

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. V.—No. 239.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics

AT HOME & ABROAD.



WE perceive that our contemporary, the *Saturday Advertiser* is also grieved in spirit at our policy, and, more in sorrow than in anger, enters a mild protest against our obstreperousness. We agree with our contemporary that it is a sad state of things when the votes of electors are likely to favour such candidates as he so piteously delineates; but a desperate disease requires now and then a desperate remedy. It is much

better that a drunken member should be returned for once to Parliament than that a drunken line of policy that would undoubtedly corrupt the whole body of society should prevail there, or than that the only means of averting from the rising generation, and all that shall succeed it, the contagion of every ill mentioned, and of many more besides, should be disregarded and violently repressed. It is undesirable that the theological element should be forced into politics, but still more undesirable is it that the religious element should by bigoted politicians be forced out of the lives of Catholics. We thank our contemporary for his praise-worthy homily on the growth of the Catholic Church, and for his moral lecture generally. It is, perhaps, well that the mantle of Goody Two-Shoes bids fair to descend through him to posterity, although we had hardly hoped to find it clothing journalistic shoulders; but, nevertheless, we are not inclined to mount a Rosinante and encounter unnecessary martyrdom. Even as Christians we are called upon to resist by all lawful means an ordinance that would rob us of our Christianity. Our contemporary says:—"In a free country like this there must be tolerance for all." From this, we gather, it follows by a necessary consequence that we Catholics are bound to tolerate the intolerance manifested towards us, and we also gather that our contemporary is somewhat addicted to humbug. We say it is the grossest intolerance for the State to step in between us and the duty we owe to God. It is outrageous intolerance that gives the lie direct all their boasted freedom; and it is an extreme error of statesmanship to endeavour to demoralise and render false to their principles any section of the community—even if they be a minority. We are entitled to defend ourselves *unguibus et rostro*, and we shall do so come what may. We are conscious of the condition of the countries to which our contemporary points, and it is, in part, because we are desirous of warding off from those for whom we are accountable the dangers we behold there, that we are determined to maintain the position we have adopted. In conclusion, we are willing to make every lawful compromise, so as to live in peace and harmony with all men; but our principles we may not compromise, nor the obligations God imposed upon us when He gave us children to educate in the Catholic Faith.

THE temper of Mr Ormond appears to bear a relation towards the business of the Colony somewhat similar to that borne by the head of King Charles I. to the manuscript of Mr Dick. It is continually getting in the way, and causing inopportune obstruction. We were in hopes that the hon. member had grown penitent for his truculence, and that it was shame for the past and resolution of amendment for the future that led to his correction of Hansard. We, however, find it was after all the merest caprice that prompted this step. He desires to read clean, but *viva voce* he continues as scurrilous as ever. It is, nevertheless, hardly fair to send down his speeches emasculated to posterity. Future generations have a right to profit by the experiences of those which have preceded them; even this nineteenth century of ours, which so thoroughly despises its ancestry, and, like Sthenelus, boasts itself so much superior to them, at least must acknowledge that it is their debtor by being in a position to shun the example of their faults and failings. In like manner the law-givers of the times to come might with advantage study the true Parliamentary utterances of Mr Ormond, and thereby learn in their day to abstain from disgracing themselves. Meantime one is tempted to speculate as to what may be the nature of the next accusation brought

against Sir George Grey. First we had the mythic land-jobbing in which he was accused of having dabbled during his Governorship, and now we hear of an equally mythic obligation owed by him to Messrs Brogden and Co. for having constituted him a minister, with an intention on his part to compensate them by supporting claims which are unjust. What is yet to come we know not, but a prurient curiosity only would anticipate the outburst—

For a base wish it is to wish to hear it.

It was indubitably very ugly of the Ministry to seize on the printed estimates of their predecessors and produce them in all their nakedness to the public. A trifling "consideration" might have been conceded, and men who act with such unkind rashness must naturally expect to be pilloried by those whom they have betrayed. Still the game of "Aunt Sally," figuratively played, with a gentleman of irreplicable character for the mark and unmitigated calumny for the weapon, is rather calculated to move on-lookers to disgust.

SINCE the world in general seems now to be occupying themselves pretty busily with the question of the Conclave, to the immediate necessity for which they look, and which, although we hope it may still be long delayed, we also know must some time or another be held, it may not be out of place to note down a few facts connected with the august and venerable assembly referred to. A Conclave, then, means an assembly of the Cardinals met together for the purpose of electing a Pope. Ordinary meetings of the Cardinals are named Consistories, and that only held for the papal election has any right to the title Conclave. In former times, previous to the great French Revolution, the Conclaves were held in the Vatican, but when Pius VI. had died during his captivity in France of the ill-usage inflicted upon him, the Conclave in which his successor, Pius VII., was elected, took place at Venice, and those in which the succeeding Popes were elected, have been held in the Quirinal. We do not know where the next conclave will be held, nor have we any suspicion who the next Pope may prove to be. We are not prepared to draw comparisons between Cardinals, as the *London Times* does between Panebianco and Pecci, and, apparently because the former is found by far the most indifferent character of the two, places him in the chair of St. Peter; nor do we feel ourselves qualified to pitch on Cardinal Manning, highly as we respect his Eminence's talents and virtues, nor to single out any other member of the sacred college for the awful distinction in question. Our knowledge in the affair is so far Socratic that we recognise our complete ignorance. It is said that the Holy Father has declared that the Conclave will be almost certainly held in the Vatican, and, if he has said so, there are no doubt good reasons for his words; but we are unable to vouch for the authenticity of the statement. The Cardinals, then, enter the building in which the Conclave is to be held, and there they are completely separated from the outer world. Visitors are excluded, every door and issue is carefully guarded, letters and messages are examined, and even the food which is sent in to them is subjected to a process of search; they meet twice a day in the chapel of the palace, and there their votes are given in writing, the name of the voter not being seen. Two-thirds of the votes constitute a majority and elect the Pope. Under the circumstances it is difficult to see where room for intrigue may be found, or what grounds there may exist upon which justly to base the predictions of whom the chosen one is to be. It is further extremely difficult to discover what lawful basis there may be found for the interference of the civil powers with the election of the Pope, of which so many hints and threats are now advanced. There is, it is true, one way by which the papal election is influenced to a certain, and in an extremely limited, degree by the three Catholic Powers—Spain, Austria, and France; it is the right of veto which each of these Governments possesses, and accredited with which an envoy, who is necessarily one of the Cardinals, is present at the Conclave. If, therefore, a Cardinal, who for any reason is objectionable to one of these Courts is found to be in a fair way to obtain the required two-thirds of the votes and so to become Pope, the representative of the Power interested presents a circular to his colleagues in the Conclave, stating that he is commissioned to oppose the veto to such an election. But this step must be taken in good time, as when the appointed majority has declared for any Cardinal he is Pope beyond recall; and the right referred to can be exercised but once during the sitting of the Conclave. Other right of interference there is none, so that if

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such be planned, it must be executed in defiance of right, and as a violent outrage opposed to the Catholic world. For this, however, we are not unprepared.

Is it not a principle in logic that the truth of the universal involves that of the particular? Dr. Wallis says he did not, in his speech at Auckland, apply the decidedly objectionable terms "rogues and trimmers" to the New Zealand Parliament, but that they were meant for legislatures generally. We should have thought that under the circumstances the choice titles in question might very reasonably have been supposed to be descriptive of the Assembly at Wellington amongst the others. Still we live and learn. But what a world we find ourselves in; theologically and politically judged as we see it to be, it is proved to be sadly deficient in morality. What has become of honesty and patriotism? Are we never again to see the pendulum of mankind's heart—we follow Victor Hugo—swing in the direction of Thermopylae, is it for evermore basely to incline towards Gomorrah? Surely progress has begun to glide down the retrogressive track, and involution has set in. Of old it was considered sufficient if a body was known to be corrupt to single out one in ten for punishment; but now, we are told, decimation would not suffice to sweep away infection from the very pick and choice of every country—its legislators—for out of each four a "rogue and trimmer" may be culled. The Press, it seems, has been unfortunate enough to meet with the disapprobation of certain of our hon. members. Mr. Manders evidently reckons it amongst those "impure sources" whence members have been bespattered with mud, and their purity injured "in a way no gentleman could notice." But we know that we have profited much from the attention we have given this session to the utterances of hon. members; our "Queen's English" has received an addition of much that is Parliamentary, and we find it comes more easily to us to pen invective without pausing to consider whether terms and phrases are doubtful in their nature, or such as should not appear in columns that aspire to a certain degree of refinement. We, at least, can answer for ourselves, that there is no danger of our degenerating into coarseness, for we find our model in hon. members. There is, therefore, no danger of our becoming unparliamentary, and falling beneath the level of Mr. Manders' notice, or that of other members of equal "purity" or gentlemen of like calibre. But the terms "rogue and trimmer" are an effort of eloquence itself; we are charmed to add them to our vocabulary. It is a pity, however, that they do not apply to the Assembly at Wellington—there is no rule it seems without its exception, and the truth of the universal does not always include that of the particular. To that House we have oftentimes occasion to refer, and we should be glad to avail ourselves of so elegant a turn of rhetoric for the purpose, if only it were Parliamentary. We must, nevertheless, content ourselves by reserving the terms for application to all other legislatures, to which it appears they do apply, but even for this we acknowledge an obligation to Dr. Wallis.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

GRADUALLY but surely, with steady and unabated step, has the Honorable Sir George Grey pursued the minions of the squatocracy, the *soi-disant* aristocrats, the road-board politicians miscalled statesmen, the centralisers and conspirators against the liberty of the people of a new-born colony, until they have been hurled from positions for which nature never fitted them, and which they held in defiance of the populace by every species of political immorality.

When it was announced that Sir George Grey had accepted the Premiership of the Colony, the hearts of the immense majority of the intelligent inhabitants of New Zealand thrilled with exultation. A statesman, patriot, lover of human freedom, legislator, philosopher, pure-minded and generous-hearted man had taken the helm, and in the exuberance of his delight many an earnest man in Auckland, and I am sure in every part of the colony, uttered a fervent "Thank God."

But there appears to be some danger that the insatiable greed for office of the late incompetent Ministry will frustrate the Premier's liberal intentions for a while. But it will only be for a while. If he, who is the unquestioned Tribune of the people, is thwarted by the sycophants of so-called nobility or the dependents of a monetary institution, his call to the country will be all the more enthusiastically responded to, and the discomfiture of his enemies will be all the more signal. Who is there who has read his speech in reply to Mr. Atkinson's no-confidence motion that has not been impressed with the earnestness and disinterestedness of this exalted gentleman? Who is there that has not felt in perusing that speech a sympathetic throb in his own heart in response to the Premier's stirring—and I might even say devout—appeal? Honour, sincerity, a love for man's welfare and happiness, a keen appreciation of the ever-recurring struggles between class and class in the old countries, and of the degradation and misery to which class legislation has reduced millions of our fellow-men, all these are discernible in the masterly oration of this honoured statesman. And shall it be said in after times that the people of New Zealand were unworthy of him? Will posterity have to execrate the present inhabitants of the colony for deserting those grand and golden principles which he has enunciated, and for allowing the most debased and sordid motives to prevent them giving him that hearty and unswerving support which is necessary to enable him to firmly establish those principles for the good of all succeeding generations? Oh, no! I trust that the men of New Zealand to-day will not so act in this emergency that the future historian shall gibbet them aloft for the

scorn and contempt of all free peoples. I am sure that Irishmen especially, Irishmen cognizant of the struggles of their motherland against the grip of the oppressor, mindful of the great maxims of their own trumpet-tongued Tribune, and cherishing the sentiments of the immortal Grattan who watched by the tomb of Ireland's liberty, will not forget in New Zealand the traditions of their race, but jealously guard the inalienable rights attached to the rank which God gave them in the creation—"I will strive to do my best to initiate a policy by which equals may exist in this country for all laws. A new era is drawing nigh, new times are coming, and new men will soon be found in this House. New principles will prevail. The objects we have in view are great; I feel sure they will commend themselves to all liberal minds, not only at the present day, but in all time to come." Those are the words of our Premier, words which will be speedily verified, and will be quoted when the present age shall have become antiquity by patriots who will arise in the long hereafter. It appears to me most marvellous and unaccountable that intelligent men, anxious for the welfare of the population of New Zealand as a whole, can hold aloof from Sir George Grey after perusing the lucid, dispassionate, and pregnant addresses which he from time to time delivers. Compared with his, the speeches of his opponents fall into ludicrous insignificance. They contain no policy, no conceptions for the future government of the colony, no propositions to extricate our islands from financial embarrassment, and bring to our shores a tide of prosperity. The utter incapacity of the late Ministry was certainly as clearly established as any fact could well be. A system of blundering, and, to use Mr. Larnach's term, "pawbroking" finance, characterised their administration. No great measures were introduced, no new institutions founded by them, but they laid their iconoclastic hands on nobly constructed institutions, which their dwarfed minds could not appreciate, and tore down and destroyed them. I trust that now they have fallen—

"They have fallen like Lucifer,
Never to rise again."

I sincerely wish that my remarks could reach some of my fellow-countrymen at the Thames, who assisted in sending an uneducated man to Parliament to thwart the policy of their other representative, the foremost statesman in Australasia. The Thames has been the laughing-stock of the colony this session. If it had elected a cultured man of independent mind to assist and co-operate with Sir George Grey, there would now be no danger of the re-establishment of corrupt government in New Zealand. But the bitter lesson it has learned, I hope, will be of service to it in the future, and that at the next election we shall see the "political schemer" relegated to the limbo of disappointed politicians.

The late Prince Consort said, "I conceive it to be the duty of every educated person closely to study the events of the times in which he lives, and as far as in him lies, to add his humble mite of individual exertion to further the accomplishment of what he believes Providence to have ordained." That is a truth that requires to be constantly impressed on the generality of men. Any people who neglect politics are only fit for, and deserve to be treated as serfs. It is in times of political apathy that tyrannies are attempted and conspiracies formed. A French minister recently said to a deputation, "Nations die by politics, but live by business." True, and yet false! Communities must not, of course, devote their individual attention to politics to the exclusion of their commercial and industrial interests, but at the same time a nation politically educated cannot die, and its commercial or other business interests must necessarily be promoted, and its general security and welfare established by a free and enlightened people.

Auckland, November 12th, 1877.

ATHEISM IN ITALY.

At Leghorn has appeared a journal with the title *L'Ateo*, and the motto *The Evil is Good*. It declares that: *Our guide is Satan, the genius of human restoration, the avenging force of reason*. It is not probable that this abominable newspaper will have much success, and it is to be hoped it will not reach a tenth number. But that such a journal should be published even for a day speaks ill for the Italian nation. The Liberals themselves complain of the superficial and wicked education which seems now the fashion, and which leads to many crimes. Signor F. De Sanctis, a deputy of the Italian Parliament, censures the miserable instruction given in Italian Government schools where the young men are set to learn more subjects than they can understand. Morally and intellectually the youths are ruined by cheap dictionary learning, which makes them pretentious, self-sufficient, and ignorant, and renders them prone to laziness, vice, and folly. The *Liberta*, commenting on the observations of De Sanctis, alludes to a species of corruption which it calls legalised corruption. The old spirit, which made men averse to do wrong even when the law imposed no penalty, has now (says the *Liberta*) disappeared. Men will consult the acts of Parliaments and the codex, and will take care to keep within the law. Provided they contravene no article of the criminal code, they will hold a fair and unblushing face before the world. They regulate their conscience by the letter of the law and their honour consists in the legality of their conduct. There are no dishonourable deeds, according to the modern gentlemen, save those which are contrary to the law, and which may be punished by fine or imprisonment. The Italian democrat is not ashamed of anything which cannot be formally made matter for prosecution. The word gentleman was never so much abused as at present, for he is considered a gentleman who makes the law the test of his actions. The ancient gentleman, whose innate sense of propriety taught him his duty, has ceased to exist.—*Catholic Mirror*.

A CENTRAL News telegram says:—"The O'Donoghue's letter on the obstructive policy has been the subject of much comment in Tralee. It is said that the hon. member's friends intend presenting him with a requisition to resign his seat, with a view of re-electing him, in order to let his opponents see he represents the majority of the electors."

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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.

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

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

(Signed) Mrs WM. GILL, Wakapuaka.

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

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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.).

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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.

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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.

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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.

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BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of
CUMBERLAND AND FREDERICK-STREETS.

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

The New Atopia.

(From the Irish Monthly.)

CHAPTER I.—continued.

"Pretty well," I said; "not what the old dukes had, I fancy. You see, there have been changes; the Dukes of Leven were popular, but they broke up some years back, and the present proprietors, the Earls of Bradford, a younger branch of the same family, don't reside here much, though, of course, they lead the county."

"Ah! you folk at home are always thinking of the county and parliament; I did not mean that. I was thinking of the people, the tenantry; there must be hundreds dependent on a place like this."

"Of course; I believe they are considered good landlords, but you see now-a-days classes are so distinct, and the railways take country gentlemen away so much from their own place; ties of the kind to which you allude are almost things of the past."

"More's the pity," he said, with a sigh; "but hark! is not that water, and falling water too; have you cascades in these parts?"

"Not exactly a Niagara," I replied, laughing; "but there is a fall on the river, a stone-cast from here, if you care to explore it." And so saying, I led the way through the thickets, pushing aside the bushes, till we were able to look down into a deep wooded glen, where the little stream which ran through the park did its best to ape the manners of a waterfall. Though the stream itself was in miniature, the height at which we stood above it was considerable, and wishing to place my companion in the best position for commanding the view, I was making my way over jutting pieces of slippery rock, when he called me to stop in a somewhat peremptory manner. "All right," I replied, but the words had scarcely passed my lips when I found it was all wrong. A treacherous stone gave way under my foot, and but for a projecting branch at which I caught, I should have been precipitated into the torrent. Even as I hung suspended, I was unable to regain my footing, the rather as the sudden shock had twisted an ankle, and for the moment rendered me helpless. One steady step forward, a keen glance, a firm arm thrown around me, and with a prompt and skilful movement the stranger had lifted me from my position of peril and placed me in safety on the bank. Then those dark earnest eyes once more met mine with a look of kind solicitude.

"You should have trusted an old bushman like me," he said; "I saw your footing was failing you. But you are really not able to stand—and you came out of your way to do me a pleasure."

"Oh, it is nothing," I said; "it isn't really a sprain, just a twist, and I am close at home." For indeed my father's house stood in the plantations overlooking the glen, and with the help of my new friend's arm ten minute's walk brought me to the garden gate. There he took his leave, and we shook hands as though no longer strangers.

"Perhaps," he said, taking a letter from his pocket-book, "you can confer a last favour on me by telling me where this is to be delivered?"

I glanced at the address: *John Aubrey, Esq., Oakham.* "My father!" I exclaimed; "I will give it him myself on his return, and as you now know my name, I may, perhaps, venture to ask that of my deliverer."

"*Deliverer* is a large word for so small a service," he replied, smiling; "but my name is Grant. I shall venture to call on Mr. Aubrey to-morrow."

In another moment he was gone, and turning to the house, I soon found myself in the midst of home greetings.

CHAPTER II.

OAKHAM AND ITS MASTERS.

THE Grange, as the steward's house at Oakham was called, was a modest comfortable residence, picturesque in appearance and situation; for, from the parsonage to the gamekeeper's cottage all the Oakham surroundings were expected to be in perfect taste, and the estate was remarkable for its ornamental buildings. My father had filled his present post in the time of the old family, whose memory he venerated with something of an old man's regret. My mother and only sister, the latter my junior by several years, completed the little family party, whose members were now for a brief space reunited, and whom I will introduce to the reader as briefly as may be, for my story concerns my new friend rather than myself. It was a family of the common-place English middle-class, with nothing about it that a novelist's utmost effort could push into the romantic. My mother was just what every man's mother is, or ought to be, at least to his individual heart, the best mother in the world. She had many practical interests associated with my father's position on the estate, and when, in addition to this, I add that she had her garden and her poultry, and that she deliberately considered her husband to be the best man in the county, and her son the cleverest, my reader will have sufficient data wherewith to estimate her merits. As to my sister Mary, she was a sensible good-natured girl of two-and-twenty. Besides the usual methods of getting through her mornings (and I have often speculated on what those are with the majority of young ladies), Mary had occupations of her own among the village people, and was perfectly familiar with every old Betty in the neighbourhood who wanted a flannel petticoat. She was not a profound reader, neither was she Ritualistic, for both which facts I inwardly blessed her; but there were daily prayers at the parish church, and before I came down to an eight o'clock breakfast I knew that my sister had walked across the park to the early morning service.

That evening as I sat in the midst of the little home circle, I told my adventures, and produced Mr. Grant's letter. My father opened it and read it aloud; it ran as follows:—

"DEAR MR. AUBREY,—My friend, Mr. Grant, the bearer of this, is making a short stay in England, and is desirous of seeing what he can of Oakham. I shall esteem it a kindness if you will enable him to do so, and will show him any attention.—Faithfully yours,
"JOHN RIPLEY."

Sir John Ripley was the county member, and his letter of introduction at once set at rest the question of Grant's respectability. Who or what he might be we could not guess, but he was certainly no adventurer. The earl was in Scotland, his two sons yachting off the Isle of Wight; there was, therefore, no difficulty in complying with the request that my friend should thoroughly inspect the Oakham lions, and we agreed to beat up his quarters on the morrow. Accordingly, at ten o'clock, my father and I presented ourselves in the little parlour of the White Lion, where Grant received us with simple courtesy, and did not fail to satisfy himself as to the state of my uncle before consenting to set out for the Park. It was the first time I had seen him uncovered, and I could not fail to be struck by the broad forehead, and well-set head which imparted a dignity to features otherwise ordinary. My father's hearty country manner seemed to please him, and we were soon under the broad avenue which led to the mansion, conversing with little of the embarrassment of strangers.

I shall not detain the reader with a lengthened description of what may be found better set forth in the Oakham Guide Book. The fountains and gardens, the forcing-houses, and pinneries and graperies; grapes in every stage of development, so as to keep up an uninterrupted supply from May to October, by means of cunning contrivances for regulating the artificial heat; flowers of dazzling hues and bizarre forms from Mexico and Brazil; orchids from Ceylon, and the newest lilies transported from the interior of Africa; all these were displayed as much to claim our wonder as our admiration. We passed from hot-houses that breathed the atmosphere of the tropics to cool conservatories with fountains playing upon marble floors. The head-gardener was in attendance and made our head dizzy with the names of each new floral prodigy, whilst Grant, with unmoved features, looked and listened in silence.

When the gardens had been fully inspected, my father proposed that we should proceed to the house. I thought I detected an expression of reluctance on the part of my companion, as though he shrank from the examination of private apartments in the absence of their owners.

"Is no one really at home?" he inquired; then glancing around him, "What a waste of labour! Well, let us get through the business;" and he followed my father into the great entrance-hall, and up the grand staircase adorned with pictures, and statues, and Majolica vases filled with fragrant exotics. Thence we passed through suites of softly-carpeted apartments glittering with all that was most rare and delicate, and finally into the great picture gallery, on the walls of which hung portraits of the present family, mingled with those of the elder ducal branch that had passed away.

My father did the office of cicerone, and pointed out the first founder of the family, a Lord Treasurer of the Caroline period, and other worthies of civil and military renown, till he came with a sigh to a finely-painted portrait, the beau-ideal of an English country gentleman as Lawrence alone could paint him.

"There is the old Duke himself," he said, "and a finer gentleman than he never rode to covert. And a great man, too, he was in Parliament; for in his father's lifetime he sat for the county, as Lord Carstairs, and when the Great Bill passed, it was he that led the county gentlemen, and by his sole influence got them to grant the famous *Carstairs clause*. He could carry anything and anybody with him, there was such a power about him. But the crash came at last, and Oakham never saw another duke within these walls."

"Then, if I understand you, he left no son?" said Grant.

"No, that was not it," said my father; "but it's a sad story," and as he spoke he sat down on a fauteuil in one of the windows, and motioned us to do the same. "He had a son, young Carstairs, a fine young fellow who cut a figure at Oxford. Well do I remember, and all the county remembers too, his coming of age; why, it was here in this gallery that the duke, standing on a dais, received the Mayor of Bradford and the county magistrates, and presented them his son, as a king might present his heir-apparent to a nation. But all he did was in that princely style; no thought of expense. Why, when the queen paid him a three days' visit here, the house was newly furnished from garret to cellar! You may guess what that took out of the year's rents. But he never stopped to calculate figures, not he. And when the Russian Emperor came over, and the people in London were on their mettle to give him a handsome reception, the old duke had him down here, and I fancy he puzzled him rarely. There were over sixty guests sat down each day to dinner; and when they went to the Bradford races, each gentleman was asked to choose his own equipage, barouche or phaeton, green or claret colour, black or bay horses, or whatever he chose, and it was ready. Well, of course, I know it was reckless extravagance, but you see it was all of a piece with the duke's character—so open-handed and munificent, I often warned him it could not last; but he never would take alarm. 'You find the money, Aubrey,' he would say, 'and I'll spend it.'"

"He was popular," said Grant.

"Popular? I should rather think so! A kind word for everyone, and then such a noble presence. But the crash came at last, as I said, and it fairly broke him. When at last the creditors could be held off no longer, he looked into his affairs, and it was just ruin, bankruptcy, beggary. Young Carstairs behaved splendidly; consented to the entail being cut off and Oakham sold. The younger, that is the Bradford branch of the Carstairs family, had raked together a lot of money with their coal mines and iron, and they bought it up; the money paid most of the debts, not all, and Carstairs, noble fellow as he was, made over the Irish estates he held from his mother into the hands of the creditors. They offered him £500 a year if he would reside there and manage the property for them, but his friends, who were then in power, got him an appointment in India, or something of the sort, and he preferred to go."

"And the old duke?"

"His daughters took him to Baden—you see they had a little money of their own; and he died there two years after the break-up at Oakham. Then Lady Harriet married an Austrian count, and the elder sister followed her father; none ever returned to England."

RAILWAY HOTEL, MOSGIEL.

WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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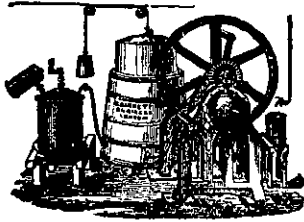
L. C. & Co., in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality of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

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

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

There has been forwarded to us for inspection the result of the analysis by Professor Black of a variety of Beverages procured from the establishment of Messrs. Thomson and Co., Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturers, Stafford-street, by Mr. 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 Lemonade, Cordials, and Bitters, Professor Black speaks very highly. "There are none," he says, "that contain anything likely to be injurious to health. All are of excellent quality."—Otago Guardian, December 4, 1874.

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

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

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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.

NEW CLOVERS.

We have just received

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

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

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

We have also on sale—

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

Extras for Firie's Double Furrow Ploughs.

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

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

Hams and Bacon cured on the most improved principle.

Small Goods of all descriptions made fresh daily.

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

RAVENSBORNE HOUSE, RAVENSBORNE.

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

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

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Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

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

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GOURLEY AND LEWIS, UNDERTAKERS,

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THE GREATEST

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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.

Poet's Corner.

THE OTHER SIDE.

(From the Saturday Advertiser.)

As we watch the deep grey shadows
Stealing upwards from the west,
When the flowrets in the meadows
Lock their pearls and go to rest,
Soaring far beyond the real,
Oft we view on fancy's tide
Phantom crews, in boats ideal,
Sailing from the other side.

When the midnight gusts are sighing—
Sighing through the saplings tall,
Tapers dim, and embers dying,
Paint weird shadows on the wall.
Treasured forms start up before us,
Softly through the room they glide,
And we hear, in loving chorus,
Voices from the other side.

Who shall say, in vile derision,
"There is nought but clod to clod ;"
Slavelings of a stunted vision,
Ye can not discover God,
Fenced within your narrow hedges,
Truth ye have not yet described—
Ye have no immortal pledges
Coming from the other side.

THOMAS BRACKEN.

THE LOBURN FLOGGING CASE.

(From the Lyttelton Times of November 13th.)

THE official inquiry into the alleged case of flogging at the Loburn School, as preferred against Mr. C. S. Howard, late master of the school, was held yesterday in the schoolroom, Loburn, before the Rev. W. J. Habens, Secretary of the Board of Education. There was a large attendance, chiefly of residents in the district. The proceedings commenced at eleven o'clock, when all witnesses in the case were requested to withdraw.

Mr. Habens then opened the proceedings by stating that he attended for the purpose of taking evidence only, the decision on the matter being entirely left in the hands of the Board of Education. After explaining the method in which he intended to conduct the inquiry, the Rev. J. N. Binsfield called the following evidence:—

Michael Casserley, a brother of the last witness, said: I attended Bible class at the school, and had to write down what I learnt. I remember telling Father Binsfield that I had been punished for not reading the Bible, but it was for not doing my written lesson satisfactorily. I do not remember how often I was caned for it. My mother told me not to attend the Bible class, as I ought not to read it. She told me to ask Mr. Howard to exempt me from the class. I did not give Mr. Howard this message, I was afraid to. I was afraid of being caned, as it was one of the school lessons. I do not remember how often I was punished, nor during what period.

Examined by Mr. Howard: I do not think I was caned every day. I think I was caned once a week for Scripture History. I and my brother were the first to leave off reading the Bible. I was not punished after leaving off attending Bible class. I attended evening school with my brother of my own accord. I did not learn my Scripture History at that evening school. A letter was sent to Mr. Howard asking to exempt us from the Bible class. We always stayed outside after that, playing. We were required to write Scripture lessons after this, preparatory for examination. After we were sent outside we never did any Scripture lessons.

Mrs. Casserley, examined by Father Binsfield, said: "My children told me that they were punished for not doing their Bible lessons well. I told Mrs. Howard at my house that I did not wish my children to attend the Bible class. Mrs. Howard, who was then assistant teacher, asked what I was then going to do with them, and I told her to let them stay outside. Her reply was that she would keep them in their seats during the Bible lesson. After this the children continued to read and write Bible lessons. I did not hear any complaint after this of their being punished for Bible lessons. My husband sent notice to Mr. Howard in writing after this, desiring that the children be exempted. The children told me they were often caned, and they did not wish to attend the school again, but they did not say what they were punished for. Patrick came home complaining of having been knocked down by the master.

Examined by Mr. Howard: I do not remember of any more than the one note sent to ask for the exemption of the children. I do not think you did right in punishing Patrick as you did. I was not satisfied with your conduct of the school. I did not subscribe to a testimonial presented to you, but the boys did with my sanction. I did so because others did.

John Brader, 12 years of age: I have attended the school three years. I was asked to read the Bible when I first came. I told Mr. Howard that I was told by mother not to do so. I was not after that kept in the Bible class. Mr. Howard after that asked me to write down the Bible lessons. I continued to write them about a year. I was punished with the cane when I did not do them correctly, but I do not remember how many times.

Examined by Mr. Howard: I was in the second class when I first went to school. This was the fourth from the top. I was asked to read the Bible when I first came. Afterwards you asked me to do exercises from the Bible on my slate.

The Rev. Father Binsfield here decided not to call any further evidence, as the witnesses he had mentioned in his letter to the Board had not claimed exemption from the class.

Mr. Howard, in reply to Mr. Habens, stated that he wished to bring rebutting evidence to that which had already been heard. He therefore called the following evidence:—

Emily Hodgson, aged 16, examined by Mr. Howard: I was in attendance at the school from the opening in 1869 to June, 1875. I remember Mr. M'Onval coming to the school on one occasion, and that you had spoken to him outside. I heard you tell Mrs. Howard the result of the visit. William M'Onval never did any Scripture History lessons after this time. The Roman Catholic children used to sit in their seats while the others were reading the Bible. You insisted upon their being quiet during this time. I do not think there is any chance of you having punished them for not being quiet. The Roman Catholic children wrote about any thing they liked while the others were transcribing what they had learnt during the Scripture lesson. I never heard any of the Roman Catholic children object to do anything you asked them in Scripture history. I have attended another school. I do not consider that in this school there was any harsher than in another. I do not think that Patrick Casserley was treated worse than the others. I do not think the Braders ever learnt any Scripture history.

Mary Wells, aged 13: I attended this school since its opening in 1869 till the present time. I remember that William M'Onval was the first boy who discontinued reading in the Bible class. I remember Mr. M'Onval coming to the school one day soon after it was opened, but I do not know what was the result of his visit was. William M'Onval never did any Scripture lessons after he had once been exempted. You never gave the third class any papers to do. The highest classes, the first and second, read the Bible, and the remainder stood round and were questioned. The Braders never learned any Scripture history. Brader is now in the third class from the top. The Braders and other Roman Catholic children, whilst the remainder were doing their Scripture writing lesson, wrote about just what they pleased. At one time they wrote about the trial of Abraham's faith. From what I know of the Catholic children attending the school, I believe that they would have preferred to learn Scripture history. My reason for thinking so is that I have often seen them anxious to answer questions that the others could not answer, by putting up their hands when the question was asked. I never heard any Roman Catholic child object to any question you gave them. I cannot remember your ever teaching Scripture History whilst we were sitting at our desks. We had Scripture History lessons at the evening class. We were supposed to learn a chapter at home, and you questioned us in the evening. We studied the questions given at a former examination in the class. You did not treat Patrick Casserley more harshly than the rest. He was never knocked down in my presence. We very seldom, in fact scarcely ever, had the cane. You used to put down black marks against the scholars in a register, and good marks, and prizes were given for the best scholars. Scripture History papers were given sometimes to the first class on Friday night, and we were encouraged in this by getting sometimes sixpences and sometimes shillings. The Casserleys took these voluntarily. They wished to try with the rest.

William M'Onval (who read a statement which was handed in): The statement sheweth that on certain occasions he had been punished by Mr. Howard for not attending to his lessons in the Bible, and, being examined by Mr. Howard, he said that "it was not profane history that I learnt."

Examined by the Rev. Father Binsfield: When I could not read, Mr. Howard read out of the Bible to us. When I could not repeat what was read, I was punished. After my father came to tell Mr. Howard not to let me be present at the Bible class, I was not kept in the Bible class after that. After I was excused from the Bible class I was required to write lessons from the Bible. I had to write from the Bible sometimes once a week, and sometimes twice, but I cannot exactly say how often. I was punished when I did not do my lesson properly. I was punished sometimes with the cane and sometimes by hand. I did tell you that I was punished for reading the Bible, and for writing out of the Bible, but that was a mistake. I was not punished for not reading the Bible, but for not writing what I had been told to write. The kind of lessons that I was required to write were lessons out of the Bible.

Examined by Mr. Howard: After my father spoke to Mr. Howard about excusing me from the Bible class, I was not compelled to attend. It is now about four years since this occurred, as near as I can remember. Mr. Howard asked me to write Bible lessons on paper. I was told to write out lessons from the Bible at home, such lessons being portions of Bible history. These I had to bring to school the next day. This was after I was excused from attendance at the Bible class. I was in the second and third classes during the time that this occurred.

Mr. Howard here took objection to the form which the examination was assuming, as the charge made was that the children were punished for reading the Bible, and it had not been for the purpose of inquiring into the question of writing lessons.

Mr. Habens pointed out that his intention was to arrive at the correct particulars of the mode of imparting scriptural lessons in the Loburn school at the time referred to in the charge. He pointed out that he would take such evidence as would lead to show this.

B. M'Onval, the father of the last witness, said: My son complained of having to attend the Bible class, being too young to read, and more especially of being punished for inattention. I told Mr. Howard that I wished to have my son excused from attendance at the class, as I wished him to be brought up in the Roman Catholic Church, and not to receive religious instruction in the school.

Examined by Mr. Howard: I spoke to you once on the subject. My son never afterwards said he had to attend the Bible class, but he had to write home-lessons from the Bible after that, and did so in my presence. I remember his finding a part of a Bible, and copying from it for his home-lesson. The lad spoke about it to me and his mother. These lessons were written on scraps of paper, not in a book. The extracts were from the Bible. This occurred some years after exemption from the class. The lessons written at home were seen by me twice, and I

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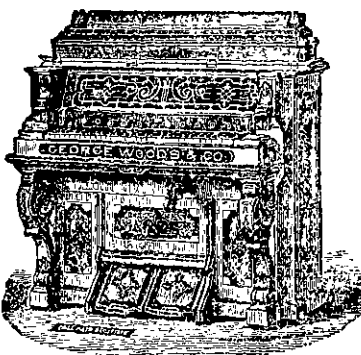
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never again spoke to you on the subject. I did not complain to the Committee. I understood that the lad had to write them out regularly, Mr. Howard reading the lesson at the time, the children having to write it either at school or at home.

Mrs. M'Onval : I remember, William, my son, coming home complaining of having been punished for not doing his Bible lessons. This was after his father had spoken to Mr. Howard on the matter. I remember his being punished three times. I remember his writing at home on two occasions lessons from the Bible. These were lessons which he had heard from Mr. Howard at school. He had to remember the lesson. He said he was caned if he missed a few words. My son had not to write such lessons before his father spoke to Mr. Howard. I do not remember my son doing any home Bible lessons after finding part of the Bible on the road.

The Rev. Father Binsfield here drew attention to a few inaccuracies which had occurred in dates in his letter to the Board of Education, as he had been away from home at the time, and had written it in haste, in order that it should be in time for the meeting of the Board of Education.

At this stage Father Binsfield stated that he had been misinformed in making the charge of punishing children for not reading the Scripture ; but that, as in the case of M'Onval, he had found that no children, so far as he was aware, had been punished for not reading the Bible, or for refusing to read it, but that several had been punished for not writing Bible lessons. The remaining witnesses would be called to show that the children had been punished for not writing Scripture lessons when instructed to do so.

Patrick Casserly, a boy 16 years of age : I used attend the Bible lessons. I was not forced to do so, but I did not like to object. I had to read the Bible. I was questioned afterwards, and I was punished if I did not answer quickly. The punishment was either caning or boxing. I was punished for not answering the questions. I attended the Bible lesson three years. I was punished about every second day during the space of three years. My mother told me not to attend the Bible lesson. She told me that the Bible was not fit for me to read. She told me to ask Mr. Howard to excuse my attendance at the Bible lesson. I had not courage to object to a school lesson, and I did not deliver the message.

Examined by Mr. Howard : I think I was punished twice a week for not doing my Scripture lessons properly. Mr. Howard gave me Scripture lessons to write twice a week.

Mr. Howard being asked by Mr. Habens a question relative to the time of giving Scripture, gave the particulars of the teaching of Scripture, showing that a daily lesson had been given in the morning, on which questions were sometimes asked, and that the written lesson was held twice a week.

Examination of P. Casserly continued : I was afraid to tell Mr. Howard that my parents wished me to be exempted from the Bible class, and a written statement was here put in, which had been signed by witness, in which he stated that he had not given the message to Mr. Howard as he was afraid of more punishment. I received a good conduct prize, which was awarded me by the master. I attended an evening class at the school of my own accord. There was no Scripture History taught at that class. When Mr. Howard was leaving the district I did not feel dissatisfied with his treatment of me while he had charge of the school. Scripture lessons were sometimes written at school and sometimes at home. When I had a written lesson to do, I had to write down from memory. Mr. Howard gave out a subject, and I wrote what I remembered of the subject, from the lessons I had formerly learned. I can remember some of the subjects on which I was required to write. I had to re-write these lessons if they were not well done. Prizes were sometimes given by Mr. Howard for papers given at home.

Examined by the Rev. Father Binsfield : W. M'Onval sat in the seat apart from the rest of the scholars the same day that his father called. I never heard Mr. Howard give M'Onval any Scripture lessons after this. The first and second classes were questioned after they had read the Scripture, and simple questions were asked the remainder. During the time of the Scripture lesson, I have heard Mr. Howard often tell the Catholic children to write on Henry II, the Loburn school, or any other subject they chose. Mr. Howard gave the shillings for the exercise. Mrs. Howard never taught Scripture history in the school. I have never missed any length of time from school. I have never been away a month.

Miss Hodgson : I was in attendance at this school from August, 1872, to April, 1874. The Roman Catholic children did not read the Bible when I was here. The Roman Catholic children used to look over their lessons whilst the Scripture lesson was being taught. They frequently did English history at this time. They were frequently allowed to choose their own subject, and write on it. I have been at other schools. I do not consider the conduct of this school so severe as in other schools. I did not ever see Casserly punished for not doing any Scripture lesson, or any lesson. I was teaching in the school for a short time. The Roman Catholics never objected to any teaching while I was there. The Scripture lesson was held in the morning. Mrs. Howard never came into the school to teach Scripture history. I never taught Scripture history.

Elizabeth Wells, 15 years of age : I attended the school from March, 1869 to the end of 1876. W. M'Onval was the first scholar who left off learning Scripture History. I saw Mr. M'Onval come to the school on one occasion. M'Onval was never, to my recollection, asked to do any Scripture lessons after he was set aside at the time that his father called. During the time that the Scripture lesson was being done by the rest, the Roman Catholic children used to write what they pleased, and I remember, on one occasion, Patrick Casserly wrote about the flood, and I remarked what an easy subject it was. My sister Jane is in the same class as one of the Braders, and has only commenced to read the Bible about a year. [The remainder of this witness' evidence was corroborative of the foregoing.]

Mr. Habens here asked Mr. Howard if he could explain why Roman Catholic children had written lessons on Scripture History after the parents had requested them to be exempted, to which Mr. Howard replied that he presumed it was from the fact that it was easier for these children, who had been thoroughly drilled in the elements of Sacred History in the early days of the school, to write a

paper on that subject than on any other. Mr. Howard also said that the children who had competed for the shillings and sixpences offered by him included the Roman Catholic children, who competed of their own accord.

Patrick Casserly re-called, said in reply to Mr. Habens, that he had never received any worse treatment from Mr. Howard than a good box on the ear or a caning.

Beecham Patrick, 17 years, examined by Mr. Howard, stated that he had attended the school from June, 1869, to August, 1873. "I never heard M'Onval complain of any treatment he had received at school. I was his frequent companion. I was in the same class. I used to think that you favoured Patrick Casserly more than the rest on account of his lameness. I have been at the College since, and your method of treating the scholars was far more lenient than it is there. I have no hesitation in saying that the cane was very seldom used ; in fact, we used to endeavour to see how long you could dispense with it." [The rest of the evidence was corroborative of the former witness']

William Banks, 17 years of age : I was a pupil from March, 1869, to April, 1875. I have since I left this school been two years a pupil teacher at the Rangiora school, and do not know that there was any harsher treatment exercised in this school than in any other that I have been at.

Amy Barker stated that she had been at this school seven years. The evidence of this witness was similar to that of the three former.

Mr. Howard here said that rather than occupy the time of the meeting he would not bring any more evidence, but he handed in a list of scholars and ex-scholars to the number of twenty, who were present, and who were prepared to corroborate the former evidence, but he considered this would be unnecessary.

The Rev. Father Binsfield asked Mr. Howard if he had ever taught the Bible to Roman Catholic children?

Mr. Howard replied that he had, of course, given the usual lessons, which he discontinued if a letter or a request was made requesting their exemption.

Mr. Cunningham, Chairman of the Loburn School Committee, said he wished to state that this was a most unprecedented case, as through the whole of this grievance the Committee had been entirely ignored in the matter, and consequently could make no inquiries, or ascertain the correctness of any of the alleged wrongs.

Mr. Howard then proceeded to review the evidence at length. In the course of his remarks he said that he was surprised, in fact had made the remark in one of his letters to the paper, that the complaint, if any, should not have been made to the Committee. He alluded to the fact that Patrick Casserly, was the last of all the boys in the school whom he had expected to make such a charge against him, as during the lad's severe illness, being neighbours, he (Mr. Howard) had carefully tended him, and since his incapacity for other employment, he had endeavoured to promote the lad's interests more than was his absolute duty, by giving him extra lessons. Mr. Howard concluded by saying that he did not intend to let the subject drop with this investigation, no matter what the result, as it was too serious a stigma to remain under, but he would now, for the present, leave it in the hands of the public to decide upon.

The Rev. Father Binsfield said that his object in stating what had been the ground of this enquiry had been to expose the unfairness of the law under which Mr. Howard had acted, and not to make a definite charge against any person in particular. Had not the *Press* stated that the alleged treatment of Catholic children had taken place at Rangiora School, this would possibly not have assumed the form it had done, and he begged to say that what had been published had been actually told him, and any statement which he had made which had not been substantiated by evidence during the enquiry, he begged most emphatically to withdraw.

Mr. Habens said that he should offer no remarks on the evidence, but that he should carefully prepare a digest of the evidence to lay before the Board of Education for their decision on the matter, and if the Board considered that the charges were borne out by the evidence that they would no doubt remonstrate with the schoolmaster.

The proceedings then terminated.

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

NOTICE.

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

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

THE LOBURN SCHOOL CASE.



E publish to-day a report of the investigation held on this subject by order of the Canterbury Education Board, and the decision of the Board in reference to it. It will be seen that the Board acquits the Master of all blame in the matter, and, considering the provisions of the law, we agree with the Board in thinking that the Master committed no offence whatever. As

to the charge of flogging Catholic boys for not reading the Bible, there was not a particle of evidence to sustain it; and we regret exceedingly that our columns were made instrumental, even unwittingly, in giving currency to such a charge, and beg unreservedly to withdraw it. Our correspondent, however, does not appear to be deserving of censure for the letter he wrote on this subject, and which was published in this journal, inasmuch as two Catholic boys acknowledged during the investigation that they had told the Rev. Father BINSFELD that the Master of the Loburn School had punished them for not reading the Bible, whereas they had only been caned for not writing Scripture lessons correctly, and that they had made a mistake.

What appears to have happened in the Loburn School in reference to Catholic children is this: For three years they regularly attended the Bible class, and received instruction from a Protestant teacher. This was without the consent and knowledge of their parents, and the Protestant teacher was aware that he was imparting instruction to Catholic children. But, in doing this, the Master was acting strictly in accordance with the Education Law of Canterbury, which made it imperative on him to teach the Bible to all children whose parents or guardians did not make their objection known to him. The parents of the Catholic children, in this case, did object, and desired their children to tell the Master that he was not to ask them to attend Bible class; but the children were afraid to deliver this message. Why? This does not clearly appear from the evidence adduced at the investigation. At length, Catholic parents, by word of mouth, and by writing, intimated to the Master that he was not to insist on their children attending Bible class. And what was the result? With the exception of two children who remained outside of the school during Bible class, the Catholic children were placed at desks within hearing of the instructions given in the Bible class, and all were required to write Bible lessons twice a week. It appears to us there is here a distinction without a difference, and that instruction in the Bible was as efficaciously given in the latter case as in the former. To be sure, neither the letter nor the spirit of the Canterbury Education law was violated, and consequently the Board only did its duty in acquitting the Loburn Schoolmaster of all blame; but, for all that, the Catholic children were from first to last efficaciously instructed in the Protestant Bible.

Our quarrel is not, and never was, with the Master of the Loburn School, but with the system of education prevailing in Canterbury. From the first we maintained it was partial and unjust, and proselytising; and here is a case which proves the correctness of our view. This system made it imperative on masters to instruct Catholic children in the Protestant Bible, unless their parents or guardians actually made their objections to such a course known to the teacher; permitted masters, even after such objection was made known to them in the manner prescribed by law, to place Catholic children within hearing of the instruction given at Bible class, to read the Protestant Bible to Catholic children, and to punish them for not writing correctly the Bible lessons thus read to them, and to allow Catholic children forbidden by their parents (as was well known to the masters) to attend Bible class, to compete, nevertheless, for premiums for proficiency in Biblical knowledge.

Is it not manifest that, under such circumstances, Catholics had a right to complain, not indeed of the master who only appears either to have done his duty, or what at least he was entitled to do, nor of the Board in sustaining him as it

was bound to do, considering the provisions of the law. In point of fact then, the LOBURN case stands thus—Catholic children, against the will of their parents, were for three years regularly taught the Protestant Bible; secondly, Catholic children even after their parents had made known their objection to the master, were placed regularly within hearing of Biblical instruction, and permitted to answer questions in the Bible, and required to write lessons from the Protestant Bible twice a week. And yet it appears there was no one to blame! neither the master nor the Board? But the law was to blame which authorised such proceedings, and we must add the parents of the Catholic children were to blame, who conducted themselves so carelessly throughout.

This system is now at an end, but a worse supplies its place; and if hitherto Catholic children in public schools have been carefully taught Protestant principles, for the time to come they will be taught infidel principles—for to Protestant have now succeeded godless schools. We shall henceforward have to complain, and without the least hope of redress, of the inculcation of infidel and godless principles, instead of such as were only Protestant. No provision of the new education law will be broken, and no Board therefore will be able to afford us redress or protection, and schoolmasters will have it in their power to undermine the faith of Catholic children without even the suspicion of their parents. We have now a free, compulsory, and godless system of education provided at the public expense, and we shall be compelled to pay towards the maintenance of this system, and the consequent demoralisation and loss of faith of such Catholic children as may unfortunately be subjected to its influence. Meantime our own schools are denied all aid from the monies we contribute to the support of education. Is it any wonder that our indignation is roused, and that we are determined on all fitting occasions to vote against all who have voted in Parliament to inflict such an injustice on us—no matter who may be their opponents. Yes, Catholics are bound to act in this way, no matter who may be the opponents of our present enemies, for no man can possibly be so great an enemy to the public good as a supporter of a godless system of public education to the exclusion of all Christian schools.

News of the Week.

WE clip the following from a letter in a recent number of the *Hawkes Bay Herald*, and which was written in reply to certain editorial utterances that appeared in that journal:—"If, sir, you are right in your impression that the effect of Mr. Curtis's clause would be to call into existence sectarian schools in great quantities, the views embodied in that clause must surely be acceptable to a large number of the people; and as the cost of education is to be paid out of the consolidated revenue, to which all classes and creeds contribute, there would be nothing unfair in the aided schools drawing capitation money from that revenue. That the money would be frittered away, and the institutions indifferently conducted, you have no right to assume. Those who advocate giving aid to denominational schools are quite willing, and indeed desirous, that their schools should be open to Government inspection, and the capitation money paid only on the inspector's certificate; and the experience not only of this district, but of other parts of the colony, and also of New South Wales and Canada, goes to show that in the Catholic schools, at any rate, the standard of education is quite up to that of the Government schools, and their institutions generally by no means indifferently conducted.

THE following is the decision of the Canterbury Board of Education in the Loburn case:—"The Board having carefully weighed the evidence taken by the Secretary at Loburn school, relative to the alleged punishment by Mr. Howard of Roman Catholic children for not reading the Bible, and for not writing lessons or exercises from it, as charged in the Rev. Mr. Binsfeld's letter, of September 21, in the *Press*, and letter to the Board, of October 29, find the charges disproved by the evidence; that all the witnesses concur in Mr. Howard having withdrawn all Roman Catholics from the Bible classes when requested to do so by the parents or guardians of the children; that the discipline of the school has not been unduly severe, and was impartially administered, and that the period of time that has elapsed since the alleged case occurred, coupled with the admission of the Rev. Mr. Binsfeld warrants the Board in concluding that the charges were made without due consideration, and for political purposes."

WHAT ought to be a serious, and might have been an awful warning to men addicted to drink occurred on the Ocean Beach railway on Sunday last, when a man named Henry Madden, who was

lying across one of the rails, had his arm shockingly lacerated by an engine, and narrowly escaped losing his life, while in a state of drunkenness.

THERE is now established at Newcastle, in New South Wales, and under the care of the good Sisters of St. Dominic, an institution for the education of deaf mutes. This intelligence we have no doubt will be hailed with joy by the parents and friends of children so afflicted who have hitherto found the difficulty, or rather we may say the impossibility, of having them instructed. The school is in part conducted on charitable principles as the children of persons who are unable to pay are received free of charge, whilst the scale of fees is accommodated to the circumstances of parents; but persons who occupy a good position in life are expected to pay the full rate of fees charged at the Convent Boarding School. From the high character as teachers enjoyed in all parts of the world by the Dominican Sisters, it is certain that that the work of educating the class of children referred to will be admirably performed, and it will be well if throughout the colonies, for all of which it is to be hoped that one such institution may long suffice, efforts be made to ensure its maintenance.

We learn that a reception of aspirants into the Society of the Children of Mary will take place in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, on December 8th next, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

It would be desirable that persons who have won prizes in the Dominican Convent Art-Union, and who live at a distance from Dunedin, would communicate with the Lady Superior as to the method in which they wish their prizes forwarded to them. In all cases where it is possible, it would be well if the various articles could be called for by parties who would see to their safe delivery to their owners, as there is considerable danger of breakages occurring in a careless transport.

THE *Ross Guardian* states that a man whose name is not known was stuck up between the right and left hand branches of the Wai-kato river for a week, and nearly starved to death. He had nothing to eat but dog-root leaves and soft thistles.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N.Z. L. and [M. A. Company], reports for the week ending Nov. 28, 1877:—

Fat Cattle.—130 head were yarded, principally of good to prime quality. Although this was only a short supply prices declined at least 2s 6d per 100 lb. Best pens of bullocks brought from £10 10s to £15 10s, do. cows from £6 10s to £11 10s or equal to 30s per 100 for prime quality. We sold fifty at the yards on account of F. Bromley, Esq., and have placed 130 head privately.

Fat Calves.—Nine were penned, and all found buyers at from 25s to 55s, according to weight and quality.

Fat Sheep.—Only 580 were penned, and in consequence prices advanced from 2s 6d to 3s each on last quotations. Best cross-breeds brought from 14s 6d to 18s in the wool, and 10s to 14s shorn—or 3d per lb. for former, and 2d latter.

Fat Lambs.—700 were penned and being much in excess of requirements prices declined about 1s per head. We quote at from 5s 6d to 10s as market rates.

Store Cattle.—The demand is much affected by the continued dry weather, but prices remain as recently reported.

Store Sheep.—No transactions to report.

Wool.—We have no authentic advices per cable of the opening prices at the November sales now progressing in London. A few farmers' lots of wool were brought forward at our weekly auction last Monday, which sold at very satisfactory prices; cross-breeds selling from 9d to 10½d per lb; merinos, 10d per lb, all Northern wools. Appended is our price catalogue of sale:—R H, 2 bales, merino, 10d; 5 bales, X, 9d; 2 bags mixed fleece, 8½d; 3 bags, pieces, 4d; B in circle, 19 bales cross-bred, 10½d; same brand, 8 bales Leicester and Lincoln, 10½d; do, 1, merino, 10d; do, 1 bag dingy, 6d; do, 2 bales, 2 bags locks, 4½d; J M, scoured skin, part pieces, 13d; two E's conjoined, in triangle, scoured, 15d.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued 1500 skins, which sold at full rates. A few butchers' lots were offered, and they were medium quality. Cross-breeds sold at 5s to 5s 8d; merinos, 4s 8d to 5s 3d; lambs, 1s to 1s 7d. Pelts, green, 3d.

Hides are not saleable, prices easier, wet salted not over 4d, butchers green, 21s to 22s 6d.

Tallow.—A few small lots came to hand this week, prices unaltered. Inferior sold at 26s; rough, fat, 20s 6d to 21s 6d.

Grain.—Wheat and flour still falling in price, difficult to get an offer for wheat. 5s to 5s 6d value of sound milling; sprouted lots unsaleable, except for fowls feed, at 3s 3d to 3s 9d. Oats are in great request at an advance of 1d to 2d per bushel, owing to some considerable shipments to Melbourne. Barley, no business doing.

MR. SKENE'S labour report for the week ending November 28: There is a steady enquiry for people of most kind. The spring work is pretty well over, but the lull is short between, that and haymaking and the regular harvest. Sheep shearing is being gone into with spirit, and if the season holds good, station operations will not drag so much as last year. Couples are rather slow just now. All the building trade is in full swing, and men at such work seem contented. Hotel servants, male and female, are in better demand. Ordinary house and dairy girls can scarcely be got on any terms. Several shipments are now due, which will partly relieve the market. Ordinary day labour and bush work is plentiful. The enquiry for shopmen and clerks is always limited, and bears no proportion to the crowds who apply for such. Wages—Shepherds, £65 to £70; day labour, 7s, 8s, and 9s; couples, £65 to £85; ordinary female servants, 10s,

12s, and 15s; upper female servants, 15s, 20s, 25s, and 30s; carpenters, 10s and 12s; dairy people, 15s, 20s, and 25s; station cooks, £1 10s to £2 10s; waiters, barmen, grooms, gardeners, 25s to 40s; boys and girls, 5s to 10s; storemen and clerks, 25s to 60s; bushmen, 8s and 9s; station knockabouts, 15s to 25s.

MR J. VEZEY reports for the week ending Nov. 28, 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 J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending Nov. 28, 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, £15 to £15 10s; Oatmeal, £17. Potatoes, £2 per ton. Hay, £6 per ton. Chaff, £5 per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. A. MURCER'S market report for the week ending November 28. Retail prices only. Fresh butter in ½ and 1 lb prints, 6d to 8d; extra brands, 10d 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, 8d to 10d. 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.

Telegrams.

LONDON, November 1st.

Turkish deserters from Plevna are numerous. There is a report that the garrison is short of provisions and ammunition.

The fate of Osman Pasha's army excites great uneasiness at Constantinople.

Chefket Pasha is fortifying Orchanie, on the road between Sophia and Plevna.

November 2nd.

The Russians are advancing on the Sophia road, and took Rodor-dize beyond Seliche.

Chefket Pasha with 12 battalions of infantry fled, and was pursued by the Russian cavalry.

It was reported at Bucharest that Chefket Pasha was repulsed with great loss in attempting to retake Seliche.

The Russian headquarters have been removed to Bogot, midway between Plevna and Loftohka.

Eight thousand Turkish troops, the best of the regulars left in the Capital, have been sent to the front.

A quarter of a million men have been summoned to the ranks.

Constantinople telegrams state that Sulieman Pasha has been ordered to resume the offensive.

The Russians advanced to Vetova, half-way between Rustchuk and Rasgrad, on Friday, November 2nd, and were repulsed with a loss of several hundred men.

Twenty-five thousand Servians are massed on the frontier.

Skirmishes have commenced at Timok.

November 5th.

Ismael Pasha commands the Turkish forces at Erzeroum.

November 6th.

The Russians attacked the Turkish positions at Erzeroum on Monday, the 5th instant. After ten hours' fighting the Turkish centre was shattered, and Mukhtar Pasha was slightly wounded.

The Russians have entered the west of the Euphrates valley, making Mukhtar Pasha's position at Devanbozan, near Erzeroum, nearly untenable.

November 7th.

The capture of Erzeroum is not confirmed.

November 10th.

Mukhtar Pasha's reported retreat from Erzeroum is inaccurate.

Sir Arnold Kemball, British Military Commissioner, has gone to Balburt.

The Russians attacked the redoubts in front of Erzeroum, and after nine hours' fighting were repulsed with heavy loss. Mukhtar Pasha pursued the Russians to Devanbozan.

SPECIAL, PER S.S. ALHAMBRA AT THE BLUFF.

November 12th.

The *Times* says that the failure to capture Erzeroum on Friday, the 9th instant, by a *coup de main*, may be regarded as making it secure for the winter.

A telegram from Berlin, on the 9th instant reported that Turkey had made secret proposals for peace to the Great Powers with important concessions to Russia, re Roumania, and Montenegro, but it is improbable that they will be accepted at the present juncture.

The *Golos* asserts that any conditions of peace must include the Dardanelles.

A Turkish reconnaissance on the Lom was made on the 9th instant and showed that a large portion of the Czarewitch's army has been withdrawn to aid in the investing of Plevna.

The Russians have announced the capture of Oralza near Orchanie, on the 9th instant, with several thousand wagons containing provisions.

A letter from a correspondent who entered Plevna with the last Turkish convoy reports provisions at famine prices.

November 13th.

The Russian cavalry are scouring all the country between Plevna, Widin and Orchanie.

(?) Pasha is leaving Bosnia for Orchanie with 9 battalions of infantry, and a battery of Krupp guns on November 6th.

The combined Turkish forces have reached Erzeroum.

At Hassim Kaleh on the night of the 30th October, the Russians surrounded the rear guard of the Turkish army and captured two

battalions. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* was made a prisoner, but was allowed to escape after being plundered by the Cossacks.

The Russian divisions are concentrated to the north-east of Erzeroum.

WELLINGTON, Nov. 28.

Two formal protests against the Education Bill were yesterday handed to the Speaker of the Legislative Council, to be sent to the Governor, through whom they are to be transmitted to the Home authorities. The following members protest against the Bill because it fails to provide for any recognition of the Christian religion, or even of a Supreme Being: Messrs. Kenny, Richmond, and Peter Miller. The other protest is signed by Messrs. Hall and Menzies, and objects to the Bill for the same reasons as the others, but gives as additional grounds that the law is not only absolutely wrong, but it is opposed to the general wishes of the people of New Zealand.

COTOPAXI'S CONVULSIONS.

Lotacunga, Ecuador, Letter (July 30) to the New York Herald.

ON the 25th of this month the volcano of Cotopaxi gave unmistakable symptoms of an eruption. A dense cloud of ashes completely concealed the peak, and in the evening the lightning-like flashes of the subterranean fires, as they fitfully pierced or were reflected in the ashy cloud, added to the majesty and terror of the scene. The first rays of dawn of the morning of the 26th showed the mountain covered with a thick black garment. At eight o'clock a hoarse noise was heard, distant at first, but gradually approaching, until the entire population were in motion, one and all dominated by the feeling that something dreadful was about to take place. At ten o'clock there was no longer any doubt that the always increasing noise was a forerunner of an eruption. On being assured of this, several of us mounted our horses and rode out to observe the quantity of water and the direction it would take. We soon saw enough to make us fear that the enormous quantity of water vomited out by the volcano would totally destroy the city. On this I put spurs to my horse and rode back to the town in hopes of being of use in assisting some of the unfortunate inhabitants to ascend the "Calvario," their nearest, and perhaps only safety, in case of inundation. Nor was I mistaken in my prognostications, for the torrent was sufficient to have destroyed the city had its course not been turned in the most unexpected, unhoped-for manner.

Streams of water poured from all the craters on the Callao side, sweeping away everything in their course down to the "poteros" of San Augustine. Another irresistible torrent followed the course of the Saquilama River, destroying everything before it. The hacienda of Signor Donoso is in ruins; the very soil is gone. Of the place of Signor Larrea nothing is left. The river carried off 500 head of cattle which were at pasture in the fields. The Alagues River overflowed and caused great damage. The Cutuchi overflowed the "poteros" of Rumipamba and ran into Pumaucunchi, carrying everything before it. The splendid machine shop went down like a card house at the first rush of the waters. So did the various mills, except the "Molina de Bovada," celebrated for its resistance to former floods. In a word, this entire district was like a sea, and the inundation would have destroyed the city had not one portion of the flood overflowed the Sicsicalle by way of the Cutuchi, and another portion turned off by Yana-yaca, the latter being the flood that ran down through the "Salto," injuring many stores and houses in the Arcu-chaca suburb and Aluviones-streets.

It is too soon to determine with any certainty the destruction of property, but the total loss of life will reach, if it does not exceed, one thousand persons. At least two thousand head of cattle have been destroyed, and of smaller animals the loss is much greater. I had forgotten to state that in the midst of the roar of the waters and the crashing of houses, the volcano poured out enormous quantities of cinders, which gradually darkened the whole face of the heavens, and left us in the profoundest obscurity from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 at night. To-day the whole face of the country is covered with ashes, and in addition to other miseries we have hunger staring us in the face.

General News.

WE are sorry to learn that there are fears of a very bad harvest in Ireland, the late rains having done severe injury to the cereal and other crops. It is all the more lamentable as this year's crop was exceptionally good. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral to his clergy, which contains these impressive words:—"In these circumstances it is meet that we, rev. brethren, who have been raised to the dignity of the Christian priesthood, and commissioned by our Divine Saviour to offer prayers and sacrifices for the wants of the faithful, should have recourse to heaven, begging of God, the giver of all good gifts, to give us sunshine and fine weather calculated to bring to maturity the fruits of the earth, and imploring Him to avert, in His mercy, the want and miseries which a bad harvest would spread over the land."—*Pilot*.

THE Catholics of the island of Mauritius have just founded, under the patronage of Mgr. Scarisbrick, Bishop of Port Louis, an association whose object is to convert the Hindu residents of that island. This population, which has only two or three missionaries and but few schools, numbers 300,000 souls. When slavery was abolished, the residents of the isle had to find labour for the cultivation of the earth, and immigration was pushed so vigorously that in thirty years more than 400,000 coolies were imported for India. Of these 100,000 returned to their native country, leaving 300,000 to be the object of the missionary work of the new association.

THE persecution in Prussia goes bravely on and is doing its

work full as bravely. In the ecclesiastical province of Cologne three hundred and eighty-four parishes are now without a pastor. The diocese of Cologne counts for one hundred and fourteen out of this number, Treves for one hundred and forty-six, Münster for sixty-two, and Paderborn for sixty-four. Cologne contains eight hundred and thirteen parishes altogether, Paderborn four hundred and sixty-seven, Münster three hundred and twenty, and Treves about seven hundred. —*Catholic Review*.

THE *St. Louis Times* of August 12 publishes an account of the Know-Nothing riots in that city twenty-three years ago. It shows how Rev. James Henry Treasure, I. C. B. U., saved the city from being destroyed by tearing up the main water pipe and starting fires. "Not yet," he said, as he stood with finger on trigger, "not yet, unless we are attacked by overwhelming numbers." The brave priest, with 1800 armed Irishmen at his back, saved St. Patrick's Church, and now, twenty-three years afterwards, he can announce that "Many of the leading Know-Nothings have since joined the Catholic Church." May God long spare this brave priest to his people and the I. C. B. U., which he was the first priest to recognize.

THE Buddhist religion is the one most extensively accepted in the world, having in round numbers 340,000,000 adherents. There are not more Roman Catholics in the world than people of all other religious classes. The total number of Roman Catholics is about 200,000,000, against about 80,000,000 of the Greek Church, 100,000,000 Protestants, and 6,500,000 of other Oriental Churches than the Greek. Of the 1,400,000,000 people in the world, about 1,000,000,000 are not Christians, but, with the exception of 6,000,000 Jews, are what are called heathens. It will be observed from this that there is still a great field left for the spread of Christianity.—*Catholic Mirror*.

IT IS now more than 300 years since the entire brilliant Court of Granada, together with a vast majority of the clergy and laity of the province, followed to the grave the mortal remains of the mendicant saint, who, after battling long and hard in the East against the Turk, returned home to edify Spain by his extraordinary penance, by his humility, and charity for the sick and poor. After his death the few chosen companions of St. John of God, filled by his spirit and stimulated by his example and dying words, carried on the good work, and were soon approved of as a regular order by St. Pius V., with rules founded on the directions left by the servant of God. Since then the Brothers-Hospitallers have spread over Europe, having in France their head-quarters, as well as their most flourishing establishments. And now, desirous of extending to Ireland the beneficial results of their arduous and truly Christian mission in other countries, the Brothers of St. John of God are opening, under the high approbation of the venerable Archbishop of Waterford, an asylum for incurable indigent boys, thus supplying one of the most pressing wants of our day.

IT has been asserted that the red substance supposed to be the blood of martyrs, found in small vials in the Catacombs, could not be proved to be human blood, since neither by the use of a microscope nor by chemical analysis could its identity be established. This question was of importance, because the presence of such a blood-vial in a tomb of the Catacombs has always been considered a certain sign of martyrdom. Even the most learned men among the professional adepts of modern science were inclined to the negative side, to the no small gratification of modern unbelievers. We are glad to state that the identity of the presence of human blood in one of the vials recently discovered in the Catacombs is now established beyond a doubt. This bottle was given to the most expert professors of natural philosophy and chemistry, and the result was that both by chemical analysis and by observations through a microscope the reality of the human blood has been clearly proved. In former days of simple piety, when thousands of these *ampulle* were sent as relics to foreign countries, only a proof of the identity of such an *ampulle* being found in the Catacombs was deemed necessary, but the Church never fears scientific investigation—the result of which is always the same, a glorious vindication of the Church and the confusion of her opponents.

THE herring must be a wonderfully fruitful little creature. Just imagine. It has been calculated that the myriads of wild geese, gannets and cormorants inhabiting the cliffs of St. Kilda require an annual supply of 214,000,000 herrings, or something like 300,714 barrels, which is much more than the whole quantity branded at the northern Scotch stations. And this estimate does not include the herrings yearly devoured by dog-fish, cod fish, wild fowl of various kinds, and, though last, certainly not least, by man. It is consolatory to find that these very needful fish are, notwithstanding all this wholesale yearly devouring, still to be found in plenty round all the coasts of Ireland, and that the poor need have no fear of a herring famine.—*Universe*.

ST. FRANCIS OF SALES is one of the glories of Savoy, and Count Camillo di Cavour was connected with the Saint through his grandmother, Filippina di Sales. The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin publishes a letter written by that lady on the 6th of February, 1810, from Turin to the Abate B——, at Bonneville. The following is a translation of the letter:—"Signor Abate: My daughter-in-law presented us eight days ago with a boy. The child and mother are doing well. He was baptized on the Feast Day of Saint Francis of Sales in a chapel dedicated to that Saint by the Archbishop of Turin, and I hope that, being placed under the protection of my sainted uncle, he will endeavour all his life to walk after his example, and thus cause a solid and lasting devotion to grow in the family. (Signed) FILIPPINA CAVOUR, nata di Sales.

An itinerant Protestant minister, who has travelled through the most remote regions of North America, thus speaks of the Catholic missionaries in those parts: "In the most unexplored prairies, in the depths of the primeval forests, through swamps and creeks, under the rays of the scorching sun, during rains or in arctic frosts, here on horseback, there on foot, sometimes carrying his frail bark canoe, sometimes marching on snowshoes over the icy fields, pulling from hut to hut his sled, visiting the sick stricken down by fever or small-pox, the Catholic missionary carries his Master's standard and the light of civilisation to the farthest regions of the North-West. His only thought is duty to God and his fellow-men.

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PROPRIETOR,

Wishes to intimate to the General Public that, having just completed the above building, he is now in a position to offer accommodation second to none in Dunedin. The Hotel is built substantially of brick, is five minutes' walk from Railway Station, and is supplied with every modern appliance requisite in a first-class Hotel.

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DAVID SCOTT & CO.

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Above Law, Somner, and Co.'s.

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| Sets | £8 |

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N. ENGLISH.

CATHOLIC ORGANISATION.

THERE never was an epoch of such momentous importance to Catholics in this colony as the present. Since these islands were made a British settlement up to this time Catholic exiles found it an island flowing with milk and honey where they could worship their Creator in all purity and simplicity of heart, untrammelled by the galling yoke of serfdom or inferiority; but all this is now a thing of the past. The air once more becomes tainted with the foul breath of bigotry, prejudice, and inequality. Here, too, as elsewhere has grown up a religion not based upon any divine or moral law—a religion not theological but scientific (so-called) based upon a delusive hypothesis which declares that it is the duty of the State only to educate and train the rising generation. And this scientific religion 'presumptuously arrogates to itself and its votaries the divine functions which the omnipotent Creator decreed should be performed by parents.

Here, too, we find this base and delusive doctrine advocated by men possessed of more than ordinary talent and education.

It is as needless as it is now useless to rail against this iniquitous injustice. Every argument advanced in support of it has been fully dissected and the measure has more than once been laid bare before your readers, our legislators, and the whole world; still the advocates of the injustice are as callous as ever, and seem determined to force it upon us even while we refute, deny, and reject every hypothesis on which it is based.

One thing and one thing only remains for us to do; we must wait and watch, and bide our time. And though we must wait we should not remain idle; we should be up and doing, not speech-making, not petitioning, but working. Hard, stern work stares us in the face. If we are true to our God, to our interests and ourselves we must throw off the yolk of serfdom that enthralled us, we must put by our own jealousies and fears, and work together in one wedge-like mass determined to split asunder the block of infidelity which surrounds us, and in our name fetters our children's souls to destruction.

This is our work. To do it well we must begin in time and set about it earnestly and wisely. Here is a field in which every one can join, but above all it should be an especial work for our clergy. They alone can do most in pointing it out to the people. It is also one in which the various Catholic and Hibernian Societies can do much, every Catholic can do a little, but great or small, little or much, it must be done in time.

That a general election is now pending is a fact evident to every one taking an interest in parliamentary news. We have a Ministry without a majority pledging themselves to retain office until they clear the Augean stable of fictitious financial prosperity, of all putrid and shady transactions which have been found necessary in order to retain the previous ministry in office, and an opposition baffled and disappointed, longing for official fleshpots, pledging themselves to thwart all and every endeavour at legislation. Under these circumstances nothing remains but a dissolution.

Here the question arises how will it find the Catholics,—organised or disorganised? If the Catholics are unorganised this time they will then have none to blame for being compelled to uphold the godless system but themselves. So, in the name of God, while there is yet time, let there be found in every centre of Catholic population two or more copies of the Electoral roll. Here, then is the end, the aim and object of their union, to see that every Catholic's name is on the roll of the district in which he resides and in which he has property; for a man can have his name on every district roll provided he has any property qualification in the district. I have frequently seen men come to a polling booth to vote whose names were not on the roll, although they had been ratepayers and residents for years. Let no man imagine that because he pays rates his name must of necessity be on the electoral roll, except, I believe, in cities and corporate boroughs. But whether you live in town or country you should take care that if your name is not now on, you receive an application paper, and have it filled in and signed before a J.P., or elector of the district and send it in before the 31st March next. Remember, there is no time for delay if you are in earnest, and when this is done, then, and only then, need we talk about a block vote.

Mr Vesey Stewart, a gentleman promoting emigration from the north of Ireland to this province, writing of Wellington, says—"There are one hundred Orangemen in this city and at the last election they gave a block vote." We have no fault to find with such a procedure, it merits only our praise; but we would again remind our readers that if the Orangemen find it right and necessary to give a block vote, why should it not be right and necessary for Catholics to do so too? This salutary lesson should not be forgotten.

Copies of the electoral roll for each district we believe can be obtained at the Resident Magistrate's Court of the district, and cost only about half-a-crown. Those who have the means and opportunity of providing them should do so. Forms of application can be had gratis, so that it actually costs nothing but the little share of trouble and may, and let us hope will, be the means of saving much even materially.

Wellington, Nov. 16, 1877.

CELT.

A VERY curious letter appeared in the *Voce della Verità* recently. The writer states that there has come to his knowledge, within the last few days, the clauses of some contracts for renting ground, shops, &c., made by the new comers. They directly say in these contracts: "In case that the capital of the kingdom should be transferred, it is understood that the present contract is dissolved, inasmuch as its duration," &c., &c. Furthermore, such a contract as this has been recently concluded with this clause in it, by the proprietor of one of the journals which proclaims from the housetops the eternity of the present kingdom of Italy, and the permanence of its capital at Rome. This, taken in conjunction with the activity displayed in fortifying Rome, seems to indicate considerable doubt of the permanence of Italian rule in this city. It has also been remarked that Italian statesmen have in private expressed serious doubts concerning the duration of their rule over Rome; although, at present, there is no sign of change.

FATHER FABER ON THE DANUBE.

The saintly Oratorian, who blended the fancy of a poet with the fervour of a religious, wrote the following on the "Beautiful Blue Danube":—

No language can possibly describe the superb scenery of to-day's journey. It far transcends anything I ever saw or conceived of woodland or of river scenery. It is the part of the Danube where the waters break from the great basin of Hungary through the mountains. When we first left Orsova the hills were one green wilderness of massive and unbroken foliage, and the views up the valleys were very sweet indeed. But soon huge and shadowy cliffs began to show themselves among the woods, and once or twice the Danube pressed her waters through awful walls of sheer precipice. At first I thought it like the Rhine, only much, very much superior, because of the woods, instead of miserable, tame, formal vineyards; but presently the magnificence and almost fearful grandeur of the scenery drove the Rhine utterly out of my thoughts. The woods were principally deciduous trees, with an immense profusion of walnut, and they were all matted together with wild vines, clematis, and very large white convolvulus, while between her banks the river writhed and boiled over bars of rocks, effectually forbidding all navigation. But now the cliffs receded, and there came some miles of incessant wood, with beautiful valleys, through whose woody gates we obtained exquisite glimpses up the mountainous glens. One in particular I remember, of consummate loveliness. It was on the Servian shore; and far inland there rose a huge mountain in shape like a crouching lion, and the valley broadened out, and left the mountain standing alone against the sky. Then came a large sea-like bay, with a Servian village and church on a tongue of green fields. The broad river went by gently, wheeling solemnly in glossy eddies. It was a scene of perfect loveliness. Not a feature could be heightened or improved. Then came the cliffs again, no longer white and hoary, but a deep mottled red. For the next hour I was well nigh beside myself; had it been the time of many coloured autumn, instead of brown-leaved June, with its heavy green, I should have lost my senses. Red cliffs, masked in indefinitely various degrees by foliage, or standing abrupt like walls, or shooting up into spires and pinnacles, like castles, here receding from the view, there throwing themselves forward and shutting the waters up into a narrow, turbulent rapid; these were the features of the scenery. To describe them is quite impossible. At last we turned from the cliffs and saw the deep wooded hills above Drenkova, backed by the deep dull crimson of a stormy sunset, and we arrived absolutely wearied with the strength of the impressions made upon us by the scenery. Such a glorious and divine mingling of grandeur and loveliness of Nature's smiles and frowns, as decks the royal Danube all this day's journey, I never saw in my life; and I believe I shall never forget the silent astonishment in which I travelled for many hours. I almost envied the birds who were free to drop anywhere in the leafy wilderness, or on the rocky ledges, or to suspend themselves in the air over the middle of the Danube.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

THE retreat of the Christian Brothers at their College, Eighth and Cere streets, St. Louis, ended on the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, all the participants assisting at mass and receiving communion, and twenty-five of them making the vows of the Order.

We have thought it well in this connection to state the usages of the Order in regard to the making of vows, our purpose being alike to instruct those who would desire the information from commendable motives and to correct the false impressions of the misinformed.

The Brothers of the Christian Schools—ordinarily called Christian Brothers—make the three ordinary vows in force in all religious orders (poverty, chastity, and obedience), and besides a vow of stability, or permanence, in virtue of which is conscience, "They can neither leave, nor wish to leave, during the time for which the vow is made," and a fifth vow of teaching gratuitously wherever they may be sent.

According to the time for which they are made, these vows are known as annual, triennial, or perpetual.

After a man has passed two years as a novice in the Order, if he is at least eighteen years of age, he can be admitted to annual vows; that is, it can readily be understood if he is adjudged worthy by the proper superiors.

These annual vows, as their name implies, are made and are binding for one year.

When the subject has renewed his annual vows at least twice and is at least twenty-five years of age, he may if found worthy and if desirous to do so, make triennial vows, binding him for a term of three years. (Of renewal of vows he must speak later on).

Finally, after having renewed his triennial vows at least twice, and attained the age of twenty-eight, he may, under the usual conditions, pronounce perpetual vows, which bind for life.

These vows are always made on the last of the annual retreat after mass, and are "received" by a director or some other member of the Order appointed by the Superior General for that purpose. On Trinity Sunday of each year those who are desirous and who are permitted to do so, renew their vows, that is make them over for the same length of time for which the original ones were made.

In the matter of making vows no compulsion is employed. One who, for reasons of his own, sees fit to make none whatever, can remain for his lifetime a respected member of the Order, though still only a "novice employed." Again he can make vows for one year and renew them every Trinity Sunday until death without fear of being compelled to take the vows for a longer period. More than this, he may even have reached his triennial vows, and never bind himself by perpetual ones. Or he may make annual, or even triennial, and let them expire,—that is, never renew them, and when the year or three years are elapsed, make none others,—and be on a footing of fellowship and brotherhood with those who have assumed those solemn obligations.—Exchange.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
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STUART-STREET,

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

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The above magnificent Hotel is now open for the reception of travellers, and is acknowledged to be the finest Hotel in the Australasian Colonies, both as regards extent of accommodation and the perfection of its appointments.

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

Spacious and well-lighted Sample Rooms have been erected to meet the requirements of commercial travellers.

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The Billiard-room is fitted with two of Alcock's best tables, and luxuriously furnished.

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Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

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H. JACKSON, the Glasgow Family Bootmaker, has opened new premises next Rising Sun Hotel, Walker-street.

All kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots made to order. First-class fit guaranteed. New Elastics put in. Repairs promptly attended to.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

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Has opened the Cheapest Boot Shop in town, next to M'Gill's, Arcade. Boots cheaper than ever. Gents' French Calf Elastic to measure, from 17s to £1.

Gents' soled and heeled, 4s 0d.

Ladies' " " 3s 6d.

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Good Stabling.**ROYAL HOTEL,**
George-street, Port Chalmers.

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

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

A GLASS OF WATER GIVEN TO THE IMPRISONED POPE.

THE French journals have lately narrated an anecdote which relates to the imprisonment of Pius VII.

It was the 3rd of August 1809, and a loud rumour ran through the village of Piolene (Vaucluse) to the effect that the Pope, violently taken away from Rome by the soldiers of Napoleon I., was about to pass through France. The inhabitants were excited, and at mid-day notwithstanding the great heat, men and women, old and young, crowded the streets desirous to salute and to see the apostolic prisoner.

Finally there came a carriage surrounded by gen'd'armes, and through the glass was seen the figure of Pius VII., pale and sick, but of an angelic sweetness.

He was clothed in his white cassock and wore the tiara and red stole.

The carriage proceeded slowly in the midst of the kneeling people, whom the Pope blessed with his trembling hand. There was none who did not weep at the resigned majesty of the noble old man. The men saluted him waving their hats, and the women held up their babes, the whole air resounded with cordial shouts.

But the heat was suffocating and the Pope almost died with thirst. Like his Divine Master, he said, "I thirst," and begged a little delay; but the escort refused it and passed through the village of Piolene, stopping near the last house. Pius VII. again asked for a drink. On the threshold of the house stood a young mother holding a babe in her arms. She understood the wish of the Pope, and rejoicing in her good fortune, she ran in search of wine and water; and placing a glass upon a plate she offered it respectfully to the Vicar of Jesus Christ.

Pius VII. took the glass and Mgr. Doria presented him the wine. But the Pope refused and contented himself with the water. He drank it, was refreshed, and returned the glass to Mgr. Doria. The latter handed it back to the woman and said to her in French—"God will repay you, Madam." Pius VII. thanked her with a wave of his hand and gave her his blessing. The signal for starting was given and the carriage went off amidst the shouts of the people—"Long live the Pope." The woman followed it with her eyes as far as she could, and then completely moved, she entered into the house and weeping gave thanks to God who had given her the grace to be able to render this service to the imprisoned Pope.

This fortunate lady still lives and is now over eighty years old. She rejoices to narrate the incident, and pointing to a spot where a stone has been erected, she says—"There I gave a drink to the Pope, and there he blessed me." God has been pleased to reward even in this life that act of charity, and has returned it a hundred fold to the lady. Her family is happy, as much as it can be here below. Her son, a priest, is her great consolation.

There will come a time in which our children will recount similar anecdotes. No one will boast of having afflicted Pius IX., and of having been among his enemies and his persecutors. Instead, all will be proud to say—"Pius IX. was despoiled and forced to ask alms, and my father and my mother gave them to him. He who refused the millions of the Kingdom of Italy, received with fatherly gratitude the mite of my parents. See, here is the list of the *Peter's Pence*; you may see in it the name of my family."—Exchange.

EARL DUFFERIN AND THE CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD.

ON THE occasion of his visit to St. Boniface, Manitoba, the Earl and Countess Dufferin called upon His Grace, Archbishop Tache, and in reply to an address of welcome from the Archbishop, his Excellency replied as follows:—

Monseigneur et Messieurs:

I need not assure you that it is with great satisfaction that I at length find myself within the jurisdiction of your Grace, and in the neighbourhood of those localities where you and your clergy have for so many years been prosecuting your sacred duties.

Your Grace, I am sure, is well aware how thoroughly I understand and appreciate the degree in which the Catholic priesthood of Canada have contributed to the progress of civilisation from the earliest days to the present moment through the length and breadth of Her Majesty's dominion, and perhaps there is no region where their efforts in this direction are more evident or strikingly expressed upon the face of the country than here in Manitoba.

On many a previous occasion it has been my pleasing duty to bear witness to the unvarying loyalty and devotion to the cause of good government and order of yourself and brethren, and the kindly feeling and patriotic harmony which I find prevailing in this Province bear unmistakable witness to the spirit of charity and sympathy towards all classes of your fellow-citizens by which your lordship and you and your clergy are animated.

To myself individually it is a great gratification to visit the scene of the labours of a personage for whom I entertain such a sincere friendship and esteem as I do for your Grace, and to contemplate with my own eyes the beneficent effects produced by your life-long labours and unwearying self-sacrifice and devotion to the interests of your flock.

I trust that both they and this whole region may by the Providence of God be long permitted to profit by your benevolent ministrations.

Permit me to assure your Grace and the clergy of your diocese that both Lady Dufferin and myself are deeply grateful for the kind and hearty welcome you have prepared for us.

SOME Irish gentlemen of New York have presented Wade Hampton with a splendid black-thorn stick, imported from Ireland. It is of good size and beautifully knotted. Around it, near the top, is a heavy silver bandeau, which displays in the centre a harp ornamented with shamrock leaves, and bearing the date 1877. Above the harp is the inscription: "He adds honor to ancestral honors." Below the harp is another inscription: "An Irish twig for the Home Rule Governor of South Carolina."

AN EVENING'S CONVERSATION.

SCANDAL is supposed to be pre-eminently a feminine accomplishment, an accomplishment that with some ranks almost as high as a virtue. Of what use is a woman unless she can talk, and can she talk unless she talks of her neighbours? Men, of course, are not adepts in this fine art. They have neighbours as well as women; but they have no time to think of them. Their habit of mind is more robust; their cares are too engrossing; their feelings too blunt. It takes a supremely sensitive organisation to detect those fine flaws in human nature that are not visible to the ordinary eye, and their discovery is a triumph of delicate art and discernment. Men are not fitted by nature for such an occupation. Of course they are not; consequently scandal, in the higher sense, so to say, is unknown to them.

We hope that our male readers will feel consoled at the flattering unctious we here offer them. Happy are those who can lay it to their souls, say we; though we should not care to have the task of counting them. We should like to see the man who could not enter the Palace of Truth and avow that he had spoken scandal in his life. As for the woman who could do the same thing—well, "we pity her," as Mrs. Grundy would say.

We are not speaking here of the graver scandal that blasts a life and a reputation, that sets enmities between families, that brands as with the mark of Cain. That is a crime for which there can be scarcely too great a punishment. Neither do we speak of the scandal given to Christ's "little ones," the enormity of which our Lord Himself has clearly enough indicated. We refer rather to that fashionable vice of discussing one's neighbours, their doings, their habits of life, the shades of their character, their small vices and smaller virtues, which constitute if not the ordinary, certainly too ordinary a subject of conversation in company. How many a delightful evening is passed by an eminently respectable and sufficiently intelligent circle in discussing, let us say, Mr. and Mrs. X.

Let us attempt a faint sketch of such a conversation. The evening is Sunday; the family and friends Catholic; and all, of course, have been to church. The ball is set rolling; the reader may supply the names of the characters from among his most intimate friends:—

"Were you at High Mass this morning?"

"Yes."

"Where did you go?"

"To St. Borromeo's."

"Did you, indeed? And who preached?"

"Father P."

"Father P.? What a delightful preacher he is!"

"Heavenly! He preached on charity. I felt very foolish, but I couldn't help crying. It was so touching."

"Well, and did nobody else cry but yourself?"

"Yes; I saw quite a number. The X's were just in front of me. Mrs. X. was in tears."

"And Mr. X.—"

"Was in slumber."

"Lucky for him! Ah! no wonder she wept, poor thing!"

"Poor thing, indeed! I think she ought to be very well contented."

"Contented! How could she be with that man?"

"Ask, rather, how could he be contented with that woman? Why, he says himself that the only chance he has for a quiet nap is in the church."

"Then it's very strange he does not go oftener."

"Why, they are there every Sunday; and Mrs. X. never appears in the same dress twice."

"Perhaps that accounts for her steady attendance."

"Now, my love, that's hardly fair. What I wonder at is that X. can stand it. He must be very rich; though it's a pity he doesn't put a little more in the plate, instead of on his wife's back. She dresses in horrible taste, too."

"What else could you expect of her, knowing what she is, or rather was."

"Well, she's good enough for him, at any rate. Nobody could ever make out how he came by his money. Rum, they say; and they say, moreover, that the old love clings to him still, even though he is President of the Temperance Society. Show, my dear, show!"

"Well, even if he is fond of liquor, he's well matched in that respect, anyhow. And so she cried at the sermon? It must, indeed, have been touching. It takes a good deal, you know, to move some folks."

At this juncture enter Mr. and Mrs. X. The ladies embrace, the gentlemen shake hands; the hostess assures Mrs. X. affectionately that they were only that instant talking of her. Mrs. X. is manifestly gratified. Mr. X. has come to invite all present to a picnic at his country villa, which all rapturously accept. A little later in the evening Father P. enters, whereupon the ladies accuse him with tender reproach for having made them weep at that beautiful sermon of his on charity; and nobody on kneeling down that night to say their prayers feels their conscience twitch them on the score of scandal or the faintest consciousness of something very like humbug within.

—*Catholic Review.*

A NEW society, called the Catholic Knights of America, has been organised in Nashville, Tenn. Bishop Peckham has endorsed the organisation in the words: "I cordially approve of the Association known as the 'Catholic Knights of America,' and recommend it to our Catholic people." From its Constitution we learn that the following are the main objects of the society: 1. To unite fraternally all acceptable Roman Catholics of every profession, business and occupation. 2. To give all possible moral and material aid in its power to members of the Union, by holding instructive and scientific lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting each other to obtain employment. 3. To establish a Benefit Fund, from which a sum not to exceed 2,000 dollars shall be paid at the death of each member to his family, or be disposed of as he may direct; but the death benefit shall be limited to the assessment per capita until each assessment reaches two thousand or more. 4. To establish a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members.

M E D I C A L.

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

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

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

Hours—9 to 12 Morning, Sundays.

Advice—1s 6d

Medicine—1s 6d.

} During above Hours.

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

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

Specialist for Brain, Nervous, and Rheumatic Affections.

M A I T L A N D H O T E L,

CORNER OF MAITLAND AND WALKER STREETS,

DUNEDIN.

J. J. CONNOR, - PROPRIETOR.

W E L L I N G T O N S T E A M B I S C U I T A N D C O N F E C T I O N E R Y W O R K S,

FARISH STREET, WELLINGTON.

The Proprietor, possessing the most complete Plant of Machinery in his line in the Colony, is able to supply the trade with goods which in price, quality, and variety defy competition.

For Catalogue of Prices apply to the Factory.

S. S. GRIFFITHS, PROPRIETOR.

M R J. B. C A L L A N, B.A., LL.B.

SOLICITOR, &c.,

Has Removed to the Corner of

BOND STREET AND JETTY STREET,

DUNEDIN.

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

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

Terms Moderate.

Hot and Cold Baths.

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

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

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

J. BARRETT, Proprietor.

WELLINGTON STEAM BAKERY,
MANNERS STREET, WELLINGTON.

ALEX. McDONALD,

Fancy-Bread & Biscuit Baker, Confectioner.

&c.

Families and Shipping supplied.

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.

J O H N V E Z E Y
(Successor to John Gardner),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

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

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

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

DUNEDIN.

C. BUNBURY,

Proprietor.

M R. J O H N M O U A T,
S O L I C I T O R,

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

DUNEDIN

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

MORNINGTON,
DUNEDIN.

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

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,

CRICKETERS' ARMS HOTEL,
TOP OF TORY STREET, WELLINGTON.

The above Hotel having been thoroughly renovated and enlarged now possesses splendid accommodation for Boarders, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

J. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

W A I M E A B R E W E R Y,
STAFFORD.

MESSRS M. HOULAHAN & CO.,

ALL AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS,
Ginger Beer, Lemonade, and Cordial
Manufacturers,

Having made extensive alterations in their Brewery at Stafford beg to call the attention of the public to the Superior Quality of their PRIZE ALES AND PORTER, which is recognised by connoisseurs to be the best in New Zealand.

Orders left at their Depot, Kumara, and at the Brewery, Stafford, will be punctually attended to.

N E W B R E W E R Y,
FITZHERBERT-STREET, HOKITIKA.

MANDI AND STENNARD

Country orders attended to with care, and supplies forwarded to all parts with every possible speed.

Every cask branded.

MANDI AND STENNARD.

A SOLDIER'S DEVOTION.

(From the *Ave Maria*.)

JUST before one of the great battles of the late civil war—relates one who himself took part in it—when all was hurry and bustle preparing for the morrow's work of death and destruction, those who were practical Catholics were gathered in great numbers around the tent of their good and devoted chaplain, confessing their sins and preparing themselves as best they could for the probable death and judgment that awaited them in a few hours. Among the number of penitents who pressed eagerly and reverently around the confessional was the hero of our story. With downcast eyes he was patiently awaiting his turn when he was roused by hearing his name called for picket duty. Seeing that his chance in the regular way had gone by the board, he called out—"Rev. Father! Rev. Father? come to the door." The priest stepped out, and was immediately greeted with—"Rev. Father, I must go to the front in fifteen minutes; I might be killed before morning, and I want to make my confession."

"But, my good man, you see all the others ahead of you. It may be, though, they will waive their right to oblige you."
 "Sure I can make my confession from where I am."
 "Yes, but I think it would not be prudent; they will hear you."
 "Never mind, Father; with respect to your Reverence they all have enough of their own to bother about."

At this moment the good man fell upon his knees and made what might be called a good, humble confession, in presence of hundreds of his companions in arms, who showed their respect by inclined heads and reverent attitude. When he had finished declaring his sins, and the priest had pronounced the absolution, he rose from his kneeling position [with beaming countenance and a "Thank you, Father!" and in a few moments was seen marching to the front.

The next day, when the battle was raging, and the good priest was in the midst of the carnage, giving assistance and administering consolation to the dying, his attention was attracted by a soldier running towards him at full speed. On his nearer approach he recognised the hero of the evening before, and was immediately greeted with—"Come quick, Rev. Father, there is a heathen beyond, and he wants to be baptised. Come quick or he will be dead!"

The priest made all possible haste, but was unable to keep pace with his zealous guide, who still urged him to hurry.

When they had arrived, the priest saw that the sands of life were fast ebbing. He immediately asked the dying soldier the necessary questions preparatory to the Sacrament of Baptism, but when he was about to administer the holy rite he perceived that he had no water. On looking around for his friend he saw him running towards him as fast as he could, carrying in his hat the necessary water, saying as he approached—"Your Reverence, there is a hole in my hat: you say the words and I will let the water run out on him."

That manner of baptism would not do, but the priest took some of the water in the hollow of his hand and in a few moments later the man's soul has been made pure by the regenerating waters of Baptism, and he gave it up peacefully to his Creator, to the joy and delight of priest and soldier. The latter gave vent to his feelings by saying—"Glory be to God and His Blessed Mother, he is gone to heaven; I must run to the front—Good-bye, Father."

A RECENT issue of the *Cologne Gazette* admits that since the destruction of the States of the Church Ultramontaniam has gained in influence and numbers to an extent that would have been thought impossible before. Peter's pence have been contributed in larger sums than have been told of in any previous record; and though religious communities have been suppressed by wholesale, yet they have left such an impression behind them on the minds of the people that communities and corporations have been everywhere organised to supply their place, however inadequately. Even the *National Gazette*, of Berlin, frankly declares that the present struggle is one between Christianity and paganism, whilst the *North German Gazette* bursts out into more or less eloquent jeremiads over the alarming increase of corruption, brutal impiety, murder and suicide. It even goes so far as to say that this state of affairs is the result of the efforts that Liberalism is making to undermine the solid columns of the faith, which are the mainstays of morality and order. For without religion, adds this hypocritical journal, savagery can only continue to increase.

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.

WATCHMAKERS.

THE undersigned having purchased the Stock-in-trade, of Messrs Harrop and Neill, Watchmakers and Jewellers, at a great reduction on the original cost, beg to intimate to the public that they are now in a position to offer the whole of the above stock, which has been personally selected by Mr Harrop in the Home market, **AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.**

They respectfully solicit an inspection of their magnificent stock of **SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES**, and every other requisite connected with the Jewellery and Watchmaking business.

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

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,
 Manufacturing Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths,
 Late of Rattray-street.

Successors to **HARROP & NEILL**, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, Princes-street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY REPAIRED OR MADE TO ORDER.

All kinds of Chronometers, Repeaters, Watches, Clocks, Barometers, Nautical, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, &c., Cleaned, Repaired, and Adjusted.

N.B.—The Watch and Clock Department is now under the supervision of Mr. Neill.

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

WILLIAM REID,

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



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

FOR SALE TREES.

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

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Awaiting your Favors.
W. R. REID.

FOR SALE, SEEDS.

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

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.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private Rooms for Families.
Good Stabling.LYON'S UNION HOTEL,
Stafford Street, Dunedin.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

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

Luggage Stored Free.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

CITY BREWERY,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES SPEIGHT & CO.,

BREWERS, MALTSTERS, AND BOTTLERS.

WILSON & BIRCH'S

LATE PREMISES, RATRAY STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

J. T. ROBERTS,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &C.,
Manse-street, DunedinLYNCH'S GREAT WESTLAND
FESTIVALON THE
VICTORIAN CHAMPION STAKES.
To be run on the Flemington Course,
Melbourne, January 1st, 1878.

2000 MEMBERS at 20s. EACH.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| First horse ... | £1,000 |
| Second horse ... | 400 |
| Third horse ... | 200 |
| Starters (divided) ... | 200 |
| Non-starters (divided) ... | 200 |

£2,000.

The drawing will take place as soon as the tickets are sold, under the superintendance of the Treasurer, and a responsible committee from the subscribers present.

Early application for tickets is necessary, the time being short. Exchange to accompany country cheques, and stamps for reply.

Tickets obtainable from the Treasurer, Swan Hotel, Hokitika, and principal hotels and agents in all New Zealand towns.

D. LYNCH,
Treasurer.G. T. WHITE,
COLOMBO-STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH,

(Four Doors from Gee's Confectionery),

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND
IMPORTER.

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

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| American Lever Clocks from ... | s. d. |
| American Cottage " ... | 12 6 |
| American Alarm " ... | 8 6 |
| American Striking " ... | 10 6 |
| American Striking " ... | 15 0 |

(Warranted for 12 months)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Gold Lockets from ... | 6 6 |
| Gold Keeper and Wedding Rings from ... | 7 6 |
| Gold Signet Rings from ... | 8 6 |

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

DUKE OF EDINBURGH
HOTEL,

Russell-street, Dunedin.

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

HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,

Oamaru.

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

CROWN HOTEL,

RATRAY STREET.

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

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

P. KELIGHER ... PROPRIETOR.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
THAMES-STREET,
OAMARU.

N. 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 Ratray-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
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Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY, (Limited), by WOODHULL & JOLEY, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this 30th day of November, 1877, and published by the said Company.