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Current Topics

AT HOME & ABROAD.



NOTHING strikes us as being better illustrative of the "Gospel" of the period than the admiration professed by certain of its ministers for the character of Oliver Cromwell. We can, indeed, understand how this monster should be the accepted apostle of free thinkers, the Messiah of Pantheists, and Atheists, and of all such as hold that, so long as the door is thrown open for the indulgence of the inclinations of human nature, it

matters not how terrible may have been the deeds that led to so desirable a consummation. We can also understand how such a fiend should become a "hero" to a man, for example, like Carlyle, blinded by the very light of his own genius, and to whom every barbarian who has exercised the bloody hand over his fellow creatures, is venerable as one who has disciplined "anarchic peoples." The admiration of such men as these for Cromwell, we say, we can understand, for the former are guided by no principle, but follow the lead of their own wild, and for the most part nonsensical, imaginations into devious paths innumerable, and the latter, having originated peculiar ideas, is possessed of talent sufficient to make it appear to himself and his disciples that they are just, and amongst them that the degree to which divinity is enshrined in a man is to be judged of by the strength and sincerity shown by him, let them have what method of manifestation they may. We can further understand how, in times of excitement, orators, possessed of no very exalted talents or deep learning, may invoke the memory of Cromwell, as if he were in a manner the patron saint of vengeance, of which we lately witnessed an example at the Bulgarian Atrocity Meeting in Dunedin, when Mr. Macandrew made such an invocation, and that, *par parenthèse*, under the very nose of Bishop Neville, within whose province it would have fallen a little time ago to celebrate a yearly service in honour of "King Charles the Martyr." But the process of reasoning by which a gentleman, who combines the occupation of the lecturing platform with that of an evangelical pulpit, has brought himself to recognise Cromwell as the best and mildest of mankind we fail to follow, nor has our philosophy as yet succeeded in reconciling with Christianity a somewhat similar declaration of views recently made amongst us in Dunedin by the learned professor, who helps to their theology the Presbyterian students of the Otago University. Cromwell was the perfection of a Christian gentlemen, in effect, says one. Cromwell, says the other, wielded the sword of Moses, and may God prosper all who act as he did. But, says History, Cromwell was a murderer and a ravisher. He slaughtered in cold blood, by the sword and by famine. He desolated a country so that the wolves grew plentiful enough there to become a scourge to his own myrmidons. He seized the women of Ireland and sent them to the West Indies to be subjected to the like fate with that of those slave women, whose condition formed by far the worst feature in that accursed system, cheaply imitated in the Southern States of America even by so great a war as that witnessed in the present generation there. Surely these gentlemen to whom we allude cannot pretend to be preachers of that Gospel to whose "spirit" the fire of Elias and the sword of Moses are alike foreign. Their claim is rather to be promulgators of an evangel adapted to the period.

FOR more than three hundred years Protestants have been loudly assuring the world that their faith is based upon the infallible word of God contained in the Bible, and so plainly to be discerned there that "he who runs may read" without the need of an interpreter. But now we find that occasionally their faith has been sustained very feebly indeed, and that the infallible word of God has had nothing whatever to do with it. It turns out in fact that their beliefs have now and then been propped up by the mistranslations of incompetent and decidedly fallible men. Take the following paragraph from a letter in the London *Times* as an example:—"Professor Tyndall has fallen into a not uncommon error. Quoting the songs of the herald angels, 'Glory to God in the Highest, &c.,' he says—Look to the East at the present moment as a comment on the pro-

mise of peace on earth, goodwill towards men. That promise is a dream dissolved by the experience of eighteen centuries.' There is a mistranslation of Mark ii, 14, in our version. It should be—'Peace on earth, to men of goodwill,' or 'among men of God's good pleasure.' Dean Alford says (Alford's Greek Testament, 4th edition, vol. i, p. 430, note)—The only admissible rendering is 'Among men of God's good pleasure—i.e., among the elect people of God.' Those who have read their Bible should know that the promise of the Gospel is not 'peace, but a sword.' We have nothing in the world to do with Dean Alford, whose Greek Testament, by the way, has we believe followed its predecessors, the Testaments of other such editors and commentators, and gone out of fashion, but we are amused at finding that after the lapse of more than three hundred years, when an infidel accuses their version of containing a false prophecy, the only defence Protestants can offer is that they were mistaken all along, and to see them obliged to fall back upon the interpretation authorised by the Catholic Church ages before ever a Protestant was heard of, "*Et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis.*" Their whole safety indeed in the war now waged, and to be still more fiercely waged against them, as the time goes on, by atheism and infidelity lies in discovering what is the answer which the Church returns to the sophistries of the enemy, and in urging that answer.

It seems to us a suggestive comment upon the teaching of the Christian sect which long enjoyed a monopoly of religious instruction in Otago, that Dunedin has been pronounced ripe to become the head-quarters of the unbelief of the colonies. Atheism has found here a congregation, and its advocate, Mr. Bright, informs us that matters are now to be put on a footing for their regular instruction and edification. The new church is to be called that of "free thought," or, as we might more aptly name it, that of the Luciferists, for its members are far more faithful followers of the Prince of the Universe's outcasts, than are we, Catholics, of the Pope, because of our adherence to whom they stigmatise us as "Papists." The Sunday evenings' catechising with which the Rev. Dr. Stuart endeavors to make it up to the children of his flock for the loss of the *Pater-noster* patch, which seemed sufficient to him to constitute the Education Bill a very godly, Christian measure, and which we supposed to have deserved for that measure his Reverence's "God-speed," until we found out that he was ready to bestow his benediction upon it with or without its recognition of Christianity. This Sunday evenings' catechising, we say, will be balanced by a Sunday-school, where secular education will be out-secularised, positive blasphemy will be taught instead of negative, and a goodly tribe of children corrupted into very imps of Satan. The house, indeed, must have been well swept and garnished which has been found so prepared for the erection of such a shrine, that all that was needed to elevate it was a few valet-like echoes of the scientific theories of Darwin and Huxley, of the vaporing of Tyndal, and of the patronage bestowed upon the Creator and the Saviour of the World by M. Renan, who, as a certain lady writer—Miss Thackeray, if we be rightly informed—remarked with infinite disgust, was the man for whom so gross and offensive a part had been reserved. We abhor the whole undertaking with all our soul, but yet there is one thing in which we feel inclined to join with Messrs. Bright, Stout, and Co., it is the laugh in their sleeve, which they must enjoy when they think of the admirable tool they have found more especially in the Presbyterian ministers of Otago, who, in their anxiety to lay hold of the children of Catholics, have "bitten their nose to vex their face," and flung their own within reach of the fumes of Hell.

By the laws of Italy all persons between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, who are fit for labour, are liable to be called on to give four days' labour each year, or the equivalent in money, for the purpose of making new roads in districts where such roads are required. Under this law some of the local authorities in Italy insist on forcing priests and friars to work at the roads or pay a certain sum for exemption. Many of the plundered priests and members of religious orders are so poor as to be unable to pay for exemption, and are therefore compelled to work as labourers, although their education and habits are manifestly such as to render them utterly unfit for such employment.—*Tablet.*

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The New Atopia.

(From the Irish Monthly.)

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

"I should think old Mary's tongue was a peaceable member," I replied.

"Pretty well, though she can come out now and then with a plain truth or two, as she did just now on the matter of genius. I wish she could put some of her common sense into poor Florry."

"Your sister has a touch of the erratic gift herself, I should suspect," I said, "and if so, you must make allowances."

"Oh, yes, and more than a touch; she is always at work on some new bother. Whatever can set a woman on such scents I don't understand' and it's bad altogether you know and unhinges her."

"People have a way now-a-days," I said, "of looking unhinged and unhappy; it's the fashion."

"No," said Oswald, "I don't call Florry happy; she's always wanting a career of some sort, and can't settle down to humdrum. Mary is the only person she really minds, and Mary gets Wilfrid Knowles here to meet her, because she hopes he'll do Florry good: but I think it's a mistake; he only rouses her love of contradiction."

We talked about other things for a while, and then adjourned to the drawing-room, where we found Wilfrid and Mary deep in the discussion of parochial affairs, and Florence at the further end of the room, playing a game of fox-and-geese with Edward, while the two little girls looked on, Alexia acting as self-elected umpire. I ventured to approach, and was greeted with the information that "Aunt Florence was losing all her geese!"

"I wish I thought so," said Florence with a sigh. Then, as the last white peg was snapped up by the inexorable fox, she resigned the board to the children, and graciously condescended to allow me to sit beside her. "I have not yet thanked you," she said, "for taking the part of poor genius. I really thought 'Father Wilfrid' (as they call him) would have condemned us for life to the use of stable-lanterns."

"Possibly," I said; "if one had to find one's way on a dark night, they might have a trifling advantage over sky-rockets."

"Yes, but one isn't always groping one's way in the dark."

"Well, really, when you come back to civilised society after ten year's absence, it's not much unlike what you find people doing."

"How so?"

"Why, everyone seems on the look-out for first principles which one would have thought they had learnt centuries ago from their grandmothers."

"I think I understand what you mean," said Florence, musingly; "but it must be so when people begin to think for themselves; everyone can't exactly rest satisfied with his grandmother's speculations."

"No, but my complaint is, that these independent thinkers pick everything to pieces and leave it so."

"That is to say," said Florence, "they analyse, and how else can they hope to get at truth?"

"Those who analyse," I said, "should know how to reconstruct, otherwise they are in the positior of people who take their watches to pieces, and cannot put them together again. They would have done better to have trusted a watchmaker."

"Your simile has the vice of all similes," she replied; "it seems to say something, and it says nothing. I can trust my watch with another to regulate, but not my independent convictions."

"But, my dear Miss Oswald, how many persons now-a-days possess such a commodity? All the people I know take their convictions second hand from the *Times* newspaper, or the *Saturday Review*, or maybe from the *Western Censor*. I really hardly know one man who thinks for himself, unless it be the Duke of Leven."

"Yes, the duke is original, certainly," she replied; "I don't agree with him, of course; but he is thoroughly in earnest, and I respect him immensely."

"And Father Wilfrid, is not he also somewhat of a doctor in Israel?"

She looked disdainfully in the direction where he sat: "In his opinion, no doubt, but not in mine. I like the real thing, Mr. Grey, whatever be its kind. Charley's champagne was splendid; but if he were to give us 'gooseberry' with a champagne ticket, I should call him an impostor." With that she walked to the open window, where Wilfrid presently joined her, and soon we heard them engaged afresh in a wordy war.

"That's the way she treats the impostor," said Oswald, who had caught her last words as he approached. "A most wonderful thing is woman."

This philosophic remark closed my study of character for that evening, but when I retired to my room, I could not help going over it all again, as a lawyer studies the points of his brief. "She talks at random," I said to myself, "and half of it is chaff. She thinks amazingly well of her own powers, and has read a prodigious quantity of rubbish. She would have no objection to be thought an infidel, because it would be jaunty and defiant. If she ever becomes one, it will be the result of over-praiching; if she is ever saved from becoming one, it will not be by the ministry of Father Wilfrid."

In the correctness of this last conclusion, I was next day confirmed and it happened thus: Exdale was in the parish of Oakham, but possessed a church of its own, served by one of the Oakham curates, and just now the thoughts of Mr. Knowles were busily engaged with plans for its restoration. The architect, Mr. Buttermilk, was to meet him at Exdale, and had brought with him drawings and elevations in great store, the inspection of which furnished the drawing-room party with an agreeable morning's occupation.

Screened by my newspaper, much edifying talk over sedilia and holy water stoups fell upon my ear; and I was wondering a little

about the exact utility of the last-named article in a Protestant church, when Florence joined in the conversation and at once hit the blot. "Thesedilia are to sit in, I presume," she said, "and will save the expense of chairs; but what will you do with the holy water stoups?"

"It is our wish," said Buttermilk, with professional unction, "to reconstruct this beautiful little edifice, as it existed in the fourteenth century, and to do that completely none even of these minor accessories should be omitted."

"But will there be holy water in them?" inquired Florence, in the tone of one innocently desirous of information.

"Probably not," said Knowles, "but they will bear their witness."

"Oh, I see," said Florence, gravely; "holy water stoups and no holy water: let us proceed."

The next drawing was produced; it represented an elaborately carved tomb or sepulchre, to be erected on the north wall of the chancel.

"How beautiful!" said Mary; but isn't it an odd place for a monument?"

"It is not a monument, my dear Mrs. Oswald," said Knowles, "but a *sepulchre*, such as was required for the touching and significant ceremony anciently practised on Easter morning," and he proceeded to read from a glossary of Gothic art the description of an elaborate rite, "now wholly obsolete."

"I was thinking it must be so," said Florence, who had listened attentively. "I have often gone to the services in Holy Week when I've been abroad: the music is so beautiful; but I never saw anything at all like what you have described."

"No," said Knowles (who, I suppose, overlooked me behind my newspaper), "it is one among many examples of the way in which the modern Roman Church has departed from the ancient practice."

"And which, no doubt, the modern English Church has preserved with jealous veneration," said his tormentor.

"If she has not preserved it, she will very probably revive it," said Knowles. "If we continue at our present pace, the English branch of the Church Catholic will ere long have the most magnificent ritual in western Christendom."

"I don't doubt it," said Florence, "and I tell you what it will then remind me of; a grand display of gold and silver dishes with nothing to eat upon the table."

"Would you like the display any the better," said Knowles, "if the dishes were full of viands?"

"Perhaps not," said Florence, "except in this, that the banquet would then be a reality; whereas, in the present case, it is a cruel sham."

"Do not mistake me, Miss Oswald," said Knowles, with great earnestness. "I respect your love of what is real and honest; I do indeed; were we aiming at the revival of external ceremonies only, it would be, as you say, a cruel sham; but ceremonial is not an empty shell; in time it will bring back the realities."

"Never!" said Florence, with a vehement emphasis, which made Mr. Buttermilk look up through his spectacles in some alarm; "never! your realities are long ago dead and buried."

"Are they?" I said, as I caught her eye over my newspaper.

"Yes," she replied, leaving the group of archæologists, and coming over to my quarter of the apartment. "can you dispute it?"

"I dispute the possibility of a reality ever dying, whatever pains may be taken to bury it."

She remained silent; and, as I looked at her, I too felt a kind of respect for that scorn of shams which was manifestly genuine in her. I thought of the impression I had myself received long years ago, when Grant had told us the story of his life, and how for the first time it had opened my heart to a sense of the realities of faith.

"May I tell you a story, Miss Oswald?" I said.

"I should like it of all things," she replied; and perhaps it will help to restore my temper. Suppose you tell it in the garden, for if you begin here we shall be swallowed up in the mediæval Maelstrom."

So to the garden we made our way, and finding a seat adapted for story-telling, I began at the beginning, and related my friend's history and experiences as well as my memory served me. She listened, at first with curiosity only, but soon with deeper interest; and before I had concluded, the tears which gathered in her eyes had almost softened into beauty her haughty features.

"Yes, that is real, if you like," she said. "That mass in the barn

listened to by a crowd of shepherds and bush-men, with the old priest standing up there in the midst, and speaking out to them like a man; and the others, astounded, cut to the heart, conscience-stricken! What a scene! One longs to have witnessed it!"

"But what made it real?" I asked.

"The man was in earnest," she replied, "and so was his audience. There was no affectation about mediæval vestments, or obsolete ceremonies; he spoke from his heart and they listened with theirs, and that was all about it."

"Then you don't think it was in any way explained by the fact, that he spoke as one having authority, who had the truth to give?"

"The truth! authority!" she repeated in a tone, as though the words conveyed no definite sense to her understanding. "Perhaps I don't quite catch your meaning; I cannot see how one has any more authority to talk than another; but if he says bravely what he thinks strongly, it is truth to him; and I listen with respect, whether the words come from Pius IX. or from Buddha."

Yes, that is the sort of thing we have to listen to now-a-days from our sisters and daughters. Of course they don't know what they are talking about, and not two of them would be able to tell you who Buddha was, or when he lived. But what does that matter! It is the last new slang which they have picked up from the last periodical, and it sounds free and slashing; so it is quite in harmony with that peculiar style of dress which finds favour in proportion as it is manly.

"That view of truth is rather self-destructive," I observed; "a dozen or two of those same strong truths would soon reduce each other to negations,"

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Walkouaiti ...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ...	John Keen
Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & L. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans ...	Wm. McComochie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Tapuanui ...	Alex. M'Duff
Arrowtown ...	Wm. Jenkins

This Company has prior claims upon the patronage of New Zealand Colonists, as it was the first Insurance Company established in New Zealand; and being a Local Institution, the whole of its funds are retained and invested in the Colony. The public, therefore, derive a positive benefit by supporting this Company in preference to Foreign Institutions.

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

V.  R.

THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

By Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

F. BEISSEL,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-DRESSER, WIGMAKER, AND PERFUMER,
PRINCES STREET.

The finest assortment of Hairwork of every description. Ornaments for day and evening wear. Perfumery (only of the best makers). Hair Jewellery made to order from your own hair.

The latest fashions by every mail.

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

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



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.

WANTED KNOWN.

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.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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.

HOUSE OF CONFIDENCE.

CH. CHEYMOI,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL FRENCH IMPORTER,
HUNTER-STREET,
WELLINGTON

MELVILLE HOTEL,
MAIN NORTH ROAD,
TIMARU.

M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

GEORGE-STREET.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLEERS.

GEORGE HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET,
PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAQUIRE,
(Late of the Commercial)
PROPRIETOR.

The Hotel is situated in the principal business part of the Port, and is within one minute's walk of the Railway Station and Steamboat Wharf. It has undergone a thorough renovation, and can now offer accommodation second to none in Otago.

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

RUSSELL'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

CORNER OF

CUMBERLAND & FREDERICK STREETS

DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

E. C. MORRIS,
WATCHMAKER & WORKING JEWELLER,

(Late of J. Hislop's, Princes Street),
Next door to Begg's,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Pocket and Ships' Chronometers cleaned repaired, and rated by transit observations. Nautical Instruments repaired.

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.

Poet's Corner.

MY FLOWER.

Oh! it waited all through the year to bloom,
Waited, and weathered the wind, the gloom,
Pent, and folded, and shaded.
Oh! it blossom'd at last for an hour, an hour,
The beautiful, beautiful sun-kiss'd flower!
And at blaze of the noon-tide, faded.

Faded, and fell in the fervid air
That had nursed its waking, and made it fair;
Dead with the passion of living.
Oh! spent, and lost, for ever and aye!
A year of work for an hour of play!
A gift withdrawn at the giving!

How shall I measure the good, the ill,
The pain of waiting, the pain of fill,
Long hoping, and short fruition?
Shall I nip the buds lest they shed their flowers
In the swift, sweet warmth of meridian hours?
Shall I call the shedding, perdition?

No—buds must open, and flowers must blow,
So kiss them passing, and let them go,
With not too heavy a sorrow!
Petals are frail of the fairest flower,
Yet the fruit at its broken heart hath power
To yield new beauty to-morrow.

L. S. BEVINGTON.

—London Examiner.

THE GAME BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

A VERY sanguine optimist, a very credulous sentimentalist, a very "philosophical" politician might conceivably persuade himself that Russian annexations in Asia Minor and elsewhere imply no ulterior designs upon the property of her neighbours and the peace of the world. But is there any optimism so sanguine as to imagine that ships of war will never make war? Any philosopher so credulous as to believe that a Power which goes to war for the privilege of sending an armed fleet into a new-sea intends to send it there for a peaceful purpose? Whatever may be meaning of the Russian lust of territory, the Russian eagerness to open the Bosphorus and Dardanelles to her ships of war can have but one possible meaning; and that meaning is written on the face of the demand. Yet it is supported by men who are the stern economists of navy estimates, by men who declaim eloquently against the folly and mischief of war in all forms and for whatever purposes, and by at least one eminent man who stands pledged by the professions of his religious creed to uphold the cause of peace throughout the world. If philosophers can thus lose their heads, there is all the more need for plain men to keep theirs. Common sense must all the more imperatively step in to correct the aberrations of "intellect;" and that large portion of the English public who still retain at least their practical business instincts will assuredly think twice before they consent to add several millions a year to our navy estimates as the cost of conceding the demands of an aggressive foreign Power, backed by a tribe of war-abetting peacemongers in this country.

THE MARVELLOUS IRISH.

[From the speech of the Bishop of Cork at the Mayor's banquet to the Duke of Connaught.]

"We are deeply indebted to his Worship the Mayor for bringing all the members of this community together (hear, hear). There must be differences of opinion as long as there is freedom of thought in the world (hear, hear). You never saw a tree growing that it did not throw out branches in all directions, and whenever there is power of thinking, either owing to its weakness or because of surrounding influence, differences will exist; but if, in despite of difference the grand principle of man is found to prevail—in that disposition to love his fellow and his equal, to look out for what is good among his neighbours—in that fine principle, indeed is embodied a great part of what his Worship has been good enough to speak of and to apply to myself (hear, hear). He has promoted it very much by bringing all the members of this municipality together (hear, hear). To us, the citizens of an obscure provincial town, it is a grand occasion, and to every thinking mind it is a great occasion; because there is majesty in multitude. No one ever saw an immense series of objects who was not impressed by it—it is impossible to stand on the seaside cliffs and see countless waves before you, and not be impressed—it is impossible to see hosts of men moving and not be struck with something almost preternatural, certainly unusual, and with deep feelings of awe, and wonder and perhaps delight (hear, hear). When the elected of the people brings them together around him, caring nothing for difference of opinion, gathers them around him at the social board, bids them all equally welcome, to be happy together, and to enjoy one another, it is a great advance towards the grand principle of making men regard one another, and in all the relations of life to bear themselves towards one another with kindness and forbearance (applause). In a commercial city like this, where we have gatherings from different countries about us, where the Englishman and Scotchman come to compete with Irishmen, and are welcome, it is the grand principle by which the human race should advance; and when we have them gathering into our city, and have men of different shades of political

opinion all meeting together upon an occasion like this, it is a glorious spectacle indeed. There is no country in the world where feelings like these should predominate so much as in Ireland (hear, hear). In olden times our neighbours from across the channel came and conquered, but they got their turn of it too (laughter)—there is nothing like fair play (hear, hear), and our own wild Irish did their parts like men (hear, hear); but when they came, it was said, those stalwart knights, descendants of ancient Normans, were so charmed with the *bonhomie* and genuine nature of the people of the land, their freedom of life, and genial social habits, they became, as is declared of them, *Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores* (hear, and cheers). So it comes to pass that each successive immigration into the land, whether it was trade or whatever else the cause, which brings those who were not natives amongst us—they change when they begin to know us, and understand how to appreciate us. They see we have ardent feelings, like feelings are enkindled in them, and generous sentiments spring up, so that they all become one together, each new-comer becoming *Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores*. The result then is that we are not like other localities, which were circumscribed with boundaries and separated into provinces, whose boundaries are never passed over—like other lands where there are divisions of provinces and where the provincials of one spot keep aloof and never mingle with those of another. There is a general fusion of races in Ireland, but we are all Irishmen, because this is Ireland, and whether we be Scotch or English, Norman or Milesian, we are all Irish still (hear, hear). This fusion of races makes us all unite with one another, just as the O'Briens and the Fitzgeralds, descendants of Norman and Milesian families, intermingled; and thus it happens that even amongst the humbler classes will you find the representative of some stout old chieftain who carried his own way wherever he had foes to meet, and was renowned in his own time, and transmitted some fame to after generations. We are a mixed race; therefore, we are all nearly of the same blood by the mingling of races, but still we are all Irish (cheers).

THE POPE AND THE BISHOP OF ERZEROU.

MONSIGNOR MELCHISEDECHIAN, Armenian Catholic Bishop of Erzerou, received the following letter from the Pope in reply to an address of congratulation on the fiftieth anniversary of his Holiness' elevation to the episcopacy, and of regret that circumstances prevented his personally offering his homage:—

"To our Venerable Brother, Stephen Melchisedechian, Armenian Bishop of Erzerou—Pius IX., Pope.

"Venerable Brother—Health and Apostolic Benediction—Although we have always thought that, notwithstanding the distance of localities, you were really united to Us by faith and charity, the eloquent testimony of that faith and attachment which you have sent Us in a respectful letter on the approach of the fiftieth anniversary of Our episcopal consecration has been very much prized by Us. We are convinced and persuaded that you join intimately in the profound joy which all the faithful have manifested for the protection which, up to the present, God has offered us in the midst of so many tempests, and We believe that you ardently wish to see and speak with Us. We have no doubt that you would have come to this city as you announced if you were not detained at Erzerou by the misfortunes of the time and the difficulties of distance. We are afflicted to learn that you are exposed to the perils of war, and that in remaining at your post you have to sustain a difficult fight. But what rejoices us is that sacerdotal constancy, of which you give proofs, and the noble sentiments worthy of a Catholic pastor, which you express in your letter. Knowing that all human affairs are directed by the Divine Will, and seeing the hand of the Almighty shows itself in these critical moments for nations and in their different altercations, we have firm confidence that God will give in the present vicissitudes a result which will redound to the glory of His name and the honour and peace of the Church. More than that—God, who never abandons His faithful servants who put their trust in Him, will furnish you abundantly with strength proportionate to the struggle, and by opportune aid will sustain you, who fight for Him. May your hands, then, be strengthened—place all your confidence in God, for He Himself takes care of us. In the meantime, as pledge of the Heavenly grace, and as witness of our predilection, receive the Apostolic Benediction, which we accord you with love in the Lord, you and your clergy and the faithful confided to your care."

A WONDERFUL PICTURE.

WE (*Catholic Review*) have very seldom seen anything from the pen of one of the editors of the *New York Observer* concerning the Catholic Church, which was not written in doubly-distilled venom. The following observations attributed to one of them, Dr. Irenaeus Prime, in reference to the Sistine Madonna, are therefore not more beautiful than they are surprising. "It would be hard to exaggerate the indescribable beauty and glory of this picture. The infant has a head, a face that fairly represents a divine child, before whom at this moment all his life and death are present. For then, while a fair-haired boy in his mother's arms, the future was all before him: the shame, the sorrow, the agony: the scourge, the thorns, the cross; the desert, the garden and Calvary: all, all were on his heart—when he hung on his mother's neck, or lisped his morning prayer at her knees. And beyond all other pictures of the Child Jesus, this one presents him as an infant with years in his soul. . . . The face of the mother is full of tenderness, serenity, meekness and love. The sweetness of expression, if sweetness is capable of being expressed, has been as fully developed in this face as in any that was ever put upon canvas. But it is not in the face of the mother that the wonderful power of this work appears. Her figure, buoyed by its own lightness and floating firmly in the air; the adoring old man (St. Sixtus) on his knees, and the bewitching, smiling (St.) Barbara on the other side, contrasted with the aged saint: the whole of the great picture in its parts is so united as to produce the emotions of sacred pleasure in the beholder. It is like eloquence stirring to its deepest depths the soul of the hearer. This addresses the heart through the eye. It speaks as clearly and as effectually as though it were put into words and they fell upon the ear."

RAILWAY HOTEL,

MOSGIEL.

WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,

Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
Manufacturers of

British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs, Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.
Importers of Machinery and Cordial Makers' Goods of every description.

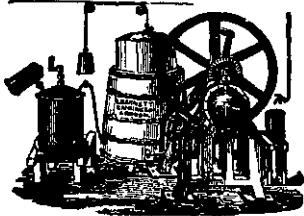
L., C., & Co., in soliciting a continuance of the large amount of support accorded to their predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose various Manufactures are so favorably known throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their customers that no effort will be spared to still further increase the quality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

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Duke's Bitters	Curacao
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino
Sarsaparella, &c., &c.	

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.,

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,

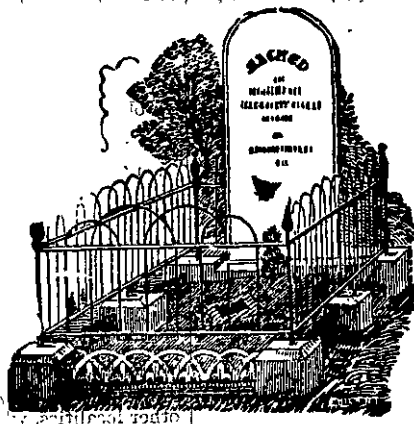
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

T. PAVELETICH, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments always ready.



HENDERSON AND FERGUS,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Importers of Marble and Slate Mantel-pieces,

Arbroath, Castlemaine, and Malmesbury

Flagging.

Marble, Granite, and Oamaru Stone
Monuments.

A large supply of Building Materials always
on hand.

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

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.

Customs, Shipping, Forwarding, and General
Commission Agents.

Stafford-street, Dunedin.

WAIMEA BREWERY,

STAFFORD.

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,

MANDL AND STENNARD

CROWN HOTEL,

RATTRAY STREET.

P. KELIGHER wishes to intimate to his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, which is most centrally situated, and affords accommodation not to be surpassed by any Hotel in the City. Persons desirous of the comforts of a home would do well to make an early call at the Crown.

P. KELIGHER - PROPRIETOR.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

MOSGIEL.

SAMUEL O'KANE, PROPRIETOR.

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

V.  R.

GOURLEY AND LEWIS,

UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.

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



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 538 Oxford-street, London.

* Beware of counterfeits that emanate from the United States.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S MESSAGE.

THE message of President MacMahon was read in both chambers on the 14th Dec. It states that the elections of October 14, affirmed afresh the confidence of the country in Republican institutions. The message continues:—

In order to obey parliamentary rules I have formed a cabinet selected from both chambers, composed of men resolved to defend and maintain these institutions by the sincere exercise of the constitutional laws. The interests of the country imperatively demand that the crisis through which we are passing shall be set at rest, and demand with no less force that it shall not be renewed. The exercise of the right of dissolution is in effect nothing but a supreme consultation before a judge from whom there is no appeal, and could not be established as a system of government. I believed it to be my duty to exercise this right, and I conform myself to the reply of the country. By the Constitution of 1873 a parliamentary republic was formed. The Constitution, while establishing my irresponsibility, instituted the joint and individual responsibility of the Ministers. The independence of the Ministers is the condition of their responsibility. The principles of the Constitution are those of my Government. The termination of the crisis will be the starting-point of a new era of prosperity, for the promotion of which all the public powers will concur. Harmony being re-established between the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the latter being henceforth assured against premature dissolution, the Chambers will be enabled to achieve the great legislative labours demanded by the public interests. The International Exhibition will offer to the world fresh testimony of the vitality of our country.

The message is signed by President MacMahon and countersigned by M. de Marcere, Minister of the Interior, and M. Dufaure, President of the Council.

President MacMahon's message was much applauded by the Senators of the Left. In the Chamber of Deputies the members of the Left Centre principally applauded, but the message on the whole made a great impression. The Right were silent.

REMARKABLE PRAYERS.

EVEN Mr. Thomas Carlyle in his old age, and after an omission of them for thirty or forty years, finds a comfort in saying his prayers. In a letter written to a compatriot, a Mr. Erskine, he writes: "I was agreeably surprised by the sight of your handwriting, so kind, so welcome! The letters are as firm and honestly distinct as ever—the mind, too, in spite of its frail environments, as clear, plump-up, calmly expectant, as in the best days; right so; so be it with us all, till we quit this dim sojourn, now grown so lonely to us, and our change come! 'Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be Thy name, Thy will be done,' what else can we say? The other night, in my sleepless tossings about, which were growing more and more miserable, these words, that brief and grand prayer, came strangely into my mind, with an altogether new emphasis; as if written and shining for me in mild, pure splendor, on the black bosom of the night there; when I, as it were, read them word by word—with a sudden check to my imperfect wanderings, with a sudden softness of composure which was much unexpected. Not for perhaps thirty or forty years had I once formally repeated that prayer; nay, I never felt before how intensely the voice of man's soul it is; the inmost aspiration of all that is high and pious in poor human nature; right worthy to be recommended with an 'After this manner pray ye.'" Let us read in connection with this letter of Mr. Carlyle's the following little story of an eminent British sailor, not unknown in America in connection with the laying of the Atlantic cable: "When Sir James Anderson, of the Great Eastern went to sea, his mother made him promise to say his prayers on shipboard, no matter what opposition or ridicule he might meet with. One sailor boxed the boy's ears and affected to regard him as a hypocrite, whereon another, one of the saddest scapegraces on board, championed the boy, invited the bully on deck and gave him a tremendous thrashing, adding a grim warning that he would serve any one else in the same way who would prevent the boy from saying his prayers. Next night the gentle-hearted boy, to avoid strife, undertook to say his prayers in his hammock, whereon his protector lugged him out by the back of the neck and gave him plainly to understand that he was not to shirk his duty; that when his champion did the fighting his protégé would have to do the praying, and he kept him duly to his task."—*Catholic Review*.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BID FOR THE IRISH VOTE.

THE *Standard* observes:—"No Parliament that can ever be got together in Westminster, Mr. Gladstone in substance urges, will listen for a moment to a proposal to repeal the Union. But 'if you will hear reason, and help to replace me at the head of a new Cabinet, I will give you such an extended local government as ought to satisfy your demands. Parliament is unable to get through all the work it insists upon keeping in its hands. This is proved in a thousand ways, but in none more conclusively than by its failure to give extension to local government. Let the reparation of this particular failure be our task, and you will find you have got all the advantages of Home Rule.' This is a fair free paraphrase of Mr. Gladstone's language. If Mr. Gladstone really means to resume his natural place in the House Commons no one will regret his determination. But how will the Whig chiefs regard the matter? The Marquis of Hartington is at this moment receiving the homage of the Scotch Liberals. Will he consent to step down from the post of honour to which he has been raised, and admit that he has been only keeping the place warm for Mr. Gladstone? It would be a humiliating confession, and yet, if he refuses, the confusion of the Liberal party may become worse confounded. For Lord Hartington to endeavour to carry out Mr. Gladstone's Dublin promises is clearly impossible. He has again and

again emphatically declared that he will hold no parley with Home Rule, and even if he were to forget that pledge he would not win the confidence of the Home Rulers. Mr. Gladstone's stroke is a bold one and in some respects it is well timed. The Liberal party has now been out of office very nearly four years, and its prospect of regaining power, as Lord Hartington admitted at Edinburgh, is still as remote as it appeared immediately after the general election. Under these circumstances, its members are anxiously looking out for a policy that may help them once more to return to Downing-street. It is just possible that they may follow Mr. Gladstone a second time in forming an Irish alliance; but it is hardly likely. For an attempt really to give effect to the demand for Home Rule would certainly be resisted by England."

PAGANISM ABROAD.

"But have you no religious scruples against cremation?"

"No. It is still dust to dust. We are but returning to the practice of the Greeks and the Romans. What could be more affectionate than the preservation of the ashes of the dead, ever with us day by day in our homes? There is a story of a widow who actually ate the cremated ashes of her dead husband that she might really be one flesh with him. Who shall say that I have no right to prefer the preservation of the ashes of my child to giving it up forever to the worms of the grave?"

The above is part of a conversation between a reporter of the *New York Sun* and a German chemist, Lutheran in creed, residing and doing business in this city. He is described as a "man of means," is a good father apparently, and a good husband, as the word good is ordinarily applied. The conversation had reference to the burning and reducing to ashes of the dead body of his child, an infant eight days old. The "cremation," as it is termed, took place the other day, and was performed in the father's laboratory, under his direction, and with the consent of the mother. "There is no law," said the mother, "against our doing with our child's body as we have seen fit to do. Perhaps I should feel different with a larger child or a grown person. But I could not see anything worse in cremation than in the usual practice of giving a child eight days old to the entire charge of the undertaker for burial."

We have no comment to make on this mother's declaration. She is a Jewess, we believe. The picture of the widow eating the ashes of her burnt husband suggests strange reflections; but is too solemn, too ghastly and too awful a subject to joke about. The father hits the nail on the head in saying that "we are but returning to the practice of the Greeks and Romans;" in other words to paganism; and the burning of the bodies of the dead is in reality by no means the worst or most startling sign of this return. Happily, however, this gentleman's "we" is not universal.

This "we" means persons brought up in a land claiming to be Christian,—children of persons who were or claimed to be Christian,—who, under the new order of ideas that prevails to so large an extent in the civilised non-Catholic world, reject Christianity openly or practically. Their name is legion. They reject all the teachings of revelation and all that is supernatural. They reject all the manifestations of spiritual media and their kin, or the fanciful theories of demented or semi-demented brains. They live in this world and they die in this world. Their vision of a here and hereafter is bounded by the line of this earthly horizon. They see nothing but earth in its various forms, eat nothing but earth, speculate about nothing but earth, touch nothing but earth. They are content with nothing but earth. They sneer at an immortal part in man, or disbelieve in it because they cannot take it in their hands, weigh it in their scales, examine it under their microscopes, dissolve it in their crucibles, reduce it to its ultimate parts. They are of all kinds! They are the lights of modern "science," they preach "ethical culture," they preach "free religion," they gush on "the religion of humanity," they teach and practise "free love," they are the animals endowed with more or less intelligence of all communities. They are infinitely lower than the pagan Greeks and Romans, for these at least had a reverent sense of a hereafter and an avenging God.

Civil society to-day is corroded with paganism. The divorce court, invented by Protestant governments and sanctioned by them, is pagan. Civil marriage, another outgrowth of the same, is pagan. The civil abolishment of Christian baptism is pagan. Secular education is pagan. That appalling feature of American society which encourages women to renounce the great duty and office of maternity, is grossly pagan. The deep seated worship of wealth and the corresponding contempt for the poor is pagan. Among pagans the unfortunates were the victims of the gods; the earth was cumbered with their presence; it was better that they should be cut off out of their misery. Are we much better to-day in this regard?

We might go through every feature of modern society, where Christianity has lost its hold, and show that it is thoroughly and essentially pagan. Paganism is preached from a thousand pulpits, and practised in the lives of preachers and congregations alike.—*Catholic Review*.

FRANCE reckons two braves more. A fireman at Tarbes rushed among the blazing ruins of a house to save his captain and a clergyman, who were buried beneath a floor in endeavouring to rescue the inmates. The fireman remained trying to extricate the captain, but without avail, till the flesh peeled off his hands and face. He has died from his wounds, has been buried at the nation's expense, and for a month his name will be read out first on the roll-call of every regiment in the army. Jean Plantier is a pointsman, and a few months ago, in endeavouring to close the gates of a crossing, he was struck down by a goods train and his arm amputated. Not a soul was within reach, and aware that an express train was due, he tied up the bleeding stump, and remained at his post till a station master, informed by the engine driver that some accident had occurred, picked up the arm from the rail and succored the hero.—*Paris Letter to San Francisco Call*.

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SHEPHERDS, TRUE AND FALSE.

(From the San Francisco Monitor.)

WE frequently meet with statements in the newspapers in regard to the relative cost, to the people of the nations of Europe, of their Church establishments, which do great injustice to the Catholic Church; and as there is no argument so clear and conclusive as that which is founded on facts and figures, we shall present some proofs from official sources, to show that the Catholic Church establishment is the least expensive of any to the people where it prevails. France is the most populous Catholic nation of Europe. Out of a total population of 36,000,000, only about 1,000,000 are Protestants and 100,000 Jews. The Catholic Church is the Church of the State, but all other denominations are allowed full liberty to worship as they choose, and the Protestants and Jews have allowances from the State. To the Protestants a yearly sum of 600,000 dols., or in the ratio of sixty cents per capita of all of that faith, is paid from the public treasury; while to the 34,000,000 of Catholics the Church allowance is 16,000,000 dols., or less than fifty cents per capita.

Contrasted with Catholic France is Protestant England, whose Established Church draws the yearly sum of 40,000,000 dols., and whose population, denominationally, is stated as follows:—Established Church, 12,700,000; other Protestant sects, 8,000,000; Catholics, 2,500,000; Jews and others, 600,000. The per capita to the Established Church is above 3 dols., and while Catholic France allows a greater per capita to her Protestant residents than to her Catholic population, Protestant England allows nothing whatever to the Catholic Church there. And the ratio of Catholics in England is as 1 to 7, while the ratio of Protestants to Catholics in France is only 1 to 34. Austria is the next most populous Catholic nation of Europe. Sixty-five per cent. of her total population is Catholic, only ten per cent. Protestant. Freedom of religious worship is guaranteed to all, and the Church establishment is rated at less than thirty cents per capita yearly.

In Protestant Germany, where the Catholic population is, in round numbers, 15,000,000, and the Protestant 25,000,000, the property of the Catholic Church has been violently seized under Bismarck's rule, and the per capita charge for the support of the State religion is above fifty cents yearly. In Italy, Spain, Portugal and Belgium, with almost an entirely Catholic population in each, the per capita cost of the Church establishment is less than 35 cents per annum. There is toleration for all the Protestant sects in each of these nations. On the other hand, we have Denmark, Norway and Sweden, which are almost exclusively Protestant, and the per capita Church tax in each is about 47 cents per year. In Switzerland the Protestant population is 1,600,000, against 1,000,000 Catholics, and the government is practically Protestant. Jesuits are religiously excluded from the State. The per capita Protestant tax is 43 cents. To show, in detailed form, the wide difference there is between the allowance to the Catholic Church establishment in Catholic nations, and that to the Protestant establishment in Protestant countries, we will again contrast England and France, and give, incidentally, Belgium and Germany. In France, there are seventeen Archbishops, whose allowance is 4000 dols. per annum; nineteen Bishops, 3000 dols. each; one hundred and ninety-two Vicar-Generals, 300 dols.; seven hundred and thirty-two canons, 320 dols.; three thousand five hundred and thirty-one curés, 300 dols.; thirty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-nine curates, from 100 dols. down to 60 dols. Only the Archbishops and Bishops are provided with residences; the Vicar-Generals, and all other grades below, have to provide their own lodging out of their very scanty allowance.

In England, the Archbishop of Canterbury receives a yearly sum of 75,000 dols.; the Archbishop of York, 50,000 dols.; the Bishop of Durham, 30,000 dols.; of Winchester, 35,000 dols.; of Ely, 27,500 dols.; of Bath and Wells, of Exeter, of Lincoln, of Oxford, of Rochester, of Salisbury, and of Gloucester, and Bristol, each 25,000 dols.; and following these, are seven Bishops, whose salary is each 22,500 dols.; six, of 20,000 dols. each; and two of 10,000 dols. each. Next follow the deans, thirty in number, with salaries from 15,000 dols. down to 3500; then one hundred and twenty-seven canons, at from 5000 dols. to 1750 dols.; the seventy-one Archdeacons, at from 4275 dols. to 500; the parochial clergy, and so on down to the stipendiary curates and rural deans, to a total of about 23,000 persons, who receive all the way from 5000 dols. to 200 dols. per year. And to all but the poorest and lowest of these grades there is provided either palace or parsonage or lodgings, free of cost. The reader cannot fail to observe, the difference there is between the meagre allowance of the Catholic Prelates of highest rank in France and the enormous salaries of the dignitaries of the English Church, and also how much better the English clergy are paid than the priesthood of France. The Catholic Prelates of Germany and Belgium fare similarly, as also do the clergy. The Archbishop of Breslau receives only 8,500 dols. per annum and the Bishops 5,500 dols. each. In Belgium the Archbishop is allowed 4,200 dols. per annum; and five Bishops 3,200 each, the canons each 400 dols., and the priests from 150 dols. all the way down to 40 dols. We have presented facts and figures enough to substantiate our position. But, if further testimony were required, we would not have to go beyond our own country to obtain it. The amount received by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York is actually less than half of that which is paid as regular salary to many of the Protestant clergymen, and there are scores of "pulpit orators," such as Talmage, Beecher, Chapin, and Frothingham, whose pay is from five to ten times more than the allowance of the Catholic Prelates; while the ordinary salary of the clergy of the Protestant denominations is far in excess of the yearly sums allowed to the Catholic priesthood. The truth is, that there are none of the dignitaries or clergymen of any of the various sects who receive so little from their congregations as do those of the Catholic Church in this country; and the same remark will hold good in respect to the missionary service in all parts of the world. But we have shown enough to prove all that we aimed to, and will here rest.

THE CELTIC TONGUE.

WHILE Wales has its periodical meetings for the encouragement of Cymric literature, song and customs, and has a newspaper press in the Cymric language—even to a humorous sheet in imitation of *Punch*—and while northern Scotchmen cling to the homespun Gaelic, it has often struck us as peculiarly reproachful to Ireland that her children do not pay more attention to their rich, robust, and melodious Celtic. The first step towards the effacement of distinctive nationality is to destroy the native tongue. The Russians have long tried to stamp out Polish in Warsaw, the Germans are labouring hard to replace French by their own guttural compounds in Alsace and Lorraine; but neither has succeeded. The inhabitants are too loyal to the past. It is to be feared though that Irish is dying out in Ireland. It is a pity, and more than a pity—it is a shame! Whatever may have been done in former days, it would be unjust to accuse the government of persecuting those who speak Irish now. The melancholy truth cannot be gainsayed; if the old language is unfashionable and decaying the fault is that of Irishmen themselves, especially Irishmen of the wealthier classes. They affect not to look upon it as the "correct thing" to be able to speak in the accents of their forefathers. Yet Mr. Gladstone has expressed himself as highly interested in the preservation of Irish and holding that beautiful medium for the interchange of thought in genuine esteem. Surely what was good enough for monarchs like Brian Boru, and what elicited the praise of scholars like the ex-premier, ought not to be too vulgar for some upstart land agent, or too unintellectual for some hare-hunting justice of the peace. But they worship the Bond-street lisp, bless you! and would consider themselves the "glass of fashion" if they could imitate the idiotic drawl of Dundreary. They are unaware that this Irish, which is not genteel to the height of their gentility, is an ancient, a ripe and supple treasury of speech, lending itself with affluence to the most earnest utterances of devotion and the most tender pleadings of love, and withal—for it is needful to be candid!—most magnificent in malediction. Father Casey, of Athleague, an authority, for he is the translator of the "Exile of Erin" into Irish, speaks of it as "the nurse of manly thought, the ever-faithful handmaid of religion," and laments that it is despised by *skomans* "as a poor relative of whom they had grown ashamed and would gladly disown." There are certain other Irishmen who urge that there is nothing practical in learning Irish, that it does not pay the trouble of acquiring it. This was not the opinion of the late Smith O'Brien and John Martin, both of whom began learning their Celtic primer at a mature age, and—even if there were no venerable words of antiquity to invite perusal—the language which possesses Dr. MacHale's masterly translations of the "Pentateuch," "Homer," and "Moore's Melodies" requires little further recommendation to the student. It is useless to reason with those who still hold that to pore over Irish books is to squander leisure; they are deaf to everything but the logic of money-making, and, if they had their will, would probably level every picturesque rath, drain the holy wells and utilize the round towers for telegraph posts.

While the apathy is great there is still hope for the future of the language when one is assured that this apathy is not universal. There are Irishmen who delight in conversing in Irish, and can boast that they picked up their knowledge of it at their parents' knees, not under the cottage-rafters at home, but in the ungrateful atmosphere of close London lodgings. Cannot their sons do the same? In Clare and Donegal sermons in Irish are preached every Sunday; in Galway, as Father Lyons, of Spiddal, writes, "the children from the cradle lisp the mother tongue;" in poetic Hy Many, as another priest informs us, "the country-folk still drive hard bargains in the soft old tones," and in the county Cork, as Mr. William O'Dwyer, teacher, of Eyrecrag, affirms, it is taught to the pupils in the schools and out of the schools, and spoken right fluently. A society for the preservation of the Irish language has just been started in Dublin, with offices at 19 Kildare Street. It is composed of men of capacity and position. Appeal is made to Irishmen and Irishwomen everywhere to co-operate in the good work; and if we allude to it thus particularly it is because we have the full confidence that there are many of our readers from the emerald sod who will be glad that such a movement has sprung up, and who will communicate with the Dublin body at once, and set about forming branch associations where-ever a group of Irish exiles are gathered together.

Oh, Irishmen, be Irish still! Stand for the dear old tongue,
Which, as ivy to a ruin, to your native land has clung!
Oh snatch this relic from the wreck, the only and the last,
And cherish in your heart of hearts the language of the past.
Do not be less patriotic than Poles or Frenchmen, Welshmen or
Highlanders.—*Universe*.

A CORRESPONDENCE has taken place between the Protestant Bishop of London and the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie relative to the erection, without authority, in the Church of St. Alban, Holborn, of a picture of the Blessed Virgin, before which flowers and candles are placed, and of a large crucifix suspended opposite to the pulpit. These ornaments having been reported to his lordship as having been illegally erected, the bishop, in June, directed their removal, repeating this direction in the course of the correspondence which ensued. Mr. Mackonochie declined to comply with his direction, and stated that the crucifix and picture had occupied their present position for about five years; and were deeply valued by the people, especially the poor, as standing witnesses for the two cardinal doctrines of Christianity—the Incarnation and the Atonement; and that with a congregation of poor people, such as he had to deal with, "it would be impossible—at least without years of preaching, if then—to convince them that the removal of such objects at a time like this was not meant to cast a slur upon our Blessed Lord and His Mother;" and their faith would thus be imperilled. To the bishop's next letter, Mr. Mackonochie did not reply, whereupon Dr. Jackson wrote that he must proceed by motion from his diocesan court. Mr. Mackonochie closed the correspondence by stating that he could do nothing to stay the proceedings, and had quite made up his mind to take the consequences.

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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.

HOGG AND HUTTON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PORT WINE, 1834 Vintage, 42 years old; per dozen, 110s.

PORT WINE, 1844 Vintage, 32 years old. A bargain, Per dozen, 75s.

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

COLONIAL WINES, 30s. to 35s. per dozen.

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

HOGG AND HUTTON, Octagon.

WANTED KNOWN.

ONLY "GOLD" MEDAL! ONLY "GOLD" MEDAL!
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Was Awarded

WANZER'S "IMPROVED" MACHINES,

At the

WORLD'S GREAT TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES,
Held last year at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia.

No other Company in the World obtained such an honour.

These "Wanzer's" Improved Machines can only be had from

A. B. SIDFORD,

4 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN,

Agent for New Zealand.

WANTED.—A TEACHER for the Catholic School, OPHIR. An accomplished Female preferred.

Applications, with testimonials, to be sent immediately to M.

GAVAN, Secretary Catholic School, Ophir.

WANTED, MEN to Harvest and Bind about 3000 acres of Wheat and Oats at Wantwood and Caroline Stations, Southland. Also Men and Teams for stacking the same, to whom will be let cross ploughing and harrowing of upwards of 9000 acres stubble and turnip land at liberal prices. Harvesting will commence the last week in February.
Apply to the Managers at the respective Stations.

NOTICE.

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

POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH 18TH, 1877.

P.O. Orders may be made payable to Rev. P. MCGUINNES, Wellington.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of Blocks of Tickets not having been received from many of the provincial towns, the Art-Union in aid of St. Patrick's School, Kumara, is postponed till Easter Monday.

D. HANNAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 7, 1878.

	£	s.	d.
Mr Barrett, Christchurch, to February 17, 1878	...	0	12 6
" Mee, Roxburgh, to August 25, 1878	...	1	5 0
" J. H. Maher, Christchurch, to July 27, 1878	...	0	12 6
" Boothe, Newtown, to February 17, 1878	...	0	12 6
" Loader, Lyttelton, to December 27, 1877	...	0	12 6
" Darby, Auckland, to December 5, 1877	...	1	5 0
" Sheath, Christchurch, to February 17, 1878	...	0	12 6
" Moore, Waitohi, to February 3, 1878	...	0	12 6
" Partell, Temuka, to March 7, 1878	...	0	12 6
" Simotich, Lyttelton, to February 17, 1878	...	0	12 6
" Ducata, Lyttelton, to February 24, 1878	...	0	12 6
" McDevitt, St. Bathans, to August 1, 1878	...	1	5 0
" Donaghey, Rangiora, to December 14, 1878	...	1	5 0
" Courtney, Woolston, to February 17, 1878	...	0	12 6

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1878.

THE NEW EDUCATION SYSTEM.



A VERY little honour seems to be very highly valued in Dunedin, if we may judge from the way in which some, at least, of the recently elected School Committee regard the number of votes recorded in their favour. The Press has favoured the public, during the last few days, with a good deal of correspondence on the subject, from which it would appear that the honour of heading the

list is hotly contested. One gentleman thought he was at the head, and accordingly gave jubilant expression to his feelings of exultation. His chagrin is consequently in proportion to his joy, at discovering that a greater number of the 193 householders voted for two other gentlemen, and that his majority resulted from plumpers.

Were the minority to adopt such tactics, no one would be surprised, or feel annoyed; but it is not so, when a candidate belonging to the majority, in order to secure his election, instigates his friends to avail themselves of the cumulative principle of voting, and plump for him. We are not surprised, then, at the annoyance expressed in certain quarters at the tactics which, it is supposed, were employed at the late election of the School Committee, in order, not to secure a representation of minorities, but to glorify certain busy-bodies

who habitually thrust themselves forward into public places of prominence and responsibility; to the exclusion of really capable and qualified men.

Well, the School Committees have been elected, and, in most instances, the nominations for the School Board have been made. In almost every instance the Committees have named two from their own body. In a few cases only have nominations of outsiders been made. As the new Board must consist of nine gentlemen selected out of those now nominated, the public are enabled to form a judgment as to the qualifications of the new Board. Very many of those who found favour with the Committees are unknown to fame outside their own districts, and are not calculated to inspire public confidence. Indeed, it appears to us, that it will not be possible under the circumstances to elect a Board that will give satisfaction. As the selection must be made of nine gentlemen out of those named by the Committees such selection is already condemned.

It is lamentable to see the want of wisdom and justice displayed by those to whom the people have delegated the power of legislation on the most important subject of education. For years there were systems which, one after the other, broke down. The legislation of last Session is a public, solemn, and authentic acknowledgment of this. Else why have we new legislation at all? It used to be said that the system of education prevailing in Otago was "almost perfect." This perfection is beautifully illustrated by the demoralisation that has paralysed the Dunedin High Schools, and the insufficiency of the accommodation of the primary schools in this city. And if at head-quarters, under the very nose of the Board of Education, these things have happened; it is easy to draw a correct conclusion as to the state of education in the country districts. For years it has been the policy of the Government to discountenance all private and denominational schools; and, for this purpose, to maintain Government schools at a lavish expenditure. During the last two years about £100,000 have been spent on Government education in Otago alone, and what is now the result? One-third of the children of the school age cannot be accommodated in the public Government schools of Dunedin, the High School is not in working order, and were it not for private and denominational schools which Government has systematically endeavoured to destroy, more than one-third of the children of Dunedin would be absolutely without the means of even a primary education.

This result, though probably very surprising to some, does not astonish us in the least. On the contrary, it is only such as we had anticipated; and, were it otherwise, we should be a good deal astonished. It seems to be the delight of Government, now-a-days, to set itself energetically to the task of destroying all education, except such as it chooses itself to give the masses. In this unnatural and tyrannical attempt a lavish expenditure of money is not grudged, no qualm of conscience is felt at imposing one-sided taxation on denominationalists, subjecting their public schools to all sorts of rates, and imposing on them various disabilities. Government schools have been built, teachers paid, scholarships established exclusively for Government scholars, and yet the Government system of education has hitherto been an expensive failure.

Are things likely to improve under the new colonial law? Hardly. This law is almost a transcript of the Otago Ordinance, which used to be designated as "almost perfect," and which, nevertheless, has produced the results enumerated above. Then, as to the administrators, the very men whose labours have so signally failed in the past, are, for the most part, to administer the new system. What, therefore, can be expected?

We may here say that we have observed that no Catholic has been anywhere nominated for the Board of Education. This is mentioned, not for the purpose of complaint, for we rejoice it is so, but to point to a fact, and to ask the two or three Catholics whose names we observe on a few committees, how it is their fellow committee men have come to ignore altogether their official existence? In our humble judgment these Catholics have made a grievous mistake in permitting themselves to be placed on these committees.

We perceive by the telegrams received yesterday that our expectations of a conference of European Powers, of which we spoke last week, are likely to be fulfilled. The conference is invited to meet in Vienna, but our belief is that, if actually held, it will result, like that of last year at Constantinople, in failure and war.

News of the Week.

A TESTIMONIAL, in the shape of purse of sovereigns, has been presented to the Rev. T. Crowley by the Dunedin Catholic congregation as a mark of gratitude for the labours performed by him amongst them from the time of his arrival in New Zealand up to that of his late removal to Lawrence. The presentation was made privately, and, therefore, as no opportunity was afforded the rev. gentleman in question of returning thanks we have been requested by him to express, through our columns, his appreciation of the kindness and good-wishes manifested towards him.

THE winner of one of the principal prizes obtained in the late Dominican Convent Art-Union has requested the lady Superior to dispose of it on his behalf. The picture is that of an Italian woman and child. It was painted in Rome and is extremely beautiful, and of considerable value. It may be seen at the Convent in Dowling-street, Dunedin. While on the subject we may as well add that, notwithstanding the frequent appeals made to them, several of the winners of prizes have not as yet sent for their belongings, which is a cause of considerable inconvenience to the sisters.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society, was held last Friday evening when the following officers were elected for the ensuing half year. President, Bro. A. H. Norman; vice-president, Bro. T. Deehan; secretary, Bro. P. F. Daniel; treasurer, Bro. J. Harris; librarian, Bro. R. A. Dunne; assistant librarian, Bro. M. McGrath. The librarian's report for the past six months was read and adopted. In the report it was stated that there were at present 230 books in the library. Bro. P. F. Daniel read an admirable paper entitled "Philosophy," which elicited rounds of applause, as also did some excellent recitations and readings by other members. There will be no meeting this evening, on account of the Rev. Father Hennebery's mission, but the library will be open, as usual, on Sunday next.

We trust that in the forthcoming election in Wellington, Catholics will be true to themselves, and vote only for the candidate who will pledge himself to do them justice in the all-important matter of education. Let this be the one thing needful to secure their support; all other considerations are trifles which compared with it, and the man who neglects it, stamps himself with the brand of falsehood to the Catholic Church, and will confer upon his children the right to abhor his memory.

We learn that the Hon. Mr. Larnach, who is about to proceed to England, will, in consequence, resign his seat in the Assembly. It therefore behoves the Catholics of Dunedin, who have not yet secured their right to vote at the election of a member for the House of Representatives, to bestir themselves. There is no time to be lost, if they would have a voice in the election of the member who shall fill Mr. Larnach's place. We may add that we are now prepared to furnish full information to all Catholics desirous of having their names placed upon the electoral-roll of the city, and to afford them certain aids in doing so. Catholics, therefore, by applying at the office of the N.Z. TABLET will find themselves freed from all difficulty or trouble in the matter. While on this subject we may say further that a rumour prevails to the effect that Mr. De Latour also contemplates the resignation of his seat for Mount Ida. Should such prove to be true the Catholics of the district should be on the alert to prevent a secularist succeeding him.

THE Rev. Father Hennebery, having failed to obtain in New Zealand a supply of such books and religious objects as he desires those persons who attend his missions to possess, telegraphed some little time ago to New York, and has in consequence received thence a consignment of the articles required. These are at present exposed for sale in one of the rooms belonging to the Christian Brothers' School. The prices asked are very moderate, and the money thus realised is to be expended partly in defraying the original cost, partly in covering the expenses of carriage from place to place, and if there be any balance, it will be devoted to a charitable purpose. The missionary derives no pecuniary benefit from the transaction.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that Mr. J. A. Mapele, of Princes-street, Dunedin, has renewed his excellent stock of Catholic books and religious objects. He is especially well provided with the pictures and statues so much recommended by the Rev. Father Hennebery.

Dr. F., physician in Dumfries, who was a member of the Kirk Session, had severely admonished the parish sexton on account of his habits of intemperance, and threatened, in the event of a continuance of his irregular practice, to expose him. "Ah! doctor," said the gravedigger, with a roguish smile, "I've happit mony of your faults, and ye maun just hide mine."

THE Holy Father has given a beautiful mosaic of Raphael's "Madonna di Foligno" (now in the Vatican) for the facade of the Duomo at Florence, which is to be completed.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, January 25th.

The resignation of the Earl of Carnarvon has been accepted. The Foreign Minister retains office provisionally.

January 26th.

In the Commons to-day the Chancellor of the exchequer, in reply to a question, announced that the Mediterranean squadron had been ordered to rendezvous and to enter the Dardanelles solely to keep the way open and to protect British interests. He added that when the conditions of peace were made known the fleet would be ordered to stay at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Correspondence from Constantinople announces that the Porte has accepted the conditions of peace proposed by Russia. The Porte and that Power are each pledged not to reveal the conditions until a formal treaty of peace has been concluded.

The amount of the supplementary grant required for military purposes is six millions.

January 27th.

The fleet under Admiral Hornby's command entered the Dardanelles, but subsequently withdrew to Besika Bay.

According to telegrams received to-day from Constantinople, the Porte itself is ignorant whether an armistice has been signed or not. The conditions of peace have been conditionally communicated to the Turkish Parliament, but otherwise are kept secret, and are being forwarded to the Russian headquarters.

January 28th.

In the Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote said that the conditions of peace accepted by Turkey are of such a sweeping nature that they cannot be acknowledged without a European Conference. He added that Austria agrees with England in this decision. Although the Porte had accepted the conditions, an armistice had not yet been concluded, nor hostilities suspended.

January 29th.

The Russian head-quarters has been transferred to Adrianople. Russian troops have arrived at Schortu, and the population have evacuated the town.

The Russians are marching against Tchekmedje.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated in the House of Commons that according to authentic information, it was found that the conditions of peace included the formation of Bulgaria into an autonomous tributary principality, with Christian rule; the independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro; the representative autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and the payment of a war indemnity, and an ulterior agreement protecting Russian interests in the Dardanelles. Sir Stafford Northcote declared that these conditions destroyed the keystone to the south-east of Europe, and would affect both European and British interests. He further said that a separate treaty between Russia and Turkey was inadmissible, and that six millions sterling were asked for as a vote of confidence and to give England prestige at a European conference.

The House of Commons agreed to adjournment of debate to Thursday.

January 30th.

The Russians are rapidly advancing on Constantinople. The French Mediterranean squadron and the Italian squadron have been despatched to the Levant.

(FROM THE PRESS AGENCY.)

AUCKLAND, February 4th.

The *Star* special at the King meeting telegraphs the following: "The scene at Kopua on Saturday night was unique in the annals of New Zealand history. Three of the Ministers held a meeting on urgent matters, and beside them Tawhiao and his councillors discussed Maori matters. Great importance was attached by the Natives to Rewi's production of Potatau's seal, which has remained in Rewi's possession since Potatau's death.

On Sunday morning Tawhiao and Ngakan (his secretary) visited Sir George Grey, who afterwards paid a farewell visit to the leading chiefs. Tawhiao appeared in European attire, dressed in a black coat, a white hat with peacock's feather, brown riding breeches, and a cavalry ammunition belt.

The Premier left the camp at 11 o'clock, and rode to Alexandra, accompanied by Ngakan.

The Kingites exhibited a strong desire to be reconciled to the Government. The strong opposition shown last season by Sir George Grey and Mr. Sheehan to the indiscriminate purchase of land has popularised them with the natives. The Ngatipus fully recognise their landless position through setting up the King, and many of the principal chiefs say the only reason they supported him was owing to the threats of Europeans to put him down.

Tawhiao's attitude with bowed head in the presence of Sir George Grey expressed readiness to submit to him.

A most important matter transpired between Sir George Grey and Tawhiao at a private interview between the King, Rewi, and Te Ngakan. They applied for advice on many matters, and reference was made to the return of the Waikato. They desired to return to their old habits of cultivation and supplying the Auckland market. They asked for farming implements, and also wished to send their children to English schools. Sir George Grey, in response to their earnest request, promised to return during March, and also on that occasion promised to go from settlement to settlement. He promised conditionally that all surveys beyond the confiscated boundary shall be stopped. He also promised to use his influence to obtain the pardon of all murderers, except Winiata. The latter statement requires confirmation.

ALEXANDRA, February 4th.

After Sir George Grey's departure, Wahanui, with 124 Natives, arrived from Mokau, intending to attend the tangi and meeting in

memory of Sir George Grey and Mr. Sheehan's departure. Visits between all sections of the Hau-haus were exchanged. The meeting has been considered strictly non-political, Rewi himself expressing that opinion. At the meeting in March, important matters will be fully discussed.

PER ARAWATA AT THE BLUFF, February 4.

The political crisis in Victoria continues, and is likely to have a prolonged existence—certainly until a reply is received from the Imperial authorities which is not expected before the end of February. In the meantime, Ministers are not pausing in their course in the matter of dismissals, a further batch of officials having been dispensed with last Friday, including all the principal officers in the Education Department, from the Secretary down to the supernumerary clerks.

Sir Bryan O'Loughlan has resigned his position as Land Tax Commissioner, and is now in the field against Mr. J. G. Francis. A tremendous contest is expected next Monday, as both sides are working very hard, and much interest is excited.

There is no doubt that it is intended to make Sir Bryan O'Loughlan Attorney-General.

Numerous meetings have been held in various parts of the country, but only the Ministerial side has been allowed to be heard, the other side being howled down. Examples of this occurred at Sandhurst on Monday night, when two Opposition members of the Assembly who attempted to speak were howled down, and one of them maltreated.

When the Assembly meets next week a petition to the Queen will be adopted.

It is stated that a Supply Bill will be sent to the Council, in order to carry on till the Imperial reply is received.

The Governor has been informed by several legal gentlemen that his proceedings were illegal, and hence the action taken by the Ministry to retrace their steps.

The feeling against the Governor is intensifying amongst the better classes.

Next to the crisis, the drought claims attention. Matters are getting very serious, and the want of water is being severely felt in many parts of the country. Prices of nearly all provisions have advanced, and combined with the circumstance that there is nothing doing owing to the crisis, future prospects are not particularly cheering.

A large number of sudden and accidental deaths have been recently reported.

MELBOURNE, February 4.

Sir Bryan O'Loughlan announced at a meeting of electors on Saturday that the Governor had received a telegram from the Imperial Government approving of his conduct in consenting to the item of payment of members being placed on the Appropriation Bill, and further instructing him not to interfere with local disputes between the two Chambers of the Legislature.

West Melbourne election:—O'Loughlan, 1965; Francis, 1883. It passed off without disturbance, O'Loughlan being returned with a majority. Everything was quiet till after the poll, when a crowd of several thousands proceeded to the *Argus* office and broke the windows, yelled, and hooted. They did the same at the *Telegraph* office. Two constables are on duty at the *Argus* office, and were much injured by road metal.

MELBOURNE, February 6th.

A despatch from the earl of Carnarvon to the Governor, conveying assent to the Land Tax Bill, says:—"I approve of the attitude of strict impartiality you properly observed during the discussion."

The drought is completely broken throughout the Colony.

LONDON, February 2nd.

The *Times* announces that the Greek Chambers have passed a resolution of confidence in the Government, which is tantamount to a declaration of war.

The Greek troops crossed the Turkish garrison frontier yesterday evening.

The conditions of peace were to have been signed on the 31st.

Mr. Lowe and Mr. Goschen supported an amendment to the special war vote. Their speeches were warmly received.

February 3rd.

A preliminary protocol for an armistice has been signed, and the suspension of hostilities taken place. The European Conference has been agreed to.

February 4th.

Russia has accepted Austria's proposals for a Conference. Earl Derby has sent a telegram to the Powers, discussing the joint occupation of Stamboul.

The Russians have sunk a Turkish war steamer with torpedoes near Batoum.

The Russians have occupied Rodosto and Burgas, and are still advancing.

The Turks have evacuated Silistria, Rustchuk, and Erzeroum.

The insurgent Assembly in Crete has proclaimed union with Greece.

Mehemet Ali has been appointed to the command in Crete, and the Greek troops have been ordered to avoid encounters with the Turkish troops.

The total Russian loss during the war is 89,304.

The Servians have gained several victories over the Turks.

The Duke of Northumberland has joined the Cabinet as Lord of the Privy Seal.

Enthusiastic meetings have been held at Sheffield, Lloyd's, and the Stock Exchange, in favour of the Government policy.

The Government are sure of a majority in carrying the special vote.

Great activity prevails in the British arsenals and dockyards.

LONDON, February 4th.

The debate in the House of Commons on the war credit was continued. Mr. Gladstone suggested that, instead of granting a special war credit, an address should be voted assuring the Queen of the united support of the nation for the maintenance of British interests. Mr. Gathorne Hardy insisted on the credit being voted. The debate was adjourned in consequence of the Russians, acceptance of the pro-

posed European Conference by Austria, who has invited the signatory Powers to the treaty of Paris to a Conference at Vienna.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company), reports for the week ending 6th February, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—82 head came forward, and we have to report a better competition, probably owing to the limited supply, there being a considerable improvement in prices. Best bullocks brought from £9 10s to £12—or equal to 27s 6d per 100 lbs. for prime beef.

Fat Calves.—Nine came in, and were disposed of at full rates.

Fat Sheep.—1400 were penned, and a slight improvement on recent rates may be recorded. Best cross-breeds realised 8s 6d to 11s—or equal to 2d per lb. for prime quality.

Fat Lambs.—140 came forward, and being only a short supply high prices were obtained, best lambs selling at 7s to 9s each.

Store Cattle.—As lately reported, the demand has somewhat diminished on account of the continued low price of fat cattle. There is, however, a sale for well-bred quiet bullocks at from £5 10s to £6 10s; cows, from £3 to £4 10s.

Store Sheep.—Although we have no alterations to make in the market quotations, there is a very active demand for almost every description of sheep with the exception of aged merino wethers. During the week we have sold 25,000 sheep at about the following prices, say:—Cross-bred lambs, 5s to 5s 6d; two-tooth, 6s to 6s 6d; four-tooth and upwards, 7s to 7s 6d; merino lambs, 6s 6d to 6s; do ewes, two, four, and six-tooth, 6s 6d to 7s; merino wethers, two, four, and six-tooth, 5s 6d to 6s.

Wool.—We have no cable news to report. One auction sale has been held during the week, at which there was animated competition for every description, cross-bred in grease and washed selling at fully up to late quotations; merinos, some particularly fine lots, bringing very full values, both for greasy and scoured. Private inquiry during the week has continued brisk. We hold our next sale on Tuesday next, at which we shall offer some special good lots. We quote cross-bred greasy from 9d to 1s; merino, 10d to 13d; washed cross-breeds, 15d to 17d; do merino, 16d to 19d; scoured, 17d to 21d.

Sheerskins.—We catalogued 1500 skins at our auction sale on Monday last. Competition was languid; prices were easier and irregular. Best cross-breeds brought 5s 6d; merinos, 5s 8d; station skins, 6½d to 8½d per lb.

Hides continue in v ry limited demand, heavy good conditioned lots bring 4d per lb; wet-salted, inferior, and medium descriptions difficult to place.

Tallow.—Is in improved enquiry, and rather dearer. We sold several small parcels at 27s 6d to 29s for good fair mixed; inferior, 18s to 22s.

Grain.—Wheat: New grain is inquired for. 5s will be obtained for first deliveries if in good grinding condition, when some of the secondary old will be saleable for which at present there is no demand. Oats: New and old are in good enquiry at 3s 5d to 3s 6d for good feed; 3s 8d milling. Feed barley is wanted at 3s. Malting, none offering, malsters waiting for new crop.

MR. SKENE'S labour report for the week ending February 6:— Everything is in a most satisfactory state in the harvest market. In every direction work is plentiful, and it is a toss up with men whether they will have bush, road, rail, harvest, dray, or plough. Skilled workmen are busy, and little grumbling is heard. Couples are eagerly picked up, if at all suitable. Harvest being much later than usual, will prolong operations very much. Storemen and office people are brisker than usual. Wages: Dairy boys, 10s to 15s; men, 20s and 25s; cooks, waiters, grooms, &c., 25s to 50s; couples, £65 to £70; harvesters, 30s to 60s; ploughmen, £52, £55, £60 and £65; hotel girls, 15s, 20s and 25s; farm and private house do., 10s, 12s and 15s.

MR. A. MERCER'S market report for the week ending February 6. Retail prices only:—Fresh butter in ½ and 1 lb prints, 10d to 1s; extra brands, 1s 1d to 1s 2d; fresh butter in lumps, 10d; powdered and salt butter 10d; the supply of fresh butter coming in is very plentiful at present, and the prices are likely to remain as they are. Salt butter in keg 7d to 8d per lb. Cheese, new, 8d to 10d, old and prime 10d to 1s; side and rolled bacon, 9d to 10d per lb. Colonial hams 11d to 1s; English hams, 1s 2d to 1s 4d. Eggs scarce and retailing at 2s per dozen.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending Feb. 6, 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 Feb. 6, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed), 3s 6d per bushel. Wheat—milling, 5s to 5s 6d; chicks, 3s to 3s 7d. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 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, 5s per cwt. Old Hay, £7 10s per ton. New Hay, £4 10s per ton. Chaff, £5 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

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.

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

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

MILLS, DICK, & CO.'S
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Contains

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LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE
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To accommodate the increasing business of this favourite Establishment, the Proprietors find it necessary to enlarge the present premises, and in order to reduce the heavy Stock on hand intend holding

A CHEAP CLEARING SALE
FOR

ONE MONTH,

Previous to Alterations, thus offering purchasers a choice from our large and well-assorted stock of those really genuine goods, (for which the Leicester Boot Warehouse is already famous), under wholesale price.

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Full particulars on application to
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NOTICE.

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

DAVID SCOTT & CO.

Having purchased the above business we trust by strict attention and moderate charges to merit a fair share of public patronage.

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High Street,
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Extractions	2s 6d
Do. Children	1s
Stopping Teeth	5s
Artificial Teeth	15s
Sets	£3

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

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

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Three doors from National Bank.

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AERATED WATERS.

British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Malt Vinegar, &c.

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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.
N. E N G L I S H

REEFTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE history of Reefton is eminently the history of the physical, moral, and intellectual energy of Irishmen, for with one or two exceptions all the pioneers hailed from Ireland, and they can now behold with pardonable pride the present gay and business-like appearance of the town and the adjoining districts of Caplestone and Black's Point, with good roads and comfortable modes of transit, and the pleasure derived from the thought must be considerably enhanced when they look back to the time when there was neither track nor road in the neighbourhood—except the rough beds of creeks and rivers—and no vehicle for the transport of "swag" or "tucker" except their own brawny shoulders.

As its name implies, it had its origin in the discovery of gold-bearing quartz reefs in the neighbourhood, and is situated about half-way between Greymouth and Westport on what is commonly called the "Right Hand Branch" of the "Inangahua," but which is in reality the "Left Hand Branch," the error having arisen from having ascended the river from its entry into the "Buller" instead of descending it from its source.

The principal street, Broadway, is about three-quarters of a mile in length, and contains some substantially-built stores, hotels, and sharebroking offices, whose numbers are slowly but steadily augmenting. In the centre of this street Mr. P. Brennan, chairman of both the County Council and Road Board, is having erected a very substantial and commodious building, which will contain several suites of offices, to meet the requirements of his large and increasing business as sharebroker, mining manager, commission agent, &c., which will also contribute to the improved architectural appearance of the place. Mr. Brennan is a man who has attained his high social and commercial position by strict integrity, force of character, energy and intelligence, which qualities have enabled him to overcome difficulties in his onward path that would make other men—made of less stern metal—succumb. He exhibits a praiseworthy example of liberality and generosity in not accepting any remuneration for his services as president of the two before-mentioned local bodies, and the value of this boon to ratepayers is considerably enhanced when is borne in mind the tax that it implies on his hours of relaxation which are necessary to counteract the effects of his close attention to his own private business.

There are 762 ratepayers on the electoral roll, and the total population of the entire county may be roughly estimated at about 2,000. The Council consists of eight members, four of whom, Messrs. P. Brennan, P. Q. Caples, M. Byrne, and P. Kelly, are Irishmen and Catholics, and of the right stamp. There are three churches, the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Church of England, the latter being not yet quite ready for Divine worship, and two schools, the Roman Catholic being recently placed under the management of Mr. J. J. Crofts, late of Kumara. The one building is at present utilised for both church and school purposes, but the inconvenience inseparable from such an arrangement will soon be remedied, thanks to the zealous exertions of our highly esteemed and worthy pastor, the Rev. Father Carew, and the noble liberality of his flock, who in answer to his call for funds to build a new church, proved their thankfulness towards Him who is the "Giver of all good and perfect gifts," and their "Zeal for the glory of His house," by subscribing in one day over fourteen hundred pounds for that glorious object.

The site of the building is most eligible and central, and will be the first object that will catch the traveller's eye, no matter from what direction he arrives at Reefton. The following twelve gentlemen's subscriptions alone reached £580, viz.: Messrs. Matthew Byrne and Patrick Butler, £100 each; Mr. Patrick Brennan, £50, and a promise of £50 more; Rev. Father Carew, £60; Mr. John Butler, £50; Mr. John Williams, Fern Flat, £40; Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, £30; and Messrs. F. Hampson, T. Deegan, P. Twohill, E. Potts and James Fitzgerald, £20 each. These items prove that the Irishmen of the Inangahua district, are imbued with the same undying spirit of love and zeal for the dear Old Faith, for which the sons of St. Patrick are renowned all over the universe.

The opening of the new road from the Grey to Westport, and another to Black's Point will make another era in the strides Reefton is making in advancement and civilisation. Nearly all the pioneers are here still, and most of them in a position of independence and all with fair prospects before them—for there is not perhaps in all these colonies a wider or a more encouraging field for labour and capital than the district of which Reefton is the centre, extending in a northerly direction to Collingwood and to the head of the Brown Grey in a southerly. Newly discovered reefs are of almost daily occurrence latterly, and there are thousands of acres of a reefing country in the neighbourhood, probably containing millions of buried treasure, which only wants the "golden lever" to exhume it.

A quantity of stone crushed for the year, ended December 31, 1877, was 41,067 tons, which yielded 35,853 ounces, of which £60,583 6s 8d were allotted to dividends. As compared with the returns of the previous year, the amount of dividends declared is highly satisfactory, showing an increase over the entire district of nearly 50 per cent.

The total number of tons crushed from March 1872, to December 31, 1877, was 146,000, yielding 123,803 ounces, and dividends to the amount of £162,416 8s 4d.

These results have been arrived at by the indomitable energy of a few Irishmen who opened up this district without extraneous aid of any kind, which goes to prove that industry is the natural sure way to wealth, and that it is impossible for an industrious man to be any considerable length of time in want of the comforts and necessities of life in this colony.

The usual Annual Meeting of the Reefton Branch of the H.A.C.B.S. was held last month at Williams' Family Hotel. The following officers were elected:—Bro. J. McSherry, President; Bro. M. Cullen, Vice-President; Bro. W. Williams, Treasurer; Bro. J. Dechan, Secretary; Bro. J. Quigley, Warden; and Bro. Jas. Dunn, Guardian. The usual vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers; and

the officers elect having individually acknowledged their respective honours, the meeting was closed in prayer by the President. Speaking of the Hibernian Society, I think its sphere of usefulness might be considerably enlarged, and its numbers increased, by the members keeping steadily in view the principal objects of its institution, viz., the moral, and material amelioration of their race, and that they should be *brothers* not merely in name but also in reality. All Catholics are brothers in religion, and, no matter how we disagree on minor matters, we have religion left us as a grand central point of unity, which inculcates charity towards all men but especially towards our "own household," and, as members of the H.A.C.B.S., we incur as it were a triple obligation to assist one another. That is what I mean; and if there is only one poor brother who is struggling manfully against adverse fate, and who, in trying to keep his head above water, is assisted by the honest counsel of a poor brother, or by the material aid of a more wealthy one, I shall consider myself amply repaid for the trouble of bringing it under the notice of your readers. I believe our position as Irishmen would be materially improved in these colonies if we could crush out the spirit which is sometimes observable in the ignorant portion of us who cannot bear to see anybody getting along prosperously. This fault with many others attributed to us as a race might by very little trouble be proved as having its existence in our connection with the just and liberal government of England.

J. J. C.

OPENING OF A CHURCH IN TARANAKI.

(From a Correspondent.)

AFTER twelve years absence from Taranaki I pay it a visit during my Christmas holidays and find that many improvements have taken place during my absence. I stroll round and learn that all this has taken place in a very short time, for it was only within the last few years that the people seemed to have awakened and joined in the march of progress. The good old fashioned style of not moving might have remained much longer in existence, but for the *rude* interruptions of a few troublesome men with go-a-head ideas who were never easy unless, like John Brown's spirit, they were always "marching on." The town has been placed in telegraph communication with the rest of the colony, and a few miles of railway to a small village on the banks of the Waitara has been opened. A branch from this line runs up to a prosperous settlement called Inglewood, a town on the intended main trunk line to Wellington. I stopped at Inglewood a few days and could not but observe that life in the bush promoted a buoyant feeling of good, robust, health and energy. While staying here I had the pleasure of being present at the opening of a Roman Catholic chapel in this rising little township. Other denominations had already erected neat little edifices, and the Catholics were only biding their time to follow suit. Their numbers having increased, steps were at once taken by Mr. Stagpoole and others to collect subscriptions for the purpose, and now a neat little chapel stands as a monument of their unflagging zeal and energy. It is about 50 x 16, with 12 feet wall plates, lighted by six Gothic windows 6 x 2, and will comfortably seat about 100 persons. On the morning of the 14th inst., 50 persons arrived by train from New Plymouth to be present at the ceremony, including the choir of the New Plymouth Church. At 11 o'clock the chapel was duly opened, Father Pertuis, of Patea, celebrated High Mass, assisted by Father Lampilla, of New Plymouth. The choir, under the able leadership of Mr. William Francis, sang Mozart's Seventh Mass very nicely and in good time, but there was not sufficient strength to do it real credit as I have heard it performed, not only in a Cathedral city, but in New Plymouth itself some twelve years back when the choir was much stronger. The performance of Mr. Francis on the harmonium was really a display of masterly execution. At the close of the Mass, Father Pertuis delivered a short address suitable to the occasion. After a walk around the township we all met again in the recreation ground at 3 o'clock, where we partook of an excellent tea which had been provided for the occasion by Mr. John Stagpoole. The visitors returned to New Plymouth by evening train highly delighted with their trip.

While on the subject of churches, I might refer to that of New Plymouth. Some thirteen years ago, when the troops were stationed here, a piece of ground was obtained in the town and a building was erected (by voluntary subscription) to be temporarily used as a church, till a sufficient fund accumulated to permit of a larger edifice being built. I see now that another building has been erected, though I am sorry to say much architectural praise cannot be awarded to it, and the former building has been converted into what it was originally intended for, the residence of the priest. It must be borne in mind that the Catholics of New Plymouth do not form a very wealthy part of the community, but they are of a liberal nature wherever their faith is concerned, and are not without a school for the education of their children. Few places in New Zealand compare with Taranaki for rural beauty, pleasing repose of aspect, and all the requisites for the surroundings of an agricultural country, the only drawback against her future progress being the want of a harbour, which would have been supplied long ago, had it not been for the blind opposition of a few old fashioned residents who have a great prejudice against anything new or the introduction into the place of new blood.

New Plymouth.

24th January, 1878.

J. H.

HANGMAN of England must be a lucrative post and a tolerably active one. Here we are in the centre of the most civilized part of the world, and yet the public hangman is kept almost constantly at work. Marwood, the successor of the distinguished Calcraft, had an engagement in his dismal diary for every day last week. Four men were hanged, and a woman and another man were also down for strangulation, but their sentences were commuted. For a small little island—a mere speck in the ocean, and, comparatively speaking, a mere handful of population—we evidently do our fair share of crime; yet who dares to say we are not the most civilized nation on earth? *London Universe.*

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES,

The leading one of which is

THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY,Which Employs between 300 and 400 hands to work their
WATER-POWER MACHINERY,

Capable of

PRODUCING SEVEN THOUSAND GARMENTS WEEKLY,

DUNEDIN RETAIL BRANCH:

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THOMSON AND NIVEN,
BOOK IMPORTERS,
Great King-street,Have in stock Haydock's Douay Bible, approved by the late Cardinal Wiseman, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent R.C.D.Ds.
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.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.Capital—One Million. Paid-up, £50,000.
Reserve, £70,000.

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Presents many advantages to the Insuring Public.

The Capital and Profits are
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And Management being Local, settlements are made without vexatious delays, or reference to offices at a distance.

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Hulls of ships or steamers, merchandise of all kinds, specie and wool to the United Kingdom,
AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.W. C. KIRKCALDY, MANAGER,
High-street, Dunedin.**CITY HOTEL,**

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. MURPHY,

Formerly of the Shamrock Hotel, Dunedin,
and late of Sandhurst (Victoria).

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

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

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

Bath-rooms, with hot and cold water and shower bath on each floor.

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

The CITY HOTEL EXPRESS in attendance on the arrival of every train and steamboat.

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

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Dunedin, August 22, 1877.

Dear Sir,—With pleasure I add my testimony to the efficacy of your medicines for relief of Rheumatism, having on more than one occasion tried it with marked success when suffering from Sciatica and Rheumatism.

—I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
GEORGE O'BRIEN, C.E.,
Asst. City Surveyor.
Mr. G. E. Dermer, Chemist, &c., Dunedin.**PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.**

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HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMIST,

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Has always a full Stock of Homoeopathic Goods of all descriptions.

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Great Reduction in the Price of Leather.

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PRACTICAL BOOTMAKER,

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

Gents' soled and heeled, 4s 0d.

Ladies' " " 3s 6d.

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

Pinking in Cloth, Silk and Satin.

AKAROA.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Rev. Father Hennebery commenced his series of mission services on Sunday, the 20th January, at the Catholic Church, Akaroa, when there was a large attendance. The services commenced at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. The audience consisted principally of Catholics. The exercises continued until Thursday evening, commencing at 10 in the morning and half-past three in the afternoon, concluding by Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, the musical accompaniment of the hymns being played by Miss Loughnan, of Christchurch. Confessions were heard during the mission by his Lordship Bishop Redwood, the Rev. Father Donovan, and the gifted missionary. On Wednesday afternoon Father Hennebery administered the total abstinence pledge to over 80 persons, as many as eight and nine persons in the same families taking it. On Thursday afternoon our beloved Bishop administered Confirmation to seventeen candidates, and preached a most impressive and eloquent sermon as to the nature and obligations of the solemn vows which they were taking. From present appearances the mission has done a great deal of good. Father Hennebery brought the claims of the TABLET before the Catholics of Akaroa, and succeeded in getting a few subscribers. The mission was concluded by giving the Papal Benediction, and many an old sinner was reclaimed. A sermon for the French settlers was preached in their own language by His Lordship Dr. Redwood on Sunday afternoon.

J. C.

Akaroa, January 24th.

"UNSPEAKABLE SPAIN."

THERE is a pervading opinion in America that the Spaniards, since the revolution of 1868, have lost that religious enthusiasm which has hitherto distinguished them, and which was the governing impulse in their long and arduous conflict with the Moors. While it is undoubtedly true that many of the labouring classes, members of the International and poisoned with French atheism, did in various phases of the civil war show hostility to the priesthood, it is utterly false to suppose that the same feelings of enmity and indifference pervade the great Spanish cities. In Barcelona, generally, one finds the same warmth of religious sentiment, and the same habits of religious observance, which are so noticeable in America in those communities where Presbyterian influences are specially strong. The practice of private family devotion, and of returning thanks after meals, is hardly one which the Protestant traveller would expect to find in Spain. We have been accustomed to believe that such behaviour could not exist in countries where there was not a Puritan observance of the Sabbath. That a land where the bull-fights were reserved for Sunday could be religious according to our idea of the word and our understanding of the thing, seemed impossible. We, therefore, believed that religion in Spain was at best a gloomy fanaticism, and it was natural to rejoice when we thought that a more cheerful state of things was at hand. We have been deceived in both facts. There is undoubtedly in Spain a hearty religious feeling, in the best sense of the word, and this the civil war has been powerless to affect. And it is fortunate that this is so. For, while the merit of other communities is not to be denied, it is also certain that there is an excellence of principle and a charm of religious conviction in the stout-hearted Presbyterian centres of New England and New York special to themselves, and, as they would decidedly lose their salt and savour if they were to throw off and abandon these practices and observances for which we so respect and admire them, so, also, it is natural to infer that the Spanish communities, filled with the same spirit, though expressed externally far differently, would simply be utterly spoiled, wrecked, and ruined if they had made that change which some writers in America have represented, and have so falsely named progress. These ideas have constantly filled my mind when I have visited the great Cathedral of Barcelona, and that has been almost daily. Though I was there to admire the architectural beauties of this most magnificent structure, to ponder over the bold, high-reaching spirit of the architect who designed it, and to wander silently and noiselessly around in search of those details that charm alike the artist and the archaeologist, yet I felt warmest sympathy for the circling crowds whose observant gaze was fixed so steadily upon the high altar in expectation of the elevation of the Host. All religious feelings are akin, and though I was profoundly ignorant of the sense in which the worshippers understood the ceremony, to me it had a meaning and a pathos which everyone calling himself a Christian was bound to comprehend and to share. It may be that my enthusiasm for the architectural grandeur of the building, and a half poetic sense of the historic romance and glamour of the place, enabled me to entertain feelings of reverential regard for rites of which I knew so little. But I did entertain them, and from out of the emotions I then felt I do protest against the epithets which English and American travellers have so constantly launched against the worshippers of the Roman Catholic faith. Having been admitted into their families, having shared their private devotions, having heard them express their sentiments, I cannot allow that the Catholics of Spain should be accused of grovelling superstition, or of blinded idolatry. They have, as I think, from an artistic nature, preserved emblems and symbols which we have discarded. But these are but the bark, and underneath one finds the same heart of pine, sound, stout and wholesome that distinguishes the true blue Presbyterians. —*N. Y. Times.*

It was reported some time ago that several miracles had occurred at Boscoreale, near Naples, through an image venerated under the title of "Our Lady of the Waves." It seems that these miracles continue, especially in the cure of the blind. Several cures of this kind have been published; among others that of Madame Molise, and M. de Martino, commissioner of public roads. Large offerings arrive from all quarters, and it is hoped that a magnificent church will soon be built, as an expression of gratitude to the Immaculate Queen of Heaven by her favoured children. —*Ave Maria.*

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN GERMANY.

DR. FALCK, the notorious Minister of Worship in Prince Bismarck's ministry, still continues to wage war with unabated fury against Catholic education; but the Catholics are showing in a most gratifying manner the effect which this persecution has upon them. From Münster, Paderborn, Cologne, and many other places, addresses have been sent to Berlin, in which the Catholics complain against the government ordinances relative to religious instruction in the public schools. All these addresses are alike in every respect. A printed circular was sent at the same time and along with this address to all the Catholic parishes of the above named dioceses, in order to make as general as possible the idea of petitioning the government. Nor did the people disappoint the hopes of the organizers of this movement, and the tyrannic minister had not to wait very long for an opportunity of judging by the number of addresses he received and the number of signatures appended them, in what light his policy is regarded by the people. In the face of this demonstration Dr. Falck replied to one of the signers that he would maintain his ordinances "I must," he says, "oppose a categorical refusal to the complaint contained in the memoir, according to which the free exercise of their religion, to which our Catholic fellow-subjects are entitled, is menaced by the ordinances of the government. Such an exercise of religion forms, indeed, a constitutionally acknowledged right. But this right can be exercised only in conformity with the legal order of the State, which ought to be also acknowledged and observed by the organs of the Roman Catholic Church, and particularly by the ecclesiastics and the bishops. Whenever this inviolable principle shall be fully acknowledged and applied as it ought to be among the masses of the Catholic population, an understanding for the settlement of the different points in dispute regarding the education question will be the more easily arrived at, as no one regrets more than I do myself that such a state of things exists at the present day." This specious reasoning is certainly not calculated to go very far in convincing fathers of families that they are wrong in claiming the imprescriptible rights of conscience and religious liberty. The circular referred to above concludes by saying that, in case the minister should make an unfavourable reply, or that this reply were not made before the opening of Parliament, it would be necessary to ask the Landtag to interfere. A fresh interpolation on the part of the Catholic deputies may therefore be looked for; for they will not allow themselves to be discouraged by the apparent failure of their previous efforts. —*Catholic Review.*

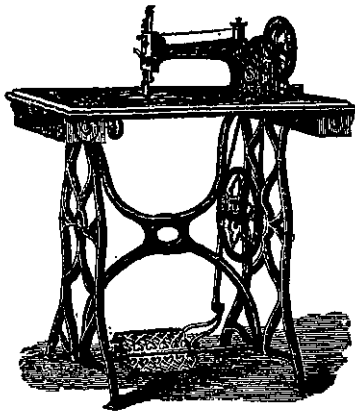
MISSION IN DUNEDIN.

THE Rev. Father Hennebery commenced his mission in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, on Sunday last at the termination of the eleven o'clock Mass. The missionary began by explaining the ends and advantages to be gained by following the exercises of a mission, with the blessings that might reasonably be expected by those who should avail themselves of the graces thus bestowed upon them, and the penalties that would sooner or later overtake those who should neglect them. He told the people frankly that, so great had been the opportunities hitherto afforded them, the fact of their needing a mission amongst them proved them to be guilty of great faults, and throughout his discourse his consciousness of being one sent by authority, and the sincerity with which he felt bound to declare the message confided to him, were very striking. We do not feel that it would be at any time our place to criticize one who had come amongst us on such an errand as that of Father Hennebery, but now particularly, while he is still engaged, in labouring in our midst, an attempt on our part to do so would be an exceeding impropriety. We shall not, therefore, presume to descant upon what it may be which constitutes the charm of his preaching; whether he excels in eloquence or logic, or what standing as an elocutionist he may lay claim to. Suffice it to say he speaks as a man having an all important matter to discourse upon, which absorbs all his interest, and masters all his abilities: which appears so to have gained his devotion, and induced a forgetfulness of self, that the mission has become all in all to him, and the missionary counts as nothing. He, moreover, possesses in an intense degree the power of riveting the attention of his hearers, who listen like people deeply concerned in hearing every word that he has got to say to them, unwaveringly, and with weariness unthought of, and impatience soothed, a power which perhaps may be variously ascribed, as people judge variously, to the art of the preacher, or else to a special grace and unction from on high. His instructions are frequently lengthy and he refuses to apologise for their length, as he says men cannot be too long engaged in learning and considering things necessary to their salvation; but we know it to be the case in some instances, and believe it to obtain in most, that people on leaving the church where he has been speaking are utterly astonished at finding how fast the time has flown. The mission here was announced to be conducted in the same manner as at Wellington and Christchurch, and it has been similarly conducted so far, that is, on Sundays, instructions after 11 o'clock Mass and at 7 p.m.; on week days, instructions at 5.30 a.m., 9 a.m., and 7.30 p.m., with particular instructions on several occasions for married men and women, and for the unmarried of both sexes. The mission will terminate on Sunday 17th inst., when the sacrament of confirmation will be administered. So far the attendance at the instructions has been large, and there is promise of abundant fruit to be reaped here as elsewhere.

REV. J. HARDING, Gilford, writes to the *Daily Express*:—"When performing a marriage ceremony a few days ago, in a neighbouring church, the registry-book disclosed the following curious facts. There had been no wedding in the church since the bridegroom himself had been married, so that his name appears in two consecutive entries. The bridesmaid, who had signed the register as witness of the former marriage, was now transformed to the bride, and the same person was 'best man' and witness at both ceremonies. Can any of your readers, or the editor of *Notes and Queries*, give a similar instance?"

W A N T E D K N O W N .

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,



With new Triple-Action Balance-Wheel, is *instantaneously self-adjusting* for winding the bobbin without running other parts of the machine, and is vastly superior to the fast and loose wheels hitherto offered.

Price List FREE by Post.

N.B.—Beware of Imitations.

MACHINES LET OUT ON HIRE,
OR
SOLD ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

G. M. ALDRICH,
AGENT,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

W O O D I F I E L D A N D J O L L Y ,
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.

T U R K I S H B A T H S .

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 "ills 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.

HANNAN'S POST OFFICE

HOTEL, Main Street, Kumara, situated in the healthiest part of the Town, being directly opposite the Post and Telegraph Offices, the Court House and other Government Buildings.

The NEW ZEALAND TABLET, Melbourne Advocate, Sydney Freeman's Journal, Nation, and many Local, Interprovincial and Home papers filed, together with a well appointed Library, containing many volumes of Irish National Works for the use of visitors and boarders. Wines and spirits of the best quality direct from Bond. Good accommodation and stabling. D. HANNAN, Proprietor.

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.
FIRE, MARINE, AND FIDELITY
GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
CHARLES REID, Manager.

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

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

Terms Moderate.

Hot and Cold Baths.

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

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

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

J. BARRETT, Proprietor.

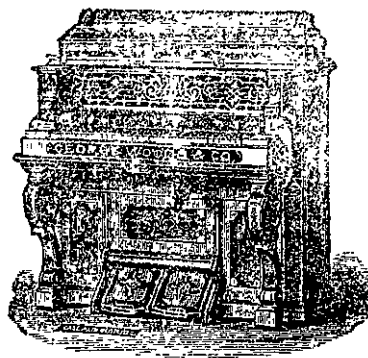
Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Marchioness of Normanby.

MATHESON BROS. & CO.

beg to inform the inhabitants of Dunedin, and New Zealand generally, that they always have on hand a large and tastefully selected stock of China, Glass, Earthenware, Lamps, Vases, &c.

Mr. Matheson, sen., having recently visited the principal British and Continental Markets, has made arrangements for Monthly supplies of all the latest Patterns, Colours, and Designs.

In Dinner Services from £5 to £50; in Dessert Sets from 55s to £30; in Tea Services from 35s to £15 15s; in Breakfast Sets from 70s to £15; in Complete Sets of Table Glass from £12 to £50. Richly hand-painted Flower Pots and Vases in Dresden, Sevres, and Worcester China and Bohemian Glass. Just to hand, a beautiful variety of the celebrated "Relleek" Porcelain. Also a magnificent stock of Cut Glass Chandeliers for gas or kerosene, from three to six lights. Also, a beautiful assortment of Lamps in Cut Glass and Silver, Bronze, Wrought Brass, Oxidised Silver, Ormolu, &c., and fitted with the most approved Burners. MINTON HOUSE, Princes street, Dunedin. N.B.—Wholesale Warehouse, Bond street.

**DUNEDIN PIANO-**

FORT GALLERY.

GEORGE R. WEST.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. WHITTAKER BROTHERS have much pleasure in announcing that they have commenced business as CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, in Shop lately occupied by Mr. I. Watt, and trust by keeping a Select Stock of Books, Stationery, &c., &c., to merit a fair share of public patronage

A Choice Assortment of Rosary Beads, Statuary, and Religious Objects always on hand.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—

WHITTAKER BROTHERS,
CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
(Two Doors from Casey and M'Donald,)
LAMBTON QUAY,

WELLINGTON.

P.S.—Subscriptions taken for *Lamp* and *Tablet*.**R. N. STEVEN'S**
CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,
Near Temperance Hall.
Jobbing Work. Furniture Repaired and Polished.
House and Shop Steps to Order.

MR. JOHN MOUAT,

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

NOTICE.

I HAVE SOLD to M. G. W. Driscoll my business of Tailor and Clothier, carried on by me in the Arcade and I beg to solicit for him a continuance of the custom so liberally accorded me. Mr Driscoll is entitled to receive all debts owing to me accruing since the 21st day of May last.

Dated the 4th day of June 1877.

(Signed) GEORGE DAVIDSON.

In reference to the above, I trust, by strict attention to business and by supplying a superior article, to secure a continuance of the favours accorded my predecessor.
(Signed) G. W. DRISCOLL.

MR. T. P. CAMERON,

ARCHITECT,
Has taken Offices in Moray Place, opposite Criterion Hotel, and is prepared to supply, on the shortest notice, plans and correct estimates for all descriptions of buildings.

PURE WINES.

MR. THOMAS REYNOLDS intimates that he can now supply guaranteed pure PORT and SHERRY WINES, having a Son in Portugal and Nephews in Spain. These Wines coming from his friends in Xerez de la Frontera, San Lucar de Barameda in Spain, and Oporto in Portugal, are genuine unadulterated, and have already gained a name in New Zealand for their superior quality and pureness. As commissions, profits, &c., to dealers and agents in London are saved, they can be sold at a much lower price than is generally charged for inferior and artificial wines, or the vile compounds so called.
Office and Store, Stafford-street, Dunedin.

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.

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 Bonnets Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed Hats, in plain and fancy straws 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.

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 Jewelry and Watchmaking business.

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

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,

Manufacturing Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths,

Late of Rattray-street,

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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY REPAIRED OR MADE TO ORDER.

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

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

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

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.

V.



R.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TENDERS will shortly be called for the Manufacture of Six Hundred Railway Waggon, similar to those now in use on the New Zealand Railways, including all iron and wood work.

By command,

JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 4th February, 1878.

V.



R.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

WAITAKI—INVERCARGILL.

TENDERS are invited by the Government for the ERECTION of Station-Master's HOUSE at Waipahi. Drawings and specifications may be seen at this Office, and at the Railway Station, Waipahi.

Tenders will be received at this Office till Noon of Wednesday, the 13th February, 1878.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command,

W. N. BLAIR,
District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
Dunedin, 31st January, 1878.

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.

SHEEDY BROTHERS,

HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND

GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,

WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER.)

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

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

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

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

NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

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

H. & B. BROWNLIE,

BABY-LINEN WAREHOUSE,
OPPOSITE MESSRS HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.

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.

CARROLL'S HOTEL,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSPECTION OF THE HOTEL INVITED.

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.

[A CARD.]

L. BOLDINI,

ARCHITECT.

Plans and specifications given on the shortest notice.

nowdown House, Henriott Row, Dunedin

G. T. WHITE,

COLOMBO-STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH,

(Four Doors from Gee's Confectionery),

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND

IMPORTER.

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

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

MR. ALFRED KEENE,

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,

Has commenced private practice in GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN, Opposite Knox Church.

Plans of buildings at shortest notice.

[A CARD.]

GEORGE WATSON,

ACCOUNTANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

RATRAY-STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

Family Grocer,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT,

Third Shop Ratray-street (opposite Otago Hotel),

DUNEDIN.

ALBION HOTEL,

GREAT SOUTH ROAD,

TIMARU.

JOHN COLE ... PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

JOHN TUNNAGE,

Princes-street.

BRITANNIA HOTEL,

WHATELY-ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH.

DANNIEL M'GUINNESS,

Late of the Foresters' Hotel, Proprietor.

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

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

WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS.

Good Stabling.

DOCTOR GEORGE FREDERIC THOMAS.

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

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

Consultation by Letter—Fee £1.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY, (Limited), by WOODFIELD & JOLLY, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this 8th day of February, 1878, and published by the said Company.