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Current Topics

AT HOME & ABROAD.

THE following passage occurred in a letter signed "Erin-go-Bragh," and which appeared, in connection with a certain correspondence that does not otherwise concern us, in the *Daily Times* of last Saturday:—"Where is now the seed of those whom Cromwell tried to wipe out? History tells us. There are still in Ireland over five millions; America, twelve millions; and taking in the East and West Indies, Australia, and New Zealand, about five hundred thousand. If Oliver Cromwell's mission was to banish the Irish, the Almighty has turned his evil doings into much good for the rest of mankind. The Irish race have carried the brightness of their intellect and the light of their genius, which, thank God, Cromwell could not take from them, into all parts of the globe, and have succeeded in introducing Christianity in all its purity and truth wherever the foot of man has trodden. And allow me to inform "X.Y.Z." that wherever in Ireland he pulled down or plundered a Church consecrated to the living God, one more beautiful still has arisen in its place, and on nearly every spot where he shed the blood of Ireland's holy bishops and priests, churches have been erected shining in full splendour; for the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, and Ireland, the land of saints and scholars, has outlived the tyrant's persecutions." The writer speaks well—those who may justly be styled "Scourge of God" do not perform their work so imperfectly. Cromwell walked in the footsteps of Valens and Hunneric. Like them, he ravened in the fury of his heresy, and persecuted the Catholic Church; and, like them, he has passed away to that tribunal where we dare not follow him so much as in thought. All that remains of him is a blood-stained memory, but the Church, which he sought to injure, is the richer for his deeds by the possession of an additional band of martyrs. Persecution has ever been a characteristic of heresy, both ancient and modern. With two exceptions, says Lecky, "all the most eminent Reformers advocated persecution, and in nearly every country where their boasted reformation triumphed, the result is to be mainly attributed to coercion." But yet it did not kill the Catholic faith; everywhere a remnant remained steadfast. It was far otherwise with Protestantism. The Church does not sanction "aggressive intolerance." It has no where entered a country, and commanded that the religious rites celebrated there, should cease by virtue of the strong arm. This it was reserved for the "Reformation" to inaugurate:—"When the Reformation triumphed in Scotland," says Lecky again, "One of its first fruits was a law prohibiting any priest from celebrating, or any worshipper from hearing Mass, under pain of the confiscation of his goods for the first offence, of exile for the second, and of death for the third." (History of Rationalism, vol. ii., p. 45.) There is, however, a species of intolerance which the Church does sanction; it is that which is described as "protective intolerance," and which has for its end the preservation of a nation's unity of religion—a matter which the civil Government is also concerned to preserve, wherever it exists, since experience fully teaches that it cannot be broken without grave and dangerous disturbances of society. But wherever Protestantism has been thus discountenanced it has failed to maintain its place. In the sixteenth century, for instance, it bade fair at one time to make good its footing in Spain, but before repression it faded utterly away. Balines, whom we follow, continues:—"What has been said of Spain may be applied to Portugal and Italy, so that Protestantism was not able to hold its own in any of the countries, in which it found itself compelled to suffer a well sustained opposition. Wherever men were seriously determined to extirpate it, it was extirpated; presenting in this a notable contrast with Catholicity, which, even in the countries where it suffered the greatest shocks, has always been preserved, without its persecutors being able to effect its total extinction. In confirmation of this truth, recollect what has happened in Great Britain." (Letters to a Septic—Macdonald's translation, page 105.) If the verdict of Gamaliel be esteemed a true one,—and we fancy there are few Christians who will venture to contradict it,—Cromwell, by his slaughters in Ireland has left it on record that he was "found

even to fight against God," and—as it has been well pointed out by the correspondent to whom we have referred—wherever the Irish race exists in prosperity and faithfulness to their ancient creed, there is seen a monument of his impiety and its failure.

THE inquiry into the manner of the teaching of history in the Kaiapoi school, made by the Secretary of the Canterbury Board of Education, has resulted, as we expected it would result, in the acquittal of the parties accused. It would appear that the method pursued in giving the lessons referred to is for the pupils to take names, events, and dates from the table given in a work entitled "Brewers' Outlines of English History," and that then the teachers step in with their accumulated erudition and supply the various details. We can fancy how brilliant a historical lecture would thus be delivered by a man possessed of just sufficient education to have profited by the scanty lessons contained in class books, and unable to conceive that there might possibly be another side to the vilely bigoted views put forward. Mr. Rayner, the head-master, we conclude, swears by Collier; since, although it appears he has never read the book in his school, he referred to it in his letter to the Chairman of the School Committee, and justified his teaching by appealing to the lessons it contains. It is, therefore, natural for us to suppose that it is thence he has derived the sprit of his teaching, even if its letter immediately springs from the cultivated depths of his own mind. As to the manner of Mr. Matthews', the assistant teacher's, catechetical instructions, there is no room left for us to doubt. We have it under his own hand that he considers he would be neglecting his duty were he not to comply with the desires of those parents who, alarmed by the signs of the times, "wish their children to be fore-armed against superstition, credulity, and priestly tyranny." It is quite evident that for such a man as this to attempt an explanation of any historical facts relative to Catholic matters, must be for him to launch out into a sea of the most unmitigated calumny. If any thing, we should say that Mr. Lynskey's boy has put it very mildly, in accusing him of saying "that the suppression of monasteries did good, because men got together, and grew very bad in them." The Board of Education, however, did not consider that the charges had been proved by the very superficial investigation of their Secretary, and notwithstanding their gentle recommendation—intended, evidently, like the whole inquiry, as a mere concession to appearances—that "teachers should carefully guard against dealing with questions of history in a manner which might be offensive to any section of the community"—the teaching at Kaiapoi may continue of such a nature as to entitle it to the honourable distinction that has been claimed for it—that of being "shore lights" to warn the rising generation off the shoals of Rome.

PRINCE BISMARCK, in an interview with certain Protestant ministers of Wurtemberg, has explained to them the circumstances which led to the passing of the May laws. It was owing to the influence of the Radziwill family with King Frederick William IV. that the Catholic Church was allowed a privileged position in Prussia. In the troublous days of 1848 a special Catholic department was established in the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs to regulate the relations between Church and State. The members of this department were mere serfs to the Radziwill family, and an opportunity was thus afforded to soft-spoken benevolent Jesuits of sidling into the Government. If we may not discern here a petty jealousy of the princely family alluded to—one of the most elevated in the kingdom and connected, some generation or two back, by marriage with the royal house—at least the astute Chancellor might have been supposed capable of inventing some pretext that would have possessed the merit of originality. It sounds more ordinary drive, quite unworthy of his talents, to echo the trite cry of "Jesuit," and to fail in devising a fresher pretence for persecution than that so often pressed into this service during the last three centuries. It, however, affords a notable testimony in favour of the system oppressed by this arch-conspirator, that he has been able to advance nothing more damaging against it than a vulgar appeal to a nick-name—for used as its adversaries use it, notwithstanding the sanctity of its meaning, we can look upon the name alluded to as nothing short of this—and that he has been able only to cite in justification the imaginary misdemeanours of that Society, against whom, much as has been advanced, evidence has never been adduced to an amount that would avail to convict a

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notorious thief of a fresh act of petty larceny. The Prince then went on:—"In Posen, West Prussia, &c., whole German districts were Polonized by the priests forcing the Polish language upon church and school. As soon as the inhabitants were cut off from the German language, press and culture, they became Ultramontane, and were converted into passive tools by the clergy. The Church thus interfering with national and political affairs, it devolved upon me to take note of what was going on." But surely if this was his immediate reason for entering upon the course of action upon which he did enter, that *furor teutonicus*, of which he afterwards warned his hearers from a theological point of view, must have taken possession of himself in another sense. A raging attachment to things Teutonic, and a patriotism amounting to actual madness must have seized on him, if his soul were in truth vexed, because the Catholic clergy taught their people, and made them good Christians by means of the Polish language. We fancy, however, that in this matter all tongues would have proved alike objectionable to him. Were it professed in the purest German, the Catholic faith would sound none the less harshly in his ears. But the slight nature of the grounds he is able to advance for his abolishment of the department referred to, which was meant as a declaration of war, and from which in due course the May laws followed, makes his animus more clear than even it had been before.

WE perceive it is asserted that a suspicion attaches to some members of the Anglican clergy in the diocese of Auckland of having a leaning towards the more advanced form of Ritualism, that whose extreme perversity has resulted in the use of the much criticised work "The Priest in Absolution." Much as we deprecate the practice of auricular confession amongst Anglicans, as a mockery of a sacred commission conferred alone upon the Catholic Church, we still to a certain extent sympathise with the feeling that prompts it. It is true, that in the hands of men unauthorised to use it, this ordinance of Christ, far from resulting in good, must suffer the fate of other holy things perverted, and prove an abundant source of evil. Far from proving the inestimable benefit that the experience of the Catholic world recognises it to be—the restorer of right-mindedness to age and the preserver of youth's purity, that the testimony of centuries hails it as being—in Protestant hands we should fear to see it approach to that which the sects in their ignorance and unscrupulous slander affirm that it is. We shall hear no convert, when experience has taught him the immense benefits conferred by it upon the young, calling out bitterly with the celebrated Father Spencer, and bewailing that his boyhood had possessed no such guardian of its innocence. Still, we say, we feel in a certain degree sympathy with the people who desire the introduction of this institution into their body. We do so because it betrays, like other practices of Ritualism, a blind longing for something beyond the barren system of Protestantism. The mere "gilt ginger-bread," as Dr. Newman has it, of the matter we thoroughly despise; but, though dilettanteism no doubt largely exists, there is, we would hope, something better than this to be expected. Mr. Maurice, in his *Dialogues on Family Worship*, p. 144, has opened to us the need that lies at the non-Catholic heart, and, although he in a few sentences further on affords a lamentable example of being a blind leader of the blind, he shows that the truth must in some degree assert itself over the most erring and stubborn intellect. "When Protestants cry out," he says, "against the coldness of their own worship, the barrenness of their own lives, what they miss is the principle and fact of sacrifice. The trappings and show of the Mass have in general little attraction for Northern natures, or only for those who have determined by a violent effort to make themselves Southern. The Mass itself, as the representation of an actual sacrifice, carries, I believe, a message to thousands of hearts, to Northerners quite as much as to Southerners. They feel as if there was something set forth in it which ought to bind them in one—to overcome all diversities of habits, all barriers of time and place." Let us, therefore, hope that, if indeed the undefined longing for something better begins to make itself felt in New Zealand, it may prove to be the first faint breathing of a quickening wind upon bones that are dry.

IF THE approaching vote of want of confidence is to be brought forward in a like tone of vindictiveness with that which has characterised the members of the late Government since the tide began to turn against them in the House, the Assembly in which such a vote would stand a chance of being carried must needs be singularly wanting in a sense of its own dignity. Certain measures really do need a slight obscuration.

"Nec nato coram populo Melem trucidet."

Major Atkinson, however, affects to despise so time-honoured a reserve, and opens his hand to all beholders with a naïveté suggestive of an archer resenting a whipping. His opportune discovery of Mr. Larnach's disqualification, and his virtuous attempt to turn it to account—all in the interests of the Constitution, of course—formed a manoeuvre that might have added laurels to the crown of Mr. Pecksniff, had it unfortunately not lost point by being a trifle too barefaced. A like amiable quality distinguished his obstructiveness during

the discussion of the Imprest Supply Bill; but here even the thin veil that had pretended to conceal his former tactics was absent, and the honourable member appeared in undisguised puerility and ill-temper. He, nevertheless, proved but a sorry adversary, and went down like Dante's Plutus, whom in senseless noise he had also emulated, before Sir George Grey's announcement of the deficit. Meantime, we are rather curious to witness the threatened motion, because we cannot conceive what pretexts impudence can devise that it imagines may pave the way back to power for men whose incompetence is glaring. There will be a battle no doubt. Greed of place, and talent for vituperation—

"—amor dapis atque pugnae"

will insure this; but, should the temper of the House or of the country be propitious to the present Opposition, the times must indeed prove boding.

IF WE may trust the European telegrams, which we admit seems rather problematical, the aspect of affairs has changed with regard to the Russian arms. We, however, have been all along prepared to witness such an alteration, for we have not looked forward to the ultimate success of the Turks, and have considered their giving way before the superior power of the enemy as a matter of time, no matter how brave and determined might be their resistance. The Russians have as yet suffered comparatively slightly. When last, some fifty years ago, a Russian army passed over that same ground, upon which they at present find themselves, it cost them 300,000 men to reach Adrianople, and we may be assured that the Czar is now prepared to make still greater sacrifices to attain his end; the more especially, if it be true that he possesses a secret knowledge that the Emperors of Germany and Austria are agreed that he shall so far profit by his conquests as to erect into independent States the Sultan's empire. Such a report, at least, was circulated at the time of the meeting of the Emperors at Ischl last August, and it obtained in England considerable credit—Sir Stafford Northcote himself having been understood to have confirmed it indefinitely.

ORPHANAGE OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, CORK.

ON the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, the new Orphanage of St. Vincent de Paul, at Cork, built and endowed by Mr. John Nicholas Murphy, D.L., Knight of St. Gregory, at a cost of many thousands pounds—the exact sum not being known to the public—was solemnly blessed by the Bishop of the diocese, assisted by many of the dignitaries and clergy, and in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of the Catholic laity of the city. The object of this institution may be gathered from the following article in the *Cork Examiner* of Tuesday, July 17:—"Yesterday an important addition was made to the charitable institutions of Cork. The Orphanage erected by Mr. J. Nicholas Murphy upon the Wellington road received the solemn blessings of the Church from the lips of our venerated Bishop, and was launched upon its beneficent career. Mr. Murphy has not only erected the edifice in a style which makes it one of the foremost ornaments of the city, but has provided an ample endowment for its future maintenance. Rarely, indeed, has the wealth of a private citizen in this or in any other country been put to a nobler use, or the spirit of private munificence manifested itself in a more remarkable and splendid work. The Orphanage will give accommodation to as many as fifty children, and Mr. Murphy has shown a keen and delicate humanity in the selections of the objects of his bounty. Ample provision has been made for the hapless offspring of the poor, but for the orphaned children of the better class overtaken by adversity there has been no special refuge. It is for them this beautiful building has been erected. In its commodious and hospitable halls the daughters of the poor gentleman will receive nurture and education such as they could not obtain in the ordinary orphan asylums, and will be placed at the proper age in a position to gain their own livelihood. The orphanage is destined for girls alone, as the sex most in need of philanthropic protection, and it is to be placed under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, whose Order has won signal distinction in the sphere of charity and education. In entrusting the institution to these ladies Mr. Murphy has taken the best security that his philanthropic intentions shall be carried into the fullest effect. And his splendid gift is to serve another useful and admirable purpose. The charming building, placed in one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites of the city, will form a sanatorium in which the ladies of the order will be enabled to recruit their strength after the fatiguing labours they are daily performing in the school-room and other spheres of useful and beneficent occupation in the city. The style of the building is a free treatment of the Gothic architecture of the 13th century, with, however, large windows. Spreading out a facade to the south of 134 feet in length, it presents all the principal apartments to the combined advantages of sun and view. The ground floor contains school-rooms, refectories, parlors, and offices, all united by a noble corridor or cloister 7 feet six inches wide, by a total length of 146 feet, terminated at either extremity by staircases, thus insuring perfect circulation and easy access to every part of the building. On the upper floor are the cells of the nuns to whose care the orphanage is intrusted, so arranged as to secure perfect privacy and quiet, and the other wing is devoted to the purposes of infirmaries, lavatories, &c. In the centre of this floor is the chapel, the reredos of the high Altar of which is enriched with paintings by Mr. N. H. J. Westlake, of London. The topmost story is devoted to large airy dormitories, affording accommodation for 40 children, and the requisite number of nuns to superintend them. The edifice has been most substantially built of the native red sandstone, relieved by bands and dressings of limestone,

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Nelson, July 24, 1877.

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.

JOHN HISLOP,

(LATE A. BEVELY),

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND

JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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GENERAL HOUSE AND SHIP DECORATOR,
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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.

MATHEW HAY,

Late of Lawrence,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT,

Stafford-street, opposite Provincial Hotel.

Liberal advances made on Goods deposited

for Sale. Account Sales Rendered

Promptly. Bills Discounted.

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Wholesale and Retail

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THE EQUITABLE INVEST-

MENT COMPANY OF

NEW ZEALAND (LIMITED).

BUILDING SOCIETY.

Capital ... £60,000

Subscribed Capital ... £30,000

DIRECTORS: The Hon. William Hunter Reynolds, J.P., M.H.R., Chairman; George Turnbull, Esq., J.P. (Messrs W. and G. Turnbull & Co.); James Robin, Esq.; Daniel Campbell, Esq.; Keith Ramsay, Esq., J.P.; James Hazlett, Esq., J.P. (of Messrs Mackerras and Hazlett); John Hislop, Esq., J.P.

MANAGER: William Parker Street (of Messrs Street and Morris).

AUDITORS: James Rattray, Esq., J.P. (of Messrs James Rattray & Co.); Thomas Sherlock Graham (Messrs Bing, Harris, & Co.).

The Directors are prepared to receive applications from intending members of the Building Society and they desire to draw the attention of both investing and borrowing members as well as depositors to the following important features of this Society:—

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

Printed forms of application may be obtained at the Company's office. Debentures for deposits issued on favourable terms for such periods as may be agreed upon.

TO DEPOSITORS.

The Equitable Investment Company of New Zealand, Limited, is now ready to receive deposits, either at call or for a fixed period, on very favourable terms. Depositors will have the guarantee of a large subscribed capital. Interest receipts or debentures granted.

Company's Office: Liverpool-street (above the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company).

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MENT COMPANY OF NEW

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MAKE ADVANCES on Mortgage of Real Estate on such terms as may be agreed upon.

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

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Apply at the Company's Office, Liverpool-street.

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Corner of

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This House affords first-class accommodation to Boarders and Visitors to Dunedin, is within five minutes' walk of the centre of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Bay, Museum, Botanical Gardens, and some of the finest walks around Dunedin; gas and water in every room. The proprietor personally superintends all arrangements, thus consulting the comfort and convenience of his customers.

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

Tyborne.

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

PART THE SECOND.

CHAPTER XII.—(Continued.)

"Ralph," answered Walter, "we are going together to death, let us go together to heaven."

"Alas, good master, art thou distraught? Did I not tell thee I have served the devil well, and am to be hung for my crimes, as I deserve?"

"You have served Satan in life," said Walter, "and it suffices; serve him not in death. Thou hast not forgotten thy mother, and thy childhood, when thou knelt by her side, and heard the holy Mass. She is dead long since, you say, and is with God; I too had a mother who died praying for me; perchance from that sky above us they, with God's chosen ones, are leaning to see us die! Oh, how mightily they pray for us!" and as he spoke he raised his eyes with a look of such rapt faith and devotion, that one might almost dream, like St Stephen, he saw heaven open. "And another mother prays for you, Ralph," he continued; "*Sancta Maria Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus, nunc et in hora mortis nostrae.*"

The words struck on Ralph's ear with a strange appealing sound. The tears were falling down his rough hard face. "Alas! father, I am too great a sinner; there is no repentance for me, a wretch, a villain! No, no, hell gapes for me! I saw it last night in my sleep, and for the first time in my life I knew what fear was; but there is no hope for me."

"Thou art not a greater sinner," the priest replied, "than he who hung on the cross by the side of JESUS, or she that washed His feet; thou canst recollect the time when, at thy mother's knees thou hearest the tale of mercy? He has said, if thy sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow. Ralph, thou believest in God, in Christ the Saviour, and that in His Church He hath left pardon for sins?"

"I believe," sobbed Ralph; the hard heart was broken in the anguish of that hour, and on that rude death-bed the work of reconciliation went on. The mob pelt them still, and jest them, as they pass. The hurdle shakes and jolts along the rough road, and up the long Holborn Hill; but they heed not the one, feel not the other—that sinner who sobs out his sins and his repentance; that priest, who, for the last time on earth, absolves his Master's sheep. Soon, very soon, he must stand before that Master to render his account, and he is winning one more soul to lay before those Feet.

And now they have reached the top of the hill, and the houses, which have been getting gradually few and straggling, have ceased altogether, and they have reached the Hospital of St Giles in the Fields, and there, according to an old custom, a cup of wine or ale was offered to the prisoners, "their last refreshment in this life!"* Then, for the first time, did Walter betray some emotion. He gazed on the full cup of good red wine, and the tears came into his eyes, and he refused to drink. Ralph, parched with thirst, drank eagerly, and urged Walter to do the same, but he would not, and Arthur Leslie knew that his thoughts were of the "gall and vinegar" of his Lord's last cup on earth. A crowd having collected at this place of stoppage Walter began to speak to them. "Good people, ye know for what cause I am about to die:" but he was rudely checked by the guards, and the hurdle again put in motion.

There will not be any more houses till they reach the little village of Tyborne. On each side of the road now spread the wide green fields, and the tall trees made a pleasant shade. It was a lovely day; one of these cloudless days in summer, when hardly a fleecy cloud can be seen in the clear intensely blue sky. The birds carolled gaily past, unmindful and unknowing of cruelty and wrong on earth, in the fields the little flowers England's own meadow flowers, rejoiced in their beauty, and sent up their worship to their Creator. And so the long procession reached Tyborne.

It was a sight, in very truth; the fields immediately surrounding the place of execution were filled with people: it was one dense mass of heads. Nearer the gallows and scaffold, which were on the edge of the road, were numerous coaches and horsemen. It was roughly computed, afterwards, that of these there were from six to seven hundred, and the crowd of people on foot about twenty thousand. However many people had gone to see the queen step into her royal barge, there were enough left to be a more numerous body than Elizabeth would have desired. Among the horsemen, there was one mounted on a dark gray horse, who was determined in his efforts to place himself in good sight of the gallows, and by great perseverance, and many winning words, he succeeded in his purpose. Arthur Leslie, on foot, was close beside the scaffold, he had struggled through the crowd with the strength love ever gives to be near the loved and suffering. The tall gallows rose grim and dark before the spectator's eyes, but loving hands had endeavoured to rob it of some of its horrors, for it was twined with wreaths of green and summer flowers, and the ground directly around was strewn with green leaves and sweet-smelling herbs. The affectionate hearts who had prepared these tokens were rewarded when they heard of the smile of pleasure which lit up the martyr's face when he perceived them. Close to the gallows stood the scaffold, raised some feet above the ground and formed of rough planks. The hangman's two assistants were there, holding in their hands the cords for binding the victims, and the long knives for the inhuman butchery which was to ensue. The hangman himself was busy at the gallows. On one side of the scaffold was the sheriff of the county and some of his officers, together with three or four Protestant ministers, who had come thither with the hope of winning a recantation from Walter, or of preventing any dying words of his having weight with the people. The hurdle stopped: the prisoners were released and led to the scaffold. There was a great hum among

the crowd when Walter made his appearance. Despite all he had gone through, there was a majesty and a patrician grace about his tall and noble figure, and, though torture and suffering had done their work, there lingered much of that manly beauty which had gladdened his mother's eye long years before.

"Let the highwayman be put to death first," said the sheriff; "and perchance, sir, thou, by this grievous sight, may be led to crave the queen's grace even now."

"Farewell then, my son," said Walter, turning to Ralph; and he would have embraced him, had not the latter fallen at his feet, and kissed them with many tears.

And now Walter was compelled to witness the horrible spectacle of Ralph's death.

"Make him look at it all," whispered one of the ministers to the sheriff.

No need for such counsel. The priest knew his duty too well, and faltered not; he held up the crucifix before Ralph's eyes, and bade him call on his Lord for patience. The agony was fearful, and shrieks and cries burst from the dying sufferer. Walter prayed earnestly for Ralph and for himself: "Lord, give us grace unto the end."

At length one frightful cry, and then it ended. Upon the poor, panting, bleeding corpse earth could do no more.

"Now, Master de Lisle," said the sheriff, "'tis thy turn; unless indeed, thou wilt recant and go to church."

"Nay," said Walter, "better a thousand deaths than deny Christ. I desire of your favour but a short space to speak to the people."

"No, no," cried the ministers with one voice; "let him not, Master Sheriff, let him not pervert the people."

The sheriff was quite willing to forbid it; but the people were determined to hear the speech,—and the will of a great mob is generally omnipotent,—and so Walter stepped forward and began his address:—

"Good people, and dear fellow countrymen, hearken unto me. My religion is the Roman Catholic: in it I now die, and so fixedly die, that if all the good things in this world were offered me to renounce it, all should not remove me one hair's breadth from my Roman Catholic faith. A Roman Catholic I am; a Roman Catholic priest I am; a Roman Catholic priest of that religious order called the Society of JESUS I am; and I bless God who first called me, and I bless the hour in which I was first called, to these functions. Many that are here present heard my trial, and can testify that nothing was laid to my charge but priesthood: if to be a Catholic priest is to be a traitor, then indeed I am one; this is the cause for which I die, and for propagating the Catholic faith which is spread through the whole world, taught through all ages, from Christ's time, and will be taught for all ages to come. For this cause I most willingly sacrifice my life, and I look upon it as my greatest happiness that my most good God has chosen me (most unworthy) to this blessed lot, the lot of saints. I have deserved a worse death; for though I have been a faithful and true subject to my queen, I have been a grievous sinner against God. Thieves and robbers that rob on highways would have served God in a greater perfection than I have done, had they received so many favours and graces from Him as I have. But as there was never sinner who truly repented and called to JESUS for mercy, to whom He did not show mercy, so I hope by the merits of His passion, He will have mercy on me, who am heartily sorry that I ever offended Him. Whomsoever, present or absent, I have ever offended, I humbly desire them to forgive me; as for my enemies, I freely forgive them all, and singularly, and especially those who have thirsted after my blood. I wish their souls so well that, were it in my power, I would seat them seraphim in heaven. And I beg of the goodness of my God, with all the fervour I am able, and most humbly entreat Him that He would drive from you that are Protestants the darkness of error, and enlighten your minds with the rays of truth; and to you who are Catholics I say, fear God, honour your queen, be firm in your faith; avoid mortal sin by frequenting the sacraments of Holy Church; patiently bear your afflictions and persecutions; forgive your enemies. Your sufferings are great; I say, be firm in your faith to the end, yea, even to death; then shall you heap unto yourselves celestial treasures in the heavenly Jerusalem, where no thief robbeth, no moth eateth, and no rust consumeth. Bear me witness, all my hearers, that I profess all the articles of the Roman Catholic faith in that Church, one, holy, catholic and apostolic; that church which is to continue to the consummation of the world. Whatever that Church of God hath by revelation from Him, whatever that Church hath taught me and commanded me to believe, I believe it to an *iota*. And as to what is said of Catholics having dispensations for lying, perjury, killing kings, and other most enormous crimes, I declare it is a most wicked and malicious calumny cast upon us.†

"Cease, cease, Master De Lisle," said the sheriff, "time presses, and it is enough; prepare to die."

Walter turned from the edge of the scaffold and was about to pray. One of the ministers came forward—

"Good brother repent thee of thy errors, and let me pray with thee for mercy on thy misguided soul."

Walter looked at him, saying gently—

"My friend, you and I are not one in religion, wherefore I pray you content yourself. I bar none of prayer, only I desire them of the household of faith to pray with me, and in my agony to say one creed."‡

"Then," replied the minister rudely, "if thou prayest at all, pray in English, and not in an unknown tongue."

"I will pray," replied Walter gently, "in a language I well understand."

"Misguided man," said another minister, "we bid thee pray as Christ taught,"

An involuntary smile passed over Walter's face.

"What! do you think Christ taught in English?"

"Pray for the queen," said the sheriff sternly,

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.

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,

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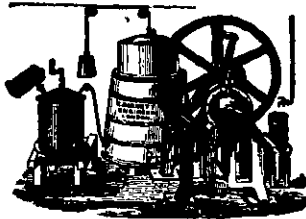
L., C., & Co., in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.,

Steam rated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
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AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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

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

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NEWCASTLE COAL SUPER-SEDED by our LOCAL PRODUCTIONS.

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

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

BATTSON & BROWN,
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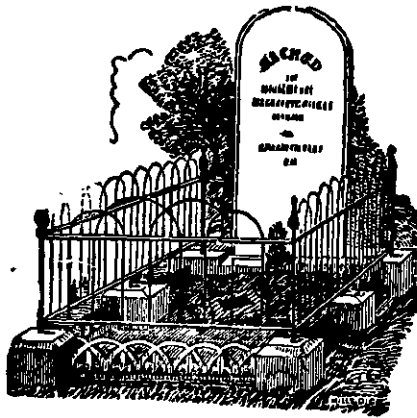
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The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.
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Marble, Granite, and Oamaru Stone
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A large supply of Building Materials always
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Estimates 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.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

R. KENT (late Barnes and Keut), Pork Butchers, George-street, Dunedin, has recommenced 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.

RAVENSBORNE HOUSE,

RAVENSBORNE.

The above Hotel is NOW OPEN, replete with every comfort and convenience for Boarders and Visitors. Easy distance from Town by Road, Rail, or Water.

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

D. WHITE, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

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DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

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 either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

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

WATERBURY'S

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 Storkeepers 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.

A V E M A R I A .

A BRETON LEGEND.

(From the Cornhill Magazine.)

In the ages of faith, before the day
When men were too proud to weep or pray,
There stood in a red-roofed Breton town,
Snugly nestled 'twixt sea and down,
A chapel for simple souls to meet
Nightly, and sing with voices sweet,

Ave Maria!

There was an idiot, palsied, and bleared,
With unkempt locks and a matted beard,
Hunched from the cradle, vacant-eyed,
And whose head kept rolling from side to side;
Yet who, when the sunset-glow grew dim,
Joined with the rest in the twilight hymn,

Ave Maria!

But when they up-got and wended home,
Those up the hill-side, these to the foam,
He hobbled along in the narrowing dusk,
Like a thing that is only hull and husk;
On as he hobbled, chanting still,
Now to himself, now loud and shrill.

Ave Maria!

When morning smiled on the smiling deep,
And the fisherman woke from a dreamless sleep,
And ran up his sail, and trimmed his craft,
While his little ones leaped on the sand and laughed,
The senseless cripple would stand and stare,
Then suddenly holla his wonted prayer,

Ave Maria!

Others might plough, and reap, and sow,
Delve in the sunshine, spin in the snow,
Make sweet love in a shelter sweet,
Or trundle their dead in a winding-sheet;
But he, through rapture, and pain, and wrong,
Kept singing his one monotonous song.

Ave Maria!

When thunder growled from the ravelled wrack,
And ocean to welkin bellowed back,
And the lightning sprang from its cloudy sheath,
And tore through the forest with jagged teeth,
Then leaped and laughed o'er the havoc wreaked,
The idiot clapped with his hands, and shrieked,

Ave Maria!

Children mocked, and mimicked his feet,
As he slouched or sidled along the street;
Maidens shrank as he passed them by,
And mothers with child eschewed his eye;
And half in pity, half scorn, the folk
Christened him, from the words he spoke,

Ave Maria!

One year when the harvest feasts were done,
And the mending of tattered nets begun,
And the kittiwake's scream took a weirder key
From the wailing wind and the moaning sea,
He was found, at morn, on the fresh-strewn snow,
Frozen, and faint, and crooning low,

Ave Maria!

They stirred up the ashes between the dogs,
And warmed his limbs by the blazing logs,
Chafed his puckered and bloodless skin,
And strove to quiet his chattering ebin;
But, ebbing with unreturning tide,
He kept on murmuring till he died,

Ave Maria!

When the meads grew saffron, the hawthorns white,
And the lark bore his music out of sight,
And the swallow out-raced the racing wave,
Up from the lonely, outcast grave
Sprouted a lily, straight and high,
Such as she bears to whom men cry,

Ave Maria!

None had planted it, no one knew
How it had come there, why it grew;
Grew up so strong, till its stately stem
Was crowned with a snow-white diadem—
One pure lily, round which, behold!
Was written by God in veins of gold,

Ave Maria!

Over the lily they built a shrine,
Where are mingled the mystic bread and wine;
Shrine you may see in the little town
That is snugly nestled 'twixt deep and down,

Through the Breton land it hath wondrous fame,
And it bears the unshriven idiot's name,

Ave Maria!

Hunchbacked, gibbering, blear-eyed, halt,
From forehead to footstep one foul fault,
Crazy, contorted, mindless born,
The gentle's pity, the cruel's scorn,
Who shall bar you the gates of Day,
So you have simple faith to say,

Ave Maria!

SNAKES IN THE POST OFFICE.

ON Monday night, as the bell of St. Paul's clock struck the midnight hour, the clerks in the Post Office were busily sorting and stamping letters. Suddenly from a small paper box sprang a long slender snake with flashing eye and far extended tongue. Consternation seized the young men for a moment, and the viper was master of the situation. Coiled upon a huge pile of unstamped letters he lifted his head and looked about him. Quick as a flash one of the clerks seized a sharp knife in one hand and a heavy letter stamp in the other, and in less time than is needed to tell it, the Florida export was neatly divided into three equal but angry parts. They were nicely replaced in the box, which was sent forward to its destination.

Snakes in the Post Office are by no means infrequent. Scarcely a week passes in which one or more are not found. Sometimes they are sent in bottles, occasionally they are done up in wooden boxes, but generally their sole protection is a thin paper box, which nine times out of ten is broken or mashed by the heavier articles in the bag. Horned toads are a favourite contribution from people spending the winter in Florida. It is estimated that a hundred a month of these choice products of the South are sent through the mails. A day or so ago a bundle containing a swarm of bees was forwarded in a mail bag. Not long since an alligator was found among the letters, having broken out of the pasteboard in which he had been enveloped.

In one of the mails there were two pairs of scissors neatly done up and addressed to Mrs. Anderson, at a watering place. A corkscrew, sharp and savage, was mailed recently, a postal card being tied to the handle. Glass cannot be sent through the mails as it is about as dangerous as biting snakes to the unsuspecting clerks. Consequently, there can be seen in Mr. Purday's collection a fine thermometer, a sweet-faced photograph, sundry bottles of medicine, and a sugar-bowl. Neither can sugar nor flour be sent. Samples of both, as well as of tea and coffee, are constantly mailed. In many cases the latter are detained for lack of stamps.

Insufficiency of prepayment is a fertile source of detention. There are samples and packages, some of them valuable, kept in the Post Office for lack of one cent. It would seem as though the Government might collect the extra cent at the other end of the route, but Congress determined otherwise.

Postmaster James has opened a formula registry of complaints, and it is noteworthy that in nearly every instance investigation turns the tables back on the complainant. One well-known firm recently complained that they had to pay 1 dol. 20 cents on a single book. Investigation showed that the leaves were covered with writing. Banks often raise a hue and cry after a stolen package. Investigation almost invariably shows the package to have been misdirected. Lately a large parcel of army letters, about which great complaint was made, was returned to New York, having been misdirected to San Francisco.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION UNION.

It is a satisfactory fact to the defenders of free and denominational education that the National Education Union, which has so long fought their battle against the Birmingham League, has found it unnecessary to maintain its organisation on a war footing. The Executive Committee of the Union is able to report that "legislation respecting Elementary Education in England has now reached such a stage that it has become a question whether the objects of the National Education Union are not so far secured—for the present at least—as to render unnecessary the continuance, on its present scale, of the organisation which has existed since the year 1869." The objects of the Union have in the main been secured by legislation; provision is made by statute for the elementary education of every child; education is compulsory; and a "preference is given to indirect compulsion;" while "in principle free choice of school is left to the parent," though "it is to be feared that the practical application of this principle will be rendered difficult in the case of indigent parents in consequence of the enactment in the Statute of 1876, which permits School Boards to remit fees, but compels parents to resort to the Board of Guardians, often at great personal inconvenience and loss of time, for the necessary assistance if they desire their children to attend voluntary schools." Still, "denominational schools hold their ground. . . . The National Society has established a fund to aid, during a period of difficulty, schools which, in the absence of such assistance, would be closed or transferred to School Boards; and other religious communities show the like vigilance as to their schools. The National Education League, which had its head-quarters at Birmingham, has been dissolved, and it does not appear probable," so the report concludes, "that any further attack will be made during the next few years on the denominational or voluntary system of Elementary education." The Union has therefore dispensed with the services of its Secretary and Travelling Agents, but keeps up its London office and the nucleus of a staff, wishing it to be clearly understood that it holds itself in readiness "to meet any future aggression," and to take such action in support of religious education "as any emergency or change of circumstances may demand."—*Tablet.*

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. Legrange, 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 Porey-le-Monial, by Rev. George Tickell, S.J., cloth lettered, 9s., by post, 10s.
 Marcion; or the Magician of Antioch, a drama, by W. Tandy, D.D., cloth lettered, 3s., by post, 3s. 6d.
 Nellie Netterville; or One of the Transplanted, an Irish Catholic tale, cloth lettered, 5s. 6d., by post, 6s. 2d.
 Papacy and Schism, by Rev. Paul Bottalia, S.J., 4s., by post, 4s. 6d.
 Pius IX. and Lord Palmerston, by Count de Montalembert, 1s., by post 1s. 3d.
 Passion Flower, a Catholic tale, 7s. 6d., by post, 8s. 2d.

And others too numerous to mention.

J. A. M A C E D O,

Princes-street South, Catholic Book Depot, Dunedin.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.

Office—GEORGE STREET (Three doors from 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 full sizes only.

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

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

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

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

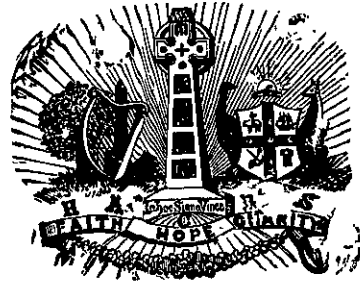
The whole of the MOSGIEL MANUFACTURES are offered to the Trade at Prices that compete successfully with imported goods, and, as genuine honest Woollen Goods, will maintain their reputation with the Public.

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

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

Clearances are granted at no extra charge to members.

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

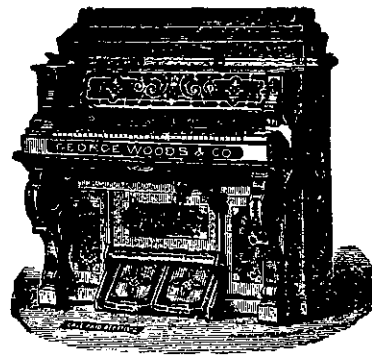
A Benefit Member receives during illness £1 per week for Twenty-six consecutive weeks; 15s for the next thirteen weeks, and 10s for a further period of thirteen weeks; on death of wife, £10; at his own death his relatives receive £20. He has medical attendance and medicine for himself and family immediately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

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

As set forth in the introduction to the Rules, one of the objects of the Society is for the members to "Cherish the memory of Ireland," rejoicing in the prosperity and condoling in the sufferings of their native land, and to bind them yet closer in social chains of fraternity and friendship in this distant land. Also, to 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.



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

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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. Patterers 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.

LETTERS ON METHODISM BY AN
EX-METHODIST.

MANY years ago, a respectable Methodist gentleman became a convert to the Catholic Church. Mr. Mason was his name. He published a series of letters explaining the reasons which induced him to leave the Methodist body or connexion. These letters are written in a spirit of moderation and Christian charity, though with an occasional warmth. Among other things, he says, Methodism as a religion springing from private judgment, and founded on a human base, is in some sense a wise and salutary system. "I have no ill will against Methodism," he adds, "or any of its preachers as such, and abstracted from the evils I see resulting from their organised system, and its operation on the social and spiritual interests of the myriads engaged therein." Myriads, by the way, is rather a strong word for the occasion. Methodists, he admits, are a great body of people, and now possess a political influence in the English nation by no means to be despised. Alluding to the evil fruits of Methodism and the violent dissensions among the Methodists themselves, caused by the vicious working of their system, he says, "That those evils do exist is evident from the thousands of dissentients who now lift up their voice in every part of the country in loud complaints, appeals, and remonstrances."

He goes into the origin of Methodism. "There are," he says, "several histories of Methodism before the public, and no doubt many have read those histories; but few, I fear, have considered the subject in an impartial mind." The Catholic regards the subject with contempt; Protestants generally with indifference; and the Methodists themselves, with a partiality which loses sight of the fundamental defects of their system. He continues, "The Catholic, however, ought not to be ignorant of the moral state of the English people when Wesley arose. The Catholic faith lost; the Church abolished; her clergy imprisoned, put to death, or exiled. The people turned over to a sort of political parsons, who could spare no time from their worldly pursuits and pleasures to attend to the spiritual interests of their flocks. Divisions in the schools; indifference in the pulpit; total neglect of their own or of the morals of the people; a famine of the Word of Life and of the means of salvation was generally experienced. At this time John Wesley arose." He invited the clergy of the "establishment" to co-operate with him in supplying the spiritual wants of the people; but they were idle; and would not hear him, and ultimately expelled him from their society.

While John Wesley remained in the Government Church, he found a few young men of like mind with himself. They, however, were the lesser orbs—Wesley the great luminary, and it was reserved for him to establish a great people. He went out to the highways and hedges, as well as to the towns and villages preaching what he considered "the Gospel." The doctrines he held were by no means settled. He had not as yet determined or founded a sect, much less had he formed a plan of Church government. At first he started with horror, from the idea of "lay preachers." Ultimately he came to consider himself a minister of God, both ordinary and extraordinary, having a commission from God to call a people "out of darkness to this marvellous light."

Methodism arose in the English nation something like Christianity in the midst of Paganism. "Upon my word," continues Mr. Wood, "upon my word I do not wonder at all at its rapid progress, from my knowledge of these times, and of the circumstances under which Methodism appeared. The veneration in which Wesley's name is held, the charm it holds on the minds of men, fully demonstrate the truth of my remarks. It is true, when weighed in just balances, he is found wanting, but, then, Methodists have not those just balances, and, therefore, they hold Methodism to be divine." Under the circumstances in which the people of England were placed, when Wesley appeared, Mr. Mason maintains that they acted religiously and prudently in following him as their spiritual guide, and are not deserving of contumely or contempt on that account. Does Methodism teach that a Divine authority is necessary for the exercise of the office of a Wesleyan minister? Mr. Mason says it does so teach.

Mr. Wesley believed in "Apostolic succession through the Bishop of Rome," though rather slipshod in his creed on that and other points.

Mr. Wesley was a special man; his preachers and people believed in him as such. He neither would nor could do wrong. Hence he was necessarily an absolute despot, infallible like the Popes, and more arbitrary than they or their councils. While he formed plans to increase and strengthen and enrich his body, he took care to have nothing like riches of his own. "But Mr. Wesley dies and leaves the 'Conference' sole heir to his authority and inspiration, to his laws and forensic tact, flexible cunning and inflexible stubbornness."

Methodists maintain that whoever possesses their religion will show forth its truth by their moral conduct. But Mr. Mason shows that it is not only Methodism, but the possession of Catholic truth to which these good works of Methodists are due. Protestants have Catholic truth—some more and some less—though in a mutilated form. None of them of course possess it in its integrity.

The conversion of respectable Methodists to the Catholic faith is no very rare thing in our day. We need not wonder at this seeing that so many of them possess a Catholic spirit, in greater or less measure, and a fervent zeal in the cause of Christ. Mr. Mason, the writer of the letters above noticed, is a fine specimen of the Methodist class. He knew his religion as a Methodist thoroughly, and saw its fundamental defects, which he found the Catholic religion only could supply. He must have been a good Methodist, and was no doubt a good Catholic after he embraced the Catholic faith. Whether he be dead or not, now, I cannot tell. I should think he must, for he speaks of having been taken by his father while a boy, a mere child, to hear both Wesley and Whitfield preach. Mr. Mason explains the reason which keeps Wesleyans so well together. The chief bond of union, or a very strong one at least, is of a pecuniary kind. As to the evils of their system, another Wesleyan, a Mr. Gordon, shall briefly explain them. He was not at the time he wrote a convert to "Popery," like Mr. Mason, and never, so far as I know, became one, but he was smarting under the lash of the "Conference." He writes, "I em-

braced the profession of a Wesleyan preacher in preference to any other ministry, because I thought them spiritual men, seeking only the glory of God and the salvation of souls; but I found them arbitrary, tyrannical, political men—seeking their own gain from their quarter and trampling on the liberties of their fellow-men." Mr. Mason quotes this from memory, and says he may not be verbally correct. But Mr. Gordon used words to that effect in a public speech at Liverpool. Though Mr. Gordon was not a convert to Popery, he was a Methodist "dissentient." Mr. Mason says, "I too should have been in the ranks of the dissentients partly urged by a conviction of the monstrosities of the conference to abandon the cause, and partly held back by a respect and even reverence for the excellencies of Methodism as a system of religion. For I will not deny that, for a human system, there are many excellencies in it." But the light of Catholic Truth dawned upon him, and he entered the Catholic Church accordingly. Other Wesleyans would follow Mr. Mason's example, if they possessed his manly and independent spirit and sincere love of truth.

We know that the Methodist body, like all the sects which sprung out of the mis-called Reformation have broken up into subdivisions under different names—such as Free Methodists, Primitive Methodists, &c., &c. The same with the English Church and Scotch Kirk—all these sects contain within themselves the elements of "disruption," and, of course, ultimate destruction. In the course of ages they will pass away, like the great Arian heresy, and leave nothing behind but their name in the page of history; while the Catholic Church—the Church of Truth founded on the rock of ages—will flourish, to use Dr. Wallis's language, "bathed in perpetual youth and vigour." Though the Church be now daily gaining converts from the Protestant sects, taking the very cream off them in fact, she is apparently losing few of her own grown up children,—either among her priests or her laity. Those few who do abandon her are obviously actuated by love of pleasure or money, and a desire to fawn on the world, and not by a love of God or truth. There is usually "a woman in the case," a Catharine Boren or an Anne Bullen, to tempt some frail Catholic from his spiritual allegiance to the Church; or, like Thomas Cromwell, they covet wealth and the smiles and favours of the powerful. Now, however, such cases are rare. When they do occur, the Protestant press and preachers make the most of them.

Mr. Mason says nothing about the hypocrisy and "deadly lust" of Methodists, which the late Vicar of Morwenstow so strongly denounced in them. But Mr. Gordon, we see, speaks strongly against their self-seeking and tyranny. Now, considering their numbers, and the great influence they exercised over so large a portion of respectable and well-to-do Englishmen, we can hardly wonder that the late Vicar of Morwenstow, who knew them so well from long experience, should describe them as the "throttling cord" of modern England, harsh though his verdict may seem. Mr. Gordon, as a Wesleyan minister, must have known them even better than the English Vicar, and he to a certain extent confirms the Vicar's opinion—saying that, under the pretence of glorifying God, and seeking the salvation of man, they are engaged in selfish, worldly, and political schemes. Do the missionary records of this very colony not confirm this too? I greatly mistake if they do not. I think you have in your possession published records that such is the fact; and that other Protestant missionaries, besides Methodists, are not far from similar faults, or have not been in the past. It would be a pity to conclude this paper, long though it be, without relating how Mr. Wesley came to admit the "lay-preacher" into his system. We learn that at first he shrank from such an idea. He became reconciled to it in this way:—While in the country, on his missionary labours, a young man, Thomas Maxwell, one of his "converts," begins to hold forth and "expound the word" to the faithful. Wesley is informed of this by his mother. He is seemingly highly offended, but the good old lady pleads for Thomas, tells Wesley that her son is as much called to be a "preacher" of the Gospel as he himself. This silences Wesley. He appoints Thomas to preach before him. From this time he uses "lay preachers." They are spread all over the country. Circuits and districts are formed, and the Gospel of John Wesley "runs and is magnified" to this day, as we see.

L.A.I.C.

USEFUL BEQUESTS.

THE Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland (who receive rents and annuities yearly to the value of £2,432 15s. 7d., and besides various other property, have better than £230,000 stock standing in their name), have presented their annual report. It proves simply how useful a function they exercise in the supervision and administration of Irish charities, and how conscientiously they exercise it. Among the interesting things mentioned there, we find that the Commissioners have been entrusted with the management of a bequest of property worth nearly £800 a year, made by Mr. Thomas Charleton to provide marriage portions for the sons and daughters of day labourers, in the counties Meath and Longford and the adjoining counties, at the rate of £25 a piece, and the charity had been so long in abeyance that a sum of nearly £7000, less law costs, is now at the disposal of the Commissioners. An endowment by the late Mr. Rodger Palmer to portion girls of the poorest class on the testator's estate near Rush, county Dublin, was for some time so ill-administered locally that it led to hasty and ill-assorted marriages; but its administration is now above reproach. A similar charity exists in the city of Kilkenny, under a bequest of the late Mr. Louis Chapelliere. As imprisonment for debt will be abolished wholly next month, the Commissioners are getting power to transfer bequests for the benefit of poor prisoners confined for debt to such other charitable uses as they shall think best.—*Freeman's Journal*.

THE *Daily News* announces that Mr O'Connor Power has received a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the remaining Fenian prisoners which is considered by their friends so far satisfactory that it leaves little doubt of the immediate release of Michael Davitt, and of the other prisoners.

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 Duncdin.

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.

Reg 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,

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THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

Choice Millinery—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

New Mantles—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

Choice Flowers—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

New Fichus—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

Choice Silks—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

Straw Hats—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

New Costumes—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

Choice Jackets—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRESSES

Yachting Beige, Sultana Stripes, Wool Crepes, Silk Warps, Norwich Poptins, French Matallasses, 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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New Muslins

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Devonshire Checks

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Galatea Stripes

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Brocade Grenadines

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Swiss Checks

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New Tarlatans

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MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF TRIMMINGS.

New Buttons, New Laacs, 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.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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, a TEACHER for the Catholic School, Grey-mouth. Salary, £200 per annum. Apply immediately to the Rev. J. Ecuyer. References required.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 25

Mr. Synnott, Waihola, to April 24, 1878	£1	5	0
" Green, Invercargill, to October 13, 1877	1	2	0
" Kirk, Dunedin, to August 29, 1877	0	12	6
" Pollard, Napier, to January 19, 1878	0	6	6
" Fitzpatrick, South Dunedin, to October 23, 1877	1	5	0
Per Thomas O'Driscoll, Esq., Timaru :			
Miss McIntosh, to November 15, 1877	1	5	0
Mr Dormer, to September 7, 1878	1	5	0
" McDonald, to August 10, 1878... ..	1	5	0
" Blake, to August 3, 1878	1	5	0
" Muller, February 3, 1878	0	12	6
Mr. Boyne, Queenstown, to September 28, 1877	2	0	0

NOTICE.

THE Lady Superior of the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of ticket-blocks and payment in connection with the approaching Art Union, from the following ladies and gentlemen for week ending October 25.

J. Hinchey, Esq., Winton; Peter Fitzgerald, Esq., Oamaru; Per Rev. J. Mackay—P. O'Neill, Esq., Shotover; W. M. Gambles, Esq., Christchurch; per — Magee, Esq., East Dunedin; per Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Godso; J. Cogan, Esq., Naseby; W. Mackin, Esq., Goldsborough; Mrs. J. Toal, Dunedin; Mrs. McGill, Christchurch; Mrs. J. Hickson, Grey-mouth; J. Lyons, Esq., Heathcote Valley; W. Hackett, Esq., Waihola. Prize, a pair of lustres, Mrs. Fagan, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

THE well-wishers of the N. Z. TABLET are respectfully requested to afford assistance and patronage to our Canvasser, Mr. MURRAY, who is at present on a tour 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. PERBIN, Secretary of the N. Z. TABLET Company.

BIRTH.

HURLEY.—On the 30th ultimo, at her residence, Upper Hutt, the wife of Jeremiah Hurley, of a son.

DEATH.

HURLEY.—On the 6th October, 1877, at her residence, Upper Hutt, Annie, the beloved wife of Jeremiah Hurley, and formerly Head School-Mistress, Tralee, P.L.U. Aged 27 years.—R.I.P. Dublin, Cork, and Kerry papers please copy.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1877.

A JUST TITLE.

SIR GEORGE GREY is right; the Assembly in whose hands lies the future of a country undoubtedly fills a position which entitles it to be qualified as august—relatively to that future; as already it is so with relation to the people whose dearest interests depend upon its action. For the people to regard it in any other light would be for them to give evidence of a want of due self-respect; and for them to neglect, or think over-lightly of availing themselves of all the means that lie in their power to insure its being august in the best sense of the world, would be on their part a negligence not only culpable towards themselves, but as well towards the generations who shall inhabit the country in question through ages to come. But we confess that it cost us a moment's reflection before we perceived the justice of the qualification when applied to the Assembly at Wellington. We had, some how or other, acquired a habit of looking upon it as the scene of unseemly vituperation, of unfounded statements, and transparently inexact defences, of vindictive measures and senseless obstruction. We had

come to consider it as a place where it would be possible—we use the words of an honourable member, for we ourselves should hesitate to employ so strong an expression—to rake up "garbage and filth." We had seen members familiarly associated with questionable transactions, and known them still so prodigal of "wild oats" as to afford to the newspapers food for more than one facetious paragraph. So that, when we were called upon to recognise the Assembly as "august," we perhaps were not inexcusable if we paused before according to it so high a title. Yet how can that which is thus potent for good or for evil be otherwise than august? By virtue of its power and the place in which it stands it must needs be looked upon in such a light.

We do not know that it is possible for any body of men on earth to occupy a more responsible position than that which the Parliament of New Zealand occupies, in being called upon to devise measures that shall influence the fates and fortunes of a nation newly born. Our legislators stand, as it were, at the source of the stream, and it is in their power to poison the waters that coming generations shall drink of. It depends largely upon them as to whether the moral status of the future population of this great country shall be such as to render vain any degree of material prosperity, for which the wisdom of their measures may now pave the way. The times too are critical; the world has glided out of its ancient grooves. Society seems to be in transition, and a triple portion of prudence would be needed by those who are to guide it into a new and wholesome course. DE TOCQUEVILLE's words are as true now as when he penned his famous work "Democracy in America." "The Christian nations of our age seem to me to present a most alarming spectacle; the impulse which is bearing them along is so strong that it cannot be stopped, but it is not yet so rapid that it cannot be guided: their fate is in their hands; yet a little while and it may be so no longer. The first duty, which is at this time imposed upon those who direct our affairs, is to educate the democracy; to warm its faith, if that be possible; to purify its morals; to direct its energies; to substitute a knowledge of business for its inexperience, and an acquaintance with its true interests for its blind propensities; to adapt its Government to time and place, and to modify it in compliance with the occurrences and the actors of the age. A new science of politics is indispensable to a new world" (Reeves's Translation, p. xxii.) But to bring this about there would be need of men worthy of the name; men capable of thought and incapable of enduring the guidance of self-interest.

Yet of what are we writing? DE TOCQUEVILLE speaks of "Christian nations;" is that whose rise we are considering to be reckoned as such? We fear that there is grave doubt as to whether it is to be so. We fear—and we say it in all sadness—that the Assembly at Wellington in its present session may have robbed the nation that is hereafter to inhabit these islands of their right to such a name. We fear that a generation educated in secular schools may prove shipwrecked in faith and morals, and, if in these, in all things. Already we are able to judge by analogy—"the very guide of life," according to a high, if not the highest, authority amongst Protestant theologians. We are able to point to America, where this system has prevailed for a generation, and where it has resulted in corruption that bids fair to destroy that otherwise so great a country. There, too, instead of endeavouring to "warm the faith" of the people, the Government took measures for its extinction, and with it, by a necessary companionship, perished morals.

Nevertheless, we would gladly learn that the people of New Zealand, recognizing more fully the fact that a nation that respects itself must needs be concerned for the respectability of its Government, were determined on the exclusion from Parliament of all men who were not calculated consistently to form a constituent part of that body, justly to be characterised as august; so that a false step, or even a suspicion of obliquity, would be a fatal impediment in the path of all candidates for Parliamentary honours. Nor do we think that, considering the momentous issues that depend upon the integrity as well as the capacity of members, the putting forward of such a view can fairly be said to be exaggerated or Quixotic.

THE London correspondent of the *Freeman* says—I have been informed that Dr. Newman and several other eminent divines have been asked to undertake a new English translation of the Holy Scriptures to replace the Douay version, which is couched in an excessively Latinised style. Dr. Newman is widely known as an incomparable master of pure English, and to no better hands could this most important work be entrusted.

News of the Week.

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, the regular receipt from the Government Printer of Parliamentary papers throughout the course of the present Session.

A MOST interesting ceremony took place on Rosary Sunday in the Church of the Jesuit Fathers at Richmond, Victoria, where a picture of Our Lady of Lourdes was unveiled. His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne officiated. The painting has been executed by Herr Tannert, a German artist, who has lately arrived in the colony. It is said to be very beautiful.

AN open-air collection in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund was made in the Octagon, Dunedin, on last Saturday afternoon and evening. The sum collected amounted to £31 5s. 8d.

WE understand that instructions from the proper authorities at Wellington have been received by the Public Works Department, Dunedin, to the effect that the survey for the railway to the interior *via* Strath-Taieri, is to be undertaken forthwith.

WE have had an opportunity of seeing a handsome testimonial, presented to Mr. Thomas Gartland, a late employe of the firm of Messrs. W. & G. Turnbull, Dunedin, who is about to return to the old country, by Mr. and Mrs. G. Turnbull. The kindness of heart shown by the lady and gentleman in question, and which seems to have been inherited by their children, who also made their presentation, accompanied by a charming letter, speaks volumes in their favour, and displays a striking example of the spirit that it would be desirable to see largely prevail between the employer and the employe.

MANY of our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. A. E. Bridger has successfully passed his second professional examination at the University of Edinburgh. We understand that one more examination only has to be gone through prior to his graduating.

THE COUNT DE ZABA, a Polish Nobleman, who is making a tour of these Colonies, and who takes a special interest in educational matters, which we understand he is investigating with a view to the improvement of the system established in his native country, is at present visiting Dunedin. The Count is an accomplished lecturer, and we believe it is his intention to favour the public of this city with an opportunity of profiting by his talent.

THE day appointed for the drawing in connection with the Dominican Convent Art Union, is the Prince of Wales' Birthday, Nov. 9th next; when the event will come off in St. Joseph's School-room. The drawing will be conducted on the usual Art Union principle, the blocks with the number of the tickets and the names of the holders being placed in one box, and cards with blanks and prizes in another, both to be drawn from simultaneously. It is requested that all persons who have disposed of tickets will make sure that the blocks are sent in good time to the Convent, in Dowling Street, Dunedin. It will be well if those who are interested in the good work will also recollect that, as a few days only now remain for them to exert themselves in its advancement, to insure a complete success it is advisable for them to redouble their efforts.

VIGOROUS measures are being promoted for the purpose of starting a new morning paper in Dunedin. The paper is to be named the *Morning Herald*, and its price will be one penny. It is believed that the undertaking will prove a striking success. A large support has already been promised, and the names of the provisional directors, as well as the known ability of the intended staff, afford an unrivalled guarantee of the manner in which the enterprise will be carried out. The first issue will appear when a thousand shares have been taken up by the public.

Telegrams.

BOMBAY (no date), 1.36.

The *Daily News's* Special with the Czarewitch's army says one week's rain converted the camp into a lake of mud. The road is impassable, except between Beila and Laskhuk. The troops are unprepared for winter, having lost their great coats and tents on their retreat from the Lom.

BOMBAY, October 12.

MacMahon denies that the Republic is imperilled by clerical influences, and charges the electors to return the candidates nominated by the Government. He says that duty forbids him to desert his post.

BOMBAY (no date).

Inverary Castle has been destroyed by fire.

LONDON, October 19.

The Agent-General telegraphs as follows:—

The Russians have gained a great victory in Asia. The column of General Dazaraff outflanked the Turks, and General Heimma attacked them and captured Mount Olya, cutting Mukhtar Pasha's army in two. Mukhtar retreated towards Kars, but was pursued and routed, losing an enormous number in killed and 1,000 prisoners, including seven

Pashas. Of the other portion of the Turkish army three entire divisions were surrounded and surrendered, with 32 guns and immense quantities of war material. The Russian losses were not large.

LONDON, October 14.

All newspaper correspondents have been ordered to leave the Russian position at Plevna.

Chefket Pasha entered Plevna with further reinforcements.

General Gourka with the Imperial Guards has been sent to the Turkish rear.

It is reported 15,000 Roumanians have died of disease during the last twenty days.

Fighting has been renewed in Armenia. The Turks, while concentrating at Aladzadab, were hotly attacked by the Russians. After a five hours' battle darkness stopped the fighting.

October 15.

The Russians are bombarding Sulina, and the population has fled.

Chefket Pasha defeated a number of foragers.

A Russian official despatch states that Mukhtar Pasha attacked the Russian position at Yabgnie, and was repulsed after severe fighting.

October 16.

A Russian official says Gourka had a complete victory over Mukhtar at Aladzadagh. He took many prisoners and guns.

A Turkish official despatch states that the Russians captured the heights of Arlock, compelling the defenders to retreat upon Kars. They attacked Mukhtar, and carried Arolias, cutting the Turkish army in two, and when retreating the Turks were defeated with enormous loss. The other part of Mukhtar's army was surrounded, and surrendered, with a loss of seven pashas, 32 guns, and an immense quantity of material. Mukhtar fled from Kars.

October 17.

Mukhtar, for the most part, confirms the report.

The bridge at Nicopolis has been carried away by a rising in the Danube.

The positions at Plevna and at the Schipka pass are unchanged.

LONDON, October 14.

MacMahon has issued another manifesto, urging the electors to vote for the Ministerial candidates. There is great excitement.

A Berlin Press writer telegraphs to the London *Daily News* that a clerical victory in France will be answered by a formal alliance between Germany and Italy.

The Marquis of Salisbury stated at Bradford that the result of the war had been to dispel illusions with regard to Russia as an aggressive Power. He saw no prospect of peace.

The Indian famine has passed through its worst stage.

October 17.

The French elections have been completed. The returns, exclusive of the Colonies, show 314 Republican and 201 Conservatives. The Government gain is 43.

Sydney Morning Herald's Special Cablegram.

LONDON, October 18.

General Todleben proposes to starve the army at Plevna, which is reported to be thoroughly emaciated. Turkish prisoners declare the condition of the garrison as deplorable. Many officers are willing to surrender, but Osman Pasha resists.

The Russians are gradually closing on the western outlets.

It is reported at Bucharest that the Turks have withdrawn their artillery from Gravitza redoubt, under suspicion that the place is undermined.

Egyptian troops have been sent to Varna.

A portion of Zimmerman's army is moving towards Upper Danube.

Suleiman Pasha's positions have been bombarded from Russian floating batteries.

A Turkish gunboat exploded.

Cannonading Fort Nicholas, Schipka Pass, has been resumed.

The Russians in Hankoi defile have been reinforced by two additional corps of the Seventeenth.

The alleged invasion of Roumania originated in the reports of peasants, who mistook the militia for the Hungarian raiders.

A Russian decree places military rank within the reach of every soldier who distinguishes himself by valour.

October 16.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty tons military stores for Turkey have left America.

Rumours of mediation between the belligerents by European Powers have been revived. Austria and England are credited with having taken the initiative. Confirmation of the rumours is found in the Sultan's pacific assurances to Northcote, and of Salisbury's speeches, and Von Beust's visit to Lord Derby.

The Press considers inferences fallacious.

A Berlin paper says peace proposals submitted to the German Government by Layard were rejected.

LONDON, October 17.

Violent gales have swept the United Kingdom, and inflicted enormous damage and loss of life.

October 18.

The Senatorial Left give the results of the French elections as out of 533 deputies, 335 are Republican, and 198 Government nominees. The latter consist of Bonapartists, 40; Legitimists, 68; Conservatives, 90. Many of the official candidates are expected to be unseated by the election committees, probably raising the Republican majority to 140.

The Prefects have been summoned to Paris to receive instructions respecting the second balloting. There is no indication that Ministers intend to resign.

WELLINGTON, October 23rd.

A fire, with sad loss of life, occurred here this morning at about 4 o'clock. The fire broke out in a house close to the Princess Hotel and occupied by Mrs Johnson (whose husband died a short time ago) and her five children—three boys and two girls. It must have originated either in the room they slept in or close to it, for when the fire was discovered only the upper part of the house was in flames. The

alarm was given by Mr Reader Wood, M.H.R. who lodged on the opposite side of the road. Mr Cattel, who owned four of the houses burned, tried to force his way into the room where Mrs Johnson and the children were, but was driven back half suffocated by smoke, flame, and gas. The firemen were there quickly, and also a large crowd anxious to render assistance: but for over half an hour not a drop of water was to be had, it having been turned off the night before. Had there been any water the fire could have been confined to one place. After the fire was got under the bodies of Mrs Johnson and her five children were found in a space of about eight feet square. It is supposed that they were suffocated. There are five houses and a new stable destroyed, besides a good deal of damage done to the Princess Hotel, most of the furniture of which was removed. The insurances are as follows:—National Co. £100 on three houses; South British, £200 on Mr Yate's house and furniture; the furniture of Mr Cattel's private house was insured for £400 in the New Zealand Office, and a good deal of it was saved; the Princess Hotel and furniture were insured for £1500 in the New Zealand Office. Between damage to Mr Cattel's furniture and the hotel, the New Zealand Office estimates its loss at £500. The most intense feeling of dissatisfaction prevails at the water having been turned off.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N. Z. L. and M. A. Company, reports for the week ending October 24:—

Fat Cattle—165 head were yarded to-day, which, although not an excessive supply seemed to be more than the trade required, and it was difficult to dispose of them at prices over about 30s per 100 lb. for prime quality. Best bullocks brought from £10 10s to £17; do. cows, £9 to £13. At the yards we sold 49 head on account of Hugh McIntyre, Esq., of merino downs at above quotations.

Fat Calves—Only about ten were penned, and, being inferior in quality, brought 12s 6d to 35s each.

Fat Sheep—1,600 were penned, all of which were sold at about last week's rates. Best crossbreds in the wool brought from 17s to 21s 6d each, the latter price being obtained for a fine draft from Mr. J. F. Kitching, Moa Flat Station. Shorn crossbreds from 11s to 16s. The average price of the day we must scarcely consider 3½ in the wool. We sold at the yards, and privately, 700.

Fat Lambs—A very large supply of 400 penned, and, except for best quality, it was difficult to place them. Best lambs brought from 9s to 10s 6d, inferior, 4s to 7s 6d. We sold 140.

Store Sheep—No transactions to report.

Store Cattle—A fair demand is springing up for quiet cattle for pasture grazing, but buyers are very unwilling to give the prices which have been ruling the last two seasons, owing to the continued low rates for beef. There will, however, be a large number required for paddocks in Molyneux, Taieri, and Oamaru districts, and we believe fair prices will be obtained.

Wool—A private telegram received during the week reports the Home market unchanged, and arrivals up to date at 85,000 bales. After a review of the catalogues and account sales to hand by last mail, growers have generally reason to be gratified with the results. The demand for combing wool seems to have been good, and in some instances really good prices obtained; and, although we do not anticipate a decline for next series, we see no reason to hold out hope for any material improvement.

Sheepskins—Our weekly sale on Monday last was well patronised by the trade, and a large catalogue of about 2,500 skins of very good quality was offered for sale, and prices, on account of the still eager competition, ruled quite as high, and in some instances higher than last week. Buyers seemed very willing to operate, even at the enhanced prices. Our quotations are for crossbreds, 3s 2d to 5s 9d; merinos, 2s to 4s 8d; full wool, 5s 6d, a few lambs realising 1s 7d each.

Hides—The supply, though small, seems fully equal to the demand, and when we cannot chronicle any more firmness, there is at least no diminution in value, which still rules up to last quotations.

Tallow—The market is duller than we have seen it for some time past, and this is partly attributable to the news from Home, and the scarcity of means of shipment; but when the wool season commences we hope to see more animation, as freights will then be cheap. We sold medium quality at 31s 10d; rough fat, 22s.

Grain—There is absolutely nothing of any importance doing, and our quotations are merely nominal. Wheat dull at 7s for finest samples. Fowls feed a little demand for at 3s 9d to 4s 3d. Oats are not so firm as last quotations, but holders are stiff in their demands, sales in consequence have not been of much importance, the ruling rates are—Good feed sorts, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; milling, 3s 4d to 3s 6d. Barley, a really first class sample, would meet with ready sale, and we could place a lot at 4s to 4s 4d. Inferior lots no enquiry and dull of sale.

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, £16 10s to £17; Oatmeal, £17. 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, 2½d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork 6d to 8d per lb; lamb 3s to 4s per quarter.

MR. A. MERCER'S market report for the week ending October 25. Retail prices only. Fresh butter, in ½ and 1 lb prints, 7d to 9d; extra brands, ½ lb, 1s. Fresh butter, in lumps, 8d 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.

SUPPRESSION OF HERESY IN THE NETHERLANDS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

BY EDMOND POULETT, PROFESSOR AT THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN.

(Translated for the *New York Freeman's Journal*, from the *Revue Generale de Bruxelles*.)

CHARLES V. and Philip II., both heads of a Catholic State, in showing themselves to be defenders of orthodoxy, in labouring to maintain religious unity in the Netherlands, incontestably possessed the pure principles of Christian law and of the most rigid constitutional law. They were simply faithful to the solemn oath they took on the day of their *Joyeuse entrée*. They were in accord with the public opinion of the great majority of their subjects—of nearly all, except the sectaries—who, with rare foresight and with a developed practical sense, appreciated, to its full value, the blessing of religious unity which society possessed. I desire in this connection to quote the words of a political man of the times, a soldier, who played a conspicuous part in the events of the sixteenth century, and who, by his exalted utterances made himself the organ of public opinion in 1574, a short time before the negotiations at Breda. "As to the principal point of our religion"—said Max. Vilain, Baron de Rassenghien, Governor of Gallian Flanders—"of our holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic religion, as it is the only true one that came from our Lord Jesus Christ, successively through the Apostles and Bishops, lawfully ordained, down to us, and that as outside of our Catholic Church, the Spouse of Jesus Christ and governed by the Holy Spirit, there is no salvation, nothing in it can be changed nor held in doubt, because it is founded upon the rock that cannot vacillate at every wind, as do the many and so varied doctrines of the heretics, for it is said—*Quod portæ inferi (sic) non prævalerunt adversus eam*. And, moreover, to speak politically also, inasmuch as religion, such as it is, has in all times been held and esteemed as the first element and chief pillar in the foundation of every republic and political government, it must be maintained, in a country, uniform and not divided; for, as there is nothing that contributes more to the union and friendship of persons, even though they be from different countries, than a conformity of religion and kindred knowledge of God and of Divine things, hence it follows that a State can no more govern itself with two religions, than the world can with two suns, and wherever a diversity of religions is permitted in a place, chaos and confusion must necessarily follow.

The idea entertained by Max de Rassenghien were so thoroughly those of the country, that they again appear as the basis of the negotiations for the *moderation des passions*, entered into with the governments of the Provinces in the middle of the crisis of 1566; and again in the spirit of Articles V. and VI. of the *Treaty of Ghent* and in all the documents emanating, on the occasion of the *Treaty*, from the provincial governments not under the dominion of the armed Calvinistic faction; so also, in Article XI. of the perpetual Edict, in Articles VII. and XII. of the *Treaty of Arras*, and even in the enactments of the Edict of December 31, 1609, on the relations between the Hollanders and Belgians during the truce of twelve years. Without being always and absolutely in harmony with the government on the means of effecting and maintaining unity, the nation never dreamed, under any circumstances, of attacking the principle of unity itself. Moreover, by the very force of circumstances, considering the close relations and the bond uniting Catholic and secular institutions, every heretic was a revolutionist in embryo, every active heretic pursuing a work of propaganda was a declared revolutionist, striking, whether he would or not, against the existing political order. Those sovereigns who turned the authority of the government against heretics, defended, therefore, the State as well as orthodoxy. Moreover, in its first and formidable outburst, Protestantism giving full vent to all the caprices of the individual taste, as it were, captivated the mind. The spirit of the times was such that the most marvellous speculative doctrines, provided they were presented as the inspirations of the Holy Spirit, carried away and misled the masses, and were not slow in being realised by acts. Nearly everywhere the new doctrines introduced themselves in a violent and seditious manner. The frightful excesses of the Iconoclasts of Saxony, of the fanatical peasantry of Swabia and Thuringia, of the Anabaptists in Westphalia and in northern Netherlands, mark the first steps of the Reformation with blood; and besides the sects already named, the Netherlands in particular, were not long in seeing the formation of nameless sects, whose foundations were none other than murder, lust, and pillage.

(To be Continued.)

ARE THE "STRIKES" OVER?

WE are sorry to see that most of the better off classes, in this country look on the miserable riots, provoked by folly on one side and on the other, as over. There are expert and able demagogues at work to organise the hundreds of thousands of unemployed men—some unwilling to work, but most of them, not wishing to eat the bread of idleness, and, *fearful thing, not able to find work!*

Some of our friends look hopefully on the prospect for next winter, saying "The American people are so practical that they will find a solution for the threatening danger!" We are sorry not to be able to share that confidence. The want of Faith, Hope and Charity, as taught only by the Catholic Church, is hardening class against class in this country. For nearly thirty years, professedly, in the primary schools where children are taught, Jesus Christ has been put out of school, or "boxed up" during school hours. Almost professedly this whole people have undertaken to do without Jesus Christ. If Jesus Christ, on His part, determines to do without the people of the United States! It will be good for those that are able to flee out of them, not to be partakers in the plagues that will come on them.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

THE Vienna Journals say that Russia has given orders to call out the *landsturm* in Poland, so as to clear out all the men able to fight. Those who have mutilated themselves in order to escape service will be sent to Siberia.

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BROWN, EWING, & CO. are now showing all the latest Fashions in Ladies' Matalasse Cloth and Silk Jackets.

BROWN, EWING, & CO. are now showing all the latest Fashions in Dress Fabrics, Pique Costumes, Princess Robes.

BROWN, EWING, & CO. are now showing all the latest Fashions in Scarves, Frillings, Ribbons, Belts, Hand Bags.

BROWN, EWING, & CO. are now showing all the latest Fashions in Ladies' Balbriggan and Cotton Stripe Hose.

BROWN, EWING, & CO. are now showing all the latest Fashions in Men's and Boys' Tweed Suits, Shirts, Scarves, Hats.

BROWN, EWING, & CO. are now showing all the latest Fashions in Lace Curtains, Antimacassars, Cretonnes.

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Stuart-street,
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C. O' DRISCOLL,
PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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The annual "academy day" at the Christian Brother's Schools, North Richmond-street, has developed into an event of far more than ordinary importance. When it is considered how great a part the Brothers take in the education of the youth of Ireland, and how universal is the approval which their system has won, it is not unnatural that any exhibition of the powers of the pupils trained in the metropolitan institution should be regarded with very great interest. On the present occasion it comprised what were modestly enough termed "Literary and Musical Selections," but few were prepared for the remarkable exhibition of quickness, good sense, and highly cultivated manners which the boys presented. The programme was made up of recitations from the best authors, and of music that had not the common fault of being too ambitious, but which in every instance was charmingly given. A new feature on such occasions was that one of the students, P. Butler, not quite sixteen, delivered an original lecture upon the subject of classic architecture. On the conclusion of the performances, Alderman McSwiney J.P. (who presided), addressing the visitors said they had come prepared, no doubt, to witness an interesting display, but he believed they would agree with him in saying that their expectations had been more than realised. (Applause.) It would be very difficult to point to any similar exhibition where greater native talent was evinced. The programme to which they had all listened with such attention had been gone through by boys, whom he ventured confidently to say, would yet make their mark in the world. (Applause.) He ventured to make the prediction because he himself happened to know something of the training imparted by the Christian Brothers, who had earned for themselves the applause not only of the people of Ireland, and the cordial love and support of the people, but the applause and approval of hundreds of visitors, including Protestants and others who differed from them in faith. (Applause.) The Christian Brothers had received from those who visited Ireland and examined these schools encomiums which could hardly be passed on any other institution in the realm. He himself, fifty years ago in Cork had the great good fortune and privilege to be a pupil of the Christian Brothers, and he rejoiced to think that after many, many years, he had met in the higher walks of commercial life, men who, like him, could bear unmeasured and willing testimony to the character as teachers which the society bore. (Applause.) In after life the pupils would understand the advantages of the religious education which they received in that school. The education which they received was in deadly opposition to the most pernicious system of general training, which possessed what the Yankees termed the "neutral tints," and which step by step led to the worst forms of irreligion. They should all remember how much they owe to the Christian Brothers, to the public who rally round them, and to the friends who aid in the noble work of giving the advantages of superior training to the young, and of which training they had had that day so splendid an example. (Applause.) The Rev. Brother Grace, the esteemed president of the school, expressed his thanks, and the proceedings terminated.—*Freeman*.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

ON Friday, July 20, Mr. O'Connor Power rose to move, "That in the opinion of this House the time has come when her Majesty's gracious pardon may be advantageously extended to the prisoners, whether convicted before the civil tribunals or by courts martial, who are and have been for many years undergoing punishment for offences arising out of insurrectionary movements connected with Ireland." He considered the continued incarceration of these prisoners not only a source of grave dissatisfaction, but of grave disaffection in Ireland, and also in the minds of many persons in this country, who could not see any ground of sound policy in their detention. There were at the present time six prisoners under detention. Three of these were convicted of certain breaches of the articles of war, and two of participating in the attack on the prison van at Manchester. His motion involved nothing more than the liberation of six individuals. Three of them had been suffering penal servitude for eleven years. He submitted that they were political offenders. Compared with the conduct of other nations, he submitted that the conduct of her Majesty's Government was without a parallel. At this moment the favourite ballad in Dublin was, "The Felons of our Land," and its chorus was "A felon's cap is the proudest crown an Irish head can wear!" (Cheers and laughter.) He once more appealed to the Government to do something to stir the heart of Irish gratitude by announcing the unconditional relief of these prisoners. (Loud cheers.)—Major O'Gorman seconded the motion. All the great political men of this great country for centuries back had been the most violent of political offenders. If they looked back to English history they would find that vulgar murder—very vulgar, indeed—had been very common amongst political aspirants, from the days of Richard II. downwards to the time of Cromwell, who was in fact far more violent than the poor men whose cause he now pleaded, and who had been kept in prison for ten or twelve years. He would pass still further down. (Laughter.) There was a name which belonged to a gentleman who was in his time rather a violent politician, and yet he slept in an honoured grave. He referred to George Washington. The hon. member for Brighton (General Shute) had spoken of whipping such rebels as the Fenians at the cart tail. Well, when Washington got the Marquis of Cornwallis into his hands, did he whip him? No; he treated him as an honourable enemy who had been conquered. Yet this George Washington, who was now worshipped, was the greatest rebel of modern times. What about Count Andrassy? Thousands of pounds were at one time offered for his capture, dead or alive, by the present Emperor of Austria, and where was he now? (Laughter.) He was Prime Minister of Hungary and Austria. These Fenian prisoners were worthy of pity. They were men, Christians, and, he hoped, good fellows. (Laughter.) He would, however, rely upon the kindness and good heart of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.—The Speaker: I must remind the hon. gentleman that it is

out of order to mention her Majesty's name in connection with debates in this House. (Hear, hear.)—Major O'Gorman, in his further remarks, said if the Ministers would suspend their advice to the Queen for an hour, he had no doubt of the success of this motion. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Hardy said the executive of any country had cast upon it a most solemn responsibility in dealing with men who have been guilty of crimes such as those committed by the men whose conduct they were discussing. These cases had been, and were under the consideration of the executive from time to time, and they had to weigh circumstances wholly unknown to that House. Perhaps when the secret history of these times came to be written, hon. members would know what crimes were meditated and what were in process of being perpetrated but for the watchfulness of the executive. (Hear, hear.) In the case of the men tried at Manchester, they were sentenced to death, and so were the men who were tried by court-martial, although it was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life. The offence committed by them was of the gravest military character, that of not disclosing the knowledge of a contemplated mutiny, and by men who were placed in a position of extreme responsibility from their being non-commissioned officers. If these crimes had been committed in any other country, the hon. member would never have had to ask for the pardon of the offenders, because they would have been shot in the first instance. The country had a right to demand the utmost punishment which the law allowed (cheers); much more when men, who had assumed the character of defenders of the country violated the oaths which they had taken, and conspired to destroy the country. Until the executive, looking at all the circumstances of the case, saw that the time had arrived when these men might be released without injury to the country and the people at large, there ought to be no interference between the Government and the prerogative of the Crown. (Cheers.)—Mr. Butt repudiated the notion that it was unconstitutional for that House to express an opinion on any motion affecting the peace of the country and the dignity of the Crown. The murder committed at Manchester was a technical murder; it was a constructive murder. The men did not commit murder in the sense of deliberate assassination; and if the affair had occurred in the rescue of a poacher, the men would have been out of prison by this time. If there were things going on which justified the detention of these prisoners the country had a right to know it; and an appeal to something which was locked up in the heart of the minister ought not to be regarded by the House of Commons. The detention of these men in prison was doing more mischief in maintaining the spirit of disaffection in Ireland than any other cause.—The Attorney-General protested against those who were found guilty of the slaughter of Sergeant Brett being considered only guilty of technical murder.—Mr Gladstone, who was received with cheers from the Irish members, said the murder of Sergeant Brett was a most gross outrage against the law, and an act most dangerous to the peace of society. But was it not going a little beyond accuracy to say that that homicide was a deliberate and atrocious murder. A sounder discretion would have been exercised if, instead of moving a resolution, the Irish members had moved an address to the Crown, to be exercised according to the advice given by the ministers of the Crown. Undoubtedly the offences of the principal part of these prisoners did not fall properly within the category of political offences. The man who intended to shoot Sir Robert Peel did not become a political offender merely because he had a political motive. By a political offence he understood an offence committed under circumstances approaching the character of civil war. What took place in Manchester was of a different character, and must be looked at in the character of an ordinary crime. The main question they had to ask was—Had enough been done to satisfy the ends of public justice in deterring others from the commission of crime? With all due deference to the executive, he could not help expressing a hope that either the time might now have arrived, or that it would speedily come, when the cases of these men would be examined with a view to the prerogative of mercy. (Cheers.)—Mr Cross said this was a question affecting the prerogative of the Crown on which her Majesty's responsible advisers must be the judge. This was a question that must be left to the discretion of the Crown. (Cheers.)—The Marquis of Hartington had not been able to arrive at a similar conviction as his right hon. friend (Mr Gladstone). (Loud Ministerial cheers.) He could not see there was any occasion for the House to interfere at all.—Mr O'Connor Power was willing to adopt the suggestion of the right hon. member for Greenwich, and to alter his amendment accordingly, if the House permitted. The House divided. The numbers were—for Mr O'Connor Power's motion, 77; against it, 235; majority, 158.

THE good Mrs. Chisholm, the "Emigrant's Friend," has been closely followed to the grave by her husband Major Archibald Chisholm, who died Aug. 17, at the advanced age of eighty-two. Major (then Capt.) Chisholm had not been married many months when, in 1830, he was ordered to proceed to India, and was accompanied by his wife, and it was at this time that she began to interest herself in the soldiers' daughters, and founded a school for them. Her husband was then ordered to Sydney, and then she exhibited the same zeal in philanthropic undertakings. In 1845, Major Chisholm, having again been absent on service in India, returned to Sydney, and seconded his wife in all her projects. In 1846 they embarked for England, and a subscription was raised to present them with a testimonial. In 1854 they returned to Sydney, and were received very warmly. Owing to his advancing age Major Chisholm had not taken a very active part of late years in his wife's pursuits, and her death did very much to hasten his own end.

ON the 24th of July, the Internationalists tried to get up a disturbance of the peace in Florence. Placards were affixed to the walls calling on the workmen to meet and hold an indignant meeting to protest against the policy which has brought the labouring classes in Italy to the verge of starvation. One of these placards says:—"Workmen! Misery is at its height. Labour is wanting. What is our situation? It is the worst possible." The projected meeting was dispersed by the soldiers without much trouble. Some of the ringleaders of the mob were arrested. The placards were removed by the police

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

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ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE readers of the *Tablet* (London) will remember an account given some months ago of the very interesting discoveries made by Mgr. Crostarosa in the catacombs under his property on the Nomentan Way. Signor Mariano Armellini has now published an account of these discoveries, and has given eleven photographic plates of the most important monuments brought to light by his skill during the excavations made by Mgr. Crostarosa. The ancient archaeologists and all the modern authorities until Father Marchi were accustomed to give the name of "Cemetery of St. Agnes" to all the necropolis lying beyond the Basilica of St. Agnes, on the left hand side of the Via Nomentana, and which extends beneath the property of Mgr. Crostarosa and of Signor Leopardi, who recently bought the confiscated lands of the Augustinian Monks of S. Maria del Popolo. But the learned Commandatore Giovanni-Battista De Rossi was led by his studies of ancient writers to make a distinction between the catacombs which are those of St. Agnes proper and the rest, and to give to the latter the name of the Cimitero Ostriano. Pope Liberius mentioned this Ostrian cemetery as the one in which St. Peter baptised. The conclusions of De Rossi have now received notable confirmation from the discoveries of Crostarosa and Armellini. The last-named archaeologist has found traces of the name of the Apostle in an inscription painted in large red characters on the apsis of one of the crypts, where tradition recorded the first chair of St. Peter to have been placed.—*Sedes quæ primum Romæ sedet.* Moreover, in the same cemetery, De Rossi said lay the burial place of the martyr Emerentiana, and in the same inscription Armellini found the name of Emerentiana, the foster-sister of St. Agnes. It may be mentioned that Mgr. Crostarosa, the proprietor of the land beneath the surface of which lie these catacombs, has spent large sums of money in excavations. He is likewise most active in the cause of education of the poor, and maintains at his own sole cost an excellent school in Rome for the children of the poor.—*Tablet.*

BARNUM AND SITTING BULL.

(From the *New York Dramatic News*),

P. T. BARNUM has reached the crowning point of his career—the culminating idea of his eventful and imaginative life. Not satisfied with being a showman, he now wants to be a national benefactor. Three months ago, Barnum, with the greatest secrecy, detached one of his agents from his show and gave him as special escort one of the tame Indians who have been with him for some time. Both departed under the most secret instructions, and not a soul was allowed to guess the object of their mission. Last month the two returned and laid the result of their expedition at the feet of their master. This was nothing else than the engagement of the great Sioux Indian Sitting Bull as an attraction for Barnum's show. The agent and the Indian had travelled by way of Canada, liberally supplied with money, and by overcoming almost insuperable obstacles had at length reached that portion of the British territory where the redoubtable chief sojourned. It took them three weeks to reach the place, and the route would have been simply impossible to less determined men. The Indian with whom the agent travelled had been formerly a Sioux warrior and a small chief. Upon his persuasions Barnum had relied for the success of the mission.

Sitting Bull received the agent and his guide in friendly fashion, listened attentively to the proposition made, which was 10,000 dols. a year for two years to exhibit himself with Barnum's Circus. He asked a few days to consider, and at the end of that time agreed to accept the proposition, subject, of course, to the permission of the United States Government, which he said he feared most of all. Throughout the several interviews the Sioux chieftain bitterly complained that in all this matter he was not to blame. The United States had promised him his land and his home, and they did not keep their promise. He had only defended what was his own. Barnum had already anticipated the main difficulty. He therefore sent to the Secretary of the Interior, before his departure for Europe, a petition asking for immunity from prosecution for Sitting Bull for two years. He sets forth in the petition that, once abandoned by their mainstay, the bands of hostile Indians who still oppose the Government will peacefully surrender. The object of the petition, Mr. Barnum concludes, offers a peaceful solution of the whole question. When an Indian chief has been two years under the influence of civilisation, he will certainly never care to return to his wilderness to fight a nation which he will have seen excel in numbers anything he can ever hope to defeat. Indeed it will practically end the career of the last of the great Indian chiefs. Secretary Schurz now has Mr. Barnum's petition in his hands, and it is probable it will be made a Cabinet question.

HOW PHILADELPHIA'S HEROES RETURNED FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE officer who returned yesterday from "the front," and when asked how he got back replied "in an envelope," gives the following description of the return of such of the Philadelphia "soger boys" as have been heard from. Though the description may be obnoxious to the charge of being somewhat hyperbolic, yet it must be confessed that it has enough verisimilitude about it to be recognised as not a pure fabrication:

An effort was made by one or two inventive individuals to climb into their muskets, but as this was found to be impracticable, not for the reason that the muskets were too narrow, but that the men were too long, the ruse was abandoned. One gentleman tried the extraordinary experiment of swallowing his musket and touching it off from within himself, but discovered his mistake in time to avert serious consequences. In the excitement of the moment a terrified brigadier general offered to "ship" on a passenger train as a man before the "mast," and, being refused, wanted to know whether he couldn't go through as an invoice to the stuffed department of the Permanent

Exhibition. In despair several veterans pinned postal cards to their shirts and threw themselves by the track, determined to trust to luck and some conscientious mail agent to pass them through. To add to the terror of these unfortunate men they couldn't get anything to eat that was palatable; and as the crows knew this they hovered above the emaciated soldiers and "cawed" in joyous anticipation of a big Quaker city lunch.

Happily for aching breasts at home "the boys" began straggling into the city yesterday evening. One gallant major was attired in military boots, a brakeman's pants, no coat worth mentioning, and a telegraph operator's cap. His friends met him at the dépôt and greeted him with cheers. Though travel-stained and weary, he told the story of his heroic charge upon the enemy with the modesty becoming in so great a man. He reviewed his course briefly merely touching here and there upon the number of rioters he had strangled and otherwise put to death, and remarked that if somebody didn't hurry back to Blairsville with some sandwiches and beer for the First division that somebody would starve to death. It was his impression also that the strike was over, so far as the West was concerned at least, as the great majority of the strikers had chased him all the way home.—*Philadelphia Times*, July 26.

A MIRACULOUS EVENT IN THE LIFE OF THE HOLY FATHER.

(From *Father Brennan's Popular Life of Pius IX.*)

In April, 1850, a few days prior to the Pontiff's return from Gaeta to Rome, a French officer of rank, accompanied by his wife, who was a Protestant, and his two children, in visiting the Vatican Palace, strayed into the private apartments of the Pope. This lady, who was so firmly attached to her system of religion as to resist persistently the efforts of her husband to convert her, and to refuse positively to complete their matrimonial felicity by consenting to worship at his altar, scrutinized very critically everything about the Pope's room. Perceiving in his private oratory a kneeling-bench, she said to herself, "Here it is that the Head of the great Catholic Church daily implores from Heaven a blessing upon the whole world. I wonder if it would be wrong from me to kneel down here and say a prayer for myself and my family." Almost mechanically she knelt down, buried her face in her hands, and prayed most fervently; and even involuntarily found herself recommending her children to the care of the Virgin Mother of God. As she raised her eyes, she was astonished to behold above the altar a majestic figure clothed in dazzling brightness, and holding her children by the hand, whilst in front of the altar stood the Pope. She was so bewildered and agitated by the vision that she looked down to see if her children were by her side. Her great agitation attracted the attention of her husband, who enquired whether she was sick. Complaining of a slight indisposition, she continued to meditate on her wonderful vision. A few days later, the 12th of April, the day on which the Pope returned in triumph to Rome, she was seated at a window in the Lateran Piazza to witness the procession. As soon as she saw the Pope, she recognized him from her vision. Her emotion now became uncontrollable, for again she saw, as in the Vatican Chapel, the same figure of the Blessed Virgin above the Pope. She explained her agitation by feigned indisposition. At last the day arrived when the ladies of the French officers were to be presented to the Pope, and she was among the number. They stood in two rows, so that the Holy Father passed between, giving his blessing from side to side. On approaching Madame G., he caressed her children, asked their names, and presented each with a rosary. The mother was delighted and gratified. But imagine her emotion on again seeing the Mother of God above the sublime Vicar of Christ. Now she felt the gift of divine faith, and resolved to embrace the religion of Jesus Christ. After passing two whole nights in tears, she made known to her husband the miraculous vision, and on the 17th of May was received into the bosom of the Church. She was confirmed by the Cardinal Vicar, and approached for the first time, together with her family, the table of the Lord, to receive her First Communion. When the Cardinal Vicar retired from the altar, the French officer took from his breast the officer's Cross of Saint Gregory given him by the Holy Father, and placed it upon the altar, saying at the same time:—"The favor bestowed upon me this day by Heaven is so great that I am unable to express my heartfelt gratitude to my God. My decoration from the hands of the Pope is the dearest thing that I possess. I lay it upon the altar of my Blessed Mother, as a slight and imperfect acknowledgement of my gratitude."

THERE is great want throughout several districts in the east of the kingdom of Prussia, amounting in several places to absolute famine. Typhus has appeared on the scene. The *Germania* publishes extracts from a pitiable private letter from a Sister of Charity at the hospital at Kattowitz, in Upper Silesia. The terrible state of things in which this Sister is striving to do her best, may be judged from the fact that her chief request is for some clothes or old linen in which they may wrap the bodies of the dead, as hitherto they have been obliged to inter them naked! All their resources seem to be exhausted, and the *Germania* appeals to the charitable to come to the assistance of these "Angels of Mercy."

A WRITER in the *Times of India* does not agree with our application of the expression "swept away" to the death of M. Thiers, who died eighty-one years of age. But do we not speak of spiders' webs, even a century old, being swept away, as things worthless, and, what is worse, offensive? Do we not read: "Venerable old age is not that of long time, nor counted by the number of years; but the understanding of a man is grey hairs, and a spotless life is old age?" Even if Methusalem had died an enemy of Christ's Church, a Christian writer would be justified in applying the term "swept away" to his death. The just sleep in the Lord; the just man is translated; "not so, not so; but like the dust which the wind driveth from the face of the earth," is the death of the unjust man.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*.

M E D I C A L.

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

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

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

Hours—9 to 12 Morning, Sundays.

Advice—1s 6d

Medicine—1s 6d.

} During above Hours.

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

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

Specialist for Brain, Nervous, and Rheumatic Affections.

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

MAITLAND HOTEL,
CORNER OF MAITLAND AND WALKER STREETS, DUNEDIN.
J. J. CONNOR,
PROPRIETOR.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., SPECIALLY IMPORTED.
—
CHOICE OLD BRANDY, REAL JAMAICA 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. VAUSE, 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.

BASKETS. BASKETS.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

E. O'REILLY'S WOOD AND COAL YARD,

Corner of

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

GRANGE HOTEL, HANOVER-STREET, DUNEDIN.

C. BUNBURY, Proprietor.

SHAMROCK HOTEL, PALMERSTON-STREET, RIVERTON,

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

Prize Medal Billiard Table. The best Stabling in Town.

MORNINGTON HOTEL, MORNINGTON, DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

J. DINNEREN, BOOTMAKER, MADRAS STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

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

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

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

Don't Forget

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

MR. JOHN MOUAT, SOLICITOR,

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

General News.

"Bishop" Gregg, who recently retired from the vicarage of St. John's, East Harbour, and was consecrated in America a Bishop of the "Reformed Episcopal Church," was on Tuesday presented with a testimonial by his late parishioners. He explained that his secession from the Established Church was due to his conviction that Ritualism was but the development of seeds contained in the Book of Common Prayer. Mr Gregg has undertaken the charge of a congregation at Southend-on-Sea, which had also seceded from the Established Church.

A SUBTERRANEAN telegraph cable, 400 miles long, has, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes, just been laid down between Berlin, Frankfort, Mayence, and Cassel, the longest thing of the kind in existence. The new line will be absolutely safe from the disturbing influences to which open-air telegraphs are exposed.

In former times Sheffield enjoyed an unenviable character for rattening" with special brutal accompaniments, by which public indignation was excited throughout the United Kingdom. It is stated that the old system of terrorism is beginning to show signs of revival. Mr Linacre, of the Cobnar Works, has sent to a local journal a threatening letter addressed to him by "Mary Anne," calling upon his firm to immediately dismiss one of their employes named Morton. If they refuse they are warned to expect the destruction of their works by torpedoes. On the same day Morton himself received a similar communication, advising him to send his wife and children to the sea-side, as "Mary Anne" was about to adopt unpleasant proceedings against him. These are disquieting symptoms, taken in connection with the "civil war" between labour and capital, that is producing the consternation in America.

THE *Germania* writes—The Russians are worth as much as the Turks and the Turks as much as the Russians. They are each models of ferocity. The Tartars, the Mongolians, the Bosnians and the Cosacks, &c., of the Russian army are just as much worth as the Bashibazouks. Thus the war in the East is nothing else than a double scourge.

"CALLING OUT" appears to be too mild an expression for the method adopted by the authorities in Russian Poland to get the reserves, who have already served ten years to rejoin the standard. *Vanity Fair* tells us that "the men are surprised at night, and dragged from their homes, and heavy fines are inflicted on the parents and relations of absentees.

UNDER the head "Culture for the Working Classes," *Punch* has the following—Philanthropic employer (who had paid his workpeople's expenses to a neighbouring fine art exhibition): "Well, Johnson, what did you think of it? 'Pick up an idea, or two?'" Foreman: "Well, yer see, Sir, it were a this way. When us got there, we was a considerin' what was best to be done, so we appointed a deputation o' three on us to see what it were like; an' when they come out an' said it were only picturs an' such, we thought it a pity to spend our shillins on 'em. So we went to the tea gardens, and very pleasant it were, too. Thank yer kindly, Sir!"

ENGLISHMEN intending to visit Italy must provide themselves with passports. A Mr. Rainford, when arbitrarily arrested, informed an insolent Carabineer that "he had exceeded his duty." For this offence the poor Englishman was condemned to pay a fine of 100 francs, and the sentence has just been confirmed by the Court of Appeal. We are glad to see this change in the Italian official mind towards travellers from England; nothing better could happen for bringing Englishmen to a full sense of the deterioration which civilization has undergone in Italy during the time of imprisonment of Pope Pius IX.—*Catholic Examiner*.

THE history of the Parliamentary Session of 1877, writes the *Freeman's Journal*, will be the history of England on the eve of a bloody and devouring war or seeking one of the most welcome preservations of peace that have ever blessed mankind. It will also be the history of that difference between Parliamentarians from Ireland, the future of which may be fraught with serious consequences to Ireland and the Empire.

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

W. R. invites the Public, before they buy their Trees, and Shrubs, just to call at the above address, and see what they can buy for little money.

Fine Pines, from 3d each; two loads fresh from the Nursery per day.

400,000 strong 2-year old Thorn-quick.
500,000 evergreen Privets, from 2 to 4ft. high.
Euribea, for garden fences.

In one season you can have a perfect fence.
10,000 Walnuts; price very low per 1000.

Gooseberries & Currants; really strong and good, and prices to suit the times.
Roses of the newest varieties and leading Show Flowers, from 1s. each.

Filbert Nuts, very fine and strong; fit for bearing; at a very low price per 1000.

All Trees well packed, FREE OF COST, and delivered at the Station or Wharf, or any part of city.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favours,
WM. REID.

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 Sample.
Golden and Black Tares.
Gum and Wattle Seed.

CARROLL'S HOTEL,

(LATE EUROPEAN),
GEORGE STREET, (NEAR THE OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSPECTION OF THE HOTEL INVITED.

STARKEY'S KAWARAU HOTEL CROMWELL.

Gentlemen and Families visiting this prosperous mining district will find the above house replete with every comfort. The Proprietor has spared no expense to make the Kawarau Hotel a first-class establishment.

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

One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

GOODGER'S JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CROMWELL.

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

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

Alcock's Prize Billiard Table.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL, TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private Rooms for Families.

Good Stabling.

LYON'S UNION HOTEL, STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

Private rooms for families. Charges moderate. Wines and Spirits of excellent quality.

Luggage Stored Free.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT & CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSTERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON & BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATTRAY STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

J. T. ROBERTS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse-street, Dunedin

G. T. WHITE, COLOMBO-STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH,

(Four Doors from Gee's Confectionery),

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND IMPORTER.

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

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

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

DUKE OF EDINBURGH HOTEL,

Russell-street, Dunedin.

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

HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

Oamaru.

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

CROWN HOTEL, RATTRAY STREET.

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

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

P. KELIGHER ... PROPRIETOR.

WHITE HART HOTEL, THAMES-STREET, OAMARU.

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

Good Stabling and Paddock Accommodation.

OBSEVE THE ADDRESS.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray-street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

ALBION HOTEL, GREAT SOUTH ROAD, TIMARU.

JOHN COLE ... PROPRIETOR.

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

I HEREBY beg to intimate that I have become the PURCHASER of all 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.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY, (Limited), by WOODFIELD & JOLLY, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this 26th day of October, 1877, and published by the said Company,