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Current Topics

AT HOME & ABROAD.

UR WORTHY anti-Catholic bigots of various parties and shades of opinion are once more brought prominently together,—those who “evangelically” detest the Pope, and those who have a morbid love for nastiness, and revel in unclean literature. “The calumnies which dogged the path of the late Cardinal Antonelli during his life have not retreated from the side of his grave, but have relentlessly pursued him beyond it, and, in consequence, we find in the columns of most of our contemporaries details picked from those of an unblushing conspiracy, which has been entered into in Rome, with the double object of affording a paltry triumph to the enemies of religion, and of filling the coffers of a greedy and abandoned woman. An accidental likeness, real or imaginary, between the features shown in the photographs of a child and those of his Eminence the deceased Cardinal, probably offered the first temptation to the plot; a second, and a more powerful one, was found in the ill-grounded belief that the Holy Father, in order to prevent a scandal, would buy off the woman who pretends to be Cardinal Antonelli’s daughter—a belief that has necessarily proved mistaken, for the Pope, although benevolent, is not weak. The plot once formed, however, was not allowed to lapse, because the expected effects were not produced upon His Holiness. In the subtlety of the Italian mind an ample instrument was found for inventing facts and proofs, and unprincipled people, careless of perjury, were abundantly at hand. Unfortunately for the conspirators, circumstances did not admit of a very probable story. The only show that could be made of the genuineness of the woman Lambertini’s claim was in making it out that she had been recognised all but publicly as the daughter of the Cardinal; and, in order to effect this, his Eminence has been represented in a character at variance, not only with that which he really bore, but still more so with that conferred upon him by his many detractors—a true one if the accusation were true. He was in reality singularly wise and provident; he was accused of being extremely wily and cunning, and he is now assumed to have been bungling and stupid to the verge of folly. A connection, such as that he is accredited with, must of necessity in his case have been hidden. Had it not been so in fact, it would have been not only trumpeted through Rome, but blazoned as well all over Europe. But it is pretended that there was hardly a shadow of concealment about it. Tamburlani, a member of the late Cardinal’s household, who has sold himself to the claimant, asserts that Loreta—Lambertini’s christian name—was in the habit of addressing the Cardinal by a term expressive of the relationship between them in the presence of his attendants, and that she was admitted to his apartments with all the freedom of a daughter. It has also been sworn by this man, who goes through his part of the farce with the readiness and unblushing effrontery of Sbrigani, that Antoinette Marconi, who it was intended should represent the mother of Loreta, until it was discovered that she had been too old at the time of this woman’s birth, was accustomed to declare in the antichamber at the Vatican the object of the visits they pretend she paid to the Cardinal, as well as the substance of the conversation she had had with his Eminence, and that it was thus he found out she was only the guardian instead of the mother of the girl. He said that she came out one day from the presence of his master much flurried, and complaining that his Eminence had slapped her check. The reason she gave for this was that she had proposed that the Cardinal should marry his daughter to a son of Garibaldi, when he bounced up indignant, hit her a blow in the face, and bade her mind her own business, for she was “neither the father nor the mother” of the damsel, “but only a *gouvernante*.” Further, they say that in the house of this *femme d’intrigue*—as the play books have it—a worthy domicile frequented by the gay Lotharios of the Italian military, *et hoc genus omne*—Loreta was wont to point to portraits and busts of the Cardinal which abounded there with “*Questo è papa mio*,” or “*Quello è papa mio*,” and that before a room-full of company. It really is a pity that there is no place for nicer handling of the matter, for the talent is decidedly not wanting. This piteous necessity for asserting a perfectly incredible publicity for the facts attempted to be proved,

and depending upon such a publicity for their proof, is most lamentable for the annals of intrigue. However, the times are favourable Italian tribunals are not inclined to be over-charry of the reputation of a Cardinal, living or dead. On the contrary, a delightful opportunity is now afforded of pelting the mud, that does not stain, at the memory of one high in the councils of the Pope. The conspirators will obtain all consideration, and their perjuries will pass for honest oaths. The memory of the great Cardinal, nevertheless, will remain as free from taint as was the course of his life, which was hardly less calumniated. Supposing, however, for the sake of argument, that the matter be admitted as true, and what follows? One individual the more is added to the great multitude of hypocrites and vicious. There is a drop more than we supposed in the ocean, and a grain of sand in addition to those we knew of on the shores of the sea. That is all. The Church still remains infallible, and the Holy Father is no more affected by unwitting contact with a traitor than was his forerunner, St. Peter, by the companionship of that apostle who was “a devil.” The latest allusion which we noticed to this affair was in the columns of the *Evening Star*, where it was stated, in effect, that the Pope had written to King Victor Emmanuel, begging him to put a stop to the trial. We have heard it said that the “moon is made of green cheese.” Were that luminary a papal institution, Scientists would speedily prove the assertion to be the truth beyond all controversy, and our contemporaries would be proud to ventilate it incessantly for the edification and enlightenment of their readers. In conclusion, we congratulate them on this charming *bonne-bouche*, the Antonelli scandal. May they derive from it all the profit it is capable of affording.

SLANG is subject to more frequent changes than is the language undefiled. It has indeed originated in whim, and therefore naturally alters its form without method or modification. The words, that in one generation were considered smart and funny, in the succeeding become dry and stale, and, for the use of persons who desire to be witty but lacking the faculty are obliged to supply its want by an affectation of humour in manner or expression, a continual invention of terms, more or less grotesque, goes on. No less fruitful seems to be the imagination that supplies to our anti-Catholic friends appellatives by which to distinguish the Catholic body. “Papist,” “Romanist,” “Ultramontane,” all have had their day, and have served in turn, many a time and oft, to give point to a drowsy discourse, or to simulate satire in the sentences of a dull writer. They have, however, suffered their eclipse. Like the words by which our fathers distinguished certain characters or qualities, but which we have replaced by terms, esteemed more racy, because of fresher origin, they have assumed a withered sound, and our journalists and speakers have coined an equivalent that for a time may seem brisk. The term is Clericalism, with its various modifications, and we simple Catholics are the Clericals of whom we hear so much. Let not anyone cry out upon the memory of his parents or otherwise manifest the pride and astonishment of M. Jourdain when he discovered that he had been speaking “prose” all his lifetime. The nick-name is new and smart, but we continue as if we had never been privileged to learn it. It, however, serves the purpose of our adversaries to make use of it. By doing so, notwithstanding Shakespeare’s cardinal error, too hackneyed for quotation, they contrive to cast an additional stigma on the Catholic party, and to imply that there is in them something plotting and mysterious that could not otherwise be conveyed. Nevertheless—we accept the term. The Holy Father has rebuked its repudiation. Our authority is the Paris correspondent of the *Times* who quotes from the *Univers*. For a man to declare himself a Catholic and deny that he is a “Clerical,” is an absurdity. “It is a contradiction,” exclaimed the Pope, “an absurdity. It is like saying I am a man, and I am not a man, for Clericalism means simply the Catholic religion.”

If we may judge by the reliance placed by English journalists on the influence of M. Thiers, prior to his death, in securing the future tranquility of France, the death of that statesman has occurred at a most momentous crisis. According to the tenor of articles in certain of the leading newspapers brought here by the last San Francisco mail, the peace of the country referred to was supposed to depend upon the prevalence of the moderate Republican party over the various other political sections of the community. The leadership of

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the clericals, it is needless to say, was a thing the thought of which could not for an instant be tolerated. It might probably lead to a revolutionary outbreak, but would certainly call at once for the intervention of Germany. The tendency of the actual Government was too suspiciously Bonapartist, and the Bonapartists themselves would not be endured, for the Empire re-established would mean reprisals for Sedan, against which Bismarck would be bound to take immediate precautions. Strange to say, for a like reason objections would rule against the triumph of the Radicals. If this party came into power, they would undoubtedly enter upon a violent persecution of the priests, and the feelings engendered by such a course would tend to draw all moderate men together into one body, which would result in the return of Napoleon IV., and as a consequence the breach of the armed truce that for the time prevails with Germany, for we can look upon it as little else. The moderate Republicans, then, who would allow the priests and their supporters to exist under a mild system of discouragement, who would outweigh the Bonapartists, afford the Government no excuse for a departure from the beaten track, and keep the Radicals in due subjection, would be the right men in the right place. But that there should be a continuance of moderate Republicans at all seemed to depend, in the judgment of our contemporaries, upon the leadership of M. Thiers, and now M. Thiers is no more. It was hardly expected that he would have been capable of once more presiding at the head of the State, supposing the Marshal to resign, but his experience was everything; it would avail to check any extreme tendency in his supporters, secure moderation, and guide France in safety across her stormy course. His death, therefore, has occurred at a most inopportune season, if this judgment to which we refer be correct, as there is good reason for supposing it to be, and it may prove that events have been precipitated which in any case we have long believed to loom in the future. Meantime the quarrel between M. Paul de Cassagnac and M. Rouher does not seem to have been attended by the serious consequences foretold. The party to which they belong has evidently been too wise to allow itself to be divided by the self-seeking policy of an individual, and M. Rouher, the individual to whom we allude, has, as we learn from a recent cablegram, made his recantation by declaring that for the time at least the interests of the Bonapartists are identical with those of the Government.

THE SHIPKA PASS.

A *London News* correspondent writes:—"It is now a question of endurance, but I adhere to the impression that the Shipka Pass as now held by Radetzky is safe, and that, unless Suleiman Pasha can run a column through another pass, regarding the practicability of which I know nothing, he will wreck his army by thus dashing it continually against Shipka." He says that on the 21st August, when the fighting commenced, the Russians were probably a little over 3,000 strong, with 40 cannon. The Russians on that day had laid mines in front of their trenches, which exploded just as the head of the Turkish assaulting parties were massed above them, and it is reported that a number of Moslems were blown into fragments. By Thursday evening the Turks had worked around on both Russian flanks. At this supreme moment the two Russian generals, expecting momentarily to be environed, sent a last telegram to the Czar, telling him what they expected, how they tried to prevent it, and how, please God, when driven into their positions, they would hold these until reinforcements should arrive. At all events, they and their men would hold their ground to the last drop of blood.

At six o'clock there was a lull in the fighting, of which the Russians could take no advantage, since the reserves were all engaged. The men were beaten out with heat, fatigue, hunger and thirst. There was no water within the Russian lines, and the men lay panting on the bare ridge, reckless that it was swept by a Turkish rifle fire. Others doggedly fought on down among the rocks, but were forced to give ground. The cliffs resounded with the triumphant Turkish shouts. At this juncture reinforcements under Radetzky arrived. Radetzky took command of these, with others, who arrived subsequently, which brought up the number of defenders of the pass to about 13,000. The road, even in the rear of the Russian position, was swept by Turkish fire, and the reinforcements suffered heavily.

The object of Friday's battle was to clear the Turks from a well-wooded position, which flanked the Russians on the road. The fighting was solely confined to musketry, and continued all day most desperately. The Russians could make little impression by a front attack on the Turks. Occasionally at some point the Russians would be hurled back clear out of the woods altogether. "I could," says the correspondent, "mark the Turks following them eagerly to its edge, lying down while pouring out a galling fire. The troops charged with making this front attack merely succeeded in preventing the Turkish efforts to work round to the Russian rear. It was therefore decided at noon to deliver a counter flank movement. The two battalions executing this movement had to advance under a tremendous fire from the Turkish mountain guns. The fighting on the Turkish front and flank lasted fully an hour, but at last the Turks were seen withdrawing their battery of mountain guns near the right flank, which was a sure sign that danger menaced it, if it stayed longer. Their left battery followed their example, which showed that the Russians had gained the ridge on the Turkish left also. There remained but the central peak of the Turkish position. That carried the ridge would be ours, and our right flank be set free from the dangerous pressure on it."

A REMARKABLE SEA-FIGHT.

THE fight between a merchantman and an iron-clad in the Black Sea on the 23rd of June was one of the most remarkable of war incidents. The Turkish iron-clad was of enormous power in guns, armour, and engines; she moved through the sea at the terrible speed of thirty miles an hour. The Russian merchantman, the *Vesta*, was a light iron steamer, carrying three 6-inch mortars and one 9-pound rifle canon. Her utmost speed was about twelve miles an hour. Yet these two ships, so unequal in everything else, were not only equalled, but the weak became the strong when the human hearts of the crew were brought to the test of fire. Never was there a nobler showing of what fearful odds courageous men can face and overcome. At eight o'clock in the morning the Russian captain saw the immense ram sweeping down on him. He put his little steamer to her full speed; but the ram closed on him with frightful rapidity. The officers of the small steamer were Russian artillerymen, for the ship had lately been pressed into the regular service. The guns were in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Tchernoff, who pointed them himself. A rattling fire was kept up against the iron-clad; but the Turk came on as if determined to drive his spur into the side of the steamer. On seeing this, the captain of the *Vesta* veered off, upon which the Turk poured a hideous volley of shrapnel over his decks. One bomb set the steamer on fire near the powder magazine; this was at once extinguished. Another deluged the deck with blood, lacerating the neck and shoulder of one of the two officers at the guns, and mortally wounding Lieut. Col. Tchernoff, who had time only to turn to the crew with these words: "Farewell! fire from the right hand stern gun; it is pointed!" and fell dead. There were torpedoes on board the steamer, and at this time Lieut. Michael Perelchine asked permission of the captain for himself and another lieutenant to launch the sloop, and attack the enemy with the mines. The captain was about to grant the request, when he saw that the sea was too boisterous for the success of so perilous an adventure. The brave lieutenant turned from him disappointed, and at that moment was struck by a bomb which tore away his leg to the hip. "In this condition," writes Captain Baronoff, "he still endeavoured to speak to me about the use to be made of the steam sloop." Still the fight went on. The lieutenant who was pointing the guns of the steamer received seventeen wounds in a few minutes. Every man and boy in the ship stared grim death in the face, and never dreamt of giving in. But it must soon end: the heavy projectiles of the ironclad were literally knocking the steamer to pieces, but just at this moment the artillery officer got a good sight, burst in the porthole of the enemy's largest gun, and lodged a bomb in her chimney. Another bomb must have set fire to the ironclad, for a dense smoke arose. "A terrible confusion ensued on his deck; he drew out of the fight," turned tail, and steamed off at a tremendous rate. The Russian captain, with his little steamer shattered and torn, his officers dead or wounded, and his deck streaming with the blood of his brave crew, tried to keep up chase, but his rudder had been injured in the fight, and soon became useless.

The lesson of the battle is that there is hardly any emergency in which a commander should yield without a fight. If this brave captain had stopped to calculate chances, he would have struck his flag without firing a gun. His calculations would have been a mistake, as such calculations almost always are. He might count the guns of his enemy, and estimate the speed of the ram, and the number of the crew, and still leave out the principal consideration—the pluck of the hearts. Guns will not fire straight without steady aim, and strong bulwarks may be a shield for cowards. When we are hardest beset sometimes, and going to knock under, if we could only know, the odds may be heavily in our favour.—*Pilot*.

THREATENING LETTERS IN IRELAND.

THE *Belfast Morning News*, in a most interesting article published a couple of years ago, gave some curious particulars as to threatening letters in Fermanagh. We quote the following extract:—

"The public at large are acquainted with the Fenian proceedings of Head Constable Talbot. There may be difference of opinion as to those proceedings, though we think there are not many who would like to play Talbot's part. But there is an episode in the life of that eminent spy that is not half so well known as his Fenian performances; but that is right well known to us, and we may as well tell. It is how Talbot treated D'Arcy Irvine, Esq., of Castle Irvine, in the County of Fermanagh. Mr. Irvine was a good, kindly man, with more than average intellectual ability, and more than average accomplishments. But he had strong feelings, and a somewhat wild imagination. He wrote many things in condemnation of the Government, and wrote them in the strange, strong way that attracted attention. Well, he was persuaded to believe that his life was in danger from the Fenians, and to employ Talbot at 30s. per week, to be a sort of game-keeper and body-guard. After Talbot (who had then finished his notorious Fenian affairs), came to Castle Irvine, Mr. D'Arcy Irvine was continually receiving threatening letters. He was continually telling us about them, and we often asked him if he had the envelopes. No: it happened somehow that he had none of the envelopes; and it happened also that the letters themselves (this is our belief) generally disappeared after doing the work of annoying the recipient. Mr. D'Arcy Irvine introduced us one time to his protector, Mr. Talbot, a fine-looking fellow, but we declined his acquaintance, and warned Mr. Irvine against him. He did not attend to the warning, and he was driven mad, we believe, by Talbot, the Government spy. He had to be arrested as a dangerous lunatic; and he soon died in the strange confinement. A gentleman of Fermanagh, who had a peculiar right to feel interested in the matter, remarked to us some time after—'If that honest fellow in Dublin had not shot Talbot, I'd have gone up and done it myself.' No one in Fermanagh, who understands anything of the circumstances, doubts that Talbot maddened Mr. D'Arcy Irvine. Who incited Talbot to that course of conduct?"

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GHOLLAH'S GREAT INDIAN CURES, 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 of your INDIAN CURES. I have been a 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 JEWELLER,

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

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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.)

But Walter had yet one visitor to see: once again the door opened, and a woman entered; she was not veiled, but a large cloak and hood enveloped her tall gaunt figure. Walter started as he beheld her; the face was so wan and haggard, and the large eyes glared wildly upon him. She stood still without speaking.

"What can I do for you my daughter?" said the priest. She came nearer. "I have come to see my victim, and to let you see your murderess."

Her eyes, fixed on Walter's face, beheld that not a muscle moved. He looked at her with the same compassionate glance.

"I am ignorant how thou hast wronged me: will you tell me, and are you a Catholic?"

Once, once," she said, wildly. "Oh! talk not of that—of those days gone by, to the lost, the perishing!"

"Nay," said Walter, tell me of them, it will ease thy aching heart, which is breaking 'neath the burden of memory."

"Thou didst dwell once secure in innocence and peace; then sin, entered the paradise, and with it misery. See, have I not guessed rightly?"

She was crouching on the ground now, and weeping those agonising tears which they only shed whose eyes have been dry for many years; and at last, in broken accents, the story came.

Young, lovely, but lowly born, Maud Felton had become one of the numerous victims of Lord Leicester's vice. Cast off for a newer toy, the favourite gave her over to the care of Elliot. She would have escaped from him, and soon ended her wretched existence, had not her child been born. Elliot, who desired to keep her as a slave, saw his advantage, used Leicester's name, and told her, that in event of disobedience, the child should be taken from her, and so she dragged on a life of misery. A ray of light had been shed on it by the visits and consolation of Rose Ford, who had accidentally found her out. We know the information that Elliot compelled her to procure from Rose; and the discovery of what she had done, and of the falsity of Elliot's words, had driven her almost frantic.

All this was related to Walter, and she added, "you are already avenged, father. From the hour of your condemnation, my child sickened, and this morning she died."

"Then I shall see her ere you do," answered Walter, gently.

"Oh! my poor child, how is it that that deep mother's love of yours, which could not part with her on earth, can consent to part with her for aye?"

A groan of anguish burst from Maud. "Why not turn now to God, and after leading a life of penance here, rejoin your child in the light of God's kingdom? As for me, reproach not yourself so bitterly. You did not intend to work my death; and it was but a few days sooner. Elliot would speedily have tracked me; but if you think you have wronged me so much, grant me then a favour that shall cancel the debt."

"I will, father," she said, looking up eagerly; "but what is it possible I can do?"

"Repent," said the priest, solemnly, "not with the wildness of despair, but with the utter abasement of hope. Seek Rose Ford, tell her you have seen me, and I commend you to her care. She will hide you from Elliot, teach you the new path you are about to enter and bring you to a priest. Wilt promise me this, my child?"

"Oh! I call me not that, father," she said, shrinking back; "I—the outcast!"

"Nay," said Walter, "the Gospel tells us that 'when he was yet a great way off, his Father saw him and had compassion on him.' Are we not the faint shadows only of His fatherly heart? Be of good cheer, my daughter, and give me thy promise;" and it was given, and Maud quitted the cell.

CHAPTER XII.

"Death, kind angel, watching by,
Gently closed his tranquil eye:
Whilst the free spirit wing'd her flight
From beam to beam of endless light."

"In the bridal crown display'd
In thy wedding robe array'd
Of thy purple life-blood wove,
For the slain One's feast of love."

LYRA CATHOLICA.

THE evening of the same day had come. Walter was lying down, and Arthur Leslie sat at the table engaged in writing letters from Walter's dictation. They were interrupted by the entrance of the jailor. "I bring thee bad news, Master De Lisle," said he.

"Indeed!" answered Walter, with his usual smile; "let me hear them, friend."

"Thou art to die to-morrow."
"Impossible!" cried Arthur starting up; "the sentence said three days, and lo! to-morrow is only the second."

"'Tis no fault of mine," returned the man, "but express orders have come that the execution take place to-morrow."

"'Tis well," said Walter. "Arthur, hold thy peace for an instant. My friend," said he to the jailor, "thou hast brought me the joyfulest tidings that ever I heard! At what hour, I pray thee, must I be ready?"

"Thou art to leave this at eight o'clock; and for to-night, sir, whatever indulgence thou dost crave thou shalt have. Most prisoners like to feast the night before they are executed, and to take leave merrily of earth. Wouldst like a flask of wine for thy supper?"

"No, friend," said Walter; "I am going to my feasting, not to leave it."

"I trust me, good master," returned the jailor, "thou wilt not forget my poor services; I have been as lenient as my office permits."

"Thou hast," said Walter; "be sure I will not forget thee, and, ere I die, will give thee the best reward I can."

The jailor left the cell; and as he went along the passage he muttered to himself,—*"They are a strange set. How he rejoices to die! Hark, how those wretches who are to die with him howl and rage! Alack, 'now from the saint I must go to the devils.'"*

"Dear Arthur," said Walter to his friend, "I desire to pass the night in prayer and vigil; wilt thou ask Father Travers to come to me, if possible, at sunrise to-morrow?"

"Yes, father," said Arthur; "but I know now why this new order hath come. The queen takes boat to-morrow from Westminster to Greenwich, and it is designed to draw off the people's attention from Tyborne. I will hasten, however, to let all I can know of the trick."

"Ah, Arthur," said Walter, laying his hand caressingly upon him, "didst thou but know the joy this news gives me, thou wouldst not be so angry with Walsingham."

But as the time passed on, the calm and happiness that surrounded Walter departed, and as great heaviness and agony overshadowed him: it was often thus with the martyrs, the more to liken them to their Lord. Into such an agony we cannot enter, or attempt to sound its mysterious depths. The early dawn brought with it a comforter, better than an Angel. Basil Travers said Mass in Walter's cell, and Arthur served; and thus Walter received his *vaticinium*. From that moment peace returned, and, happy as he had always been until the night before, he seemed now filled with a celestial joy.

"Arthur," he said, "thou must be my groom of the chamber to-day, and tire me bravely, seeing my poor hands cannot help themselves, let me be well apparelled for my bridal day."

At length eight o'clock arrived, and the jailor came for Walter. The prisoner rose with alacrity, his irons were knocked off, and after giving the jailor some gold pieces, he passed, accompanied by Basil and Arthur, into the outer court of the prison. The hurdle was ready, and a companion was waiting for Walter. He was one of a gang of notorious highwaymen, wild and ferocious-looking, with an aspect of sullen despair; it was with some difficulty he was bound down with ropes to the hurdle; and then came Walter's turn. He came forward, and making the holy sign, knelt for a moment in prayer, and then, without waiting to be forced, or even helped into it, he leapt into the straw, and "composed himself upon it as if he had been riding in triumph." Many Catholics had gained admission to the prison, and were weeping bitterly. "Why weep ye for me," said Walter, "who am glad at heart of this happy day?"

"Well," said one jailor to another, as the hurdle moved from the prison, "assuredly this man dies for a good cause!"

Walter was bound to the hurdle by cords passed over his legs only, on account of the already crippled condition of his hands. The prison-gates were opened, and the hurdle, closely guarded by pursuivants, made its way into the midst of a vast multitude. Walter raised himself, and blessing the people, exclaimed, "God save you all; God bless you, and make you all good Catholics!"

The great multitude swayed to and fro, as the guards beat a passage with their staves, crying "Back, in the queen's name." As the procession went on, the crowd grew less dense than immediately outside the prison. The windows of the houses on each side were thrown open, and their inhabitants were standing there, some weeping, most gazing with wondering curiosity. At the open window of one large house were collected a remarkable group.

The French Ambassador was kneeling forward, near him knelt also his wife, and between him and Rose Ford knelt the Duchess of Bertram, holding in her arms her youngest child, while her eldest was by her side.

No word passed between them and Walter. Reverently they all bowed their heads while the mangled hand of the martyr was raised in benediction.

The first feeling of the idle mob had been rather one of compassion for the victims; but as this wore off, the spirit of mischief came into play, and some amused themselves by throwing stones and mud at the hurdle. It roused Walter's companion, who had hitherto lain still, to utter a volley of fearful oaths and curses, and to attempt to defend himself. This, from having both hands and feet bound, was impossible, and his angry and unavailing writhings diverted the mob so much, that they redoubled their annoyance. A shower of mud covered Walter and his companion, and one ruffian getting nearer the hurdle spat into Walter's face, exclaiming as he did it, "There's holy water for ye." The man by Walter's side was so excited by this, that, making a tremendous effort, he broke the cord that held his arms, and turned towards Walter to wipe of the insult. Walter cast on him his glance of sweet serenity—

"Thank ye, my friend, for this kindly office; I need but few more now."

"'Tis a shame to treat thee so," muttered the man; "thou hast done no crime, save refusing to chop and change thy religion at the queen's will. I like thy courage, for my part. Well, good father, it is soon over for both of us now, and then we go—thou to heaven, I to hell."

Walter, who had been looking earnestly at him, said—

"What is thy name, friend?"

"Ralph Woodbine," answered the man roughly.

"Art thou a Catholic?"

"I have served no God save the devil all my life. My mother was Catholic, and my father too, for that matter in Queen Mary's time; but he changed when Queen Bess came to the crown, and my mother broke her heart and died, because he would bring me up in his fashion."

"And what did he teach thee?"

"Why, nothing. Marry, then, what had he to teach? The God he served was to keep his place as steward in the royal buttery, and get rich, and leave his riches to me; and he has lived to see me here;" and Ralph laughed hoarsely.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

MOSGIEL.

WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

N.B.—Good stabling and careful grooms.
One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

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Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
Manufacturers of

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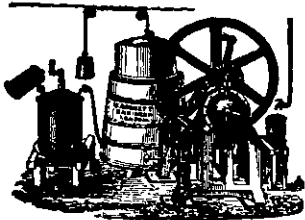
L. C. & Co., in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
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Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial
Maker's Goods of every description.

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

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NEWCASTLE COAL SUPERSEDED by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.

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

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

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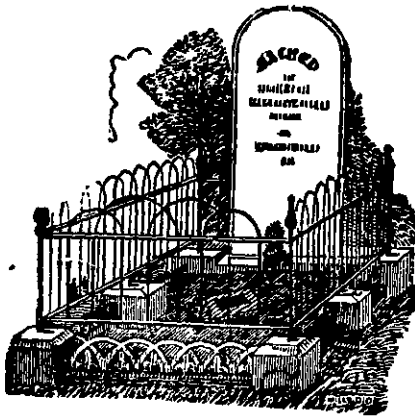
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A large supply of Building Materials always
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Estimates given, and communications punctually attended to. Designs sent to all parts of the colony on application.
Minton's Paving.

NEW CLOVERS.

We have just received

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

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

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

We have also on sale—

Fencing Wire, Nos. 6 to 10. Corn Sacks, full and light weights, and Woolpacks.

Grass Seeds.

Extras for Pirie's Double Furrow Ploughs.

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(Successors to the late Mr. G. F. Reid),

Agents for Nicholson's Reapers.

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Stafford-street, Dunedin.

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R. KENT (late Barnes and Kent), Pork Butchers, George-street, Dunedin, has re-commenced business in George-street, next Kerr, the Clothier, and hopes, by civility and straightforwardness in business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Hams and Bacon cured on the most improved principle.

Small Goods of all descriptions made fresh daily.

Also, maker of the famous Cambridge Pork Sausages, guaranteed of the purest quality.

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Choicest Brands of Ales, Wines, and Spirits.
Good Stabling.

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Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

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

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Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.

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THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

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

Poet's Corner.

THE PATRIOT MOTHER.

AN IRISH BALLAD OF '98.

FROM "EVA'S" POEMS, JUST PUBLISHED.

"Come, tell us the names of the rebelly crew
Who lifted the pike on the Curragh with you ;
Come, tell us their treason, and then you'll be free,
Or right quickly you'll swing from the high gallows tree."

"Alanna! alanna!* the shadow of shame
Has never yet fall'n upon one of your name,
And, oh, may the food from my bosom you drew
In your veins turn to poison if you turn untrue.

"The foul words, oh, let them not blacken your tongue,
That would prove to your friends and your country a wrong,
Or the curse of a mother, so bitter and dread,
With the wrath of the Lord—may they fall on your head!

"I have no one but you in the whole world wide,
Yet, false to your pledge, you'd ne'er stand at my side ;
If a traitor you lived, you'd be farther away
From my heart, than, if true, you were wrapped in the clay.

"Oh, deeper and darker the morning would be
For your falsehood so base, than your death, proud and free—
Dearer, far dearer than ever to me,
My darling, you'll be on the brave gallows tree.

"Tis holy, agra, from the bravest and best—
Go! go! from my heart, and be joined with the rest ;
Alanna machree! O, Alanna machree! †
Sure a 'stag, ‡ and a traitor you never will be."

There's no look of a traitor upon the young brow
That's raised to the tempters so haughtily now ;
No traitor e'er held up the firm head so high—
No traitor e'er showed such a proud flashing eye.

On the high gallows tree! on the brave gallows tree,
Where smiled leaves and blossoms, his sad doom met he!
But it never bore blossom so pure or so fair
As the heart of the martyr who hangs from it there!

My child! my child! †Child of my heart. ‡An informer.

CATHOLIC MISSION IN WELLINGTON.

THE first Catholic Mission, which has ever been given to the people of Wellington, was opened on Sunday, the 23rd September, after eleven o'clock Mass, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Hennebery, a missionary who has spent upwards of twenty-five years in similar labours all through the United States, and along the Pacific Coast of America. He had come to New Zealand by the last mail steamer from Frisco, having been invited to the diocese by His Lordship Dr. Rodwood, who takes such a zealous interest in those committed to his care, well knowing what beneficial results would follow a mission preached by such a holy man, and one having such experience in the vineyard of missionary labours in America. The opening sermon was occupied in describing the institution and object of missions, of the many graces which are bestowed during the time of a mission, and the happy results which accrue to those who faithfully observe the conditions.

While describing his experience in America with regard to missions, he illustrated his remarks with numerous anecdotes, which occasionally stirred the risible faculties of the congregation to roars of laughter. The next moment he had the minds of the audience enthralled with emotion, while tears glistened in their eyes, as he pictured in pathetic language the sad and calamitous doom that had befallen those whose apathy and indifference had caused them not to attend his missions. He spoke for about two hours and a half in a most eloquent manner, and in an impassioned peroration exhorted the congregation then present, and all the Catholics of this city, not to fail to avail themselves of the glorious mission which they were then entering upon, and which if attended to in a proper and devout manner, would carry with it the most beneficial results, and be the means of doing incalculable good to the whole city. At the conclusion of his discourse, which was listened to with rapt attention, he made known the arrangements which had been made regarding the mission services. There were to be three services daily with a sermon at each, and at two of which at least they were supposed to attend. The first service was to commence at half-past five in the morning, at which those engaged in labour during the day were to be present. The next service was at nine o'clock for those unable to attend the early one. In the evening at seven o'clock, the service commenced with instructions on the mysteries of the Rosary, then the Rosary itself, followed by a sermon, and then Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The morning services were well attended, and in the evening the Cathedral was literally crowded to overflowing—seats having to be placed along the aisles and within the rails of the three altars, and still there was not room for those who crowded in, many being unable to get farther than the aisle door. The people of both parishes were very punctual in their attendance at the different services; while others came long distances from the country to be present at the morning and evening exercises.

During the first week of the mission, special sermons were preached for the different states of the parishioners. The married ladies had their instructions on Tuesday, regarding their spiritual and

domestic duties, at which no others were permitted to be present. Next morning the unmarried ladies and girls over twelve were treated to some salutary advice respecting their domestic and social position in life, and admonished against the growing evils of modern society. Dress and personal adornment were severely censured as occupying too great a portion of the mind and time of the young ladies of the present day; and it was shown to them that these things, when dispensed with, did not in the slightest degree lessen the respect that should be paid towards the members of the fair sex, but, on the contrary, exalted their virtues, and placed them higher in the minds of sensible men.

On Thursday morning, at five o'clock, the married men of both parishes were present, to hear the instructions to be given them appertaining to their position in the family and society, and the numerous duties that devolve upon them as heads of the household circle. On the following morning, the unmarried men and boys over twelve years of age, attended in large numbers at the like early hour, to receive the instructions which should be given them in relation to their stage of life, and their spiritual and temporal welfare. The rev. lecturer dwelt at great length on the glorious time of youth—the spring of life—when men start out on the great voyage of life, and enter on that short journey which is but a pilgrimage to eternal life in a better world. He told them how pleasing in the sight of God was youth pure and undefiled, and how much God loved youthful persons. He counselled them against the many temptations and evils that beset them in their path through life, and exhorted them not to follow in the footsteps of those, who exert all their strength and nature, in endeavouring to make a "mark" in this life, without any thoughts of the next. By being sober, honest, industrious, and God-fearing they would spend their days usefully and happily here, and would enjoy everlasting felicity hereafter.

At the evening exercises, the sermons, which occasionally extended over two hours in delivery, were on the most important subjects connected with the teachings of doctrine of the Catholic Church. In several of his discourses, he treated on the subject of secular education, denouncing it in the strongest and most emphatic language, proclaiming it to be the forerunner of a deluge of infidelity, to pour over that country which established by law such a nefarious system. He took the present case of America as an illustration of what purely secular education, without the knowledge of God and religion, will effect wherever it is established. The present deplorable condition of America he said, had resulted from the purely secular system of education, established there about twenty-five years ago, by which God and religion were banished from the school, and the knowledge of the child; and there are thereby now produced 20,000,000 of infidels who not fearing God or eternal punishment, give themselves up to every conceivable system of crime and public robbery.

On Sunday, the 30th—the commencement of the second week of the Mission—after High Mass, Father Hennebery delivered a most eloquent and impressive sermon on "Drunkness," and the disastrous effects to the family and society that follow in its train. With the eloquence and persuasive earnestness of a Father Mathew, he exhorted them to discountenance the growing evil of intemperance, which was sweeping like a second deluge over all civilised countries; and to join in the great cause which was spreading forth its might in every land to stem this evil tide. He said that at the conclusion of all his addresses on this subject, he always asks his audience to stand up and take the pledge from him, he added, "I now ask yours. Rise up." He paused for a moment, casting a searching glance all through the congregation. He again repeated his request,—“Arise, and take the pledge”—and the whole congregation as one person obeyed the mandate. After explaining the form of the pledge—that it was neither an oath nor a vow—he desired them to hold up their right hand, and repeat the words of the pledge after him. Immediately up go 800 hands, and in a loud and distinct voice each person repeated the words. What a glorious sight! to see such a number of men, women, and children repeating in a shout that reverberated through the cathedral walls the same words which so many of their countrymen had rent the air with all over the Green Isle, when repeating them after that glorious Apostle of Temperance, the immortal Father Mathew. In the evening he repeated the same procedure, and enlisted under the temperance banner 150 persons more; and continued to do so every evening during the week, gaining additional numbers on each occasion.

Perhaps the most interesting feature during the whole of the Mission, to the clergy at least was the presence at the several services, and their subsequently receiving the Sacraments, of numbers who had not entered the portals of a Catholic Church for lengthened periods. This was the ostensible end of the Mission, and it satisfied the expectations of the most sanguine. The Mission was closed on Saturday evening, 7th instant., with a most impressive ceremony, including the renewal of Baptismal vows.

HIBERNICUS.

MOST of us have read of Catholic priests having to resort in times gone by to various disguises to save themselves from persecution. It appears that in Prussia at least the necessity still exists:—“The Rev. Mr. Loga, of Schwerin, who was arrested for being a priest in disguise, kept a well attended shop, and was generally believed to be a cattle dealer. Although the whole Catholic population knew who he was, the secret was kept for more than a year. National Liberal papers are in a rage that parishes deprived of their pastors should be thus administered in the very teeth of a watchful Government. One of them says that the most zealous and self-sacrificing agitators in the cause of Ultramontaniam are young priests newly ordained by foreign bishops. As those priests have not passed the requisite State examination, they cannot be appointed to ecclesiastical offices. Forty-six of them are known to be travelling about in the Province of Posen; some are regularly administering vacant parishes in the manner of the Rev. Mr. Loga; and others exercise functions as ordered by their superiors. All are most successfully assisted by the landed proprietors of the Province, who provide them with food and afford them shelter and hiding-places whenever they want them. They also know how to protect them against the police by employing them as private tutors or house officers,

J. A. M A C E D O,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

Has now on hand the following WORKS just received, viz. :—
 Office of the Holy Week, by Rev. Father Crasset, S.J., cloth, 1s 6d, post, 2s; morocco, 7s 6d. post, 8s.
 All for Jesus, by F. W. Faber, D.D., cloth lettered 7s 6d, post, 8s 6d.
 Catholic Interests in the Nineteenth Century, by Count de Montalembert, 2s 6d, by post 2s 10d.
 Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulation, written in the Tower of London, in 1534, by Sir Thomas More, cloth lettered, 4s, post 4s 8d
 Faith, Hope, and Charity, by Alleluia, a Tale of the Reign of Terror, cloth, 4s, by post, by 4s 6d.
 Heroines of Charity, new edition, cloth lettered, 4s, by post, 4s 4d.
 Immacolata, the Convent Flower, by Florentina Straker, cloth lett., 4s., by post, 4s. 4d.
 I Promessi Sposi, or The Betrothed, by Manzoni, cloth gilt lett., 5s. 6d., by post, 6s. 2d.
 Irish Diamonds, by Emily Bowles, cloth lettered 4s. 6d., by post, 5s.
 James Jordan, a Workingman's Narrative, cloth lettered, 2s. 6d., by post, 2s. 10d.
 Julia Ormond, or the New Settlement, cloth lett., 1s. 6d., post, 1s. 10d.
 Legends of the Blessed Virgin, new ed., cloth gilt, 5s. 6d., by post, 6s.
 Letters of St. Teresa, translated from the Spanish by Rev. John Dalton, with fac-simile of the Saint's handwriting, cloth lettered, 5s. 6d., by post, 6s. 2d.
 Life of Our Lord, by Abbé F. Lefrange, cloth lett., 4s., by post, 4s. 6d.
 Life of St. Anthony of Padua, 5s. 6d., by post, 6s.
 Life of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, S.J., by Edward Healy Thompson, cloth lettered, 7s. 6d., by post, 8s. 2d.
 Life of Marie Eustelle Harpain, or the Angel of the Eucharist, by Edward Healy Thompson, cloth lettered, 7s. 6d., by post, 8s. 2d.
 Life of St. Stanislaus Kostka, S.J., by Edward Healy Thompson, cloth lettered, 7s. 6d., by post, 8s. 2d.
 Life of the Baron de Renty, or Perfection in the World Exemplified, by Edward Healy Thompson, cloth lett., 9s., by post, 9s. 10d.
 Life of Blessed Margaret Mary of Pary-le-Monial, by Rev. George Tickell, S.J., cloth lettered, 9s., by post, 10s.
 Marcion; or the Magician of Antioch, a drama, by W. Tandy, D.D., cloth lettered, 3s., by post, 3s. 6d.
 Nellie Netterville; or One of the Transplanted, an Irish Catholic tale, cloth lettered, 5s. 6d., by post, 6s. 2d.
 Papacy and Schism, by Rev. Paul Bottalia, S.J., 4s., by post, 4s. 6d.
 Pius IX. and Lord Palmerston, by Count de Montalembert, 1s., by post 1s. 3d.
 Passion Flower, a Catholic tale, 7s. 6d., by post, 8s. 2d.

And others too numerous to mention.

J. A. M A C D O,

Princes-street South, Catholic Book Depot, Dunedin.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.

Office—GEORGE STREET (Three doors from Southampton Buildings), A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.

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

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

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

THE MOSGIEL WOOLLEN FACTORY CO., LIMITED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

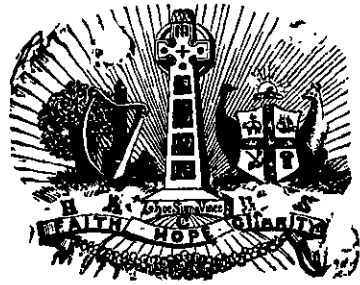
The whole of the MOSGIEL MANUFACTURES are offered to the Trade at Prices that compete successfully with imported goods, and, as genuine honest Woollen Goods, will maintain their reputation with the Public.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.
 (Formerly occupied by Messrs. Wm. Watson & Sons).

H IBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

BRANCHES ARE ESTABLISHED IN

Invercargill,
 Dunedin,
 Naseby,
 Oamaru,
 Christchurch,
 Greymouth,
 Charleston,
 Addisons,
 Greenstone,
 Waimca,



Hokitika,
 Wellington,
 Onehunga,
 Otahuhu,
 Auckland,
 Napier,
 Akaroa,
 Grahamstown,
 and Nelson.

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

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

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

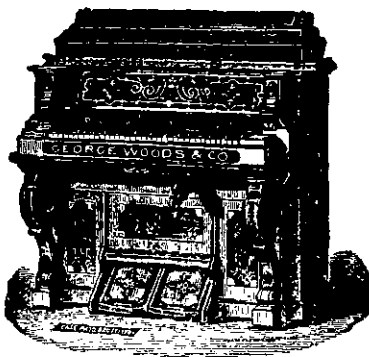
A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for Twenty-six consecutive weeks; 15s for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s for a further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately on joining. If a single man with a Widowed Mother, and Brothers and Sisters (under 18 years of age), he has medical attendance and medicine for them. A member removing can have a Clearance which will admit him to any Branch of the Society in the locality to which he may remove. Honorary and Life Honorary Members are provided for, and may, on the payment of a Small weekly contribution, secure medical attendance.

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

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

OPENING NEW BRANCHES.

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



DUNEDIN PIANO-FORTE GALLERY.

—

GEORGE R. WEST.

Importer of Music and Musical Instruments of all descriptions. Pianos, Organs, Harmoniums, and other Instruments tuned and repaired. Pianofortes for Hire.

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

BRYANT, MORRIS & CO., OCTAGON, DUNEDIN

MANUFACTURERS AND TAILORS, CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS.

MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' Clothing Ready Made or Made to Measure, in every style, material and size.

Colonial, British and Foreign Tweeds in every shade and make. Patterns of Tweeds, Coatings, and Self-measurement Guides sent to all parts free on application. Station orders promptly attended to and economically carried out. Up-country residents can send orders down or clothing to be made up for them to any date to suit their visits to Dunedin, or can have them sent to any part of New Zealand.

Intending Travellers can send their list of requirements for any voyage, and rely upon it being faithfully and punctually attended to.

BRYANT, MORRIS & CO., New Working Men's Club Buildings, Octagon, Dunedin.

WILLIAM COBBET AND HIS HOLINESS PIUS VIII.

WILLIAM COBBET dedicated his celebrated "History of the English Reformation" to His Holiness Pope Pius VIII.

The following is the dedication which was written in manuscript in the copy of the book sent to His Holiness by Mr Cobbet:—

"To his Holiness Pope Pius VIII.

"The present head of that most holy Church—under the influence of which England enjoyed so many days of plenty peace, happiness, and renown—this new edition of the History of the Protestant Reformation is dedicated by, and in the handwriting of His Holiness' most obedient and most humble servant,

"WM. COBBET."

The clergyman who forwarded this dedication to the magazine from which I copy it mentions that Mr Cobbet prefixed to some other copies of the "History," the same manuscript dedication, one of which was in his possession. He adds, in forwarding this interesting document. "One can only regret that a man professing such respect for the Head of the Holy Catholic Church, and bearing such honourable testimony to the blessed fruits derived by this country from the influence of the Catholic religion should have refused or neglected to embrace and practice its doctrines and precepts." To me it seems not only a matter of regret, but of surprize, not to say mystery, that Mr Cobbet should never have embraced the Catholic religion but lived and died, so far as we know, a member of that Church which he represented as having been established by such improper, or rather wicked means, and whose ministers were, in his view, anything but a blessing to England. But such is the inconsistency of human nature. It must be noticed that Mr Cobbet never, so far as I remember, expresses any opinion on theological questions in the course of his history. He keeps to historical facts and the common principles of justice, and shows how inimical the Protestant system has proved to the comfort, happiness, unity and reputation of the people of England. It is a practical book, and places in the clearest possible light the mischief the Reformation has worked to the humblest ranks of Englishmen, the destitute especially. I think you could not do a better service to the Catholic cause than give now and then short extracts from Mr Cobbet's celebrated "History of the Reformation."

Englishmen are apt to forget those things connected with the Reformation which Mr Cobbet has placed in the clearest light before them, showing the loss they sustained when they madly rejected the Catholic faith, or rather tamely suffered themselves to be robbed of it, for the benefit of a selfish party, who seized the possessions of the Catholic Church, and now hold them.

CAN THE NORTH POLE BE REACHED?

A *N.Y. Herald* reporter last week interviewed Mr. Charles E. Hodson, who accompanied Captain Nares on the recent British expedition in quest of the North Pole. Prior to his visits to the Arctic seas, he had already travelled over almost every portion of the world.

"Well, sir, how did you find life in the Northern ice?" asked the reporter.

"The effect of the intense cold was not very inconvenient. We stood 100 deg. below freezing point without trouble. We reached our highest latitude in 82 deg. north. But I should say the sledge parties were as high north as 83 deg. 20 min."

"How did you find the work of the American explorers Hayes, Hall, Kane, and others?"

"I disagree with the unfavourable criticisms that have been made on the coast line surveys of Dr. Hayes, as others of the expedition do likewise. I consider that with the resources at his command Dr. Hayes did very accurate and valuable work. You will remember that our expedition was on a large scale, costing the British Government 500,000 dol. We had two ships, each of 600 tons, the Alert and Discovery, manned by 120 skilled and selected Arctic seamen."

"And the results of the expedition?"

"I consider the results as very valuable from a scientific standpoint. Our work was done in great detail. We made extensive collections of plants, many of them never before seen. I had the honor to discover myself the thickest seam of coal in the world in latitude 81 deg. 44 min. We did not find the open Polar Sea, but we did find a palaeochrystic sea—that is, a sea of ancient ice. Our work in the Arctic regions covered a period of fifteen months, and when we found that the land terminated between the eighty-second and eighty-third parallel, we knew then that to reach the Pole was impossible. The furthest reach of our vision to northward disclosed a perfect sea of floebergs—that was as near as we saw to the Pole."

"How do you account for Hayes' open Polar Sea?"

"We didn't find it. Where Hayes saw it there was nothing but ice. But then, you know, the season may have been different then."

"Do you think, Mr. Hodson, that the Pole can be reached by way of Smith's Sound?"

"I do not, decidedly, and because the nature of the ice is so heavy that sledging will never be made practicable for any long distance. Two miles a day was good progress for Markham's party, and thus, you see, to travel four hundred miles and back would take four hundred days, a period for which it is impossible to carry supplies. And besides, you cannot travel in the winter at all."

"What do you think, then, of Captain Howgate's plan, and the sailing of Captain Tyson for the Arctic?"

"I should be sorry, indeed, to say anything to discourage Captain Howgate or the promoters of his expedition, for he has been very civil to me; yet I must declare it as my candid opinion that the whole project is chimerical. Surely, what Great Britain could not accomplish with half a million of money, and two large ships, and old Arctic navigators, can hardly be achieved by the small force which Captain Howgate intends to take to the North. But I believe that the Captain has a theory that there are currents leading directly to the Pole. Of course we explorers, like doctors, differ; and I only hope Captain Howgate may be right, and succeed in planting the American flag on the very axis of the earth."

"How were the English satisfied with your expedition, taken as a whole?"

"At first they were in ecstasies, and afterward in high dudgeon. They were particularly savage about the scurvy and the disease of limejuice on the sledge-journeys. I think it will be many a long year before England will fit out another expedition. From a sanitary view we were unusually successful. We only lost four men out of one hundred and twenty. But a good many were on the sick list from the steam generated by cooking, condensing, and forming ice on the ceilings, then melting and dripping into the men's hammocks. The worst evil that happened was wholesale hydrophobia, which attacked our dogs, causing us to lose thirty of them—more than one-half of our entire stock. We had no serious quarrels during the expedition. The men were all actively employed in various amusements. We built a mammoth ice theatre, sixty feet long and thirty feet broad, with stage, green-rooms, and auditorium—the largest ice theatre ever built. We published a weekly newspaper, called the *Discovery News*, which was printed by a man who couldn't spell; so we gave him a pronouncing dictionary, and his spelling grew infinitely worse."

"Have you any theory as to the best way to the Pole?"

"None whatever. I regard it as unattainable with all the appliances now known. When the era of flying machines comes perhaps some daring man may reach the *Ultima Thule*."

The reporter here thanked Mr. Hodson for his frank expressions, and withdrew.

FUTURE SCHOOLS.

THE Bowen Education Act, notwithstanding the paring and pruning in committee, is simply a copy of the Act now in force in Victoria, except a few trifling differences rendered necessary by the circumstances of the two countries. Both Acts are the same in their injustice and intolerance towards Catholics.

The Hon. Mr. Bowen and his supporters may feel glad for the framing and passing of such a law in this country; they can congratulate themselves also for having paid but little attention to the remonstrances of a large portion of the community; and no doubt they expect Catholics will not be unmindful of the measure of liberality extended to them, although it is a liberality that offers no alternative but to struggle through a new season of hardship.

For the past month the views and opinions of Catholics have been before every eye, in THE TABLET, the *Auckland Herald*, and *Wellington Post*, &c., so that no sort of ignorance or lack of information can at all be pleaded in the matter, and yet the result is, that the State will grant about £200,000 yearly for the encouragement of secular knowledge, but any standard of secular knowledge imparted by Catholic schools will not entitle them to the slightest recognition.

This injustice is past argument, and were it not that no species of injustice is altogether everlasting, it would be useless business to be arguing or agitating any more on so plain a point.

Deferred hopes make the heart sick: Catholics can look nowhere now for support for their schools but to themselves; and the great difficulties in their way, incidental to a new and sparsely-populated colony, make the prospect of so serious an undertaking to be a dreary one—and one from which there is no possibility of escape if faithful to their opinions. It is time to stop "hoping," call into action all resources, and begin the contest against the new Education Act. Catholic schools and teachers must not be inferior to State schools and teachers, and, as a consequence, Catholics must pay their teachers as good salaries as the Government pay theirs; and even then the greater security of Government service cannot be overlooked. This is the magnitude of the task imposed by conscience upon Catholics, and the Bowen Act will put to test whether after all we cannot make our consciences subserve to our pockets, and live like other people whose purse is more inviolable and sacred than their conscience.

As Catholics must reject the Education Act, and maintain schools of their choice, it is necessary that there should be an organisation, and the Liverpool or the London Boards would be good models to follow. If we are seriously to reject the Education Act, it is absolutely necessary for the Catholics of New Zealand, clerical and lay, to form such an organisation.

Auckland, 2nd October.

FIDELIA.

CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURE.

A SOUTHAMPTON, L. I. letter says:—"Kidd, the pirate, on his way from the West Indies to Boston, anchored in Gardiner's Bay in 1698. He landed on the island, and buried a box of gold, silver, and precious stones. Gardiner was entrusted with the secret, and his life was to answer for its safety. In July, 1699, when Kidd was captured, an account of the deposit was found in a memorandum book, and a commission was sent to secure the treasure. Kidd was executed in May, 1701, and when Gardiner learned that his life was safe, and his plantation not likely to be pressed by the foot of the notorious freebooter, he revealed the place where the treasure was buried. The commission conveyed it to Boston. Among the papers of John L. Gardiner was found a memorandum and receipt of the treasure, as follows:

Three bags of gold dust, containing 136 ounces: two bags of gold bars, containing 501 ounces; one bag of coined gold, 11 ounces; one bag of coined silver, 12 ounces; one bag of broken silver, 173 ounces; two bags of silver bars, 521 ounces; one dozen silver buttons, and one lamp, 29 ounces; one bag, containing three silver rings, and sundry precious stones, 4 ounces; one bag contained one piece of Bristol and Beggar stones, two carnelian rings, two small agates, and two amethysts, this is but a part of the property recovered. The whole memorandum covered thirteen sheets of paper, most of which have been lost.

MESSES ROBINSON & RAYMOND, Dentists, have opened an establishment in George Street, Dunedin. The method followed by them will be found most effectual in all ailments connected with the teeth, and their scale of fees—which will be found in another column—is extremely moderate.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PORT WINE, 1834 Vintage, 42 years old ; per dozen, 110s.
PORT WINE, 1844 Vintage, 32 years old. A bargain, Per dozen, 75s.
BROWN SHERRY, 10 years. Just arrived. Rare value. Per dozen, 75s.
COLONIAL WINES, 30s. to 35s per dozen.
LORNE WHISKEY (Genuine), 48s. per dozen.

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

SHEEDY BROTHERS,

HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND

GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS.

WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER.)

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

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

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

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

NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN.

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. LOUGHNAN,

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 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,

PRINCES-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.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

THROUGH THE COLUMNS

OF THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

TO

THE CUTTING WAREHOUSE.

NEW MILLINERY ROOM.

NEW COSTUME ROOM.

NEW DRESS ROOM.

THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

Beg to announce the COMPLETION OF GREAT ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to their DRAPERY WAREHOUSE, to meet the requirements of a Steadily Increasing Business, and to ensure the Comfort and Convenience of their Customers. Importing and holding this Season the Largest, Best, and Cheapest Stock they have ever had the pleasure of submitting to the Public, and opening up Large New Show Rooms to contain it, Buyers will be enabled to make their Purchases at the CUTTING WAREHOUSE on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW MILLINERY.

An Entire Flat devoted to the DISPLAY of STRAW GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, and UNDERCLOTHING.

SPLENDID STOCK OF COSTUMES, MANTLES, AND SILKS.

A Large Room set apart this season for the Display of Black and Coloured Silks, Evening and Marriage Silks, Newest Costumes on Parisian Stands. Mantles, Fichus, and New Cross-overs in Silk, Lace, Cashmere, Net, and Applique Work—Novelties of the Latest Fashion.

SPLENDID STOCK OF DRESSES—MUSLINS, PRINTS.

Three times More Space is now occupied with the above Stock, so that Customers will have some idea of the Choice Selection of Goods we can place before them.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.'S SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

NOW LANDED,

AND OPENED OUT FOR SALE BY

THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

- Choice Millinery—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
- New Mantles—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
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MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRESSES

Yachting Beige, Sultana Stripes, Wool Crepes, Silk Warps, Norwich Poplins, French Matallases, Lustres, &c., &c.

The whole of the Dress Stock comprises an assortment of the Newest Goods in the market, which for style, variety, and price cannot be excelled in the City of Dunedin.

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- Choice Prints THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
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New Buttons, New Laces, New Fringes, New Ribbons, New Scarfs, New Frillings, New Collars.

This Season we hold by far the largest and best of Stock ever imported since the opening of the Cutting Warehouse, and we feel confident that the SCALE of PRICES will bring the customers.

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Millinery, Mantles, Costumes, and Dressmaking conducted on the Premises.

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.,

SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, TAILORS,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Immediate application, with certificates and references, to

REV. FATHER MACKAY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 18.

Mr. Sheridan, Wellington, to Oct. 11, 1877	...	1	5	0
" O'Donnell, Dunedin, to Sept. 27, 1877	...	1	5	0
" McCarthy, Dunedin to Oct. 24, 1877	...	1	17	6
" Landers, Ross, to Aug. 8, 1877	...	0	12	0
" Harrington, Thames, to April 6, 1878	...	1	5	0
" Phelan, Charleston, to Oct. 1, 1877	...	0	12	6
" Duncan, Christchurch, to Feb. 17, 1878	...	0	12	6
" Fox, Switzers, to Mar. 12, 1877	...	0	12	6
" Milligan, Addison's, to Nov. 24, 1876	...	0	7	0
" Condon, Lovell's, to Oct. 5, 1877	...	0	7	0
" O'Grady, Mosgiel, to Oct. 10, 1877	...	1	17	6
" Sweetman, Athol, to Sept. 27, 1878	...	1	5	0
" McAnlay, St. Kilda, to Dec. 12, 1877	...	0	12	6
" Leary, Mosgiel, to Jan. 7, 1878	...	1	5	0
" McCabe, Lincoln, to June 5, 1878	...	1	5	0
" Sullivan, Dunedin, to Oct. 31, 1876	...	1	0	0
" McParland, Charleston, to July 10, 1877	...	0	12	6
Mrs. O'Donnell, Kaikouras, to July 10, 1878	...	1	5	0

SUBSCRIPTION LIST IN AID OF THE DOMINICAN CONVENT.

Per Mrs. MARTIN, Dunedin. Per Rev. T. CROWLEY.
Mr. Devitt ... £1 0 0 | Mr. Robert Douglas ... £1 0 0

J. O'Meara, Esq., Post Office, Outram. Art Union Prize, Shakespeare's Works, richly bound in Morocco.

The Lady Superior of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of ticket-blocks and payment in connection with the approaching Art Union, from the following ladies and gentlemen for the weeks ending October 4 and 11:—Mrs. Myers, Miss Goodger, Cromwell; Michael Prendergast, Esq., Hyde; Alex. Duncan, Esq., Christchurch; G. McEnroe, Esq., Addison's Flat; Ambrose J. Adams, Esq., High-street, Christchurch; Miss Margaret Jones, Dunedin; — Turnbull, Esq., Dunedin; per F. Meenan, Esq., Dunedin; — McLoughlin, Esq., Ahaura; Miss Christina Kelly, Dunedin; Very Rev. F. Fynes, V.G., Auckland; Mrs. Kennedy, Christchurch; Mrs. Sheath, Christchurch; D. M. Cameron, Esq., Riverton; Mr. Boyle, Heddon Bush, per D. M. Cameron, Esq.; P. Donnelly, Esq., Christchurch; Mrs. W. Hall, Dunedin; The Hon. Judge Broad, Nelson; J. Fennell, Esq., Lyell; Mrs. Dr. Grace, Wellington; Mrs. Duncan, Shaw, Port Chalmers; Mrs. Simotich, Lyttelton; J. Daly, Esq., Christchurch; J. Loader, Esq., Lyttelton; J. Tuckett, Esq., Christchurch; J. Hinchey, Esq., Winton; Peter Fitzgerald, Esq., Oamaru.

NOTICE.

THE well-wishers of the N. Z. TABLET in Wellington are respectfully requested to afford assistance and patronage to our Casser, 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 19, 1877.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

HERE are several points of view under which Sir GEORGE GREY's Ministry may be regarded—educational, financial, administrative, economic, &c., &c. The first—the educational—is the one that most concerns us; in the others, though we are interested regarding them, our interest is not intense. It concerns the country very deeply, and, therefore, us, that the Government should be wise, economical, and just in administration; and that the measures recommended to them by Parliament should be well considered and calculated to promote the public good. But we are more interested about the educational question than any other,

because it affects not only things of a temporal order, but also of an order immeasurably higher and vastly more important. In the wisdom, political sagacity, and just disposition of Sir GEORGE GREY we have the utmost confidence. He is an old acquaintance. We have seen him tried for years in most difficult circumstances, and have never found him wanting. Had he not to consult others, and to accept compromises for the sake of united cabinet action, we entertain not the slightest doubt that his Government would do justice to Catholics in the matter of schools. But, on this subject, we are sorry to say, we have not much confidence in his colleagues. However, as we are disposed to give the new Ministry what it is entitled to,—a fair trial, we shall say no more at present on this subject, but wait to see the result.

On every other subject, it is our opinion that Sir GEORGE GREY's Government may be regarded as sound, and as likely, if allowed sufficient time to develop their measure, to win the approbation and confidence of the country. This Government has amongst its members some of great political experience, who for many years have been tried and have proved themselves wise and able administrators. The country would do well to give them a fair trial in their new capacity. The people of New Zealand know the political principles of those gentlemen. These they have never concealed, and we think it will be admitted that these principles, with the exception of that of Provincialism, which may be looked upon as settled for ever, have been generally approved.

The Wellington correspondents of provincial newspapers, state that the lately ejected ministry, or their friends, intend to bring forward immediately a motion of want of confidence in Sir GEORGE GREY and his colleagues. It is to be hoped this is not true. The battle has been fairly fought and decided, and if an attempt be now made to oust the present Government, it will be said, and not without justice, that it is not the public good that is sought, but the promotion of purely selfish and merely personal interests, to the great detriment of public business. Too much time has been wasted already, and the people are beginning to be wearied and disgusted at the wranglings and waste of time and money of Parliament.

The people of New Zealand, be the opinion of certain members of Parliament what it may, are very well satisfied with the change, think this change has not been made a moment too soon, and are prepared to accord a reasonable support to Sir GEORGE GREY and his Government, and to give him a fair trial. No one will deny that the late Government, taken as the Government of the last eight years, has done good service to the country. It has had its merits, but latterly its demerits have been such as to render its relegation to the Opposition benches desirable and even necessary. Besides, under a constitutional form of Government, it is not at all desirable that any one party should have too long a tenure of office, the State will be best served by according to all parties their due in the management of the affairs of the country.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that these correspondents have been misinformed, and that no attempt, that is, no factious attempt, to thwart Sir GEORGE GREY, and unnecessarily throw obstacles in the way of his Government will be made. His speech, announcing his policy, is very satisfactory, and if adhered to, as no doubt it will be, the country will have no cause to complain of his administration, and many reasons to bless it. What he proposes to do in the way of retrenchment, for example, is necessary at present, and could hardly have been undertaken by his predecessors. And what is true on this point is true also in reference to others. The fact is, new brooms were wanted. The present opposition will do well, therefore, to wait patiently, watch carefully, and bide its time. This, no doubt will come in a few years. No ministry can expect to please the country for ever. No ministry can avoid all mistakes. Let there, then, be a fair fight, let all that is merely selfish and all that is factious be banished from the House of Representatives, and let the political contest be founded on reason, and political learning. Let it be manly and above-board. A political contest of this nature would secure the respect and confidence of the public for both parties, Government and Opposition, and each in its turn would, when the proper time came, secure for itself the support of the people.

Prince Teherkasski's design for the reorganisation of Bulgaria includes the introduction of the Russian language in the army and Civil Service, and the immediate transfer of landed property to the Christians. The instalments of the indemnity to be paid to the Turkish landlords are to be distributed over a space of fifty years. The introduction of the Russian language involves the appointment of Russian civil and military officers, no Bulgarian being able to read a line of Russian unless he has studied the language or acquired it in Russia.

News of the Week.

WE clip the following remarkable paragraph from our Southland contemporary the *Weekly Times*:—"From a telegram that appears elsewhere it will be seen that Cardinal Sforza, who was generally looked upon as the successor to Pope Pius IX., is dead. Amongst English Catholics it is thought that Cardinal Wiseman, Sforza being out of the way, possesses the highest claims to the triple crown." We should have thought that English Catholics would have had the nous to perceive that the objection applied at least quite as strongly to Cardinal Wiseman, his Eminence having been dead for a much longer period than Cardinal Sforza. When egregious nonsense, however, is written or inserted in the columns of our contemporaries, the mere question of its degree is not of the slightest consequence.

A COMPLIMENTARY supper was given at the City Hotel, Dunedin, on Friday evening last to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy. A numerous company were present and a most agreeable evening was passed.

A MOST extraordinary missive has been received by the Immigration Officer in Dunedin, assuming to come from the minister of the island of St. Kilda, North Britain, and which states that a party of eight persons, long supposed to have perished by the loss of their boat at sea, are now believed to have been carried off by the wicked captain of some ship, and scattered in places "far abroad." Heaven knows why! but where they are thought to languish under the imposition of an oath which prevents them making their case known. The object of the letter purports to be the discovery of anyone of these unhappy wights who may linger spell-bound amongst us here in New Zealand, and if any of our readers suspect an acquaintance of pining under such a burden he will do well to communicate the matter to the gentleman who has received the epistle alluded to.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of the Diocese left Dunedin yesterday for Invercargill, where he purposes to hold a visitation on Sunday next, 21st inst. From Invercargill his Lordship will proceed to Queenstown for a like purpose, and will be present in that town on Sunday, the 28th inst. A visitation will also be held in Oamaru on November 11th.

It will be seen that in one most important matter at least, the retrenchment policy announced by Sir George Grey, affords a striking contrast to the miserable tactics pursued by the late Government. It is with relation to the integrity of salaries of small amount which are not, in the case of other officials, to suffer the fate of those of the police force, most unfairly docked, not only to the injury of the parties concerned, but to the well-being of the whole state of society in the colony. It is, however, "never too late to mend." The matter is not irrevocable.

Telegrams.

LONDON, October 6th.

A Turkish official despatch reports a great battle at Gumri in Asia Minor with favourable results to the Turks.

A Russian unofficial report states that on the 2nd inst. the Russians captured the entrenchments near Kars on Mukhtar Pasha's left, repulsing large masses of Turks, and subsequently abandoned the entrenchment owing to want of water.

The Russian loss was 83 officers and 3200 men, and the Turkish losses enormous.

The Turkish official despatch from Mukhtar Pasha reports a complete victory on the 2nd October. The Russians attacked the whole line, but were compelled to retire, the Turks pursuing them to Opache. The Russian loss was 5000, and the Turkish unknown.

Other accounts say that the battle was indecisive.

The Czar has resolved to remain with his army until the war is ended.

There is much sickness amongst the Russians round Plevna.

The bombardment operations at Schipka Pass have been stopped by the fog.

A Russian unofficial despatch states that the Turkish left, supporting the garrison at Kars, attacked the Russian right on the 4th, but was defeated with great loss.

Suliman Pasha has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Danube, and Mehemet Ali is recalled. Raouff Pasha commands on the Balkans.

The Russian head-quarters have been removed to Sistova.

ROMBAY, October 9th.

The Russians appear to continue siege works at Plevna. The weather, however, is unfavourable, as it is raining and snowing.

Servian diplomatic agents at Stamboul renewed pacific assurances.

Mukhtar Pasha reports that on October 6th the Russians evacuated their position parallel to ours, retiring towards Arpachi. Their loss during the last three days' fighting was 15,000, ours 2500.

LONDON, October 8th.

The Grand Vizier has disavowed the recent violent Turkish articles against England.

Suliman Pasha has been deposed from the chief command of the Turkish army in Bulgaria, and is succeeded by Ahmed Eyob Pasha, who has ordered him to return to Constantinople.

Preparations in Kars and Bulgaria have been suspended by reason of the bad weather.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N. Z. L. and M. A. Company, reports for the week ending October 17:—

Fat Cattle—127 head were yarded to-day, chiefly good to prime quality. The prices realised was about equivalent to those of last week. Good beef continues firm at a shade over 30s per 100lb. Best pens of bullocks brought from £10 10s to £15; do. cows, £7 10s to £13 10s. We sold 40 head at the yards on account of Messrs John Anderson and H. Carswell.

Fat Sheep—2,300 were penned, principally good cross-breeds, and the market was much steadier than last week. Best cross-breeds in the wool brought from 16s 6d to 21s 6d, or equal to 3½d per lb.; do. shorn, 13s 6d, or 2½d per lb. We sold a draft on account of D. Macdonald, Esq.

Fat Lambs—270 were penned, all finding buyers, at from 6s to 12s 6d, according to weight and quality. We sold 60 on account of D. Macdonald, Esq.

Store Sheep—We have no transactions to report, although we have placed a lot of 5,000 wethers under offer. We anticipate a good demand for young sheep immediately after shearing.

Store Cattle—The demand continued good, and during the week we have sold a few odd lots up to £7 for bullocks, and £5 for cows.

Country Sales—We held a clearing sale at the farm of Mrs. Stevenson, Wingatui, Taieri Plain, on Tuesday, 9th instant. Cart horses brought from £30 to £57 10s each; store cattle, £6 2s 6d; dairy cows, £6 to £10 10s each; ewes and lambs, 17s 6d, and also a large quantity of agricultural implements at satisfactory prices.

Wool—We disposed of a few lots of fellmonger's wool, which realized satisfactory prices, and the market is firmer than it has been for some time past, buyers seeming to have more confidence. As no portion of the new clip has yet been offered, we refrain from quoting probable values.

Sheepskins—There was a very full attendance of buyers at our sale on Monday, when we submitted a large catalogue for their competition, which was keen, and prices realized show considerable advance over last week's rates. The general tone of the market seems more assured, the quality of the skins offered was good, and the prices obtained were—for lambs, 7d and 9d for small skins; merino, 2s 10d, 5s 6d; cross-breeds up to 5s 9d; full wool, 4s 9d to 5s 6d.

Hides—The supply forward was not large and prices still rule the same, but without much animation. We sold large sized good quality 22s; calfskins, 2s 6d, maintaining the same average of 4d per pound.

Tallow—There was a large quantity catalogued, but the quality was not first class, the biddings did not in some cases reach holders' idea of value. The market is dull, prices rule about the same as last week—say, good mutton, 31s 10d, 33s; mixed, 28s 10d, 30s 10d; inferior, 25s 10d; rough fat, 21s 10d, 22s.

Grain—The aspect of this staple is rather discouraging to holders, although prices have had no decline, yet consumers are unwilling to operate except at reductions upon ruling rates. Wheat is difficult to move at 7s and 7s 6d. Fowls' wheat there is a moderate enquiry, 3s 6d to 4s. Oats—a little more business has resulted, but prices are unchanged. Feed, 3s 4d, 3s 5d; milling, 3s 4d, 3s 6d. Barley—good malting is still in demand, with none forward, for a really choice sample, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, would be readily sold; inferior sorts neglected, 3s 6d to 3s 9d.

MR SKENE reports:—The labour market is very active, and the right stamp of people are quickly picked up. Town work is improving, and all connected with the building trade are busy. Ordinary day labourers in the town mostly get their work in spurts; they suffer a good deal from broken time. A few storemen and clerks are occasionally wanted. Hotel servants, men and women, will all be needed for the brisk season now approaching. Female cooks are scarce. Country smiths are always needed, if able to shoe horses. Wages—Day labour, 7s, 8s, and 9s; bushmen, 7s, 8s, and 9s; couples, £65, £70 to £80; shepherds, £70 to £80; musterers, 30s to 60s per week, according to time; house girls, 10s to 15s; hotel do. 12s, 15s, 20s, and 30s; dairy hands, 15s to 20s; station cooks, 30s per week; boys, 5s to 10s.

MR. A. MERCER'S market report for the week ending October 17. Retail prices only. Fresh butter, in ½ and 1 lb prints, 9d to 10d; extra brands, ½ lb, 1s. Fresh butter, in lumps, 9d fresh; and salt 10d. Fresh butter is very plentiful, and the market overstocked, and no sale for salt butter, prices little falling. Cheese, best quality, 10d to 1s. Side Rolled Bacon, 9d. English hams, 10d to 11d. English hams, 1s 3d. Eggs very plentiful, and retailing at 1s 3d per dozen.

MR J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending Oct. 17, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed) per bushel, 3s to 3s 3d. 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. 17, 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.

MR. E. LOFT of the Arcade is at present clearing off his large and excellent stock of boots and shoes. An unprecedented opportunity is therefore afforded of obtaining a supply of these useful articles at most reasonable rates.

The eighteenth anniversary of the death of the venerable J. B. Vianney, Curé d' Ars, occurred on Saturday, the 4th of August. More than 10,000 persons assembled at the scene of his labours to celebrate the event, and at their head was the Cardinal-Archbishop of Lyons.

San Francisco Mail News.

From our Exchanges.

The Viceroy, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duchess, have had a pleasant trip in Antrim and Down. The Marchioness of Londonderry, mother, and the Countess of Portarlington, sister of the Duchess of Marlborough, were converts to the Catholic Church, and all the family manifest the warmest Catholic leanings. In Belfast, they visited the St. Patrick's Industrial school, under the management of the Christian Brothers, where they were received by the Bishop, Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, and in Newtownards, they visited the Catholic church erected by the late Marchioness of Londonderry, on her property. The vice-regal visit in Ulster was a great, a marked success.

Deep grief is felt in Ireland at the industrial strikes and riots in the United States, which happily appear, by this day's mail to be subsiding. Violence and destruction of property are insufficient agencies to sustain wages, as they only destroy capital, or the fund that maintains labour. In Ireland and Great Britain trade has been a little dull during the past year, yet banks and joint stock companies are paying fine dividends. As regards Ireland, pauperism and crime were never as low. The report of the Poor Law Board for the past year published to-day, shows that the highest number of inmates in receipt of relief in the 163 workhouses was 48,459, on the 11th March, 1876; and the minimum 25th August, 38,789; the daily average number for the whole year being 43,235, the least amount for many years. While, so far, there has not been a capital conviction at the assizes just closing in a population of 5,300,000.

Much concern is felt in Ireland regarding the position of France, yet few appear to doubt that the Marshal will triumph and that law and order will succeed. Possibly there may be a collision, but it is tolerably certain that the people and the army will sustain the President.

Amongst the feats of the Irish episcopate, nothing can approach the marvellous labours of His Grace the venerable Archbishop of Tuam. Within the past week he has traversed all Connemara, confirmed in the isles of Arran, in Clonbur, in Spiddal, in Renvyle, and visited every locality in the Western Highlands. Thus, to face the sea and follow his devoted flock into the remote islands of his diocese, at an age bordering on ninety years, is an episcopal feat unknown to the Christian world. Sometime since, the venerable Archbishop demanded the help of a coadjutor, but the Holy See has, so far, withheld its support from the project, seeing the admirable and efficient manner in which His Grace is able to discharge his weighty duties.

Miss Taylor, the author of "Tyburne," "Known Too Late," and other stories, is now Rev. Mother Magdalen, superioress of a band of poor devoted Sisters in England and Ireland, who earn their own bread and find time besides to help the poor.

On Saturday, August 4th, there was an excursion from Bolton to Hawarden, under the auspices of the Liberal club of that town. The ex-premier and his son, Mr W. H. Gladstone, M.P., seem to have afforded the excursionists some delight by showing their skill in plying the axe; and in response to repeated solicitations Mr Gladstone, sen., delivered a little speech on the importance of preserving, especially in large towns, the purity of air and water. Mr Gladstone, jun., also spoke and made the significant remark from what the visitors had seen they would feel that his father was not yet past work, that he was still able to "lead," and that all of them must feel that it was possible the time might come again when his services would be called into requisition.

THE second son of King Victor Emmanuel, Prince Amadeo, the ex-king of Spain, met with a serious accident on the evening of July 28th. He was driving a pair of spirited horses in the Piazza d'Armi, when they took fright and ran away. The Prince jumped from the carriage, but fell and was severely hurt in the head. He was taken up in an insensible state, and carried to an adjoining house, where he was attended first by Dr. Vecchi, and afterwards by Professors Gamba and Bruno. The gravest apprehensions were entertained, and fears were felt that fever might set in. Prince Umberto was sent for. But fortunately Prince Amadeo recovered consciousness in a few hours, passed a quiet night, and was able in a day to be removed to his own palace. The accident caused much excitement in Turin, and great sympathy for the Prince was felt all over Italy. Prince Amadeo is deservedly beloved for his virtues and talents, and his conduct under domestic and other afflictions has shown him to be worthy of the esteem and affection of good men. It is expected that his recovery will be complete.

Rev. Mr Darras, writing from Velantanguel, Pondichery, Hindustan, says: "You desire to know the results of my labours during the past ten months. Well, I have baptized 600 Pagans at Velantanguel; 329 at Settoppaton; 145 at Devigabouram; 66 at Colacravady; 78 at Tatchambady; 177 at Taveny, and 121 at Namattodon, making 1,511 in all. These poor Pagans studied the prayers, etc., while suffering from want, satisfied with the little succour that I could give them. When I told them I could make no promises for their future support they said, 'Father, baptize us, that is the treasure we most desire.'"

A few months ago Mgr. Checa, Archbishop of Quito, in the South American Republic of Ecuador, met with a sudden death by poisoning on the very steps of the altar, as we told our readers at the time. The prisoners were not at first found out, but the Freemasons, in their diabolical hatred of the Church, endeavoured to fasten the guilt on a poor priest, Father Andrade, who was imprisoned on suspicion for some considerable time. The infamous plot however became soon apparent. The last Pacific mail brings us the names of miscreants whom popular rumour charges with the horrid crime. They are Joaquin Chiriboga, formerly editor of a Radical paper of Valparaiso; Correo Ceballos, a convict at large; and three other persons of equal standing at the Old Bailey of their country. For a long time these wretches escaped scot-free, but of late the indignation of the people has become too strong for the authorities to resist it, and the miscreants are now in durance vile, awaiting their trial, by which the guilty party is pretty sure to meet with condign punishment.

Near Gand, in Belgium, there is an imitation of the Grotto of Lourdes, being a place of pilgrimage. Miracles are of frequent occurrence. One of the latest, however, was unhappily also a judgment. Two young students of the public high schools thought to make sport of what they termed the credulous simplicity of the pilgrims. Another student joining them they bandaged his eyes, telling him to affect blindness, and led him to the fountain. Public sympathy was not wanting to this interesting public group, and the students pretended to shed tears for their friend's misfortune. He went to the well, and water being presented to him, he removed the bandage to wash his eyes, but he found himself blind; he could see nothing, Terror-stricken, he confessed his crime to the astonished crowd with bitter cries. He is now in an insane asylum. *God is not mocked.—Ave Maria.*

Dr. Dollinger has positively resigned the leadership of the old Catholic Church in Germany.

Crowned heads are already preparing their lodgings at Paris for next year's exhibition.

A great festival was celebrated at Toulouse on Sunday, July 29, on the occasion of the solemn inauguration of a beautiful statue of Sainte Germaine Cousin, the holy Shepherdess of Fibrac, who was canonized at Rome about ten years ago. The statue has been erected by the contributions of upwards of 60,000 subscribers, amounting to 82,000 francs, and is the work of two citizens of Toulouse, M. Pujol, architect, and M. Falguiere, sculptor. It is placed in the Place St. Georges, in the very centre of the city. On Sunday afternoon a grand procession, consisting of all the city parishes, started from the cathedral to the statue, where an eloquent address was delivered by the Archbishop of Toulouse. The inauguration then took place in the presence of an immense assemblage. The city was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the occasion. Nearly every house was decorated with hanging flags and oriflammes. Perfect order was preserved throughout the whole of the proceedings.

President MacMahon, in response to an address welcoming him to Bourges, said:—"Abroad, to maintain peace; at home, to march on the ground of the Constitution at the head of the men of order of all parties; to protect them, not only against subversive passions, but against their own enthusiasm; to exact from them that they shall suspend their divisions in order to oppose Radicalism, which is our common peril—that is my object; and I have never had any other. My intentions have been doubted, and my acts misrepresented; people have spoken of foreign relations compromised, of the Constitution violated, of freedom of conscience menaced. They have gone so far as to evoke the phantoms of I know not what. These statements are so many calumnies, both in France and abroad; and the good sense of the public has already treated them as they deserve; they will not discourage me for a single instant, and will not prevent me from accomplishing my task, with the aid of the men who will have been in the country the devoted auxiliaries of my policy. I feel confidence, moreover, that the nation will respond to my appeal, and that it will, by the choice of its new representatives, put an end to the present conflict, the prolongation of which can only be injurious to its interests, and hinder the pacific development of its grandeur.

At Labischin, province of Posen, the Countess von Skorzewska has been fined 150 marks for having received into her house a Jewish girl who wished to become a Catholic, and has actually been baptized without having received permission from the girl's father. The girl petitioned the court to be released from the parental authorities, on account of her father's harshness. This application was granted, chiefly because the father publicly behaved to the girl so badly that the court had to interfere for her protection.

Justice to the Jesuits? The present Spanish Government, however weak its title, has at least achieved the merit of making a restitution which ought to have been made years ago by a legitimate king. The "most noble and most loyal" city of Azpeitia, in the province of Guipuzcoa, is the native place of St. Ignacio de Loyola, the great founder of the Society of Jesus. During both Carlist wars Azpeitia always held out for its legitimate sovereign to the last. In an eminently Catholic province this city stands foremost as a bulwark of the Catholic faith; yet, strange to say, ever since the cruel and perfidious expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain, in 1767, the convent about a mile away from Azpeitia, which bears the name of the founder of the Society, had lain in ruins, having like many other similar edifices been a prey to the desolation that fell on Spain at that time. Recently, however, on the occasion of the festival of St. Ignatius, which was attended by the Bishops of Santander, Calahorra, Pamplona and Victoria, the convent was restored to its rightful owners, and by this act of justice the government of Don Alfonso has done a great deal to conciliate the ruffled feelings of the Basque people.

M. Alexandre Dumas is not a moralist from whom ordinarily we expect much morality, yet in a recent address at the distribution of the Montyon prize for virtue, he made the following remarks which seem uncommonly like the well known Catholic truth that wealth to bring happiness must be administered by its possessor as if he were God's trustee. Says M. Dumas, "It is in diminishing their fortune by charity, that the rich will escape from those cares of fortune to which I have alluded. Happiness consists in doing good; in living—as I have done for some days—in the society of the worthy people who founded and endowed these prizes, one feels not only better, but more courageous, more enlightened, more faithful, than he would after reading the finest book of maxims, observations, philosophy, or even wisdom. That is because genius cannot explain the wisdom of God, while goodness proves it."

The Coadjutor-Bishop of S. Meniato, in Tuscany, performed on the 5th August the solemn function of receiving into the Catholic Church a young Jewess, who has made the sacrifice of home and fortune in order to embrace the true faith. The ceremony was performed in the Church of St. Dominic, in S. Meniato, at the hour of 7 a.m., before an immense congregation, formed of persons in all conditions of life. Two distinguished ladies were sponsors, and the catechumen was conducted by the Bishop from the great door of the church to the baptismal font. The Bishop, Mgr. del Corona, preached a most touching discourse on the occasion. The conversion of this young Jewess was ascribed to her habit of seeking instruction concerning doctrine in the Christian schools.

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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.

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Their long experience in the profession, together with all the latest improvements in the mechanical department, will insure to their patients every satisfaction and comfort.

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QUEEN VICTORIA'S WEALTH.

JENNINGS' *London World* correspondent puts down Queen Victoria as the wealthiest living woman. She is an excellent manager. When the Prince Consort chose South Kensington as the site for the Great Exhibition, he invested a large amount of money in lands thereabouts, and that money has by this time increased forty or fifty-fold, and brings in a revenue adequate in itself to cover the expenses of a good-sized kingdom. It may be doubted if she spends much if any more than £25,000 a year, for she rarely receives anybody even to dinner, and although she has to keep up a large staff of servants, 125,000 dols. will go a long way even here to defray all expenses of that description. Mr Jennings says he mentioned this sum of £25,000 the other day to a friend who knows a good deal about the Court, and he laughed at it as being absurdly high. However that may be, the Queen receives £385,000 a year from the nation, about £40,000 more from the Duchy of Lancaster, and not less than £200,000 from her investments—or 3,125,000 dols. a year.

The Prince of Wales receives £40,000 from the nation, about £60,000 from the Duchy of Cornwall, and his wife £10,000 from the nation—altogether £110,000 and upon this he has to keep a large family, and to receive and entertain numerous visitors and guests, give garden parties, balls, dinners, and incur vast expenses generally, which ought properly to fall upon the monarch. No wonder that he is relatively a poor man. The prospect before him is not very bright, for the queen may reign for twenty years to come yet. She is only fifty-eight, and as strong as a lion, in perfect health, and probably hopes to reign as long as her distinguished ancestor, George III., who was on the throne for sixty years—peace to his memory! And certainly no one wishes any evil to happen to the Queen, or to see the shortening of her days, for, after all, it is by no means certain that a change, whenever it may come, will necessarily be for the better.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE "OBSTRUCTIVES."

THE following are the select terms in which the *Standard* treats this subject:—

"It is, as we have said, impossible that this organised and deliberately-planned attack upon the legislative power of Parliament should be tolerated permanently. To the good feeling, the common sense, the personal dignity of the three or four members who are labouring for notoriety as obstructionists, any appeals or arguments would be addressed in vain; for they are devoid of all those qualities. Nor, we fear, is it of any avail to summon the offenders to the bar of public opinion in their native country. It is, doubtless, quite true that no respectable Irishmen sympathise with the shortsighted and reckless tactics which Mr. Butt has condemned; but respectable Irishmen are powerless or inarticulate. The control of political forces in Ireland, mainly through the cowardice and selfishness of the middle class, has fallen into the hands of professional agitators, working upon the feelings of an ignorant and excitable population, and to such the policy of the obstructionists seems very smart and effective. Whatever may be the judgment of the Irish people, the feeling is gaining strength on this side of St. George's Channel that it is clearly impossible that a handful of Irish members—the least reputable of their order—should be permitted to drag the character of the Imperial Parliament down below the level of a suburban vestry. If Irishmen themselves do not feel, as they ought, that they are disgraced by the conduct of Mr. Biggar, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. O'Donnell, or if they take no measures to make their disapproval clear, Parliament must consent to curtail its privileges rather than endure a continuous and gratuitous obstruction of public business. The obstructives have been treated with unexampled forbearance and gentleness, for which they have made the most ungrateful return. It is full time that sterner measures should be adopted, unless the House of Commons, which governs the kingdom, is to be justly taunted with the reproach that it is unable to govern itself."

A DARE-DEVIL YOUNG RUSSIAN GENERAL.

AMONG the officers on the Grand Duke's staff is a tall, handsome man, with a lithe, slender, active figure, a clear blue eye, a large, prominent, well-shaped nose, and face young enough for a second lieutenant. It is Skobeloff, the youngest general in the Russian army, the conqueror of Khokand. He has the reputation, even among the Russians, of being a madman who would fling away his own life and those of his troops without the slightest regard for consequences. During the war, which resulted in the conquest of Khokand, a Russian detachment of 800 men, with 400 Cossacks, was compelled to retreat before a superior force of the enemy. General Trotsky decided upon a night attack, and confided his plan to Colonel Skobeloff, then his chief of staff. The latter entered into the idea with great enthusiasm, and proposed to lead the attacking column himself, and to take only 150 Cossacks. Skobeloff, having reconnoitred the ground, perceived that the Khokandians had encamped within a mile and a half of the Russians, in an open plain, which gave every facility for the manœuvring of cavalry. At midnight he took his one hundred and fifty Cossacks, divided them into three parties, and cautiously surrounded the enemy's camp. The party, led by Skobeloff himself, managed to pass the enemy's outposts, who were sound asleep. Then he gave the signal for the attack by firing a pistol, and followed by his one hundred and fifty Cossacks, he rode headlong into the enemy's camp of six or seven thousand men, shouting and yelling like fiends, and cutting down everything in their passage. For a quarter of an hour the plain resounded with shrieks and yells, shots, the trampling of horses, shouts and groans, and all the uproar of battle. Then all was silence; Skobeloff assembled his Cossacks, and when morning came he found the whole army of the enemy, six or seven thousand men, had disappeared, leaving on the field about forty dead, two or three muskets and sabres, all their camp material and baggage. But

what was his astonishment on calling the roll to discover that he had not lost a man, either killed or wounded. Mr. MacGahan, who first met him on the banks of the Oxus, relates this exploit to show how much method there is in the dare-devil's madness.—Exchange.

THE IRISH PRESS FAVOUR THE OBSTRUCTION POLICY.

THE sentiment of the people of Ireland will, we think, be found in favour of the Obstruction policy of Messrs. Parnell and Biggar; at any rate, if not in complete harmony with it, the condemnation will be very mild. The "Castle" papers in Ireland, of course all condemn the policy; but the Irish papers of all shades, Radical, Home-Rule, and Conservative (well represented by *The Irishman*, *The Nation*, and *The Freeman's Journal*), are a unit in favour of Obstruction. *The Nation* says:—

"All honour and gratitude are due to the gallant band who fought that good fight. While only a few men are engaged in it, and while Mr Butt is hurling reproofs and condemnations upon them, it is, in some measure, open to Englishmen to say that they are only a little clique, and that their policy is a craze. But let a considerable proportion of the Irish party join in an obstructive policy, and its true nature and meaning will at once be not only recognized, but respected. It will then be raised to the dignity of a national protest, and will acquire from that circumstance immense moral right and influence."

The Irishman, the organ of the Fenian sentiment, says:—

"Mr Butt's denunciation of the Irish members will cause profound pain throughout Ireland. He might have acted otherwise than supporting a Government which has contemptuously trampled under foot every one of his Irish Bills. The latest instance of Government obstruction, the defeat of his University Bill, ought to have taught him to feel no pity for the Tories, any more than for the 'dignity' of a House which has no sympathy for this country. The manly, independent conduct of Captain Nolan, an officer in the Queen's service, will command the admiration of his country."

The Freeman's Journal, the organ of Conservative national opinion widely read by the Catholic clergy and gentry of Ireland, says:—

"It must be kept in mind that hard as the ministerialists strove, and will strive, to justify themselves on the plea of resistance to wilful obstruction, those proceedings of Tuesday night and Wednesday were so distinctly apart from a systematized obstructive policy, or its merits, that its moving spirits were in reality English Liberals, although they had the weakness to leave the burden of defending principles they had enunciated on the shoulders of a few Irish members made of sterner stuff. Englishmen, in their more generous moments, will, we are pretty sure, remember with a blush some of the clumsy weapons of personal virulence that were brought to bear to strike down foes who were, at all events, few and courageous ones."

The Flag of Ireland, an extreme revolutionary paper, says:—

"Obstruction has done something, conciliation nothing. Both might do a great deal, at least some people think so. At all events, Mr Butt's desertion of his party would of course mean its dissolution, a result which the Obstructionists and non-Obstructionists will alike deplore. The Obstructionists are the skirmishers of the Home Rome party, who are necessarily not under the immediate control of their leader, but yet render incalculable service to his cause. It would, therefore, be a pity that such a leader and such followers should be parted."

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

WE have heard the history of a man who was watched by a bear without his being able to remove from the spot where he was sitting; here is a more terrible one of a man and a lion. A man returning from a visit to his friends at Bethany, South Africa, took a circuitous course in hope to kill an antelope to carry home to his family. Seeing no game when he reached the spot, he laid his gun down on a low shelving rock, and went down to a pool to drink, after which he returned to the rock, smoked his pipe, and fell asleep. In a short time the heat reflected from the rock awoke him, and he saw a large lion crouching before him, with his eyes glaring in his face, and within little more than a yard from his feet. He sat motionless for some time till he had recovered his presence of mind; then, eyeing his gun, he moved his hand slowly towards it. The lion, seeing this, raised his head, and gave a tremendous roar. He made another, and another, and another attempt, but the gun, being far beyond his reach, he gave it up, as the lion seemed well aware of his object, and was enraged whenever he attempted to move his hand. The rock on which he sat became so hot that he could hardly bear his naked feet to touch it, and kept moving them alternately placing one above the other. The day passed, and the night also, but the lion never moved from the spot. The sun again rose, and soon rendered his feet beyond feeling. At noon the lion rose, and walked to the water, only a few yards distant, but looked behind as he walked, lest the man should move, and seeing him stretch out his hand to take his gun, turned in a rage and seemed about springing upon him. The animal went to the water, drank, and, returning, lay down again at the edge of the rock. Another night passed; the man in describing it said he knew not whether he slept, but, if he did, it must have been with his eyes open, as he always saw the lion before him. Next day the animal went again to the water, and whilst there he listened to some noise, apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes. The man now made another effort and seized his gun, but his ankles were without power and he could not walk. He crept down to the water, gun in hand, expecting the return of the lion, which, however, never came back. The unfortunate man remained a cripple ever after.

The Whitehall Review announces a large number of "secessions" from Anglicanism to the Catholic Church. No less than twenty-two persons have "seceded" in England from one country Ritualistic church.

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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.**PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.**

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Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin,

M. ORDINAIRE ON M. GAMBETTA'S HISTORY.

"HE was a student of the Latin Quarter, without a penny in his pocket or a coat to his back, scrambling for briefs and groping his way on the steps of the Palais de Justice. From time to time M. Laurier, who was very fond of him, paid his travelling expenses, and it was while on one of these peregrinations that the fierce and inflexible Republican of to-day was the guest of the Orleans family. Now he is rich, owns a hotel, an equipage, stakes twenty-five louis on a game of cards, and has a numerous train of courtiers, whom, moreover, he treats with all the insolence they deserve. He appears to expend about one hundred thousands francs per year, laughs heartily, grows fat, and considers his subordinates and flatterers as so many imbeciles. This is very different from the time when, poor and devoured by the ambition of rising to wealth and enjoying it, he hurled the thunders of his eloquence against the Empire, and the period through which we were passing. Now the tribune of old is trying to consolidate his fortune to prepare for his coming to the Presidency, or even, should a monarchy be established through some accident, to take care that his becoming a member of its ministry be not an impossibility. Finally, as a Genoese, to provide for his personal interests, he has always steered the bark of the democracy very boldly, and I do not know by what aberration or illusion certain persons have given him a reputation for incomparable ability, have proclaimed him a statesman worthy of Cardinal Richelieu. Circumstances favoured him and put him in the foremost rank on the 4th September, after he had refused to install the Republic on the 12th of August, 1870, preferring to wait for the disaster of Sedan. Even then he was not the partisan of a change of Government. What plans were running through his head? He came to a hasty conclusion, when the investment of Paris was effected, that the Government of the National Defence would capitulate sooner or later, and fearing that he would be compromised and make a bad impression on the minds of the patriotic inhabitants of Paris, he escaped in a balloon and became a dictator, evincing a feverish activity which betrayed itself in the appointment of generals belonging to the fallen regime, by a complete revolution in the distribution of civil and military offices, by refusing to the nation the right of choosing for itself a Convention charged with organising resistance, or even of treating with the enemy, as the circumstances would permit. He regarded with uneasiness even the arrival of Garibaldi, whose popularity annoyed him, and he was not afraid to offer him the command of three hundred men! Fearing, however, the effect which the departure of the illustrious Italian patriot would not fail to produce on the Republicans, he reluctantly gave him a better opportunity of displaying his talents; but he never gave him a chance of accomplishing his task. When the truce was signed, when the National Assembly met, he understood that his personal fortune should eclipse his political prospects for a time. The Commune was going to rise in arms, he would have sided with it if it had been victorious, and if, on the contrary, it had been vanquished, as was the case, he would impose himself on the Assembly as leader of the opposition. He continued to march towards the Capitol with giant strides. He fled for the time to see in what direction the wind would blow, and directed his steps towards the beach of St. Sebastian from there to watch what course it would be advisable for him to take. I will say nothing of how he spent his time, although rather curious details have been collected in a house in which may be found a voluminous correspondence which many emissaries of his have more than once tried to purchase."—*Catholic Review*.

A FAMOUS IRISH PRIEST.

THE English papers inform us of the death at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven, of one of the best known, best loved, most learned, and zealous priests of the English mission—the Very Rev. William Gordon Todd, D.D., Canon of Southwark. He died July 24th, at St. Mary's Orphanage, Blackbeath, an admirable institution, of which he was the founder, and to the support and permanent establishment of which he devoted the best years of a truly noble life.

Canon Todd was one of that illustrious band who crossed over from Anglicanism to the Catholic faith at the time when what is known as the Tractarian movement was rife. He, like so many of his companions, was an Anglican clergyman of high standing and great promise.

He was unlike most of them, however, in his nationality. He was an Irishman, and a member of one of the most distinguished, as it always continued to be one of the most intensely Protestant families of Dublin. One brother, James Henthorne Todd, who died about eight or nine years ago, was a scholar and writer of world-wide reputation, even though he attempted to prove St. Patrick to have been a Protestant—a theory that, however ingeniously put, it is needless to say found few adherents even among Protestants. Another brother, Robert Bentley Todd, was equally distinguished in another walk of life. As a physician he stood at the head of his profession in London, was appointed to King's College Hospital, and really died a victim to the hard work which his fame entailed. As a writer on physiology, he is, if we mistake not, to-day a standard authority.

The subject of this brief sketch was, we believe, the only convert to Catholicity in his family. After having passed through Trinity College with distinguished honours, he entered the ministry, where a brilliant career awaited him. He had all that could commend him to man. He had learning, eloquence, knowledge, social position, enthusiasm, a singular power of winning hearts to him and keeping them, a large and tender heart, a sympathetic nature, and a presence full of beauty, grace, and dignity. It is not singular that such a man became a Catholic, and having become a Catholic that he became a priest. His conversion was completed while in Rome, and to his last hour he retained a peculiar affection and devotion for the Holy Father.

His career in the priesthood to the sanctity and greatness of which his life was a constant testimony, covered twenty-four years. Of those twenty-four years there was probably not one day wasted and if one may judge humanly, the measure of good works, sacrifice,

and prayer which he has borne with him to God must indeed be full to the brim and running over.—*Catholic Review*.

FATHER BURKE ON CARDINAL CULLEN.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago he took up his burden of this great diocese, and that burden he has borne almost unaided for a quarter of a century. How has he borne it? A new spirit has gone out through the land, a new spirit of a higher description has infused itself into the clergy, a Sacramental Pentecost has been shed forth. Churches, colleges, hospitals, schools, asylums sprang up all around him as if he held in his hand the wand of a magician—as if he had a creating power for the greatness of his zeal for God. His faith has been the pillar of Ireland's faith and its representative for five and twenty years. This man, strong in his knowledge and his faith has not only proclaimed and reared up that faith at home, but his voice has rung out, speaking the testimony of Ireland's great and ancient Church, in the walls of St. Peter's, in the great Œcumenical Council, and all the bishops of the Church of God have given glory to Ireland, when they heard the words of her great Primate and Cardinal Archbishop. His life, a life of prayer, a life of profound union with God, as all who know him can testify, a life characterised with attributes not only of personal sanctity, but of prescient, far-seeing wisdom, and with that attribute of mercy which is the chief ornament of every servant of God, a life revealing itself to us, not only in the grandeur of his action, in the strength of his zeal, in the greatness of his knowledge, but a life manifested to us in all the sweetness of the simplicity and the humility of a little child, joined with the intellectual strength of a giant, and crowned with the highest honour it is in the hand of the Church of God to bestow. Before the Church's bishops to-day stands this glorious man, as he stood before Ireland's people for the last twenty-five years. And oh, long that he may stand there, is the prayer that goes forth from my inmost heart; it is the prayer that, I am sure, reflects all your minds. Long may he remain to us, long may his crown be denied to him, may God add mercy to mercy and power to power, that his glory in the Church triumphant, when he is caught up into glory, may be coequal with his glory before the Church militant on earth; that his glory may make him in heaven the prince of Ireland's episcopacy even as he was here; that it may make him great amongst the saints as he is amongst the prelates of his Church. But before that glory comes may many a head amongst us have turned white with age; may he remain to us for many a long year, and we have the assurance that he will, and that God will spare him to us, in the strength and the piety of the man whom he has called to his side to-day."

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

WE comment elsewhere at greater length on the manner in which the Government has met Mr. Butt's University Bill. The effect of the measure was stated with great lucidity of detail by the member for Limerick, and we need not recapitulate the arguments employed to prove that there is in Ireland no University which meets the wants and wishes of the majority of the population. Mr. Butt's Bill left the constitution and government of Trinity College untouched, but provided for the erection by the side of it, within the Dublin University, of a Catholic College—the present Catholic University—to be governed by a Senate consisting of twelve Catholic Bishops—the present Committee of Founders—and twelve Catholic laymen. The Vice-Chancellor would be nominated by the Chancellor from three names submitted by each college alternately each year, and there would be a University Council, seven members of which would be chosen by the governing body of each college, two by the graduates of Trinity and two by the graduates of the Catholic College. Examinations would be conducted by a Board selected from both colleges, degrees would be conferred after four years' residence, and there would be a third class of matriculated non-resident students who would come up three times a year for examination. The Scholarships and ten of the Fellowships of Trinity were to be thrown open to the University, and it was to be further endowed with £330,000 from the the Church surplus. To the new College £50,000 were to be given for building purposes, on condition of the college itself contributing £30,000, either in money or buildings, and an endowment of £440,000 was to be settled on it out of the Church surplus. The Bill was opposed by Mr. Plunket on behalf of Trinity College, on the ground of the supposed impossibility of combining in one University the systems of mixed and separate education, and by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach because it was "a reversal of public policy," and for the additional reason that there was "no real or pressing necessity for such a measure. So the Bill was thrown out by 200 votes against 55. The only original contribution to the debate came from Mr. Lowe, who, after arguing that it was a complete illusion to hope that either Parliament or the constituencies would ever consent to a new denominational grant, maintained that the only proper way to provide teachers was to endow scholarships and prizes, when, as in the case of the Indian Civil Service competition, plenty of teachers would come forward to share in the profits held out to successful candidates. Even this, as Captain Nolan observed, would be better than nothing. And Mr. Lowe acknowledged that ever since the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth he had felt that "We owed a debt to Ireland which we ought to pay in some way or other."—*Tablet*.

THE Sheik-ul-Islam has been dismissed, and one Kara Effendi has been appointed to the post. The first explanation which arrived was to the effect that the late Sheik-ul-Islam was not sufficiently resolute and warlike, and that he objected to the standard of the Prophet being raised, but the new official has since put forth a manifesto recommending "calmness and resignation, and the avoidance of all acts of hostility towards Christians." This does not look very much as if he were in favour of a "holy war."

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, REAL 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 Jamieson 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. V A U S E,
DIE SINKER AND EMBOSSEER,
(At Mr Shearer's),
ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN,
Two Doors from High-street.

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

B A S K E T S. B A S K E T S.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

E. O' R E I L L Y' 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.

G R A N G E H O T E L,
HANOVER-STREET,
DUNEDIN.

C. BUNBURY,
Proprietor.

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

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

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

M O R N I N G T O N H O T E L,
MORNINGTON,
DUNEDIN.

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

J O H N V E Z E Y
(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. D I N N E E N,
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.

EGYPT AS IT IS.

WITH few exceptions "Egypt for the Egyptians" is now unmissably the national aspiration, and no one who knows the country can doubt that if the Khedive were to proclaim his independence to-morrow he would be supported by every class of the population. At the same time the totally distinct sentiment of religious fealty to the Caliph has lost none of its force, and in any struggle involving positive peril to Islam, not merely political danger to the Porte—the Arab would infallibly make common cause with the Turk—just as Ireland, if there were no Foreign Enlistment Act would similarly help the Pope. But this impulse of religious sympathy would be quite as strong with both Khedive and Fellahs if the political tie between the two countries were completely rent, and conflicts in no way with the other logic of events which points clearly to that inevitable and not distant consummation. The generous loyalty with which the Porte's acquisition for a contingent has recently been responded to argues nothing against this view of the set of national feeling, nor will it retard by a day the shuffling off of the tributary yoke. It would as yet be premature to forecast the outcome of the present war to any of the interests concerned; but nothing can be more certain in unaccomplished events than that, suffer who may, Egypt will be a gainer in the result. If the Porte escape heavy loss and humiliation the Khedive will have earned the right to new concessions, tending to sever the few remaining fibres of the thread that still binds him to Stamboul; while in the worst event of Turkish dismemberment he may safely count on emerging from the general wreck piloted by British friendship, it may be into complete independence, or at worst—or best—exchanging the costly suzerainty of the Porte for the fostering and disinterested protection of Great Britain.—*M. Coan.*

THE Rothschilds, it is alleged, have informed the British Government that in an emergency, they could advance £5,000,000. Catholic Missionaries visited Danish America in 829, more than a thousand years ago.

The oldest version of the Old and New Testaments belonging to the Christians is that in the Vatican. It was written in the fourth or fifth century, and published in the year 1597.

Happy souls who can say to God: "O Lord, I have always belonged to Thee." Oh, how beautiful, how grand it is to give one's youth to God! What a source of joy and happiness!—*Curé of Ars.*

The Dublin *Freeman* says of Father Burke: "One of the most astonishing facts of our time is the limitless fertility with which the great Dominican pours out his eloquence week by week wherever a good cause wants an advocate."

"What strikes one above everything else in Pius IX," wrote Frederick Ozanam, "are those two great sentiments that have made the greatness of all great Popes—an immovable faith in the Divine authority vested in him, and a profound conviction of his unworthiness; a trust in God that enables him to undertake everything, and a contempt for himself that enables him to suffer everything; hence the aureola of sanctity which illuminates his countenance, and that burning accent which pervades his discourse."

Authorized by the Holy Father, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has forwarded to Dr. Constantine James a Papal Brief addressed to the learned *savant* who has so gloriously refuted the propositions of modern materialism in a book entitled "Darwinism, or the Man-ape." The Sovereign Pontiff, whilst congratulating the doctor upon his splendid refutation of a system which is as stupid as it is false, has also by a special decree named M. Constantine James Commander of the Order of St. Sylvester.

A correspondent of the *London Times*, at the seat of war in the East, is rather severe on the nurses sent out by the Protestant "Sisterhoods." He says that evidently they went out to nurse "young officers with headaches," but on being brought into close quarters with the hideous wounds of common soldiers they showed to small advantage, and have returned to their homes wiser than they left them. The Sisters of Charity are as usual at their post, says the same correspondent, and he describes their tender piety at the death of an officer, at which he was present as most touching and impressive.—*Catholic Review.*

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*.

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.

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

WATCHMAKERS.

THE undersigned having purchased the Stock-in-trade, of Messrs Harrop and Neill, Watchmakers and Jewellers, at a great reduction on the original cost, beg to intimate to the public that they are now in a position to offer the whole of the above stock, which has been personally selected by Mr Harrop in the Home market, AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. They respectfully solicit an inspection of their magnificent stock of SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and every other requisite connected with the Jewellery and Watchmaking business.

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

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,
Manufacturing Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths,
Late of Rattray-street,
Successors to HARROP & NEILL, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, Princes-street.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY REPAIRED OR MADE TO ORDER.
All kinds of Chronometers, Repeaters, Watches, Clocks, Barometers, Nautical, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, &c., Cleaned, Repaired, and Adjusted.
N.B.—The Watch and Clock Department is now under the supervision of Mr. Neill.

WE HAVE much pleasure in recommending Messrs. GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER to our Customers, and solicit a continuance of their patronage so liberally bestowed upon ourselves.
HARROP & NEILL.

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-quicks.
Privet Brier.
Euribea.
Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots.
Box for Edging.
Herbs and other Roots.

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

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
Awaiting your Favors,
W. REID,

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, RATRAY 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. Stampford, Klean and Co., Settle Brothers, C. J. Hill, and other good makers, from £7 10s.; written guarantee with each watch.

American Lever Clocks from	...	s. d.
American Cottage	"	8 6
American Alarm	"	10 6
American Striking	"	15 0

(Warranted for 12 months)
Gold Lockets 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, RATRAY 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 PUSCHASER of all DEBTS 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 CHOICEST BRANDS.

Good Stabling.

DOCTOR GEORGE FREDERIC THOMAS,

From Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, May be consulted at his rooms, George-street North, between Hanover and Frederic-streets, Dunedin, in Derangement of the Nervous System, Skin and all diseases incidental to the human frame.

Hours of Consultation from 9 A.M. till 8 P.M.

Consultation by Letter—Fee £1.

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