

New Zealand Tablet

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Topics Current at Home and Abroad.



SINCE our last issue we have lived to witness an amalgamation of oil and water, and have beheld with wonder a coalition of the Kilkenny cats. In other words, the *Daily Times* and the *Otago Guardian* have become one and the same. History has repeated itself, and the lean kine have prevailed, and devoured their fat and well-established predecessors. The proprietors of the *Guardian* have purchased the *Daily Times*. We confess that to us the matter appears to be far from a subject of jubilation. A monopoly is at all times hardly desirable, and when a monopoly of opinion becomes guided by the idiosyncrasies and interests of an individual, as it is hinted will now be the case, the affair becomes still more objectionable. It would, indeed, have been desirable that one, at least, of our contemporaries—the *Daily Times*—might have altered its principles. Here there was wide room for improvement; and, in fact, unless certain members of the "Perpetual Priesthood" display now a capacity for sacrificing professed principle to Mammon, we shall see some such change take place,—but that a mere matter of pounds, shillings, and pence should break up, on a week's notice, a large establishment, and throw a vast number of hands out of employment, while rectitude, and justice, gain not one whit thereby, appears to be a most lamentable affair. The *Guardian*, it is true, affirmed with its fleeting breath, or rather seemed desirous of conveying the impression, that an amalgamation of the staffs of the newspapers in question had likewise taken place. This statement we believe is, however, to be taken with modifications, and there is not the least doubt that *sans cérémonie* has been the motto of the movement. As to the policy of the *Daily Times*, under its new management, we confess that we shall watch with some curiosity for indications of the line it means to pursue with respect to those questions in which we are more particularly interested—namely, Catholic affairs. Of late the *Guardian* showed a disposition to deal fairly with such matters; has such a disposition been carried over into the hitherto hostile columns, or will it prove that the echoes of the present situation have been loud and lasting enough to drown the voice of justice?

"LIKE master like man." Homely adage though this be, it still serves to convey a true lesson. We are averse to inserting into the columns of the TABLET anything gross or worthless, and if occasionally we are found to do so, it is because necessity obliges us to make such an insertion in order to contradict some falsehood or illustrate some warning. In bringing forward, therefore, the production which we are about to lay before our readers we beg to apologise to them. We do so for a specific purpose, and, if we give ear for a moment to the yelping of the jackal, it is that we may the more clearly learn in what direction lies the lion's course. It will be recollected that we have once or twice of late alluded to a certain lecture delivered at Oamaru by a person named Fidler, who, we believe, occupies a situation as assistant-master in the Government Grammar School in that town, a person asserted to be an "earnest and profound thinker!"—

"Grâce aux beaux esprits de notre âge,
L'enfer nous gagne assez souvent!"

but the scintillations of whose intellect appear to our uncircumcised eyesight to shine like sparks from the most ordinary fuel. The Rev. Father Coleman, nevertheless, saw fit to notice in the *Oamaru Evening Mail* the lecture alluded to, and last week we gave the correspondence which ensued, believing that many of our readers would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of reading the wise, moderate, and witty letters of the respected priest to whom we refer. We, however, did not then publish the concluding epistle sent to the *Mail* by our worthy usher, and if we now do so, we again beg to apologise to our readers for the act. Here it is:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

Allow me to state that I positively decline answering anyone who writes in so ungentleman-like a manner as your correspondent William Coleman. Had anyone calmly offered any rational objection to my lecture, I would gladly have answered, but am unable to engage in a combat of abuse.—I am, &c.,
W. FIDLER.
We have no intention of commenting upon this. It is simply beneath contempt; and we produce it only in order to point out again to

Catholic parents the interpretation placed upon the attitude of the Government towards Catholics, in the matter of education, by the myrmidons of the Government. We likewise believe that by making such utterances known to them, we may induce many right minded Protestants to ask themselves the question as to whether the system upheld and served by such men as this is likely to be the immaculate institution that they are inclined, perhaps, to imagine it to be.

WHAT is this that we learn of Italy in these times of European complications and disturbances? After all the fine Roman spirit, that it was believed her union was to revive, appears to have turned out a complete failure. General Garibaldi has proved impotent to summon up from the vasty deep the soul of the old Republican, and the *re galantuomo* has succeeded in inspiring his subjects with no more glorious ambitions than might be supposed to actuate those of a King of "Yvetot." It ill befits the dignity of a great nation to fawn upon another, when there seems a likelihood of the latter becoming a conqueror, and being willing to cast a scrap of territory acquired to a trusty ally, but to be ready to tone down before any reverse, and fight shy of the alliance. Yet this is the part our great united Italy has been playing so far during the present struggle with respect to Russia. But mean as has been her course in this respect, what shall be said of her ingratitude to England. England that helped in throwing her "open to the gospel," and that shouted "Italy for the Italians" until the welkin rang with the echoes. Verily nations, like individuals, are sadly forgetful of benefits conferred. "The offensive strength of England," says *Fanfulla*, "no longer exists. 'I will not' is only a mask to hide 'I can not.' England, as a part of Europe, is played out, and the exchange of her wooden walls into iron sides has only precipitated events, and destroyed her appearance of strength. If England interfered in the present struggle, Europe would certainly feel the effects, and commerce would suffer considerably, though not so much perhaps as is supposed; but would the result of the Eastern Question be altered? Not at all." And we are further enabled to state, on the authority on which we make this quotation—that of a London newspaper—that in Italy there is a feeling of actual contempt for England,—that is, there was such a feeling when the Russian forces seemed marching without let or hindrance on Constantinople. Flouting the Pope is, after all, not so paying a game, and they who give a moral support to an immoral cause need but expect a shabby recompense.

THERE is a German phrase which describes an unfortunately too common character by the words "house-devil street-angel." Are we to regard in such a light the Hon. Mr Ormond. He does not scruple to arouse the echoes of the House, or to insult an hon. member, by the use of intemperate and unjustifiable language, but he refuses to allow a true report of his words to go out to the world and down to posterity in the pages of "Hansard." The weakness is not unusual, though the scene of his violence has been rather strangely chosen by the gentleman in question if he desires concealment. Or is it that he is genuinely ashamed of his utterances? In this case there is hope for him; we may live to witness a reformation, much needed, in his tongue. At any rate, while its proofs are subject to such corrections "Hansard" can hardly be looked upon as a reliable publication, and in future we shall expect to find there what hon. members wish that they had said, rather than that which they actually did say,

THE policy of the Berry Ministry is destined, according to the *Pall Mall Budget* of a recent date, to work the ruin of Victoria. In fact the physicians into whose hands he was betrayed, never affirmed a worse state of health concerning M. de Pourceaugnac than does this journal with respect to the colony in question. We doubt if Victorian colonists fully recognise the volcano on whose surface they are placed, or are alive to the iniquities of the society by which they are surrounded. Their native born citizens are not generally on the side of property and order. Their police are few, and where they do exist, are cowardly and corrupt. The larrikin element is universal and of the utmost ruffianism. "Especially within the last ten years a population accustomed to look upon law as a disagreeable restraint, and with no sentimental horror of criminality has grown up" in the country in question, "where, also the original taint of the convict colonisation remains, and where the influx of the gold-digging element did not tend to improve the moral quality of the community." It is hardly to be wondered at if

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such a state of affairs obtain, that the most dismal results are looked for. "The people, that is to say the working classes, have been told over and over again that the burden of taxation should be laid upon the wealthy; that the protection of industry will secure them all good wages. They will soon discover how unsatisfactory Mr. Berry's proceedings are in their results, when compared with the hopes they have been led to cherish. They will urge the Radical party further and further on the path of spoliation, but sometime or other even the most reckless politician will be compelled to cry a halt. There will be an explosion of popular rage, and all the bad elements that have been gathering during the reign of 'larrikinism' will be let loose upon society." An insurrection of labor will be the result, to be attended, however, by far worse consequences than that in America, because of the greater weakness of the employers, the greater strength of the employed, and the general corruption of the masses. The Imperial Government may not be able to interfere so as to save the squatters and merchants from ruin, the most that is to be expected is that it may rescue the colony—the greatest in Australia—from anarchy. It appears to us that black swans and externally-stoned cherries having become stale in the Home market, when expatiated on in connection with the Antipodes, it is being attempted to replace them by sensational paragraphs of another kind.

IT APPEARS that, after all, the gaol at Auckland, even making every allowance, can not be said to be "very well managed," as the Hon. Mr. Bowen lately affirmed, that is, it cannot be said to be so in the eyes of ordinary people, for we by no means presume to speak for the hon. gentleman in question, whom we know to be superior on many points to prejudices that are commonly entertained, and which persons of every-day ideas, intellectual and moral, esteem as a *sine qua non*. Mr. Bowen, in answer to certain questions asked in Parliament by Mr. Seaton, drew a comparison between Dunedin gaol and that of Auckland, by which he made it evident that the expenditure on maintaining and guarding prisoners in the latter institution was much less than that in the former, and he went on to say, "The Auckland gaol was very well managed, considering the very great want of accommodation, and it was managed at a cost of less than one-third of the Dunedin gaol." (We quote from "Hansard.") This then, we understand, was a consideration that influenced the Government in determining to make a reduction in the sum spent on the support of the latter institution. But now it seems that the Auckland grand jury, induced by the late fire at the Lunatic Asylum in their city, no doubt, have paid a visit to the gaol for the purpose, among other things, of examining into what preparations have been made with a view to a like catastrophe, and they have come to the conclusion that the gaol is excessively badly managed. They declare that the number of warders is insufficient,—a number which in Mr. Bowen's eyes, it will be remembered, aided in proving the superiority of the management to that of Dunedin. They found the space allotted to the females containing double as many prisoners as it ought to contain, that the untried women were shut up amongst the condemned, no distinction being made between them and the vilest criminals, that the exercise ground was too limited for health, and finally that there was not the slightest provision made for the escape of the inmates in the case of a fire. In short, they seem to have discovered that the condition of the place was simply disgraceful. Here, then, we have an instance of the sagacity of members of the late Government, and of the discretion which they made use of in pursuing the policy which they proposed to themselves. We trust, however, that a timely warning may now be taken, and that efficiency and good management may not be replaced by the "cheap and nasty."

The news brought by the San Francisco mail from the seat of war affords no clue as to what the result is to be. Continued fighting, which good generalship, and bravery on the part of the troops, are conspicuous, is reported to prevail on both sides, but so far the advantage decidedly rests with the Turks. The siege of Plevna is being vigorously carried on by the Russians, and the Schipka Pass is being vigorously defended by them. The loss of this latter would entail a retreat into Bulgaria, to which province the winter campaign would then be confined. Meantime, the distress occasioned in the districts concerned is inexpressible. South of the Balkans horrible massacres of the Christians have taken place; and Germany, Austria, and Italy, with certain lesser Powers, have entered a protest against the Turkish barbarities. Opinion in England appears to be divided. The Turkish Relief Fund has been liberally subscribed to; but on the other hand, it is reported that Mr. Gladstone, who represents a large party, has written a letter urging the Greeks to unite with the Slavs. The attitude of the neutral Powers is, indeed, extremely unusual. Germany is neutral, yet guarantees the autonomy of Servia, and approves of its entering upon hostilities; and the English Government is neutral, but still gives an evident moral support to Turkey. Much reliance appears to have been placed upon the arrival on the scene of the Russian Imperial Guard, by this arrived there, and 50,000 other troops were about to cross the Danube into Servia. The belligerents entertain no idea of making peace, and Earl Derby holds that they

should be allowed to fight on until one has conquered, or both are exhausted.

We learn that France keeps out of the Eastern Question, but she has probably sufficient employment at home to occupy all her energies. The political ferment is becoming hotter every day, and, with a determined Government and a fierce radicalism threatening one another, the prospect is anything but reassuring. The death of Thiers, for a moment seems to have damped the hopes of the Republican party. We, however, know it was only for a moment, and the prosecutions of the Press make it evident that, though the hopes of the party had fallen for a time, their voice became none the less shrill and daring. The situation calls for all the firmness the President can summon up, but it also demands a coolness in which we fear he may prove deficient. Matters generally throughout Europe are not cheering. Magyar disturbances seem probable in Austria. The English harvest has failed, and there is much destitution in the country together with scarcity of employment. In London heavy commercial failures have taken place. The cattle plague prevails everywhere, and the plague has set in amongst the Polish Russians. In America, likewise, commotion is the order of the day. The Mexicans continue to violate American territory. Labor troubles are prevalent in California, and a war against the Chinese seems imminent. Fighting with the Indians still goes on, and there have been storms, fires, railway and steamboat accidents. In Peru there has been an eruption of Copotika, by which a vast amount of property and 1,000 lives were lost; and in New York a dreadful fire has taken place, originating in a varnish factory, and by which fifty buildings were destroyed, with many of their inmates.

MEETING AT GREYMOUTH.

AUGUST, 26.

A VERY large meeting of Catholics was held in St. Patrick's Church last night to consider the Education Bill now before the House. Father Eucyer occupied the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically carried:—

Moved by Mr. JAMES LYNCH, seconded by Mr. P. LUNDON—"That a great wrong is offered to the Catholics of New Zealand by those clauses of the Bill in question which relate to certificates of exemption, because such clauses, if carried into law, would result in the abolishment of our Catholic schools, and the forcing of Catholic children into Government schools, in violent opposition to the conscientious convictions of their parents."

Moved by Mr. CLUNE, and seconded by Mr. M'GRATH—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the Bill introduced into Parliament by the Minister of Education, is a flagrant injustice to the whole Catholic community, seeking, as it does, the compulsory support of a system of education which is in direct antagonism to the faith which they profess, and a violation of both civil and religious liberty. That it is further a gross injustice to Catholic teachers who would thereby be debarred from taking care of schools, towards which their co-religionists had been forced to contribute."

It was moved by Mr. J. C. AHEARN, seconded by Mr. THOMAS O'DONNELL—"That in the opinion of this meeting the Education Bill should be so altered as to include the principles of the Nelson capitation system, which has worked efficiently and economically for many years, without interfering with the conscientious convictions of any section of the community."

It was moved by Mr. J. C. AHEARN, seconded by Mr. THOMAS O'DONNELL—"That the Chairman be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Minister for Education and to the members for the Grey Valley."

PRIME MINISTERS' SALARIES.

APROPOS of Mr. Gladstone's correction of the statement in "Dod's Peerage" to the effect that he was in receipt of a pension of £2,000 a year, it may be worth while to recall the fact that the "Cabinet pensions" at the disposal of the Crown are only four in number, the present holders being Lord Beaconsfield, Sir George Grey, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Milner Gibson; payment of Lord Beaconsfield's being of course suspended during his tenure of "an office of emolument." Each pension is of the value of £2,000 a year, the recipient having to make certain declarations in respect of his income previous to accepting it. It may be doubted whether a less lucrative profession than that of an English politician exists under the sun. Lord Russell told a Committee of the House of Commons that he found his salary as First Lord of the Treasury inadequate to meet the expenses entailed on him by his position as Prime Minister. So sensible was the late House of Commons of this fact that it was only at the earnest request of Mr. Gladstone that his salary as First Lord of the Treasury was not raised to £8,000 a year. Notice had been given by a member of a motion to that effect, and there can be no doubt that it would have been carried. In former times the case was otherwise. The official gains of Lord Sunderland, while minister of James II., have been estimated at £40,000 a year. At a much later period the younger Pitt, as First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, received at least £10,000 a year, and had two residences rent free. And, perhaps, it is not too much to say that seventy or eighty years ago £10,000 a year went quite as far as £15,000 a year will go now. Not, indeed, that Pitt cared for these things. It was only in deference to the almost positive command of George III. that he accepted the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, while in 1788-9 he gave a more decided proof of his contempt for money. It was feared that a regency might have the effect of depriving him of power, and the merchants of London made no secret of their intention of raising a sum of £100,000 as a gift to the Minister. Pitt, on his part, was firmly resolved to decline the present.—*Full Mall Gazette*.

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speaks for itself and requires no comment.
All who are suffering from Liver Complaints,
Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Rheumatic Gout, or that dreadful
malady GOUT, can get completely cured by
these remarkably curative

INDIAN MEDICINES.

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SIR,—I can speak with great thankfulness
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great sufferer for some time, and tried Wizard
Oil, Painkiller, and all sorts of remedies, all
of which did me no good; but the INDIAN
CURES have effected wonders with me. I
only required three bottles.

Hoping this may induce others who are
ailing to try your medicines,—I am, yours
truly.

(Signed) Mrs Wm. GILL, Wakapuaka.

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CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
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Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
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Every description of Jewellery made to order.
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
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N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower
Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crucks,
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All work executed on the most reasonable
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AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION
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Promptly. Bills Discounted.

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Capital ... £60,000
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attention of both investing and borrowing
members as well as depositors to the following
important features of this Society:—

1. The security of a large subscribed capital
protects the members against loss, and ensures
that the terms contained in the tables will be
faithfully carried out. 2. The subscribed
capital affords a complete guarantee to
depositors. 3. Facilities to investors to with-
draw on favourable terms. 4. Facilities to
borrowers to make special arrangements.

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such periods as may be agreed upon.

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New Zealand, Limited, is now ready to
receive deposits, either at call or for a fixed
period, on very favourable terms. Depositors
will have the guarantee of a large subscribed
capital. Interest receipts or debentures
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M E N T C O M P A N Y O F N E W

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MAKE ADVANCES on Mortgage of Real
Estate on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Arrangements may be made for repayment by
such monthly, quarterly, or yearly instalments
as may suit borrowers. Temporary Advances
made also on the security of Bond Warrants,
Bills of Lading, Share Certificates, Wool, and
other personal Estate. Loans on Personal
Security, with approved co-obligants, may
also be effected at very moderate rates.
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able terms.

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within five minutes' walk of the centre of the
city, and in the immediate vicinity of the
Bay, Museum, Botanical Gardens, and some
of the finest walks around Dunedin; gas and
water in every room. The proprietor per-
sonally superintends all arrangements, thus
consulting the comfort and convenience of his
customers.

Single and Double Bed-rooms; Private
Sitting-rooms if required. Terms moderate.

Tyborne.

By the author of "Eastern Hospitals and English Nurses."

PART THE SECOND.

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

Walter turned round towards the crowded court. "Good people, I pray you to hearken; if I will go to church I shall be free,—how then can I die for treason? See ye well, I die for priesthood alone, and for doing that which our Lord Himself commanded, saying, 'Go, teach all nations.' I returned into this realm for no other purpose than to administer the Sacraments of Christ, and to reclaim to Him such of His sheep as through ignorance or malice, had strayed from Him. And so it will continue; for this religion, being divine, can never fail, and if you condemn one and put another to death, others will be ready to preach to you the faith of Christ crucified."

"Silence the prisoner," said the judge in wrath. "Stand forth, Master de Lisle, for thou art an obstinate recusant, and listen to thy sentence."

Yes, listen to it, heir of the De Lisles; freeborn Englishman, listen to it:—

"Thou art guilty of death, for the sole crime of exercising thy priestly office in this free land under this most just and gracious queen." "In three days from this thou shalt be carried on a hurdle to Tyborne, there hanged, and thy body disembowled and quartered; and may God have mercy on thy soul! Amen."

A shudder ran through the court. Many men, as well as women, were in tears.

"Courage, my friend," whispered the ambassadress, as she held the half-fainting Constance in her arms; "my husband will intercede for him; one so noble shall not die thus; he will be saved." Alone in all that multitude there was one unmoved.

"Like a dog as they die at Tyborne, mother," said the boy baron a few years back, leaning on his mother's breast, and she shuddered.

"Te Deum laudamus:—te Dominum confitemur," said the hunted priest in joyous accent; and perchance one voice in the heavenly choirs, as they saw the things of earth pass before their gaze, echoed more exultingly,—"*Tu, devicto mortis aculeo, aperuisti credentibus regna cœlorum.*"

NOTE.—The account of the trial is taken chiefly from those of Edmund Campian, William Scot, and Robert Southwell, priests.

CHAPTER XI.

"If the love of God is in your heart, you can easily understand that to suffer for God is an enjoyment to which all the pleasures of the world cannot even be compared. I assure you there are not in all Salamanca chains or irons enough to prevent me from wishing for more for the love of Him in Whose honour I wear this which appears to you too heavy."—ST IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH! Oh, word of exceeding dread—word that the sick heart of the criminal can hardly realise, even while he shudders with horror! Death! not to the life almost ebbcd out by sickness, but to those through whose veins the free blood courses, and who feel within them the vigour and energy of strength. In Walter's case, the strong constitution of the De Lisles had triumphed over the sufferings of prison, and health was fast returning. His hands were the greatest sufferers; the right wrist was totally dislocated, and he could only with great difficulty use the left. On his return to prison from court, he was placed in a larger and more commodious cell, in which there were a bedstead, table, and chairs, and writing materials were furnished to him by the jailor. One mark of severity was still retained, by replacing the irons on his legs,—they could not attempt to put them on the arms already so tortured.

"Nay, nay, my Arthur," exclaimed Walter, as the former entered his cell with a face expressive of deep affliction, "not thus must you enter the 'bridegroom's chamber.' Bring to me no sad looks, no sighs and tears. Is it not what I have desired?—was it not humbly hoping for this end that, by thy good aid, I landed on the Essex coast?"

"But for so short a time," answered Arthur. "for so few months, —if thou hadst laboured for years;—but to be cut off in thy youth, ere men knew what is in thee."

"God's time is best, my friend," said Walter; "and surely it was not long that my dear father in Christ, Edmund Campian, was permitted to labour, and yet who left behind so bright a witness! Dear friend and father," continued Walter, looking up, "shall I soon see thee again, and thy face, on which Heaven shed its light even on earth, radiant in the vision of Jesus? Ah, Arthur, would thou couldst have seen him!"

"Yes, he must have been wonderful when even the queen's curiosity was raised to do so."

"Was it? I never heard that."

"Oh yes," said Arthur. "From the Tower, when almost rent asunder with the racking, he was taken before her; she wanted to see the man, she said, who, having made Europe ring with his name, could spurn every hope of life to die a felon's death; and she looked on him and saw one who trembled not at her frown, nor fawned for her smile. Verily it must have been a new sight for her highness."

"May his prayers win for her light and repentance," said Walter. "Now, my Arthur, I must trust to thee to let the faithful know I am about to die, and entreat their prayers for me in the last conflict; and, Arthur, dost think it is possible to find a priest who in charity could come to me, now Father Paterson is in Bridewell? I think there must be another in London, since my imprisonment hath been known."

"I will try," answered Arthur. "If one can be found, I will convey him hither."

"How much have I to thank thee for, my true friend!" said Walter. "My poor prayers for you will be heard at last, and a reward shall fall on you for your generous devotion."

Arthur did not reply, but going towards the bed on which Walter was lying, he knelt down by the side and hid his face in his hands.

"Is it so in very truth?" said Walter, in a tone thrilling with joy. "Wilt thou indeed choose Christ and His Cross for thy portion?"

"Yes, father," he answered, with tears, "the 'almost' is gone. I cast in my lot with Christ for aye. Hear my confession, father, and give me to drink of the waters of eternal life."

Towards evening in the same day, Walter lay down to sleep. During the day the cell had been thronged with visitors. The French ambassador came to express his deep sorrow that his intercession for the life of Father de Lisle had proved unavailing, and that it was evident Walter was the object of bitter hatred to some one at court. Many other Catholics came to make their confessions to Walter, and to have his last counsel and blessing; and none ever forgot those words of sweetness and strength. It was remarked afterwards, that none of those who had seen Walter in his last hours ever fell away from the faith.

While Walter slept, another stranger entered the cell; he trod softly, and going up to the bed, bent over the sleeper, and as he gazed, the tears gathered in his eyes. "Is it possible?" he whispered to himself,—"*Is this the boy I saw last at the wrestling-match in the college grounds at Rheims, when every eye was on him because of his manly beauty, and the wonderful strength he displayed, and which had been concealed in his slight lithe form?*"

Walter's lips moved, and he spoke in his dream. "Not as I, but as Thou;" and in another moment he awoke, and looked up in his visitor's face. Then came a wondering look of half recognition.

"Is it you, Basil?"

"Yes, answered his friend, it is Basil Travers."

Walter was silent for a minute, from deep emotion.

"I fell asleep praying that if it were His will, a priest might be sent to me, and in answer you come. Verily my cup runneth over with consolation."

On the morning of the following day, Walter was again alone, when the door opened, and the jailor ushered in two ladies closely veiled.

They came forward, and kneeling, entreated the priest's blessing.

"I can hardly raise my hand to give it to you my daughters," he answered smiling "but I will essay my best: 'The God of all might strengthen you, and give you courage to serve Him unto the end.'"

One of the visitors now threw back her veil, and Walter recognised Rose Ford.

"Ah, my child, come to bid me farewell. Nay, weep not, there is no cause for sorrow; rather thank God for me. Is your companion also known to me?"

"She desires to remain disguised," replied Rose; and I, Father, come hither with a message from my mistress. She hath made great exertions to procure your pardon, but the difficulties have been many; at last, however, she has succeeded, and the queen pardons you."

A shade of deep disappointment passed over Walter's face, and he said in a low tone as to himself, "I am not worthy; as Thou wiltest in all things."

Then turning again to Rose he said—

"Thank the Duchess for me, Rose, for her charity. A pardon I did not expect nor desire. Nevertheless, a longer life will be an opportunity of serving God longer, and making myself more fit to see Him hereafter. Let her not deem me ungracious, Rose; but thou as a Catholic canst understand, that to snatch water from the thirsty is less painful than to call back to life's hard battle the soul that longs to be with God."

"But there are conditions to this pardon," said Rose.

"Ha! of what nature, I pray you?"

"You must give up exercising all priestly functions, and reside as a simple gentleman either here or abroad;—if here, concealing your faith as far as possible."

Walter's face was radiant again.

"Most happy conditions?" he said, "since they permit me lawfully to refuse this pardon. And, my child, when you thank the Duchess, as you must do for me, most gratefully, for her zeal in procuring that for me which I cannot accept, try and make her understand how low, how utterly worthless would be the life that is offered on such terms. Forswear my priesthood! forswear God's greatest, noblest, gift to man! Does not the soldier die for his glory? Does not the king die for his crown? Does not even the merchant die for his gold? And why should we be backward, the soldiers of the Cross, the co-heirs of the kingdom, the stewards of the treasure house? Tell her, Rose, that the only wisdom is to love Christ, and the only folly to despise Him. Tell her that the longest life without a care, the fairest vision of youth perfectly fulfilled is not to be compared for one moment to the joy of the prison and the rack, and the looking forward to Tyborne. I choose this last of my own free will, a thousand times, and she, when she comes to die will feel, too, the truth of my words. Oh! that ere that day comes upon her, she may have learned to know the nothingness of earth, the greatness of eternity; and may have learned to dare all things to win Christ."

There was a short pause, and both his auditors were weeping.

"I have a favour to ask of the Duchess, Rose; it is that she will do what she can to comfort and help after my death, the Lady Beauville. I hear her life has been spared, thanks to God; she is yet unconscious; but when she recovers she will need comfort. Ask your mistress to do what she can for her; and now I must bid you farewell, my children. Yet stay," and he took from his vest a small and well-worn rosary. "Carry this to the Duchess as my last gift; it is the rosary of the Seven Dolours of Mary. It has its value, for it belonged to my dear mother, who often bathed it in her tears; it hath been a consolation likewise to me. It may seem a strange present to the noble and prosperous lady; nevertheless, when dolour comes upon her, as it does one day to all the children of the earth, the thought of what the heart of Mary, pierced with that sharp sword, endured, may comfort her. God bless you, my children, and fill you with his benedictions. I beseech your charitable prayers for me."

Rose dropped her veil, and drawing the arm of her companion within her own, they passed from the cell through the long passages into the free air. The lady clung to Rose's arm, and her frame trembled with convulsive sobs. When they reached home, Constance (for it is easy to penetrate her disguise) went to her own room and remained alone for many hours.

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WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
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CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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Maker's Goods of every description.

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

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Send no more Money out of the country,
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Kaitangata coal, 30s. per ton; best Colonial
22s per ton, Shag Point, 35s per ton; cut
dry Manuka, 25s per load; cut dry Pine,
18s per load. Full weights.

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owners for the outlay. They have been
in use on Greenfield, and several other
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every satisfaction.

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

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Sausages, guaranteed of the purest quality.

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

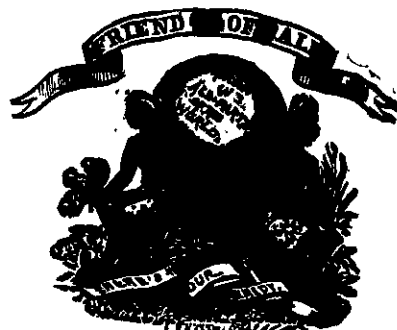
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Long experience has proved these famous
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to the life of a miner, or to those living in
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Occasional doses of these Pills will guard
the system against those evils which so often
beset the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds,
and all disorders of the liver and stomach—
the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
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Is the most effectual remedy for old sores
wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin dis-
ease; in fact, when used according to the
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These Medicines may be obtained from all
respectable Druggists and Storkeepers
throughout the civilised world, with direc-
tions for use in almost every language.

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

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

Poet's Corner.

THE STARS.

FATHER, who has set those stars,
Living benisons above,
Shining, shining, ever, ever,
With far less of light than love;
O! they seem to me as telling
Through the dark there still is light
In our home of future dwelling—
Father, tell me, am I right?

In the silence of the night—
Night so beautiful and lone—
Every star in heaven's blue height—
Seems a beacon to Thy throne;
And in spirit thus believing,
Is a most consoling might;
Faith so pure is undecieving—
Father, tell me, am I right?

They are ever to my eyes
As a life-awaking book,
Full of beautiful surmise,
Mystic more, the more I look,
Then I deem them soul-subdued,
An Apocalypse of light,
Where no human dare intrude—
Father, tell me, am I right?

Toil at midnight! O, 'tis weary;
But how wearier were my lot,
Even at midnight, lone and dreary,
If these wondrous works were not.
'Tis my thoughtful transport, walking
Homeward in the noon of night,
To be with them, of Thee talking—
Father, tell me, am I right?

Thinking of Thy mercies, shining,
Countless as those stars above,
Do I stand and pause, divining
All those mysteries of love?
No! but filled with faith upholding—
Faith so singly, boldly, bright—
I behold Thee—Thee beholding;
Father, tell me, am I right?

In this darkness of surmise,
Pausing, thinking, loving, lost,
Star concentrated 'mid the skies,
Like a seaman tempest-tossed.
I can know not what they are,
But, so mercifully bright,
See Thee in each guiding star—
Father, tell me, am I right?

Linked in with that upward thought—
Soul's affinity with them—
Is the brilliant star that brought
Worshippers to Bethlehem!
I cannot, amid the whole,
Point the one commissioned light,
But through it I wing my soul—
Father, tell me, am I right?

If I err, good Father, hear me!
If I err, oh, deign to hear me!
I have thought Thee ever near me,
Else could I my sorrow bear,
Everything the gay and solemn—
Dreams of day or thoughts of night—
Star or streamlet, mound or column—
Tell me, Father, am I right?

—Baltimore Catholic Magazine.

J. S. SHRA.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

It is with pleased surprise that we direct attention to the success which has already attended the labors of the new Society for the Preservation of the Irish language (we could wish it a shorter name). It came upon the public unexpectedly, and yet it has received a welcome warmer than has been accorded to almost any other association. Men of all creeds, classes, and politics have "ranked in with one accord," for the preservation of the noble language which is a wondrous legacy from ancient to modern times.

This, we take it, is eminently a sign of the advance of intelligence, culture, and manliness in the country. There have been men—or at least things bearing the semblance of men—who shrank from an imputation of knowing the language of their native land with fear and trembling. They had neither the independence to think for themselves, nor the education to know what scholars thought. That race of rampant reptiles has been well-nigh rooted out of our country, and we welcome with all good wishes the work of this society as the herald of a nobler era.—*Irishman*.

SOMNAMBULISM EXTRAORDINARY.

A CASE of more than ordinary interest occurred a day or two ago on a Pullman palace car upon a South-going train on the Iron Mountain road. The subject was a young man 16 years of age, son of Mr. Hanglin, Master Mechanic on the Texas Pacific road, and residing at Marshal, Texas. Young Hanglin, in charge of his mother, was returning home from St. Louis, where he had been at school the past year. His mother knowing his somnambulist inclinations, and of their special development in the excitement of travelling, before retiring for the night, communicated the same to the conductor, and expressed her fears for his safety. Captain Robb, the conductor, at once relieved her fears by making his porter watchman, and assigning him a position where egress from the berth of the excitable youth could be observed. The night wore on, and all was quiet: still the porter "watchful vigil kept." The mother, wakeful from solicitude for her son, even though so well guarded, felt impelled to look in upon him, "to satisfy her foolish fears that all was well," and took opportunity upon the temporary stopping of the train at a station. Imagine her horror at finding his bed vacated, the berth without its occupant. The shrieks of the now distracted mother aroused her fellow-passengers, and called officers and employees of the car to her side. Diligent search was made throughout the long train to satisfy the mother only, for the quick eye of the conductor detected at once the open window of the youth's section, and was alive to the sickening conviction of a violent death, and to the belief that all that was left the mother of her son was a mutilated body. He concealed, however, his convictions, desiring by continued hope, alternating with her fears during the short time before his fate must be known, to break, in a measure, the great shock awaiting her. A hand-car and men were provided to make with her search for the lost youth. The journey was made in silence and dread, each moment expectant that their worst fears would be realized. At length the whole route (from the place where he retired) was travelled without discovery or sign of remains. Hope brightened in the possible chance of his having escaped at a station on the way, and they turned southward again, halting to make inquiry at every station where a stop had been made. At length at a country house by the way where music, dancing, and merry-making was the order of the night, they were hailed with the enquiry if they knew anything of a lost boy. Entering the cabin, the youth was found, though not in full party dress, quite unconcerned and enjoying fully the rustic festival and dance. A "section hand" on his way to the dance found the young man in his night attire, sound asleep by the track, apparently as he had dropped from the train. He was aroused with difficulty from his sound nap, and found to be without injury or scratch from his fall, and without knowledge even of his leap from, or having been left by the flying train. At the spot where he was found the train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour.—*St. Louis Republican*.

THE IRISH PRISONERS WILL NOT BE RELEASED.

ENGLAND is still determined to refuse all appeals for the release of her Irish political prisoners. The leaders of the Fenian movement were several years ago set free, but the uneducated soldiers who were induced by them to join in the conspiracy have been made the victims of exceptional severity. Most of them have now been over eleven years in prison, and ample proof has been given of the terrible severity of the treatment they receive. The men who took part in the Manchester rescue in 1867, are also among those whom England is determined to detain in prison.

The protracted incarceration of these men is the source of much irritation in Ireland, and immense mass meetings have been held, and monster petitions presented asking for their release. On one memorable occasion one hundred members of Parliament signed a petition for amnesty, to which Earl Beaconsfield gave a contemptuous refusal, not knowing that at that very time an Irish-American expedition had struck the bonds off six of the prisoners confined in Western Australia. The effect of this event has done more to restore confidence to the revolutionary party than anything which has occurred for years.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st July, Mr. O'Connor Power's motion in favour of the release of the Fenian prisoners was rejected by a vote of 235 to 77. Coming at a time when no man can say how soon England may be involved in a foreign war, this vote is calculated to deepen the irritation in Ireland, and to increase the distrust in Parliamentary and constitutional means of redressing grievances.—*Exchange*.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

WHEN the passions of men are laid by the silent lapse of time, which stills all conflicts, noble and ignoble, history will reject as a fable and censure as an indignity the suspicion that the Council of the Vatican was convoked by Pius IX. chiefly, if not altogether, to define the infallibility of the Pope, and that they who promoted the definition were impelled by any motive but fidelity and truth. But whatsoever may be their lot they will count it one of the greatest benedictions of their life that they were called to help in the least measure to vindicate the Divine authority of the Head of the Church from the petulant controversies which had in these last centuries clouded with the doubts of men the steadfast light of Divine faith. The definition of the infallibility of the Head of the Church has put beyond controversy that the Church speaks for ever by a Divine voice, not intermittingly by general councils, but always by the voice of its head. It has met the unbelief of the nineteenth century by the declaration that the prophesy and the promise of God to the Divine Head of the Church are for ever fulfilled in His Vicar upon earth—"My spirit which is upon thee and My word which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, nor out of the mouth of thy seed, or of thy seed's seed from henceforth and for ever."—*Nineteenth Century*.

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

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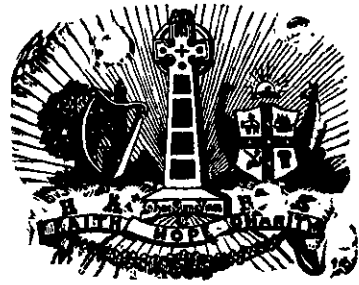
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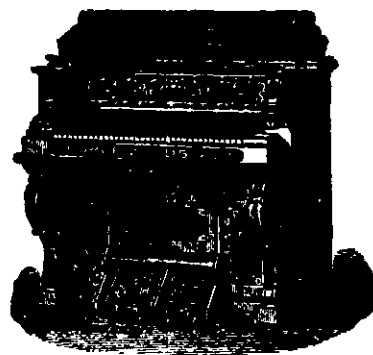
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SIGNS AND WONDERS.

ON looking over the pages of a small Catholic magazine, published in London forty years ago, I notice the name of the late Duchess of Kent—God rest her well—in the list of subscribers to a small Catholic school in Poplar, London. Her subscription, it is true, was small for one in her rank; only a five pound note. But small though it was, it shewed her generous disposition, and perhaps her leaning even then to that faith which, ere she passed out of this world, she thought it her duty to embrace. I presume there can be no reasonable doubt now, after the public manner in which the fact has been so often stated and never contradicted, that Her Royal Highness was received into the Church on her deathbed. I am not aware that her Royal daughter, the present occupant of the British throne, has ever subscribed—even a five pound note—to any of the struggling Catholic schools in London out of her ample revenues. But, however much disposed to do so, she may have reasons of State for not doing it. If report speak true, however, she has taken recently one method of shewing her high respect for the Catholic Church, which cannot be objected to on political grounds. She has ordered a picture representing the present Venerable Head of the Church, and his Cardinals surrounding him, to be painted for her. It will be a fitting memorial of her taste and piety to future ages, and it is only right that the greatest of Popes with his Cardinals, the partners of his cares and sorrows, should be thus associated for all time with the most powerful and religious of sovereigns of the nineteenth century. Who knows the future? It would be no new thing under the sun to witness a Sovereign of the Saxon race voluntarily resigning the splendid cares of royalty for the purpose of spending the evening of life in a closer communion with God than is possible on a throne. I am not aware that any of our "reformed" kings or queens ever made so heroic a sacrifice. They were too much enslaved by the world to do that, too sensual, self-willed, and fond of lordship it over their subjects. But Queen Victoria is no common Sovereign, and there is nothing unbecoming in expressing an opinion that possibly she may yet have the grace to follow the example of her revered mother, and some of her wise and pious Catholic predecessors on the throne. God holds in his hand the heart of queens no less than of their subjects, and can turn them at his pleasure. Among the many grievous evils the Protestant religion brought on our once happy country, is this, that it keeps the Sovereign fast bound in the fetters of religious error. The Sovereigns of England, indeed, are free to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, but only at a terrible sacrifice if their duty prompt them to embrace the Catholic faith. Some have been unequal to make that sacrifice, and have lived for years in the hypocritical profession of the Protestant faith, contrary to their convictions. A memorable instance of this is seen in the 2nd Charles. That unhappy and shameless profligate had never been a Protestant; he had always been a Roman Catholic—if, indeed, he had been of any creed at all—but for reasons of State, and to please those on whose favor he was dependent, he professed himself Protestant, and consented to prosecute those of his own faith. But the inevitable hour of death came, and one of the female partners of his profligacy, poor Nelly Gwyne, knowing his religious sentiments, had the humanity to get a priest introduced to the dying man, and who, let us hope, reconciled him to his offended Maker ere he passed out of this life. Yes, after all, a death-bed repentance, we are told by our spiritual guides, is but a poor chance. Still, "*dum spiro spero*"—hope never dies while life remains.

The Protestants of England we see thus place a stumbling block in the path of their sovereigns, and seduce them to the hard alternative of either practising hypocrisy or suffering a political martyrdom. What right have they to do this? Protestants in all grades of life find it a hard matter to embrace the Catholic faith, and some of them cannot make up their minds to do it till they come to die. I could quote several instances of that. How far considerations of a worldly nature may have induced them to delay taking the momentous step, God the omniscient searcher of all hearts, alone can decide. Certain it is Protestants are too apt to impute motives of worldly interest in these cases. I notice one of the most popular of the Protestant London journals reproaches the late Worthy Vicar of Morwenstow for holding on to his living till the hour of death, when he entered the Church. But judgment belongs to God only. How can this Protestant journalist know what passed between the Vicar and his God, or the true reasons of his long delay.

DAILY LIFE OF THE POPE.

The correspondent of a Continental contemporary, at Rome, has instituted a series of inquiries into the private life of the Sovereign Pontiff, knowing very well with a public career so grand, the Holy Father must be an exemplar to all his children in the piety, simplicity, and regularity of what may be called his domestic excellence. Much surprise must have been felt throughout the world that a man who has lived several years beyond four score, should have been physically strong enough to undertake and carry through the trying labours of the jubilee celebrations, before which many healthy persons of middle age would have broken down. The pontificate of Pius has not been so calm and free from care as to permit life to flow on smoothly. On the contrary it has been a season of perpetual anxiety, varied only by insult and outrage, and always very trying to him whom the voice of the Church had called to the vast responsibility of the highest office on earth. During all the winter, regardless of weather, the Holy Father rises at six precisely. For some months past, owing to a rheumatic affection, his chamberlain has assisted him to dress; previously he dispensed with all aid of this kind. When his toilet is completed, he makes preparations for Mass, which he celebrates every morning at eight o'clock, in a little special chapel situated on the same floor with his sleeping chamber. At all times he goes through the solemn Sacrifice with soul wrapped up, and, on the days consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, his emotions throughout the celebration are so profound as to force him to tears. Later on he assists at a Mass said by one of his

chaplains, which is attended by his household. Then he retires for breakfast. A domestic carries in his modest repast, which usually consists of some bread, a cup of black coffee, and a small glass of wine of Bordeaux. After breakfast he is visited, except on Tuesday and Friday, by his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, and a conference takes place on whatever matters require immediate attention. On the excepted days there are conferences also, but the Cardinal Secretary sends a substitute. Following this audience, the Holy Father examines his letters, which, it may be remarked, are invariably a considerable bundle, and then is prepared to receive special visitors, to which reception these latter are expected to come in full dress, without gloves. Members of royal families are ushered into his private library, but others are shown to his sitting-room since the change in 1870. The visitors stand before the Pope, or kneel, but cardinals and princes have the right to use a stool, according to the etiquette of the palace. The correspondent remarks that this is one of the most laborious and fatiguing duties the Pontiff has to undergo, for the hundreds who see him agitate him with questions of every possible kind. Cardinals, bishops, ambassadors, missionaries, priests, and the faithful generally, come from all points, and carry to the feet of the Chief of the Church their requests, their homage and their cares. The kissing of the toe has fallen almost into disuse, on account of growing age and infirmity, and all are now offered the hand for the salute. It is ordinarily about midday that his Holiness leaves his chamber and grants semi-public audiences. The general custom, then, is to read an address, and all the world has had an opportunity of knowing how patient is the Pope as a listener, and how happy are his replies. A stroll in the garden succeeds the receptions, and the cardinals, prelates, and persons of distinction have permission to bear the Pontiff company for the short time he remains out of doors. When the weather is unfavorable, there is a promenade of some of the galleries instead. By one o'clock he dismisses his *entourage*, and the hour before dinner is passed in religious exercises, in which Mgr. Ricci generally assists. His dinner is as characteristic as his breakfast. It consists of soup, boiled meat, and vegetables, sometimes a fry or a cutlet, and always some fruit for dessert. For five years past, obedient to the orders of his physician, he drinks at dinner a small quantity of Bordeaux wine. The private secretary and train-bearer assist at this repast. When the cloth is drawn, the Pope is left alone, and he rests—slumbering as a rule for half an hour. For a couple of hours subsequently he is occupied with his Breviary. At half-past four he visits the Blessed Sacrament in his chapel, and then walks out again with two of his chamberlains. Passing before the Madonna of Lourdes, he recites an *Ave Maria*, (to which his attendants respond) and some orisons in Latin. At the fountain of Zitella he stops, under a weeping willow, and near to his dove-cot. The birds come out to meet him, and are fed with bread by one of the chamberlains. On returning to his chamber, he goes through the afternoon post-bag, and is ready at six o'clock to recommence the particular audiences, and keep them up till nine, should they require so much time. From that moment the palace ceases communication with the outside world. The Pontiff surrounds himself with his domestic circle, and passes a quarter of an hour in their midst, imparting the charm of his presence, which never loses its force, how often soever it may be felt. His frugal supper winds up the day. It would be meagre for the strictest anchorite, consisting usually of a couple of boiled or roasted apples, with perhaps a little bread. No wine at this meal, if meal it can be called. He retires about ten to his bed, which is one of the simplest and least luxurious in Rome, being a common iron frame without curtains. The only carpet he uses here is a piece at the bed-side, and no fire is ever lighted within the room. It is an apartment as modestly provided as that of the poor workman in which the grand Pontiff, spiritual father of two hundred millions of children, seeks the repose he so industriously earns; and the absence of all luxury here is simply in keeping with the whole tenor of his everyday life.

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY IN BELFAST.

The Twelfth of July is now all but over, and the British Constitution must feel much the better for it, and if not, why Heaven help the Constitution. When Petty Sessions' attorneys, a few ostracised clergymen, some shipcarpenters, and country rustics meet together, beat drums, and make speeches, as they have a perfect right to do, and when they, one and all, swear by the deeds of their forefathers that they will uphold the Constitution, whether the Constitution will be upheld by them or not, we have only to pay a tribute of respect to their enthusiasm, and say it is a pity such feelings are not better appreciated. Whether the British Empire will be benefited by the protests of Thursday or not is not the question here, the only particulars within our scope being a brief recital of the events as they took place. First, let it be mentioned, the day passed over in peace, so far as we have intimation of from the various districts of the North. It is not in this column that we should ask an inference to be drawn from this fact compared with the stormy events of the 15th August last; but let the most advanced leader of the Orange party consider the facts as they stand and, by the application of as much common sense as the simplest rustic can command, he can infer on which side lies the "toleration and the civil and religious liberty" so often spoken of. Of course when we say "peace," we mean that by the Catholic party in no district were the processionists insulted. There seemed to be a general agreement to afford no argument, or pretext for argument, to the other side, and sincerely we say that though we were before convinced that we had on our side any toleration that was going, we never did believe that the Catholic population could exercise such good sense and discretion in the face of insults so deliberately and oftentimes repeated. If there were no riots it was not the fault of the processionists, for they not only through the most pronounced Catholic district, cheered, hissed, and cursed the Pope while passing but, having passed towards home, wantonly returned, just for the purpose of "having another rap at the Papists." "Them policemen," however, "is" always in the way, and matters got through pretty quietly. —*Ulster Examiner*.

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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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 arrived. Rare value. Per dozen, 75s.

COLONIAL WINES, 30s to 35s per dozen.

LORNE WHISKEY (Genuine), 48s per dozen.

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

SH E E D Y B R O T H E R S,

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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE MISSES H. & B. BROWNLIE beg to draw the

attention of the Lady Readers of the TABLET to their
VERY LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW SPRING GOODS.

The good taste, style, and variety always displayed in their MILLINERY, has won for it a very high reputation, which Ladies will find on inspection to be fully sustained this season.

H. & B. B. would take this opportunity of thanking the Lady readers of the TABLET for the very hearty support they have always accorded them, and hope that this season, as in seasons past, to find them among their liberal supporters.

H. & B. BROWNLIE,

BABY-LINEN WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE MESSRS HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

H. H. LOUGHAN,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

HEREFORD-STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

GREAT CLEARING OF SALVAGE STOCK,
IMMENSE BARGAINS.

WEIR AND SAMSON

Are having a Great Clearing Sale of the SALVAGE STOCK, and selling at immense reductions.

As no reasonable offer will be refused the public should make their purchases at once.

WEIR AND SAMSON,

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE IMPORTERS,

PRINCESS-STREET, DUNEDIN.

BARRETT'S NO. 1.

GRAND FESTIVAL ON THE CANTERBURY CUP

1000 Members, at 10s.

First Horse	...	...	...	...	£250
Second Horse	...	...	...	...	100
Third Horse	...	...	...	...	50
Starters (divided)	...	...	...	...	50
Non-starters (divided)	...	...	...	...	50

Will be drawn as soon as full, by a Committee of Subscribers.

JOHN BARRETT, Treasurer, Christchurch.

H.A.C.B.S.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE Members of the above Society, are requested to attend a **SPECIAL MEETING** to be held in the **SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HALL**, on **Monday evening**, the 15th inst., to make arrangements for holding their Annual Feté.
 JOHN GALLAGHER, Sec.

WANTED—CATHOLIC TEACHER for St. Patrick's School, Arrow, Otago.

Immediate application, with certificates and references.
 To Rev. FATHER MACKAY.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST IN AID OF THE DOMINICAN CONVENT.

		Per Mrs. COURT.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Messrs. R. Wilson & Co.	...	1	1	0	Mr. Goldstein	...	0 5 0
" Burt & Co.	...	1	1	0	" Jas. Wilson	...	0 5 0
M. L. H. R.	...	1	1	0	" J. Jewitt	...	0 10 6
M. N.	...	1	1	0	" C. Kettle	...	1 1 0
Mr. W. Hepburn	...	0	10	6	" J. Hyde Harris	...	1 1 0
" J. Finch	...	0	10	6	" J. Marshall	...	1 1 0
Messrs. Gregg & Co.	...	0	10	6	" W. Stavely	...	1 1 0
Mr. Beiscl	...	0	10	0			

The weekly list of receipts is unavoidably held over to our next issue.

NOTICE.

The well-wishers of the **N. Z. TABLET** in Wellington are respectfully requested to afford assistance and patronage to our Canvasser, **Mr. MURRAY**, who is about to visit their city, with a view of furthering the interests of our Catholic Journal.

NOTICE.

We desire to remind our Subscribers that the most effectual aid they can afford us, in our endeavour to promote the interests of the Catholic cause, is to forward their subscriptions punctually. All persons in arrears are respectfully requested to communicate with us at their earliest convenience. Post-office orders or cheques may be made payable to **Mr. JOHN F. PERRIN**, Secretary of the **N. Z. TABLET** Company.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1877.

THE CRISIS.

AFTER a long tenure of office the **VOGEL** party, at first Provincialist, latterly distinctively anti-Provincialist, has fallen from power. Few, we fancy, will regret this; not because people forget the prosperity brought to their doors by the Public Works and Immigration policy, but because men entertain a repugnance to a wanton dissolution of party ties and a breach of pledges. The **VOGEL** Ministry obtained place and power as supporters of Provincialism, and the Parliamentary strength on which they relied for years was that of the Provincialist party. But a time came when, to use a vulgarism, the Ministry sold that party, and went over bodily to the Centralists. This was a political treason which could not be forgotten by their old friends and allies, and was sure some day to meet with merited chastisement.

That day has come at last, and the late Ministry has fallen mainly by the adverse votes of the leading members of the old Provincialist party. This is a retribution that was to be expected sooner or later; and our only surprise is that the day of punishment was delayed so long. But the attentive observer of public men and events will readily concede that under the circumstances, though surprising, the delay has not been altogether unnatural. The Ministry having resolved to change its policy, desert its party, and to a great extent rely on the support of its former enemies, became very strong for a season. Supported by a remnant of its own party, and the entire body of Centralists, it could not but succeed in destroying the Provinces, and must necessarily on the morrow of the change have many good things to bestow either directly, or indirectly through the operation of the new system.

But as there is an end to all things, so there is an end to the ability of the Government to provide for all needy hangers-

on. When this end came it was only what was to be expected that the old Provincial party, always bitter against those who deserted and sold them, always watching for an opportunity of punishing their leaders who had deserted them, would avail themselves of the aid of the discontented amongst the occupants of the seats on the right of the Speaker, and uniting with them, oust the Ministry. Still we are a little surprised at the defeat of the Ministry at the present moment. The Ministry was particularly complaisant to the House, did its bidding with almost childlike submission, changed its Bills, or even abandoned them, at its bidding; in fact, had ceased to belong to party to a great extent, and had assumed the rôle, not of guiding the House, but of registering the will of the majority no matter how composed. One would be disposed to fancy that such a Ministry would have exactly suited a House of Representatives anxious to promote the special interests of the several localities represented by hon. members.

But, as it now appears, politicians at length grew weary of the too great deference shown them, and sighed for a strong and virile government that would have a definite policy, and be prepared to stand by it. After all there is that in human nature, fallen though it be, that admires pluck, esteems principle, and in the end abandons pure selfishness for a grand policy and the public good. There is that in human nature which abhors and despises trickery, sneaking cowardice, and weak yielding to the under-pressure which petty private interests sometimes bring to bear successfully on public men. There are times when these qualities, inherent in man, ceasing to slumber, assert themselves with a rapidity and vigour which astonish and alarm. This, as the late Ministry must now be convinced, is one of these times. It is to be hoped the lesson will not be lost on their successors, whoever they may be.

It is not improbable that there may be soon a general election, and, in anticipation of such an event, We, Catholics, ought to be prepared. In mere politics we feel no very particular interest; but, in reference to the question of education, we must be particularly watchful. This is our most urgent and solemn duty. On this subject there can be no surrender on our part. No Catholic will, of course, vote for any man who, during last Session, either voted or paired against granting aid to Catholic schools. And as to new aspirants for seats in the House of Representatives, the greatest care, no doubt, will be taken not to incur any responsibility by voting for enemies or doubtful friends, so far as this question is concerned. Nothing is more important than that Catholics should be united in punishing all candidates who have either voted or paired in the last Session against us, or who pledge themselves to support a sectarian or purely secular system of education. If Catholics act unanimously on this policy throughout all New Zealand, they cannot fail to make themselves felt; and a perseverance in such a course will ultimately compel party politicians to consult our wishes, respect our principles, and so guide their party as, at least, to disarm our determined opposition by agreeing to concede us justice.

News of the Week.

THE Catholic Mission at Wellington terminated on Sunday evening last. The concluding ceremony was accompanied by a renewal of their baptismal vows by a crowded congregation in St. Mary's Cathedral, each member, as is usual in such cases, holding in his hand a lighted taper. On the same day a temperance procession took place, numbering about 2,000 people, headed by His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, who was accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Fox, and attended by his clergy. We understand that it is the intention of the Rev. Father Henneberry, on the conclusion of his labours in the diocese of Wellington, to visit Dunedin, where a mission will also be held.

AN important public meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, Dunedin, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of devising means to aid in relieving the starving people in Southern India. The Hall was well filled, and several leading citizens were on the platform. The speakers, in proposing and seconding the resolutions, drew a forcible picture of the sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants of the provinces affected by the famine, and succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of the audience in their behalf. It was resolved that collections should be made, and contributions received in money or in kind, the latter to be forwarded intact or turned into money, as it might seem desirable. A committee was appointed to promote the movement. The following are the names of the members:—The Mayor, the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, the Right Rev. Dr. Nevill, Revs. Dr. Stuart,

Archdeacon Edwards, Dr. Roseby, C. J. Byng, A. R. Fitchett, A. Blake, L. Moore, J. U. Davis, J. Ward, Dr. Copland, L. Mackie, Messrs. A. Rennie, E. Prosser, R. Gillies, J. Cargill, G. Turnbull, R. Glendinning, J. Bathgate, J. A. Connell, A. Barr, J. B. Bradshaw, Rev. Mr. Lichtenstein, Messrs H. S. Chapman, Callan, Petre, M. Fleming, F. Meenan, John Carroll, with power to add to their number. Should any of our country readers desire to contribute towards the good cause, which is deserving of all their consideration, we will gladly undertake to hand over to the committee any such sum as they may think right to forward to this office for that purpose.

It is believed that the second reading of the Land Tax Bill will be carried in the Victorian Legislative Council.

A VOTE of want of confidence in the Ministry, based on their general incompetency, was carried by a majority of four in the House of Representatives, at Wellington, on Monday evening last. Mr. Larnach was the mover of the resolution. The Ministry, in consequence, tendered their resignation to the Governor on Tuesday morning.

A COMPANY is about to be formed for the purpose of quarrying and exporting the Oamaru stone. With a view to such an end inquiries have been instituted which have resulted in showing that an unexceptional opening exists for such an enterprise. The source of supply is absolutely inexhaustible, and there is ample testimony to prove that the stone in question is admirably fitted for building purposes, being durable, easily worked, and of much beauty. The cost of quarrying is capable of very considerable reduction, and arrangements can easily be made for a low scale of freight to Australia, there is every prospect of a large market being opened up in Melbourne and elsewhere. The company will undoubtedly be a great success.

A SMART shock of earthquake occurred in Dunedin, at ten p.m. on Tuesday last.

It was decided at a meeting of the Dunedin City Council, held on Tuesday last, that it was desirable the Mayor should preside as Chief Magistrate at the Police Court.

Telegrams.

LONDON, October 1st.

The *Times* reports that the Australian Governments are negotiating to purchase the Eastern Extension Company's Cables from Singapore. The proposal is declared premature by Mr Michie and Sir Julius Vogel.

BOMBAY, October 2nd.

It is semi-officially stated that Russia refuses to entertain peace proposals.

Regular seige works are carried on at Plevna. Fifty thousand Imperial Guards occupy Popokoi. A Russian official report says General Turgukoff defeated Ismail on the 27th September, with great loss.

Mukhtar reports the Russians have been completely defeated, and have crossed Kars River.

BOMBAY, October 3rd.

Mukhtar Pasha gained a complete victory at Ned Juni. The Russians were driven beyond the frontier. The bombarding eastward of Plevna continues.

BOMBAY, October 1st.

Suliman Pasha telegraphs that the Russian position is critical.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Dr Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry has died of Paralysis. The wool sales conclude to-night. 295,529 bales were catalogued, 2000 were withdrawn. Foreigners took 120,000. Held over till next series 22,000. The market showed an unusual steadiness throughout. The Home trade was the main support of the market, but latterly foreign buyers operated more freely. Fine parcels realised the highest May and June rates. Medium and faulty qualities were somewhat lower.

WELLINGTON, October 8th.

The Roman Catholics made a special collection towards defraying the expenses of the Rev. Father Henneberry, and over £100 were collected. This was the only collection in aid of the mission.

It is said that after the present session of Parliament the Hon. Mr Fox will undertake a lecturing tour throughout the Colony to promote the cause of temperance.

LONDON, October 2nd.

M. Rouher has issued a manifesto identifying Brunapartists with the MacMahon policy.

The Turks are fortifying the Sophia road, along which they are receiving supports despite Russian opposition.

A report is current that a battle took place at Plevna, on the 25th September.

The frightful losses attributed to the Russians are discredited. The rains in Bulgaria have ceased.

The Russians are more hopeful.

THE regatta in Boston on the 4th July was a remarkable illustration of the fact that the Irish-American citizens hold the first place on the water with oars. Nearly all the crews had Irish names, and among the colors green was prominent. It may be that the Irish love the water, being islanders; or it may be that because they are hale and strong, and fond of vigorous exercise, they excel in the boatman's craft. Certain it is, that throughout the Union, as in Boston, the best carsmen are of Irish birth or extraction.—*Pilot*.

Commercial.

Mr. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N.Z.L. and M.A. Co.) reports for the week ending October 10, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—134 head were yarded, all of good to prime quality, and prices shewed a slight advance on last week's rates. Best pens of bullocks brought £11 10s to £15; do. cows, £7 to £10 10s, or equal to fully 32s 6d per 100 lbs. for prime quality.

Fat Sheep.—Only 970 came forward, and in consequence there was much competition on the part of buyers, resulting in prices considerably higher than late quotation. A few of the best offered brought as high as 24s. We quote pure bred at to-day's market at from 3½d to 4d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—The market was over-supplied with 250, only one-half the quantity being of good quality, the balance being too small for market. We quote best at 8s to 14s; medium, 4s to 6s 6d.

Store Cattle.—There has been a considerable demand on Canterbury account, and several lots have been sold for that market during the last ten days at prices ranging as high as £6 10s for well grown quiet cows and bullocks. We have sold 150, and have placed 400 under offer.

Store Sheep.—Merino wethers and cross-breds are enquired for, but few offering, and we anticipate no important transactions until after shearing.

Wool.—Since the date of our last we have received telegraphic advices to the effect that the Home market was unusually steady, and every prospect of continuing so; that foreign buyers were operating very freely, five parcels realising top prices, but that inferior qualities were lower.

Sheepskins.—Our catalogue on Monday comprised about 2500 skins, for which there was a very fair competition, and the prices realized fully sustained the late ruling rates, notably in merinos, which brought high figures; and with the favourable news by last telegrams, we think that better prices should rule in future. Our quotations are, for dry cross-breds, up to 5s 6d; green merinos, 4s 11d; and full wool skins, 5s 9d.

Hides.—Still the demand is rather slack, but prices are sustained at last week's rates, say for good salted, 4d per lb.; heifers, 5s and 7s; calf skins up to 3s 6d.

Tallow.—We can hardly advise so firm a market, but prices have suffered no material decline. Shipping parcels would realize 30s to 33s, according to quality. We obtained 31s for mutton in small lots. Inferior and mixed brought 28s, and rough fat 22s 6d.

Grain is in a very unsettled state, and sales can only be forced at slight concessions on late rates. Wheat is still held at 7s to 7s 6d for prime samples; fowls' feed, 4s to 4s 6d. Some malting is inquired for at 4s to 4s 6d. Oats can only possibly be placed for immediate consumption at 3s 2d to 3s 4d; for milling, 3s 1d to 3s 3d.

Properties.—We have to report having sold, in conjunction with Robert Wilkin, Esq., of Christchurch, on account of Messrs Rhodes, their magnificent estate known as "Seadown," near Timaru, to Messrs Fenwick and Hedley; price, £115,000. We also report having sold, on account of Mess Rich and Buckland, at Oamaru, on the 25th ult., 3,000 acres, subdivided into farms, in the Waiho Valley. Prices realised at from £5 10s to £7 2s 6d per acre.

Mr. SKENE reports:—The labor market opens well for the spring, and willing, industrious people need not fear for steady wages and work, with the exception of the iron trade, which is still overstocked with men. Mostly all other trades are fairly active. The busy season is all before us now, and station and arable farm hands will all be absorbed. Couples are more asked for, especially those accustomed to station life. Hotel servants, male and female, are at last waking up; it is high time, for they have had a dull winter. Female servants in all lines are eagerly picked up—the last shipment by the "Nicol Fleming" was literally swallowed up instantly. Bushmen are starting for the season; so also are dairy people. Experienced dairymaids are very scarce. A few country and town storemen are asked for, but generally those colonial bred are preferred at all times, and let things be as they may, a goodly number are always seeking work, and grumbling because they cannot get their exact fit—it will always be so. Wages:—Gardeners, 25s and 30s per week and found; day labor, 7s, 8s, and 9s; shepherds, £70, £75, and £80; musterers, £2 per week, or more if short time; ploughmen, £52, £55, £60, and £65; couples for farm and station, £65 to £80, and found; cooks, grooms, &c., 25s to 40s; dairymaids, 15s to 26s; ordinary girls, 10s, 12s, and 15s; hotel do., 12s, 15s and 25s; storemen, 30s to 60s; boys, 5s to 10s.

MR A. MERCER'S market report for the week ending October 10. Retail prices only. Fresh butter, in ¼ and 1 lb prints, 9d to 1s. Fresh butter in lump, 9d per lb. Salt butter 10d. Fresh butter very plentiful, and the grocers are getting a great deal more than they care about. Moderate demand for salt butter. Cheese, best quality, 10d to 1s per lb. Side and rolled bacon, 9d per lb; Colonial hams, 10d to 1s per lb; English hams, 1s 3d. Eggs are very plentiful, and retailing at 1s 3d per dozen.

MR J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending Oct. 10, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed) per bushel, 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Wheat, (chicks), 4s to 4s 6d. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 3s to 3s 6d. Pollard, £6 10s. Bran, £4 5s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £17 to £17 10s; Oatmeal, £18. Potatoes, £2 10s per ton. Hay, £5 per ton. Chaff, £5 per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR J. VEZEY reports for the week ending Oct. 10, 1877, retail:—Roasting beef, 5d to 8d per lb; boiling do, 3d to 5d per lb; stewing do, 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 8d per lb; mutton, 2d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork, 6d to 8d per lb; lamb 3s 6d to 4s 6d per quarter.

AT present there are 2,000 livings, or about one-fourth of the whole saleable patronage of the Church of England on the market. They are offered to any one by public notice, just like second-hand furniture or broken-down horses.—*Pilot*.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

THE Emperor and Empress of Brazil, who attended by their suite, have just completed their tour in Europe, and departed for their dominions, arrived in Dublin on the afternoon of Saturday, 7th July, from Belfast, having passed over from Scotland and stayed in the Shelburne Hotel, Stephen's Green. Dom Pedro surpassed all his previous feats of activity and energy during his visit to Ireland. After his arrival on Saturday evening he visited Guinness's Brewery and Roe's Distillery. Sunday morning, a little after four o'clock, he had a stroll round Stephen's Green. Called to ascend Nelson's Pillar, but found no attendant. Drove to the North Dublin Union Workhouse and roused its 2000 inmates before official hours, and then drove to Glasnevin Cemetery. Ringing lustily at the new entrance, Finglas Road, the Superintendent, Mr Mallins, was at early Mass, but his son, a lad of fifteen, dressed himself in hot haste to receive the imperial visitor. The Emperor immediately asked to be brought to O'Connell's tomb, arrived there, he directed a member of his suite to climb the side of the fossa or sunken trench, and ascend to the grassy mound at the base of the Round Tower, under which is the crypt where O'Connell's remains repose. The young aide-de-camp slipping in the enterprise, the Emperor placed his shoulder under him, and helping his footing with the crook of his umbrella enabled him to climb successfully to the grassy mound, whose turf rests over the Liberator. "Now," said the delighted Dom Pedro, "pull me the longest handful of daisies to bring to Brazil in memory of the great Dan. O'Connell." His admiration of the cemetery was unbounded. He visited the tombs of Curran and of the leading patriots and persons of distinction. When pointed out the coffin of Sir John Gray, now in a temporary vault, Dom Pedro said he had never heard of him; but on being told he was the chief originator of the Vartry Water scheme which supplied the city of Dublin, he said "such a man deserves a public monument." After that morning's work the Emperor returned to his hotel, had breakfast, and went to Mass to the Carmelite Church, Whitefriars-street, invited to luncheon by the Lord Mayor, the Emperor was misdirected by his guides, who mistook the City Hall or Municipal Council Room for the Mansion House. Fortunately, however, Captain Ingram, head of the fire brigade was at hand, and showed the Imperial party through the City Hall. Dom Pedro was delighted with Hogan's magnificent statue of O'Connell, Chantrey's splendid statue of Grattan, Hogan's statue of Drummond, and the statue of Charles Lucas, and with the handsome Council Chamber, with its portraits of civic celebrities, including O'Connell and John B. Dillon. The Emperor found his way to the hospitable Mansion House, where he was cordially welcomed by Lord Mayor Tarpey. He also visited Trinity College, notwithstanding the day, where he was received with becoming respect and honour by the Provost, Fellows and such of the college Dons as could be hastily collected, it being vacation. On being shown through the library, where there is an extensive series of busts of distinguished Trinity students, and others in literature and science, the Emperor said, as he went along: "I know him," "I don't know that man," "I think I heard of that person;" tired, at length, however, of the large number of obscure men, the Emperor said, "Please, Mr Provost, show me the statue of Daniel O'Connell," a request that silenced the eloquent Provost during the remainder of the visit. I give you these as absolute and literal facts. Dom Pedro and his *entourage* went over this route on Sunday, and I followed the same track on the Tuesday and Wednesday, escorting a distinguished party of friends from Brooklyn, en route to Rome. The very Irish parties that attended the Emperor two or three days before, are my informants as to these interesting incidents in Dom Pedro's visits. On Monday morning the Emperor and party left for Killarney, and returned to Dublin on Tuesday night. On Wednesday they preceded to London, attended the debates in the House of Commons on Irish Questions, and have left for their dominions in South America, with the good wishes and kindly feelings of the Irish people.—*Catholic Review*.

"THE PRIEST IN ABSOLUTION."

THE *Times* of July 7 comments as follows upon the resolution passed at a meeting of the clergymen forming the Society of the Holy Cross:—

The Ritualistic Society, responsible for "The Priest in Absolution," has held its promised meeting or "chapter," and the resolutions it passed, accompanied by a memorial, were laid before the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury. The result will at least serve to clear the ground, and render it evident what are the issues with which we have to deal. In one respect these gentlemen must be allowed the credit of standing to their colours. In deference to the desire expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, they have resolved that no further copies of the book be supplied, but they have come to this resolve, "while distinctly reprobating the unfair criticisms which have been passed on the book, and without intending to imply any condemnation of it." The bishops have upon this very properly expressed their opinion "that the society has neither repudiated nor effectually withdrawn from circulation that work." The resolution, in fact, amounts to a distinct declaration that the society fully adheres to the principles of the book. In three other resolutions they go on to say they hold "that the Church of England teaches that confession is not a matter of compulsory obligation; but they maintain also that all Christian persons have liberty and right to make their confessions as frequently as they need for their own souls;" and they add that "daily experience in their parishes convinces them more and more of the importance of this provision of the Church for the recovery of the sinner and the consolation of the penitent." There is no mistaking what this means. These clergymen have "daily experience" of receiving confessions; they encourage them in every way short of teaching that they are of "compulsory obligation;" and the manner in which these confessions are conducted is correctly described in "The Priest in Absolution." The "pain" and disapprobation with which one or two members of the society were affected when they

learnt, as they said, for the first time the contents of this book are by no means shared by the society as a whole. On the contrary, its directions are distinctly endorsed by their approval, and they denounce the criticisms which have been passed upon it as unfair.

This declaration must have one important effect. It transfers the interest of the controversy from the book itself to the society of clergymen which thus formally adopts it. What the bishops and the public are now concerned with is not a mere manual, however objectionable, but the existence in the Church of England of a body of clergymen, some of them holding posts of authority—one of the Regius Professors at Oxford is stated to be among them—who formally adopt the principles and the practice embodied in the book, and who avow that they are doing their utmost to inculcate them. It is henceforth a wholly subordinate matter what becomes of the book, and it is of no importance whether the society withdraw it from circulation or not. All these clergymen are doubtless well aware that there is plenty more of the same kind where this came from, ready for the use of any one who knows a little French or Latin; and, at all events, they are sufficiently impregnated with its principles to maintain and extend the knowledge and practice of them. It is to be hoped that the bishops will keep their minds fixed on this fact, and not allow themselves to be diverted by any side issues. It is henceforth not worth their while inquiring what becomes of this manual: but it is their bounden duty to adopt every measure which their office allows to suppress these practices within their dioceses. If any further motive were needed it would be found in such an illustration of what this system comes to as was supplied by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He read extracts from one of a "Series of Books for the Young, edited by a Committee of Clergymen." This book recommends that the teaching it contains should be inculcated upon "children at the age of six or six-and-a-half years." At that tender age the little children are to be told that "it is through the priest, and the priest only, that the child must acknowledge his sins, if he desires that God should forgive him." The poor little thing is to be frightened into submission by being told of other children who had concealed their sins, and had been tormented with remorse, and who "if they had died in that state would certainly have gone to the everlasting fires of hell." If the child is too modest, or does not know how to confess, he is to tell the priest and "he will question you." The archbishop denounced such vile practices as these with the vigour which became him. It is, however, comparatively a small matter to say that any person who disseminates this book "revolutionises the whole system of the Church upon the subject of confession." Such persons do much more. They outrage the first instincts of English nature, and they should be scouted as persons who are in a conspiracy to corrupt every innocent and healthy impulse in the young. Few things, however, could illustrate more forcibly the extent to which these poisonous practices have spread than that a book such as this should, according to the title page, be in its eighth thousand. It is evidently somewhat late in the day for the bishops to do "what may appear to be their duty in the endeavours to counteract this conspiracy," as the archbishop called it, "against the doctrine, the discipline, and the practice of our reformed Church." But they may be quite sure that unless they can get rid of these "conspirators"—be they good or bad—the people of England will before long make short work of the institution which shelters them.

TRAVESTIES OF THE CATHOLIC RELIGION ON THE LONDON STAGE.

A CORRESPONDENT of one or two of our Western contemporaries writes as follows:—

I send you for re-publication a paragraph which appeared last week anonymously in the London *Times*. I have accidentally ascertained that it emanated from the pen of the honest and distinguished member for the county of Galway, Mr. Mitchell Henry, and I cannot but regard it as worthy of his head and heart. The opera which forms the subject of Mr. Henry's pithy letter is one in which the sacred ceremonies of the Catholic religion are travestied on the stage for amusement and ridicule. So pained was he at seeing the solemn sacred rites of the religion professed by the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen profaned before an English Protestant indiscriminating audience, that he sent to the *Thunderer* the following expression of his disapproval.

The following is the letter referred to in the foregoing:—
I invoke the aid of the *Times* to prevent a repetition of the opera of "Santa Chiara," the composition of a royal continental personage, with which we were favored on Saturday night at Covent Garden. The border line, separating what is allowable in the travesty of religious and funeral ceremonies on the stage from what is repulsive, is a narrow one; but it has, I venture to say, never before in England been so ruthlessly crossed as in the present instance. The second act of the opera is wholly occupied by the lying in state and the religious ceremonies over the body of the murdered wife of the prince. The stage is converted into a *chappelle ardente* on a high catafalque a lady reposes, with head and shoulders raised on a pillow, in a real coffin—the wooden sides being purposely left uncovered by the crimson pall; around are kneeling monks, and flowers and wreaths are strewn about the coffin. More to the front, at the left wing, there is an altar, with the Book of the Gospels, or its representative, open, and where the priest celebrates Mass, turning alternately to the altar and then to the kneeling multitude, just as to our Protestant eyes he does in the ceremonies of the Roman Church. To complete the illusion, when the body of the princess is lifted out of the coffin on the discovery that she is sleeping or in a trance, the coffin-lid, with the usual glass pane let into the upper part, is carefully put over the pall. Nothing more ghastly, or, to those who remember the reality, more painful, can be conceived. The act extends over some half hour, during which portions of the Mass for the Dead are sung, including the well-known "Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine;" in fact, realism is carried to the highest point, and the solemn offices which attend our farewell to the dead are reproduced for the entertainment of the living.

BBROWN, EWING, & CO. are now showing all the latest Fashions in Parisian Millinery, Ladies' Underclothing, &c., &c.

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PROPRIETOR,

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Full particulars on application to
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NOTICE.

WE have this day disposed of our Business as Painters and Paper-hangers to Messrs. Davidson Bros., and solicit a continuance of past favours 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.,
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Above Law, Somner, and Co.'s,

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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.

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MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

We clip the following from the report in a South African paper of a lecture delivered on the above named subject by the most Rev. Dr Rickards :-

There was evidently a most marked difference between stage effects and phenomena produced without preparation in an ordinary room, and in the presence of gentlemen of high standing and education, sceptical as to the presence of invisible spirits, and most attentive to detect and expose trickery of any kind. Slade and other celebrated American mediums found the Christian atmosphere of England very different from that in which their sham miracles were exhibited in America, where they were surrounded by crowds who are the ardent disciples of "know-nothingism." Men of this class whose fathers or even grandfathers cast away every shred and tradition of Christianity, and who are now taking to Spiritualism as a religion were not likely to be frightened into faith. No wonder the spirits were capricious when evoked to exhibit their wonders before Christians in whom, at the very best, they could only hope to stir up that "Fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom;" and no wonder, therefore, that the American mediums were obliged by the nature of the case to arm themselves with a few handy tricks against the obvious consequences of this capriciousness and failure. The detection of these tricks, no more than the stage effects of Cooke and Maskelyne, touched at the heart of "this epidemic more dangerous than cholera," which is devastating America. Several objections were briefly answered, as that the Almighty would not give evil spirits such power; that the spirits might be the souls of the dead; why the spirits did not enrich their dupes with useful and practical knowledge; why these wonders were wrought in the dark; how spirits could act on matter, &c. All these difficulties were shown to be easily solved in the thesis maintained by the lecturer—that underneath a great deal of strange natural phenomena, and a greater amount of trickery and juggling imposture, there are unmistakable signs of the working of a preternatural power, which is certainly not divine, nor in any way connected with the blessed angels and saints of God. If this be not the correct theory, it is clear from the whole lecture that what was stated in the *Times* of December 26th, 1872, is more certain now than it was then:—"It is evident either that the subject (Spiritualism) is surrounded by unusual difficulties, or that in this matter our scientific men have signally failed to do their duty to the public, which looks to them for its facts. We believe the latter to be the case."

A WORD FOR THE IRISH POOR.

YEARS ago there was in Ireland a pair of famous brothers connected with Trinity College, Dublin. One of them, James Henthorne Todd, as a fellow of Trinity rose to great wealth and almost the highest honors of the Irish law Church. He was, besides, eminent as an Irish antiquarian and a scholar, although he wrote a foolish history of St. Patrick, the ineffectual attempt of which to demonstrate that the apostle from Rome was a Protestant, was admirably refuted by Bishop Patrick F. Moran, of Ossory, when Vice Rector of the Irish College in Rome. The other brother had a different fate. He was honorable even in this world, though not so richly endowed, but of more substantial account in the world to come. He had heard the summons to the true faith, which Trinity College was founded to destroy, and leaving fortune and advancement behind him in the establishment, became a poor Catholic priest. His mission was cast among the Irish toilers of the great maelstrom of the world, the English metropolis. His exertions year after year have won him a creditable renown as a good priest, which will avail him more than all the reputation which he might have won as a fellow *litterateur*, or antiquary. His history has been recently brought back to us by reading a spirited defence of the poor Irish in London, which he has made against an English publication, which, with great and characteristic bitterness, described the Irish poor as "loathsome" and "savage"—two sweet adjectives which we commend to the American press. Canon Todd's reply leaves nothing to be desired by the Englishman—or possibly it may be a degenerate Irishman whom he thus answers:—"I do not presume to make any remarks upon your article relating to Farm Street Catholic Church, but I ask you in common fairness to allow me to protest against an expression which displays an unusual degree of bad taste, in addition to the falsehood. The Irish poor are neither "loathsome" nor "savage." I have a right to give my opinion on this matter, because I am a priest of twenty-five years standing and a native of Ireland, well acquainted with the poor at home and in England. I do not wish to enter into a discussion, and shall therefore content myself with making a protest against language at once uncharitable and insulting. Whatever be the faults of individuals, the Irish people in this country, as a body, are quiet, industrious, patient under the pressure of severe poverty, religious, and virtuous. In the lanes of London you will find many a pure soul which one day will enjoy a high place in the kingdom of God. *The English Catholics owe everything to the Irish poor.* They owe to them their political emancipation. They owe to them their present political consideration; because no Protestant government would care anything for them if it were not for their connection with the masses of the Irish people, with whom they are religiously associated. And there are few good works in the cause of education, church building, &c., &c., whether in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, or any other large town, which are not considerably assisted by constant offerings from the pence of the poor. Lord Archibald Douglas has a large institution in the Harrow Road for the support of destitute boys. He reckons that he receives annually from £400 to £500, collected in penny weekly alms from the Irish lower classes. I have one more remark to make. Our Blessed Lord tells us that "He was appointed to preach the Gospel to the poor." I know nothing more repressive of warmth, earnestness, and zeal than to preach before an audience dressed up in the extremest stiffness of the latest fashion, erect, still and immovable like marble; having ears and not appearing to have them, and having eyes and not condescending to see. Give me the

choice of preaching in one of two churches—Farm Street, Berkeley Square, at the West-end, and the Catholic church of Poplar, at the East-end—and I should prefer, ten thousand times over, to preach to the poor Irish of Poplar. A Catholic congregation without the poor is like a body without a soul."

HARSH DISCIPLINE.

THE following has been elicited by the enquiry into the cause of the suicide of the boy Gibbs, a late pupil of Christ's Hospital, London:—

The Rev. Andrew Drew, incumbent of St. Antholin's, Nunhead, says that the seven years he spent at the school were such years of misery that nothing would induce him to send sons of his own there. I dare say (he observes) that old Etonians who remember what a birching from Hawtreys was will laugh at the idea of a boy hanging himself to avoid a flogging, but only old Bluecoat boys know what a Christ's Hospital flogging is. Fortunately I was never flogged myself, but as long as I live I shall never forget a scene that I witnessed in the case of another boy who had been flogged. He was a small and delicate lad, by name Blount, and he slept in the bed next to me. A big boy had compelled Blount to go and bring him some lumps of sugar out of the monitor's sugar-basin. The big boy ate the sugar himself, and the small boy had none of it. The facts of the case became known to the monitor, who reported it to the steward, who flogged Blount as a thief, and did not punish the big boy. That night poor little Blount could not sleep, and at last he begged me to help him. I accordingly took his shirt off, and found his back, from the shoulders down to the waist, one mass of lacerated flesh, the blood sticking to the shirt so as to cause agony in getting it off. I then, with my finger and thumb, pulled out of his back at least a dozen pieces of birch-rod, which had penetrated deep into the flesh. That boy's back looked more like a piece of raw meat than anything else. I have since seen the back of a sailor after three dozen with a naval cat, and I solemnly declare that the injury done to the sailor's back would not compare with that done to the Bluecoat boy." There was a minor punishment of which Mr. Drew can speak from experience. "Six cuts with a cane," he says, "was an ordinary punishment, and in the case of most of the masters and the steward each cut raised a long blood blister, which took weeks before it went away. I was once being caned by a master who was an adept in the art of injuring boys' hands, and I saved myself the remainder of a caning by the following plan:—After receiving the first cut on my right hand, and while in the act of receiving the second, I purposely dug my nail into the blood blister which the cane had made on my hand, so that when I held up my right hand for the third cut it was all over blood, and the master let me off the rest, as he could scarcely go on after, as he thought, cutting my hand open. Looking back on the transaction, I see, of course, that I was wrong to make my own hand bleed to save myself the rest of the punishment; but my contention is that such a thing should be impossible, and it would not be possible except in the case of too great violence being used. My own opinion is that poor little Gibbs has been "done to death" by the bullying and flogging and the fear of more to come.

MISSION AT WELLINGTON.

SEPT. 30TH, 1877.—A sermon was preached in St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, on "Temperance," by the Rev. Father Henneberri, C.P.P.S., Missionary priest, at the eleven o'clock mass. The rev. gentleman, before he began his sermon, gave a few remarks on the evil of secular education, and its tendency to infidelity in America, his text being, "Be ye sober and watch," which it took him about two and a half hours to explain. The rev. gentleman gave some extraordinary examples of every-day life concerning the effects of intemperance and its results on society. He referred to drunkenness, and showed in clear terms how it violated the laws of God, and referred to the commandments at great length. His sermon was delivered in the plainest of language; every man, woman, and child could understand him in his arguments and examples in the cause of temperance and against the evils of drink. At the close of the sermon he exhorted them to take the pledge with a voice that reached their hearts, commanding them to rise and lift up their right hand, and repeat the pledge after him. They consented to his exhortation, and proved the value of his golden words, and gathered round the banner of temperance. Eight hundred took the pledge in the morning, and one hundred and fifty in the evening. After both services the rev. father thanked them from his heart, and wished them a thousand blessings.

CATHOLICS.

THE *Vaterland* of Vienna writes of Bismarck:—"It is his doing that the political system has been established which is based on the denial of the right and on the rule of 'blood and iron.' The *Kulturkampf*, too, is his work; it has alienated from his sovereign fourteen millions of faithful subjects, and filled their hearts with a righteous and ineffaceable bitterness. It is the *Kulturkampf* which has dealt its death-blow to Protestantism, the main support of the House of Hohenzollern, and cut down the national creed to the most abject nihilism. It is his work, also, that the German people are reduced to utter distress and misery, causing the prevalence of famine and fever, the decay of arts and manufactures, and the ascendancy of Jew financiers and stockjobbers, who have pocketed the French milliards, and thriven on the decadence of the old frugal prosperity and honesty of the Germans."

A SINGULAR fatality occurred at Portsmouth recently. A little girl, named Matilda Knight, five years of age, was crossing the road, near her parents' house, with a bottle in her hand, when she stumbled against the kerb and fell. The sudden contact with the pavement smashed the bottle, and some of the fragments were driven violently into the child's breast, producing a wound similar to that of a bayonet thrust. Assistance was promptly procured, but the unfortunate child bled so profusely that death ensued before any remedies could be attempted.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES,
The leading one of which is

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY,

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The private suites of apartments are specially designed to suit the convenience and privacy of families.

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Bath-rooms, with hot and cold water and shower bath on each floor.

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Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. E. DERMER, having removed to Mr. MURPHY'S NEW BUILDINGS, above Queen's Theatre, opposite Messrs. Reith and Wilkie, Princes-street, takes this opportunity of thanking his Friends and Customers for their past favours (for the last 16 years), and solicits a continuation of their kind patronage, and being in the constant receipt of drugs and chemicals from the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, can guarantee the quality and freshness of all medicines obtained from his Establishment.

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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. Suits of rooms for private families. Large Commercial and Sample rooms. Billiards. Livery and Bait Stables. Saddle Horses and Buggies for Hire. Carriages for Hire.

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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.

General News.

A PARLIAMENTARY return, granted on the motion of Mr. Meldon, shows that there are 2,698 National Schools in Ireland in non-contributory unions, which have become entitled to additional grants to the amount of £22,357 14s. 8d. for results fees by reason of voluntary or local contributions to such results fees. However, this amount exceeds the sum actually paid by £627, owing to the failure of local parties in 74 cases to comply with the necessary forms in time to allow of payment being made before the close of the financial year. The amount voluntarily or locally provided in these schools for the purpose of obtaining the additional results fees was £40,560. There were 549 schools in non-contributory unions excluded from the additional grant on account of the voluntary or local contribution being inadequate, and the amount they would have been entitled to was £3,041. In addition to those were 25 schools to which the Commissioners declined to award results fees in consequence of untrustworthiness of accounts and other serious irregularities.

THE French serial, the *Missions Catholiques*, publishes statistics of the number of conversions from heathenism to Catholicity effected in various Eastern settlements during the year 1875. The figures, which we subjoin, speak with irresistible emphasis for themselves:—In Madras the number of conversions was 189; in Hyderabad, 78; in Vizagapatam, 160; in Pondicherry, 2,062; in Mysore, 350; in Coimbatour, 201; in Madras, 600; in Quilon, 1,269; in Verapoly, 250; in Mangalore, 257; in Bombay, 130; in Agra, 24; in Patna, 231; in Western Bengal, 1,514; in Eastern Bengal, 522; in Central Bengal, 24; in the North Birman Empire, 10; in the Middle, 187; in the East, 315; in Malasia, 428; in Siam, 443; in Colombo, 360; in Jaffna, 510; making a total of 10,304 conversions effected in a single year.

A FEW friends recently gathered at the house of Mr Wm. Bell, near Sheakleyville, Pa., to congratulate him on the 93d anniversary of his birth. Mr Bell was born at Glenavy, in the North of Ireland in 1784. His father was a captain in the rebellion of 1798, and he, a boy of fourteen, rode an artillery horse in the battle in which the rebels were defeated. His horse was shot and fell with him, leaving a scar upon his leg which he carries to this day. He escaped, and evaded the officers of the law till a general pardon was declared. Mr Bell was a linen-draper, and his usual market was Belfast, twelve miles distant, to which he was accustomed to walk at least once a week. He is still able to walk to the village, one and a half miles distant.

THE Camborne Volunteer Corps had a narrow escape from destruction lately. There was a large muster on the parade ground to take leave of Captain Pike, who has become major. Scarcely had they marched off the ground than the whole surface of the earth where they had been standing crumbled away with a thundering crash, leaving a yawning chasm of 105 yards wide and 600 feet deep. An examination shows that an ancient mine existed at the spot, the crown of which had been covered. This had rotted and given way.

THE danger of "a little learning," as certified in the proverb was very well illustrated by an incident that occurred at the Amiens-street terminus, Dublin, when the emperor of Brazil arrived there. The small crowd assembled cheered; but one individual—a young man described as well-dressed—hissed, and continued to hiss with such vigour and pertinacity that he was taken into custody by the police. On his way to the police-station he volunteered a brief account of the motive for his action. He had mistaken the illustrious visitor for "the chap that giv up Metz." Brazil was all the same to him as Bazaine. Had he taken the trouble to separate in his mind the personalities of a peaceful emperor and a capitulating marshal, his trip to the terminus would have ended in a less disagreeable manner than it did.—*Weekly News.*

THE German Embassy to Morocco, on its return from Fez, came near the town of Muley Edris (or Mulai Idris), upon a monumental structure with a Latin inscription which seems to indicate that an old Roman city, called Volubilis—mentioned by Plinius (V. 1), and once the most advanced African station of the Roman Empire—must have been situated there. The structure is two and a half metres high, and one metre in width. It has a broad border ornamentation, and is split by a deep fissure. One-fourth of it is missing. The inscription, so far as it could be deciphered, has been sent to Germany by Dr. Mohr, who accompanied the Embassy. The valuable monumental stone stands, or rather lies, in the neighborhood of three great ruins of Roman origin.

THE Bishop of Carlisle, presiding at the annual united demonstration of the Cumberland Temperance Society at Keswick, said he had had much to do with the House of Lords Select Committee on Intemperance, and they had taken a large amount of evidence. They had already produced one tolerably fat blue book, and would soon produce another, and he hoped that next year, when they put it all together, they would issue a report which would enable them to legislate. His Lordship expressed the opinion that the magistrates did not possess so much power in regard to licenses as they ought to have. Some witnesses had said that the following scheme was practicable: Suppose a man was what they called an habitual drunkard—and he would define an habitual drunkard as a man who had been before the magistrates three, or four, or five, or more times—he would put a black mark against that man's name, and send it round to all the public-houses in the neighbourhood, forbidding them to supply him with drink. He was sure that neither the Permissive Bill nor the Gothenburg system would make the people sober, and if any of them lived to the age of Methuselah they would not see total prohibition. Still, if they could not make people sober by Act of Parliament, they need not make them drunk by Act of Parliament by making drinking more and more easy. (Cheers.) He trusted greatly to social feeling amongst all classes against drunkenness for the cure of intemperance. (Cheers.)

AN official decree is published commuting or remitting the sentences of forty-eight Communist convicts,

The following list of the numbers of women employed in a few of the London trades is taken from the Census Returns of 1871. It will be seen from this list that the number of London workwomen is sufficient to admit of the formation of several large unions:—Milliners and dressmakers, 58,460; shirtmakers and sempstresses, 26,875; tailoresses, 14,780; machine workers and machinists, 10,724; bookbinders, 5,272; shoemakers and bootmakers, 4,699; artificial florists, 4,360; boxmakers, 3,718; upholsterers, 2,852; staymakers, 2,244; trimming makers, 2,011; hat manufacturers, 1,757; furriers, skimmers, 1,650; brush and broom makers, 1,560; envelope makers, 1,212; umbrella makers, 1,147.

ON Sunday, at the Roman Catholic Church, Chelsea, the Rev. E. G. Watson, for about twelve years curate of Christ Church and St. John's, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, locally noted for its Ritualistic practices, was received into the Roman Catholic Church. The rev. gentleman had previously issued a pamphlet, published by a well-known Roman Catholic firm in Paternoster Row, entitled "An Apology, respectfully addressed to the clergy and congregation of Christ Church and St. John's, St. Leonard's-on-Sea," in which he gives his reasons for leaving the Church of England. "I can assure you," writes Mr. Watson, "I felt the humbug of the thing so bitterly that more than once, when we were piously walking down that church singing 'We are not divided, all one body; we are one in faith, in doctrine, one in charity,' I was on the point of flinging my book at the boys' heads, and leaving you then and there."

FROM an article signed "Berlin" in the *Financial Opinion*, we cull the following extract respecting the policy of the dovetailed Bismarck:—"The bitterness with which our High Churchmen view Prince Bismarck's warfare against the authority of the Roman Church is not easily described. 'If that is continued, fifty years hence we all shall be Roman Catholics.' These words were spoken the other day by a gentleman who occupies a very high military rank, and who, from his position, and for other reasons, is one of the most influential men in the country, a great favorite at court, and, in fact, a dangerous rival of Prince Bismarck. And he said it to the wife of the ambassador of a Roman Catholic power. The notability who spoke thus cannot have thought of becoming a convert himself in that time, since he is now about seventy years old, and cannot expect to live another fifty years. But all the more important do his words appear to be, for they not only enable us to measure the depth of sympathy felt in the highest circles with the Church, but also to inquire what turn German affairs would take if the forces at work for the overthrow of the chancellor succeeded, and Prince Bismarck were to leave his post to a successor who is neither able nor willing to finish the great undertaking against Rome.

A RATHER interesting little debate has taken place in the House on the second reading of the Government Bill to create a British Confederation in South Africa. The second reading was moved by the Under Secretary for the Colonies who declared that the adoption of the Confederation principle, which had been for Canada only a matter of convenience, was for South Africa a matter of urgent and pressing necessity. Strange, what is convenient for Canada, and necessary for South Africa should be a thing not to be thought of for Ireland! Sir Charles Dilke, in opposition to the Bill, asked in what manner it was proposed that the Transvaal State (recently seized by the British Government) and the Orange River Free State (which they mean to seize by-and-by) would have the opportunity of declaring whether or not they wished to become members of a Confederation of British States. To this too pointed question no answer was given. The British Government and their men of business will not trouble themselves about statutes and the like when they want to make the Transvaal and the Orange River State come into their political embrace.—*Weekly News.*

THESE deaths occurred from being struck by lightning during a recent storm in Cavan, besides injuries to a large number of animals and other valuable property.

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 Raitray-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 upon ourselves,
HARROP & NEILL.

M E D I C A L.

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

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

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

Hours—9 to 12 Morning, Sundays.

Advice—1s 6d

Medicine—1s 6d.

} During above Hours.

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

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

Specialist for Brain, Nervous, and Rheumatic Affections.

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,** BEAL
JAMAICA RUM, PURE
WHISKIES, (Various Brands,)
INVALIDS' PORT, GENUINE
DRY SHERRY.
—
STRACHAN'S CELEBRATED ALES, &c.,
ON DRAUGHT.

MR J. B. CALLAN, B.A., LL.B.
SOLICITOR, &c.,
Has Removed to the Corner of
BOND STREET AND JETTY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL,
(Late Devonshire Arms,)
Corner of Durham and Peterborough Streets,
CHRISTCHURCH.

This Hotel, which has been erected regardless of expense, to replace the Old Devonshire Arms, is capable of accommodating a large number of boarders and travellers, is furnished in first-class style, as well as Special Suites of Rooms for Families.

Terms Moderate.

Hot and Cold Baths.

The Billiard Room contains one of Alcock's Prize Tables.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the very Best Quality, including Jameson and Sons' Old Malt Dublin Whiskey, specially imported by the proprietor.

First-class Stabling.—Hacks and Bugies on Hire.

J. BARRETT, Proprietor.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,
GREAT KING-STREET,
DUNEDIN.
P. COTTER, PROPRIETOR.

Every Comfort and Accommodation for Travellers. All Brandies Whiskies, and Wines kept in stock are pure and unadulterated. Ales and Porters of Best Brands.

EDMOND & HARRINGTON,
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,
MARKET-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

J. FLEMING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRODUCE MERCHANT,
PRINCESS-STREET, DUNEDIN.
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes, &c., &c.

HARP OF ERIN HOTEL,
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Good accommodation for Boarders. All Drinks of the best quality.

FRANCIS McGRATH - - Proprietor.

NOTICE.—B. BROWN (late of Brown and Johnson), **PLUMBER** and **GASFITTER**, 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.

MR LONG, Drill, Gymnastic, Boxing, and Fencing Master, conduct **CLASSES** at the above, from 8 A.M. until 10 P.M. daily.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

Dated the 4th day of June 1877.

(Signed) **GEORGE DAVIDSON.**

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

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

W. W. VAUSE,
W. DIE SINKER AND EMBOSSE,
(At Mr Shearer's),
ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN,
Two Doors from High-street.

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

BASKETS. BASKETS.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

E. O'REILLY'S
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.

GRANGE HOTEL,

HANOVER-STREET,

DUNEDIN.

C. BUNBURY,

Proprietor.

SHAMROCK HOTEL,
PALMERSTON-STREET, RIVERTON,

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

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

MORNINGTON HOTEL,
MORNINGTON,
DUNEDIN.

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

JOHN VEZEY
(Successor to John Gardner),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for Orders in all parts of the City.
Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

J. DINNEREN,
BOOTMAKER,
MADRAS STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

All Goods turned out in first-class style. orders punctually attended to. Lowest trade prices.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

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

Don't Forget

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
THAMES-STREET, OAMARU,

MR. JOHN MOUAT,
SOLICITOR,
Banks, Barron, & Co.'s Buildings, Rattray-st.,
DUNEDIN.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
OAMARU STONE QUARRYING AND EXPORT COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £25,000.

In 5000 Shares of £5 each.

Deposit payable on application, 5s per share. Allotment call 5s per share.

The balance to be called up as required; but calls not to exceed 10s each, or to be made at intervals of not less than three months. The period, therefore, during which the whole amount may be called up is thus extended over two years.

The Company is to be registered under the "Limited Liability Act" so soon as half the number of shares are disposed of.

A Moiety of Shares is reserved for the Australian Market.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
Dunedin.

- J. M'Gregor, Esq., C.E.
- R. A. Lawson, Esq., Architect.
- James Mills, Esq., Manager Union Steam Shipping Company.
- J. T. Mackerras, Esq., (Mackerras and Hazlett, Merchants).
- A. Feyman, Esq.
- Robert Wilson, Esq. (R. Wilson and Co., Merchants).
- Walter Guthrie, Esq. (Guthrie and Larnach), Manager New Zealand Wood-work Manufactory.

Oamaru.
His Worship the Mayor of Oamaru.

- George Sumpter, Esq., J.P.
- Thomas Proctor, Esq., M.M.C.
- Samuel Gibbs, Esq., M.M.C.
- Joseph Booth, Esq., M.M.C.
- J. Liddle, Esq., M.M.C.
- C. S. Allen, Esq., Manager Bank of New Zealand.
- C. Galbraith, Esq., Timber Merchant.

Melbourne.
His Worship the Mayor of Melbourne.

- Alderman Aarons.
- John Andrew, Esq., M.L.A.
- Samuel Ames, Esq., M.C.C.
- A. K. Smith, Esq., M.L.A.
- T. W. Mason, Esq.
- T. Millar, Esq.
- T. Y. Anderson, Esq.
- John Danks, Esq.

The Melbourne Directors have been elected to act provisionally, subject to their approval.

- SOLICITORS:
Messrs Julius & Balmer.
- BANKERS:
The Bank of New Zealand.
- SECRETARY:
J. K. Brown, Esq.

The "Oamaru Stone Quarrying and Export Company" is projected for the purpose of further developing our valuable stone deposits, and to secure for it a much larger consumption in this and the neighbouring colonies. The enquiries of the promoters conclusively prove that the time has now come when the great facilities afforded by the breakwater and the numerous lines of railway now opened should be more extensively utilised, and this branch of industry developed on a scale commensurate with its vast importance. By referring to the "Report and Evidence" it will be seen—

1st. That the country extending from the Kakanui River to the Waitaki Plains abounds in stone deposits of the best description; that numerous quarries are already being partially worked, and the supply obtainable is absolutely inexhaustible.

2nd. That the exclusive right to work such quarries as may be decided upon can be acquired by a Company upon the most favourable terms.

3rd. That in the larger operations of a Company the present methods of working the stone may be vastly improved by the application of steam power, and the introduction of improved machinery and other appliances at every stage, from the quarries to its final destination, economising labour, and greatly increasing the facilities and lowering the rates of transit.

4th. That the promoters, therefore, are confident that not only will they absorb the entire local demand as well as the considerable business which has hitherto been carried on with Dunedin, Christchurch and other parts of New Zealand, but they confidently anticipate an enormously increased trade with Victoria, where it has already acquired considerable dimensions, but is, in their opinion, capable of indefinite extension. The investigation of the promoters abundantly proves that great injury has resulted from shipping stone in inferior vessels, as well as from insufficient and careless stowage, the stone having been frequently delivered seriously damaged by salt water, and altogether unfit for building purposes. It will be the special object of this Company to guarantee the proper delivery of the stone, and thus restore its reputation in the Melbourne market. Another great evil which has heretofore prevented its coming into more general use was the irregular nature of the supply, affording thus neither security nor confidence to those employed in building operations. The promoters purpose placing a large quantity in a Melbourne depot, and trust they will speedily be in a position to execute the largest contracts with which they may be favoured with prompt dispatch, as well as in sound condition.

5th. They have only further to refer to the valuable testimony borne to the quality of the stone by so many professional men and others well competent to judge. Such a mass of conclusive evidence as to its extreme durability, its great strength, and other serviceable qualities, its purity and beauty, and the facility and consequent economy with which it can be wrought into the most elaborate designs,

sufficiently warrant them in concluding that an assured and most profitable trade awaits the operations of this Company; and while they will be in a position largely to reduce the price, the undertaking will nevertheless remain an exceedingly safe and profitable investment to the shareholders.

N.B.—Should the Company not be successfully floated, all deposits will be returned IN FULL.

Half only of the Company's shares are now placed in the local market for a limited period, and will be allotted in the order of their application. Immediate application should therefore be made to prevent disappointment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of C. S. Allan, Esq., Manager Bank of New Zealand, Treasurer, and applications, by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned, from whom Forms of Application, the Committee's Report and Evidence thereon, may be obtained.

J. K. BROWN,
Wain's Hotel, Manse-street.

Dunedin, October 9th, 1877.

HENRY J. WOOD AND CO.,
(Late C. Bonnington and Co),
HIGH-STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.
CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT.

Crucifixes, Rosaries, and Catholic Prayer Books, in great variety. Subscriptions taken for the *Lamp* magazine and *New Zealand Tablet*.

WILLIAM REID,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEED MERCHANT.
Agent for Pure California Grown Alfalfa.



THE CUTTING, PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN
(Adjoining the Queen's Theatre).

FOR SALE
TREES.

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

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors.
WM. REID.

FOR SALE,
SEEDS.

- 200 bushels rooted Haws and Holly Berries.
- Ash, Oak, Sycamore, Limes, Hornbean.
- Scotch Spruce and Larch seeds.
- All the Hardest Californian Pine Seeds.
- All kinds of Garden and Agricultural Seeds.
- Perennial, Cock-foot, and Lawn Grasses.
- Clovers of the Finest Samples.
- Golden and Black Tares.
- Gum and Wattle Seed.

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.

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 BATE 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.

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 & CO.

BREWERS, MALTSTERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON & BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER (for the last four years Cutter to D. Sampson), has commenced business Next Door to Burton Bros. Photographers, PRINCES STREET. J. M. will always keep on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for a first-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully invited.

J. T. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.

Manse-street, Dunedin

G. T. WHITE,

COLOMBO-STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH,

(Four Doors from Gee's Confectionery),

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND
IMPORTER.

English Lever Watches by Rotherams, R. Stamford, Klean and Co., Settle Brothers, C. J. Hill, and other good makers, from £7 10s.; written guarantee with each watch.

	s.	d.
American Lever Clocks from ...	12	6
American Cottage " ...	8	6
American Alarm " ...	10	6
American Striking " ...	15	0
(Warranted for 12 months)		
Gold Locketts from ...	6	6
Gold Keeper and Wedding Rings from ...	7	6
Gold Signet Rings from ...	8	6

Just received—A few dozen of the celebrated WALTHAM LEVER WATCHES, with guarantee from manufactory with each watch, price £5 10s. Warranted two years.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH
HOTEL,

Russell-street, Dunedin.

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

HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.

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

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.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES-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.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray-street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

ALBION HOTEL,
GREAT SOUTH ROAD,
TIMARU.

JOHN COLE ... PROPRIETOR.

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

I HEREBY beg to intimate that I have become the PURCHASER of all DEBT'S owing to the late Firm of JEWITT and TUNNAGE, and that same will be received by me. I also notify that all monies due by the late firm will be liquidated by me.

I beg to take this opportunity of tendering my best thanks for the generous patronage the old firm has at all times received, and would intimate to my customers and the public generally that in taking over the business, my best attention and care will be given to same, and that I shall thereby continue to merit a fair share of their support and patronage.

JOHN TUNNAGE,

Princes-street.

BRITANNIA HOTEL,
WHATELY-ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH.

DANNIEL M'GUINNESS,

Late of the Foresters' Hotel, Proprietor.

The Partnership hitherto existing between CHARLES GREEN and D. M'GUINNESS having been mutually Dissolved, the above Hotel is now solely under the management of D. M'Guinness, who trusts that no exertions on his part will fail to preserve the custom that has been so liberally bestowed by his friends and the public generally.

The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up with every comfort and convenience.

WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS OF THE
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DOCTOR GEORGE FREDERIC
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Hours of Consultation from 9 A.M. till 8 P.M.

Consultation by Letter—Fee £1.

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