

# New Zealand Gazette

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## Current Topics

AT HOME & ABROAD.



It was then, it would seem, partly out of consideration for the feelings of the Ministry that His Excellency qualified his refusal to act on their advice. He snubbed them out of esteem for them; pretty much as we have somewhere or other heard an old song describe the capers of a certain pugnacious Irishman, who meets with a friend,  
"And for love knocks him down."

It had been open to him to say, "*Sic volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas,*" but regard for honesty as well as respect for the gentlemen concerned induced him to the condescension of anticipating the vote of the House. Ministers, however, were hardly to blame if they were not sufficiently sensitive to perceive the delicacy of their treatment, or to estimate at a high value the candour of the Governor. We confess we are unable to see that any other course lay open to them than that adopted by them. They had, without the least ambiguity, been given to understand that His Excellency would for the time being have nothing whatever to say to them, and, therefore, it seems rather out of place to find fault with them because they observed the silence so imperiously enjoined upon them. His Excellency's defence, indeed, all through appears to us singularly unsatisfactory. He deprecates the fact that he has been condemned unheard by the House, as he puts it, but he refuses to enter upon the really important question as to whether it lies in his power, under circumstances at any time procurable, completely to dispense with the services of responsible advisers. His method of action seems at once cowardly and high-handed; his complaint of ill-usage is couched in tones that approach so closely to a whimper as to make them humiliating to listen to, and yet he determines that the colony is not capable of deciding a question that vitally affects its interests—that, in fact, strikes at the very root of the form of Government believed to be enjoyed by it. The contempt of the *Comtesse d'Escarbagnas* for her province was not more keen than that betrayed by His Excellency towards the country governed by him, and yet he shelters himself from its censure under the invocation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His appeal to the precedent of Lord Belmore also is unhappy; he could hardly have hit upon a name less honoured amongst the records of colonial Governors than that of the nobleman referred to. He, however, may prove equally fortunate in being supported by the authority in whose decision he has taken refuge; personally he may come with satisfaction out of the matter, but hereafter his manner of proceeding may be found to have conduced to the *fiat*, hitherto so strongly and justly deprecated,—  
"—loose the bond and go."

THE Protestant Church in Prussia is at present torn by a struggle that must tend further, if possible, to widen the breach that exists between the people of that kingdom and Christianity. The contest, *range* to say, has originated in a measure that might have been supposed calculated to benefit the institution affected by it. The right of self-government has lately been conferred upon the Synods,—bodies that approach in nature to the English vestries, but are of more extended powers, since they partly make the appointment of ministers, and exercise a modifying discretion over doctrine and liturgy. The non-Catholic, but nominally Christian population of Prussia is divided into three principal classes; the orthodox, the totally indifferent, and a party that desires to make religion liberal and bring it into conformity with the "progressive" customs and thoughts of the period. It is between this last named party and the orthodox that the fight prevails. The contest does not extend to the opposite extreme from the orthodox, that is the Liberals properly so called, because these latter are completely indifferent to all questions of religion, and could only be roused to interest themselves in the matter were the Synods sufficiently unwary to impose a heavy church-rate, when they would rise up in a resistance that would be overwhelming since they are numerically out of all proportion with the supporters of religion, extreme or moderate; being, indeed, no less than the principal body of the educated people of the country, and towards whom, it is believed, the sympathies of the uneducated

lean. The orthodox, then, hold the upper hand in the Synods, but not so completely as to prevent bitter strife from raging throughout the Church. "These are serious times for the Church;" said the Rev. Dr. Grau, Professor of Theology, at a meeting of Lutheran pastors lately held in Berlin. "The protection of the temporal power is no longer awarded to us to anything like the extent it formerly was." The great mass of the people is either indifferent or openly hostile to doctrinal teaching. Not a few listen to those striving to combine Christ with Belial, and to reconcile redeeming truth with modern science and culture. There are those who dream of a future Church erected on the ruins of the Lutheran establishment, which by these enterprising neophytes is already regarded as dead and gone." On the other hand a Berlin Liberal newspaper, the *Volks Zeitung*, speaks as follows:—"It is not a little remarkable that the Protestant Church in this country should be kept under the control of superimposed authorities, while Roman Catholics and Jews are allowed to preach what they like. The power of the Catholic hierarchy has been broken by new laws. Catholic clergymen deviating from the approved doctrine of the Church are protected by the Government from the persecution of their bishops. Catholic congregations are positively urged and instigated to profit by the privileges accorded them, and assert their independence against bishop and priest." We have given more of this last quotation than necessary for our direct purpose, that of exemplifying the struggle of which we write,—because it enables us to point out, *par parenthèse*, how differently the Berlin journalist interprets the anti-Catholic movement in Prussia, from the false interpretation placed upon it by Prince Bismarck in his interview with the Protestant ministers from Wurtemberg, to which we lately had occasion to refer, and when he would have made it appear that he had only been desirous to reduce the standing of the Church in Prussia to that occupied by it previous to the concessions granted by the late King to the Radziwill family. But to return to our subject, The *London Times*, from which we have gained our information, in a leader relating to the matter thus concludes:—"After all, controversy is the very breath of Protestantism, and its 'Variations' are signs of its vitality: The reproach of Bossuet is, in a sense, the boast of his opponents. Even were Bossuet to live again, he might find his weapons pointed at his own breast, for Rome herself, the infallible and immutable, does not despise the doctrine of development. There is something better than orthodoxy and that is vitality; and there is something worse than 'Variations' and that is sloth and indifference. If the Protestant Church of Prussia would recover the lost allegiance of its nominal adherents it will not be by maintaining an antiquated orthodoxy as alien to the spirit of Luther as to that of Christianity itself, but by the earnest and intelligent endeavour to comprehend and to control, instead of merely stifling the religious differences of the time." The "breath of Protestantism," then, is acknowledged to be that division which it is the inevitable destruction of the house in which it gains a footing; development consists in an accommodation to the vagaries of the season, and vitality is not the wholesome life and growth of a body, but the motion seemingly communicated to it by noxious creatures that prey upon it and which are born of its putridity. If this be the line of argument described as the "weapons of Bossuet pointed at his own breast," we must confess the weapons seem to us rusty and blunted beyond recognition, or power to inflict the slightest wound. The writer winds up by giving advice that is in keeping with the logic advanced by him: he admonishes the Prussian Church to enter upon a course that may be exemplified by the old saying "If the mountain will not come to Mahommed, Mahommed must go to the mountain." She must strike out from the beaten track and follow the flock she seeks to gain into the devious paths where they wander, accommodating her teaching to the surroundings,—not wisely drowning the siren-voices but attempting to fit them to a bastard Christianity. The Prussian Church has, however, already done still worse than this; if the laity for the most part, no longer make a pretence of adherence to a Christian creed, the clergy it was that gave the initiative in deserting the standard of revealed religion. The pretended preachers of the Gospel first accommodated it to the fashionable infidelity of the day, and they were followed with avidity by the people they professed to teach. They, themselves, it is true, returned after a season to orthodoxy, but the system they uphold affords no guarantee that they may not again err from the way, and, when a generation or so has passed,

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Men's Coloured Mole Trousers	8	6-9	6-10	6	Men's Self Mole Trousers	6	6-8	0-10	0		
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Shirts, 4s 6d, 5s 6d and 6s 6d; Collars, 6d per box; Blankets, 10s. 6d; Blankets, 12s 6d;  
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be found once more in the camp of the Liberals, amongst the most earnest votaries of the "Philosophy of the Future."

Of all the gods we should have thought the least likely to be invoked for purposes of State would have been Bacchus. Nevertheless, if report speak true, it would seem that we have been dull-witted in the matter, for amongst the tittle-tattle of the colony it runs that the "sweet poison of misused wine" has been called into play in order to secure the triumph of a certain party in our "august" House of Representatives. The fact, if fact it be, is far from inspiring. That constituencies should be represented by men of inferior intellect or that motives of self-interest should seem to guide hon. members in their political life, is a source of dissatisfaction, and even of humiliation, but that open vice should be enlisted as the means of influencing the Parliamentary vote, is a matter that should rouse the indignation of the whole country, and which, if it be not warmly condemned everywhere, is sufficient to bring into discredit throughout the civilized world, the colony in which it is suffered to go unchallenged. But as for the offending parties—the one can only inspire all honest men with the disgust that addiction to the immoderate use of liquor must everywhere awaken; more especially where it is found in the midst of surroundings that aggravate its impropriety by calling for something of more than average worth to sustain the character required by them. To the inebriate we must needs accord contempt, but contempt tempered by the pity that victims to the weakness of human nature demand from us.

"And they—so perfect is their misery—  
Not once perceive their foul disfigurement."

But what shall we say of the pander who ministers to vice in order to profit by it? We do not know of any term too strong, or of any comparison too gross, to apply to him. It is certain that any we should judge suited for admission into our columns would but weakly fit the case, and we therefore dispense with such altogether. It, however, remains for the people of New Zealand to say if they will consent again to expose themselves to the risk of being so insulted, for an insult is offered to them in the introduction of such an element into the transaction of the business of the country—or even what pretends to be its transaction. Should the electors not combine to keep out of Parliament indefinitely the members of that party against which this accusation has been brought, they will deserve that habitually the government of their country may reckon amongst its motives of action the influence that guided "the rout that made the hideous roar," or anything else unworthy and destructive.

THE meeting held at the Temperance Hall, Dunedin, on Tuesday evening last, was one that ought to meet with the consideration of the powers that be, and to exercise due weight on the outcome of the present unhappy political situation. The speakers kept close by their themes, and the moderation and earnestness of their tones bespoke the utterance of genuine convictions. It is, indeed, evident that the contest that has been going on at Wellington has been watched with breathless interest by the country, and the Atkinson party gravely deceive themselves if the heat of combat, or any other cause, has so blinded them to the state of things without the House as to lead them to believe, that were they restored to-morrow to office, the temper of the constituencies would long suffer them to continue there. It is not necessary that we should quote from the speeches made. They were but more copious statements of views similar to those that we have already put forward in our columns. The necessity of according to the present ministry a fair trial, with the advantages to be almost certainly derived from this; confidence in the proved abilities of Sir George Grey, who had, moreover, received fresh testimony to his sterling worth from the recent unscrupulous attack made upon him in the House; a profound mistrust of the late ministry based upon a long experience of their principles and practice, together with a persuasion that the country saw the need of the change that has taken place, and further desired a dissolution in order that an opportunity might be afforded of confirming it; such were the principal points discussed. There is no need to study Burke now-a-days in order to learn that the age of chivalry has long since passed away. The fact is evident to the most superficial observer, nor should we attempt to perpetrate an anachronism that might lay us open to the charge of absurdity, were we not emboldened by the example of Major Atkinson to do so, in order that we may try the "*Tu quoque*" line of argument on the ex-Premier. He, then, who was prompt to urge the claims of ceremony on Sir George Grey should surely, now that the opportunity offers, avail himself of it to display a regard for honour and reputation. It has for some time been clear from remarks made in the House, as well as from statements appearing in the Press, that the administration of the hon. member labours under sinister suspicions; and we gather from certain utterances made at the meeting of which we treat that such suspicions are general. Let the Major therefore, for his own sake refrain from his factious opposition, at least until the Ministry he opposes has had full time for a thorough investigation of the departments so long controlled by him. Should nothing then be discovered that incapacity is not sufficient to account

for, he may again come forward and renew the fight free from all shadow of reproach. But the age of chivalry is past, and were it not so, Major Atkinson, we fancy, is one of those who would honour its usages chiefly by enjoining their observance on others—more especially if it were possible that he himself might profit by such an observance. As to the opinion expressed by one of the speakers that the Governor will probably refuse to grant a dissolution, we do not think it likely to prove well grounded. Up to within the last few days, we confess that we ourselves entertained a similar opinion, but, addicted as His Excellency has shown himself to be to strong and unexpected measures, we do not think that even he will care to offer direct violence to the expressed determination of the country. The alternatives, "*Se soumettre ou se démettre*," might perchance prove of wider application than that for which they were submitted by M. Gambetta.

### THE FASTEST RAILROAD TIME ON RECORD.

THERE was only one stop in one hundred and eleven miles that separates St. Thomas from Amherstburgh on the Canada Southern Railroad. The engineer, Macomber, was surrounded by an admiring throng, and passengers and railroaders commented on the handsome appearance of his iron steed. The steam gauge just before starting showed a pressure of eighty-five pounds, a moderate figure for a locomotive. Conductor Crawford sang out "All aboard!" and the special train with Bishop Burgess on board pulled out from St. Thomas at 5.27 p.m. A grand hurrah from the platform signalled the departure.

Once the bridge was cleared Macomber "let her out." Bishop Burgess in the palace-car, after receiving the salutations of the gentlemen of the party, sat down, and dinner was served to him and his travelling companions upon a small table. No one noticed any particular motion in the car. There was no disarrangement of the dishes, crowded and small as was the table. The hum of the train was somewhat sharper than usual, and the rushing air against the windows sounded like the sweeping of a rain-storm. Otherwise there was no indication of unusual speed to a person in the car.

Presently watches were taken out and observations made. The reverend clergy, as well as the more worldly laity, became interested.

"A mile in sixty seconds!" ejaculated one.

Shortly after—"A mile in fifty-eight seconds!"

Again—"A mile in fifty-seven seconds!" and the enthusiastic Frank Morgan, with a cheer that intensified the excitement, announced that his stop-watch marked but fifty-five seconds to the mile.

Before one could point out an object it had vanished. Before a question could be asked and answered a mile had sped; five miles were traversed in the interval while cigars were handed around and lighted by as many men. A flock of blackbirds flying toward the west with all their fleetness in cleaving the air, were soon left behind and lost to view.

The wires on the telegraph poles swung up and down from the movement of the train. The bushes on the side of the ditches shook as if swept by a hurricane, and the tall and gaudy yellow coxcombs that grew beside the fences bent to the ground in a seemingly overpowering desire to get loose from the earth and follow the rushing train. The dust from newly ballasted portions of the track and the chips and leaves rose up fiercely against the force of gravitation and whirled and gyrated like vapory clouds in a tempest. A thin line of smoke stretched interminably in the distance. The impetus of the train increased; the vehemence with which it rushed forward created a vacuum that apparently took nature some seconds to overcome, and the spirits of the passengers were exhilarated by the unprecedented speed at which they moved through space.

A side-track passenger-train saluted us with cheers and locomotive whistles. Neither was heard; before the sound could reach the ears of the passengers in the special it was beyond hearing. One could see the rushing steam and the waving of handkerchiefs. Train Despatcher Noble reported that six miles between Highwood and Ridgeton were made in five minutes; the fifty-seven miles between St. Thomas and Charing Cross were made in fifty-six and a-half minutes. A halt at Charing Cross of four minutes for water, and then on again with the same overpowering velocity. But go as fast as it might, the Canada Southern train could not overtake the sun; it sank, and nightfall came on. Then could be seen the work of the fireman. Each time he opened the furnace a volume of sparks shot out, and the trailing fire came down upon the track like the pyrotechnics of an aerial mine.

Finally, a sharp twist that sent the standing passengers over to the right, and directly another that sent them in the other direction and the yard of Amherstburgh Station was reached.

Hurrah! One hundred and eleven miles in one hundred and nine minutes! The fastest time in America—beating by three minutes the remarkable run of Vanderbilt's special train.—*Detroit Free Press*, September 14.

AN extraordinary disclosure was made at a recent weekly meeting of the Waterford Board of Guardians. Mr. Ryan, master, reported that on a certain day a London relieving officer arrived at the workhouse in charge of a woman named Devlin. It appeared from the master's statement that the woman Devlin was born in Waterford, and when three years of age she proceeded with her parents to London; she got married there, and uninterruptedly lived there for fifty years, when she became destitute. On applying for Poor Law relief she was kept for fourteen days, and in a sickly state sent over to Waterford, where she was born. The guardians expressed themselves strongly on the law that would sanction such a thing, and adopted a resolution calling on the city members to bring the matter before the House of Commons, and to solicit the support of the Irish party in the matter.

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M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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



## WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In these days of sham and false pretences, it is pleasing to meet with anything that is reliable, truthful, and worthy of confidence. The following testimonial, which is given by way of example of the very many to the same effect received by the proprietor of

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

### INDIAN MEDICINES.

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 Cleared and Rated by Transit Observations.

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

## WANTED KNOWN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

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North East Valley Works.

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PAINTER, GRAINER, AND

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

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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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BUILDING SOCIETY.

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Subscribed Capital ... £30,000

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**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).

WM. PARKER STREET, Manager.

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is now prepared to 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. Reversionary Interests purchased on favourable terms.

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

WM. PARKER STREET, Manager.

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Corner of

CUMBERLAND AND FREDERICK-STREETS.

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 XIV.—(Continued.)

Beside Rachel's grave there was another, unmarked, save by a little cross; and the good nuns of the convent often prayed beside it, and mingled tears with their prayers, for they said that though she who rested there had been unable to speak their language, they knew assuredly her fervent penance had won favour with God, and if they prayed for her according to her last earnest message to them, she would plead for them before God's face.

Shortly after Rachel's death, Rose entered the convent, and received the habit of the order, and in due time was professed. She was, however, constantly sent, as well as other of the Religious, to assist Constance in the care of Lady Beauville. But latterly Isabel's strength had suddenly given way, without any apparent cause, and the physician declared death was at hand, and, with an intensity of anxiety, the watchers waited for some sign of reason, and fervent were the prayers that went up that this boon might be granted.

On each side of the bed knelt a nun, and a physician was standing near, while in one corner knelt Father Louis, the almoner of the hospital. There was a change on the sufferer's face, and she turned restlessly from side to side. She fixed her eyes on Constance as she entered.

"Constance, is it you?"

Constance bent over her. "Dearest, I am here."

"I see all, I know all," she murmured. "Forgive me, ere I die."

And Father Louis came near, and she said—"Father, bless me, for I have sinned deeply. Is there hope for me, father?"

And Father Louis answered—"He that cometh unto Me, I will in no wise cast out."

And the watchers withdrew, and the room was closed to all save the priest and the dying penitent. And then they were recalled, and the last rites of the Church took place, and Isabel made her last communion. After that she spoke but little, but those words were treasured up afterwards, for in them lay hid a depth of penitence, and of self-abasement, and of the childlike faith that clung to forgiveness in the Precious Blood.

She looked at Constance, and she blessed her for long years of patient devotion. "Thou hast comforted me, my sister, and God will comfort thee in thy last hour." The night came, she fell into a gentle sleep, and awoke in her death-agony. It was not long, but sharp; but the prayers of the Holy Church went up with might, and at last peace came.

"Mother!" she cried, looking upwards, "do I see you at last? Mother and Walter—how beautiful, oh, how glorious!"

And Constance's eyes also looked upward, for she, too, almost fancied she saw angelic forms, and for a moment she murmured, "Lord, take me home also." But only for a moment, and then the humble, patient spirit turned again to her task on earth, to watch, to wait, to pray.

Within a year of their arrival in Belgium, Lord Beauville procured a divorce, and immediately afterwards married again. The next news that came to Constance was, that her darling boy, the little Marquis of Moreton, was dead. In the midst of his childish glee, while riding on a pony in the park of Bertram Castle, the pony stumbled, threw the child, his head struck against the root of a tree, and he was taken up dead. Poor Constance, when the first burst of the mother's agony was over, while she pictured to herself those golden curls lying stiff in the coldness of death, and those merry blue eyes closed for ever, became comforted, and thanked God for thus taking one of her darlings safe in his innocence to the country where there are no more partings; but her anxiety for her remaining child grew keener, and increased when she received the news of her own divorce, which the Duke, after the death of his heir was induced to seek, and afterwards of his marriage to Mistress Elizabeth Fortescue, a woman of the same nature as her mother,—stern, implacable, and bigoted. But there was no help on earth, and Constance prayed on. Years passed from the time of Isabel's death, and Constance spent her time between prayer and good deeds. From the feet of the Mother of Sorrows, where she poured out her aching heart, she went to comfort the afflicted, to bind up the broken-hearted. All in sorrow, all in distress, all in suffering, knew her well. "The pale English lady," was the title the Belgians gave her. She was kind to all; but when, as it sometimes happened, refugees from England came for shelter, her sympathy poured itself forth upon them with infinite tenderness. The sick valued the touch of her cool hand, and the sound of her soft voice. The sorrowful raised their heads as they looked at her, bearing her bitter trials so meekly; priests, who were venturing on the English mission came to see her to beseech her prayers; for in their might, before God's throne, they had great faith. The Religious, also, of the convent, when in trouble or distress, were wont to ask their superior's leave to beg the English lady to pray for them; but of all who loved her, and she loved, the dearest were the little children.

They flocked round her when she went forth; and she could enter into their gambols, and soothe their childish sorrows with a mother's care. She was not wont to say much, but her few words of counsel sank into their hearts, and checked many a hasty word or foolish action. In such deeds her calm life passed away; and gradually her step grew feebler, and a hollow cough shook her frame, and Sister Mary of the Cross (which was Rose Ford's name in region) saw plainly that for her, too, rest was coming.

At last she could not go beyond the convent walls, and then she grew weaker still, and could no longer leave her chamber. It was a peaceful room that of Constance's; the windows looked into the convent garden, with its bright flowers and shady trees, and one transept

of the church was in view; and Constance lay on her couch, and gazed on the fair things His hand had made, and thought of the time when she, too, had played among the flowers; blithe as the birds that flew past the window; and she remembered what she was, stricken and suffering, with death near, and she rejoiced.

It was on such a day that two persons might be seen passing through the streets, and inquiring anxiously for the Augustinian Convent. One was a tall and handsome Frenchman, and he bent with tender care over a young lady, whose fair complexion and sunny hair marked her at once as having English blood. They paused before the door of the convent, and the lady cast an eager glance on the grey walls.

"Does an English lady reside here?" said the gentleman to the portress.

The woman answered him by bursting into tears.

"Oh, is she dead?" cried the lady, in a tone of agony

"No, no, Madame; but near to death. You had better see Mother Prioress."

They were shown into the parlour, and an aged nun, the Prioress of the convent entered,

"You ask for the Duchess of Bertram," she said; "she is very ill; and few, indeed, are they whom we can allow to see her;" but she glanced at the lady: "You are English, and that has ever a claim upon her." And then the nun started. "Madame is a kinswoman of our dear and noble lady?"

"Reverend mother," said the lady, going forward, "I am her child."

Sister Mary of the Cross went gently into Constance's room; she sat, as we have said, gazing on the fair scene, and then on a crucifix she held in her hand. The nun knelt down by her side.

"Has she come, my sister?" said Constance, gently. "Yes, I know all; that Mother's Heart has heard my prayer, and I shall see my child ere I die."

And for the last few days in Constance's life, she was watched and tended by a daughter's love.

Mary Bertram's was a strange history; her childhood had been an unhappy one; her stepmother was stern and unloving, and treated the child with undue severity. It tended, however, to keep alive in her mind a tender remembrance of the mother's fondness she dimly remembered. She never forgot the prayer she had been taught, and she cherished an intense desire to know more of the religion for which her mother was banished. When she grew up and made her appearance in the world, she was taken notice of by the French ambassador who remembered Constance, and who, from political reasons, was high in favour at court. By her Mary was instructed in the faith, and by her means a marriage was arranged with the Marquis de Coucy, who had been attached to the embassy, but who, on his marriage would return to France. Mary was one to inspire ardent affection, and he was as eager to grant as she was to ask, that their first act should be to visit Belgium, and see the mother from whom she had been so long parted.

So thus it came to pass that Constance first saw her beloved child received into the Catholic Church, and left her the wife of a Catholic. All earthly sorrows and cares were over; and leaning on Mary's bosom and holding Rose's hand, she not long after passed to her home.

At the same hour, in a royal palace, there was another death-scene and the sufferer sat upon the ground in sullen despair, and "dared not" die in her bed.\*

Long ere this Basil Travers and Arthur Leslie (who became a priest) had gained the martyr's crown, and in their turn, "gone to Tyborne."

And Thoresby Hall. We must not forget one look at that and its inhabitants, and what they have been doing these long fifteen years. Good Sir Robert sleeps with his father, and Sir Henry Thoresby rules the hall. Blanche, too, has long since gone to her reward; and Mary and Clinton reside at their manor of Northwolds, near Colechester. Sir Henry has married, and little merry voices wake the echoes in Northwolds and in Thoresby Hall, and childish feet patter up and down the stairs, and childish minds wonder much why the large tapestry chamber at Thoresby is kept so sacred, and never used except by the priests.

Three hundred years are past and gone! The last of the Tudors and the last of the Stuarts alike crumble into dust. A new dynasty holds the sceptre of England, and a queen, with many a woman's virtues, sits upon the throne. The rack and the torture-chamber are things of the past, and the savage laws of Elizabeth can be found only in some obsolete statute-book. Men walk abroad in safety, for England is free!

Still do we fondly linger over the traces where our martyrs suffered and our confessors endured. Still stands Thoresby Hall: its walls are gray and the ivy clings lovingly to them. Though still the property, it is no longer the habitation of the noble line. The pressure of fines removed, they have grown wealthy, and a more stately house has arisen for their home, and their honoured name is on the rolls of England's nobility. There has been no stain on the history of their house. No apostate has ever been reckoned among their ancestry; and in Thoresby Hall, though the daily sacrifice was oft suspended, and the faithful worshipped in fear, still, never through these long three hundred years has the sound of alien worship, of mutilated rites, or of false doctrine been heard within its walls. The chapel now was the chapel then; small and not richly adorned, yet breathing the odour of a changeless faith, of an abiding presence, and the lime-trees send forth their sweet fragrance in the moonlight, while other lovers perchance plight their vows; and on the grassy slopes the sunlight shines. Go visit Thoresby Hall, as we erewhile did, on some summer day, when the scorching glare of the sun is almost blinding, and yet around Thoresby there breathes the air of coolness and repose. Go and look at the "hiding-hole" where Walter de Lisle once lay and prayed. Look round the garden and mark the rose-trees bending to the earth with their luxuriant weight, and feel as we did, that over Thoresby Hall there breathes a "perpetual benediction."

## 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.

**L**ANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,  
Successors to REEVES AND CO.,  
Manufacturers of  
British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs,  
Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.  
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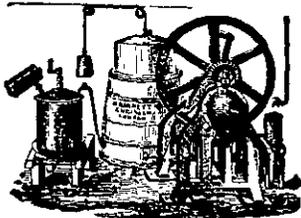
L. C. & Co., in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of their various manufactures.

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
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Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Duke's Bitters	Curacao
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STORE AND MANUFACTORY,  
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

**S**OLE MANUFACTURERS  
OF THE PATENT STOPPERED  
AERATED WATERS.



**T**HOMSON AND CO.

Steam rated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,  
POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN.  
AND  
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

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

There has been forwarded to us for inspection the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. Lamb, 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 Lemonde, 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.

**ECONOMY IN FUEL!**

**N**EWCASTLE COAL SUPER-  
SEDED by our LOCAL PRODUC-  
TIONS.

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,  
Next Christian Chapel.

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The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments a ways ready.



**H**ENDERSON AND FERGUS,  
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,  
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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

Flagging.

Marble, Granite, and Oamaru Stone  
Monuments.

A large supply of Building Materials always  
on hand.

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

**N**EW 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 recompenses 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 Farrow Ploughs.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,

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

Agents for Nicholson's Reapers.

Customs, Shipping, Forwarding, and General  
Commission Agents.

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

**P**UBLIC 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.

## RAVENSBOURNE HOUSE, RAVENSBOURNE.

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.

**R**OBERT GREIG,  
CARPENTER AND JOINER,  
DUNCAN AND ARTHUR STREETS, DUNEDIN.

Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

**C**OMMERCIAL HOTEL,  
MOSGIEL.

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

V.  R.

**G**OURLEY AND LEWIS,  
UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.

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



**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

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

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and 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.

And what of Tyborne? Three hundred years are past and gone, and the tall trees are cut down, and tall houses have risen in their stead. A wilderness of houses, and the once muddy, broken road is smoothly paved, and the green fields are laid out into Hyde Park; and the rush of gay carriages, and gayer ladies pass by, without a single thought, the place where many won the martyr's palm. How few know the spot where, close beside the Marble Arch, there stands a little milestone to tell where Tyborne stood. Its name serves now to mark a fashionable quarter of town, and there are none who, like the Catholic Queen,\* kneel at the spot and water it with their tears. It is hard, indeed, to stand there, in the midst of bustling, rich, gay London, and recall the scenes such as we have dwelt upon in these pages; and yet Tyborne should not be forgotten; its witness pleaded to Heaven, and it pleads still more powerful than man's weapons, more availing than his strong words; for—

"God knows it is not force nor might,  
Not brave nor warlike band,  
Not shield and spear, not dint of sword,  
That must convert the land;

It is the blood of martyrs shed,  
It is that noble train  
That fight with word and not with sword,  
And Christ their captains.†

THE END.

### CARDINAL BIZZARRI.

THE cable telegram has, during the last week, announced the death of His Eminence Cardinal Bizzarri. We have as yet received no authentic announcement of the event, and we, therefore, give it with all due reserve.

Cardinal Giuseppe Andrea Bizzarri was born at Paliano, Diocese of Palestrina, Pontifical States, on May 11, 1802; was created and published Cardinal by His Holiness Pope Pius IX, in the Consistory of March 16, 1863, with the title of S. Balbina, from which he opted on July 5, 1875, to the title of San Girolamo degli Schiavoni. He was Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars; Prefect of the Congregation of Discipline and Regulars, etc.

Springing from a very poor family of a village in the Roman Campagna, Giuseppe-Andrea Bizzarri made his studies in the Seminary of his Diocese, at Palestrina, where he displayed remarkable talent for the sciences of philosophy, theology, and law; a talent, too, which, strange to say, was united with the gift of imagination. He went to Rome to perfect himself, and obtained in a competition a position in the Apostolic Penitentiaria. Cardinal Castiglioni, the Grand-Penitentiary, afterwards Pius VIII., made him his Secretary, and on becoming Pope, conferred upon him, first, a benefice at *Santa Maria Maggiore*, and later a Canonry at *Santa Maria in Via Lata*.

In 1835, Cardinal Sala, Prefect of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, offered him the position of sub-Secretary. It was here that he displayed those talents that were to pave his way to the purple and to the Prefecture of the Congregation.

In 1856, Pius IX., who had a great regard for him, sent him on an extraordinary mission to Naples, near Ferdinand II., to regulate some important ecclesiastical matters, and particularly to do away with the Tribunal of the Monarchy of Sicily, the source of privileges and disorders of another age.

Cardinal Bizzarri has largely contributed to the multitude of the various religious Congregations and Communities, which, for the last fifty years, have existed in every country. For this he is said to have found disfavour in the eyes of the great Religious Orders. But he did no more than his duties, first, as Sub-Secretary, then as Secretary, and finally as Prefect of Bishops and Regulars, required him to do, namely: To examine the progress of Congregations and Communities; to obtain for them, if the result of the examination proved favourable, a Decree of approbation; and then to receive their Rules and Statutes, revise and modify them according to Canonical principles, and submit them to the approval of the Holy Father.

Of late it would have been difficult, on seeing Cardinal Bizzarri, to discover the smallest trace of the physical and intellectual force of his younger days. Hard work had exhausted his strength. He was almost blind. A stroke of apoplexy had bent and paralyzed his limbs. There was nothing left of him but a good counsellor, who had still treasured up in his memory some of those precious recollections, like the fruit left upon a tree, after it has been despoiled by Winter and storm. He has fought the good fight, he has ended his course, may he now rest in peace.—*Exchange*.

### THE HEART OF O'CONNELL.

In the Church of St. Agatha, attached to the Irish College in Rome, is a large marble slab attached to the wall, on the top of which an angel is represented bearing a heart and another pointing upward. The heart represents the heart of Daniel O'Connell.

In the middle is the following inscription:—"This monument contains the heart of O'Connell, who, dying at Genoa on his way to the Eternal City, bequeathed his soul to God, his body to Ireland, and his heart to Rome."

He is represented at the bar of the British House of Commons, in 1829, when he refused to take the anti-Catholic declaration, in these memorable words:—"I at once reject this declaration; and part of it I believe to be untrue, and the rest I know to be false." He was born August 8th, 1775, and died May, 1874. Erected by Charles Bianconi, Esq., the friend of the immortal liberator, and of Ireland, the land of his adoption.

The lower part of the slab reflects credit on the generous Bianconi, who, though an Italian, was more Irish than the Irish, and who was never found wanting in generosity; but it's unworthy of the place and of O'Connell's memory.—*Exchange*.

\* Henrietta Maria.

† Poem on Father Campian's death, published at the time.

## Poet's Corner.

### A MIDSUMMER MEMORY.

(By Eleanor C. Donnelly, in the Ave Maria.)

I.

We sat among the graves that summer gloaming  
I and my gentle friend, Sœur Amadée;  
—Beyond the fence with honeysuckle blooming  
The convent-garden in the twilight lay,  
Its dewy blossoms filling all the air  
With incense, like the memory of prayer.

A few fair stars the pleasant skies were sprinkling,  
And over ev'ry grassy mound and tomb  
Unnumbered fire-flies were twinkling, twinkling  
Their tiny splendours thro' the deep'ning gloom;  
The Sister laid her slender hand on mine  
And said, "How wondrously they float and shine!

"How pure yet how pathetic is the glory  
These little creatures bear beneath their wings!  
Methinks the precious souls from Purgatory  
Are mimicked in the fiery floating things.  
Oh! had we angel-eyes we might discern  
How tranquilly those spirits float and burn!

"See!"—and she raised the chaplet from her girdle,  
"One little bead may win a soul's release:  
Let us not loiter here, serene and idle,  
While suffering spirits call to us for peace!"  
—And to and fro we paced, and passing said  
The holy chaplet for the waiting dead.

II.

Twilight again: and here again I ponder  
The mystery that curtains nameless tombs:  
A few faint stars are out, and over yonder  
The convent-garden in the dimness blooms,  
Its well-remember'd odors o'er me cast,  
As in that quiet gloaming of the past.

I sit alone, no figure veiled and saintly  
Leans thro' the purple silence as to speak,  
The clear eyes raised, the wild-rose tinged faintly  
The white transparent oval of her cheek.  
Between that face and mine there sways a screen  
Of churchyard grass and periwinkle green.

Wet, whisp'ring grass,—low, waving periwinkle,—  
Beneath the dewy roots she lieth, fair  
In sleeping loveliness; and lo! the twinkle  
Of floating fire-flies is in the air:  
So pure yet so pathetic in their glory,  
Like little glowing souls from Purgatory!

O dear departed spirit! art thou near me?  
Dost come in gentle flames, lost Amadée,  
To hover 'round thy grieving friend? Ah! hear me,  
Thou shalt not go uncomf'orted away;  
For love shall build a bridge of *Aves* blest  
Whereby thy soul shall enter into rest.

### THE FALL OF A MOUNTAIN IN SAVOY.

AN interesting account of the recent falling of a mountain in Tarentaise, Savoy, causing disaster to two flourishing villages, has been communicated to the *Courrier des Alpes* by M. Bérard. The phenomenon has been incorrectly reported as instantaneous, and the destructive effect complete, whereas the case is that of a mountain which for twenty days, without cessation, has been dismembering itself and literally falling, night and day, into the valley below, filling it with piled up blocks of stone, extinguishing all sounds by its incessant thunder, and covering the distant horizon with a thick cloud of yellowish dust. The entire mass comprised in the slope forms a mutilated cone 200 metres broad at the top, and 600 at the base (the slope being about fifty degrees); this is composed of hard schist lying close together, but no longer united; and it is united to the body of the mountain only by a vertical mass of 40 or 50 metres thick, which already is fissured and shaken. Periods of repose occur lasting only a few seconds, or a minute at most; then the movement recommences, and continues about 50 hours. Blocks of 40 cubic metres become displaced with no apparent cause, traverse the 1,800 metres of descent in the thirty seconds, leaping 400 to 500 metres at a time, and finally get dashed to pieces in the bed of the torrent, or launch their shattered fragments into the opposite forest, mowing down gigantic pines as if they were so many thistles. One such block was seen to strike a fine fir-tree before reaching the bridge between the villages; the tree was not simply broken or overthrown, but was crushed to dust (*volatilisé*); trunk and branches disappeared in the air like a burning match. Rocks are hurled together and broken into fragments that are thrown across the valley like swallows in a whirlwind; then follow showers of smaller fragments, and one hears the whistling sound of thousands of pebbles as they pass. M. Bérard reached the edge of the rock (2,400 metres high), on one of the sides of the falling cone, and ventured along it, obtaining a good view of the "terrifying" spectacle. He re-affirms his conviction that the phenomenon is inexplicable by any of the usual reasons that account for Alpine disturbances, such as penetration of water or melting of snows or inferior strata in motion; nor does the declivity of the slope explain it. His hypothesis is that some geological force is at work, of which the complex resultant acts obliquely to the axis of the mountain and almost parallel to its sides.—*Nature*.

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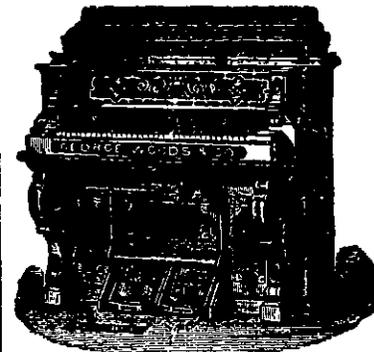
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## OUR CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

## PROGRESS OF THE CATHOLIC RELIGION IN CHINA.

THE Emperor of China has repeatedly issued exterminating edicts against the Christians. Some years ago the English Press published one these bloody edicts. The English and Americans send missionaries to China to convert the heathen Chinese, yet when the Celestials come to America and these colonies the people are loud in denouncing their presence, and urge the Government to expel them or forbid their entrance into the country. The chief reason for this is the alleged immoral and foul habits of these people. But why don't the missionaries try to convert them when they do come here and to America? Oh! convert a Chinaman into a decent Christian—impossible. No use trying. Then hear what the London Press say about that. The London *Atlas* claims great credit for the accuracy of its intelligence in the foreign news department. Alluding to the bloody Chinese edict above referred to, the *Atlas* writes thus:—

"Probably the bloody Chinese barbarian is ignorant that at this very moment China contains many millions of Christians. They are all Roman Catholics. And all of them have been reclaimed from Atheism—for such is the established faith—by the Propaganda Society at Rome." If the Catholic missionary be thus far successful in China, why should the conversion of a Chinaman when he comes to these colonies be regarded as a hopeless thing? I ask you or some of your readers to say why. Is it because the Chinamen when he comes here sees so many bad Christians that he cannot believe their religion to be true, and may say or think within himself "Physician heal thyself." The Chinese whom the Roman Catholic missionaries convert in China are no common Christians. They suffer willingly for their faith when called on to do so. Their Christianity is more than skin deep.

The London *Atlas* in the same article from which I made the quotation, writes:—"Within the last twenty-five years some thousands of Chinese Christians disclaiming to render the slightest verbal honour to the abominable faith—if faith it can be called—of the people have received the Crown of Martyrdom. Little as their trials, their persecutions and sufferings are known to the people of England, certain it is that their constancy, their heroic self-devotion, was never surpassed in the first ages of the Church."

The Chinese who come to these colonies are of the same race with those who furnish under Catholic teaching in China such exemplary Christian converts as the *Atlas* has described, and who put to shame our own cold and worldly Christianity. I ask again why is it that our missionaries do not set themselves to convert the Chinese who come here, instead of the public Press declaiming so loudly against their views and urging the Government to refuse them admission into the colony, or to drive them out of it? What a tale of Christian depravity and selfishness must these Chinamen have to recite to their Pagan countrymen if they ever return among them.

The Chinese Emperor in his edict warns his people that they do not know what the Christian religion means, or what is its real character. But he knows, and will tell them. It is, he says, a religion which corrupts men's morals by depraving their heart. He must have had some strong reason to say so. He probably judged of its character and tendency by witnessing the conduct of bad Christians. By the Christian religion he possibly meant that form of it known as Protestantism, which he said was patronised by the powerful Governments of England and America. What wonder if he formed a bad opinion of Christianity judged from a Protestant point of view, and regarded it as ending to foment evil passions, especially lust and an insatiable greed. Did not Luther himself describe Protestantism at its very birth as the source of the very same evil passions. The Catholic converts who gave such strong proof of their heroic constancy were not likely to violate the precepts of Christ by immoral conduct.

Alluding to the cruel sufferings of the Chinese Catholic converts, the London *Atlas* continues—"Melancholy therefore as is the edict in question, we are not hopeless of the result. The good seed has been sown, and the good cause, whatever the obstacles with which it may have to contend, will ultimately triumph." True and a glorious triumph for the Catholic Church it will be when she receives into her communion so populous and interesting a nation as China. What a happy thing it would be were the editors of all the English Protestant newspapers to write as the *Atlas* has done—in the above quotations—on subjects affecting the foreign missions of the Catholic Church. He writes like a Catholic. The Chinese edict referred to by the *Atlas* is indeed a most bloody one, and in the main, absurd as well as bloody. Yet it contains some grains of sense. The Chinese are no fools. The Celestial monarch reminds his subjects that ignorant people readily allow themselves to be deceived; and that it is hard to instruct or convince an ignorant man when his ignorance is associated with prejudice. Involuntary ignorance deserves pity; but perverse ignorance is criminal. It occurs to me very forcibly that these judicious remarks apply exactly to a great number of our Protestant friends in the Christian land, and to His Celestial Majesty himself. They are ignorant of Catholic tenets; or what is worse, know them only so far as to misunderstand them. They suffer themselves to be deceived. Their ignorance is united with the strongest prejudice. How then can they be instructed or convinced?

The *Atlas* describes the manner in which the Catholic missionary in China proceeds in his labours. He does not like his Protestant fellow-labourer live daintily in some safe place on the coast with his wife and babies, and send his bibles and tracts into the interior. The *Atlas* tells us:—"The Roman Catholic missionary in China mixes with the people; frequents the houses of those in whom he can confide; explains to them the doctrines and duties of Christianity, and conducts himself with so much caution as not to alarm the authorities. Some of the Mandarins and local Judges are members of his flock. From them therefore he has nothing to fear. Even those who suspect his purpose and are hostile to it will not proceed against him till formally brought before the judicial tribunal. Then indeed he has no hope of mercy, if it can be proved that he preached the Christian doctrine, and he refuse to acknowledge the religion of the country, such as it is, he is immediately put to death."

There was some years ago a powerful sect in China called "Taipings." They had got hold of some scraps of Christianity from the Protestant missionaries and the bible, and great hopes were entertained by the Protestant religious world that they would Protestantise China as they were a numerous and active class. But it turned out that they were rebels—Chinese Hauhaus, if I do not mistake—and they gave the Chinese Government as much bother as our Maori Hauhaus gave the British Government in New Zealand. Their creed, like that of our Hauhaus, was a compound of Judaism, Christianity, and Paganism. It was probably in reference to Christians of that class that the Chinese Emperor described Christianity as corrupting the morals by depraving the heart of the people. We thus see that Protestantism foments sedition and treason in all countries. The Chief Maori rebels here were converts to Protestantism, and unhappily seduced some of their Catholic neighbours. The Taipings no doubt used the bible, as W. Thomson used it, to justify their rebellion.—*The* *Forst's* "Maori King."

## CATHOLICITY IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF TUAM.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Dublin *Freeman*, writes:—The venerable Metropolitan of the West, Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, has just returned to St. Jarlath's after a lengthened and laborious Confirmation tour over the wildest and most western portion of his extensive diocese. He has visited the deaneries of Ballinrobe, Clifden, and Connemara districts of Tuam, administering in his course the sacrament of Confirmation to 2,000 persons, and travelling more than 200 miles. In his Grace the vigour of youth appears to add its freshness to a glorious old age; labours of the confessional, toils of travel, from which younger persons might be inclined to recoil, were borne by his Grace with a prompt willingness that by the lustre of its example to the priests of the districts visited helped to impart a livelier glow to zeal that was already fervent, and spur energies that were already aroused. It was truly edifying to witness the frequent crowds gathered from many a mountain valley and rugged hillside of Connemara to greet their beloved Archbishop, whose hand had been so often raised to help them. It was almost a reward of the long, glorious, and eventful war he waged in the kindred interests of faith and fatherland to experience the grateful love shown to him by the people of Connemara. They remembered well that it was he who had cheered them on in the days of gloom and sorrow, who had encouraged them to hope for a bright prospect when the horizon was all dark, and they knew that efforts of genius and patriotism had helped very much to realise that hope. On Sunday week he arrived at Clonbur, a pretty village that lies in the bosom of a well-wooded valley on the shores of Lough Mask; Benleve, with its frowning crest, arose in the rear—a meet sentinel of his giant brethren further west. Thence his road lay along the valley of Maam, where the Corrib first swells into a lake; by the Joyce country hills, from which a hundred silver-crested torrents were rolling; by Muilrea, the monarch of western mountains, from whose hoary brow the veil of mist is seldom removed; by Kylemore, the princely seat of Mr. Henry, where nature aided by her hand-maiden art, has done so much to treat the traveller to a vision of beauty that the memory must love to recall; on to Renvyle—a distance in one day of thirty miles. Confirmation was administered by his Grace in the parishes of Clonbur, Ballinakill, Roundstone, Carna, Killcen; and on Sunday evening last he set out for Arran, although at the time the sea was "white with the foam of its wrath," and the deck was often washed with spray, making the passage as disagreeable as a sea passage might be; but he could not disappoint the hopes of the people of Arran to see their Archbishop among them, and right royally they received him. A hundred boats, gay with many a pendent bearing scrolls and devices, strange and new, but religious and national, came to the island to act as a convoy of honor; but the bravest greeting of all was given by a fleet of canoes, rowed by the stalwart sons of Arran. The sea, angered into foam by the rapid beat of the oars, reminded one of the vivid picture of Claudian, in which he describes how the seas of Britain were agitated by the invading squadrons of Irish.

## THE RUSSIAN BAYONET.

THE following extract from a letter printed by the *Times* from its correspondent at Loftcha deserves general attention. It should be borne in mind that its writer admits to being under great obligations to Prince Meretinsky, and is obviously Russian in his sympathies. He is therefore the better witness to the facts which he records:

"Leaving the redoubt, I rode along the ridge where the Turks had retreated. The ground was strewn with Turks, with here and there a dead Russian. I saw several Moslem bodies bared on the breast, in which were three or four bayonet stabs. They had been shot first and then bayoneted. Some of them had their brains blown out. Consequently the bayonet wounds were entirely superfluous. I had expected this all along the western line, where the Russian soldiers knew of the inhuman treatment of their wounded comrades in front of Plevna."

We have here unassailable testimony to the Russian treatment of the wounded and captured. What this correspondent saw was simply the result of a massacre of disabled and overpowered Turkish soldiers. We wonder whether, when the next of these "breaches of the Geneva Convention" occurs on the other side, the Turks will also find some thoughtful advocate to say that it is "what he expected," as the Turkish soldiers "knew of the inhuman treatment of their wounded comrades" at Loftcha. But in the Russian case, at any rate, the excuse is superfluous. The Russian troops are only doing in Bulgaria what we know they did in the Crimea; and what provocation had they there? what inhuman conduct on the part of their enemy to avenge? Surely it is time for their sympathisers to admit what is so abundantly evident—that this is the ordinary Russian mode of fighting, the mode natural to a barbarous race, such as, under their veneer of civilization, the Russians still are.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

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**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 we 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. PEBBIN, Secretary of the N. Z. TABLET Company.**

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

**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 November 15.

Messrs. Muller, Timaru; Hawkins, Makihiki; Elz, Ashburton; Sheridan, Groper's Bush; Maher, Kew; Cagney, Ronayne, Oamaru; Courtney, Woolston; MacDonnell, Addington; McCarthy, Fleming, Garr, Shipworth, Dunedin; Dunne, Temuka; Woods, Lawrence; Fitzgerald, North, Christchurch; Mesdames Power, Wellington; Fanning, Christchurch; Misses Byrne, Gollar, Gawne, Woodley, Fenwick, Reid, Couzens, Diamond, Harris, Hume, Baume, Cripps, Dr. Murphy; The Christian Brothers; R. Paul, Esq., per Mrs. Mulvihill.

All persons who have subscription cards connected with the Building Fund on hands are requested to return them by the first week in December to the Lady Superior, Convent, Dowling street. New lists will be issued after Christmas.

**DOMINICAN CONVENT GRAND ART UNION PRIZE-LIST.**

18236	10032	15400	6711	9988	9149
4804	12726	14049	16282	11836	8434
6246	16420	4856	4537	11073	12717
15853	4737	4827	8239	15542	18027
14263	18698	11985	12086	6898	14915
14865	15127	6620	4639	475	4486
7506	3211	6203	14870	648	7379
16073	17020	3714	11075	16751	15848
5459	3100	15319	14241	18241	1456
9117	13328	608	13171	3886	2743
12922	9965	6765	14714	3309	11350
75177	3239	15107	11008	7648	9171
15272	4299	14906	7163	6200	16622
14198	8653	14295	3254	11818	17507
7736	7233	16962	9924	15338	2427
5199	11046	15315	7487	4170	13198
2252	14706	7757	13210	4385	6659
3301	2005	3196	15205	17202	6542
3048	6579	18606	4848	13400	4380
15182	3910	4629	12177	12363	16317
7524					

# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1877.

## THE POLICY OF CATHOLICS.



**I**n view of the approaching dissolution of Parliament it is most important that all Catholics should have clear ideas of their wants in reference to education, and the line of action they should pursue in order to the realization of these ideas. Our demand is that we shall receive, from the public funds to which we contribute, a fair share to enable us to educate our children in secular subjects in our own schools.

It appears that the majority of the people are satisfied with merely secular schools, and consequently we shall make no effort to prevent them having what they approve of and desire in this matter. But Catholics will not accept a purely secular system, and claim their fair share of the education grant to aid them in teaching secular subjects in their own schools.

Catholics strenuously protest against being compelled by a majority to contribute money for the exclusive benefit of that majority; they protest against being compelled to pay money for a system of education from which their own children are excluded as efficaciously as they are from Protestant churches, and which, they are convinced, cannot but lead to the demoralization of the rising generation and the ruin of society. But as a majority of their fellow-citizens are apparently bent on having such a system for themselves, Catholics, for the sake of present peace, will abstain from any attempt to prevent them from having for themselves what they appear to approve so highly, and will rest content with an effort to obtain aid to enable them to educate their own children in their own way.

What they propose is this,—let there be an examination of children in all schools made by duly qualified Government Inspectors in all merely secular subjects, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., and let there be an equal allowance in money given to the managers of all schools for the children who have passed the required examination and attained the

necessary standard. Under such a plan as this, such as are in love with pure secularism, can secure the object of their affections; and Catholics can bring up their children under their own eyes and in their own way. In this way the Government will succeed in acting impartially, doing justice to all, and giving general satisfaction.

With this we shall rest satisfied, but with less we shall never be content, nor shall we ever cease to agitate. All who refuse this much to us are our enemies, our plunderers, and with them we must ever be at war. They are our enemies, and no matter to what political party they belong, we shall oppose them at all times and under all circumstances.

Now that we have clearly defined the least that can satisfy us, it is our duty to point out the line of action which we think most likely to conduce to the attainment of our demand. In the first place Catholics must be united, and in reference to this question vote as one man, against all who refuse aid to their schools. Party considerations must go down in the presence of the school question, and much as we admire and trust Sir GEORGE GREY, we shall vote against members not only of his party, but even of his Ministry who have voted against aiding our schools. And much as we detest the policy and acts of Major ATKINSON and his party, we will vote for even a member of that party who has hitherto voted for doing us justice, or who pledges himself to vote in our favour in the future.

In our mind, party interests or considerations are worthless, when placed in competition with the education question. To us the Christian education of our children is of paramount importance, and in our estimation the education of even a small portion of the community in Christian schools is of vastly more importance to the community at large than any, or indeed all merely political questions. Until, then, this school question is settled to our satisfaction, we abjure politics and mere politicians, they shall be indifferent to us, and we shall continue to give men of all parties, who oppose our just claims to aid for our schools, an impartial and undying opposition. For example, there is in SIR GEORGE GREY'S Cabinet a gentleman who calls himself a Catholic, but who has not only voted but spoken in favour of the present most unjust Education Bill which is on the point of becoming law. Well, what should Catholic voters do in reference to this gentleman when he becomes a candidate for their suffrages? Catholic voters should vote against him to a man, and we earnestly exhort all who may have an opportunity of doing so, to record their votes against him. He is in reality no Catholic; as such has no claim on any Catholic's vote, and must be regarded solely in the light of a secularist. If we hope ever to obtain justice, we must be impartial, consistent, determined, in all circumstances true to our principles and professions.

We have no doubt that what we have said in the last paragraph will give offence in some quarters. But this cannot be helped. We care not so much for numbers as for true men; and we remember that the victory is not always to the strong. We know that in the end truth and justice must prevail, and that nothing but disgrace and defeat ultimately awaits paltry, shifty, and temporizing conduct.

## News of the Week.

WE learn that the Rev. Father Hennebery opened his mission at Christchurch on yesterday evening.

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS will be celebrated at St Joseph's Church, Dunedin, on Sunday next at 11 A.M. A collection will be made on the occasion for the purpose of defraying the balance that is due on the vestments received lately from London, and of which a considerable portion of the cost has been paid by the contributions of the Altar Society.

HIS Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese held a visitation at Oamaru on Sunday last, when the sacrament of Confirmation was administered to forty-three recipients. On the Monday following His Lordship examined carefully the children attending the Catholic school, of whom upwards of seventy were present, and expressed himself highly gratified by the proficiency shown by them.

THE Secretary of the Canterbury Board of Education has held an inquiry into the complaint made by the Rev. Father Binsfeld, respecting the Government school at Loburn; where it is asserted that Catholic children were obliged to attend instructions in the Bible. We understand that it is admitted there were some grounds for the complaint, but as we have not yet received particulars of the matter we refrain from commenting upon it until our next issue, when we hope to be fully informed.

MR GEORGE ROBERTSON of Melbourne is about to publish the fourth series of the "Vagabond Papers." The table of contents bespeaks an interesting collection, and, although doubtless we shall find in it many principles and views put forward with which we can by no means agree, we are prepared also to discover much that is alike instructive and brilliant.

WE are informed through a private source that a letter, dated Lyons, Sept. 18th, has been received from the Rev. Father Charcyre, in which it is stated that he was about to set out for Rome to urge in person the plea *nolo episcopari*. He says, "God alone knows what is my fright at the thought of returning to Auckland as a bishop." It is, however, considered that the promptings of the venerable priest's humility are not likely to meet with success.

THE report of the Commissioners for Victoria for the Philadelphia Exhibition has been published by the Victorian Government. It contains the information [procured by the Secretary of the Commission, who was instructed to acquire full particulars of all such exhibits as he believed likely to be of profit to the inhabitants of the colony employing him. The work is one of much utility, and has been well brought out.

THE *Illustrated New Zealand Herald* for November contains, as usual, several interesting and well-executed illustrations. One which represents sufferers in the Indian famine is terribly ghastly, but we believe unhappily not exaggerated. That named "Falls on the Lobster Rivulet, Tasmania," brings before us a charming scene, and a "View in Christchurch" is calculated to convey a most pleasing impression of a New Zealand city.

THE Government school-masters still continue to show their teeth. At Gisborne, recently, the chairman of the School Committee granted permission to the Catholics to make use of the schoolroom on Sundays for the celebration of Mass, but the teacher, a Mr Maberly, on being informed of the matter resisted so rudely that it was resolved at a meeting of the members of the Catholic congregation to refrain from taking advantage of the permission granted. The difficulty, however, is about to be surmounted in the best possible manner, for the Catholics have determined on erecting a church, and at a meeting held for the purpose of discussing the matter, and over which the Rev. Father O'Reilly presided, it was resolved not only to commence the building at once, but that, as Gisborne was in a position to support a Catholic clergyman, the Very Rev. Father Fynes, V.G. should be communicated with on the subject. It was further resolved that the necessity of devising means of providing Catholic education for the children was apparent.

THE drawing in connection with the Dominican Convent Art Union was held on Friday last in St Joseph's school room. The prizes, of which there were 122, were distributed with wonderful impartiality by fortune through the different districts of the colony, some of the best going to the holders of single tickets. Of the Roman pictures—which, although not first upon the list, were the most valuable of all—the Aurora went to Captain West of Port Chalmers, the Sybil to Miss Sullivan, of Bluff Harbour, and the Italian Peasant Woman to Mr. Maxted, of St. Kilda, West Coast. The prize presented by His Holiness the Pope, and for which there were many competitors, it forming the chief attraction to Catholic subscribers, fell to the lot of Mrs. Brazil, of Moa Flat, and the other works of art found owners scattered up and down throughout the colony. Much satisfaction has been expressed by those who were successful, and who have so far received the prizes won by them, at the value and beauty of the various pictures which are found to surpass the expectations formed concerning them. The drawing was conducted on the usual art-union principle.

## Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N.Z. L. and M. A. Company), reports for the week ending Nov. 14, 1877:—

**Fat Cattle.**—A large supply of 186 were yarded, a greater portion of which were from moderate to medium quality, and at the latter end of the sales great difficulty was experienced in finding buyers, a few pens having to be turned out unsold. We quote really prime quality at 30s per 100lb; medium to ordinary, 25s to 27s 6d. At the yards we sold 40 head on account of Messrs Anderson and Carswell.

**Fat Calves.**—Only about 10 came forward, and sold at fully up to late quotations.

**Fat Sheep.**—1665 were penned, chiefly cross-breds shorn and in the fleece. Best cross-breds (in the wool) brought from 14s 6d to 17s 6d; do (shorn), 8s 6d to 11s—or equal to 3d per lb for former, and 13d to 14d for latter. At the yards we sold 1100 cross-breds and merinos, on account of Messrs Logan, Anderson, Carswell, Maben, and McDonald, at above quotations.

**Fat Lambs.**—517 were penned, most of which found buyers, although at considerably under last week's prices. We sold 280 at from 7s 6d to 11s 6d.

**Store Cattle.**—Continued dry weather is preventing the usual active demand at this season. However, a fair inquiry exists for bullocks at £6 to £7 10s; do cows, from £4 4s to £5 5s. Next week we shall offer two very superior lots—one at Palmerston, on the 20th; and the other at Mosgiel, on the 23rd.

**Store Sheep.**—We have no transactions to report, nor do we anticipate any business being done until after shearing.

**Wool.**—The produce of the early sheds is now arriving in town. So far as we have had an opportunity of examining any lots to hand we find them in superior condition, both as regards length and soundness of staple. We have already good inquiries for the new clip, and we advise our constituents to send their lots to the auction sales without naming a price previously to private buyers, and thereby not lose the benefit of the competition of a number of new buyers which the comparative superiority of this season's clip in New Zealand to the Australian is already attracting to our coming wool sales.

**Sheepskins.**—We had a large catalogue of skins on Monday—over 2000—which sold briskly at advanced rates; we quote best crossbreds and merinos at 5s 10d each; station skins, 6½d to 7½d per lb; lambs, 1s to 1s 2d.

Hides were in good competition at full rates. We sold 300, mostly wet salted, from 3½ to 4½d per lb; heavies, 21s to 23s; mediums, 15s to 20s; inferior, 10s to 13s each.

Tallow is dull. To make sales we have to reduce limits. We sold prime at £30 10s; medium, £26 to £28.

Grain continues without any improved demand, excepting a little more inquiry for choice wheat for mixing, which is not offering. Quotations are nominal, 6s to 6s 6d. Oats—no business doing. Feed—saleable, 2s 10d to 2s 11d; milling, 3s to 3s 1d. Barley quite neglected.

MR. SKENE'S labour report for the week ending November 14: The trouble at present is to get a sufficient number of suitable men and women to satisfy the demand. Work is plentiful, but too many are quite unsuitable for it. We are quite inundated with new arrivals, totally unfit to grapple with stern work. Shepherds and trained ploughmen are very scarce, and they are at once picked up. Couples are a little slow; fortunately those with families are not rejected so much as they were. Men for bush, road, and rail are fairly employed. Shearers are fast converging on the different stations. Female servants in every department are very short. People suitable for hotels are in better demand. The building trade is active; even the despondent ironworkers are brightening up. Wages—Gardeners, grooms, waiters, &c., 20s to 40s, couples, £65 to £85; musterers, 30s to 60s; shepherds, £65 to £75; day labour, 7s, 8s, and 9s; milkers, 15s to 25s; boys, 5s to 10s; hotel and house girls, 10s, 12s, 15s; upper do., 20s, 25s, and 30s; station cooks, 30s; ploughmen, £52, £55, £60, and £65; storemen and clerks, 30s to 60s.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending Nov. 8, 1877, as follows:—Oats (feed) per bushel, 3s to 3s 3d. Wheat (chicks), 3s 9d to 4s. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 9d to 3s Pollard, £6 10s. Bran, £4 5s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £16 10s to £17; Oatmeal, £17. Potatoes, £2 per ton. Hay, £6 per ton. Chaff, £5 per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending Nov. 8, 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 November 16. Retail prices only. Fresh butter in ½ and 1 lb prints, 7d to 9d; extra brands, 11d to 1s. Fresh butter, in lumps, 7d to 8d per lb; powdered and salt butter, 8d. Fresh butter is still very plentiful, although several dairies have commenced cheese making. There is no demand for salt butter, and the grocers do not care for taking any more fresh butter than they have consumption for. Cheese, best quality, 10d to 1s. Side and rolled bacon, 9d. Colonial hams, 10d to 1s. English hams, 1s 3d, no demand. Eggs are in good demand, and have risen to 1s 6d per dozen.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

A MEETING was held in the Temperance Hall, Dunedin, on Monday evening last for the purpose of considering the political situation. About 300 people were present. His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair, and on the platform were Messrs. John Cargill, J. G. Reeves, H. McNeill, John Davy, P. Sherwin, J. Oliver, A. Burt, G. Turnbull, J. Barnes, A. Sligo, J. Robin, A. Galt, A. Lawson, and Dr. Borrow.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1st. Moved by Mr. John Cargill, seconded by Mr. Richard Oliver—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable, in the interests of the Colony, that the Government now in office should be allowed fair time and opportunity to investigate the state of public finances, public works, and native affairs, and that the conduct of the late Ministry and their followers in endeavouring to prevent this is highly obstructive and reprehensible."

2nd. Proposed by Mr. H. S. Fish, jun., seconded by Mr. A. Sligo—"That as parties in the General Assembly are so equally balanced, that neither side of the House have a working majority, an immediate dissolution of the Assembly is absolutely necessary."

3rd. Proposed by Mr. Reeves, seconded by Mr. Sherwin—"That a memorial to His Excellency the Government be prepared and signed, asking him to dissolve the present Assembly with a view of giving the constituents throughout the country an opportunity of expressing their views upon the present state of public affairs."

4th. Proposed by Mr. J. Robin, seconded by Mr. Davie—"That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary, and each member of the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives."

"I AM willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hine to the *Liverpool Mercury*, "if the worst case of small-pox cannot be cured in three days, simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water, drunk at intervals when cold, is a certain, never-failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious lingering."

## GOVERNMENT BOOKS.

The following just complaint is made by an Irish priest in a Dublin paper;—

A few days ago, when visiting a National school of which I am the manager, I found a class of little boys, all Catholics, engaged in reading a lesson "On the Ivy of Ireland." The title being attractive, and the lesson a very short one, I expressed a wish to have it read from the beginning. This was done. The first sentence gives these innocent children the delightful piece of information that Bacchus—who a little further on is called the "wine-god"—loved Ireland more than all the "other isles of the West!" What an honor to our native land that this nasty devil, whom Sullivan in the School Dictionary describes as the "god of drunkards," should have loved it! How thankful to the Education Commissioners should the rising generation be for conveying to them intelligence so glorious to old Ireland! In the second sentence the commissioners inform the children how Bacchus, having solemnly declared his undying affection for Ireland, "returned home to heaven." St. Paul teaches that drunkards go to hell. The Apostle must have been mistaken, say the commissioners, for they assign a place in heaven to Bacchus; and thus virtually teach that heaven is the destination of every true follower of "the god of drunkards." In the third sentence the pupils of our national schools are kindly told by their instructors, the commissioners, that Bacchus, before starting for heaven, wished, as "a memorial of his affection," to plant the vine in Ireland; but being informed on competent authority that the plant would not thrive amongst us, "the wine-god wept." What a stupid old scoundrel this pet divinity of the National Board must have been! Surely he ought to have known that, as far as his infernal interests were concerned, the failure of the vine-plant was a matter of little or no moment, as long as distilleries, breweries, public houses, gin palaces, and Sunday and Saturday evenings' tippling flourish throughout the land.

The last piece of information regarding Bacchus given by the commissioners to our young Irishers is, that just before going home to heaven, "he took from his thyrus a branch of ivy, planted it on the spot where his tears had fallen, and blessed it." Were I, as manager of a National school, to call there during the time of secular instruction and say a few words to the Catholic children on some of the leading truths of Christianity, on the Unity and Trinity of God, on the Incarnation and death of our Redeemer, or on the eternal rewards and punishments of the next life, what would happen? In a very short time I should be favoured with a scolding epistle from Marlborough-street, charging me with a violation of the rules of the National Board. But observe how the commissioners themselves act. They claim the privilege during the hours of secular instruction of talking to the children through their lesson books (and that without explanation, too) about "the assembled gods," and especially about Bacchus, "the wine-god," about his reigning in heaven, his wonderful affection for the people of Ireland, and the great blessings which by his prayers he has conferred on our country! All this is right and good in the estimation of the commissioners. You may be as eloquent as you like in praising "the god of drunkards," you may teach innocent children to hold him in veneration on account of his affection for the land of their birth and the wonderful blessings he showers down upon us from heaven, but take care not to breathe the name of Saint Patrick, and attempt not to remind your little hearers of the blessings for which we stand indebted to the apostle of Ireland.

As the name of the writer of the lesson "On the Ivy of Ireland" is not given, I think it but fair to give the commissioners themselves credit for the precious production.

## ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN ON THE INDIAN FAMINE.

(From the Sydney Freeman's Journal.)

It is too vast, too awful, when looked upon as a national calamity, to do much else than overwhelm the imagination. But take one single individual case of it and its surroundings, and your heart is pierced at once. Now allow me to present before your eyes a classical picture of such like distress, drawn by a master hand 600 years ago—by one of Carlisle's heroes, who is "world-great because he is world-deep." I refer to the poet Dante. I choose him because Carlisle tells us that Dante "seizes the very type of a thing; presents that and nothing else." Let us look on this type, which, being a type, will present to us the real essence of what famine or starvation means. In the thirty-third canto of his "Inferno," the poet draws one of the most marvellous—to me the most affecting—of those pictures of which the "Divina Commedia" is full. It occurred to me immediately I heard of the Indian famine; and that picture still in my mind lent an intensity to my sympathy with the sufferers in India which I think could scarcely have been produced by anything else. I will relate it briefly. A certain Count Ugolino was shut up with his two sons and two grand-children in a tower at Pisa by his enemy, Ruggieri. The cell in which Ugolino was confined had a small grating, which let in a scanty light. There was one door at the bottom of the tower, and only one. After Ugolino had been some months in confinement, Ruggieri determined to starve him and the four boys to death. He turned the key in the door, and threw it into the Arno, and left the prisoners to their cruel fate. Now, Dante, in his "Inferno," visits this Ugolino. Ugolino is represented as gnawing the skull of his enemy. After making some difficulty, Ugolino consents to give Dante a history of his sufferings. He says that after he had been some months in the tower with the four boys he fell into an "evil sleep," which hid the horrid future from him for a time. He seemed to see huntsmen and lean hungry dogs chasing a gaunt wolf and its whelps. At last the wolves seemed to him to get fatigued, and they slackened pace, and as they did so he saw the sharp tusks of the dogs gore their sides. Then awakening before dawn he heard the boys weeping in their sleep and crying for bread.

At length they awoke, and the hour approached when they were accustomed to have food brought to them, but the dream made each of them have his misgivings whether they would get any food at all, and whilst thus in suspense Ugolino heard the key turn in the lock of the door at the bottom of the tower. He knew what that noise meant. Without a word he looked fixedly on the faces of the boys; he says he did not weep, for he felt his heart turned to stone within him. All the children burst into tears, and little Anselmo cried and said, "Tuguardi si Padre; che hai?"—"Thou lookest so, Father; what ails thee?" But Ugolino shed no tear; nor did he speak a word that day or next night, till "un poco di raggio," a faint gleam lit up the cell through the grating, and then he says he saw his own countenance reflected in those of the four boys. "Ambo le mani per dolor mi morsi"—"I bit both my hands with anguish," says he, and the children thinking he did it out of hunger, at once rose up and said—

"Father, we should grieve  
Far less if thou wouldst eat of us; thou gavest  
These weeds of miserable flesh we wear;  
And do thou strip them off from us again!"

Then not to make them sadder, Ugolino repressed his agony, and kept his spirit down. "That day and the next," he says, "we all were silent. Ah, obdurate earth, why open'st not upon us?" When the fourth day came Gaddo, one of the boys, flung himself outstretched at his father's feet, and cried "Padre mio, perche non m'aiuti?"—"O father mine, why dost thou not help me?" and so he died. And between the fifth and the sixth day, Ugolino saw the other three fall dead one by one till, finally, he himself lost his eyesight through grief and starvation, and groped over them, and for three days called aloud for them who were dead. Then he adds, what is so terrible—"Pascia, piu che l' dolor, pote il digiuno."—"Then fasting got the mastery of grief." Such is the type reproduced a thousand times over at this very hour amongst our Indian fellow-creatures and fellow-subjects. They require no *Torre della fame*—no Tower of Famine—to be locked up in. The earth itself is locked up by the burning sun and the iron drought. And thousands on thousands of fathers and mothers and little children are being cut off by famine and disease, whilst thousands of hearts are being broken and brains maddened by the still more frightful agony of seeing loved ones sinking inch by inch into the relentless grave, where horror is breathing from the silent ground. (Cheers.) There are thousands of Ugolinos this moment in India. Let us come to their assistance; let us help their drooping starving children. The fatherhood of God, the master-ship of Christ, the providential order of the world, and the cry of the natural heart of every man and woman urge us to this. (Hear, hear.) Let us multiply the sentiment of compassion and of mercy. The Empire is powerful, let it be merciful too; let us show compassion—

"Spread it then,  
And let it circulate through every vein  
Of all your Empire, that where Britain's power  
Is felt, mankind may feel her mercy too!"

(Cheers.) And in furtherance of this desire, and as one of the most practical ways of carrying it into effect, I have the honour to move—  
"That a fund for the relief of the sufferers be now formed, to be called the 'Indian Famine Relief Fund.'" (Continued applause.)

VERY REV. WILLIAM QUIN, V. G. ON  
PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

In announcing the opening of the Parochial Schools in St Patrick's Pro-Cathedral, New York, on Sunday, September 2d, Very Rev. Father Quin referred to the great advantage of religious instruction over mere secular instruction. "Secular instruction without religion," said the venerable Vicar-General, "is very pernicious and very dangerous, if we look to the great crimes that are being committed, and that are threatening the business and commercial interests of the country, we will find that they are by no means committed by ignorant or illiterate men. It may be said that some who have received both a religious and a secular education commit such crimes, but the cases are very few. The time may yet come when men will see the necessity of combining both, and give to each denomination a portion, at least, of what all alike have now to pay for. Until then—if the time ever comes—Catholics will have to provide for the education of their children. Schools for such as cannot attend on week days, will be open on Sundays, both in the forenoon and in the afternoon. The schools are inadequate to the wants of the parish, but at the present time a new one cannot be built."

People, said he, would be surprised to see the number of Catholic children in the various institutions of the city. In the male portion of the Catholic Protectory alone are over fifteen hundred boys, and in the female seven hundred girls. It is remarkable how bright, obedient and willing to work these children are when they go there. What, then, can be the matter with them? It must certainly be the fault of the parents who have neglected them. He took pains to inquire the proportion of those committed by the various police justices who have attended the public schools with those who have attended the parochial schools, and found that in the institution not more than three out of the vast number attended the latter. That surely was indicative. He was informed on good authority that three-fourths of those in the House of Refuge were children of Catholic parentage. The priests have done all in their power to try to induce those children who attend the public schools to come to religious instruction, but they have failed for the reason that the children, when dismissed, are too tired out after studying their lessons and being confined so long do not feel like studying their catechism. From the numbers daily committed by the police justices the Catholic Protectory could not afford the requisite accommodation. To obviate the difficulty, two very worthy and competent men are employed to visit every section of this State, in order to find out proper homes for the boys, so as to make room for others. Two others are employed to go around the city, in order to find out if the parent or parents of those committed to the institution are able to bear any of the expenses incurred in the care and education of their children.

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NOTICE.

**W**E have this day disposed of our Business as Painters and Paper-hangers to Messrs. Davidson Bros., and solicit a continuance of past favours to them as our successors. Accounts due to us may be paid to Messrs. Davidson Bros., whose receipt will be binding on us.

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# San Francisco Mail News.

(From our Exchanges.)

Some time ago *The Catholic Review*, in an article entitled "Where the Money Goes," which has just made the rounds of the world, coming back to it reprinted in a Bombay paper, showed very clearly to what good use the poor Pope might put the liberal contributions he received from the faithful of the entire world on the occasion of his jubilee. We find now, on the authority of *Les Tablettes d'un Spectateur*, that the Pope's disposition of the large sum he received, 16,476,381 francs, was within the lines which we anticipated. The particulars are as follows: "Of the total, 9,190,000 francs was in gold, and the rest in paper. The money will be employed as follows, by order of His Holiness: Four millions will be paid into the funds of the Holy See; four millions will be given to the present and former servants and soldiers who have remained faithful to the Pope, and their families; four millions will be employed in restoring monumental churches, and in executing works of recognized utility, serving at the same time to encourage art and industry; the balance, of 4,476,381 francs, will be distributed in subsidies to charitable institutions, such as hospitals, asylums, &c., and to aid the clergy and religious orders in the poor parishes."

The Pope has sent a long and affectionate letter to Prince Amdéus, in which he rejoices with him that Divine Providence has seen fit to preserve him from the serious peril to which he was recently exposed, and expresses his hope that the Prince's life may long be spared for the good of his children.

Archbishop McHale in a letter, August 16, declining to participate in a banquet to Sir W. H. Gregory, Galway, says:—"Let the nobility and gentry of the County Galway, even at the eleventh hour, shake off the trammels of caste with which they have been so long bound up and dissociated from the people; let them raise their united voices in favour of rooting the people in the soil created for their use, reserving the just and equitable claims of their own order, which will be rightfully acknowledged; let them speak out in favour of an education in all degrees Catholic for the Catholic people of the land, allowing to the few of other denominations who dwell among us the privilege of educating their children as seems best to them. Above all, let them unite in demanding back her own domestic Parliament for Ireland, without which every other measure will prove ultimately unprofitable, and the existence of which in our capital will be productive of larger benefits for their order than for any of the other classes of society. When this combination becomes a reality, believe me that no man in Ireland will prove himself more willing to honor those in high stations than your faithful servant."

The annual abstracts of the Irish agricultural statistics for the year 1877 have just been issued. According to the Registrar-General the total acreage under all crops in the current year is 5,265,230 acres, being an increase of nearly 60,000 acres on the previous year. There is an increase of 23,000 acres in the wheat crop, and of 64,040 acres in the quantity of ground under meadow and turnip. Oats meanwhile have decreased 15,000 acres, and potatoes and flax about 9,000 acres each. There are 13,000 more acres of land under cereal crops in 1877 than in the previous year. There is an apparent increase of "bog waste and water" in 1877 as compared with previous years, but the Registrar-General points out that this is only caused by the fact that mountain land, with a few head of stock upon it, which in former years was entered as "grass," is now described as "barren mountain land." The returns of live stock for 1877, compared with the previous year, show an increase in the number of horses and mules of 18,758; asses, of 1,577; pigs, of 42,957; and goats, of 2,476; and a decrease in cattle of 121,413; in sheep, of 19,979; and in poultry of 68,974. The number of scutching mills in Ireland in 1877 was—Ulster, 1,176; Leinster, 13; Munster, 21; and Connaught, 19. The only remarkable feature in the abstract is the very serious falling off in the number of cattle. The cattle in Ireland in 1876 numbered 4,117,440; at the same period of the year in 1876 they numbered 3,996,027, and the decrease of 120,000 is a very serious and remarkable fact. Incidentally, the Registrar-General states that there are still nearly 600,000 agricultural holdings in Ireland, another evidence, as the *Freeman* points out, of the fact that in spite of everything the island remains what nature intended it to be—a land of small farmers.

A few weeks ago a most extraordinary occurrence took place at Claret Rock, a place about five miles north of Duntalk, and situate in the heart of the Forkhill Mountains. On the morning in question, between four and five o'clock, a blacksmith named Dooley and his two brothers were awakened by a loud rumbling noise, and dreading that something was about to happen the house, they jumped out of bed, and running to the door put their shoulders against it to secure it more effectually. They had scarcely done so when the covering of the whole roof was taken off the house, and the windows blown in by a terrific hurricane which passed over it with a terrible roar. In a few minutes the noise ceased, and venturing outside, they found that, with the exception of the damage stated, the house was otherwise uninjured, but a cart which on the previous night had been laid down near the house was carried some distance away and thrown across a gate with its shafts and axle broken. But what appeared strange to them, was, that a neighbouring house, only a few yards away, escaped without damage. It was subsequently found that the hurricane was confined to a strip of country about a mile in length, and which never exceeded one hundred yards in width. Outside of this tract the effects of the hurricane were unfelt, whilst within this space it left palpable evidence of its fury, while it lasted. It first took effect on the top of a hill near Faughart, and sweeping down an extensive valley beneath, ran in a northerly direction for about a mile, then turned up abruptly towards the east across the mountains, and thence seaward. The damage occasioned in its route is considerable, but luckily there were no houses, with the exception of Dooley's in its path, otherwise far more serious injury would have resulted. As far as has been ascertained there has been no injury done to live stock, but all along its

route it swept everything before it, scattering trees, bushes, hay, etc., in every direction, and levelling hedges and ditches.

The Holy Father has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Canon Fitzgerald, ex-President of St. Colman's College, to the vacant See of Ross.

There is just now established near Kilsheelan, in the County of Tipperary, by some members of the Order of Brother-Hospitalers of St. John of God, in a house which the Count de la Poer has generously made over to them, with some land for that object, an admirable and much-needed institution. Anxious to extend to Ireland the beneficial results of their Missions in other countries, the Brothers of St. John of God are now opening, under the auspices of the Bishop of Waterford, an asylum for incurable indigent boys, thereby supplying one of the most pressing wants of the present age. The new institution of the Brother-Hospitalers is not self-supporting, but depends entirely for its existence upon the public.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., has written a letter to the *Dublin Freeman*, from London, under date August 18, replying to some remarks of that journal, and insisting that the Irish people ought to be afforded opportunities of considering, disregarding, and pronouncing their opinion upon the principles underlying the proposed change in the Parliamentary action of the Home Rule party. He claims that before steps had been taken by Mr. Butt and his party to ventilate their differences publicly he was opposed to publicity, but now the vindication of the Obstruction policy demands it. In conclusion, he says:—"The English press is calling upon the Irish people to save them from 'Obstruction.' I very much doubt if these people will turn any more heedful ear to them than they have ever done to Ireland in the time of her distress. Besides, a winter session is not at all out of the range of probabilities, therefore I think no time should be lost in coming to a decision as to our future action."

It was no matter of secrecy in Rome during the celebration of the Papal Jubilee that on the occasion of the reception of the Scotch pilgrimage at the Vatican, an earnest supplication was made to the Holy Father that he would take such measures as he deemed necessary for the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland. We believe that since then the subject has engaged the attention of the Roman congregation, to which is entrusted the consideration of such questions, and that a favourable decision has been reported by it to the Sovereign Pontiff. As yet no further steps in the matter have been made public, but it is stated that before long the Catholic Church in Scotland will be placed on an equal footing with the Church in England, and will have its regularly constituted Episcopacy to direct and preside over its concerns. The Catholics of Scotland—so many of whom belong, either by actual birth or by descent, to the old Catholic land here at home—will rejoice at this fresh evidence of the paternal solicitude of Pius IX in their regard, and will be induced by it to labour all the more earnestly for the spread and glory of that Church of their love, for which they have made so many sacrifices and endured so many trials. We feel assured that in the better and more rational public opinion which has grown up since then—with the evidence of the moral and social blessings that have followed in England on the re-establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy, and of the unaggressive character of the work which the Church in that country has been accomplishing—the reception of the re-erection of the Scottish Prelacy will be received in a vastly different spirit from that which encountered the re-establishment of the Hierarchy in England some seven-and-twenty years ago.—*Dublin Freeman*.

The Catholic Law School at Angers, France, has just achieved a victory which must be highly gratifying to all the friends of Christian education. Out of the 71 students that the Catholic Faculty of Law, at Angers, presented at the last examination, 62 were admitted before the State Faculty. This large number of successful competitors, proves better than any other argument that could be produced, how thorough the course of study is in this young and rising university.

Speaking of Sister Mary Frances Clare, the *Univers* says, and says truly, that her narrow cell now covers the civilized earth. Her writings have acquired an immense popularity upon both sides of the Atlantic. The principal among them are the "History of Ireland," the Life of O'Connell, the Life of St. Patrick, the Life of St. Francis, the Life of St. Joseph, the Histories of Kerry, and Cork," the "Patriot's History of Ireland," the "School History of Ireland," and the "Advice to Irish Girls in America."

There can be no object in any longer disguising the fact that England and Germany are at cross purposes concerning the Russo-Turkish war. While Prince Bismarck wishes for the dismemberment of Turkey, together with a salutary blood-letting, calculated to eliminate Muscovite power of offence during the remainder of the century, England is naturally desirous that the belligerents should be separated, as the renewal of fighting in the spring of 1878 may call for a British army in Roumelia.—*London Register*.

A local engineer has a letter from a friend in Chili, South America, who runs a train through the Andes, where the grades are 200 and 300 feet to the mile. The Chilian brakeman is described as a most recklessly indifferent critter, devoid of all emotion. "Often," he writes, "have I been running down a grade at a rate that brought my heart to my mouth, and those Chilian galoots would be laying off in the dumps, smoking their paper cigars, and regarding the scenery as calm and as cool as a canvas-covered ham. They didn't know the difference, forty miles an hour around embankment curves was all the same to them."

Upwards of 12,000 Circassians have arrived at Trebizonde, being lodged partly in tents and partly in houses, and having rations provided for them by the Government. Two shiplands have been sent to Kerasand, as no accommodation existed for them in Trebizonde. The embarkation of Circassians continues from Soukhum Kale (via Trebizonde). There seems to be no end to the fugitives arriving, or to the cattle they bring with them. Large ships are sent every five days to bring off the people, and even at that rate it must take weeks to transport those that have already come in. It is stated that there are 1,000,000 Circassians who wish to emigrate to Turkey.

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

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**THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. MORIARTY,  
BISHOP OF KERRY.**

MANY of your readers, who like myself have been children of the lately deceased prelate in the days of innocence and ease, will read with regret the telegram announcing his death. Now that the grave has closed over him, we can only regret that the hands once lifted over our heads beseeching the Holy Ghost to enter into our souls and abide therein for ever, have been stilled, never again to be lifted to his Maker in praise in this earthly vale of tears. Never more shall be heard among the hills and vales of his native Clar-righ the sweet, soft, musical voice to which we listened breathlessly years ago, not knowing which to admire most—the rapturous eloquence or the calm persuasive instruction. It has sometimes been my lot to listen to truly eloquent preachers, also to preachers not eloquent but rather effective, but never have I heard a preacher in whom both qualities, graced with simplicity, were blended together so harmoniously. His manner was calm and affable, yet dignified, always ready to attend to the duties of his office. The only wonder is how his frame, strong and robust though it was, had not succumbed sooner to the great hardships which he had undergone in travelling over his extensive dioceses, for he had two—those of Ardfer and Aghaloe. During the episcopate of the right rev. gentleman most of the dingy old buildings which passed for churches have disappeared, and have been replaced by handsome, elegant, and commodious Gothic edifices. In Killarney he erected a beautiful, massive cathedral, which, unfortunately, owing to the gravelly base, can never be completed; also two convents, one monastery for the Presentation Brothers, and an extremely handsome palace. He also introduced into Killarney the Franciscan Fathers, whose beautiful church and convent adorn Fair Hill. In Tralee he has seen the old chapel give way to the large and splendid church of St. John's, whose spire rises over two hundred feet, the whole being the life-long work of its zealous pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Mawe.

He also introduced into Tralee the Dominican Fathers, who made great endeavours to get back the former site of their Order in that town, but without success. They, however, succeeded in obtaining a splendid site opposite to it in Dey Place, having purchased the residence of the late W. Denny, Esq., where they have erected a splendid church, and keep a superior seminary for the education of the rising youths of the upper and middle classes. His lordship also introduced the Christian Brothers into Tralee, where they keep two schools; and into Dingle, where they have done good work for the cause of religion and education.

To properly portray the good works done by his lordship since 1854, when he was appointed Coadjutor-Bishop to the late Dr. Egan, would require an abler pen than mine, and more space than I am afraid you could well afford. Suffice it now to say that they are fully identified with the restoration of Catholic freedom in his native county, and must be looked upon by the future historian of the county (whose history has already been written three times—viz., by Smith, Rowan, and the Nun of Kenmare) as the first indication of freedom from the galling yoke of an unparalleled despotism.

That the life of the good and exemplary Bishop will be published I have scarcely any doubt; and while I venture to give the name of his probable biographer as the now celebrated Nun of Kenmare, I add another emblematism to his escutcheon, for he had also the honour, in conjunction with the late deeply revered pastor of Kenmare, the Ven. Archdeacon O'Sullivan, of introducing into Kenmare the now celebrated Nuns, who through the indefatigable industry, and exalted attainments of one of them—Miss Cusack—have received a world-wide celebrity.

His lordship was educated at Boulogne Sur Mer, and was for several years President of All Hallows' College, where he became intimately acquainted with the Very Rev. Dean O'Brien, of Newcastle west, then a Professor in the same College. He has left behind him not only a life well spent, but a good many gems of choicest literature, for he was even as eloquent a writer as he was an orator. If collected they will form a most fitting offering to the memory of a great and good man. May he rest in peace.

J. S. P.

**THE REV. JOHN McELROY, S.J.**

(From the *N.Y. Freeman's Journal*.)

REV. JOHN McELROY, S.J., the oldest priest in the United States, since the death of the late Very Rev. Bernard Kiernan, V.G., died at the Novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Frederick, Md., on Wednesday, September 12, aged 95 years. He was born at Enniskillen, Ulster, Ireland, May 14, 1782, and came to this country in 1803. In due time he entered Georgetown College, where he made his ecclesiastical studies, and on October 10, 1806, he entered the Society of Jesus. He was ordained by the Most Rev. Leonard Neale, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, on May 21, 1817, being the 32nd priest ordained in the United States. The Rev. Roger Baxter, S.J., was ordained at the same time.

Father McElroy rendered great service to religion by his indefatigable labours in Frederick, Maryland, where he built St. John's Church and founded the Novitiate of his Society. His devotion to the work of his Divine Master gained for him the respect and affection not only of Catholics but also of Protestants. Mr. Schaeffer, a Protestant editor of Frederick City, in referring in his journal to Father McElroy's work, in 1829, said: "Strange paradox! Catholic France expels the Jesuits, deprives them of the education of youth, and the Protestants of Frederick contribute, each with his fifty dollars, to the erection of a college there." (Cretineau Joly, vi. 374.)

When in 1834 a riot broke out on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the authorities were obliged to call out the military to suppress it. The rioters having collected together some five or six thousand men. The military, called upon suddenly, seemed at a loss to know how to restore peace and disperse the rioters, and the people of that portion of Maryland became greatly alarmed. Father McElroy was then in Frederick, and on learning the state of

things, after commending himself and his undertaking to God, he begged of the men, for the sake of their families, and of religion, to return to their work and not stain their hands in the blood of their fellow-men. What the presence of troops was powerless to do, the simple words of an earnest priest effected. The rioters heeded his words and peace was restored.

When the Mexican war broke out Father McElroy joined the heroic and martyred Father Anthony Rey, S.J., as Chaplain in the United States Army. Whilst Father Rey went into the interior, Father McElroy remained in charge of the garrisons left in the first conquered cities, and there was uniting in his ministrations to soldiers and to all who needed sermons.

After the close of the Mexican war, Father McElroy returned to the States and was sent by his Superiors to Boston. Here he gave his attention to the erection of churches and schools. But we will let him speak for himself. In May, 1876, Father McElroy, in answer to some information asked of him about his life, said:

"I was born in the Province of Ulster, the most northern province of Ireland, in the County Fermanagh in 1782, and am at present the oldest Catholic priest in the United States and have been for five years the oldest Jesuit in the world. A catalogue is kept of the births, deaths and period of ministration of all the Jesuits throughout the world, and hence I am able to make the statement with accuracy. At the time of my birth Catholic emancipation had made no headway in Ireland, and hence I received simply a common education, such as was given to Catholics at that time. I left Ireland for America in 1803, when twenty-one years old. O'Connell had just made his *début* in the character of an emancipator, and had given thus far but little promise of that extraordinary vigor and power of controlling popular sentiment for which he afterward became so famous. I landed first in Baltimore and went from there to Georgetown. Jefferson was President of the United States when I landed. I have met him several times and often had occasion to admire his republican simplicity. When I took the stage in Baltimore to come to Washington it was an old, rickety, open wagon with leather curtains flopping in the wind and no springs to it. As we came down Capitol Hill and saw the cattle browsing about Pennsylvania avenue I asked when would we get to Washington and was surprised to learn that we were there already. The President's house was the only place worth looking at in the city. There was an old post-office where the Patent Office is now, and a colony of Irish had squatted on the hill, who couldn't speak a word of English.

(To be Continued.)

## Waifs and Strays.

AN English clergyman and a Lowland Scotsman visited one of the best schools in Aberdeen. They were strangers, but the master received them civilly and inquired, "Would you prefer that I should speer these boys, or that you should speer them yourselves?" The English clergyman, having ascertained that to "speer" meant to question, desired the master to proceed. He did so with great success, and the boys answered satisfactorily numerous interrogations as to the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. The clergyman then said he would be glad in his turn to "speer" the boys, and at once began, "How did Pharaoh die?" There was a dead silence. In this dilemma the Lowland gentleman interposed. "I think, sir, the boys are not accustomed to your English accent; let me try what I can make of them." And he inquired in his broad Scotch: "Hoo did Phawroah dee?" Again there was a dead silence; upon which the master said, "I think, gentlemen, you can't speer these boys; I'll show you how to do it." And he proceeded: "Fat cam to Phawroach at his hinder end?" The boys answered promptly, "He was drowned;" and, in addition, a smart little fellow commented, "Ony lassie could hae told you that."

LET us, therefore, be merciful, and imitate the cranes, who, when they set off for their appointed place, fly up to some lofty eminence; in order that they may obtain a view of the lands which they are going to pass. The leader of the band goes before them, chastises those that fly too slowly, and keeps together the troop by his cry. As soon as he becomes hoarse, another takes his place; and all have the same care for those that are weary; so that if any one is unable to fly, the rest gather together and bear him up till he recovers his strength. Nor do they take less care of each other when they are on the ground. They divide the night into watches, so that there may be a diligent care over all. Those that watch hold a weight in one of their claws, so that, if they happen to sleep, it falls on the ground and makes a noise, and thus convicts them of somnolency. Let us, therefore, be merciful as the cranes; that placing ourselves on a lofty watch-tower in this life, we may look out for ourselves and others, may lead those that are ignorant of the way, and may chastise the slothful and negligent by our exhortations. Let us succeed alternately to labour. Let us carry the weak and infirm, that they faint not in the way. In the watches of the night let us keep vigil to the Lord, by prayer and contemplation.—*Antony of Padua*.

A VOLUMINOUS author was one day expatiating to Goldsmith on the advantages of employing an amanuensis, and thus saving the trouble of writing. "How do you manage it?" said the doctor. "Why," replied the other, "I walk about the room, and dictate to a clever man, who puts down very correctly all that I say, so that I have nothing more to do than just look over the manuscript and then send it to the press." Goldsmith was delighted with the information, and desired his friend to send the amanuensis to him next morning. The scribe accordingly waited upon the doctor, placed himself at the table with the paper before him, and his pen ready, to catch the oracle. Goldsmith paced round and round the room with great solemnity for some time, but after racking his brain to no effect, he put his hand in his pocket, took out a guinea, and giving it to the amanuensis, said: "It won't do, my friend; I find that my head and my hand must work together."

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

**M A I T L A N D**

AND

WALKER STREETS,

DUNEDIN.

**J. J. CONNOR,**

PROPRIETOR.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., SPECIALLY IMPORTED.

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

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

**MR J. B. CALLAN, B.A., LL.B.**

SOLICITOR, &c.,

Has Removed to the Corner of

BOND STREET AND JETTY STREET,

DUNEDIN.

**BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL,**  
(Late Devonshire Arms.)

Corner of Durham and Peterborough Streets, CHRISTCHURCH.

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

Terms Moderate.

Hot and Cold Baths.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the very Best Quality, including 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. Driscole 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 Driscole 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. DRISCOLE.

**W. W. VAUSE,**  
DIE SINKER AND EMBOSSEY,  
(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,

Princess-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Asher's).

**E. O'REILLY'S**

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.

WATCHMAKERS.

**T**HE 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.

**W**E 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.

**W I L L I A M R E I D,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEED MERCHANT.  
Agent for Pure California Grown Alfalfa.



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

FOR SALE  
TREES.

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

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

CATALOGUES ON  
APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors.  
WM. REID.

FOR SALE,  
SEEDS.

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

THE PLAGUE AT MILAN.

A.D. 1575.

At the breaking out of the plague, St. Charles Borromeo found himself at Lodi, in order to assist at a requiem mass for the deceased bishop of that city. Being made acquainted by a messenger with the appearance of this horrible visitant, he hastened back to Milan. When the crowd of despairing people saw in their midst their faithful archbishop, they cast themselves at his feet, crying, "Mercy, mercy, O father!" At once he proceeded to the cathedral, the tears streaming down his cheeks, and casting himself before the Most Holy, he prayed for his people and for strength to aid them in their dire necessity. But the Lord, who desired to recall that frivolous people to Himself, did not withdraw His chastening hand; but He gave His servant such strength and courage that not only was he himself undaunted by danger, but he knew also how to communicate this heroic courage to his priests, who, full of holy zeal, hurried to the side of the dying in order to give them the last Sacraments. One of the parish priests especially proved, on this occasion, that he had received for the purpose supernatural strength.

A poor plague-stricken man was, through carelessness, cast out amongst the rest of the victims, and in the middle of the night carried away in the dead carts to the open graveyard. Here he lay in the midst of a heap of fifty or sixty bodies, which, according to the orders of the archbishop, were to be buried the following morning with all the religious ceremonies of the Church. At break of day this pious parish priest started in order to take the Blessed Sacrament to some of the sick. When the poor dying fellow heard the sound of the bell, which was being rung by the hand of a server before the Blessed Sacrament, he summoned all his remaining strength, and rising upon his knees, exclaimed in a dying voice, "Father, for God's sake, I pray thee give me yet once again the Most Holy Sacrament!" Great was the astonishment of the priest to hear this living voice from the midst of that heap of the dead. For a moment he shuddered, then in the strength of God all natural fear vanished. Full of divine courage, he stepped over dead bodies, removed others out of the way with his hands, and finally succeeded in satisfying the desire of his fellow-Christian and brother. He gave the Blessed Sacrament to the dying man, who received it with every mark of fervent devotion; and whilst he stood over him, the poor sufferer sank gently back on one of the dead bodies, and, in the presence of the priest and his Divine Saviour, sweetly and joyfully expired.—E. M. Chapote, in *Catholic Review*.

THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO.

THE Castle of St. Angelo in Rome, long known as the Mausoleum, or Mole of Hadrian, was built in the latter part of the second century, and since that time it has taken part, so to speak, in all the great events of Pagan and Christian Rome. As far as we know anything of the original appearance of this wonderful and renowned building, derived either from report or from the solid remains which war, earthquake, and time have failed to obliterate, it seems to have been founded on its great prototype, that wonder of the world which Artemisia erected to her Carian Lord, and the broken fragments of which, after many centuries, have finally found a home among a people who, when it was built, were outer barbarians. Both suffered terribly from the violence of man and nature; but while the tomb of Mausolus was levelled to the ground, so that the grass covered its site and obliterated even its vestiges, the tomb of Hadrian, resisting all assaults of time, still stands unshaken in massive masonry. Of the admirable sculpture, however, that once adorned these magnificent mausoleums, even less remains of the latter Roman work than of its Carian rival. Nothing, in fact, now exists of all the statues that stood on Hadrian's tomb save the so-called Barberini Faun now in the gallery at Munich; and this noble work, which, in breadth of style, spirit of conception, and rendering of character, may challenge comparison with the best works of Greece, only deepens our sense of the loss art has sustained in the destruction of all the rest. It is also probable that the colossal busts of Hadrian himself and of Pallas, now in the Vatican, came from this mausoleum, as well as the large sarcophagus of black and white in the Musco Pio Clementino, the porphyry basin which forms the baptismal font of St. Peter's, and the porphyry sarcophagus in which Innocent II. was buried.—*Exchange*.

**HENRY J. WOOD AND CO.,**  
(Late C. Bonington 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.

# C A R R O L L S H O T E L,

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

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

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

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

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

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

SMITH'S EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES for Blueskin, Waikouaiti, and Palmerston, arrive and depart daily.

Persons CALLED IN TIME for all the early Trains and Coaches.

INSPECTION OF THE HOTEL INVITED.

### 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.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

### ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray-street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

### ALBION HOTEL, GREAT SOUTH ROAD, TIMARU.

JOHN COLE ... PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

JOHN TUNNAGE,

Princes-street.

### BRITANNIA HOTEL, WHATELY-ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH.

DANNIEL M'GUINNESS,

Late of the Foresters' Hotel, Proprietor.

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

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

WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS.

Good Stabling.

### DOCTOR GEORGE FREDERIC THOMAS,

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

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

Consultation by Letter—Fee £1.

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