

New Zealand Tabbet

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Current Topics

AT HOME & ABROAD.



LAST October, for the third time in four years, did the Irish Eight win the Elcho Challenge Shield. The fact is suggestive, more particularly now when England to all appearances is on the eve of being engaged in a great war, that it will try all her powers, and call into play all her resources to come out of victoriously. It is indeed a perverse law that forbids the very people, who have given such proofs of their aptitude, to handle the weapon in whose use they are calculated to become pre-eminently skilful. Let us hope that the day may not again be destined to dawn upon which an English monarch shall complain with bitterness of the legislation that has deprived him of "such subjects." Rightly considered, it would be a humiliating thought for the Government of England to consider that they had judged it expedient to forbid the formation of volunteer corps in Ireland, lest the rifles, intended to defend the country from an enemy attacking from without, should be turned against the power that rules within. It would be a humiliating thought we say because it would lead to a review of centuries of misrule and tyranny, sufficient to brand with disgrace and stamp with the foul mark of hypocrisy and falsehood a Government boasting itself the champion of enlightenment and freedom. But tyranny is, after all, a policy as foolish as it is disgraceful. Her oppression of Ireland has brought England no advantage commensurate in any degree with the evils that have resulted to her from it. Whether her need arise now, or at any future time—things remaining as they are—she will find upon her flank a disaffected people, withheld it may be from sympathy with her enemies because of the horror impressed upon them, and from quite other causes, by those enemies, but incapable, by her own misgovernment, of affording her the powerful assistance they might otherwise yield to her. And should the nations opposed to her at any time prove to be any other than those opposed also to the Church and to humanity itself, in all probability she would find in the Irish people an additional foe, no longer contemptible as represented only by peasants hardly armed and totally undisciplined, but formed into a formidable army by the aid of their kindred, who are citizens of the Great Republic. In any case, then, the policy of the English Government, as this affair of the Elcho Shield reminds us, has deprived them of an all-important contingent. It is quite possible that it has as well prepared for them a powerful enemy.

WORDSWORTH says:—

"Alas! the gratitude of men
Has oft'ner left me mourning."

Their confidence, it appears, is also frequently based upon a very slight foundation, and, by the nature of the individuals in whom it is occasionally reposed, suggests a great want of reliability in the *genus homo*. They must, indeed, be lavish of their faith who confide in the abilities and political honesty of "Poor Bowen," and, we confess, it seems easy to provide them with a satisfactory representative. The honourable member in question has been rehearsing his politics in the ears of the worthy electors of Kaiapoi and Rangiora, and has met with votes of thanks and confidence. Let him keep up a good heart, he has no squeamish constituency to deal with, and all may yet be well with him. It is, as a matter of course, well known that he is a man who has no regard for his word, but in the eyes of the good Protestants and infidels of Rangiora and Kaiapoi that goes for nothing. Truth they know is variable, it depends upon the people with whom one has got to do, and if they happen to be "Papists"—well, as good make them one promise as another; in their case a man's word is not binding. The supporters of Mr Bowen evidently believe more in parties than principles, and as to the "poor" ex-Minister himself, we fancy he pins his faith to place rather than to either of these. The policy that pays is the policy for him. *En passant* let us remark that these constituents who are now so confiding will hardly look back upon the situation with like equanimity some few years hence, when

the system "Poor Bowen" stands accountable for has corrupted their wholesome boys and girls into hoodlums and the kindred tribes. It can hardly be a pleasant experience to find oneself even the progenitor of gaol-birds.

STUDENTS of Homer will recollect that amongst the devices employed for the purpose of inducing Achilles to relent from his sulkiness and repulse the Trojans from the Greek ships, Phoenix relates a long story of a like huff maintained by a certain Meleager, who refused to fight notwithstanding the offers of rich rewards made to him, by the elders of his State; until, at the eleventh hour, a picture of the miseries of the vanquished drawn by his wife, prevailed upon him to change his mind and repel the enemies who threatened destruction to his people. In consequence of this obstinacy, although he succeeded in delivering them, his fellow-citizens refused to reward him, considering doubtless that he deserved nothing of them since he had acted rather in the interest of his own household than in those of the common safety. This grateful action, ungraciously performed, is recalled to us by the report that there is now an intention on the part of the Imperial Government to release the Fenian prisoners. The deed is one much to be desired, and it has been petitioned for ardently for many years. In vain, however, for, instead of its being granted, a most unnecessary and cruel rigour has been observed towards the unfortunate men concerned. The accounts, such as have been from time to time permitted to reach the public ear, of their condition in prison have been truly heart-rending, and the matter has been the more aggravating, that the Government adopted a line of policy towards these offenders similar to that so loudly condemned throughout England when reported of foreign States, and punished with extraordinary severity in their own subjects a modified form of the treason which the English nation approved of when seen abroad. If the release, then, be made during the present aspect of affairs, it can only be said that it is a design to conciliate Ireland that prompts it. A conciliation which, now that it is evidently inspired by fear, can not reasonably be supposed to evoke any very warm sentiment of gratitude in those to whom it is granted. For the sake of the unhappy prisoners we trust that the report is well grounded; to produce any favourable effect upon the disposition of the Irish people the concession is made too late.

We should be amongst the last to spread scandalous reports; or to endeavour to bring into disrepute any well-meaning and Godly Christian man, but we fancy we have discovered a disposition, on the part of a leading minister of this good city of Dunedin, to come straight over to Rome without much further ado. "The Church of the middle ages" has been mentioned by him with approbation, and the Catholic Church commended, because "at the time of the Reformation she did not admit children to confirmation until they could repeat the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments!" Here is a pretty state of affairs, and a nice look out there seems to be for the orthodoxy of the colony. Some booby or another might, perhaps, take it into his head to ask, why that particular point in the history of the Church when the movement called the "Reformation" took place should be pitched upon for approval, since it is quite certain that the practice of the Church has never changed in this respect, and that she now requires no less from candidates for confirmation than she did then. But there, you see, is where the shoe pinches, and the precise spot whence we have derived our suspicions, for we cannot bring ourselves to believe that a learned and reverend doctor would speak at random and senselessly; therefore some meaning or another must be attached to his words. Now, it would never do for him to bestow open praise upon the Catholic Church, as she exists at the present day—that would be letting the "cat out of the bag" far too suddenly—so he tries back a few centuries, and insinuates his misguiding sentiments as covertly as possible. Can it be that he is already a full fledged Jesuit? They are to be found of all sizes you know, and of every conceivable shape and colour, mental and bodily. And, in confirmation of this startling view, we find on further examination that he manifests a disposition to sap the foundations of his own very conventicle. Listen to this:—"He thought the Church must do what the Church of the middle ages did." An evident attempt to overthrow the Church he professes to guide, and to pervert its members. Depend upon it a copy of "The Priest in Absolution"

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Men's Tweed Sacs & Jackets	12	6-15	6-17	6	Boys' Suits	8	6-10	6-12	6		
Men's Tweed Trousers	8	6-9	6-10	6-12	6-15	6-17	6	Boys' Suits	15	6-17	6-22
Men's Sac Suits	30	0-35	0-45	0-50	0	Men's Jacket	57	0-55	0-65	0	
Men's Coloured Mole Trousers	8	6-9	6-10	6	Suits			Men's Self Mole	6	6-8	0-10
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 SPECIAL LINES! SPECIAL LINES!

100 Men's Treble Milled Tweed Suits, worth 75s, reduced price, 50s.
 50 Youths' Colonial Tweed Suits, worth 40s., reduced price, 25s.
 90 dozen Men's Drab and Black Felt Hats, worth 6s. 6d., reduced price, 3s; 6d.
 30 dozen Boys' and Youths' Black Felt Hats, worth 4s. 6d., reduced price, 2s. 6d.
 25 dozen Boys' Straw Hats, 1s. 6d.; 70 dozen Boys' F. P. Caps, 1s. 6d.
 350 yards Fancy Tweed, worth 6s. 6d. per yard, reduced price, 3s. 6d. per yard.
 200 yards Scotch Tweed, worth 3s. 6d. per yard, reduced price, 2s. 6d. per yard.
 Harvard Shirts, 2s; Oxford Shirts, 3s 6d; White Shirts, 5s 6d; Cotton Drawers, 2s 6d;
 Under Shirts, 2s 6d; Sox, 6d and 1s per pair; Braces, 1s 6d; Belts, 1s 6d; Crimera Shirts, 4s 6d, 5s 6d and 6s 6d; Collars, 6d per box; Blankets, 10s. 6d; Blankets, 12s 6d;
 Rugs, 5s, Leather Bags, 4s 6d, 5s 6d; Scarfs, 6d and 1s.

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
 CORNER OF PRINCES AND RATTRAY STREETS, DUNEDIN.

is lying somewhere among his effects. All this is palpable "Jesuitry." But it may be, after all, that we are about to have a claim put in for the Protestantism of the Church of the middle ages. This is quite possible, since a like accusation is brought against that of the first ages of Christianity, and with quite as much show of reason.

We observe that one of our daily contemporaries thinks fit to furnish his readers with certain inanities culled from a Cologne journal respecting the Jesuits. The Holy See, it appears, has been tricked into a complete dependence upon the Order, financially, by means of Peter's Pence, and morally by the Clerical Press. It really is amazing what rubbish correspondents trying to make out a letter will seize upon to fill up the required space, for it is a "Roman correspondent" who is accountable for this incomprehensible stuff. The Jesuits have no more to do with Peter's Pence than any of the other orders or clergy of the Church. No doubt, where circumstances call upon them, they assist in its collection as other priests do, but that is simply all they have to say to it; and as to the "Clerical Press," Catholic newspapers naturally defend the Society of Jesus as they defend any other institution approved by and connected with the Church. They would be acting a most unjustifiable part were they to hear in silence the many groundless and bitter attacks made upon the order in question, or to treat in any way with disrespect a most zealous and worthy body of ecclesiastics. As to the next sinister item reported, we have been listening to it all our lives. The Order, it seems, is not what it is taken for but is interiorly demoralized. This is rather stale intelligence to publish in an European newspaper and repeat in a colonial daily. It has proved the ground-work of numerous publications that were old when the Dunedin journal that now provides this silly paragraph for its readers came into existence. The interior demoralization spoken of, however, is only apparent to enemies who judge from the outside; viewed from within, even when deserted, the Order is still spoken of with reverence and admiration. We recollect at present two testimonies to its excellence borne by men who had had opportunities of judging it familiarly, and who must be admitted to have passed impartial judgment: one is that of the Jesuit Gresset, dismissed from the Society because of his excessive addiction to literature which unfitted him for fulfilling his duties as a member of the Order, and who expressed in eloquent lines his regret at the parting, and his lasting love and veneration for the brethren he had been severed from. The other is that of the apostate, Blanco White, who, after he had professed himself a member of the Church of England, affirmed that the charges brought against the Jesuits were entirely groundless. On the other hand those works in which the Order is most loudly condemned are frequently grossly immoral, and the reprobation of their authors is most honourable to the fathers, and a powerful witness to their integrity.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, THAMES.

We abridge the following from the *Thames Advertiser*:-

The annual examination and distribution of prizes at the St. Joseph's School took place on Tuesday December 18. The proceedings commenced at 10 a.m. and lasted until 1 p.m. The Rev. S. Chastagnon presided. There was a considerable attendance, but principally of the parents of the pupils. The ladies of the Convent of Mercy were also present. The room was decorated with flowers, evergreens, &c., and a stage was erected in the middle, upon which the examination &c., of the children was carried out. The children were very neatly attired, and 200 of them sitting in the gallery presented an attractive and pleasant appearance. This school is divided into two sections. The infant department was first examined. It commenced by a hymn, "Jesus, Gentle Saviour," which was very well sung by all the children. The first and third classes read very well, and acquitted themselves creditably upon the other subjects. The recitations and the singing exercises were highly creditable to the teachings of the Sisters in charge. The pupils of this department are very young, the average age is not above seven years, and still their discipline, singing, and answering reflect the highest credit on their teachers. The infants then received prizes and were dismissed.

SECOND SECTION.

The singing of the song "I Remember" (accompanied on the harmonium by Miss Smith) was the first item on the programme. This was admirably given. The children of the 4th class read and spelled very correctly, and answered remarkably well in useful knowledge. The third class answered very well in geography, grammar and tables. The 2nd class was examined in the geography of New Zealand, English history, and grammar. They answered readily and accurately. The 1st class was subjected to a searching examination in grammar, English history, geography of Australia and the world, principles of arithmetic, &c., and their answering was remarkably comprehensive and accurate. Then came the distribution of prizes. The children in this school were very polite and orderly, and their answering on the general subjects of ordinary education, singing, and discipline was excellent. The sympathy between the good nuns and their pupils was touching to all present. All the classes were examined by Mr. O'Donoghue.

ST. THOMAS'S (BOYS') SCHOOL.

The examination, exhibition, &c., of the pupils of this school began at 2 p.m. There were nearly 100 pupils present. Immediately on the Rev. S. Chastagnon taking the chair, Master Andrew R. Dunn stepped forward on the platform and read with great taste and clearness of expression an address on behalf of his young companions. The

fifth class then came forward. Their reading was good, and was audible throughout the school; and they answered very well questions on useful knowledge, and on the subject matter of what they read. The answering in spelling, tables, &c., was very good for so young a class. The 4th Class were next examined and acquitted themselves very well in the geography of New Zealand, arithmetic, tables, spelling, &c. The 2nd class next came forward and answered correctly questions on the geography of Europe, Australia, and on the history of New Zealand, Australia, as well as English history. Their parsing and analysing of simple sentences were good; they were also able to measure the distances of places on maps and to find a rough estimate of the areas of countries. The 1st class were next brought forward. They underwent an unusually severe and general examination on history, elementary chemistry, principles of arithmetic, analysis of sentences, tides, mathematics, &c. Dr. Kilgour, Rev. S. Chastagnon, and Mr. O'Donoghue each examined them. Their answering pleased every one present. Master John Dunn then recited the "Sister of Mercy." Master M. Schilder, "Bygone Schooldays;" Master A. Cornwall, "Brutus to the Romans," and all three recited well. The "Best offering to O'Connell," by Master A. Dunn, was exceedingly well recited, and the prelude, a rapid sketch of this greatest Irishman, composed by Mr. O'Donoghue, is worthy of reproduction:-

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Daniel O'Connell, the hero and the liberator of Ireland, was born in 1775. He was as pure a patriot as George Washington, and a more effective orator than Demosthenes or Pericles. No nation has had his equal. He roused his long down-trodden countrymen—he made them remember that they were men; and, for the first time in the world's history, without firing a shot or taking away the life or liberty of a single fellow-creature, he smashed to pieces the rusty and blood-stained penal laws of centuries of ages. He frightened the great Wellington, the conqueror of Napoleon, and he forced from his iron grasp the emancipation of 8,000,000 of Catholics. He was a most devoted Catholic, but he would never ask a privilege of freedom or religious toleration for himself or his creed that he was not most willing the professors of every other opinion should also enjoy. He fought for the abolition of slavery more ardently than any man in Europe, and he died a martyr to freedom—a martyr to his creed and his country,—after suffering in the latter part of his career six months of the most unjust imprisonment. The great Judge Denham declared before the world that the law that made O'Connell suffer was a mockery, a delusion and a snare. He died at Genoa in 1847. He bequeathed his soul to God, his heart to Rome, and his body to Ireland.

The school reflects the result of Mr. O'Donoghue's excellent teaching. The prizes being distributed, the proceedings broke up by the pupils giving three cheers for their teacher, Mr. R. McDonald (who had made a present of a cricket ball, bats, &c.), and the Rev. S. Chastagnon.

THE CONVENT SUPERIOR SCHOOL.

The annual exhibition and examination of the young ladies of this school, and the distribution of prizes, took place yesterday, in the St. Joseph's school, before a very large and respectable audience. The number of pupils was about 50. They presented a neat and attractive appearance, creditable alike to the parents as well as the children. The examination was principally conducted by the children, who were themselves the examiners and the examined, varied sometimes by Mr. O'Donoghue asking a few questions. It was extremely pleasant to witness the spirit and vivacity, the readiness and the precision, of the young children in both answering and proposing the questions. Even the younger classes showed as much aptitude in this way as the senior classes. The amount of general and specific knowledge displayed by all the classes of this school, the order and politeness of the children, while it certainly pleased and often astonished the audience, unquestionably sustained the appropriateness of the title Select School, and the Thames may be congratulated upon having in its midst so excellent a school. The exhibition and examination of the children must be gratifying to all who take an interest in education. The answering and deportment of the pupils also reflect great credit on the Sisters of Mercy, and the system of teaching carried out by them. But the intellectual display was not the only attraction. Musical selections, singing, &c., were numerous, the specimens of fancy work and drawing were excellent, and in these accomplishments the children exhibited a cultivation and taste really admirable. A section of the first class was examined in Algebra, geometry, and book-keeping, and their answering was remarkably correct. Problems in geometry and equations in Algebra were solved on the black-board before the audience, who were hardly ever more surprised.

OAMARU.

(From a Correspondent.)

January 4, 1878.

The following Bros. were appointed at the half-yearly meeting of St. John's Branch, No. 76, H.A.C.B.S.:—Bro. Charles Kearns, President; Bro. Peter Shannon, Vice-President; Bro. Eugene McCarthy, Treasurer; Bro. Peter M. Morony, Secretary; Bro. James Dunne, Warden; Bro. John O'Rourke, Guardian; Bros. John Connelly and Thomas Sullivan, sick visitors.

I may also inform your readers that we are on the alert here to try and give the man of the Macandrew and Stout stamp a "warm reception" at the next general election. The Catholics here are preparing to have their votes registered, so as to be able to raise a dust to darken the political horizon of the enlightened secularists of the nineteenth century. I don't suppose that those godless-school supporters care much about the Catholic vote of Oamaru, but we will try all we can to use it to their disadvantage, and if the old proverb be true that the "last straw breaks the camel's back," one Catholic vote may also be the means of turning the scale, and leaving a godless secularist out in the cold. I hope my fellow Catholics throughout the length and breadth of New Zealand will prepare to give these gentlemen "a yard of their own measure," by registering their votes. "Union is strength;" let every one do his part—remembering the bundle of sticks—"United we stand, divided we fall."

THIRGIN THU?

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Tokomairiro ...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ...	David Grant
Baichutha ...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Wakouaiti ...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston ...	John Keen
Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
Otago ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Tapanui ...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown ...	Wm. Jenkins

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For the growth of hair, Beissel's Cantharides Fluid.

Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths always ready, Price 1s.

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THOMAS MAQUIRE,
(Late of the Commercial)
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WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

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

INDIAN MEDICINES.

Nelson, July 24, 1877.

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

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

(Signed) Mrs WM. GILL, Wakapuaka.

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(LATE A. BEVELY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes-street.

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

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

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley Works.

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Mr. M-GOLDRICK, (Late of the Exchange Hotel, Revell-street, Hokitika), begs to inform the public that he has purchased BARRETT'S HOTEL, Revell-street, opposite the Duke of Edinburgh Theatre, which he intends opening shortly, as soon as the necessary repairs have been effected, due notice of which will be given.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
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Capital ... £60,000
Subscribed Capital ... £30,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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RUSSELL'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

CORNER OF

CUMBERLAND & FREDERICK STREETS

DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

The New Utopia.

(From the Irish Monthly.)

CHAPTER VI.—continued.

The familiar name struck on my ear and raised a host of recollections.

"Ah," said one of the men of science, "I've been down there lately. You know the improvement of the mines is one of the duke's hobbies."

"And not merely mines, is it?" said the secretary. "I've heard a good deal of his work among the people."

"Just so," replied the scientific gentleman, "he's always at something; you know it would puzzle the calculating boy to number his hobbies; but the last thing has been the mines, and really his ideas about ventilation are very creditable."

"You are speaking, I presume, of the Duke of Leven?" I inquired.

"Ah, yes, you would have known him, of course, before going to Australia. Curious history his has been, certainly."

"He is really an excellent fellow," said Sir Clinton, but not long for this world, I fear; I never saw a man so altered."

"Well, he is a very good fellow, of course," said the county member; "but he is carrying things too far, to my mind."

"How so?" I ventured to ask.

"Oh, I don't know exactly; lives the life of a hermit, which, in his position is a mistake, and does mischief; and then he's always sporting some social view or other; setting himself a little against the current. One thing, you know, he's a Catholic."

"Yes," observed the second man of science, who till now had spoken but little, "it's a great pity that. Cuts a man of his standing so completely out of everything. He can't take his proper place in general society, parliament, or anywhere."

"Well," began the editor, of all the idiotic absurdities a man can be guilty of, I should say that was the primest. I declare it would justify a commission of lunacy."

"I'm afraid that's the real explanation of the whole thing," said the county member looking sagacious, and touching his forehead; "there certainly is a touch in the top story."

"Touch or no touch," said Sir Clinton, "he has done wonders at Bradford. I know it by the results at the sessions."

"And may I ask what he has done?" said the editor, with the slightest possible tone of sarcasm.

"Changed the whole system of wages, shut up about twenty public-houses, and, really, I don't know how he has managed it, but they're not so brutalized by half since he's had the manor."

"And if I am rightly informed (you'll correct me, of course, if I am in error), but I understood he had brought over a lot of German monks and built them a monastery."

"Ah, yes," said Sir Clinton, "that's at Glenleven, on the moors, you know. Well, it's one of his crotchets, and perhaps, not the most sensible."

The secretary shook his head, and looked disgusted. "I know that we shall have to put a stop to all that sort of thing some day," he said, "and the sooner the better, in my opinion."

Then the conversation, by an easy change, flowed into foreign politics, and I was left to digest all I had heard, and form my own conclusions. Was Leven really a little touched? Was he unpopular? Or was he dying? Had his ten years of boundless means produced as their whole result an improved system of wages and mine ventilation, and the building of a monastery? And did he fritter away his genius and his undoubted powers in a quick succession of profitless hobbies?

I should go down next day to Oakham and judge for myself.

CHAPTER VII. RETURNING HOME.

My first week at Oakham was given to my family. I had to be introduced to my new brother-in-law, Oswald, who had brought Mary over from Exdale Manor, that we might all be once more together. The duke had been called away to Scotland, and, to tell the truth, I was not sorry to have time and opportunity for rectifying my ideas on the new order of things before meeting him. My father praised him highly, for was he not a Leven? That single fact sufficed for him; nor would I have disturbed the simplicity of his loyalty to the representative of the old family by so much as a question. My mother had a special kindness for him, only regretting that he had never married. Mr. Edwards, as courteous and harmonious as ever, fully seconded her regrets, and suggested that the influence of a refined and affectionate wife might have softened something of that austerity of character which he humbly conceived was out of tune with the century. His curate, the Rev. Wilfred Knowles, who happened to be present, said nothing, but I thought he looked a good deal, and on inquiry, I found that the curate held more advanced views than the vicar, and was supposed to have what Mrs. Edwards termed "monastic tendencies."

All this explained but little. Oswald informed me the general impression in the county was that his politics were revolutionary; but the solitary fact in support of this theory appeared to be that his first act on coming to Oakham had been to lower his farmers' rents on condition that they raised the rate of their labourers' wages. Mary said it was all malice, and that they did not understand him. She evidently was his warm friend, and her husband declared that she did what she liked with him.

On the third day after my arrival, I strolled up to the park in company with Oswald, and could not help observing with a little surprise that the pineries and forcing-houses kept their ground, and had even apparently received some additions. I inquired for my old friend Jones, but found he had departed, and that his place was filled by one of a younger generation.

"I half expected he would have made a clean sweep of all this," I said "he used to inveigh against it all as though grapes in June had been one of the deadly sins."

"Ah!" said Oswald, that was Mary's doing. She suggested to him that if he did not choose to grow grapes and apricots for his own table, he would be doing a good work to grow them for other people and that they would be like gifts from paradise if he sent them to the hospitals. So now every week they are packed up and sent to the Exborough Infirmary, and the County Hospital, and half-a-dozen other institutions, not to speak of his own affair that he has founded at Bradford.

"Really that was a bright idea of old Mary's," I said; "who would ever have thought of her taking the command in that style?"

"Yes," and she gets her own perquisites, I believe," said Oswald, "with which she makes happy all the sick people of the neighbourhood."

"How about the orchids?" I asked, rather maliciously.

"Oh, as to them, you had better ask Verney." And so saying, he led the way to a small enclosure where a young and intelligent-looking man was superintending the packing of various cases of fruit and flowers. I looked at the rich fruit, no longer grown for show or luxury, and felt pleased to think of its altered destination. "And the flowers?" I asked, amazed at the quantity which were being delicately packed in a cool moss, about to be carried off to the station.

"To Bradford, sir, and Honchester," replied Verney, the head gardener, "and one or two other missions. Thursday will be Corpus Christi, and they use a wonderful quantity of flowers."

"Hm!" I thought; "I see all about it; what used to go to the dinner-table and the ball-room he sends to the hospital and the altar. Well, that is like old Grant;" and it gave me a glow of pleasure.

I soon found that Verney was a Catholic, as were several of the men now employed about the place, and I heard from him that a private chapel had been added to the house, which sufficed for the wants of the few Oakham Catholics. But a magnificent church had replaced the old and miserable erection at Bradford; and there was a convent with nuns who worked the schools and served the hospital; and, besides that, half the town had been rebuilt, and the wretched dens which formerly abounded were replaced by model lodging-houses.

"The duke himself has a house at Bradford," said Oswald, "and spends a good deal of time there; how he can endure it, I don't know, but he sees to all manner of things himself, for at heart, you know, he likes business."

"I suspect also, Oswald," said I, "that he has a liking for souls."

"Well, I should have thought Bradford about the last place to have supplied him with that commodity," said Oswald; very queer style of souls he must find among the colliers, and not the most responsive, for just now they seem greatly disposed to stone him by way of showing their gratitude."

"How so? Is he not popular?"

"Not with all. You see, he attempts to limit their means of making beasts of themselves, and many resent it like true-born Britons. They've got a fellow named Degg to lead them now, who possesses a tongue, and a quite remarkable gift of slander, of which he gives the duke a weekly benefit in a rascally penny paper, which he edits, and which he sells by thousands. It's a grand thing is our education movement; it enables each man now-a-days to read his Degg."

"Would you like to see the chapel, sir?" said Verney.

"Immensely," I replied. And leaving his flowers in charge of one of the men in attendance, he led the way towards the building. It had an approach through the shrubberies as well as from the house for the convenience of the congregation; and Verney, having found means of informing the chaplain of my presence, left me in the hands of that gentleman and returned to his green-houses.

The Oakham chapel was small in size, and my first impression of it was rather devotional than magnificent. Except in the east window there was no painted glass; but through the open casements came the sound of waving branches, and the green and pleasant light which falls through summer foliage.

After a few minutes, I began to take in some of the details. Though the chapel was Gothic in style, the architect had contrived to find places for several pictures, some of which struck my eye as familiar. I remarked it to the chaplain. "Probably," he replied, "you may remember them formerly in the Bradford collection; the Crucifixion which you see there used to hang in the great dining-room. It had been a Spanish altar-piece I think, and the duke said it was a sacrilege to put such a painting over a gentleman's side-board."

"And at the same time that he removed it," whispered Oswald, "he burned half-a-dozen Venuses and Adonises, which had been the glory of old Bradford's gallery: a fact, I assure you; and at Christie's they would have brought their thousands."

The paintings had, in fact, been taken from various parts of the ducal mansion: all, with one exception, a singular picture, painted, as the chaplain told me, by a young German artist, under the duke's personal direction. It was a single figure, representing a young man in poor and squalid attire, lying on a bed of straw, and clasping a crucifix. The back-ground was dark, and there were few or no pictorial adjuncts; only in one corner of the picture appeared something like a ladder or flight of steps above the head of the principal figure. All the beauty of the painting was in that head; wasted, sweet, superhuman in its expression, carrying me back to the description which Grant had once given of old Father Henry Young's countenance, in which the pride of flesh and blood had all been destroyed and obliterated.

"What a singular picture," said Oswald. "Who is it? a saint?"

"It is St. Alexis," replied the chaplain, and Oswald evidently was not greatly the wiser. But I looked, and thought and looked again, and I fancied I had understood its meaning. The noble youth who fed the world, who despised pleasure, and held riches as a curse, the prince who chose, in his own father's house, to live unknown, and to die as a beggar, was, doubtless, one whose story might have a deep attraction for a man made rich against his will, and ever-fighting with wealth and its temptations.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

MOSGIEL.

WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
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British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs,
Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.

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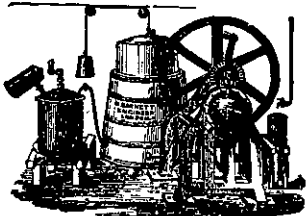
L. C., & Co., in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

Always in Stock and for Sale, in bulk or case,
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Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Duke's Bitters	Caragano
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino
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STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.,

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

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

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

MORNINGTON HOTEL

MORNINGTON,

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FRANCIS M'CLUSKEY ... PROPRIETOR.
Wish 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.

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First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments always ready.



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Monuments.

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

We have just received

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

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

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

We have also on sale—

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

Grass Seeds.

Extras for Pirie's Double Furrow Ploughs.

NIMMO, AND BLAIR,

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

Agents for Nicholson's Reapers.

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MESSRS M. HOULAHAN & CO.,

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLERS,
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.

NEW BREWERY,

FITZHERBERT-STREET, HOKITIKA.

MANDL AND STENNARD

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

Every cask branded,

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Jobbing work done in all its branches.

Estimates given.

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SAMUEL O'KANE, PROPRIETOR,

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

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Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

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

Poet's Corner.

APOSTROPHE TO FREEDOM.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

O FREEDOM! Thou art not, as poets dream,
A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs,
And wavy tresses gushing from the cap
With which the Roman master crowned his slave,
When he took off the gyves. A bearded man,
Armed to the teeth, art thou; one mailed hand
Grasps the broad shield, and one the sword; thy brow,
Glorious in beauty though it be, is scarred
With tokens of old wars; thy massive limbs
Are strong with struggling. Power at thee has launched
His bolts, and with his lightning smitten thee;
They could not quench the life thou hast from heaven.
Merciless power has dug thy dungeon deep,
And his swart armourers, by a thousand fires,
Have forged thy chain; yet while he deems thee bound
The links are shivered, and the prison walls
Fall outward; terribly thou springest forth,
As springs the flame above a burning pile,
And shoutest to the nations, who return
Thy shoutings, while the pale oppressor flies.

Thy birthright was not given by human hands:
Thou wert twin-born with man. In pleasant fields
While yet our race was few, thou sat'st with him,
To tend the quiet flock and watch the stars,
And teach the reed to utter simple airs,
Thou by his side, amid the tangled wood,
Didst war upon the panther and the wolf,
His only foes; and thou with him didst draw
The earliest furrow on the mountain-side,
Soft with the deluge. Tyranny himself,
Thy enemy, although of reverend look,
Hoary with many years, and far obeyed,
Is later born than thou; and as he meets
The grave defiance of thine elder eye,
The usurper trembles in his fastnesses.

Thou shalt wax stronger with the lapse of years,
But he shall fade into a feebler age—
Feebler, yet subtler. He shall weave his snares,
And spring them on thy careless steps, and clap
His withered hands, and from their ambush call
His hordes to fall upon thee. He shall send
Quaint maskers, wearing fair and gallant forms
To catch thy gaze, and, uttering graceful words,
To charm thy ear; while his sly imps, by stealth,
Twine round thee threads of steel, light thread on thread
That grows to fetters—or bind down thy arms;
With chains contained in chaplets. Oh, not yet
May'st thou embrace thy corset, nor lay by
Thy sword—not yet, O Freedom! close thy lids
In slumber; for thine enemy never sleeps,
And thou must watch and combat till the day
Of the new earth and heaven!

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, MEANEE.

(From the Daily Telegraph).

THE yearly examination of the above school, which is under the management of Mr. B. Hamill, was held recently. The examination was held in the presence of Father Reigner and several of the parents, who expressed their pleasure at the general advancement of the school. The average attendance at the school is sixty, thirty of whom are boarders.

The following pupils carried off the principal prizes:—
Fifth, or Highest Class.—1st prizes: James Joseph Hamill, Richard Maney, Henry McGreevy (Waipawa), Andrew Maney, James Neagle.

Second Draft of Fifth Class.—First prizes: P. McGreevy, Stephen McGreevy, John Larner, and William Bennett. The above scholars are boarders and sons of Waipawa settlers. Benjamin Jeffares, of Taradale, also carried off a first prize. A special prize was given for history, which was taken by Frank Maney.

Fourth Class.—First prizes: Fred. Hansen, and Daniel Hamill.
Third Class.—First prizes: John Baker, John Lorrigan, and William Lorrigan.

Second Class.—John Barry, and John Alpin.
Several other scholars took prizes, but want of space precludes a full list.

Girls' Department.—First prizes: Theresa Hawkins, Anne Hawkins, Mary Hamill, Catherine Cleary, Margaret Cleary, Jane Luckie, and Maggie Hamill.

At the close of the examination, there was a competition for a special prize given by Mr. Barry, of Taradale, for arithmetic, which was won by Richard Maney. The school then broke up for the holidays, the scholars giving three cheers for Father Reigner and Mr. and Mrs. Hamill.

We are requested by the teacher (Mr. Hamill), to tender his thanks to Mr. Colenso, the Inspector of Schools, for the valuable books presented by him as prizes for the scholars after his last examination held about three weeks ago.

We have recently had an opportunity of inspecting this school establishment, and were surprised to notice the great increase in the number of boarder pupils. Last year there were but twelve, and now owing to the knowledge that parents and guardians have of the

excellence of the school under Mr. and Mrs. Hamill's management the number has increased to upwards of thirty. Owing to this it gives us pleasure to state that the Rev. Father Reigner purposes enlarging the premises so as to give increased accommodation for more pupils, and we believe by next year, notwithstanding the many disadvantages the school will have to encounter through the withdrawal of the Government subsidy it will receive increased support from the public, and more especially from country settlers, who will find the children left in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Hamill well cared for, not only with respect to education, but as regards their general comfort.

A PERSECUTOR'S LAMENTATION.

THE proposed re-establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in Scotland elicits from the *National Zeitung*, one of Bismarck's favourite organs in the German press, a cry of woe in the shape of a leading article, which we translate in full for the benefit and edification of our readers:—

Scotland was hitherto considered as the stronghold of the Presbyterian Church in Great Britain. Nowhere in the United Kingdom were the traditions of the Reformation so firmly adhered to, and nowhere did it seem so inconceivable for the Roman Church to regain a foothold as amongst the Scotch. Still the Jesuit propaganda has now put out its feelers in this direction as well, and after some years of assiduous preparation in the shape of Catholic missions in England the Curia is now able to begin the work of re-establishing the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland. It is currently reported in the English press that the bull for effecting this object is to be issued in the course of the present year. The old archbishopric of St. Andrew's is to be restored, with the suffragan bishoprics of Glasgow, Lismore, or Fort William, Aberdeen, and Moray. Never would the Vatican have had the satisfaction of reviving the hierarchy destroyed since 1560 in the country, of John Knox, the infuriated enemy of Roman priestcraft, had not England paved the way to it in the most surprising manner for the last five-and-twenty years. In that country the liking for the Romish ritual in public worship has become so general of late years among the property classes, that not only the number of those who go over to the Church of Rome is becoming more numerous from year to year, but many priests (*sic*) of the Anglican Church actually contemplate to re-establish in their Church the ceremonial of the Papal Church that had been banished since the Reformation. They are not contented with the revival of the rich vestments, such as Rome prescribes them, but they actually venture to impose auricular confession on their faithful. The number of these sham Catholics (*Kryptokatholiken*) is assuming large proportions from day to day. Quite recently some more Anglican divines have joined the Church of Rome. The Catholic nobility spends large sums of money to secure successors to the hierarchy. Funds have been provided for a constant training of 400 young men for the Romish priesthood. In September, the Bishop of Shrewsbury was able to ordain as many as nineteen young men, and no English, or rather Anglican, prelate had ever ordained so many at a time. This encroachment of the Vatican Church in the United Kingdom gives rise to much apprehension among English Liberal politicians, yet there are but few who form a clear notion how to oppose the growing influence of the Romish Propaganda.

We form a shrewd guess that this article, of which the above is a translation, must hail from somewhere about the neighbourhood of Carlton Terrace. It contains just such ideas as Count Munster, the German ambassador, gave vent to at a public meeting of the "Protestant Educational Institute" about three years ago, for which Bismarck was obliged to haul his excellency over the coals and give him a sharp rap on his ultra-Protestant knuckles. It must, however, be satisfactory to every Catholic to notice these "apprehensions" among Protestant fanatics, and to be told that, do what they may, they cannot "form a clear notion how to oppose" the steady Catholic movement among the people whom St. Augustine was the first to inure to Christianity.—*Universe*.

H. A. C. B. S.

THE annual meeting of the Christchurch branch of the above Society took place on Thursday, the 20th. of December last at the usual place of meeting. There was a very good attendance of members considering the busy season of the year, and the election of officers for the ensuing year took place with the following result:—President, Bro. D. O'Connell; Vice-President, Bro. D. Howard; Secretary, Bro. E. O'Connor; Treasurer, Bro. C. O'Neill; Warden, Bro. M. Mahoney; Guardian, Bro. A. McHendrey; Sick Visitors, Bros. P. M. McSwigan and J. Somers; Auditors, Bros. A. P. Sheath and C. Sexton; Medical attendant, Dr. Doyle. The initiation of officers being concluded a vote of thanks to the retiring officers was recorded. The balance-sheet was handed in by the auditors together with their report, both of which were considered to be very satisfactory. It was decided to celebrate the feast of St. Patrick by a dinner, and, as the great majority of the members had succumbed to the persuasive powers of the Very Rev. Father Hennebery, it was unanimously agreed that the dinner should be strictly teetotal. After the passing of sundry accounts the meeting closed in due form.

The new Irish Catholic colony in Kansas from St. Louis, Mo., has been named St. Columbkille's, at the suggestion of Rev. Father Butler.

Up till the present time the duties of Grand Almoner were performed by Cardinal Panebianco, but by reason of his declining health he was obliged to send in his resignation to the Holy Father, begging to be relieved from so laborious a charge. The Holy Father for a long time refused to accept his resignation, so much did he esteem the great merits of the incumbent, for to him could be most justly applied the words of holy writ—*Zelus domus tua comedit me*. But finally the Pope has been prevailed upon to grant this faithful labourer a slight respite, and Cardinal Luigi Billio is named as his successor.

J. A. M A C E D O,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

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Garden of the Soul, morocco, bevelled boards, gilt sides and back, 12s., 12s. 6d., post free.

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Key of Heaven, morocco, richly gilt, 9s., post free, 9s. 6d.

Butler's Lives of the Saints, 12 vols., half-calf, gilt lettered, £3.

Story of Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan, illustrated, cloth, gilt side and back, 7s. 6d., post free, 8s. 6d.

Story of Ireland, cloth, gilt lettered, 4s. 6d., post free, 5s. 6d.

History of Ireland, by John Mitchell, 2 vols., cloth gilt lettered, 7s. 6d., post free, 9s. 6d.

Speeches from the Dock, cloth, gilt lettered, 3s., post free, 3s. 8d.

Speeches from the Dock, stiff cover, 1s. 6d., post free, 2s.

Agent for London *Lamp* magazine, *N.Z. Tablet*, and all Dunedin newspapers.

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BBROWN SHERRY, 10 years. Just arrived. Rare value. Per dozen, 75s.

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LORNE WHISKEY (Genuine), 48s. per dozen.

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HAM AND BACON CURERS

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GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
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(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER.)

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

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

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

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

NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE MISSES H. & B. BROWNLIE beg to draw the attention of the Lady Readers of the TABLET to their VERY LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING GOODS.

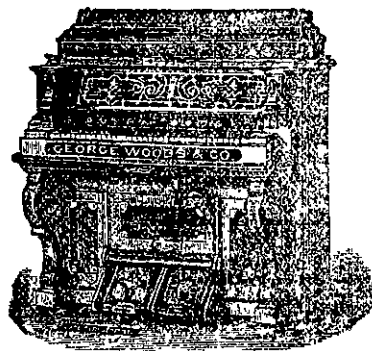
The good taste, style, and variety always displayed in their MILLINERY, has won for it a very high reputation, which Ladies will find on inspection to be fully sustained this season.

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

H. & B. BROWNLIE,

BABY-LINEN WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE MESSRS HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.



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SOLICITOR, & CO.,

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DUNEDIN.

KUMARA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

December 29th, 1877.

WRITING from Kumara a correspondent is favourably circumstanced for recording events which may occur either at Greymouth or Hokitika, indeed he is centrally situated for almost any part of the West Coast. With your permission, therefore, Mr. Editor, I shall endeavour to give you a monthly summary of the West Coast news, considering myself to be "your own," and dating from this latest reclaimed spot in the wild bush. Our history is now an uneventful one, and my letters will, I fear, prove but of little interest to your readers, but they shall be as far as I can make them a plain unvarnished tale. At this season the subject which especially claims precedence in the thoughts of your readers must be that which perhaps we are at most times too apt to place in the back ground, I mean, of course, religion—as far as I am concerned the local history of the progress of the Church. The West Coast, as is well known, numbers amongst its denizens a large proportion of adherents of the Old Faith, who have made their presence here visible by the establishment of parishes, and the erection of churches. Of these the most recently established parish is that of Kumara, where a commodious church was opened a few months ago by his Lordship the Bishop of Wellington. At that time, St. Patrick's Day, the church was a mere skeleton, I believe even the windows had not been placed in it, but unfinished as it was, it elicited warm praise from his Lordship's lips, when he remembered that the spot whereon it stood had but a few weeks previously been a portion of the primeval forest. Since that auspicious day, St. Patrick's has gradually been improved, under the care of the indefatigable committee, until it has become a parish church of which they need not be ashamed, with its pulpit, its sanctuary nicely decorated, its communion rail, and its harmonium and little choir. Better than all this even, the committee have erected a presbytery, and thus secured the residence of a clergyman in the district; and in addition have engaged a schoolmaster and carried on a school. To do all this has required the outlay of much money, and the district, though a gold mining one, is poor. Undaunted by difficulties, they have even incurred considerable liabilities for the good cause. To liquidate these liabilities they are now holding a bazaar in the Public Hall, the success of which has been so considerable as to lessen materially the load of debt which was oppressing them. I would willingly send you the names of all the good ladies who have taken an active part in the bazaar, but their names would make a list almost as long as that of Homer's ships, and I feel sure that the ladies have no desire that their merits should be trumpeted forth in the columns of the TABLET. As the bazaar is at present going on, I am unable to send you the net result. Whilst on this subject I ought to mention that the committee have been largely indebted to the kindness of friends at Hokitika and Greymouth for contributions of money and goods for the stalls.

I see that you have already been informed of Mr. Crofts' intention to reply to the Rev. Charles Clarke's lecture on Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Crofts fulfilled his intention, and represented the regicide in his true colours, at the same time administering to the rev. lecturer a smart castigation for his *suppressio veri*. The lecture is, I believe, to be re-delivered at Greymouth, Hokitika, Ross, and elsewhere, and it will be well if Mr. Crofts can see his way to follow Mr. Clark throughout the colony.

In the matter of general news my letter must be very barren. Our municipality is hardly yet in working order; in the Borough Council there is only one Catholic, Mr. Hannan. The new public school will be opened immediately after the Christmas holidays. It is a fine commodious building, containing every appliance requisite. Adjoining it will be a gymnasium, and there is a pretty dwelling for the head-master. Our efforts to maintain a Catholic school, in the face of a Government establishment so heavily endowed seem hopeless, and nothing but indomitable pluck can continue the struggle for any length of time. Since Mr. Crofts' departure our school has been under the care of Mr. Duggan, and the children continue to make satisfactory progress.

I have perhaps dwelt too long on Kumara, but I will now briefly refer to other places. At Hokitika, the Rev. Father Martin has had some difficulty in obtaining a subsidy for his school, St. Mary's, from the central Board of Education. Indeed the Board went so far as to refuse to grant any aid, but subsequently rescinded their previous resolutions and granted, I think, £100. This I much fear will be the last subsidy that he can expect, as the new Education Act, which comes into force immediately, will not allow such discretionary powers to Boards. We are promised a visit to the Coast by Sir George Grey, the Premier. Should he fulfil his intention, as I have very little doubt he will, he should be interviewed on this matter of Catholic schools, and the unfairness and injustice of a secular system should be everywhere brought before him. The West Coast has hitherto enjoyed a system in which there was some approach to justice, and there are many here who could explain to Sir George how hard it is for us to be compelled to support a system which the Church so decidedly condemns. The head teacher of St. Mary's boys' school, Mr. M. Carrick, was presented, on the 21st inst., with a valuable gold locket and an address, tokens from his pupils of their esteem and regard.

At Greymouth, there has been during the past week a bazaar for the Catholic school, St. Patrick's. Like that of Kumara it has been very successful. The ladies who presided at the stalls were Mesdames Kennedy, O'Brien, Griffen, Sheedy and Quinn. They were assisted by numerous young ladies who would not aspire to the responsible position of stall-holders. At the breaking up of the school, the teacher, Mr. J. O. Ahearn, was presented by his pupils with beautifully bound copies of Byron's and of Hood's works. Mr. Ahearn, after occupying his post for four years and a half, during which time the attendance at the school has doubled itself twice, has abandoned the profession for another equally arduous and equally responsible. He joins the Fourth Estate, being about to edit a newspaper in Victoria. His successor comes from Westport I think, and brings with him a high reputation. At the present moment I cannot call to mind this last mentioned gentleman's name. The Rev. Father Scouyer celebrated midnight mass at Christmas. The music performed by the

choir was, I am told, very appropriate and well sung. Both the Hokitika and the Greymouth choirs are fortunate in possessing members with excellent voices and cultivated taste. I omitted to mention in its proper place that at Hokitika also there was midnight mass. Our good priest, Father McCaughey, celebrated mass on Christmas day at three places, separate from each other by many miles. The last mass was at Kumara.

During the holidays the Coast has had plenty of amusement. At Hokitika and Reefton horse races, at Greymouth a regatta, and at Kumara three days' sports. Unfortunately the weather, though very fine on Boxing day was capricious, and on the following day there were torrents of rain, which rendered the continuation of out-door amusements impossible. The various sports have since been carried through, but not with such zest as they would have been had the weather not broken. The frequent heavy rain here renders the crossing of our numerous rivers very dangerous at times, and indeed not seldom impossible. Hence we are continually agitating for bridges over the Hokitika and Teremakau. The former is to be begun at once, and the latter we are told has been provided for in the Government estimates. The last flood we had gave us a forcible reminder of the necessity for prompt action, by carrying away the punt which has not yet been replaced. In the meantime our Greymouth mail is carried by the tramway, which now runs a carriage each way three times a day and is a great convenience. By this arrangement we get our Greymouth letters a couple of hours sooner than we did previously.

K.

Telegrams.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, January 1.

Russia has refused Lord Loftus's proposed mediation. If Turkey desires an armistice, she must apply direct to the Russian Commander-in-Chief.

Gourko's vanguard has occupied the Balkan Passes between Tchankanak and Sophia.

It is reported at Bucharest that the Turks have abandoned and burned Sophia.

Midhat Pasha has left Rome for London.

The Czarewitch remains in Bulgaria with Todleben, as chief of his staff.

The Servians have advanced on Pristina.

Numerous meetings have been held in England regarding Earl Beaconsfield's supposed war policy. The anti-war feeling predominates.

The following message from Reuter confirms the *Argus* special:—"The Russian Government replying to the intimation from England that the Porte was prepared for peace negotiations, declares that if the Porte desires an armistice it will be necessary to treat direct with the Russian Commander-in-Chief."

All war vessels have been refitted and ordered to be immediately got ready for sea.

The Kafir troubles have renewed, and the situation has become alarming.

British troops have crossed the Kei river, and the 90th Regiment has been ordered for service at the Cape.

January 2.

Lord Carnarvon, in replying to a deputation, said that England was determined to have a voice in the settlement of the Eastern Question.

[BY CABLE.]

LONDON, January 3.

It is reported that the Fenian prisoners are to be released shortly.

The Turks still hold Sophia.

The Russians have advanced between the Ikhman defile and Sophia, thus cutting off the Turkish retreat to Adrianople.

The Turks propose an armistice on the basis of each party retaining whatever territory has been gained.

January 3.

Earl Carnarvon, in replying to a question as to the policy of the Government, declared that circumstances were not materially changed since Earl Derby's speech in November, as the rejection by the Russians of mediation was no affront towards England; adding that nobody desired a repetition of the Crimea.

Wool is unchanged. New Zealand hemp is firm.

The New Zealand 4½ per cent. Loan is at £105.

January 5.

Erzeroum is completely invested. The Russians will not bombard the town, owing to the majority of its inhabitants being Christians, but will reduce it by famine.

Austria declines to support the action of England.

There is great agitation throughout England against going to war, and numerous ex-Parliamentary speeches have been made.

It is stated that the Cabinet is divided—that the Premier, the Hon. Gathorne Hardy, and Lord Cairns form the war section, and that Lord Salisbury, Earl Carnarvon, Mr. Cross, and Lord Derby are against it, while the other members are doubtful.

Frequent meetings have been held throughout England in favour of the maintenance of British neutrality.

Gourka is successfully advancing on Sophia, and the Turks falling back on Ichtitman.

Cardinal Manning has proposed a conclave of cardinals at Malta, but the Italian cardinals object.

The Queen has created a new order, that of the Imperial Crown of India, for which females are eligible. Hemp is firm.

January 6.

Before replying to the Sultan, the British Government will endeavour to ascertain the conditions on which Russia will conclude peace.

The *Standard* states that the British Government will not tolerate a complete overthrow of Turkey, nor allow a separate treaty of peace to be made between Turkey and Russia.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY

THROUGH THE COLUMNS
OF THE
NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

THE CUTTING WAREHOUSE.

NEW MILLINERY ROOM.
NEW COSTUME ROOM.
NEW DRESS ROOM.

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

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW MILLINERY.

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

SPLENDID STOCK OF COSTUMES, MANTLES, AND SILKS.

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

SPLENDID STOCK OF DRESSES—MUSLINS, PRINTS.

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

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
NOW LANDED,
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- Choice Millinery—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
- New Mantles—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
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- New Costumes—THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
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MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRESSES

Yachting Beige, Sultana Stripes, Wool Crepes, Silk Warps, Norwich Poplins, French Matallasses, Lüstres, &c., &c.
The whole of the Dress Stock comprises an assortment of the Newest Goods in the market, which for style, variety, and price cannot be excelled in the City of Dunedin.

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- Brocade Grenadines THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
- Swiss Checks THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
- Muslin Stripes THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.
- New Tarlatans THOMSON, STRANG, AND CO.

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

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

TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, TAILORS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

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HERBERT, HAYNES, and CO., respectfully invite attention to their Extensive and Well-Assorted Stock, imported direct from the Manufacturers, and the continuous additions made to the various branches. We are now Showing a STOCK exceeding in value SIXTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

The several Departments are now replete with approved Selections of British and Foreign Manufactures.

MADE-UP COSTUMES.—This important Branch comprises a beautiful variety of Summer Novelties, combining a distinct selection of Parisian and British Models.

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS.—Black Japan Goods, Black Athol Cloths, Black Sicilian Cloths, Black Wool Poplins, Black Cashmeres, Black French Merinos, Black Alpaccas, Black Lustres.

COLORING DRESS MATERIALS.—A rich and beautifully distinct selection of these Goods, comprising a Large Variety of New Material, New Styles, New Designs and Colorings, that harmonise beautifully in Combination.

BLACK SILKS.—This always Important Branch has received every care and attention, the Selections being those of Manufacturers, whose Goods have always been found to wear well.

Black Silks, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s 6d, 4s, and up to 16s 6d per yard.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.—New Shapes in Chip, Straw, and Millinery Bonnets; New Shapes in Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed; French and British Flowers, Wreaths, Sprays, &c.

RIBBONS.—A most Extensive Assortment in all the required Widths and Colorings, Sash Ribbons, Fail Ribbons, Corded Ribbons, Armure Ribbons, Matellase Ribbons, Edged Ribbons, Brocade Ribbons, Satin Ribbons, Nette Ribbons.

HOSIERY.—Ladies' Colored Balbriggan Hose, Ladies' Striped Hose, Ladies' White Cotton Hose, Silk Hose, Spun Silk Hose, Croquet Hose, Embroidered Lisle Thread Hose, Opera Hose, Children's Socks, Knickerbocker Hose.

GLOVES.—2, 4, 6-Button Gloves, Evening Shades; Josephine Gloves, in Light, Dark, and Medium Colors; Danish and Spanish Kid Gloves, Pic-Nic Gloves, Riding Gloves, Driving Gloves.

CARPETS.—Brussels Carpets, for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Studios, Church Purposes, Lobbies, Stairs, Bed Rooms, Offices. The estimated Selection for this Branch exceeds Twelve Thousand Yards. Tapestry Carpets, 2s 11d per yard; Brussels Carpets, 3s 11d per yard.

HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.

NOTICE.

THE ART UNION DRAWING, in connection with the Catholic Schools, Wellington, has been unavoidably

POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH 18TH, 1877.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. AND J. MEENAN beg to inform their numerous Customers and the Public generally, that they have Removed to their New Premises, opposite the Waverly Boarding House, Moray Place, four doors from the Premises at present occupied by them.

WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER for the Roman Catholic School, Lawrence; good references required as to character and ability.

For particulars apply to the Rev. T. Crowley, Lawrence.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, Dunedin, will RE-OPEN on Monday, January 21.

TEACHER WANTED.—Female Teacher Wanted for the Milton Catholic School.

Apply to Rev. T. LENEHAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 10.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Savage, Totara, to May 29, 1879	3 2 6
" O'Donohue, Thames, to April 6, 1878	1 0 0
" O'Neill, Christchurch, to February 17, 1878	0 12 6
" Sharkey, Ross, to May 24, 1878	0 12 6
" Joyce, Oamaru, to February, 4, 1878	0 12 6
" Bryne, Hawera, to July 18, 1878	0 13 6
" O'Mally, Christchurch, to February 17, 1878	0 12 6
" Quinn, Limestone, to June 26, 1878	2 0 0
" Griffin, Christchurch, to February 24, 1878	0 13 0
" Tuckett, Christchurch, to February 24, 1878	0 13 0

PORT CHALMERS CHURCH FUND.

Mr. Hugh McKeit £3 0 0

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1878.

THE POLICY OF CATHOLICS AND THE HON. MR. REYNOLDS.



ON Tuesday evening last the Hon. Mr. REYNOLDS addressed his constituents at Port Chalmers. It is not our intention to discuss those passages of his speech in which he gave an account of his parliamentary exertions in the promotion of their local interests, and of general measures. Such as feel an interest in these, would not be likely to derive any information or profit from a discussion of them at this time. We could not hope to add to their knowledge or heighten their appreciation of them. Besides the time has not yet come, nor is it likely to come soon, when we might enter on the field of either local or general politics. Our duty calls us to the consideration of infinitely more important questions.

It does not concern us in the least, whether twenty-five years' service in the House of Representatives entitles the Hon. Mr. REYNOLDS to step up into the Legislative Council, or whether he acted wisely or unwisely in abandoning Major ATKINSON and supporting Sir G. GREY. Nor does it concern us whether he has discharged his duty to the local requirements of Port Chalmers. The consideration of such questions is outside our sphere of duty. Our only business, at present, is to let our readers know what the Hon. Mr. REYNOLDS thinks of our policy in reference to those who, by their votes, have done us an injustice in refusing aid to Catholic Schools.

We are bound to believe that the Hon. Mr. REYNOLDS has a conscience, for he says so, and we know that this conscience compels him to support a measure to force money from Catholics to enable one class of the community—the secularists, to maintain a system of education whose primary object is to destroy Catholic schools, to invade Catholic homes, and coerce Catholic consciences. It is a queer conscience, this of Mr. Reynolds, but it exists, it appears. And being such as it is, it is hardly worth while to say much more about it.

Leaving, then, the question of conscience, we pass on to his denunciation of the policy of Good Templars and Catholics. Both are prepared, on all suitable occasions, to give a block vote against their opponents, and this it is which excites the indignation of Mr. REYNOLDS. We are not going to write on behalf of the Good Templars, they are well able to defend themselves; but we have a few words to say on our own account. The Hon. Mr. REYNOLDS has, it appears to us, strange ideas on the subject of representation. He is, evidently, under the impression that unless Catholics, for example, vote for the men who have steadily, through a series of years, insulted and injured them, there can be no representation of the masses, and that no Catholic can ever hope to be returned to Parliament.

Let this should be said to be an unfair representation of the Hon. Mr. REYNOLDS' views, we here subjoin his own words:—"At the same time I must here take the opportunity of saying that I consider such threats as I have referred to, if carried out to the fullest extent, would make the representation of the masses and good government impossible, and the action threatened to be taken by Good Templars and Catholics would tend to defeat the object they have in view, because by the combination of all others who are opposed to their views, the possibility exists that neither a Good Templar, nor a Catholic would ever be returned to Parliament." These are extraordinary words. The representation of the masses, then, according to the Hon. Mr. REYNOLDS, can only be secured by electors voting for representatives who have uniformly opposed their views, and supported legislation repugnant to their most deeply seated and highly cherished principles. We were always under the contrary impression, and still think that the representation of the electors can only be secured by returning to Parliament men who will endeavour to do justice to all. A different theory, however, appears to prevail in these enlightened times, and it is this—that real representation consists in

helping to return to Parliament men who will spurn their constituents, rob them, invade the sanctity of their homes, interfere between them and their children, and coerce them to violate their conscience, disobey God, and expose their children to the worst of evils—the loss of their faith and innocence.

Then the Hon. Mr. REYNOLDS has recourse to the old and ridiculous clap-trap, saying that in consequence of their pursuing the only manly, straightforward, and rational course within their reach, Catholics will find themselves excluded from Parliament. How many Catholics are now in Parliament, how many would have even the remotest chance of being returned by any constituency—say, in Otago or Canterbury? What folly is such a threat as this. In all England and Scotland there is not one Catholic Member of Parliament; The highest, best, most educated Catholic gentlemen of these countries have been rejected simply because they were Catholics. And so it is here. The fact of any man, no matter who, being a Catholic, is an insuperable disqualification for Parliament in the estimation of the vast majority of New Zealand colonists. A savage Maori would have a better chance of being returned to Parliament than the best, most highly educated colonist, if a Catholic.

Politicians are manifestly afraid of the block-vote; they clearly foresee its consequences, and, therefore, they deprecate it, and lose no opportunity of endeavouring to raise a false issue, with the view of deluding, if possible, the Catholic body. But in vain. We are not seeking to have Catholics returned to Parliament, for the simple reason that it would be insanity to do so. But we are determined to punish our enemies, and by throwing political parties into confusion, to compel them to consider our claims, treat our demands with respect, and do us justice.

News of the Week.

A MAN named John Mitchell was killed by a fall from his cart in Dunedin on Friday last. The cause of death was a broken neck, occasioned by falling on the head.

THE fishermen of Port Chalmers suggest that clauses shall be introduced into the Fishery Act, limiting the sizes at which it shall be lawful to retain certain species of fish when taken from the water. The sizes are as follows:—Mullet, 9in; red cod, 10in; flounders, 9in.

THE Silver Stream water supply is approved of by the South Dunedin Council.

THE Victorian Government are taking precautionary measures for the defence of the colony with a view to England's becoming involved in the war.

AT a meeting of the Dunedin Harbour Board, held on Monday last, it was unanimously decided that the plans be adopted which were drawn up by Mr. Simpson and the Government Engineer, and which place the railway goods sheds on the north side of Rattray street, and provide for a new street running parallel to High street.

THE Rev. Father Sheehan will celebrate Mass at Macraes on Sunday next, 13th inst.

MR. STARKEY, of Cromwell, has generously presented the Dominican Sisters with the prize—an oil painting of the Water of Leith—won by him at the late Art-Union. We are requested to notify that several of the prizes won have not yet been claimed, but it is desirable that such should be done without further delay, and that those received by their owners should be acknowledged.

ST. JOSEPH'S Female-School, Dunedin, will re-open on Monday, the 21st inst. The Convent High School will resume work on the 28th inst.

MANY of our readers who will have known Mr. A. E. Bridger when he resided in Dunedin will be glad to learn that he is about to go up for his final examination at the Edinburgh University, and that he is most likely, in July next, when the examination takes place, to become a qualified medical man, a "Bachelor of Medicine" and a "Master in Surgery." Judging from the fact that he has in all previous examinations acquitted himself with credit and distinction, there remains but very little room to doubt that he will do otherwise in the one about to take place.

WE wish to draw attention to Messrs Brown, Ewing and Co.'s advertisement on our 14th page. We notice that it is over four years since this old established firm held a general clearing sale, we therefore presume that it is hardly admissible in leading houses, but of this we can be certain, that in the present case it is thoroughly genuine, and we would strongly advise our readers to avail themselves of the advantages offered.

THE Madrid *Tempo*, in reply to a notice in the *Italia*, says, that as mixed schools do not exist in Spain, there could not have been any protests made by the Holy See concerning such schools. There are a few Protestant schools in Spain, but no schools where the Catholic and Protestant religions are taught alternately according to the form of worship professed by the pupils.

Commercial.

HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company), reports for the week ending 9th January, 1878:—

Fat Cattle.—The market was again over-supplied with 240 head of from fair to good quality, which being more than the trade was prepared to take without considerable reduction in prices, a few pens had to be turned out. Best bullocks brought up to £12, do. cows £10 10s, the highest price obtained for best quality not exceeding 27s 6d per 100lbs. At the yards we sold 60 head, and have placed 40 head privately during the week.

Fat Calves.—About 20 were penned, and there being little or no demand, most of them were withdrawn, a few lots selling at 20s to 30s.

Fat Sheep.—As in the case of cattle this market was also over-supplied with 2650 sheep of all sorts, a portion of which were turned out, and will be held over until next week. The pens taken by the trade realised from 7s 6d to 10s 6d; one pen of a choice cross-breeds, heavy weight, bringing as high as 12s 6d each, or prices equal to not over 13d per pound. At auction and privately we sold 600.

Fat Lambs.—700 being penned caused a considerable reduction on last week's rates, best lambs realising up to 8s 6d, while ordinary to good quality were scarcely salable at 5s to 6s. A few medium pens were turned out unsold.

Store Cattle.—We have no transaction to report. There is a fair inquiry for quiet well-bred bullocks at up to £7; do cows, £5.

Store Sheep.—There is a very brisk inquiry for cross-breeds of every description, and merino wethers or ewes. Cross-breeds are saleable at from 5s to 5s 6d for lambs, 6s to 6s 6d for two-tooth; 7s to 8s for four-tooth and upwards. Merino lambs, 5s 6d to 6s; do ewes, two, four, and six-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d; wethers, two, four, and six-tooth, 5s 6d to 5s 9d. Aged merinos are dull of sale unless from flocks known to have been well culled, and are saleable at from 3s 6d to 4s for wethers, and 2s 6d to 3s 6d for ewes. During the week we have sold of various sorts 5500.

Wool.—On Monday last we disposed of a few small lots of wool, when prices were well maintained. The lots realised as follows:—JMc, greasy crossbred, 8½d; RN, greasy crossbred, 9½d; P over D, greasy merino and crossbred, 8½d; locks and pieces, 5d. We hold our second regular wool sale of the season on Tuesday next, when we will offer a large catalogue of every description.

Sheepskins.—The sale was well attended, and the competition was good, although prices have not yet attained the prices got about a month ago, still the tendency is upward, and we quote up to 5s 6d for cross-breeds, 4s 7d for merinos, 1s 4d for lambs, and butchers pelts 4d each.

Hides.—The aspect of the market is unchanged, with a fair supply forward. The prices continue firm at late quotations.

Tallow.—A few lots of medium sorts and rough fat found buyers at very satisfactory rates that point to an advance in value. Quotations are—Inferior fat, 18s 6d; mixed and beef, 28s 6d; good mutton, 32s to 32s 6d.

Grain.—In the expectation of the harvest being soon to hand, millers are very loath to buy, and we cannot quote any transactions in wheat, but prices are still unchanged. Oats still command a deal of notice, and the supply is very limited. We have sold a really good parcel at 3s 6d. Feed may be quoted 3s 3d to 3s 5d; milling, 3s 6d. Barley there is no business to report, but we have had enquiries for prime malting.

MR. A. MERCEUR'S market report for the week ending January 9. Retail prices only:—Fresh butter in ½ and 1 lb prints, 10d to 11d; extra brands, 1s; fresh butter in lumps, 9d; powdered and salt butter, 9d. Although the market is well supplied with fresh butter there has been a better demand and the price has advanced. Salt butter in keg, no demand at present. Cheese, best quality, old, 10d to 1s; cheese, new, 8d to 10d. Side and rolled bacon, 9d. Colonial hams 11d to 1s. English hams, old, 1s to 1s 2d; new, 1s 4d; little or no demand. Eggs since New Year has been very scarce and advanced in price from 1s 3d to 1s 4d per doz.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending Jan. 9, 1878, 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 2s 6d to 4s per quarter.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending Jan. 9, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed) per bushel, 3s to 3s 4d. Wheat—milling, 6s to 6s 6d; chicks, 3s to 3s 7d. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 2s 10d to 3s. Pollard, £6 per ton. Bran, £4 5s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £14; small, £14 10s. Oatmeal, £17. Old Potatoes, £1 15s per ton. New Potatoes, 10s per cwt. Old Hay, £7 10s per ton. Chaff, £5 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. SKENE'S labour report for the week ending January 9:—Nothing talked of now but hard work, fortunately there is plenty of it to be got, and also good pay. No excuse now for any man going idle. Shortly the harvest will demand every extra willing hand. When even those with little knowledge of country life can make a few pounds at the binding. Skilled trades of all sorts are very sound. Ploughmen are in good demand and topmen get fine wages. Shepherds are reviving fast. Day labourers at road, rail, bush, &c. are well employed. As to female servants it seems we will never be able to use the word "enough." Hotel servants in every department are well employed; so are steamboat stewards, cooks, &c. Wages—couple, £70, £75, and £80; day labourers, 7s, 8s, and 9s; masons, bricklayers, carpenters, 10s to 15s; ploughmen, £52, £55, £60, and £65; shepherds, £70; dairymen, 20s and 25s; boys, 10s to 15s; female servants, 10s, to 15s, 20s, 25s, and 30s; men cooks, 25s, 30s, and 40s; shop hands and clerks, 30s to 60s; stewards, waiters, &c., 40s to 60s.

THE PROPHECY OF LEHNIN.

(Adapted from the French for the Catholic Review).

We read in an old German chronicle that "in the year of grace 1180, the Marquis Otho, the first of that name, completed the princely monastery of Lehnin, of the Order of Citeaux, situated at a distance of two leagues from Bradenburg, and begun by his late father, Albertus Ursus. The Marquis Otho made to the monks the gracious gift of the inclosure of the Zanche, together with the village of Thurow, the baptismal dowry of Primislaus, King of the Vandals."

Seven hundred years after, less "two lustra," on the 18th of January, 1871, the day on which the imperial dignity was proclaimed, the King of Prussia signed a cabinet order, decreeing that the Church of Lehnin should be made to rise again from its ruins. And, in accordance with this order, on Sunday, June 24, of the present year, it was solemnly inaugurated in the presence of the Prince Royal of Prussia, his consort, a large number of attendants and a numerous audience.

It was at Lehnin that the legend of the White Lady originated, and it was there that Father Hermann wrote, about the year 1300, the production known by the name of the prophecy of Lehnin. According to this prophecy the great heresy was to commence under Joachim I., which actually came to pass, and to continue until the eleventh generation after him, which is the present. During the reign of this generation the prophecy foretells events to take place in Germany which have always been watched for with most lively interest in that country; and this interest has only increased since the eleventh generation of the Hohenzollerns has ascended the throne. But, as the year in which the great event was to occur should see the Church of Lehnin arise from its ruins, the Emperor William, apparently desirous to throw a defiance in the face of the superstitious, ordered the monastery church to be rebuilt.

But this does not seem to have much effect in lessening the interest of the Germany people in Father Hermann's prediction. His name is mentioned at the Prussian court only with a sort of dread reserve. If he were now living Bismarck's gendarmes would very soon make short work of him, by virtue of the May laws and the press laws: But he is dead; and as it is through no fault of the Germans that his prophecy is made so public, the all powerful Emperor does not despair of confounding Father Hermann by bullying him in his tomb. This bravado has had no other effect than to quicken the popular curiosity; and never, therefore, has the prophecy been better known than at the present day. Germany possesses four manuscripts of this document, which are respectively in the libraries of Göttingen, Dillemburg, Wolfenbuttel and in the family archives of the court of Prussia.

Father Hermann predicts the future of the March of Bradenburg, and passes in review all the margraves, electors and kings who have since his day ruled this country. It is singularly worthy of note that the prophecy has been literally fulfilled down to the present day; and this circumstance appears so much the more astonishing as the verses in which it is written are couched in the clearest language. Vague phrases or doubtful and ambiguous thoughts are never to be met with. Thus, the prophecy says that the Reformation will be introduced under Joachim I., and that a woman—*mortifera pestis*—will plant that poison everywhere, and the sovereign alone will not be affected by it until the eleventh generation (*stemma*). The truth is that it was the mother of Joachim I. who introduced the Reformation into Bradenburg.

The prophecy then laments over the destruction of Lehnin, and passes in review the ten first generations (*stemmata*). The eleventh stemma contains two sovereigns, Frederick William IV. and William I., his brother, the present king and Emperor of Germany, of whom the prophet speaks in words which we translate almost literally as follows:

"Finally he holds the sceptres who will be the last of his generation. Israel dares to perpetrate an odious crime, which will be expiated by death. Then the pastor will resume the charge of his flock and Germany receive her king."

"Finally he bears the sceptres who will be the last of his generation. Frederic William IV. was the first—*primus undecimi stemmatis*.

We insist particularly on the plural form, *sceptres*, for in two other passages bearing on the ancestors of William I.; Father Hermann uses the singular form, *sceptrum*, and not the plural, *sceptra*. Does not the present state of affairs explain this, since William I. is at the same time King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany?

"Israel dares to perpetrate an odious crime which will be expiated by death." Everyone in Germany is now familiar with this odious crime, for her children have been subjected to outrages that were spared them by the Swedish hordes of Gustavus Adolphus and Mansfeld. The expression, odious crime—*infandum nefas*—is a vigorous and correct rendering of the Culturkampf and its odious persecutions.

"Israel dares!" In all the anti-Catholic enterprises of Prussia do we not recognise the mask and action of Judaism inspiring, or rather animating, the International? Father Hermann tells us that the crime will be expiated by death. Let Israel beware!

"Then the pastor will resume the charge of his flock, and Germany will receive her king." This verse refers likewise to the eleventh stemma, but still awaits its realisation, though pure blooded Prussians pretend that it has been realised by the establishment of the new German empire. The interpretation is far-fetched, for the words are, "Then Germany receives her king," then only when the last of the eleventh generation will hold the sceptre, will Germany receive the two sceptred king, who then "at length," (*tandem*) that is to say, as the last of the series of sovereigns, will precede the coming of the new king.

But the last verses of the document give us a free interpretation of this passage, and establish its meaning much more clearly. There we are told who will be the last sovereign of his race. The other Roman empire will come after Lehnin shall have been rebuilt, "The triumphant pastor crushes the heresy and the wolf is chased far away from the fold."

It is true that Lehnin has been rebuilt by William I., who, desir-

ing to force the prophecy, ordered its reconstruction on the day on which his imperial dignity was proclaimed. But we have yet time enough to see whether the prophecy will remain content with this interpretation.

In Germany, some of those who put blind confidence in the prophecy of the monk of Lehnin, think that the royal house of Prussia will be converted and re-enter the fold of the Catholic Church along with the majority of the Protestants, and others, that Prussia and the Prussian monarchy will perish, and that the Holy Roman Empire will be re-established under the ancient race of Hapsburghs.

It is unnecessary for us to add, after having laid this abstract of a famous document before our readers, that we have not the slightest intention of taking sides either for or against the prophecy. On more than one account some consider it a very curious production, and we know that it is occupying the attention of the German people more generally than the mighty chief of the Cultur-Kampf would desire.

MR. GLADSTONE IN IRELAND.

(From the Pilot.)

AT eleven o'clock on the morning of October 17th, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone and Mr. Spencer Littleton, his nephew, Mr. Gladstone left Havarden Castle on his Irish trip. Quietly as he had stolen away, he had not reached Holyhead when his departure was the talk of the London clubs. The news did not travel so fast to Dublin. "I believe," says the *Dublin Freeman* correspondent, "I was the only person who left the metropolis last evening with the expectation of seeing the great statesman or the knowledge that he was coming." Kingstown was altogether without warning of its visitor. At half-past five o'clock, when the mail-boat was beginning to be looked for through a haze, a policeman, a few porters, and a dozen chance loungers, composed the entire assembly in waiting on the Carlisle Pier. Not a single Irish Liberal politician, not one of Mr. Gladstone's conspicuous political friends, was in sight. The secret had plainly been well kept. It was just deepening into twilight when the mail-boat neared shore.

Mr. Gladstone's first glimpse of Ireland, as he stood on the bridge with his characteristic contempt of the cold evening air, must have been of a glowing sunset, crowning the Wicklow peaks with gold. The sun had not gone down, when a brilliant moon, high in the clear frosty sky, showered down its rays over the bay bright as daylight; so that his first experience of an Irish landscape, despite the nipping air, cannot have been any shock to prepossessions sure to be kindly. The whole party travelled by the magnificent paddle-steamer Connaught, Captain Kendal. The run across was propitious; the weakest sea-legs on board did not totter. At twenty minutes to six the Connaught's head-light glistened through the haze that was upon the water. In two minutes more she was alongside the pier. To clamber on board was short work; to ascertain that Mr. Gladstone had come was easy; to pick him out of a miscellaneous bevy of cloaked and muffled strangers, even in the dusk, and though I had never laid eyes upon him, I found to be equally easy. Even if a respectful buzz had not followed him wherever he went or whatever he did, there could have been no mistaking his bright grey eyes, Roman nose, deeply-furrowed cheeks, firm chin, and scanty steel-grey hair—the wondrous combination of benignity and earnestness, or mildness and force of thought and action, of fire and gravity—which are figured in every print-shop in Christendom. A gentleman with those unmistakable marks, warmly buttoned up in grey frieze, with his hat well down over his eyes, was quietly shouldering his way to the gangway pioneering a lady, and it needed but one glance under the gas-lamp to assure me I was face to face with one of the three foremost men in Europe.

"You are welcome to Ireland, Mr. Gladstone!" murmured voice after voice with an Irish brogue in it, as he stepped ashore. No obtrusive shout was raised; the thing was said quietly and heartily. "Thank you, my friends, you are very, very kind!" he said, smilingly. There was no touch of weariness in his gait; he stepped along, full of cheerfulness and vigour, with Mrs. Gladstone on his arm, towards the spot, over a hundred yards away, near the George Monument, where the Earl of Meath's carriage was waiting to convey him to Kilruddery. Lever's ragged Ireland no longer capered around him, whirling for coin, and carrying on a civil war for his baggage. His manifest wish to shun public parade was scrupulously respected. A pardonable interest tempted a few score idlers to follow at a respectful distance, and greet him with occasional assurances of welcome; but there was no rudeness, no crushing, no ill-breeding. Mr. Gladstone seemed to appreciate cordially the people's demeanour, and over and over said they were all very kind. Whatever might have been my own qualms of conscience about troubling with business those few moments of repose snatched from a life of almost superhuman activity, they were dispelled upon the instant as soon as I had stated who I was, and presented my letter of introduction. Mr. Gladstone received me with exceeding cordiality, and as he strolled down the pier chatted frankly and gayly.

"This is the first time I have set foot in Ireland," he said. "I have made a good beginning—we have had a beautiful passage." I intimated to him that rumour attributed something more than a personal interest to his visit. "Rumour is very attentive to me sometimes," he said laughingly. "I have written a letter to the Right Hon. Mr. Law, the member for Londonderry, who is the only Irish member of my Government now in Parliament, stating what was in my mind in coming to Ireland. Mr. Law wanted me to go to the North, where there was a desire that I should make some public appearance, and I wrote to him yesterday to Donegal, indicating my reasons for declining the kindness. No doubt he will publish my letter—in fact, I think I intimated a wish that it should be made generally known, in order that there may be no mistake about my intentions." In the meantime I suggested there would be an eagerness to learn, and, I was sure, to consult, his wishes.

"The Irish people are very kind," he said cordially. "Well, the gist of the matter is this—my visit to Ireland is a matter of pleasure, to see good friends here, and see as much of the Irish people

as I can for myself. I will not say that there is not a great deal in the public life of Ireland in which I have always felt a deep interest. Indeed I have. But before coming over here I have canvassed the question carefully, and I have arrived at the determination that in the present state of public feeling in Ireland it would not be desirable that I should break my rule to go around quietly and see as much as I can." "Then, it is not impertinent, I hope, to presume, sir, that you do not like the present turn of Irish politics?" "It is not for me to come over here to instruct the Irish people, you know," was his reply. "I respect their wishes. A large portion of the Irish people has returned a numerous body of representatives to Parliament upon a principle which I—as a private individual only—look upon as a mistake. I cannot forget that. It is not my place to pretend to instruct them. But, situated as things stand just now, with the divisions that exist, I have made up my mind that, if I were to intervene in any way, it would not have the effect of doing any service to Ireland and I am determined, if I cannot do any good, not to do any mischief. I think that ought to be known." "The English papers, you are no doubt aware, sir, have got a feeling abroad that there may be question of a new rapprochement between the Irish and English Liberals." Mr. Gladstone smiled in a way that was as good as a flat contradiction. "I don't know whether I can presume to ask whether you yourself perceive any basis for such an agreement?" "That is not for me to suggest," was the reply. "I could not suggest; I could only help, and I would be very happy; but, as I explained in my letter to Mr. Law, my present determination—I say my present determination—is that I should decline any invitation of a public character during my stay in Ireland. That will not, of course, prevent me from being happy to meet members of Parliament, or other gentlemen who may be good enough to call upon me privately, but it must be in privacy." I inquired whether he had mapped out any programme for his stay. He frankly answered—"Only roughly; I have many kind friends in Ireland whom I should wish to see, and I will try to divide my time among them. I think of spending three weeks in looking around me." I asked would he be able to extend his visit to Killarney. "I will go everywhere that I can," he replied, "if I may go quietly;" and he added, "What I want to see is the Irish people. I have long desired to do so."

THE MASONIC SIGN IN A CRIMINAL TRIAL.

IN London, at present, a remarkable case is on trial of three of the most trusted detective officers for complicity with forgers and swindlers. It has appeared, in the course of the examination, that, in one case, where it was necessary to influence a witness, the masonic sign was the medium. The following is an extract from the report of the *London Times*. The witness Kurr is relating how Detective-Inspector Froggatt bribed or influenced a witness against Kurr on a former trial:—

"I will see Flintoff (the witness to be bribed) myself" said Froggatt, "as Stenning is a fool, and cannot be trusted, and I shall offer him £50." I said, "All right. He will have to say he made a mistake last night." On his return he said that "he had offered fifty 'quid' to Flintoff, but he did not seem disposed to agree to it." He then said, "Are you a Mason?" I said "No." "Well, I shall tell him you are, as he is one, and you must give him the sign when he gets into the box." I said, "All right." He asked me if I knew the sign, and I said, "Yes." He stated that Flintoff, although not quite agreeing, had promised not to do me any harm.—*Advocate*.

A DISTINGUISHED Catholic journalist of Wurzburg, in Bavaria, has published a very interesting pamphlet entitled "The Catholic Press in Europe in 1877." Looking over it, we see at once how Catholic journalism has developed and spread wherever the Cultur-kampf has raged most violently. There are 398 Catholic journals published in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, having an aggregate circulation of 1,218,900 copies, or one copy for every twenty-five inhabitants. They are divided as follows: Austria has eighty-seven journals, with a circulation of 143,800; Prussia, 140, with 379,900 circulation; Bavaria, seventy-seven journals, having 383,800; Switzerland, fifty-three, having 138,600; Saxony, three, and 1,700; Wurtemberg, eleven, and 42,700; Baden, twelve, and 39,400; Alsace-Lorraine, one, with 10,000; Hesse, twelve, with 77,500; Oldenburg, one, with 800, and Hamburg one with 700. Thus we see that Prussia counts for thirty-five per cent. of the whole number; Austria for twenty-five; Bavaria, nineteen; Switzerland, fourteen; Baden and Hesse, three; Wurtemberg, two and three-fourths; Saxony, three-fourths; and the remainder one-fourth. Comparing these figures with the population, we find that there is one copy of a paper to every three inhabitants in Hesse; one to eight in Switzerland, one to nine in Bavaria, one to eighteen in Baden, one to nineteen in Wurtemberg, one to twenty-four in Prussia, one to forty-three in Saxony, and one to one hundred and six in Austria. Thus we see that the nominally most Catholic country in Germany has the smallest proportion of distinctively Catholic journals, and that persecution seems to have no other effect than to enliven the faith of the people and make them have recourse to their able journals for instruction, information, consolation and advice.—*Catholic Times*.

THE *Catholic Times*, commenting on the proposition of the Episcopal Church to style itself "the Catholic Church of America," says:—"We remember the time when to call an Episcopalian a Catholic would have been considered a gross insult; but of late there appears to be a charm in the name; and indeed there is a charm in the name and in the reality itself. We do not chide our Episcopal friends for their admiration and love for Catholicity; it is a cheering sign. What we criticise them for is their pretence of being a branch of the Church of Christ when not one of those other churches which they recognise as branches of the true Church recognise their title or claimed relationship."

THE Hospital Saturday collections in London were made recently, when one hundred and fifty ladies sat in the streets in various parts of the metropolis, with collecting boxes, to receive subscriptions,

BROWN,
EWING
AND **C**O.

ARE NOW HOLDING
A
CLEARING SALE
OF

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The Octagon,
Above Law, Sonner, and Co.'s.

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MESSRS ROBINSON AND RAYMOND beg to announce that they have opened Offices in George-street, and call the attention of the public to their greatly Reduced scale of charges.
Extractions 2s 6d
Do. Children 1s
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Sets £8
No charge for advice.
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.
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TAILOR, (Late of St. James'-Street, West End, London), Willis Street, Wellington, can supply the Working Classes with a suit of clothes not to be equalled.
Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.
PRICES MODERATE.
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SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT OF PAUL.

A BRANCH of this inestimable society has been established in Wellington. With a view towards furthering its extension throughout the colonies, we publish the following letters:—

Paris, Sept. 4th, 1877.

General Council, Rue de Furstenberg, 6, Paris.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

I am extremely happy to be able to renew with you the correspondence opened up by you in Glasgow, but too soon broken off; and it is with the greatest pleasure that I learn from you that you have founded a Conference of St. Vincent of Paul in Wellington. It is the first that has existed in that distant land, and our Council is overjoyed at the happy news of its foundation.

Though unacquainted with certain details, which we pray you to furnish us by filling up the printed sheet herewith enclosed, the General Council, in its Session of the 3rd inst., has aggregated the Conference of Wellington to the Society of St. Vincent of Paul; and it affords me great satisfaction to make this announcement to you in sending enclosed the printed Letter of Aggregation.

Knowing your zeal, I need not recommend you to make every effort to advance the new Conference conformably to rule—to meet every week, to visit the poor frequently, to celebrate the Feasts of the Society in a suitable manner, to read from time to time the rule as well as the monthly report of our Association, of which an English edition is published in Dublin. Write often to us, and we shall feel grateful to you.

Some time ago a Conference was formed in Melbourne, but we fear it is broken up. Could you not, with the assistance of the good Marist Fathers, re-establish it, and found new Conferences in Sydney and the other chief cities of Australia? It is much to be feared that the Masonic lodges are very numerous in those cities. Why should Catholics always allow these lodges to surpass them in zeal and energy?

Awaiting the pleasure of having a letter from you soon again, accept, dear sir and brother, the expression of my sincere attachment, and be assured we shall remember you in our prayers.

AD. BAUDON,
President General.

The President of the Conference of Wellington.

LETTER OF AGGREGATION TO THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT OF PAUL.

Paris, Sept. 4th, 1877.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—

The General Council has commissioned us to announce to you that in its Session of September 3rd, 1877, it has aggregated the Conference of Wellington to the Society. This Aggregation has the effect of associating our fellow-members in a communion of prayers, intentions, and good works with the other Conferences, and of enabling them to participate in the precious Indulgences granted to the Society by the Briefs of January 10th and August 12th, 1845. Amongst these spiritual favours, we particularly desire to point out to you the Plenary Indulgence that may be gained by the new members on the day of the Aggregation of the Conference, which is the date of their admission into the Society. The General Council permits you to fix this day, following your own convenience. It requests your most earnest attention to the recommendations which follow. Accept, dear sir and brother, the assurance of our affectionate devotedness in our Lord Jesus Christ,

AD. BAUDON, President General of the Society.
A. DANGIN, Vice President General.

POINTS OF RECOMMENDATION TO WHICH THE CONFERENCE SHOULD GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

1. Circumspection in the Choice of Members of the Conference.

Nothing is more injurious to a Society than an imprudent selection of members. It is preferable to be less numerous and composed of members possessing the necessary qualifications. If, in fact, it admits within its bosom persons who do not fulfil the obligations prescribed by the Church, and especially the Paschal Obligation the most solemn of all, it incurs the very serious risk of soon becoming but a work of purely human beneficence, and of losing sight of the spiritual good of the poor. Besides this chief qualification which is always required, it is desirable that the aspirant should have a sincere love for the Society, should enter it with a good will, be disposed to love the poor, and have an engaging and benevolent disposition.

2. Assiduity in Visiting the Poor.

This work forms the distinctive character of the Society. It is the most suitable to its needs, and the fittest to arouse the zeal of its members. The Brothers of St. Vincent of Paul, in accustoming themselves to sit by the poor man's fireside, and to come in contact with his physical and moral wretchedness, learn all the better to love and console him. Besides it is an easy task. A long apprenticeship, nor an amount of time which some could not spare, is not required for it. The Conferences should, as an essential point, hold to the visitation of the poor in their own houses, and especially to the practice of it in the Christian spirit of their well-beloved patron, St. Vincent of Paul. When, in visiting the poor, we are convinced that it is Jesus Christ whom we visit, it is easy to do it with an intelligent charity.

3. Regularity at Meetings and Cordiality among the Members.

It would be dangerous to neglect either of these two points, and all the more as they are closely connected; in fact, without regularity the meetings become wearisome, the members are discouraged, the collections diminish, and many undertakings which would otherwise be easy are rendered impossible. Moreover, without cordiality the meetings become painful and fatiguing; members will attend simply to fulfil a duty of conscience, but without that pleasure felt by members of flourishing Conferences when they find themselves together. No Conference has ever failed in decorum by permitting its members

a sweet and Christian gaiety. Many, on the contrary, have lost by not cultivating amongst their members, that cordiality which is an evidence of the union of hearts.

4. Frequent Communication with other Conferences.

The members of a Conference should clearly apprehend that they form a part not of one Conference only, but of the whole Society. Consequently, they should set a high value on an intimate communication with the neighbouring Conferences, with the Council on which they depend—should their Conference constitute part of the district of a Particular, Central or Superior Council,—and lastly with the General Council, the centre of the whole Society. To the present moment the spirit of union has constituted the strength of Conferences, and as long as it shall be perpetuated, we may be confident of their success.

5. Deferential and Respectful Relation with the Clergy.

Catholic above all, our Society should esteem it a special honour to stand close by the Clergy of the parish and the Bishop of the diocese. Its intimate union with the Church, of which the benedictions of the Episcopate and the high approbation of the Sovereign Pontiff are a precious testimony, is for the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, as for all other Catholic works, an indispensable condition of permanency, and the most necessary of duties.

6. Perseverance and Resignation in Difficulties. Necessity of Humility.

Sometimes the exercise of charity is marred by obstacles and contradictions, and the Conferences are not exempt from them any more than other pious institutions. It is important they do not suffer themselves to be cast down by them—that, on the contrary, they consider them a special mark of the blessing of God. If, faithful to this counsel, they always endeavour to support contradictions with patience, avoid all species of strife and contest, and await from time and God their justification, their meekness will certainly be recompensed. If, on the contrary, God should bless their labours with success, they ought earnestly strive to place their progress under the powerful safe-guard of humility. The members should always bear in mind they are but unprofitable servants.

MONUMENTS OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

We clip the following from the London *Universe*, as it may be interesting to the Rev. Charles Clark when he again lectures on his saintly brother, Oliver Cromwell:—"We congratulate Mr. Alderman MacSwiney for his proposition, presented for acceptance to the Corporation of Dublin, to the effect that the two streets in the city hitherto known as 'Cut-throat Lane' and 'Murdering Lane' should bear for the future the much more appropriate titles, of 'Roundhead Row' and 'Cromwell Lane.' We have also to compliment the corporation on its great good sense in unanimously agreeing to Alderman MacSwiney's proposition. There is nothing more certain in history than that (so far as Ireland is in question) the Roundheads were cut-throats and Cromwell a wholesale murderer. We shall feel obliged to a writer in the *Daily News* if he would inform us what he means by 'the charities of history.'" In all probability he has not the remotest notion. Or does he think it would be "charitable" to falsify history, and, for the sake of avoiding a hard saying, to write down that the Calvinist Roundheads were the most clement of conquerors, or that 'the butcher of Drogheda' was not a cold-blooded, hypocritical, crop-eared villain? We fancy that history, as written by the *Daily News*, would be found so full of "charity," as to be perfectly worthless.

VANITY OF VANITIES.

FIVE-AND-TWENTY years ago a cobbler from Provence landed in Cairo and became boot-maker by appointment to Said Pasha. M. Bravay, for this was the "souter's" name, soon rose in the favour of Said. He was an extremely funny Frenchman, full of wit, and something of a clown and contortionist to boot. With Said's help, he became a politician, a court intriguer, a financial agent, and a millionaire. He took to speculating on Egyptian stocks, and ultimately became Egypt's financial representative on the continent. Returning to France in 1860, he was received for the sake of his money and wealth, and very privately, in some respectable houses. At court he was publicly taken by the hand. The Emperor sent him down to Nismes, as an official candidate. Guizot's friends prayed for heaven not to rain down fire and brimstone on the town. Bravay had been twice rejected before this happened, by the Corps Legislative, to which he was returned, for "indignité." That chamber was obliged by the Emperor to accept him the third time he applied for admission. Said Pasha was prompted by M. Bravay to present to the Emperor a gold coffee service, inlaid with gems and other knick-knacks. Whenever Lord Palmerston gained an advantage at Cairo against Lesseps, the Tuileries sent the *cidevant* cobbler to counteract it. M. Bravay paved the shoe-heels of his valets with diamonds, lined his carriage with gold and silver brocade, and shod his horses with an amalgam of precious metals. De Lesseps found in him a valuable auxiliary, for Bravay had studied the weaknesses of Said Pasha and ministered to them. He was worth forty-five million francs in 1866.

In 1866 Dame fortune began to give her wonderful cobbler the cold shoulder. He fell desperately in love with an Italian lady of rank, who was little better than an adventuress, and accompanied her to her Piedmont home. She had a mania for Bourse and other speculations, and often came to Paris to indulge in her passion. He paid her losses and was reduced by her to the merest pittance—thirty thousand francs or thereabout. Blindness overtook him; the contessa died; and Bravay had to trust himself and the wreck of his fortune to a servant who robbed him at Geneva, leaving him in the direst poverty. Death freed him the other day from his misery, as he was on the road to his natal commune. He was going there to obtain leave from the mayor, who was his friend, to settle down into a wayside Bartimeus. On Bravay's tombstone, which a quondam friend has erected, are inscribed the words; "Vanity of Vanities. All is Vanity."

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The leading one of which is

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All Goods are marked in Plain Figures, from which no abatement can be made.

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Have in stock Haydock's Douay Bible, approved by the late Cardinal Wiseman, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent R.C.D.s.
Terms: Monthly instalments can be paid to their Agents or Canvassers in all the principal towns in the New Zealand and Australian Colonies.

MARTIN & WATSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,
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.

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

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The private suites of apartments are specially
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Spacious and well-lighted Sample Rooms
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Bath-rooms, with hot and cold water and
shower bath on each floor.

The Billiard-room is fitted with two of
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. E. D E R M E R,
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NEW BUILDINGS, above Queen's Theatre,
opposite Messrs. Reith and Wilkie, Princes-
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the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, can
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Gents' soled and heeled, 4s 6d.

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The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

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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
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Saddle Horses and Buggies for Hire. Car-
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E C O N O M Y A N D R E S P E C T A B I L I T Y.

Combined with the strictest decorum in the
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The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY
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W. G. G. imports Coffin Furniture of the
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PINS, white and black Ostrich Plumes and
Head Feathers, and every equipment of the
best description.

Pinkings in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

San Francisco Mail News.

(From our Exchanges.)

Paragraphs have appeared in numerous papers to the effect that Prince Amadeus was about to enter into holy orders and don the habit of the Trappists. It is true that the prince leads a life more in conformity with the glorious traditions of his noble and illustrious ancestors than do other members of his house, but it is time that the truth of the matter should be established. It is certain that, although the duke continued to lead a most edifying Christian life at Turin after the death of his pious wife, the Princess of Cisterna, he has not manifested any intention of entering holy orders. The Holy Father, long interrogated on the subject at one of the public audiences, responded in the following terms:—"I am well aware that the prince is a most pious and exemplary Catholic, that he frequents the churches, and habitually approaches the Sacraments. He also wrote me on the occasion of my jubilee, that he was disposed to renounce his privileges as a prince of the blood, if such a proceeding should be necessary to prove his entire devotion and allegiance to the Holy See; but I am entirely ignorant of any intention he may have formed of entering holy orders, or of becoming a religious." An Italian archbishop and a cardinal have been interrogated on the same subject, and have both responded as did his Holiness.

The correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* writes from Rome, on October 24th as follows:—"There is a curious case now proceeding here in which King Victor Emmanuel figures rather unpleasantly. Some years ago his Majesty purchased the Villa Potenziari, to which he made additions which converted it into magnificent country palace. To increase its pleasure grounds he also purchased the adjoining estate of the Irish College, and as much of the surrounding ground as he could obtain, and thus secured a large demesne. The grounds thus acquired were beautifully laid out with new roads, artificial lakes, and plantations of choice trees. He had a neighbour, however, an Irish gentleman, in the service of the Pope, and owner of some adjacent land, who, declining to be bought off to make way for the royal improvements, also claims a right-of-way over an ancient road running through the whole length of the royal grounds, but which the King's workmen had torn up. When this Irish gentleman tried to make good his right-of-way he was summarily dealt with, and being prosecuted for trespass in the criminal courts, was sentenced to pay a fine. He has appealed, and the matter has now come before the Civil Court as a question of property and long usage. If decided against the King it will destroy all the privacy of the royal demesne, which must greatly annoy the King, and would gratify a large number of his Roman subjects, who are dissatisfied with the large increase of taxation (partly to liquidate the Royal debts) since the Eternal City, seven years ago, became the official residence of the sovereign.

The *Unità Cattolica* of Turin has proposed to petition the Holy Father to nominate a Patron Saint of Catholic journalism, and to choose as such the new Doctor of the Church, St. Francis de Sales, in the same manner as Benedict XIII appointed as the Patron Saint of students, St. Aloysius Gonzaga. The *Voce della Verità* supports this proposal as most salutary and opportune.

Mr. Gladstone accepted the freedom of the city of Dublin, tendered to him by the Corporation, and the formal presentation was made in the City Hall, Dublin, on Wednesday, the 7th November. The right honorable gentleman was entertained by the Lord Mayor at luncheon. A Priest of the Diocese of Dublin writes to the *Freeman*, saying:—"What Bacon wrote to his patron Essex, one of the head pacificators of Ireland, by the way, was always the policy of English statesmen towards us. He suggests the 'toleration of Popery for a time not definite, i.e., tolerate it as long as you cannot help it, and to 'weaken the Irish by division and disunion among themselves,' which the future Chancellor calls 'the princely policy.' How long it has endured! One English Minister has had the honesty and the genius to rise above this wickedness, and to legislate for us on the basis of 'justice to Ireland.' That man is our guest to-day.—William Ewart Gladstone."

Once more it is made to appear that Queen Victoria is an Irish-woman—a long way after, it may be added, Eva, the daughter of King Dermot, was given in marriage to Strongbow, with the whole of Leinster for her dowry. Eva and Strongbow had but one child, Isabel; she was the sole heiress of Leinster and of her father's possessions in Wales. She was given in marriage by King Richard I to William Marshal, Hereditary Earl Marshal of England. They had five sons, who all died childless, and five daughters, to each of whom was given a county for a dowry—Carlow, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Wexford, and Kildare. Isabel, the second daughter, married the Earl of Gloucester, and her grand-daughter was the mother of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. The third daughter Eva, married Lord de Broc, and from a daughter of hers, also named Eva, descended Edward I, King of England. Through his grand-daughter, Margaret, Queen of Scotland and daughter of Henry VII, Queen Victoria claims her right to the throne: and through two lines she traces back her pedigree to Eva, the Irish princess. The wife of Robert Bruce was descended from the daughter of Roderick O'Connor, the last King of Ireland, who ended his life in the monastery of Cong, leaving no male heir. The grand-daughter of Bruce married the Lord High Steward of Scotland, and through her the Stuarts claimed the crown. Queen Victoria claims to be a Stuart, and to be the lineal representative of the Royal Irish races of Eva and Roderick. It is a very pretty story; and it may account for some of the virtues of her majesty. Irish blood, even when thus mixed with baser fluid, is good blood.

In Verviers, Belgium, there was recently formed an atheistic society whose object is to wage war against God and religion. The candidates are initiated by a ceremony intended to mimic and turn into ridicule Holy Baptism. The candidates are initiated, and takes the fearfully blasphemous oath that he will wage war against God and His holy religion. The two sponsors are to see that he fulfils this oath. We should not wonder much if this society spread rapidly among those of the Belgians who are infidels. There are even worse

societies, if possible, in Italy, where the infidels go to such extremes as to shock even those who profess no religion, but who have still some little sense of propriety and regard for common decency.

Until recently, Protestants have not blushed to assert that the ancient Church knew nothing of devotion to the Mother of God, and that such "superstition" and "idolatry," as they were pleased to call it, dated only from the fifth or sixth century of the Christian era. Recent excavations in the Catacombs at Rome have brought to light, a number of representations in fresco and marble, showing the adoration of the three Oriental Kings or Magi, and the Blessed Virgin is represented as the Queen of Heaven, seated upon a throne, holding the Divine Child in her lap and receiving for him the gifts of the three kings. This has naturally confounded our non-Catholic brethren very much, since their gratuitous assertion is thus clearly refuted by a work of art made in the very first ages of Christianity, as early as the second or third century. But, as a drowning man will catch at a straw, the stiff-necked dissenters still maintained that in this representation of the adoration of the Magi it was impossible to omit the figure of the Blessed Virgin, since it necessarily belonged to the group, but that from the presence of such a figure devotion to the Blessed Virgin could in no sense be inferred. Alas for them, even this slender argument has fallen to the ground. More recent excavations in the Catacombs of St. Sebastian have unearthed another group, a representation of the Nativity of Our Saviour, in which the Blessed Mother appears independently as an object of veneration and devotion. What will Protestants say now? Will they have still the hardihood to assert that the Church of the Catacombs was a stranger to devotion towards the Blessed Virgin?

An aged missionary from Buenos Ayres, attending the Catholic Congress at Bergamo, related, as well for the edification of his hearers as to prove to them that they had brothers in far-off America who esteemed it an honour to confess the faith, that the President of the Argentine Republic, M. Avellaneda, had joined the Congregation of Mary, recently instituted in that country. He publicly attends the meetings and religious exercises of the Congregation; and, as a result of his endeavours to induce others to follow his example, it may be stated that in a very short time three of the Ministers of State and two generals handed in their names for enrolment in the Congregation.

A rumour having been made current in France that London and all the large English towns are about to hold meetings to congratulate the Republicans on their victory, the Legitimist *Gazette de France* publishes a taunting article, ridiculing this interference of the English in French affairs, telling them to look to the beam in their own eye, reminding them of their rotten boroughs, of their cruel treatment of Irishmen who sought to get rid of their oppression, and asking them what they would do to a Scottish Gambetta who summoned the Queen to submit or resign. It bids them proclaim the Republic at home if they really think it such a fine thing.

A young alumnus of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Daniel Morris, has received from the Government the post of Director of the Botanic Garden, Ceylon, with a salary of £1,300 a year, a delightful residence, and a leading social and official position in the island. Mr. Morris owes his appointment purely and simply to his own merits. He obtained the first of the gold medals in Natural History, at the Moderatorship Examination, in October, 1876. When the Ceylon post fell vacant, his college distinctions, and some papers he had written on Natural History, procured him letters of recommendation from Professor Huxley and Dr. Haughton, F.T.C.D. These letters, and the facts on which they were founded, were conclusive in his favour. He has not had long to wait for the reward of his college exertions.—*Saunders News-Letter*.

The *Soleil*, which has the credit of being the organ of the Orleans Princes, has made the following remarkable declaration. "Our preference, which we have never concealed, and have no reason to conceal now, is for the Constitutional Monarchy. In short, we are at heart Royalists and Parliamentarians. Before being Royalists, however, we are Frenchmen. We will never be among those who get up crises, catastrophes, and adventures, in the hope of fishing in troubled waters. . . . We still firmly believe in the future of Constitutional Monarchy, but we believe it because France will spontaneously return to it. . . . To-day the public is manifestly for the Republic. We should hold ourselves culpable towards it if we took part in a policy of obstinate resistance to the legal expression of its present opinion. . . . Be the country wrong or right, it certainly desires the Republic. The Republic should be given it, and given it without subterfuges." The *Soleil* goes on to say that the Republic will, of course, be an experiment, and that whether it succeed or not must depend on the conduct of the Republicans. If it should, that "would be the ruin of our Royalist preferences; but the moment the Republic gave us, in return, the spectacle of national greatness and public tranquillity, we should discover in our patriotism sentiments of a wise resignation. Under the Republic, as under the Monarchy, we remain Parliamentarians. We shall be asked, perhaps, why, being such, we adhered during the electoral struggle to the policy of the Marshal and the course adopted by the Ministry. From the 18th May to the 14th October, we gave proof of devotion and discipline; but the majority of the country had not pronounced itself. Now that it has spoken we are bound to respect its will." If these are really the sentiments of the Orleansist Princes as well as of the Orleansist organ, they may at all events claim the credit of patriotic disinterestedness.

The *Irish Times* publishes the following from Mr. Grattan, Tinnibinch, County Wicklow:—"Having read an account in the *Court Journal*, of September 15, of the New Zealand flax having lately blown in the gardens of Johnston Castle, Co. Wexford. I beg so say that that beautiful plant has been blowing in my garden here all the summer, and is now in full pod. The plants I have were produced from seed sent to me from New Zealand. The leaves are twelve feet in length, and the flower spike is nine feet high.

A number of Jews living at Jerusalem have formed themselves into a volunteer company, and have offered themselves to the Sultan to fight against the Russians.

The Duke of Norfolk is stated to be erecting, as a local memorial of his marriage, schools and a mission-room in Queen's Road Sheffield.

WELLINGTON STEAM BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY WORKS,

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 E D I C A L.**DR. HANSON, L.R.C.P., AND L.R.C.S.,**
OF EDINBURGH,

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

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

Hours—9 to 12 Morning, Sundays.

Advice—1s 6d

Medicine—1s 6d.

} During above Hours.

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

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

Specialist for Brain, Nervous, and Rheumatic Affections.

WOODFIELD AND JOLLY,
GENERAL PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

W. and J. having recently imported a

most extensive and varied printing plant, are now

prepared to execute every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing in the newest and neatest styles, and with despatch.

Printers of all kinds of Circulars, Cards, Receipt, Delivery, and Cheque

Books, Ball and other Programmes, Chemists' Labels, Bill-

heads, Handbills, Posters, Magazines, Pamphlets,

and Publications of any size or form.

TURKISH BATHS.

The growing luxury of the age to the healthy, and, with the aid of Warm, Hot, Cold and Shower Bathing, properly administered, the only certain and effectual cure for all the "Ils that flesh is heir to."

Advice gratis every day, by a thoroughly experienced and successful Practitioner of Hydropathy, at the Baths Moray place.

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

Regulate your appetite and keep open by means of the Bath, "The corkscrew pores of the skin, computed at eight millions in the human body, and twenty-eight miles in length," and which, when open, discharge from two to three pounds waste matter in twenty-four hours.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs."

The growing attendance at the Baths in Moray Place affirm the assertion made long ago, and now again put forth—nevertheless the vaunted superiority of others—that the WARM, HOT, COLD, SHOWER, TEPID, SWIMMING, and TURKISH BATHS which are to be had there every day from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sundays till 10 a.m., are, for comfort, attention, and cleanliness, SECOND TO NONE in the Southern Hemisphere, and out of London and the Continent, superior to anything in the Northern Hemisphere.

See Testimonials at the Baths by Visitors from all parts of the World.

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.

GRANGE HOTEL,

HANOVER-STREET,

DUNEDIN.

C. BUNBURY,

Proprietor.

CASEY AND M'DONALD,

DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY,

WELLINGTON.

Have much pleasure in announcing to their many friends and customers in the city and surrounding districts of Wellington, the completion of the extensive alteration and additions to their

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

As the alterations and additions to our premises have been made to meet the requirements of our largely increasing trade, and to ensure the comfort and convenience of our customers—the shop being now more than double its former size—we desire to offer our grateful thanks for the liberal support accorded to us since commencing business in

DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

We in many instances import direct from the makers, and at all times buy in the very cheapest market. We are sewing this season the largest, cheapest, and most varied stock of

DRAPERY, MILLINERY, MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING that we have ever submitted to the public of Wellington, and we will endeavour to supply our customers at all times with really good and useful Drapery and Clothing at

The very Lowest possible Prices.

We have just opened New Dress Materials, Fichus, Jackets Shawls, choice patterns in Prints, and all the novelties of the season in every department.

OUR NEW LADIES' SHOW ROOM

contains a most beautiful choice of Trimmed Hats and Bonnet Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed Hats, in plain and fancy styles Feathers, Hat-Trimnings, Ornaments, and other novelties for ladies wear.

CASEY AND M'DONALD'S MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We are now offering an extensive choice of clothing made specially to our own order in Melbourne—Geelong Tweed Trousers and Vests, Men's Colonial Tweed Suits, Boys' Colonial Tweed Suits, Hats, Shirts, Scarfs, Flannels, Drawers, and every requisite for complete outfit kept on stock. Every article throughout the establishment is marked at the lowest remunerative prices. CASEY AND M'DONALD will forward to their customers in the country, free by post on application, complete sets of patterns and prices, and all orders executed with the same attention as if selected by the customers themselves.

CASEY AND M'DONALD

DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY,

WELLINGTON.

THE WESTMINSTER LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY.Office—GEORGE STREET (Three doors from Southampton Buildings),
A. E. MELLICK, MANAGER.

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

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

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

JOHN VEZEY

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

MR. JOHN MOUAT,

SOLICITOR,

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

The notables and representatives of the Armenian Christians have presented to the Sultan an address expressing their loyalty to and affection for him and his government.

The chief Rabbi of Salonica has addressed to the Jews of that city—and the Jews there are very numerous—an express permission to employ even the Sabbath, in labouring to provide the government of the Sultan with any of the necessaries of war.

Mgr. Hassoun, the Roman Catholic patriarch at Pera, after performing the ceremony of consecrating five newly appointed bishops in the church of St. Mary, in that city, in the presence of the ambassadors and envoys of the United States, Austria, Spain, France, and other countries, solemnly asked the prayers of the congregation for victory for the Sultan's arms, and at the mention of the Sultan's name, the entire congregation rose in royal reverence.

Some new exploits of the heroes of the Culturkampf are coming to the surface, and they tend to exemplify the manner in which toleration is practiced toward the Catholics in Alsace, who form the great majority of the population. There are a number of the lowest class of malcontents who are paid to carry on an incessant war against Catholicity. They are distinguished by the violence of their attacks and the imprudence with which they put in practice the precepts of their masters. It is in vain that the Catholics demand permission from the government to establish a journal to defend them against the infamous accusations which are laid to their charge. The simple exercise of this right has always been denied them, and they are condemned to suffer in silence the attacks which their enemies make on themselves and their religion with the utmost impunity. Notwithstanding all of which, the Jews of this province have recently obtained, without the slightest difficulty, permission to establish a special organ. At the same time a new Protestant sheet is announced to the public. The Catholics, believing the moment a favourable one for a renewed attempt, and thinking that what was granted to the Jews cannot be again denied to them—the more so as they comprise at least five times the number of all the sects, Jews included—have made the attempt, and M. Winterer, deputy to the Reichstag, is the proprietor of the new Catholic journal, *The Alsacien*, the first number of which was issued on the 19th ult. The event was hailed with joy by all the Catholics, and highly commended by the French press; but, unhappily, they "reckoned without their host," forgetting that they had to deal with a Masonic dictatorship, which governs Alsace-Lorraine, and for the sixth time in seven years, the Catholics have been deprived of the privilege of having an organ to defend their interests. And this in a country, one might say, exclusively Catholic.

The Italian Government, not content with taxing to the extreme bounds the living who are unhappily under their control, do not hesitate to make the dead, also, add to the revenue of the State, and cemeteries are to pay their tax for interments, &c. One of the employees of the city has appropriated 80,000 francs obtained from this source, and he may possibly be heard from in New York before long. Three other municipal clerks have committed defalcation, and practised frauds, which compel them to retire to their chateaux, in order to hide themselves from the too eager gaze of an enraged public. Another has discovered a gold mine in the exorbitant fees collected on marriage certificates; and still another has been investigating and expounding the benefits of life insurance, at the expense, as it afterwards appeared, of the *insured*. Such things now excite little comment in the city, and occur as a matter of course; still they are sometimes noticed in the public journals, when no other news is rife. Of them the *Italia* says:—"The frauds and defalcations which every day brings to light at the capital are now a matter of public comment. The enormity of the crimes committed in the administration of the affairs of the city are no longer a mystery. It is now absolutely indispensable, and for the best interests of the community at large, that such iniquities should be known to the public." Certain officials of Naples are accused of granting certificates of good conduct to parties notoriously compromised in the gravest crimes, and many of them affiliated with the Camorra.

The Wisconsin, one of the Guion Company's mail steamers, left Liverpool for New York, bearing a cargo of impurity. The cargo consisted of 200 Mormons, some of them adults, but many of them young and sprightly girls. All the Mormons—young, old, and middle-aged, males or females—were English, Scotch, or Welsh. The elders who accompanied these unhappy creatures said that the "agents" at present working in England, Scotland, and Wales, as well as in Germany, were meeting with the greatest possible success, and that the death of Brigham Young had given a wonderful stimulus to the Mormon movement. But they made a complaint which every man and woman in Ireland will be glad at least to hear. They said that in Ireland "all their endeavours to procure converts had failed, and had in some instances been attended with danger." That is the way it should be. Our Irish girls and Irish youths are not of the Mormon brood. They are loving, but not lascivious; tender, but not prurient. We all most gladly leave to the sister countries the fame of recruiting the most infamous community under heaven.

ANOTHER CONVERT ORDAINED.

(Catholic Sentinel.)

A SHORT time since we printed in our columns a very interesting account of the ordination of an aged convert in the presence of many of his children. We are again called on to publish another edifying scene which occurred recently in Chicago, and is thus described by a contemporary:—

On Thursday, August 30, Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley ordained three gentlemen for the diocese of Chicago. Two of them are young, and the other is an old gentleman, who but three years ago was a practising physician in Chicago. Dr. Goulet is a graduate of Harvard University, in Cambridge, Mass. Before moving to the West he was for many years a prominent member of the medical faculty of Boston. He is now about fifty-six years of age. Naturally possessed of a serious turn of mind, and influenced by an earnest desire to accomplish what he believes to be the will of God, upon mature reflection, and after many consultations with Catholic divines, he finally deter-

mined to study for the Church. Although he had many obstacles to overcome before he could hope to see the bright dawn of final success, his determination having once been taken, he never wavered; but trusting in the power of that Mighty Arm which had drawn him away from the world, he humbly shouldered his cross and pushed on bravely to the end. It was during this summer vacation, while his children were spending their time in the happy enjoyment of their father's company that Bishop Foley decided to ordain him. The three young ladies who are proud to call him father will accompany him to his new field of missionary labour, while his son will continue to pursue his Theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. The little Church of Bourbonais, where the ceremony took place, was crowded. Many friends and relatives of the family who were present at the ordination came forward, at the conclusion of the ceremony, to kiss his hand and receive his blessing.

THE "MOIE" AND THE "BEAM."

ENGLAND is a Protestant country; yet, strange to say, English Protestantism seems to take a far greater interest in the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of foreign countries than in the religious condition of the people of England. How is this? Is it not obvious? A person with only half an eye might see that it is much easier to make representations at Exeter Hall as to the state of affairs in Central Africa, and raise money on the strength of alleged work done, than it would be as to places nearer home and better known. The consequence is we have Protestant missions to no end of outlandish and inaccessible barbarous tribes, and we are told—and it never can possibly be contradicted—that no end of money is swallowed up in this way. And yet here we are at home—a vast number of us at all events—as much in need of the operations of religion as any people on the face of the earth: See the revelations made at Wednesbury the other day! According to the medical officer of that part of "civilized England" more than 53 per cent. of all the deaths which occurred in Wednesbury, with its population of 25,000, at 25 per thousand, in six years about 2000 children have died; and worse still, the deputy-registrar insinuates that these deaths are not altogether attributable to natural causes. What a revelation! What an insinuation! If such a shocking disclosure were made regarding Central Africa or Central Asia, or any other far-off country, how soon we should hear of it in Exeter Hall! What a splendid subject it would be for the speechifiers at the May Meetings. How soon a new organization would be set on foot with a host of paid agents. How money would flow in from the old women of both sexes who are yearly successfully wheedled into supplying the "needful" for the crowd of useless missions to foreign parts which are so carefully puffed and kept before the public.—*Unicervo*.

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, Repeater, 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.

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.

BASKETS. BASKETS.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

J. T. ROBERTS,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,
Manse-street, Dunedin

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

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.

G. T. WHITE,

COLOMBO-STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH,

(Four Doors from Gee's Confectionery),

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND IMPORTER.

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

	s.	d.
American Lever Clocks from	12	6
American Cottage	8	6
American Alarm	10	6
American Striking	15	0
(Warranted for 12 months)		
Gold 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.

R. F. SMITH,

Princes-street North, next Begg, & Co.,
CARVER, GILDER, AND PICTURE
FRAME MAKER.

Pictures cleaned and renewed. Paintings bought and sold on commission.

WEST DUNEDIN STORE,

Near Mornington.

ST. L. WEBB wishes to intimate to his friends and the public that he has commenced business as GENERAL STOREKEEPER at the above address.

All good of the best quality.

WHITE HART HOTEL,

THAMES STREET,
OAMARU.

M. HANLEY ... PROPRIETOR.

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

Good Stabling and Paddock Accommodation.

OBSEVE THE ADDRESS.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Rattray-street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

ALBION HOTEL,

GREAT SOUTH ROAD,
TIMARU.

JOHN COLE ... PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

JOHN TUNNAGE,

Princes-street.

BRITANNIA HOTEL,

WHATELY-ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH.

DANNIEL M'GUINNESS,

Late of the Foresters' Hotel, Proprietor.

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

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

WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS.

Good Stabling.

DOCTOR GEORGE FREDERIC THOMAS,

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

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

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