

New Zealand Tablet

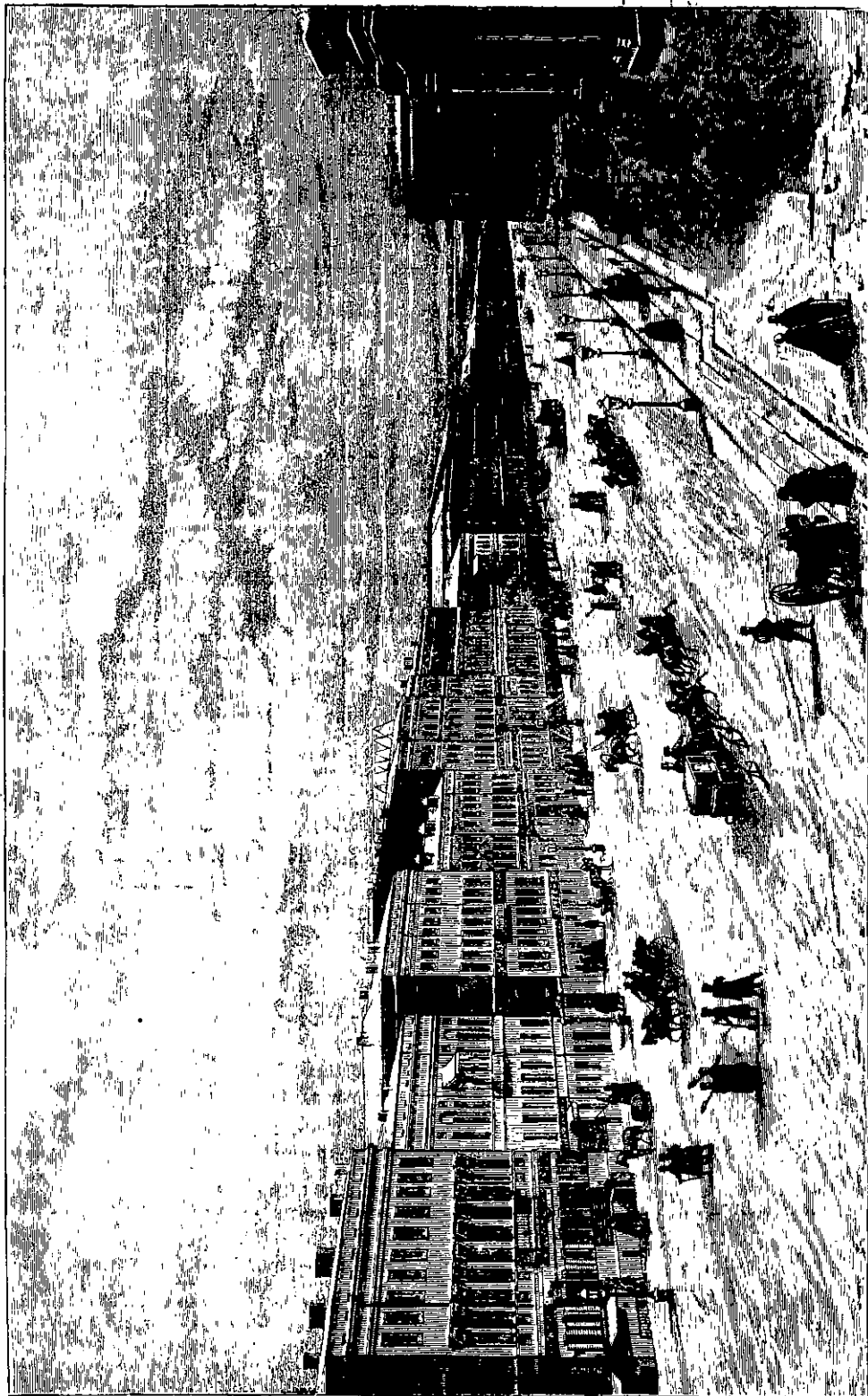
VOL. V.—No. 223.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1877.

PRICE 6D.

ST. PETERSBURGH.

A **S**T week we presented our readers with a view of Constantinople. We this week furnish them with one of St. Petersburg, its opposite in many respects, but in some its follower. There are, indeed, many points of difference between the ancient southern city and the modern metropolis of the North:—in origin, in climate, in position, they are separated widely from each other. The one was founded, or rebuilt rather, in the first age of the Church's triumph, and with the design of strengthening a venerable empire already in its decline; the other was planned to aid in consolidating an empire emerging from barbarism some centuries after schism in the former city had led to the destruction of the people who had adopted it. Yet St. Petersburg is, in one sense, the daughter of Constantinople, for the creed which she professes was received from there, and she has inherited the corruption of faith and morals that overthrew the city on the Bosphorus, and wrenched it from Christendom. "No doubt we are Christians," said T-hadafief, "but so are the Abyssinians. We went to the miserable Byzantium to look for the moral code that was to form our education. We belong to none of the great families of the human race;—we are neither of the West nor of the East, and have no part in the traditions of the one or of the other."



Placed, as it were, outside the course of time, the universal education of the human race has not reached us. At first a brutal barbarism, and then a senseless superstition,—that was the sorrowful history of our youth. We have, I know not what, in the blood that bids defiance to all true progress." If then it be true, according to the sentence of Dollinger, that the church of Constantinople "is in the most shameful condition to which an ancient and venerable church has ever yet been reduced,—that of Russia has not profited by rebelling g

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against it, but whilst casting off its yoke, has retained its vices.

Peter the Great it was who reft the ties that bound the church of his people to that of Constantinople by abolishing the patriarchate of Moscow, in order to establish the Holy Synod which should, in subservience to the designs of the Czar, rule the religious affairs of the empire. "We must gather around Russia," said he, "all the Greeks, scattered by discords, who are spread in Hungary, in Turkey, and in the south of Poland; make ourselves their centre, their support; and thus found, by anticipation and by a sort of sacerdotal supremacy, a universal hegemony." Peter cared not a jot about religion; indeed it is probable that a man of his genius must have perceived that if there were truth at all, it lay with Rome. It is at any rate certain that he replied to the Bishop of Novgorod, who solicited the restoration of the patriarchate of Moscow, in the following words:—"I recognise no other legitimate patriarch but the Bishop of Rome. Since you will not obey him, you shall obey me alone. Behold your Patriarch!" His sole desire was to strengthen his power, and knit together his vast empire; and, knowing the great force of superstition, he gladly enlisted it in his service.

A Church so constituted could not be otherwise than corrupt, and corrupt to her heart's core is that of Russia. Its priests are frequently chosen from the lowest of the people, and no particular training is required to fit them for the offices of their calling. Dr. Dollinger quotes an authority who says, "It may happen to anyone to dismiss a servant one day for misconduct, and meet him on the morrow as a priest. People whom you have known as petty chandlers, day-labourers, or boatmen, you may see in a few days appear at the altar or in the pulpit." It is no wonder then if such a priesthood is debased beyond the limits of ordinary credibility; if ignorance, drunkenness, and vice of every kind are its distinguishing characteristics, or even if its members are frequently accused before the tribunals of infamous crimes, and, to such an extent criminal, that it has been proved that within a period of four years one-sixth part of the whole body had undergone the sentences of the law. This is the communion that attracts the sympathies of a certain portion of the Anglican sect! Ignorance, however, of the actual state of the case can alone incline the mind of the gentlemanly and honourable clergyman of the sect referred to, to court connection, or desire to place himself on a par with the unsavoury roughs that swell the sacerdotal ranks of the Russo-Greek church.

TYBORNE.

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

PART THE SECOND.

CHAPTER III.

GOOD cause had Mistress Louth to be pleased with her change-Joseph, as the new servant called himself, proved the most patient, the most diligent, the most enduring, of any she ever had. After his long hours of work, he was ready to do her errands, and would execute them with a skill and patience which seemed unwearied. Neither did he ever murmur at the food—scarcely fit for a dog—that was often cast to him; the sauce of content and cheerfulness seemed always ready. So rapidly did Joseph rise in his mistress's esteem, and in the liking of his fellow-servants, the rough turnkeys of the prison, that it came to pass that they required him, in addition to his own labours, to do part of their work, also, by going into the prisoners' cells, an office to which he appeared nothing loath.

"Joseph," cried Jack Nelgreave, the head turnkey, one day, swearing, according to his wont, a loud oath, "I am going to have a quart of ale along with my mate, and you can take the bread and water yonder to that old fool of a priest,—an old idiot, who might do as he lists if he would only go to church as the queen's grace doth direct, and, because he must be after his popish mummery, will get himself hung. Dost hear, varlet—wilt thou go?"

"Ay, Jack," quoth Joseph; "I have my work to do first. I reckon if I go before night it will suffice?"

"Oh, ah, at any time, so long as you give him the food, but we don't want him to die like a rat, to save friend Ralph the pleasure of hanging him." And Jack strode away to his supper.

Descending from the general court of the prison was a winding flight of steps, which led to the dungeons below. Each of these cells had a staircase leading from them, so that there was no communication one with the other. These stairs were long, and when Joseph arrived at the bottom, he gasped for breath. It took some minutes to accustom himself to the foul air he encountered; the torch he carried cast its wild glare on the thick stone walls down which the damp fell. A heavy-barred door, with massive lock, was the entrance.

With the key he bore, Joseph unlocked the door, entered the dungeon, and carefully locked himself in. He then gazed around. The cell was about twelve feet long, and six wide. One small aperture in the roof admitted all the light and air that reached the captive. There was no flooring save the damp ground, a little straw thrown into the corner formed his only bed, and few stones put together, his chair and table.

The occupant of the chamber was an old man. His face bore evidence of toil and dis-ease, his hair and beard were both of silvery whiteness. When Joseph entered, the old man was kneeling; and accustomed generally to receive a few oaths from Jack with his daily provision, he did not move, but quietly prayed on.

"Father, bless me," said Joseph, going forward and kneeling by him.

The old man started.

"Are you a Catholic, my son?" said he, rising to his feet.

"Yes, father—a Catholic, and a priest; and, moreover, one you have known well—Walter de Lisle."

The sudden news was almost too much for Father Gerard. He staggered and would have fallen, had not Walter caught him in his arms.

The silence of night fell on the prison. Some slept after their drunken revelry, some forgot their sorrows in slumber, some counted the weary hours as they passed, but to the two prisoners the time fleeted by, for they had much to say, and Father Gerard desired first to hear Walter's history since they parted.

"And you, father—still labouring, still suffering?"

"Yes," said the old priest. "About two years after your mother's death, I was apprehended and thrown into prison, but there were many others in the same case, and the governor and magistrates happened to be interested in some, and therefore they procured the banishment of all, and we went to France. There I stayed two years till my health was strengthened; and my superiors at last, to my joy, allowed me to return on the English mission, and in it I laboured till eight months since, when I was interrupted while saying Mass. Just as I had begun the *Gloria in excelsis*, the pursuivants rushed in, and took me in my vestments before the magistrate, and I was condemned to prison, and here I have remained, desiring but one thing, my dear son, to see a priest and have the sacraments; and that Christ has now granted me, praised be His name!"

"I perceive, father, you are not ironed," said Walter.

"I was to be," said the priest; "but whenever they attempted to put them on, they always fell off, so at last they gave up trying."

"You are cheerful under your cross, father," said Walter.

"Why should I not be?" said the priest. "My life draws to a close. If I am not called speedily to the gallows, I feel a fever in my veins which I cannot survive; and it will not be long," continued he, looking up earnestly to the roof of his prison.

"What do you see, father?" said Walter.

The old man only smiled.

"Not when you are here; she only comes when I am alone."

"Who comes, father? tell me."

"The Mother with the Child," answered Father Gerard. "Oh! so glorious a vision! and this dark dungeon is full of heavenly light, and she bids me be of good cheer, and confess to the end the faith of her Son. My son," said he, turning towards him, "have you the Blessed Sacrament with you?"

"I have, father, all that is necessary to celebrate Mass. See, this stone in the wall will serve as our altar, and as soon as midnight chimes, I will begin."

Father Gerard sank back upon his straw, and Walter saw that he was dying. He hastened to give him a little of the wine he had brought with him, and the old man revived, and was able both to make his confession and hear that of Walter. Then Walter said his Mass. Soon after it was finished Father Gerard died.

No words can express the wrath and disappointment of Dame Louth when she found her new and pattern servant had, without staying to ask for wages, actually departed.

"No wonder she is wroth," said the other prison servants; "I warrant as 'twill be a long time ere she gets one like Joseph again."

Note.—The incident of the falling off of the irons and the vision of our Lady will be found in the "Life of Thomas Atkinson, Priest."

CHAPTER IV.

"Yet gladness walks in sorrow's guise,
When mutual love the burden bears;
As sunbeams part the weeping skies,
And rainbows rise from misty tears."

GERDA FAY.

THE soft moonlight was playing in gleams on the walls of Thoresby Hall, and the trees and bushes around stood out, some in silver brightness, some wrapped in gloom. The same beams fell strangely among the leaves of the lime-grove, with its interlacing branches, and the perfume from the blossoms, always so much more powerful at night, floated on the air. The sweet influence of the scene did not seem lost upon the two persons who were pacing up and down the avenue.

"You have no real objection, my Mary," said Lord Clinton, stooping to try and see the face half-hidden on his shoulder; "for if you have, even my eager love shall not be selfish; but I have waited long, have I not? almost as long as Jacob for Rachel. It is full six years since, in this very spot, you gave me that dear assurance which has brightened life since then."

"No, Edward," answered Mary Thoresby in a low and trembling voice; "you have never been selfish. You know that such has been the state of Blanche's health, I have scarcely looked for her to live from month to month. I think now there seems appearance that her life of suffering may be longer, and since my marriage is to make no difference, is not to lead me from my father nor my suffering sister, I can no longer refuse that which—which?" Mary's face was once more hidden, and the lover understood the unspoken words.

"Then, my own Mary, why a sort of shade of melancholy which hangs over you when the subject is mentioned? Forgive me, but I am too anxious, too fearful, lest there should be some secret cause of grief or anxiety I do not know."

"Oh no, it is not that, Edward; but how can any woman's heart not quail to think of a bridal such as mine will be, in secret and in fear, with no festive gathering, no joyous looks, such as attend the brides of half England when they wed; and then it is so strange that the occasion of my cousin's arrival should give us the opportunity,—he whose life has been so strangely mixed up with a romance of love and suffering. It is only, Edward, that when I think of all these things,—of the sorrow that is around us, of the clouds that hang over our heads, of the woe and persecution that attend our lot,—I doubt crossly, my mind whether or not it is a time for marrying and giving in marriage."

"Away with those fears, my own love," answered Clinton; "you cannot doubt the right of a union that has sanction and blessing from all we have been bound to consult;—your cousin last of all, you know. Did I tell you I had a long conference with him last night?"

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"I saw you together," she answered, "and I was so glad. I wanted you to know him better. Is he not noble?"

"He is, indeed; one of those to whom one looks up as scarcely having a place on earth."

"And, Edward, then to think what a fate awaits him!"

"Surely there is little fear for one allied to Lord Beauville," returned Clinton; "but I confess to you my desire is to see him ere long in London; there, close to those he is allied to, he might be safe, and yet do his work; but if arrested here, and thrown into Chelmsford jail, to linger there for many months, the chances of an appeal,—'tis a sad prospect."

Mary sighed deeply. "And I have a feeling,—a warning, as the peasants call it,—that there will be a search made here ere long. Oh, if we had (as I know they have at many Catholic houses) a hiding-place where he could go! Did you ever see the one at Clare Hall, Edward?"

"Never."

"It is a little chamber behind the great chimney in the hall; a few stones take in and out, and often and often have the pursuers passed it by; but here,—and she looked wistfully towards the hall, as a break in the trees enabled her to have a free view,—here I see no possibility."

"And yet," rejoined Lord Clinton, looking also at the house, "those walls of mighty thickness ought to be able to shelter a fugitive."

A cry almost escaped from Mary's lips; Clinton looked at her with a sudden horror.

"No, I see nothing, hear nothing," she answered; "but 'tis a sudden thought. Thou knowest Blanche's chamber?"

"Certainly I do."

"There is between the further wall of it and the one of my father's room a space; 'tis very narrow, but high, and there would be air. Think you not it would do? In the very heart of the house no one could suspect."

"It seems likely," responded Clinton. "Blanche's room is the centre of the hall?"

"It is; at least, hers and my father's are both and this division was put, I fancy, to correct some inequality in the building."

"How did you know of it?"

"When the house was repairing, it was such a nice dangerous place for us children to get into. Well do I remember how angry old Madge was with us, and how she said she would tell my mother, and the fear of alarming her made us promise good behaviour for the future. Oh, I long to know if it is possible it can be used; we must wait till to-morrow morning for that, however, for I think Blanche by this time sleeps. We must go in now, dear-ast Edward." And they walked towards the house, the moonbeams shining full upon his manly form, supporting the fair and gentle girl whose fate had been cast in such rough circumstances. On reaching the hall they found Sir Robert, Henry, and Father de Lisle engaged in earnest conversation. Mary, blushing, would have passed by, and gone to her sister, but her father called her back.

TRUE HEROISM.

The London *Weekly Register* records the following interesting instances of true heroism:—

"Heroism has, happily, not died out among us. The age has not altogether deteriorated. Within a fortnight of each other two noble-hearted Paris doctors have sacrificed their lives in the interest not merely of science, but of humanity. Dr. Cintrat was the first to suffer through blood-poisoning, a couple of weeks ago, when saving the life of a patient by sucking the virus from a wound. And, more recently, Dr. Carrière, at the age of thirty-one, has succumbed through inhaling from the windpipe of a little girl who was suffering frightfully from a spasmodic attack of croup. It was only the other day, again, that the heart of all England was stirred profoundly by the glorious self-sacrifice of the seven humble colliers who set all hazard to themselves at defiance in laboring for days and nights together with might and main to extricate five of their mates from the horrors of death by starvation. From the Queen downwards, everybody, day after day, watched with breathless anxiety for news of the result of their splendid exertions. These obscure laborers were not, like the soldier, seeking, in the imminent deadly breach or in the cannon's mouth, the bubble reputation. They were working in the bowels of the earth, in grime and darkness, hewing their way with pick and drill through yards upon yards of solid coal to get at their accidentally-entombed companions. When warned, at the last, from persevering in their efforts, that it was all but certain death to themselves, by reason of the blasts of the pent-up air their last blows upon the thinned barrier would release, with a roar like that of artillery—one of them, after the first momentary hesitation, stepped to the front with the quiet remark, 'Well, I'll go in, if 'tis death,' six others in rapid succession following his glorious example. And they went in—and, as all England knows full well, they conquered. If ever men earned a badge of honor those seven men earned it. If ever the gold medal of the Royal Humane Society was merited, those seven Welsh colliers have, beyond all question, merited its bestowal upon them, one and all; for the five miners they rescued were distinctly saved by them from the hazard of drowning, and of drowning, as miserably as so many rats caught in a trap or in a drain-pipe. And the heroism of these men is by no possibility traceable to any ignoble motive. It sprang from the purest dictates of humanity. Acts of heroism there, no doubt, will be in the course of the terrible war now immediately beginning in Eastern Europe, but no nobler instances of it in its purest and loftiest form can by any chance come to light than those which, during these last few days, have by sympathy swelled the hearts of all England in watching the desperate, but at last triumphant, struggle of these humble and illiterate descendants of the ancient Britons in rescuing their fellow-workers from destruction."

Poets' Conyey.

A PARTING GLANCE.

A BALMY fragrance fills the air,
And bright and lovely are the skies,
And ne'er before so sweet and fair
Appeared these valleys to my eyes.

And ne'er before these old green hills
Possessed such countless charms for me;
These rivers, too, and sparkling rills
Are brighter than they used to be.

A strange enchantment brightens all,
And makes them dearer to my heart,
As Fate says, "Go, whate'er befall,
And far away from these depart!"

I pause, and ask if it be true
That I must seek a foreign strand,
And breathe a lingering last adieu
To Erin's loved and lovely land;

And bid adieu to all the ties
That bind me to my place of birth;
And go and seek unfriendly skies,
And find a grave in foreign earth!

And must I go for many a mile
Across the deep and trackless sea,
And see no more the friendly smile
Of faces that are known to me?

And see no more the summer sun
Light up the hills my childhood knew,
Or mingle in the sport and fun
Of youthful games with comrades true?

And see no more the loving face
Of her who chid my wilful ways—
Of her whose tongue still loves to trace
The history of my early days?

I yield to fortune's stern decree,
And hide the grief that burns my breast,
Prepared for any land or sea
In which God wills that I may rest.

—Nation.

SENANUS.

ROME AND CATHOLICS.

WRITING of "France and Belgium," the London *Saturday Review* has given immediate and unlooked-for confirmation of one of the reasons for the petition, on the Roman Question, of the Edinburgh Young Men's Society. In "contrast to the predictions which used to be common some five-and-twenty years since," that the world was advancing to "a commercial millennium," in which it was "for the most part to be content with a creed which it called Christianity, and which was made up in about equal parts of the pleasanter side of Christian morality and the more obvious results of free-trade," the Reviewer assures us that "since the age of the Reformation there never has been anything corresponding to the existing state of intellectual Europe. The disintegration of religious belief has undoubtedly gone on much more rapidly and thoroughly than was expected. But, instead of having the effect of bringing men together in a kind of languid acceptance of the substitute most popular at the moment, it has arrayed them into two camps, each of which is daily going forth to the fight and shouting for the battle. The Papacy, though its temporal dominion has disappeared, holds a religious sway more potent than it has exercised for centuries. . . . In France a Catholic reaction is going on before which political passion grows pale. Nothing is talked of, nothing is thought of, but religion, and, no matter in what a controversy begins, it is sure to end in theology. Even the destruction of the Pope's temporal power, which at one time seemed as complete as that of the Holy Roman Empire, is no longer acquiesced in. Catholic hopes of its restoration are no longer set down by the wiser heads of the Church as mere pious fancies; they are accepted as counters having a certain positive value in the game." The Reviewer evidently makes the mistake of imagining that the destruction of the temporal power ever was acquiesced in, but he is right in thinking that the moment has come when silent protest should become loud and active, advocating its restoration.—*Catholic Times*.

The entire Turkish flotilla, consisting of several heavy armed monitors and a few gunboats of the first and second class, appeared yesterday, May 13, before the town of Ibraïl, and on coming into position began bombarding the place. The fire of the Turkish vessels was at once returned by the Russian shore batteries, and the artillery battle was soon a fierce and deadly one, and continued for some time. At length two shells were fired from a piece in one of the Russian batteries, under the direction of Commandant Samaili, at one of the monitors having two turrets and three masts, and named the Loukfgelli (meaning "The Grace of God"). The vessel fired at was at a distance of two miles from the battery, yet both of the shells struck the monitor. As they fell, the vessel seemed for a moment to be rising out of the water, and in less than a minute after she sank. There was no explosion, and the monitor went down so suddenly that it is believed that the fatal projectiles did not strike the powder-magazine, but fell into the hold, where they exploded, no doubt tearing large holes in her bottom, the water rushing in so rapidly that she sank without any warning.

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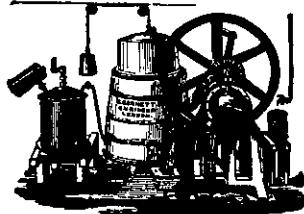
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ON THE MARCH.

In the long marches which the Russian soldiers make, it frequently happens that on arriving in a village they find no food, because in all countries of the world the army supply department is inefficient. And, indeed, in the present case it would require all the intelligence of all the merchants of New York combined to foresee and supply all the needs, and even then they would not be likely to succeed. The result is, that the Roumanians, who are a very good-hearted people, give all they can spare to the soldiers, especially their bread. Those unfortunate peasants do all they can, but cannot do enough; hence it is that the soldiers who arrive first get something to eat while the laggards have to go without, and these have added to the sufferings of hunger the envy of seeing others eating. Then arrive the traders and speculators, who follow the column and sell at an outrageous price the very bread which the peasants had given for nothing. These vultures have a horrible dread of the Cossacks, who move about two by two along the line of the railway which they guard. Left to himself, the slightest opportunity awakes in the Cossack's breast the instinct of the marauder. He pounces on whatever comes in his way and clears out at a gallop much after the manner of a street Arab. From the window of the train in which I am caged I observe all this. I am obliged to keep my nose in the air, for the heat inside is insupportable, and these horrible Russians who are in the compartment of our drawing-room car will only permit one of the four windows to be let down, and then they wrap themselves in their cloaks. I have heard one of them when it was hot enough to melt butter regret that he had not his furs.

When day breaks I can see in the distance the snow-clad mountains, marking the horizon with a mass of blueish white, on which the sun throws the golden powder of his early beams. Pardon me this slight poetic sally: I return to the reality. This reality presents itself in the form of a Mayor, who has taken up his position in a railway station and offers a relic to be kissed. Everybody, officers as well as soldiers, gather about him, and he does not disdain to accept the coopecks which are poured into his hand, which has taken the permanent form of a cup.

As we approach Bucharest the Roumanian officers show themselves in greater numbers, and their bright-colored and somewhat theatrical uniforms make a curious contrast to the severe uniforms of the Russians. They are going to join their corps, which are about to receive their baptism of fire, because, as I have said in a former letter, the Roumanian army is quite virgin. It must be said that it has acted very well in the first engagements it has had with the Turks on the Danube. The first moment, which Monsieur de Bismarck might call the psychological moment, has passed rapidly, the sensations have been short, and on arriving on the spot Prince Charles, who alone in his army has seen service, was able to judge the good quality of his soldiers.

"Well, my children," said he to them, "those big shells make a funny effect."

"Oh," answered a soldier, "I've seen pumpkins bigger still." *N. Y. Herald.*

SCENES IN CAIRO.

THE traveller who desires to see the Mohammedan at home cannot do better than to seek him in Cairo, and he finds in the narrow, picturesque streets of the old parts of the town, scenes of interest which he may seek in vain elsewhere. When he emerges into the modern quarters the change is remarkable. Though all the tyranny of the Turks has not sufficed to alter the indelible characteristics of the place, and though the wide squares, the fountains, the gardens, the arcades, the watered roads, the rows of villas have a half-French look, the people who crowd every thoroughfare are as unlike anything European as they can be.

Here a long string of groaning camels, led by a Bedouin in a white capote, carries loads of green clover or long faggots of sugar cane. There, half-a-dozen blue-gowned women squat idly in the middle of the roadway. A brown-skinned boy walks about with no clothing on his long, lean limbs, or a lady smothered in voluminous draperies rides by on a donkey, her face covered with a transparent white veil, and her knees nearly as high as her chin. A bullock-cart with small wheels, which creak horribly at every turn, goes past with its cargo of treacle-jars. Hundreds of donkey boys lie in wait for a fare, myriads of half-clothed children play lazily in the gutters, turbaned Arabs smoke long pipes and converse energetically at the corners, and every now and then a pair of running footmen, in white shirts and wide short trousers, shout to clear the way for a carriage in which, behind half-drawn blinds, some fine lady of the viceregal harem takes the air. She is accompanied perhaps by a little boy in European dress, and by a governess or nurse whose bonnet and French costume contrast strangely with the veiled figure opposite.

A still greater contrast is offered by the appearance of the women who stand by as the carriage passes, whose babies are carried astride on the shoulder, or sometimes in the basket so carefully balanced upon the head. The baskets hardly differ from those depicted on the walls of the ancient tombs, and probably the baby, entirely naked and its eyes full of black flies, is much like what its ancestors were in the days of the Pharaohs. In the older quarters of the town the scenes are much the same, only that there is not so much room for observing them; for the streets are seldom wider than Paternoster Row, and the traveller who stops to look about him is roughly jostled by Hindbad the porter, with his heavy bale of carpets, or the uncle of Aladdin, with his basket of copper lamps, or the water-carrier, clanking his brazen cups, with an immense skin slung round his stooping shoulders.—*London Saturday Review.*

CORDOVA TO LISBON.

THE night before we left Cordova had been very wet, and the station was a perfect "slough of despond," through which waded passengers and their friends, porters, beggars, soldiers, *gens d'armes*, priests, and water-sellers. It took nearly three-quarters of an hour for our guide to get our tickets and luggage receipt, though we had only two little boxes, under weight. However, at last we started. A French gentleman, also going to Lisbon from our hotel, said if he could help us on the journey he would. He was in reality most kind at all the places where we changed, helped us with luggage and porters, told us about refreshment-rooms, and secured for us rooms at the hotel on our arrival at Lisbon. During our whole journey we were much indebted to strangers, especially to foreigners, for many acts of kindness.

From Cordoba to Lishoa (or Cordova to Lisbon, as we say) is about 350 miles. The journey took twenty-five hours to accomplish, not counting the time we wasted before we started and spent at the custom house after our arrival. We had to change at Belmez (after crossing the highest part of the valley traversing the Sierra Morena), at Almarchon (where the line from Madrid joins, and where we had breakfast), and at Badajos, the Spanish frontier town, where we had a bad and dear dinner, and where the Portuguese railway begins.

The journey was very interesting. In the next compartment to us was the Bishop of Badajos, returning to his diocese after assisting at the installation of the Archbishop of Seville. He was accompanied by three priests, one old and two young. The Bishop wore a long purple gown buttoned down to his feet. Over this was a black gown with a kind of tippet; this dress was corded with crimson. On his head he had a broad-brimmed hat with a green cord and tassels, and round his neck he had a thick gold necklet, with a large enamelled cross. On his right hand he wore a splendid ring. At all the stations there was much honour paid to him; but after we had passed Almarchon, and, I suppose, had got fairly into his diocese, the crowds that came to see him at every station were amazing. At Villanueva there were thousands, headed by ten priests. At a few stations, such as Montijo, only seven or eight people and no priests had come; and at one station a disaffected station-master evidently would not let the people come on the platform; but such places were evidently the exceptions, and the journey to Badajos was a sort of triumphal progress for the Bishop. As soon as the train stopped the Bishop went to the door of the carriage and shook hands with the clergy, who generally also kissed his hand. Then the better-dressed people came forward and kissed his hand; then everyone who could get near came—men, women, and children. Some of the children the Bishop took up and kissed. At many of the stations he threw money among the crowd; at others he gave little gilt medals; at others, again, nothing. He is a handsome old man; the people listened with great attention when he spoke to them. Some favoured men were admitted into the carriage, and were affectionately embraced. The Spanish men do not kiss each other, but they stand with their arms round each other's shoulders, which is curious when both are rather short and not thin. We noticed that at the stations where only a few people had assembled the Bishop did not show himself. He and his party left the train at Badajos, and, with their many boxes, they were conveyed away in an omnibus which came to meet them.—*Queen.*

GIANTS OF THE PAST.

In a memoir read before the Academy of Science at Rouen M. Le Cat gives the following account of giants that are said to have existed in different ages: Profane historians have given seven feet of height to Hercules their first hero, and in our day we have seen men eight feet high. The giant who was shown in Rouen in 1834 measured eight feet six inches. The Emperor Maximian was of that size. Shenkins and Platerus, physicians of the last century, saw several of that stature, and Gorebius saw a girl who was ten feet high. The body of Orestes, according to the Greeks, was eleven feet and a half; the giant Galbara, brought from Arabia to Rome, under Claudius Caesar was near ten feet high; and the bones of secondilla and Pusio, keepers of the gardens of Anan, were but six inches shorter. Funnam, a Scotchman, who lived in the time of Eugene II., King of Scotland, measured eleven feet and a half; and Jacob Le Marie, in his voyage to the Straits of Magellan, reports that on the 17th of December, 1865, they found at Port Desire several graves covered with stones, and having the curiosity to remove the stones they discovered human skeletons ten and eleven feet long. The Chevalier scory in his voyage to the Peak of Teneriffe says they found in one of the sepulchral caverns in that mountain the head of a gaunche, which had eighty teeth, and that body was not less than fifteen feet long. The giant Feigus, slain by Orlando, nephew of Charlemagne, was eighteen feet high. Roland, a celebrated anatomist who wrote in 1614, says some years before there was to be seen in the suburbs of St. Germain the tomb of the great giant Isoret, who was twenty feet high. In Rouen, 1500, in digging in the ditches near the Dominicans, they found a stone tomb containing a skeleton whose skull held a bushel of corn, and whose shinbone reached up to the girdle of the tallest man there, being about four feet long and consequently the body must have been seventeen or eighteen feet high. Upon the tomb was a plate of copper, whereon was engraved:—"In this tomb lies the noble and puissant lord, the Chevalier Ricon de Vallemont and his bones." Platerus, a famous physician, declares that he saw at Lucerne the body of a man which must have been at least nineteen feet high. Vallance, of Dauphny, boasts of possessing the bones of the giant Bucart, tyrant of the Vivarian, who was slain with an arrow by the Count de Cabillon, his vassal.

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.

Office—GEORGE STREET (Three doors from Southampoton Buildings)

A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.

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.

THE MOSGIEL WOOLLEN FACTORY CO., LIMITED.

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 WRAP PERS, in checked and plain.

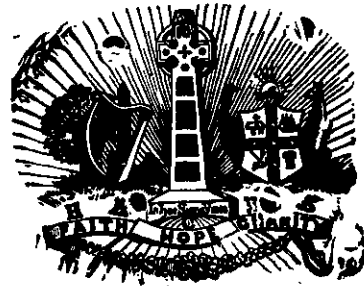
The whole of the **MOSGIEL MANUFACTURES** are offered to the Trade at Prices that compete successfully with imported goods, and, as genuine honest Woollen Goods, will maintain their reputation with the Public.

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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
Waimoa



Hokitika
Wellington
Onehunga
Ojahuu
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:—

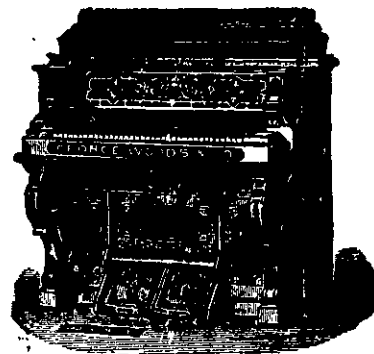
A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for TWENTY-SIX CONSECUTIVE WEEKS, 15s. for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s. for a further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately 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, the Society affords.

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

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



DUNEDIN PIANO-FORTE GALLERY.

GEORGE R. WEST,

Importer of Music and Musical Instruments of all descriptions.

Pianos, Organs, Harmoniums, and other Instruments tuned and repaired. Pianofortes for Hire.

New Zealand Agent for **GEORGE WOODS and CO'S** unrivalled American Parlour Organs

Correspondence.

(We are not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.)

"CLERICUS" ANSWERED.

(To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.)

SIR,—On opening up the TABLET of July 20th I was surprised to see a letter, signed "Clericus," animadverting on some remarks of mine that appeared in a former issue of your paper, in which I took occasion, as I thought in a good-natured way, to call attention to the paucity of contributors that you had amongst your "clerical friends." I may at once say that your correspondent seems to have misunderstood the spirit of those remarks; and further, that he has signally failed to refute them. I regret exceedingly that he should have misunderstood me, and I am sorry that I did not make myself more intelligible to him. I hope to be more successful in this, for I intend to avoid the objectionable and "ambiguous way," and to "learn precision" for the future. I should have noticed his letter before, but my utter dislike to anything that might savour of getting into a collision with a priest—for such I take "Clericus" to be—as well as an awakening conviction that newspaper writing is not my vocation, prevented me from doing so. However, I have now come to regard his letter simply as that of a correspondent to the TABLET, such as I am myself, and here I am on level ground with him. It is on this ground, and on this alone, that I would dare to draw a free lance with so learned a writer in your columns. I will now begin with the latter part of his letter. He says: "I do not think 'Rathkealensis' was justified in throwing out his censures so unreservedly. He should learn precision, and accustom himself to publish what alone is strictly in accordance with facts." To this I answer: firstly, that "Rathkealensis" was perfectly justified in what he published, because it was perfectly true; and may I add that he did not throw out his remarks as "censures." Secondly, I aver that, notwithstanding the large amount of your space that "Clericus" has taken up with his letter, he has failed to show that "Rathkealensis" did not publish what was "strictly in accordance with facts," because he has, as I said, signally failed to show that the Catholic clergy of the colony do contribute with their pen to the support of the TABLET. I presume that "Clericus" need not be informed that this support is by far a higher, a nobler, a more effective and desirable support to a newspaper than that of the mere subscriber. The most that "Clericus" has done is to inform us that some of the clergy have not the time to write for newspapers; but of this, I presume, none of your readers require to be told. I take it that he chafes under my remarks, not because they are not facts, but because they are, and because they are incontrovertible. Facts, however, are always ugly things. "*Rien n'est brutal comme un fait.*" said Broussais, and he was right. Truth is not always pleasant, nevertheless the truth must not be suppressed. And I may as well out with it at once, and tell "Clericus" another ugly fact—We are not at present a writing people.*

After pointing out the manifold duties of a missionary priest with a district of eighty miles by seventy, and telling us of the multifarious calls upon his time, he tells us that "all priests are not so busy;" and then he goes on to say, "Well would it be if such as have time and other opportunity contributed to your valuable columns." This is good. "Clericus" is wrath at my saying less than he says himself. Does he not see that this is what I was driving at in my letter, but I could not express myself so clearly, owing to my ambiguous "ways" and my want of "precision." I thank thee, O "Clericus," thou hast indeed come to my assistance, and I would fain say adieu, but I am not yet done. The want of precision which marred the beauty of that letter of mine shall, I hope, be corrected in this. What I should have written then, and what I do write now, is this: Although it is safe to assume that the majority of the Catholic clergy of New Zealand subscribe to the TABLET, that they take it in and read it, and, although its pages are ever open for them as a medium through which they may instruct and edify not only their own flocks, but those of others, not only those on this side of the globe but even those at the other; and although it cannot be denied that many of them have abundant "time and other opportunity," yet very few of them contribute to its pages with the productions of their pen, although it is their one only organ of public opinion in the colony, and although it is ever alive to their interests, and without fear or favour fighting their battles and defending their cause. This is what I should have said then, and what I do say now. I frankly admit, indeed I know, that there are very many good and zealous priests scattered throughout the length and breadth of the colony, doing their Master's work nobly and well, who have no time to devote to newspaper literature; but it was not to these I alluded when I wrote my letter. The number of priests, however, who are burthened with such districts as "Clericus" maps out, are but few compared with the larger number of those who are located in the centres of population. It will not, I hope, be necessary to inform "Clericus" that this district, large as he thinks it, might be stolen, without being missed, out of a corner of one of those over which some American Missionary priests have charge; and yet we frequently see that those good men find "time and other opportunity" to adorn the pages of the American press with their writings. Has "Clericus" heard of Rev. Father Weniger? does he know what he has done and is doing? With a district, certainly over 80 by 70 miles in extent, and with "abuses to be borne with," and "contradictions to be met with," that good man literally keeps the press always at work for him; but I opine that his pen does not rust in his inkstand.

His lectures, his sermons, his addresses, and his books are read and relished everywhere; and, when he is sleeping at night on his bed and dreaming, perhaps, of that home for which he is labouring so zealously, his writings are breaking down the old barriers of bigotry and error, and are clearing away the mists of prejudice that have obscured men's vision. They are, in plain and forcible language, telling serious truths to enquiring minds, and laying bare the fallacies that have so long held men in bondage. They are promoting the good cause, and doing God's work for Him. And when, as I said, the author is sleeping on his bed at the other side of the world, his writings are converting souls to God on this. I know of no work which is doing so much good as his "Catholicity, Protestantism, and Infidelity." It should be in the hands of everyone. This is what a priest may do with his pen, and what priests are doing every day. If I am wrong, O "Clericus," now say. I am found fault with for saying that "I hold it to be the duty of every Catholic to support the Catholic paper." I do not know how "Clericus" views this matter; I look at it in this way: When I see my religion, and my race, and my country reviled and misrepresented in the columns of a bigoted press; when I see infidelity in all its various shapes and forms alive and active, and exerting itself to the utmost, putting forth all its strength to erect itself a shelter and a home on the ruins of all that is dear to me; when I see the lecture-halls of the country filled with eager crowds, who applaud to the echo the wild and blasphemous ravings of men who hold up to scorn and to ridicule all that is sacred in religion and dear to the heart of every Christian; when I see history distorted and falsified, and made subservient to the vilest purposes, made to exhibit as heroes and demigods those who would gladly crush us, as a people, out of existence, and blot us off the face of the earth; when I see and hear the slanders of our enemies echoing through the land unchallenged and uncontradicted, an evidence of that ancient bigotry that "dieth never," and of the tenacity with which old prejudices cling to and corrupt the minds of an otherwise generous people; when I see all this, and then turn to the pages of the TABLET to see it ever engaged in the weary task of combating all this, fighting with error and exposing the cunning malice of those who would hound us down; when I see its unceasing struggle

"For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance."

then I, at least, feel that I owe a duty towards it; that I owe it a deep debt of gratitude, and that I should, by every legitimate means, do all in my power to forward its interests. Add to this that its pages are usually enriched with articles of interest, culled from the ablest writers of almost all the home papers, and I think that not only need we not look upon our support to it as being accorded through sentiment, but because we get the full value of our money. I was glad to learn from "Clericus" that the majority of the priests through the Colony "induced their flocks to subscribe for the TABLET." It is so long ago now since I heard its claims urged from the altar or the pulpit that I have no recollection of when it happened. I know that it was neither this year nor last; and if we may be allowed to judge of things by their result the inducements to the flocks to subscribe to the TABLET must not be great, for I make bold to say that the TABLET is not subscribed for, is not taken in and read, by more than one in every twenty of the adult Catholic population of Auckland; and I am sure that it is not subscribed for by more than one in every thirty of the adult Catholic population of Christchurch. I shall be glad if I can be told that these figures are wrong. If they be right, as I think they are, it is a shame to us, and ought to be remedied by "stronger inducements." The simple fact of the matter is this: we are not now a reading people any more than we are a writing people, for one is begotten of the other.

Sir, I am afraid that I have trespassed too much on your space; but there is another matter to which I beg the attention of your correspondent and your readers generally. While saying that I hold it to be the duty of every Catholic to support the Catholic paper, I did not intend to say that that duty should for a moment interfere with those higher and more important duties of our State which each of us, lay as well as clerical, has to perform. There is no man but has duties with which the newspaper cannot interfere; but is this a reason why we must not support the newspaper? I think not, and I think that the majority of your readers will agree with me.

I cannot close this letter without calling attention to a fact that is not irrelevant to my subject, and is confirmatory of a good deal that I have said in it. We have only to open the last number to hand of the TABLET (July 27th) to see in an ably written and talented article, headed "Frustrate Their Knavish Tricks," a revelation that could be seen in no other paper in the Colony—a revelation as astounding as it is unexpected. That the author of the "Pickwick Papers" and the "Old Curiosity Shop" should be such an uncompromising bigot, that he should have such an unyielding hatred to our religion as is there shown, is one of those marvellous and unaccountable contradictions to which even the greatest minds are sometimes prone. This circumstance adds another proof to the many that I have adduced to show why Catholics should support the Catholic paper. Many of your readers will be astonished to read this of Charles Dickens; but how true is it that,

"Let wrong once live, be sure it dieth never,
Though past, concealed, forgotten, it abides
An unappeased Nemesis."

RATHEALENSIS.

Christchurch, July 31st, 1877.

The Pope recently received 6,000 German pilgrims, including six bishops. He said: "God sometimes raises up Attilas to awaken nations. Germany has, at present, her Attila."

* I am assuming that "Clericus" belongs to the same nationality as myself.—

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.

WANTED KNOWN.—The FOURTH VOLUME of the *NEW ZEALAND TABLET* has been handsomely bound, and may be obtained on application to the MANAGER, *Tablet* Office Dunedin.

AN APPEAL.

FOR the last six years the "Daughters of St. Dominick" have been struggling to promote, in Dunedin, that good which it is the end of their Order to effect throughout the world,—namely,—the Education of Female Youth in the path of science and virtue. The question of the advancement of true civilization, of genuine progress in the only real sense of the word—of the happiness of society, as of individuals, of the temporal and eternal interests of the rising generation, is eminently involved in the development and training of the young mind.

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

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

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

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.

ST. MARY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
MEANEE, NAPIER.

WANTED, a YOUNG LADY (Roman Catholic) as resident Assistant Teacher. Must be qualified to teach Piano, Singing, Plain and Fancy Needlework. To one fully competent an engagement of not less than two years will be given.

Applications, stating salary expected, accompanied by testimonials, to be addressed to

HEAD TEACHER.

TEACHER WANTED for the Catholic School, Queenstown. Apply to the Rev. J. MACKAY.

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, to week ending August 8th:—Per Mrs. J. M. Bride, Queenstown; Mrs. Kennedy, Switzers, 8th book; P. O'Reilly, Esq., Akaroa; Miss Scanlan, Dunedin; Mrs. Connor, Dunedin; Mrs. Starkey, Cromwell; Mrs. Mayer, Wanganui; Mrs. Johanna O'Shea, Hawera; P. O'Boyle, Esq., Leeston, Canterbury; Mrs. Philp, Shamrock Hotel, Dunedin; Miss Emma Low; Miss Gawne; Miss E. Gollar, 4th book; J. Cagney, Esq., Oamaru. Donations: Messrs. M. and J. Meenan, £2; Per Mrs. Kennedy, Switzers, £1 10s.

THE following SUMS have been received as Subscriptions to the TABLET for the week ending August 9th, 1877:—

	£	s.	d.	
Mr. Barry, Kauri Bush, to April 17th, 1877	...	1	17	6
„ McCorley, Balclutha, to August 3rd, 1878	...	1	5	0
„ McBride, Franktown, to June 23rd, 1877	...	1	17	6
„ McDonald, Arrow, to May 8th	...	1	17	6
„ Shaw, Port Chalmers, to August 13th	...	0	19	0
„ Quinn, Temuka, to Oct. 10th	...	1	5	0
„ Flanigan, Dunedin, to June 15th	...	0	12	6
„ O'Boyle, Leeston, to June 5th	...	1	5	0
„ Buckley, Wellington, to Oct. 10th	...	1	5	0
„ Power „ to Dec. 1st	...	1	5	0
„ Healy „ to Dec. 2nd	...	1	5	0
„ O'Malley „ to Nov. 22nd	...	1	5	0
„ Tuohy „ to Oct. 17th	...	0	12	6
„ Bowley „ to May 17th	...	0	12	6
„ McDonald „ to Oct. 24th	...	0	12	6
„ Reid „ to May 8th	...	0	12	6
„ Fennell, Lyell, to Nov. 22nd	...	1	5	0
Mrs. O'Meara, Queenstown, to Nov. 8th	...	0	12	6
Hon. Dr. Grace, Wellington, to Oct. 24th	...	0	12	6
Mr. Flynn, Auckland, to June 29th	...	1	4	4
Executors of late Mr. Lynch, to Dec. 15th, 1876	...	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.

New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1877.

UNJUST AND TYRANNICAL.

It was only on Monday last that we received a copy of the New Education Bill. 'Till then we had to depend on the telegraphic summaries of the Wellington correspondents of the Dunedin daily papers for our knowledge of its principles and details. But these summaries, as we now know, conveyed no adequate idea of the atrocious injustice and tyranny of this Bill. Under it there is no security for freedom of conscience or for the existence of any private or denominational school. A more intolerant or tyrannical measure it has never been our misfortune to read.

In the first place, the Government in this Bill insists on teaching Protestantism to all children, without exception, between the years of seven and thirteen, whose parents or guardians fail or neglect to object *in writing* to such instruction. It will not suffice for a parent or guardian to bring his or her child by the hand to a Government school, and request the teacher not to interfere with its religion. In such a case, forthwith on the return home or departure from the school of the parent, the teacher is obliged by law to take that child into the school and insist on teaching it Protestantism. See Part IV., clause 85, sub-sec. 3, viz., "The school shall be opened every morning with the reading of the Lord's

Prayer and a portion of the Holy Scriptures. With this exception the teaching shall be entirely of a secular character; and no child shall attend at the reading herein provided for if his or her parents or guardians inform the committee or teacher *in writing* that they object to such attendance." Consequently, if there be no objection *in writing*, Catholic children shall be compelled to join in Protestant prayer, and learn Protestant principles. This is a tyrannous usurpation over conscience with a vengeance! The rights of conscience and parents are to be trampled on if poor people who are ignorant of this provision, or who are unable to write, or who cannot see what right a Government has to step in between themselves and their children in the most domestic and sacred of all things, refuse or neglect to write to a school committee or teacher, asking an exemption for their children from insult and insolent intermeddling.

In the second place, by this clause all Catholic teachers are excluded from these schools, built and maintained at the public expense—that is, in part by Catholic money. This is adding insult to injury. Catholics are to be compelled to pay money to enable the Government to destroy the faith of their children, to trample on parental rights and duties, and to put a ban of exclusion and inferiority on all Catholic teachers and deprive them of the right of competing on equal terms with their fellow citizens. This is a gross injustice and an insolent assumption of ascendancy over a section of the community.

In the third place, the intent of this Bill is to render the existence of private and denominational schools an utter impossibility. And this not merely because under its operation private and denominational schools will be so unfairly weighted that it will become impossible for them to subsist, but because the clear and direct intent of the measure is to destroy them. How is this? This is, no doubt, a startling assertion, nevertheless it is absolutely true. This new Bill proposes that all children between the ages of seven and thirteen residing within two miles of Government schools shall be compelled to attend such schools during at least six months each year, unless they hold an "exemption certificate." But who are to grant "exemption certificates?" The Board of Education, or one of the Inspectors, or the master of any Government school by *writing under his hand*. See clause 80, par. 3; clause 91, sub-sec. 4. And the Bill goes on to say, in clause 93, "If any parent or guardian of any child between the ages of seven and thirteen resident within two miles from a public (*that is, a Government*) school, not holding a certificate of exemption as aforesaid in respect of such child, refuses or neglects to send such child to a public school after having been called upon in manner aforesaid to do so, the parent or guardian of such child may be summoned before any two Justices of the Peace, who may order such parent or guardian to send such child to a public (Government) school." And by the next clause the penalty for refusing to comply with such order is a fine of forty shillings per week for six months each year.

We venture to affirm that the most tyrannical government at this moment in existence in the world has never proposed anything so tyrannical, unnatural, and unjust as this.

Let us suppose two cases. One is that of a gentleman whose sons are taught at home by a graduate of Oxford, and whose daughters are under the charge of a highly educated governess. There is a Government school in his neighbourhood, and the clodocrats of the committee take it into their head—as might easily happen—that their dignity demands that this gentleman shall either send his children to their school or humbly request, "an exemption certificate." He takes no notice of these ignorant, vulgar men, and the consequence is, they are authorised by this measure to summon him before any two magistrates, and obtain an order directing him in effect either to dismiss his tutor and governess, and send his children to be taught by the Government teacher, or pay a fine of forty shillings weekly during six months for each child. This, it will be said, is an extreme case, not likely to happen. But such a case can happen under this new Bill.

Or, again. Suppose the case of the Catholic schools of Dunedin, conducted by highly educated ladies and gentlemen. These schools have at present five hundred pupils. But, under this new Education Bill, every one of these children may be compelled to withdraw from these schools, and attend Government schools. In order to be permitted to continue pupils of these excellent Catholic schools, it will be absolutely necessary for them to hold "exemption certificates"

either from the Board of Education or from the Inspectors or Masters of the Government schools. And these certificates must be *in writing*, and must BE RENEWED each year. Moreover, there is nothing whatever in the Bill compelling either Board or Inspector, or Master, to give these certificates. They may refuse them, and the Bill contains no provision whatever for a remedy in cases of injustice. This is intended, in the very nature of this proposed law, as a provision to enable Boards of Education to destroy all private and denominational schools, and establish a monopoly of Protestant and proselytising Government schools.

It will be said again that this is another extreme case. But it is not so. On the contrary, judging from the mode of acting hitherto pursued by Education Boards in Otago, Wellington, Auckland, and Canterbury, and taking into account the proposed mode of election of Committees and Boards, which has been devised to secure the election of a clique of bigots in the future as has been the case in the past, this supposed case of the Dunedin Catholic Schools is a very probable one. Neither the Boards nor Inspectors or Masters will be able to find our Catholic Schools of such a character as to justify them in granting "exemption certificates" to their pupils.

But even if it were not likely to be so, what right has Government or any other body to usurp the function of interfering between Catholic parents and their children, and saying to parents whose sacrifices in the cause of education place them on a pedestal immeasurably above most other parents or guardians in the Colony, you are at our mercy; we have the power to compel you to exchange what your judgment, faith, and conscience approve, for that which all three condemn? Should this Bill become law, it will be necessary for Catholics having children, either to remove to localities beyond a radius of two miles from Government Schools, or to flee from the Colony as from an accursed spot, blasted by the tyranny of a persecuting Government and Legislature. There will be no legal security for truth, or justice, or duty; and Catholics will be entirely at the mercy of school committees and boards of education. At any moment their schools may be closed, their teachers scattered, their property in reality confiscated, their children's faith undermined, and their most cherished rights insolently trampled under foot.

Men will be found to say all this is an exaggeration; members of committees and boards would never be guilty of such injustice and lack of common sense. But what security is there, or can there be, so long as the law arms them with the power to do what has been stated above? It will be said, too, that by this Bill the Governor in Council is to frame regulations according to which committees and boards are to exercise their several powers and functions, and that these regulations will afford us every security. We take leave to doubt this. The Governor in Council is the Ministry. Regulations in Council must be in accordance with law, and the Ministry which is capable of proposing such a Bill may be expected to frame regulations in the spirit of the Bill.

BY NO MEANS ASTONISHING.

"Now glory to the Lord of Hosts, from whom all glories are!"

SEVEN years ago it was thought that the influence of France over the affairs of Europe had been finally lost, or at least relegated to a vastly inferior position for an indefinite period. To-day the German Empire and United Italy are agitated to their inmost recesses because of a change of Ministry in France. The vitality of the conquered nation has been proved marvellous, and the "burnt straw" theory with regard to it has turned out as flimsy as many of the other conceits of a writer whose quaint expressions and peculiar style often serve to make twaddle emanating from him pass for wisdom and originality. France has resumed her throne amongst the peoples of civilisation, and from which, were she to be truly ejected, it would be to the disaster of the human race.

This fact has called out much astonishment, for it bespeaks a stability and an energy that the French nation were supposed incapable of. There is in truth no people under the sun that had been more unjustly estimated than had this of which we speak. Its surface only seems, in many quarters, to have been read. Paris was France, so folk said; and Paris was judged of by her glittering and unsubstantial outside. Visitors looked with the admiration excited by a gay but frivolous pageant upon the brilliancy of the Champs Elysées

or Longchamps; were amazed, not unpleasantly, at the licentiousness of the stage, or filled with a complacent horror—if we may use the expression—by the scenes witnessed at a *bal masqué* or some other place of amusement equally questionable, if not more so. They were entertained with tales of social scandal, or amused by gossip connected with the Tuilleries, which most frequently was false, and thus they believed themselves to have acquired an intimate acquaintance with the great heart of the French people. They knew nothing of the industry that underlay all this—of the attention to the realities of life, the benevolence, the tender devotion to parents, or the fostering care here, perhaps more than in any other country on earth, bestowed upon children.

They saw the sinfulness of the Cities of the Plain, but they knew nothing of the just by whom the mass was leavened, and who existed to a far greater number per cent., probably, than that which in itself alone would have sufficed to ward off the fiery doom from the famous towns of old. Vice was apparent, but virtue was hidden. The mind of GEORGE SAND was printed in books and disseminated far abroad; that of EUGENIE DE GUERIN was written only to meet the eyes of her brother. If there were ladies of high birth and breeding whose names were tarnished, and whose persons were conspicuous in their paint and attire, all but meretricious notwithstanding its elegance, amongst the crowd, there were others, such as were the Sisters DE LA FERONAY, passing their days in a manner that rejoiced the choirs of angels. Nay, even amongst those who were themselves of vicious life, some there were who, in the inmost chambers of their being, revered all that was pure and holy. It has been said that there are many who conform to the ordinances of religion, not from faith, but from policy, and believing them necessary to the preservation of propriety and order. Be it so. Some such there may be, for the human mind is various, but we are persuaded, and there is ample proof on which to ground our conviction, that the opposite to this is generally the case, and that the faith still smoulders in many a heart while the surface is cold and hard—

— ignis
Suppositos cineri doloso.

If ever there was a man who might have been supposed to have restored and professed religion from reasons of policy, it was NAPOLEON; yet NAPOLEON, when all cause for his carrying the heavy cloak of hypocrisy had ceased, and he was wearing away the sad remnant of his life in banishment, gave sincere evidences of what his belief had been all through his career, however obscured it might have been by ambition. He bequeathed to posterity from his place of imprisonment a testimony to the divinity of CHRIST that would have done honour to the intellect and eloquence of the most renowned of theologians,—words that might almost have flowed from the lips of ST. JOHN of the Golden Mouth himself. The PROMETHEUS of the ancient world supported his sufferings by the thoughts of the influence that still remained to him and of deliverance to come. The modern "Prometheus" comforted himself on his rock by looking forward to the mercy of that God whom in his childhood he had learned to revere, but from whom, alas! the storms and passions of an eventful life had long turned away his mind. Let it do what it will, that clear-eyed and tender-hearted French nature cannot shut out from itself the grandeur and beauty of religion. It is still the comfort of affliction and the source of lofty sentiments. BERANGER, for instance, scoffed at all that was sacred, yet he recognises the solace of her rosary and of the piety its possession bespeaks, as the sustaining treasure of the poor woman whose sad story he relates with such deep pathos, and who had been reduced from being a great prima donna and the reigning favourite of Paris, to beg for bread at the door of *Notre Dame*. ALFRED DE MUSSET likewise was no believer, but still he records the impressing powers of sanctity.

"Go in peace, it is impossible that the child of these tears shall perish," said a holy bishop to St. MONICA, when she had repeatedly implored him to intercede for the salvation of her son,—afterwards the great St. AUGUSTINE. Far too many unblemished hands, and voices sweet with purity, have been uplifted on behalf of France, to permit of its growing utterly reprobate at any time. The land of Sts. CLOTILDE and GENEVIEVE, of St. LOUIS, St. FRANCIS, and St. VINCENT, cannot become wholly corrupt. True, there are and have been many evil men there, but others have been found of exceeding goodness to expiate their wickedness. A hundred such as TALLEYRAND might well be atoned for by AFFRE or DARBOIS, and one like DUPANLOUP outweighs many GAM-

BETAS. As the elements of resurrection from her prostrate state were present at the time of France's deepest humiliation, in the vigour and elasticity of her people, so the promise of the ultimate triumph of religion, of which we have lately seen an earnest, lies in the virtues that have been overlooked by foreigners.

While England is astonished, and Germany troubled, by the recent victory of the Catholic party in the country of which we write, the Italian Government stands aghast at it. HOMER has a metaphor, where, speaking of the Trojans' pursuit of ULYSSES, interrupted by MENELAUS and AJAX, he likens it to the chase of a wounded deer by hyenas. They seize the prey and are about to devour it, but a lion appears, and the growling vermin slink away relinquishing their booty in affright. Is the Government of the *re galantuomo* afraid that some such retribution is about to overtake them? Let us hope that their fears are well grounded, and that the day is not far off when they will be fully realised.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We understand that the Bulls appointing the Very Rev. Dr. Chareyre Bishop of Auckland have arrived in New Zealand. The Rev. Doctor, however, is at present absent from the colony, *en route* for Europe, and it is by no means certain that he will accept the proffered See.

We have received from the Government Printer the Statistics of the Colony of New Zealand for 1876, together with the first number of "Hansard" and other Parliamentary Papers.

We learn the following from the Hawkes Bay *Herald* of the 28th ult.:—"The Catholic Bazaar in the Oddfellows' Hall yesterday was again well attended, both in the afternoon and in the evening, and we are informed that considerably more money was taken than on the previous evening (the amount taken on both the days exceeded £100). The stalls were very tastefully decorated with branches of fern, brought down from Taupo by Mr. Peters. There were also very fine specimens in pots on the stage. The number and variety of French toys displayed on the stalls were something surprising: some of the better class of them being fitted up with very clever mechanism, they created a good deal of amusement, not only to the children, but to those further advanced in years. The Napier Artillery Volunteer Band enlivened the proceedings with some choice musical selections.

The *New Zealand Country Journal* for July contains several interesting papers relative to agricultural matters. Besides affording much information to persons engaged in farming pursuits, the publication in question gives copious notes on sporting. It will be found an acquisition both by the agriculturalist and the sportsman.

The *New Zealand Magazine* for the quarter ending with July last reached us rather late to admit of our reviewing it. It is, however, a fair average number of the periodical, but the publication might with advantage be popularised by the addition of a certain amount of matter suited to the requirements of general readers.

A VETERAN settler, named Quinlan, died lately at Panmure. Mr. Quinlan, who had served in the Chinese Campaign in 1841, had been settled in this colony for thirty years.

THE United Trades' Demonstration came off in Dunedin on Saturday evening last, and was a most unqualified success. The torchlight procession was a beautiful spectacle, and is said to have been one of the finest things of the kind ever seen in the colonies, if no more. The public meeting was held in the building of Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach, where the chair was taken by his Worship the Mayor. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. Dungan, as representative of the Typographical Association, and was to the effect that Government, by pursuing their present course of importation, not only injured the artisans of the colony, but the interests of the country at large. Messrs. Hogg and Moss, representing severally the Tailors' Society and the Engineers and Ironworkers, proposed the second and third resolutions. A great deal was said from which it is clear that the artisans of the colony have been, and are being, extremely ill-used by the action of the Government to the detriment of all classes of the community; and it is to be hoped that this meeting, which was a most important one, and evidently represented the state of feeling of the public in general, will have a good effect, and that the resolutions carried at it will meet with due attention.

We learn that the Dunedin Jockey Club have at length appointed a committee. A meeting will be held this evening, at which the various officials and a sub-committee will be appointed. As it is well known that the success of all race meetings depends on the handicapper, and the confidence that may be placed in his impartiality, it is to be hoped that a gentleman will not be chosen to fill the post at whose establishment jockeys and owners of horses are likely to assemble, so that it would be next to impossible for him to escape a bias.

THE Turks have been driven to bay, and bid fair to turn the tables upon their invaders. The advance upon Adrianople seems about to be changed for a stampede backwards in the direction of the Danube. We do not, however, look for more than a temporary check to the Russian arms. We were indeed amazed to find that hostile forces had been allowed to penetrate so far into the country without serious impediment. It is only now that the real work of war may be said to have begun, and the climax will, no doubt, speedily be reached. It is certain that the greater the losses of

Russia may be in conquering, the more exacting will she become when reckoning with her fallen foe. The issue so completely depends on the part to be taken by the other nations of Europe—which as yet is obscure—that it would be impossible to predict, with any probability of truth, what the result may be.

TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY, August 1st.

The *Bangalore*, with the Suez mails, left Galle on the 31st July. Russia has not answered Lord Derby's despatch re atrocities committed by Christians on Mussulmans in Bulgaria.

There have been further disorderly scenes in the House of Commons.

SYDNEY, August 2nd.

A telegram has been published here, dated London, August 1st, which states that in a battle lasting two days, between the Russians and Turks, at Nicopolis, the latter gained a decisive victory. The Russian loss was—killed, 8000; wounded, 16,000.

SINGAPORE, August 2nd.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said that the special vote for the despatch of troops was not required, and it was needless to explain their intention before the prorogation.

WELLINGTON, August 2nd.

A numerous-attended public meeting was held here last evening to discuss the principles of Mr. Fox's Local Option Bill. The resolutions carried were to the same effect as those passed at a similar meeting held recently in Dunedin.

HOKITIKA, August 4.

A fire occurred this morning in a house in Revel-street, occupied by a blacksmith named Andrews. The mother and two boys were severely burned. The children died in the hospital from the effects of the burning. The house was completely destroyed. The family of five, with both parents, were all sleeping in one room. All were more or less burned, and the mother is not yet out of danger. The two boys who were burned to death were aged seven and five. The girls who were saved were aged ten and three, with an infant of four months. Every stitch of clothing was burned off all seven. The delay was occasioned in opening the door by the handle being off. The oldest girl had the presence of mind to get under the bed with her sister, and thus escaped the flames for a few minutes.

LONDON, August 3rd.

The *Herald's* special telegram says that the Russian attack carried the first and second lines of the Turkish position, but they were subsequently driven back by the deadly fire of the Turkish infantry. The Turks then advanced and re-captured all their positions, slaughtering enormous numbers of Russians. The Russian force consisted of five divisions of infantry, three brigades of cavalry, and one hundred and sixty guns. The defeat imperils the Russian position at Tverna.

On the south of the Balkans the Russians encountered the Turkish force under Sulieman Bey and Redif Pasha at Eski Saghra on Tuesday, and were repulsed, losing several guns.

WELLINGTON, August 4th.

The following is the Agent-General's telegram:—

LONDON, August 2nd.

The Turks repulsed the Russians at Plevna with great slaughter.

Osman Pasha, the new Commander-in-Chief, with the main army, and Mehemet Ali, with the Turkish forces that have been protecting the Danubian fortresses, are trying to effect a junction.

A great battle is expected hourly near Tirnova. The Russians are making great efforts, as a further defeat would destroy their communications with General Gourke, south of the Balkans, and his force there would probably be destroyed, and the campaign concluded against Russia.

SINGAPORE, August 6th.

The Russian position at Tirnova is seriously menaced.

Sulieman Pasha has re-captured Eski Saghra.

Russian reinforcements are being hurried across the Danube. The Russian commanders are making strenuous efforts to retrieve the Plevna disaster.

Sulieman Pasha is actively pressing the Russians, and Mehemet Ali is operating near Rasgrad. The Turks are advancing from Osmar Bazar to Plevna, to join the forces of Osman Pasha.

General Melikoff has been reinforced in Armenia. The battle is now raging.

LONDON, August 4th.

Money is firmer. Consols, 95; Australian securities steady.

The wheat market is weaker. Adelaide, 66s. to 68s.

LONDON, August 6th.

The Russians state their loss at Plevna was only 5000 men.

Osman Pasha's forces have been reinforced, and are now strongly entrenched at Plevna. The Russians are encamped six miles east of Plevna.

Fighting is going on at Rasgrad.

The Russians after their defeat at Eski-Saghra, retreated in disorder. Sulieman Bey occupies the Kambozha Pass.

The relations of Greece and Turkey, are critical.

Hobart Pasha is cruising in the Black Sea.

The expedition to the Caucasus has been abandoned.

SINGAPORE, August 8th, 2.55 p.m.

The Russians have evacuated all positions south of the Balkans, except Chipka Pass.

The Turks have re-occupied Kasanlik.

COMMERCIAL.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company) reports for the week ending August 8th, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—There was a moderate supply of 165 head yarded at the market to-day, chiefly of good to prime quality. Prices are fully up to last quotations, and a few pens of very prime beef, for which there was keen competition, brought 35s per 100lb. Best bullocks realised from £10 10s to £15 10s; do cows, £7 10s to £12 10s—or about equal to 32s 6d per 100lb. We sold 35 head on account of P. D. Mich. Esq., and have placed 50 privately.

Fat Sheep.—1 650 were penned. Although this number may be considered somewhat short of the requirements of the trade, prices did not advance as was expected. This may be accounted for, perhaps, from the fact that nearly the whole supply forwarded changed hands previous to the auction, and those of the trade in want only purchasing sparingly; but we look for an improvement next week. Best cross-breds brought from 11s 6d to 16s 3d, or slightly over 2½d.

Store Cattle and Sheep.—Both these descriptions of stock remain without alteration, and we have no important transactions to report.

Wool.—The trade and shippers are anxiously looking forward to the opening of the August sales in London, which were to commence on the 14th, with a catalogue of 300,000 bales. There is a fair demand for fellmongers' lots. We sold a few lots at auction on Monday at fair rates.

Sheepskins.—We had a large attendance of buyers at our weekly auction on Monday last, who competed freely for every lot. We catalogued 1,200 skins, which sold at considerable advance, butchers' green cross-breds bringing 5s 1d to 5s 7d each; merinos, 3s 6d to 3s 11d.

Hides were in good demand, especially extra heavy weights, bringing 25s 6d to 30s 6d each—or equal to 5d per lb.; medium weights, 18s 6d to 22s 6d—or equal to 4½d; light and inferior, 10s 9d to 16s 3d. We sold 150.

Tallow. Very small supply. Inferior, £25; medium, £30; prime, £33.

Grain: Millers will not offer for secondary and inferior wheat. Prime samples, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; none offering. Oats are coming to hand very slow, and find buyers for feed at 3s 4d to 3s 6d; milling, 3s 8d. Seed are inquired for; prime quality is very scarce, and will bring high rates. Barley: Have sold some parcels of fair malting at 4s 3d to 4s 4d; milling is worth from 3s to 3s 3d. No cheap feed in the market.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending August 8th, 1877, as follows:—The labour market has been considerably relieved by the supply of work on the railway at Balclutha. Those who cannot possibly get a start at their own legitimate trades can eke out a scant existence until matters improve. People suited for country and farm work are in quite a different position; in fact skilled, experienced folks of this class are decidedly scarce. The season for shepherds is fast approaching. Couples are more inquired for, and their time is also approaching. We are always flooded with far too many city men, clerks, &c. Many of the late arrivals are composed of such. If the immigrants expected are composed of genuine country-bred folks and female servants they can at once be well placed. Skilled tradesmen are not wanted. Hotel business being quiet, people for such are in small request. Wages: Cooks and laundresses and general house servants, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s, and 25s; boys and nurse-girls, 5s to 10s; station and farm couples, £85 to £80; shepherd, £60 and £70; ploughmen, £52 to £55; superior do., £60 and £65. Day Labour: Road, rail, and bush (not Government's stroke), 7s, 8s, and 9s; gardeners, grooms, cooks, and hotel men, 20s to 40s per week and found; country storemen, 30s to 40s per week and found.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending August 8th, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed), per bushel, 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Wheat (chicks), 4s 6d to 4s 9d. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 3s to 3s 6d. Pollard, scarce. Bran, £4 15s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £18; small, £18 10s. Oatmeal, £18. Potatoes, £3 per ton. Hay, 45 per ton. Chaff, £5 per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending August 8th, 1877, retail:—Roasting 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.

THE DOMINICAN CONVENT ART UNION.

We would again remind our readers that the drawing in connection with the Art Union in aid of the Dominican Convent Building Fund is now approaching. It will take place in about a month from hence, and persons desirous of assisting in the good work will do well to exert themselves during the few weeks that still remain in which they may do so. All those who have seen the pictures provided as prizes are agreed that they are of a very high class, and that a much larger number, as well as more valuable collection, has been procured for the purpose than might reasonably have been expected. The three Roman oil paintings in themselves alone would justify all that has been said or done in the effort to dispose of tickets. The grand allegorical picture of Aurora, copied from Guido Reni's celebrated masterpiece, would not only form a fitting ornament for the first saloon or gallery in the colonies, but is in itself a study in art of a most refining tendency, besides affording means of realising of what nature were the superstitions of the ancients, and the system of theology which so largely influenced them. The other two pictures sent from Rome are also gems of the

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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.

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UNDERTAKERS,
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Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.
Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

CLOSE OF THE WINTER SEASON.

The Remainder of the Stock of WINTER BOOTS will be offered at prices considerably under the Regular Rates.

LADIES' BOOTS of every description; must be cleared at Greatly Reduced Prices.

The HEAVY STOCK of Children's Boots 30 per cent. Cheaper than usual.

OUR OWN MAKE.—Men's and Youths' Strong Boots, that have given such universal satisfaction, *Cheaper than ever!*

SPECIAL IMPORTATION:
A few dozens Ladies' and Children's Button Boots.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes made to order.

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LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
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WOOD AND COAL YARD,
Corner of

CUMBERLAND AND ST. ANDREW STREETS.
Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals. All kinds of Firewood, including manuka, pine, and maple. Lowest prices charged. Orders for the above, also Corporation Coke, will have prompt attention.

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,
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BASKETS. — BASKETS.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

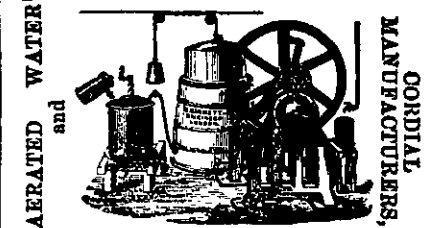
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Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Asher's.)

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CAREW AND COMPANY,



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

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

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



Ginger Wine,
Ginger Brandy,
Raspberry Vinegar,
Orange Bitters,



Duke's Bitters,
Quinine Wine,
Peppermint Cordial,
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Tonic Orange Wine, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

Notice to Cordial Makers—Raspberry Acid on sale.

Observe the Address:—
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Opposite Knox Church,
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SMITH AND SMITH,

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



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

F. BEISSEL, HAIRDRESSER, 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. BUSTON BROTHERS,
Photographers.

first water. The *Sybil* is peculiarly soft and lovely, and the *Italian Woman and Child* most life-like and beautiful. The views of New Zealand scenery painted in water-colours by Mr. Hoyte, and possessing all the fidelity to nature with the finish for which that gentleman's paintings are remarkable, are likewise acquisitions well worthy of being sought for. There are, besides, several other prizes, all of considerable beauty and value. And, though last not least, there is that which, besides its intrinsic worth, possesses the value which most of our readers would esteem as of no light weight—that it has been presented by His Holiness the Pope, and is therefore destined to become an heir-loom in whatever family may be fortunate enough to gain it. A special drawing is to be held, a ticket for which will be presented to all those persons who will dispose of tickets for the general lottery amounting to the sum of £5, and in which there will be no blanks. Several of the prizes procured for this are extremely handsome, and also very valuable. There is, for instance, a screen in raised wool work representing a spaniel, which almost seems about to spring from its frame. This latter is of walnut wood, finely carved, and the lowest price that can be set upon the whole amounts to fully fifteen guineas. Amongst the other prizes are to be found the following pictures, all of them of considerable value and extremely pretty:—A pair of oleographs, *Accepted and Betrothed*; copies of Raphael's Cartoons; oil painting, *The Water of Leith*; oleograph, *Paddy in Difficulties*; oleograph, *A Roman Peasant Woman*; oleograph in gilt frame, *Christ Blessing the Children*, &c. To complete the list, however, would occupy far more space than we have at present at our disposal, and these few names will suffice to describe the nature of the pictures generally. There are, besides, several handsome mosaics and other beautiful works of art, so that a very liberal supply has already been provided. As yet, nevertheless, the full number of prizes has not been made up, and it would much tend to diminish expenses and secure the success of the whole undertaking, if friends of the Convent would kindly contribute articles suitable for the purpose, and which will be received with much gratitude.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The first half-yearly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society was held last week in St. Joseph's Schoolroom, when there was a very large attendance of members and visitors.

The Secretary and Warden brought up their reports, which were adopted by the meeting. The election of officers for the ensuing six months then took place, with the following result, viz.: President, his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Moran; Vice-President, Rev. Father Crowley; Secretary, Brother A. H. Norman; Treasurer, Brother J. Harris; Warden, Brother James Attridge; Librarian, Brother R. Dunne; Assistant-Librarian, Brother M. McGrath. It was decided to call in the books of the library for a week, until they were re-classified. Members will therefore please send in their books at once.

MR. LUSK, M.H.R., ON POLITICAL MORALITY IN NEW ZEALAND.

The press of this Colony and of England generally are often severe in their censure of the barefaced political rascality of our American cousins; but corrupt as the American Government may be, it must be purer itself compared with ours if the following statement of Mr. Lusk, a member of the H.R., be true. If it be untrue, what is to be thought of Mr. Lusk himself?—"Well, gentlemen, I opposed the Counties Bill as strenuously as I could. It passed the House, it has come to be law, and it has proved to be a complete failure. It has broken down utterly. Nothing could be more contemptible than the result of this experiment in constitution mongering. Throughout the whole Colony it has been rejected by almost every large and intelligent body of electors. It has been, indeed, accepted in two or three places—principally gold-fields, where there are exceptional advantages held out to induce the people of such localities to accept it, and the bribes of a political character which I may affirm it holds out to them. *Such bribes were open to acceptance in a great many other places, but I am glad to say they were rejected. I could, however, mention one place in this province where this matter came under my notice, and where a bribe equivalent to something like £2000 was offered if the people there would only work the Act as it was called. The people fell into a trap. They said, 'Yes, we will work the Act,' and they did bring it into full operation and said, 'Now, give us the money.' (Laughter) But they have never got the money, and what is more, I believe they never will get it. (Laughter and cheers.)*" I think Mr. Lusk better consulted his own safety than the public interest and his own credit when he made such an assertion in the way he did without giving names, dates, and places. Will he have the pluck to repeat it in his place in the House? We shall see. True, the people "in a great many places," it is said, rejected the offered bribes, and so showed their honesty and their prudence. But what idea must the Government have had of them when they insulted them by such an offer? A Government which will try to corrupt the people by bribes in this way deserves to be impeached as criminals. If Mr. Lusk have made a false statement in so grave a matter what does he deserve? At least expulsion from the House with ignominy, I should say. In my opinion we ought to treat the character of the Government with as much tenderness and justice as we treat the reputation of private persons. Mr. Lusk made this damaging statement against the Government at a meeting of his constituents in the important agricultural district of Franklin. You will notice his charge was received amid cheers and laughter. In my opinion that showed a somewhat low state of political morality in the Franklin district.

It was surely no matter either for mirth or exultation to hear so grave an imputation on the Government of the country. Had the statement been met with groans and hisses it would have been more to the credit of those concerned. Some one might have asked the speaker in common fairness to give names and particulars, if he wished his story to be credited.

Auckland.

WELLINGTON.

On Tuesday, the 24th of July, an exceedingly successful dramatic entertainment, enlivened with music and song, was given by the Catholic Young Men's Society Amateur Dramatic Club in the Marist Brothers' School, in aid of the funds for liquidating the liabilities of that school. A permanent stage has been erected at considerable expense in the school-room, and, so far as I can learn, it is the intention of the Club to give similar entertainments once every month until the debt has been cleared off the school. The success of their first entertainment was exceedingly encouraging. Long before the curtain was raised, the spacious school-room, which is capable of seating from four to five hundred people, was crowded to excess, several having to go away without being able to gain admittance. The dramatic part of the entertainment consisted of three farces, the first being "The Spectre Bridegroom," which was placed on the stage in a manner that left no doubt on the minds of the audience as to the care and attention which was paid to its production. The appropriateness of the "get up" and accurateness with which the dialogue was spoken, were far superior to the average run of amateur performances. It is true that some of the performers did not suit their actions to their words on all occasions, and that they made more use of their hands and feet than an impartial critic might be induced to overlook; but, recollecting that they were all inexperienced and untrained amateurs, who had not had the advantage of even one professional to give them a hint, the severest critic would be compelled to accord praise to them for the admirable and intelligent manner in which they played their parts. In the two other pieces, which were entitled respectively, "More Free than Welcome" and "Cherry Bounce," they were equally successful. The intervals between the production of these pieces were enlivened with some capital singing and musical selections. Messrs. Hollister and Maginity, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Raymond, sang a duet and several solos in a manner that literally brought down the house and elicited encores. Mr. Maginity, in response to an encore, sang a comic song, in which he related the experience of an Irishman on the goldfields of the West Coast with such effect that it created quite a *furor*. Mr. Foster, who was once favourably known as attached to the Simonsen Opera Company, played a solo on the violin and was encored. Two young ladies, who were too modest to publish their names, also lent their assistance by playing alternately on the pianoforte and singing some beautiful songs. On the whole, the entertainment was extremely enjoyable, and, so far as I can learn, the time when the members of the club will be able to give another of these performances is looked forward to with a considerable amount of interest by all who were present at their first one.

HIBERNICO.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

(From the Lenten Pastoral of the Vicar Apostolic of Bombay.)

It is not our intention, dearly beloved brethren, to direct your eyes and thoughts to the impending evils which sooner or later must of necessity burst upon this wicked world. With history in our hand, we have asked ourselves the question: Whence does all this wickedness come? what is its source? And it was not difficult to us to find the solution. When we find the waters of the stream polluted, from its mouth even to its fountain-head, we know that the source itself is polluted. Thus we discern in the general wickedness that raises high its head even among the nations that lay claim to civilisation, that the fountain-head of the spiritual life of nations, as well as of individuals, is infected with the poison which brings to light sights so hideous and so fatal. This fountain-head, dearly beloved brethren, of which we propose to address you, is the early education of youth.

"Knowledge," says the inspired writer, "is a fountain of life;" but on the other hand, "the instruction of fools is foolishness." (Prov. xvi. 22.) Sound knowledge, true knowledge is life-giving, it contains the seeds of healthy life; but false knowledge, erroneous instruction, can only bring to light falsehood, absurdities, contradictions sown broadcast over the deluded world, the fruit of which is wickedness; the doctrine of fools causes fools to spring up, only fit tools for spreading confusion, terror, and calamity, in humble dwellings and over the face of kingdoms, if they are allowed to make their stand there.

There are not two opinions as to the value and importance of the education of youth in regenerating mankind, in stopping the progress of vice, in teaching man to know and serve the Lord his God, and thus to enjoy the sweets and fruits of order and peace. We are taught by God Himself, that "it is good for a man to carry the yoke of the Lord from his youth, because he will not readily depart in his old age from the path in which he enters in his youth" (Prov. xxii.) The enemies of God are fully aware of this, and it is for no other reason infidels and sectarians wage their eternal war against good religious establishments, and the enemies of order and virtue have conspired to deprive those men of the means of instruction who sacrifice their life for the purpose of cultivating the mind of youth and of sowing the seed of virtue in the tender and innocent heart of childhood. Experience bears us out, that the

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.

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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,

Colombo-Street, corner of Tuam-Street,

CHRISTCHURCH.**NOTICE TO COUNTY COUNCILS,
MUNICIPALITIES, ROAD BOARDS,
AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.**

THE Undersigned, having commenced business as a **GENERAL AGENT**, desires to offer his services to the above public bodies and the public, goldfields or otherwise, who may have business with the Waste Lands Board, other Departments in Dunedin, or the Government at Wellington, feeling assured that from his long official connection with the late Provincial Government, he is in a position to afford valuable advice and assistance on all matters relating to Government business—particularly to the past transactions of the Province—and which he is unaware can be so readily obtained elsewhere.

Any business of a general nature which may be entrusted to him will receive careful and prompt attention.

ALEX. WILLIS,Late Under-Secretary for the Province
of Otago.

Address:

**NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COM-
PANY'S CHAMBERS,
Dunedin.****IMPORTANT NOTICE****TO THE GREAT SEWERAGE SCHEME**

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTORS, and others that REQUIRE DRAINAGE.—I have made another great Reduction in my PATENT STONE SANITARY 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 designs, cheap.

N.B.—Inferior Glazed and Flanged Pipes half-price.

W. M. WHITE,

Patent Stone Pipe Factory,

February 7, 1877.

Kensington.

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

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut). Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce.

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

J O H N C A H I L L,

THAMES STREET,

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**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FAMILY GROCER**

AND

CROCKERY AND CHINAWARE SALESMAN.**THOMSON AND NIVEN,
BOOK IMPORTERS,**

Great King Street,

Have in stock Haydock's Douay Bible, approved by the late Cardinal Wiseman, Cardinal 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. C A G N E Y.**OAMARU.**

Bookseller, Stationer, Importer of Fancy Goods, and Crockeryware. The best brands of fancy and other Tobaccos always on hand.

NOTICE.

WE have this day disposed of our Business as Painters and Paperhangers to Messrs. Davidson Bros., and solicit a continuance of past favors to them as our successors. Accounts due to us may be paid to Messrs. Davidson Bros., whose receipt will be binding on us. **DAVID SCOTT & CO.**

Having purchased the above business we trust by strict attention and moderate charges to merit a fair share of public patronage.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Octagon,

Above Law, Somner, and Co.'s.

Established 27 years.

GEOURGE MATTHEWS, Nurseryman and Seed-man, has ON SALE

FRUIT TREES of every description.

Gooseberry Bushes

Currant Bushes

Rhubarb Roots

Dwarf Boxwood for edging walks

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Vegetable Seeds of all kinds

Lawn-grass Seed

Roses, a splendid collection

Etc.,

Etc.,

Etc.

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 business 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 serviceable, 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.

mould to which the yet tender heart of the child has been shaped remains almost always through life, whether it be for good or for bad. Could we trace the chequered course of men of evil in our age, we should in almost every case observe that their passions were not kept under control in early youth; they advanced in iniquity with age, and, according to Job, "Their bones were filled with the vices of their youth" (Job xx. 11). They were a loathsome burden to themselves, and they became the ruin of many and the pest of society. If, therefore, the welfare of civil and religious society are to a great extent both depending on the sound education of youth, great ought to be the anxiety and forethought of parents in the education of their children in proportion to the responsibility imposed upon them by God. Often, however, do parents not at all realise the great obligation to educate the children God has blessed them with. Led away by an unreasonable affection for their offspring, parents too often, alas! ignore the trust confided to them, to guard those tender hearts from evil influences and prepare them for heaven. We do not deny that all those to some extent share with the parents the heavy responsibility in a Christian education, to whom in any manner youth is confided for instruction. The teacher of secular learning shares it, the guardian of a child shares it; so do the pastors of souls, so do others. For it is written: "He gave to every one commandment concerning his neighbour" (Eccles. xvii. 12.)

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

(To the Editor of the *Nelson Evening Mail*.)

SIR,—Now that the papers of Nelson have commented on the Education Act, allow me to pass a remark which has not been made by any of them, namely, that this new system, which affects a great liberality towards the pupils, is most *illiberal* and *unjust* as regards the teachers, inasmuch as most of them will be debarred from taking charge of a school under the Act. For it is evident, unless explained clearly to the contrary, that the prayers to be said and the Bible to be read before schools will be Protestant. Now a Catholic teacher will never consent to say a Protestant prayer, or to read a Protestant Bible. He would prefer not to take charge of such a school, or he must act the hypocrite. And unless an amendment or explanatory clause be introduced permitting teachers the reading of Catholic prayers or Bible, brought in to that effect, this measure will be considered as most illiberal, and one of a persecuting character. Under the Nelson system, where a purely Catholic school could not be had on account of the small number of Catholic children, those children could go to the Government schools, and withdraw at the time the Bible was read; in like manner Protestant children attending schools conducted by Catholic teachers were allowed to withdraw at the time Catholic prayers or Bible were read. However, admitting that the present Bill will pass, it is presumed that in schools which are under the management of Catholic guardians and teachers, the Catholic prayers and Bible will be used, otherwise this Bill, which appears to be fair in many respects, will fail to give general satisfaction.—I am, &c.,

Nelson, July 31st, 1877.

A. M. GARIN.

The Education Bill introduced by the Government is likely to be popular among a large class of the community. At the same time it is certain to be a source of extreme bitterness to many others. Its leading principles may be defined as being—secularism, primary education, abolition of fees, mild compulsion, and capitation payments. With regard to secularism, there is the inconsistency that the Lord's Prayer, and a portion of Scripture, are to be read without consent every morning, the attendance at such reading being voluntary. The capitation is to be ten shillings per head upon every child between five and fifteen, whether attending the public school or not. Children, however, who are attending other schools are to be exempt, as also children out of reach of schools, invalids, and those who hold certificates of competency. The capitation fees are to go to the local committees for a school fund. The committees are to elect the Education Board for their district. The Board is to receive £3 10s. per annum out of the Consolidated Fund for each child in average daily attendance at a public school. The cost of each child is averaged at £4 per year, exclusive of buildings, which are to be provided for out of loan. It is obvious that under such a system the practical desires of all Protestants could be met. The Catholics are, however, completely shut out, and, if no aid is given to them, the Protestant children will be educated to a great extent at the charge of their Catholic neighbours. If the Government see their way clear to contribute a sub-

stantial sum per head for every Catholic child that passes the Government Inspector in the same syllabus as is adopted for examination standard in the public schools for secular subjects, this injustice would be obviated, and a good sound system of secular education for Protestants get a fair chance of establishment. No system founded on injustice can take root for any time in New Zealand.—*Mount Ida Chronicle*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Manchester Guardian* is informed that the Rev. James Arthur Poole, B.A., curate of St. John's, Miles Platting, has resigned his curacy and been received into the Catholic Church. Mr. Poole was ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Manchester on the 1st of March, 1874, and appointed to the curacy of Oswaldtwistle, which he held about two years. He removed to Manchester in 1876.—Letters from Jamaica state that on the arrival there of the Rev. Edward Hodson, who had gone out to join her Majesty's ship *Aboukir*, to which he had lately been appointed, he announced that he had joined the Catholic Church. There were several Catholic priests among his fellow-passengers on board the mail-boat. Mr. Hodson took part in the late Arctic Expedition, serving as chaplain on board the *Discovery*.

Count Plater has addressed a letter to the principal English and Continental journals, of which he complains of a statement in the *Mémorial Diplomatique* that he was engaged in fomenting an insurrection in Poland. The Count maintains that he is entirely opposed to any such movement at the present time, which could only result in a triumph for the enemies of Poland, "for the hour of her deliverance has not yet struck."

The Bishop of Meaux has published a *mandement* for the consecration of his diocese to the Sacred Heart. There are only five French dioceses which are not so consecrated.

Several statements having appeared in the newspapers alluding to the presence of her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh at the Russian Chapel in London on the 29th April, as well as upon the fact that uniform was worn upon that occasion by the gentlemen of the Russian Embassy, it is stated on authority that it is customary for all members of the Imperial Russian family to attend Divine service on that day, it being the birthday of the Emperor of Russia, and that it is also the rule for the gentlemen to appear in Court dress. Her Royal Highness is expected to leave Windsor Castle to-day for Cobourg.

Seattle, a place in Washington Territory, on Puget Sound, which was founded only three or four years ago by the Rev. Father Prefontaine, a Catholic priest from Quebec Province, has now a population of 5,000, with a daily paper, four district schools, and seven churches.

Rev. Dr. Field, in a recent letter to the *Evangelist*, describing his ascent of the first range of the Himalayas, says:—"On the ridge of Mussoorie, on its highest point, which commands a view of the snowy range for more than a hundred miles, stands a convent, which educates hundreds of the daughters of Protestant Englishmen, as well as those of its own faith. Thus the Catholic Church plants its outposts on the very crests of the mountains. At Landour, an adjoining 'hill station,' is another Catholic institution (for boys) called St. George's College, perhaps as a delicate flattery to Englishmen in taking the name of their guardian saint. It has a chime of bells, which at that height and that hour strikes the ear with singular and touching effect. It may well stir up our Protestant friends, both to admire and to imitate, as it furnishes a new proof of the omnipotence of Rome, when the traveller finds its convents and hears the chime of its vesper bells on the heights and amid the valleys of the Himalayas."

In the Ohio Penitentiary there were admitted during the year 771 convicts, one-half of whom were natives of Ohio, New York furnishing the next largest contingent. The parents of 211 of these were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. There were 189 Catholic convicts. The remainder came from various Protestant sects, the Baptists being responsible for the largest number, 93, and the Disciples for the least, 15. In Ohio, then, the Protestant communities furnish three-fourths of the penitentiary cells with inmates.

The Marchioness of Lothian, whose death was announced on Sunday week, was amongst the distinguished pilgrims to Rome. She had rented a hotel, and was holding a series of brilliant receptions. She was seized with an attack of pleurisy in consequence of having been exposed to the draught of an open window at a reception. The Pope sent her his special benediction, and a *Triduum*

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 HOMŒOPATHISTS of Dunedin that he has a thorough knowledge of Homœopathic and Hydropathic Treatment.

Specialist for Brain, Nervous, and Rheumatic Affections.

J. J. CONNOR
Has much pleasure in announcing that, having completed his **NEW BUILDING,** He is now prepared to offer **VERY SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION TO BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.**
—
FIRST CLASS BEDROOMS, MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, COMFORTABLE SITTING ROOMS, &c., &c.

MAITLAND HOTEL,
CORNER OF
MAITLAND
AND
WALKER STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

J. J. CONNOR,
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, SPIRITS &c.,
SPECIALLY IMPORTED.

—
CHOICE
OLD BRANDY,
REAL
JAMAICA RUM,
PURE
WHISKIES,
(Various Brands.)
INVALIDS' PORT,
GENUINE
DRY SHERRY.

—
STRACHAN'S
CELEBRATED
ALES, &c.,
ON DRAUGHT.

M R. J. B. C A L L A N, B. A., L. L. B.,
SOLICITOR, &c.,

JACOB'S NEW BUILDING, PRINCES STREET

(Entrance in High-street),

D U N E D I N.

Q U E E N ' S H O T E L, O A M A R U.

"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.

R O Y A L H O T E L,
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.

E D M O N D & H A R R I N G T O N,
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,
MARKET-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Best Walton Park Coal, 20s per ton delivered. Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Scotch Coal at the lowest current prices.

Orders punctually attended to.

J. F L E M I N G,
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.

G O O D 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 **PARGMENTER**, Drill, Gymnastic, Boxing, and Fencing Masters, conduct **CLASSES** at the above, from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. daily.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Dated the 4th day of June, 1877.

(Signed) **GEORGE DAVIDSON.**

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

(Signed) **G. W. DRISCOLL.**

W. W. V A U S E,
W. DIE SINKER AND EMBOSSEER,
(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. BAKWELL, 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.

S H A M R O C K H O T E L,
PALMERSTON-STREET, RIVERTON,
MRS. WILLIAMS ... PROPRIETRESS.

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

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

G R A N G E H O T E L,

HANOVER-STREET,
Dunedin.

C. BUNBURY,
Proprietor.

VICTORIA BOARDING HOUSE,

Thames street,

O A M A R U.

ANDREW COSTELLO, PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for the
WORKINGMAN.

M O R N I N G T O N H O T E L,

MORNINGTON,

D U N E D I N.

FRANCIS McCLUSKEY, - Proprietor,

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

J O H N V E Z E Y
(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

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

MILLS, DICK & CO.,
Publishers, Dunedin.

was offered up for her at the Church of the Virgin. She died after three days' illness.

The *Bath Chronicle* says that the Rev. F. B. Lord, Rector of Farnborough, near that city, and his assistant curate, the Rev. A. M. Donaldson, have been received into the Church. Mr. Lord was appointed Rector in 1853, and the living, which is worth £500 a year, is in his gift.

M. Bartholdi, the sculptor of the colossal "Liberty," is, according to an article by Charles de Kay in *Scribner*, for June, the author of a design for a gravestone of singular vigor and boldness, which commemorates the men fallen in French ranks during the late Franco-German War. What the feeling in Colmar at annexation to Germany must be, can perhaps be learned from a brief mention of the design. The headstone is severely plain, but massive, and upon it one reads these words only:—"Morts en Combattant, 14 Septembre, 1870." The grave is covered by two great slabs of stone, but one of these has been pushed up from below by an arm. This arm reaches out from the dark opening of the grave, and gropes on the surface of the other slab for a sword which lies near. The arm and sword are of bronze. The idea of this tomb reminds one of the Gothic ghastliness that pleased Albrecht Durer and the engravers of his day, but the monument is also one of those trumpet-calls, silent but never-ceasing, which keep alive hatred, and finally summon a conquered nation to terrible acts of retaliation.

The arming and drilling of the Mormons continues throughout Utah, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Gentiles, and especially those in the northern and southern settlements, are alarmed at the few United States troops in the Territory, and Governor Emory has written a letter to the Secretary of War, requesting that Camp Douglas be provided with five companies of infantry, and two of cavalry; that Camp Cameron shall have two

full companies of infantry; that one infantry company shall be quartered at St. George; that another shall be sent to Logan, in Cache Valley, and that the company at Fort Hall shall be retained and reinforced.

Among Russian women there is no happier class than the wives of the priests of the Greek Church. The rule forbidding a second marriage of the priest renders the wife secure of the devotion of her husband, who, in case of his becoming a widower, retires to a monastery, where his only compensation for his loss is the hope of ecclesiastical promotion.

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. A. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. C. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, almost useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSON, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded." Honorary Certificate, 29: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk leathers &c.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, Cutting, Princes-street, Dunedin, William Gawne, Proprietor. One of the most convenient and most commodious hotels in Otago. Sleeping apartments effectively ventilated, and every arrangement made for the comfort of travellers.

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.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, Portrait of Rev.

Father MOREAU, late of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin. Prices, 7s 6d and 10s 6d. Intending subscribers will please send in their names as soon as possible to

MILLS, DICK & CO.,

Or to the Manager of the New Zealand TABLET.

DENTISTRY.

MR. JOHN P. ARMSTRONG,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, (Established in Dunedin 1861),

Having returned from his tour in the country, may be consulted at his Private Residence, opposite Wesleyan Church, Stuart street, every day except Saturday.

WILLIAM REID, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEED MERCHANT.

Agent for Pure California Grown Alfalfa.



THE CUTTING, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Adjoining the Queen's Theatre.)

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

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors, WM. REID.

N O T I 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.

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

GOODGER'S

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

Horses, Buggies, Waggonettes, &c., always on hire.

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL, PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL, STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders. Private Rooms for Families. Charges moderate. Wines and spirits of excellent quality. Luggage stored free. One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT AND CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSTERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON AND BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

THOMAS HANNAN,

BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER,

Seyern Street

OAMARU.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Ratray street (opposite Otago Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

HALL OF COMMERCE.

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

OAMARU BOARDING HOUSE.

J. COGVIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

CROWN HOTEL,

RATTRAY STREET.

P. KELIGHER wishes to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, which is most centrally situated, and affords accommodation not to be surpassed by any hotel in the city.

Persons desirous of the comforts of a home would do well to make an early call at the Crown.

P. KELIGHER PROPRIETOR.

BURKE'S

OTAGO BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND A1 STOUT.

UNRIVALLED XXXX PALE AND XXX ALES.

Depot: PRINCES STREET SOUTH.

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse-street, Dunedin.

[A CARD.]

THOMAS PATERSON,
(Late Commander of brig Pakeha),
SHIP BROKER,

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

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

Office: TEMPLE CHAMBERS,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

MELVILLE HOTEL,
MAIN NORTH ROAD,
TIMARU.

M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Wine, Beer, and Spirits of the best brands.

ALBION HOTEL,
GREAT SOUTH ROAD,
TIMARU.

JOHN COLL, PROPRIETOR.

Good accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Good stabling. Alcock's prize medal Billiard Table.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAM'S-STREET,
OAMARU.

M. HANLEY, PROPRIETOR,
Wishes to inform his many friends and the general public that he has again commenced business at the above address, and hopes by strict attention to the requirements of his numerous customers, to obtain a much larger share than hitherto of public support.

GOOD STABLING AND PADDOCK ACCOMMODATION

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN,

FORBUEY.

NICHOLAS MOLONEY,

PROPRIETOR.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT PROPRIETOR.

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

DUKE OF EDINBURGH HOTEL,
RUSSELL STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

THE CHEAP SHOP, No. 9, ROYAL ARCADE.

BUY OF THE MAKER & IMPORTER.

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

E. LOFT.

ROYAL HOTEL
(George-street, Port Chalmers).

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

MR. JOHN MOJAT,
SOLICITOR,

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

FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,
COMBINED with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY or HUMBLE, may be ascertained at the time of giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by

WALTER G. GEDDES,
Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

Tablet Supplement

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1877.

H. A. C. B. S.

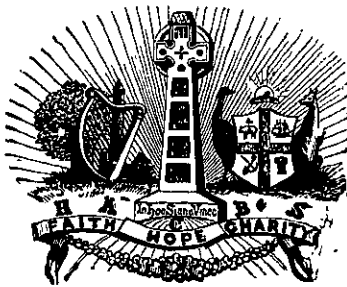
Branches Forming the Otago and Canterbury District.

CHRISTCHURCH,

LYTTELTON,

AKAROA,

OAMARU,



NASEBY,

DUNEDIN,

LAWRENCE,

INVERCARGILL.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The half-yearly meeting of the Officers, and Delegates from the various branches of the Otago-Canterbury District, was held on Thursday evening, July 19th, 1877, at the District Chambers, Maitland Hotel, Maitland-street.

The District President, Brother Edward Carroll, presided; and there were also present Brothers Bourke, P.P. (in the vice-chair), and Dillon, representing St. Joseph's Branch, Dunedin; Brother John Murray, acting on behalf of St. Mary's, Invercargill; Brother Connellan, District Treasurer; and Brother John Connor, Acting District Secretary.

The meeting having been formally opened with prayer, the Secretary handed in the certificates of authority for the various delegates present, Brother Connor explaining that he had been requested to represent the Oamaru Branch, but on account of the office which he temporarily held he had been unable to do so. He had written to its Secretary acquainting him of the fact, and asking that another substitute should be nominated, but up to the night of meeting that had not been done. All the other branches of the District had been notified of the half-yearly meeting, and the necessity of either sending or appointing delegates, but, with the exception of the two branches above named, no representatives had been named.

The President then, in a short but pertinent speech, reviewed the position of the District, regretting that some branches had not been so flourishing as they wished, but pointing out that the first year was always a most trying period in any organisation's existence. He next referred in most feeling terms to the loss sustained by the District in the death of its able and energetic Secretary, paying a high and deserved tribute to the memory of that esteemed officer. He explained that at an extraordinary meeting of the District Officers, Brother Connor had been requested, and had kindly consented to fill Brother Cantwell's place until the half-yearly meeting, and he wished to intimate that it would now become necessary to elect a Secretary during the sitting of the Session, and to the end of the year.

All the officers present heartily endorsed the remarks of the President regarding the late Secretary, and on the motion of Brother Dillon, seconded by Brother Murray, it was unanimously resolved—

"That a letter of condolence from the District Officers and Delegates be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Cantwell, sympathising with them in the death of their son."

The Secretary then read the following report and balance-sheet, the former of which was received and adopted. With regard to the latter, Brother Murray moved, and Brother Bourke seconded—

"That the balance-sheet be referred back to the Secretary for attachment thereto of outstanding liabilities." Carried.

The accumulated correspondence for the half-year was then read, and dealt with as necessity required, excepting the following communications, the consideration of which was held over till next meeting:—

From Brother John Cullen, Secretary of the Akaroa Branch, intimating that he was afraid that Lodge would have to be wound up, as, owing to its paucity of members, and the distances at which they lived from the place of meeting, it was almost impossible to obtain a quorum.

From Bro. E. O'Connor, D.V.P., Christchurch, drawing attention to the fact that the District was not enforcing the Amendments passed at the E.D. Meeting of September 13th, 1876.

From the Corresponding Secretary, Melbourne, *in re* Brother O'Brien's case, a former member of the Naseby Branch, but now in the Alfred Hospital, requesting that the Secretary of that Lodge should be communicated with to ascertain what sick pay Brother O'Brien was entitled to; also intimating the posting of subscription lists for his relief.

DISTRICT OFFICER'S REPORT.

In presenting the first half-yearly report and balance-sheet of the Otago-Canterbury District, your officers have to ask at your hands a large meed of indulgence and consideration on two grounds:—Firstly, of the difficulties which are necessarily incidental to every new organisation; and secondly, in the almost irreparable loss which your district has sustained by the long-continued illness and death of your late District Secretary, Brother John Cantwell. To those to whom he was personally known, it is perfectly unnecessary to recount the aid he gave, and the support he has been in and to the welfare and advancement of the Society since the establishment of Branch No. 73; but it is most consoling to us, as it must be to them also, to learn that even our brethren at a distance, with whom he was officially brought into contact, were fully alive to and appreciated the value of his services, recognised his worth, and in

reply to letters announcing his death, one and all with us deplore his loss. As you are all doubtless aware, the District was declared formally opened on the 24th of January, 1877, at which Brother Cantwell was unanimously appointed to the important office of District Secretary. Although in a very delicate state of health on the assumption of office, he appears by the books and memoranda to have strenuously endeavoured until the 25th of April to carry out the duties he had undertaken. The strain, however, was too great, and from that time until the 12th of June, the day on which he died, he was too weak to attend to business, yet still buoyed up with the hope that he would soon recover, and clear off the arrears of work—a hope, alas! never to be realised. Through feelings of delicacy, as Brother Cantwell was so sanguine of recovery, the District Officers did not seek that amount of information from him concerning District matters which they confess they ought to have done, and as a consequence, his death—which to some extent was somewhat sudden—left them totally in the dark with regard to his accounts. No time, however, was lost in holding a meeting, and at it Brother J. J. Connor kindly consented to act as D.S. until a permanent successor would be elected to fill the vacancy for the next term. His first step was to write to all the Branches of the District announcing Brother Cantwell's death; his (Brother Connor's) temporary appointment to the vacant office; the change of the District Chambers; notifying to the various lodges that the half-yearly meeting would take place on the 19th of July, and suggesting that, in order to avoid expense, those Branches which felt so inclined should appoint members resident in Dunedin to represent them thereat. As before stated, numerous letters of condolence were received, and your officers are pleased to state that most of the branches fell in with the suggestion of delegating representatives; the acting D.S. having, for the purpose of making such selection the more easy, forwarded a list of St. Joseph's members who were thus eligible. On receiving the books of the District, Brother Connor had no means of verifying their correctness, other than by writing severally to the different Branch Secretaries, requesting duplicate pay-slips of moneys forwarded to his predecessor, and with pleasure he bears witness, so far as returns at present to hand, to the correctness of the accounts of the late District Secretary. Should the report and balance-sheet not contain every item of information which might be looked for, your officers would ask you to bear in mind that in taking office Brother Connor has been placed at a twofold disadvantage by taking over the accounts of the District in an unfinished state, with no instructions or explanations from his predecessor, letters received but unreplyed to, and also in having to overtake the mass of work accumulating from April to June. Although a large number of letters have been written to various parties seeking information not to be gleaned from either the books or memoranda of the late Secretary, in many cases no replies have as yet been received, and as a consequence the Acting D.S. is unable to give information upon various matters, which under other circumstances he would have done. It will be seen by the balance-sheet that two Branches have not been credited with any quarterage—funeral or incidental—Naseby and Akaroa. With regard to the first-named, we would draw your attention to the appended letter marked A, received by the late Secretary from the Branch Secretary at Naseby, but to which, according to the letter-book, no reply has been given. Brother Connor, since entering upon office, wrote to the Naseby Branch a similar letter to that forwarded to other lodges, asking for a duplicate pay-slip of moneys forwarded, but, up to the writing of this report, no reply had been returned. As no returns are accredited to Naseby in the books, your officers are at a loss to deal with the matter, and would wish for instructions therein. In respect to the Akaroa Branch, the Secretary received the appended document, marked B, but as its contents are of an important nature, it was deemed advisable to seek the advice of the delegates in council, and place the matter before the District Board before taking action therein. Your officers regret to further announce the death of Brother John Moylan, an old and energetic member of St. Joseph's Branch. As, however, he and Brother Cantwell were honorary members, their deaths caused no demand upon the funeral fund of the District. Although the accompanying balance-sheet may not show a large sum to the credit of the District, that is accounted for by the fact that there have been very many heavy expenses and considerable outlay necessarily incidental to the first half-year, but which will not have to be incurred in the future, and your officers look confidently forward to meeting you at the close of the current year with a most respectable sum to the balance of the District. Before concluding, your officers would wish to state that the subjoined statement should be viewed more as a return of the receipts and expenditure for the half-year than an actual balance-sheet, inasmuch as the new Secretary has been unable to learn the amount to the credit of the District in the hands of the E.D., Melbourne. It may be well to explain that although the District is indebted to the E.D. to the extent of some twenty pounds, the set-off referred to will more than cover that amount.

Balance-Sheet of the Otago-Canterbury District H.A.C.B. Society for the Half-year ending July 24, 1877.

1877.		RECEIPTS.			
March 12	Lyttelton Branch ...	£6	2 6 F.*		
April 14	"	0	18 0 F.		
				27	0 6
March 12	Lyttelton Branch ...	0	8 10 I.		
April 14	"	0	9 0 I.		
				0	17 10
April 25	" Quarterage to E.D.			1	12 8
					£9 11 0
March 21	Oamaru Branch ...	1	10 0 F.		
July 11	"	1	10 0 F.		
				3	0 0
April 25	Oamaru Branch ...	0	15 0 I.		
July 11	"	0	12 9 I.		
				1	7 0
					4 7 9
April 13	Christchurch Branch	4	13 0 F.		
July 24	"	7	7 6 F.		
				12	0 6
April 13	Christchurch Branch	2	2 9 I.		
July 24	"	3	15 0 I.		
				5	17 9
					17 18 3
April 17	Invercargill Branch	3	0 0 F.		
July 12	"	2	9 6 F.		
				5	9 6
April 17	Invercargill Branch	1	3 11 I.		
July 12	"	1	10 1 I.		
				2	14 0
					8 3 6
April 25	Lawrence Branch	2	2 6 F.		
July 11	"	2	4 6 F.		
				4	7 0
April 25	Lawrence Branch	0	18 9 I.		
July 11	"	1	1 0 I.		
				1	19 9
					6 6 9
April 17	Dunedin Branch	4	11 0 F.		
"	"	2	10 3 I.		
				7	1 3
Nett proceeds of benefit ...				3	16 8
Total receipts ...				£57	5 2

1877.		EXPENDITURE.			
April 13	J. A. Macedo ...	£0	5 0		
April 16	Stationery ...	4	18 0		
"	Freight on regalia ...	2	2 7		
"	Mills, Dick and Co. ...	0	17 6		
"	Mr. Fleming (rent) ...	0	15 6		
"	Postage ...	0	5 0		
"	Exchange on cheques ...	0	2 0		
"	Rent of chambers ...	0	19 4		
"	E.D. quarterage for 1876 ...	1	12 8		
June 6	F. Coxhead (freight) ...	1	2 0		
July 10	Postage ...	0	7 4		
"	Do. E.D. reports ...	0	2 0		
"	Stationery ...	0	1 0		
"	TABLET Company ...	3	11 0		
"	Mills, Dick and Co. ...	1	7 6		
"	Secretary's salary ...	15	0 0		
				£33	8 5
Balance in hand ...				23	16 9
				£57	5 2

Brother Cullen, asking, in case that should so eventuate, that he would forward to the District the regalia now in their possession, which would be held in trust for it for whatever time it might elect, in the hope that the Branch might be resuscitated at a future time; but should it not, after the specified period had expired, it should be given as a donation to the District.

Brother CONNELLAN agreed with the suggestion of the Secretary, and the matter having been well canvassed, he was instructed to act accordingly; but previously to taking that course, he was to write to Brother Cullen, advising him to call an extraordinary meeting for the purpose of re-considering the question of dissolution, calling his attention to General Law 30, page 18, and giving him all information at his command for his future guidance.

With regard to the D.V. President's letter, the meeting, while acknowledging the correctness of the facts pointed out, considered that, as the District was but young, it were better not to administer its laws with stern rigour.

Upon the letter of the Corresponding Secretary coming up for consideration,

The DISTRICT SECRETARY stated that he had forwarded Brother Larkin's letter immediately upon its receipt to the Naseby Branch, as requested, and thereto received the following reply: "I sent the sum of £5 sick money to Brother O'Brien, in care of the late Brother Cantwell. The Secretary further stated that the subscription-list mentioned by Brother Larkin as having been posted, had never come to hand.

It was proposed by Brother Dillon, and seconded by Brother Murray—

"That the Secretary be instructed to write to the Secretary of the Naseby Branch, asking what sick money Brother O'Brien was entitled to." Carried.

As, according to rule, it was necessary at the July Session to nominate officers for the various offices for the year commencing in January, a lengthy discussion ensued as to the advisability or otherwise of doing so.

The PRESIDENT held that it would be somewhat impolitic under existing circumstances to comply with the strict letter of the law, as by holding the matter over till the Annual Meeting each Branch would be locally represented, and consequently in a better position to determine where the head-quarters, or who the chief officers, should be for the next year.

Brother CONNELLAN considered that as the meeting consisted of nominated delegates, and considering that only a few Lodges were represented, it was unable to carry out the laws in their integrity, and at present it could not do more than accept them in their spirit. The District was not yet thoroughly organised, and it would not be wise to have recourse to the strict letter of the law for some time to come.

These views having been shared in by all present, nominations were held over till the Annual Meeting, and the Sitting adjourned to

MONDAY, 30TH JULY, 1877.

The Third Sitting of the District Board was opened at eight p.m. on the above date, at the District Chambers. The Officers and Delegates were all present, the President occupying the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the minutes and correspondence, the PRESIDENT informed the meeting that he had appointed Brother Gallagher (Secretary of St. Joseph's Branch, Dunedin) to represent St. John's Branch, Lawrence, whereupon Brother Gallagher took his seat. The chairman further intimated that he had received a letter of apology from Brother Murray, Delegate for Invercargill, who was obliged by business to absent himself during the remaining portion of the Session.

It was proposed by Brother Dillon, seconded by Brother Bourke—

"That Brother Gallagher be appointed Auditor, in place of Brother Connor." Carried.

The balance-sheet, as amended, was next considered, and, on the motion of Brother Dillon, seconded by Brother Connellan, received.

Some accounts having been passed for payment, Brother Gallagher moved, and Brother Bourke seconded—

"That the Minutes of the Half-yearly Meeting, together with the Report and Balance-sheet, be printed, and that arrangement be made for their insertion in the TABLET." Carried.

The meeting then adjourned till

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1877.

The District President took the chair at eight p.m. Present—Brothers Bourke, Dillon, Gallagher, Connellan, and Connor.

The minutes of previous meeting having been read and confirmed,

A considerable time was occupied in the revision of the Report and Minutes of Session for publication.

The question of the desirability or otherwise of appointing Deputies to represent the District at the Annual Meeting of the E.D. at Melbourne, was discussed at some length, and it was ultimately resolved that the district should not be represented.

Brother CONNELLAN called attention to the fact that the District President was entitled to some remuneration for his services.

Brother DILLON was under the impression that that officer was already in receipt of remuneration.

Brother GALLAGHER was also of the same opinion, but as such was not the case he thought the matter should be dealt with at once. The President was put to expense to attend the various meetings of the District, and as Delegates were paid for their services, he thought that officer should be placed upon a similar footing.

The PRESIDENT felt grateful for the thoughtfulness of the meeting, but taking into consideration the youthfulness of the District, he would prefer to allow his claim to lapse.

The meeting, however, would not entertain the suggestion, and, on the motion of Brother Dillon, seconded by Brother Gallagher, it was resolved—

"That the sum of £2 2s. be voted to the District President for his services." Carried.

This concluded the business of the Session, and the chairman, before closing the meeting by the recital of the *Angelus*, thanked the Delegates for the punctuality and attention exhibited during the various sittings.

[Signed]

EDWARD CARROLL, D.P.
MICHAEL CONNELLAN, D.T.
JOHN J. CONNOR, D.S.

I hereby certify that I have examined the balance-sheet and books, and found everything correct.

HERVEY W. MONKMAN, }
J. J. CONNOR, } Auditors.

30th July, 1877.

* F means Funeral Fund, and I Incidental Fund.

This concluded the Sitting, which adjourned till
FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1877.

The District President took the chair at eight p.m. Present: Brothers Bourke and Dillon, St. Joseph's, Dunedin; Brother Murray, St. Mary's, Invercargill; Brother Connellan, District Treasurer; and the Acting Secretary, Brother J. J. Connor.

The meeting having been opened in the usual manner, and the minutes of previous meeting read,

The PRESIDENT informed the meeting that he had received a communication from the Lawrence Branch, asking him to select some member of St. Joseph's as their delegate. Unfortunately, however, the late hour of its receipt had prevented him from doing so in time for that meeting; but should the Session require a further sitting, he would take care that Branch was represented. He then informed the meeting that the election of a District Secretary was the next step to be dealt with. Brother Connor was then requested to continue his services to the end of the year, but he pointed out that being a Trustee of the Society, and also an Auditor, he was not eligible to hold the position for a permanency; as, however, a wish was expressed that he should still act as Secretary, he was willing to resign these offices in order to become so. His resignations were then tendered and accepted, when Brother Dillon moved, and Brother Murray seconded—

"That Brother John Golden be elected a Trustee." Carried.

Brother Murray moved, and Brother Dillon seconded—

"That Brother J. J. Connor be elected District Secretary for the ensuing six months." Carried.

The question of the Secretary's salary cropped up, but it was decided to hold the consideration over until the next meeting.

The communication from the Secretary of the Akaroa Branch was then discussed at some length,

Brother BOURKE stating that he considered it impolitic to open Branches in sparsely-populated districts, where necessarily their members would be few and scattered. He sympathised with Brother Cullen in his efforts to keep the Branch afloat, and regretted their failure.

Brother CONNOR suggested, that in view of the winding-up of the Branch, at its own desire, he should be empowered to write to