful picture he was after painting with inimitable pencil were not enough, he exclaims:—

"Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of brass, inspired with iron lungs,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met."

Be it as it may; within half a century the question of hell will be practically solved for us both. I pray heaven it may be happily so; but if you have the rashness to run chance for what may happen, I will bewail your fatal blindness, beseeching the Lord to deign to enlighten you before the day of wrath arrives, on which, in the presence of the Supreme Judge, your guardian angel will cover his face, not knowing what to allege on your behalf to free you from the tremendous sentence.—Your humble servant,
J. B.

GENERAL NEWS.

If any one thinks that the Catholic Church cannot live, prosper, and civilise in this free country, let him watch how Lent is observed in the two or three cities which constitute the commercial metropolis of America. In the morning at Mass, in the evenings at the regular lectures, at the Rosary, at the Stations of the Cross, at the other devotions of the season, the churches are crowded with devout men. Certainly there are noble priests in New York and Brooklyn, and as certainly are their flocks worth working for by prayer, study, and sacrifice.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, is editing the Life and Letters of the late Very Rev. James Maher, D.D., parish priest of Graigue (Carlow), his kinsman, who was uncle to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. Dr. Maher's career covered a long and deeply interesting period of the modern history of the Irish Church, from the accession of his bishop, the illustrious Dr. Doyle, to the overthrow of the Irish Protestant Church; nor was his voice or his pen ever quiescent during that half century. The volume will form an interesting contribution to the modern history of Ireland.

The Very Rev. Bernard Keenan, pastor of St. Mary's of the Assumption, Lancaster, Pa., died at his residence, Lancaster, on the 19th Feb. Father Keenan was remarkable as being, perhaps, the oldest priest in this country, having attained the venerable age of 98. Very Rev. Bernard Keenan was a native of Tyrone, Ireland, and landed in this country at Baltimore, in 1820. He soon afterwards received Holy Orders, and for some years taught as a professor in the College of Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, Md., where the present Cardinal Archbishop of New York was one of his class. Gratefully remembering this fact, Cardinal McCloskey, accompanied by other distinguished clergymen, paid a visit to his former professor, at Lancaster, last autumn. In 1823 Father Keenan was appointed to the Lancaster Mission, and has since been pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church in that city. For fifty-four years his untiring labors in every good cause won the love of every class and every denomination, and the announcement of his decease will spread sorrow throughout the community. The reputation of Father Keenan was national, indeed, for he was long known as the oldest priest in the Catholic Church. He and the late Bishop Bowman, of the Episcopal Church, also a resident of Lancaster, were warm friends. As one of the founders of the free school system in Pennsylvania, and as a shining exemplar of the great truths he taught, the memory of Father Keenan will ever be held in profound veneration.

If Hiram Taylor, of North Hampton, N. H., had not been a merciful man who was merciful to his beasts, the probabilities are that his oxen would not have remained for two hours during a bitter winter's night holding back a heavy load of wood that, had they advanced a foot, would have passed over his body and killed him. He had fallen from his load, and one arm caught under the runner so that he could not move, but he kept the cattle quiet till assistance by good fortune arrived.

There are Blue Books, Red Books, Yellow Books, and Green Books, in any of which we should not object to be mentioned, but Heaven forbid that we should ever find our names recorded in the "Black Book," the Register of Habitual Criminals, which has been drawn up in England, in pursuance of two Acts passed in 1869 and 1871, and which contains the names and personal descriptions of no fewer than 12,174 individuals, the *élite* of the criminal world. Lists of convicted persons are kept at each of Her Majesty's prisons; the gross number of known criminals amounts to nearly 180,000; and when an offender has been twice convicted, a place is found for his or her name in the "Black Book."

On St. Patrick's Day a demonstration upon an extensive scale was made in the city of Londonderry, in commemoration of the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint. Several thousand persons took part. A dreadful outrage was attempted to be perpetrated upon the processionists. Just as they were approaching that portion of the city wall between Walker's Pillar and the site of the Apprentice Boys' Hall, which is partially built, the police discovered a large earthenware jar, charged with powder and scraps of hard stones, with a fuse attached. One or two persons, known to be hostile to the demonstration, had been seen in the locality, and thus the police were attracted to the spot. The affair has caused much sensation.

It must be remembered that the Cardinal's Red Hat is something more than a mere article of costume made according to an ancient model, like, let us say, the parti-coloured coats of the Swiss Guard. Among "other grave matters" decided upon at the 13th General Council held by Innocent IV., 1245, when several Cardinals, three Patriarchs, and 140 Bishops were present, together with Baldwin II., Emperor of the East, and the Ambassadors of France and England, it was decreed that henceforth the Cardinals, as a special distinction of honour, should wear a red hat of the now well-known form, the colour being prescribed as a

symbol and constant remembrance to them that they were at all times to be prepared to shed their blood in the defence of ecclesiastical liberty and that of the Christian people. Up to this time the red colour had been exclusively reserved to the Pontiffs, who had occasionally accorded it to some Legate *a latere*, and it was not until 50 years later that Boniface VIII. directed that the Cardinals should be entirely dressed in red, or, to express it more correctly, in the sacred purple, to "render their dignity more conspicuous. The Hat, also, was placed as a special distinction above each Cardinal's coat-of-arms, and Innocent X. decreed that it should appear there in exclusion of, and superior to, any other symbol of dignity or nobility to which any individual Cardinals might by birth or otherwise be entitled, "*solo pileo de pretioso Christi sanguine rubente insigniti et decorati.*" The Biretta was not given until the time of Paul II., more than 200 years after the use of the Hat was decreed.—*Mail.*

In the Chinese quarter of San Francisco there is a fine Maltese cat that has developed the habit of indulging in opium smoking. She makes her headquarters at one of the principal dens of the locality, and perching herself in front of the recumbent smoker, eagerly inhales the smoke escaping from his nostrils and mouth. She will keep her position for two or three hours, until, overcome by the fumes, she rolls herself up in a ball and sleeps off the effects of the drug.

Scotch landowners are at present making extensive plantations of trees. 20,000 acres of new trees are to be added to the 40,000 already existing on an estate of Lord Seafield, and other similar plantations are being made of proportionate importance.

PERSONS desirous of finding comfortable and cheerful accommodation in a healthy situation, will do well to inquire at the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, in Russell-street, where there is at present an opening for a few boarders.

MESSRS. SHEEDY BROTHERS are now engaged in turning out most choice stocks of hams and bacon. The first-named articles, as cured by this firm, are acknowledged on all hands to be equal to the famous Limerick hams, so much sought after in the old country. The bacon prepared by them is also of very excellent quality, and may be had plain or smoked, to suit the requirements of all tastes. The goods in question are to be found at the establishments of all better class grocers, where they may be obtained on inquiry.

MESSRS. GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER have become the purchasers of the jewellery establishment lately carried on by Messrs. Harrop and Neill in Princes-street, Dunedin. The stock is a very fine one, and contains an unrivalled selection of silver and electro-plated ware, as well as gold and silver watches, and all the other articles included in the trade. The famous machinery also, which enabled the late owners to execute in such good style cups and medals, and other matters pertaining to their art, has been acquired by the firm alluded to, so that they are prepared to furnish everything connected with the jeweller's and silversmith's calling, manufactured with the utmost taste, and at the most reasonable prices.

MESSRS. FRED. CHAPMAN and E. C. STROBE have entered into partnership as barristers and solicitors.

WATCHMAKERS.

THE undersigned having Purchased the Stock-in-trade of Messrs' Harrop and Neill, Watchmakers and Jewellers, at a great reduction on the original cost, beg to intimate to the public that they are now in a position to offer the whole of the above stock, which has been personally selected by Mr. Harrop in the Home market,

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

They respectfully solicit an inspection of their magnificent stock of SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and every other requisite connected with the Jewellery and Watchmaking business.

Having also acquired the splendid machinery brought out from Home by Mr. Harrop, and being thoroughly practical workmen, they are prepared to execute all orders for Cups, Medals, Trophies, Jewels, and Jewellery to any design or pattern, with the utmost despatch and care, and trust, by strict attention to all orders entrusted to them, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon their predecessors.

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,

Manufacturing Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths,
Late of Rattray-street,

Successors to HARROP & NEILL, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, Princes-street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY REPAIRED OR MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of Chronometers, Repeaters, Watches, Clocks, Barometers Nautical, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, &c.,
Cleaned, Repaired, and Adjusted.

N.B.: The Watch and Clock Department is now under the supervision of Mr. Neill.

WE have much pleasure in recommending MESSRS. GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER to our Customers, and solicit a continuance of their patronage so liberally bestowed on ourselves.

HARROP & NEILL.

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.,
DUNEDIN.

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.

—

J. 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. VAUSE,
DIE SINKER AND EMBOSSER,
(At Mr. Shearer's),
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.

WANTED the Public to try Barnes and Kent's Dairy-fed Pork.

WANTED the Public to try Barnes and Kent's first-class Bacon and Hams.

WANTED the Public to try Barnes and Kent's small goods. Warranted superior to any in the City.

—

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
PALMERSTON-STREET, RIVERTON,
MRS. WILLIAMS ... PROPRIETRESS.

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

—

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

—

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.

—

MORNINGTON HOTEL,
MORNINGTON,
DUNEDIN.

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.

—

JOHN VEZEY
(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

—

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

£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.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as **BARRISTERS** and **SOLICITORS**. We shall henceforth carry on business in Princes-street under the style of "**CHAPMAN and STRODE.**"
FREDK. CHAPMAN,
E. C. STRODE.
 Dunedin, 15th June, 1877.

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 **ALCOCK'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 **HOMOEOPATHISTS** of Dunedin that he has a thorough knowledge of **Homoeopathic** 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. HIRSCH**, of Dunedin (**DUNEDIN DYE WORKS**, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an **Honorary Certificate** should be awarded." **Honorary Certificate, 629: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk Feathers &c.**

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 Privets, 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, Hornbean.
 Scotch Spruce and Larch Seeds.
 All the Hardest Californian Pine Seeds.
 All kinds of Garden and Agricultural Seeds.
 Perennial, Cock-foot, and Lawn Grasses.
 Clovers of the Finest Samples.
 Golden and Black Tares.
 Gum and Wattle Seed.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors,
WM. REID.

N O T I C 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.

orses 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.

H I B E R N I A N H O T E L,
T I M A R U.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

L Y O N ' S U N I O N H O T E L,
S t a f f o r d - s t r e e t , D u n e d i n .

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.

C I T Y B R E W E R Y ,
D U N E D I N .

DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSTERS, AND BOTTLERS.

W I L S O N A N D B I R C H ' S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

T H O M A S H A N N A N ,

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER,

Severn Street

OAMARU.

G L O B E H O E L,
P r i n c e s s t r e e t

(Opposite Market Reserve)

Superior Accommodation for Travellers. Private Rooms for Families.

D. HARRIS, PROPRIETOR.
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.,
Jetty-street.

H A L L O F C O M M E R C E .

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

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

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

J. COGVIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

S U P R E M E C O U R T H O T E L ,

STUART-STREET, DUNEDIN,

C. O'DRISCOLL,

PROPRIETOR.

B U R K E ' S

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

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNEQUALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

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

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,
Manse-street, Dunedin.

J A M E S T O A L ,

PRACTICAL TAILOR AND HOSIER,

(Four Doors from British Hotel),

GEORGE STREET,

DUNEDIN.

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

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.]

T H O M A S P A T E R S O N ,
(Late Commander of brig Pakeha),
S H I P B R O K E R ,

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.

Office: TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A N D R E W M E R C E R ,
F a m i l y G r o c e r ,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Third Shop Rattray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN

O C E A N V I E W H O T E L .

SOUTH DUNEDIN,

FORBURY.

NICHOLAS MOLONEY,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT PROPRIETOR.

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

D U K E O F E D I N B U R G H H O T E L ,
R U S S E L L S T R E E T , D U N E D I N .

WANTED KNOWN—That a few respectable Boarders can obtain excellent Accommodation at the DUKE OF EDINBURGH HOTEL, Russell street. The situation is most healthy, and only a few minutes' walk from the Post Office.

T H E C H E A P S H O P , N o . 9 , R O Y A L
A R C A D E .

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.

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

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

M R . J O H N M O U A T
S O L I C I T O R ,

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



F U N E R A L R E F O R M .

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.

Finking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited) by MILLS, DICK & Co., at their Registered Printing Office, Stafford-street, Dunedin, this 22nd day of June, 1877, and published by the said Company.