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Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



THE interest of the Spanish marriage, further enhanced by that tone of romance so seldom found in royal alliances, and which arises from the attachment that is said to have existed between King Alfonso and his fair bride, nevertheless loses something of its intensity if we recollect that the union must also be regarded as in some sort the successful issue of a life of intrigue. About thirty-two years ago there were other royal marriages which took place in Spain, but which were not viewed with a like equanimity with that displayed towards the union now in question. On October 10th, 1846, Queen Isabella was married to Francisco d'Assis, Duke of Cadiz, and on the same day was celebrated the marriage of the Infanta Louisa Maria with the Duke of Montpensier. Both marriages being the outcome of the tortuous policy of King Louis Philippe and his Minister M. Guizot. The undertaking was looked upon as a plot by which the Spanish throne should eventually pass into the possession of a member of the House of Orleans, and for a time the head of that house, Louis Philippe, stood openly before Europe in his true character, that of an unscrupulous hypocrite, and the most worthy son of Egalité. England was especially opposed to the marriages, and Lord Palmerston made a firm but ineffectual stand against them. A letter on the subject from the King of the French to his daughter the Queen of the Belgians was found at the sack of the Tuileries in '48, and contains a clear reflection of the mind of the smooth-faced monarch in question. One passage from this letter runs as follows:—"The Queen has just received a letter, or rather a reply from Queen Victoria to the one you know she had written to her, and that reply greatly grieves me. I am inclined to believe that our good little Queen was as sorry to write such a letter as I was to read it. But she now only sees things through the spectacles of Lord Palmerston, and these spectacles distort and disfigure things too often. The great difference between the spectacles of the excellent Aberdeen and those of Lord Palmerston proceeds from the difference of their dispositions. Lord Aberdeen wished to be well with his friends; Lord Palmerston, I fear, wishes to quarrel with them. This is, my dear Louise, what caused my alarm respecting the maintenance of our cordial understanding, when Lord Palmerston resumed the direction of the foreign office." The marriages, however, took place despite of Lord Palmerston, but the war which at one time threatened to break out between England and France because of them was fortunately avoided, and nothing more openly hostile seems to have followed than that, when the ambassadors at the French court of all the other powers were presented to the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier during a reception at the Tuileries held in the November following their marriage, Lord Normanby, the English ambassador, kept aloof and was not presented to the royal couple. The keen eye of Lord Palmerston had, nevertheless, perceived the truth; the step was taken in a manner eminently characteristic of the Orleans family, with a view to covertly undermining the Treaty of Utrecht, which had provided for the renunciation of all claims to the throne of Spain by the French Bourbons, and although the well deserved downfall of the plotting House prevented the graver consequences that, it may be, would otherwise have followed, the Duke of Montpensier himself has not ceased throughout his career, to intrigue against Queen Isabella and her family. Indeed she is hardly to blame if, in a fit of womanly indignation and under the belief that even her son had been seduced from his allegiance to her by the machinations of her life-long enemy, she has actually held out the right hand of fellowship to Don Carlos. Meantime, the best wishes that can be bestowed upon the young and charming Queen of Spain are that she may have escaped all taints of that duplicity and unscrupulous self-seeking which have immemorially distinguished the House of Orleans.

THE lukewarmness shown by England on the occasion of the death of the late King Victor Emmanuel has excited considerable comment. In Italy, the melancholy event was universally deplored, and, it is said, the only grief could less grief have been displayed because

of it than was felt in other times upon the decease of a monarch genuinely trusted in as the father of his people. France testified her sympathy by sending the funeral a Marshal, accompanied by one of the President's sons. Austria sent a Grand-duke, and Germany her Crown Prince; but England stood alone in sending a simple peer of the realm. The slight, if it is a slight, is the more remarkable that, of all the powers of Europe, England was the most enthusiastic in hailing and helping on the much boasted unification of Italy. What, then, can have been the reason that England in the hour of trial has been found wanting in respect for the memory of the first, and, we believe we may add without danger of displaying an error of foresight, the greatest king who presided, or shall preside over the kingdom united amidst such jubilation? Amongst the reasons advanced to explain this inexplicable matter, it has been hinted that the neglect arose from a trivial grudge entertained by the English royal family against the illustrious deceased, because of some hasty remark made by him, or some trifling breach of courtesy shown by him, relative to them. But, surely, we are not to accredit the august royal blood of England with such paltry humours, or the maintenance of such mere spite as this? Supposing, in fact, that such were felt, we cannot believe that it would have been permitted to have been publicly made evident, or that, in opposition to the will of the nation, Her Majesty would have allowed it to prevent a prince of the blood from taking part in the funeral ceremonies of King Victor Emmanuel. The more rational conclusion to which we come is that no very poignant grief was really felt in England, and no very genuine sympathy excited there generally by the death alluded to; that, in short, nothing more respectful was felt, by those acquainted with the true state of the case, to be required than might very well be manifested by the presence of an estimable British nobleman at the funeral. The grief shown in Italy we can account for. The supporters of the monarchy would no doubt feel that they had sustained a loss in one who had carried with him to the grave all such virtues as he was possessed of, but, to all intents and purposes, none of his vices. His manliness and soldierly qualities were his own, his immoralities were shared in by Humbert, his successor. The Catholic party, or clericals as it is now the fashion to call them, were softened by the death-bed repentance of one concerning whom there seemed to be too good reason to fear that he would die unrepentant, and if they a little exceeded the bounds of prudence, their doing so was highly excusable. The respect shown by Germany also is easily accounted for; reigning houses, in many instances similarly circumstanced, would naturally feel drawn together, and the presence of the Crown Prince seemed no more than might have been expected. From France, also, something more than usual would have been looked for—though, after all, Canrobert and young MacMahon do not appear to have been very exalted representatives of a country which has been so long identified with all that is great and good; on the contrary, their being deemed its worthy representatives strikes us as no mean sign of the times. But England has arrived at a standing point from which she can take a sober view of the matter. Utopia no longer opens before her in an united Italy. The Piedmontese-at-Rome has not meant the "Established Church" walling up the naves of the great basilicas in order to provide comfortable sittings for its limited congregations. It has not even meant an inverted barrel with a "rantor" preaching on every village green, and interrupting by his tempestuous eloquence the more decorous utterances of the State-supported parson in his pulpit hard-by. It has not meant any of the myriad blessings with which evangelism has endowed England, for wherever there is religion in Italy at the present time it is still the Catholic religion, and all else is atheism and impiety. It has not meant national prosperity, for Italy is now poorer than ever she was, over-burdened with taxation, and well-nigh bankrupt. It has not meant the preservation of law and order, for crime has increased, and, within the last few months even, there have been flagrant instances of the old scourge, brigandage. It has not so much as meant ordinary gratitude to England, for Italy is evidently quite ready, should her interest so direct, to side against England on the Eastern question; and, in short, it has meant nothing whatever good or profitable. Her Majesty the Queen is now, if not the most experienced, at least one of the most experienced politicians in Europe. She has watched the rise and progress of all the great events that have arisen during the latter half of this remarkable century, and has seen the conclusion of such of them as are concluded.

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She is, moreover, a woman of sound understanding, and her judgment on any public question whatever must of necessity be most clear and true. She must have long since perceived the value of the kingdom of Italy, and have been sufficiently acquainted with the minds of her own people to foresee that, although for the moment some comments might be made and a spurious indignation manifested, it would eventually be agreed that quite sufficient homage had been paid by England to the memory of King Victor Emmanuel by commissioning a peer of the realm to attend his funeral.

WHO ARE THE CONVERTS. (From the Boston Pilot.)

A FEW weeks ago the Episcopal organ, the *Churchman*, said:—"It can be shown from statistics that the larger proportion of converts to Rome are from the non-Episcopal bodies." As the *Churchman* has failed to produce the statistics since called for, it is not inappropriate for us to give a few distinguished names serving to indicate their quality, and showing that though the Catholic Church may thank all denominations for their contribution, she is under special obligation to the Episcopalian.

Without leaving the United States, we might cite illustrious personages as the late Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore; Most Rev. James Frederick Woon, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia; Right Rev. Josue Young, D.D., late Bishop of Erie; Right Rev. Bishop Taylor, of Hartford—all of whom were converts to the Catholic faith—L. Stillman Ives, D.D., Protestant Bishop of North Carolina, who, having seen the light of truth in the Catholic Church, renounced every earthly consideration—dignities, honours, wealth, friends—and braved contumely and insult to become a simple layman in her fold; Very Rev. George H. Deane, Vicar-Apostolic of the Diocese of Newark, and son of the Protestant bishop of that name; Rev. James Kent Stone, late President of Hobart and Kenyon College, now a Paulist father; Revs. I. T. Hecker, Francis A. Baker, A. F. Hewitt, Edward Dwight Lyman, Episcopal clergymen of distinction and now Catholic priests; Rev. James Clark, S.J., formerly a Professor of Mathematics at West Point, later commissioned a brigadier-general in the United States army, and now President of Gonzago College, Washington; Orestes A. Brownson, L.L.D., the distinguished reviewer, whom Lord Brougham is said to have styled "the master mind of America;" J. A. McMaster, editor of the *New York Freeman's Journal*; General D. W. C. Clarke, of Vermont, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Dr. Joshua Huntington, the well-known author of "Rosemary," "Gropings after Truth," &c.; Honourable Thomas Ewing, Senator from Ohio, and for some time Secretary of the United States Treasury; Hon. Henry May, a distinguished orator, and one of the leaders of his party in the House of Representatives; Homer Wheaton, Esq., late of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., at first a lawyer of distinction, but actuated by zeal for the service of God, such as he then supposed to be, he devoted his wealth and talents, of a superior order, to the Protestant ministry, until, the study of theology having opened his eyes to the falsity of his position, he was eventually led into the Catholic Church. Then there are Hon. Thomas B. Florence, of Philadelphia, for sixteen years a member of the United States House of Representatives; Hon. Judge T. Scott, of Baltimore, and a host of other leading men of the country, a mention of whose names alone would occupy more space than our limited column will allow, without speaking of the hundreds of highly-educated women converted to the Church within the last fifty years, and who grace all classes of society.

In order to give the Episcopalian a chance for vindication, it is fair to give the following from a Protestant daily:—"But let us offset the blame for losing Doctors Bayley, Newman, Hecker and others. Mr J. McMaster, editor of that uncompromising Catholic paper, the *Freeman's Journal*, is a son of a Presbyterian minister. The Rev. J. W. Bakewell was a successor to the Presbyterian commentator, Matthew Henry; his son, R. N. Bakewell, became editor of the *Shepherd of the Valley*, a Catholic paper. Father Huntington says, in his 'Reasons for Renouncing Protestantism,' that his theological training was at Princetown. Dr. O. A. Brownson was a Congregational minister. Father Hewitt is the son of an 'Old School' Presbyterian pastor. Father Walworth is the son of Chancellor Walworth, an elder in a Presbyterian church. Judge Bunat, of Louisiana, was a Baptist. Judge Lord was a Presbyterian before he made a similar change. Professors Ortel, Muller, Phillips, Adams, and the philosophical Schlegel never went to Rome from the Episcopal Church. Dr. De Joux was a Calvinist pastor in Geneva. Counts Ingenheim, Stolberg, Werner, the Princess of Mecklenburg and the Baron of Estein, with De Haller, Esslinger, Henter, and Overbeck were all non-Episcopalian Protestants. The recent gain of the Catholic Church of the Queen Dowager of Bavaria was not a loss to the Episcopal Church. And Bishop Cummins' allusion to the 'Marquis of Ripon with all his wealth,' leaving the Church of England for the Church of Rome is offset by the Marquis of Bute, with his greater wealth, who went to Rome from Presbyterianism. But a few months ago we read of the Rev. Dr. Daykin, a Methodist minister in Brooklyn, N.Y., going to the Catholic Church."

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.

AN ENEMY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

THE *N.Y. Nation*, edited by an Irishman, Mr. E. L. Godkin, seeks after opportunity to dispraise and revile the Irish people. We cannot say that the editor is the author or originator of these articles; but as he must be aware of their malicious nature he is responsible for the attacks. In a recent review of A. M. Sullivan's "New Ireland," the *Nation* takes occasion to say:—

"There is probably no country in the world to which the average Irish peasant was less fitted to come as regards moral and mental outfit than the United States. He never gets here more than an imperfect comprehension of the laws and manners, and their effect on him is to destroy or greatly enfeeble some of his most valuable prejudices and traditions, without supplying any better to take their place as motives or guides. In fact, the Irish people would not have been fit for emigration to this country as things have gone and are going before the year 1925; and if it were not for their children's sake one would regret that it began any sooner."

It is astonishing that an intelligent paper should allow into its columns a charge so vindictive and so easily disproved. There is not an intelligent reader of the *Nation* who has not stamped the assertion as unfounded, and wondered at its appearance. We, who have observed the peculiar subtle hatred of the Irish running through the columns of *The Nation*, are not surprised, except at its coarseness.

It is not necessary to bring evidence to show that the Irish element is the strongest and most beneficial in the population of the Republic. The stores and workshops of every town in the Union prove it. Every great national and private enterprise proves it. The war for the Union proved it. The rolls of the professions prove it. The only men that venture to deny it are those lackeys of a foreign government who, either from inherited dislike or for pay, continue to misrepresent and belittle the Irish race. As to their mental outfit, we appeal to their record in America, that bristles with distinguished names; and as to their moral outfit, we proudly turn to the statistics of their native country, prepared by enemies, that prove them the most law-abiding people in Europe.

The Irish, of all emigrants, are the first to assimilate to the people of this country. The outfit which they bring to America is health, strength, and courage, and honest hearts that resist oppression and hate intolerance. Though they have been followed to this Republic by the enmity of the Government that ought to protect them, and by the slander and vituperation of its powerful press; and though the poor inoffensive immigrants, who only come here to do hard, honest work, have been met on these shores by constant disparagement and obloquy from that part of the American Press that lackeys after every thing English—in spite of all this, by the inherent stamina of the race, which is now probably the hardest, healthiest, and purest white race in existence, they are increasing more rapidly than any other people in numbers and influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The spurious liberalism of such critics as *The Nation* they despise. Pretenders to liberalism, like this critic, can never impose upon the Irish. They are a shrewd people. They are accustomed to injustice, and it does not worry them. They have had to contend against oppression so long that it makes no impression on them. Revilement of the Irish is thrown away. They grow because of the immense inner strength of the race; and the spiteful opposition of vindictive enemies is an insect barrier to their progress.—*Pilot*.

FATHER MATHEW.

DURING the time the cholera raged in Cork, and struck down thousands in a day, no one laboured more actively in the cholera hospital, to administer the consolation of religion to the dying penitents, than Father Mathew. He saved the life of a patient in a very singular manner. He had been reading some prayers by the bedside of a young man, who, he thought, might possibly recover, from the dreadful malady, when he was suddenly called to another ward of the hospital to prepare a dying man for death. Having administered Extreme Unction to the dying penitent, he returned to the penitent he had lately left, but only to find the bed tenantless.

"Nurse," he enquired, where is the young man who occupied this bed?"

"Dead, sir."

"Dead! impossible. Where is he?"

"Taken, with the other corpses, to the dead house."

"I cannot believe he is dead," persisted Father Mathew; "I thought him better when I left him. I must see to this."

Away went Father Mathew, who must have possessed strong nerves to encounter all he saw in the charnel house. I cannot describe the sickening details; suffice it to say he recognised the body of the young man, which two men, specially paid for the purpose, were about wrapping in tarred sheets, preparatory to interment.

"Stop, stop; surely that man cannot be dead," cried Father Mathew.

"Truth, he is, God be merciful to his soul," piously prayed one of the men of the dead house.

"I cannot believe he is. I was speaking to him a short time ago. Let me feel his pulse," he said.

"An' welcome, your honour."

Father Mathew knelt beside the prostrate body, and studied the rigid face as he felt the pulse. It was a scene for a painter—the apparently lifeless, the quiet and grim men ready to cover the remains with the ceremonies of the tomb, the anxious priest feeling for some indication that life was not extinct. After a brief pause the countenance of Father Mathew wore an inspiring aspect.

"The man is alive," he shouted, triumphantly, "I feel his pulse! Thank God! Thank God!"

It was true, the vital spark was not quenched; restoration had due effect; and the supposed corpse was brought from the dead-house to be treated in the hospital. Before many days passed the man was able to thank his generous preserver for his life.—*Exchange*.

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Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
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Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & E. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrug
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans	...	Wm. M'Connochie
Clinton	...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra	...	James Pollock
Riverton	...	Peter Grant
Tapanui	...	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. B E I S S E L,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-
DRESSER, WIGMAKER, AND
PERFUMER,
P R I N C E S S T R E E T.

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. CHEYMOL,
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 BOTTLERS.

GEORGE HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,

PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE,
(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,

P R I N C E S S - S T R E E T , D U N E D I N .

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

JOHN VEZEY (Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

P R I N C E S S - S T R E E T S O U T H , D U N E D I N .

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

The New Atopia.

(From the Irish Monthly.)

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

"AYE, sure, but who'll be going down?"

"I shall," said the duke, firmly; and in another moment he had entered the bucket; and seizing the chain, gave the signal to lower away.

"Grant!" I exclaimed, "don't be so mad; why the fellows will be here in a moment; what can you do?"

"Leave go, Jack, it's all right; I must see to those doors."

"Is there danger, then?"

"To the hundred and eighty men on the other side of the pit there is, if they are not out of the mine."

"Let me go."

"Stuff!—What could you do? You don't know a door from a donkey."

"But you?"

"I could find my way blindfolded. Why, Jack, I have planned the whole business; I've been in and out here a dozen times at least."

I implored, but all in vain; he gave the signal, and the man lowered the winch: Grant nodded to me with his bright, frank, fearless look, "All right, Jack; say a Hail Mary," and he was out of sight.

I tried to still my fears—fears of what? After all, I knew not. I paced up and down, whether for hours or minutes I could not tell. At last, looking towards the hill, I caught the welcome sight of a dozen men descending the road towards the shaft. I waved my hat to urge them quicker, and in my impatience set out to meet them. We were nearing together when there was a low sound, as it were, far beneath my feet, a slight trembling of the earth, and a cry from the men. I sprang forward, crying, "The Duke! the duke!"

"Where?" said the overseer, who led the party.

"In the shaft—alone."

"Then God rest his soul!" he exclaimed, "that was an explosion."

We hastened to the shaft, and whilst some telegraphed for more aid, others prepared to clear the shaft and descend without loss of time. Before long the whole gang were on the spot; for Leven's message to signal the men out of the mine had cleared the workings and saved the men from the danger. They were all there, the hundred and eighty men he had so nobly saved; many of whom a short week before had been burning him in effigy. And as the rumour of the accident spread, and women and children came hurrying to the pit's mouth loud were the expression of joy and thankfulness to find fathers, sons, husbands all safe and sound. But how was it with Leven?

An hour or two of work sufficed to answer that question. The shaft was cleared, and when the working party who had volunteered to explore came to the surface, they bore him with them, and laid him on the grass, and in another moment I was kneeling beside him.

Yes, he was dead. Not a mark of exterior injury. The breath of the fire had not touched him, a sweet smile on his face, a smile of inexpressible peace, but life had been extinct at least an hour. The cause of his death was not the actual combustion, but what miners call the "after-damp," that is, the mixture of bad gasses caused by the explosion, and resulting in suffocation.

They laid him in one of the sheds, and we telegraphed to Glenleven and Oakham.

I do not stop here to speak of my own feelings, or those of the men around me. Some sensations are not keenly felt from their very intensity. This blow had come with a shock which, for the time, stunned me. I could act, and speak, and give orders, but at first I could not think. Only gradually did the truth, the whole truth, break on me, and deluge me with its anguish; and I understood that a noble life had been consummated by a death of sacrifice, and that in very deed and truth he had given his life for his brethren.

CHAPTER XVI. THE END.

WE carried him to Oakham. He was so completely the last of his family that we should have been perplexed as to whom to commit the direction of affairs had it not been for his secretary, Mr. Dymock, who placed in my hands a sealed packet that had been given into his keeping by the duke the evening before we had last left Oakham. It was directed to myself. I opened it, and found his will, drawn up and signed with the usual formalities, and a brief document declaring Sir John Ripley, myself and Oswald, his trustees and executors, and myself sole guardian of Edward Wigram, his heir.

This sufficed to enable us to act; and as we knew that he had already fixed on Glenleven as the place of his interment, intelligence of what had happened had already been sent to the monastery; and on our arrival at Oakham we found the abbot, Werner, and some others of the monks waiting to receive us.

Werner and the other brethren gently and reverently prepared him for his last rest, and then it was we came to know that not care nor toils alone had done the work of age, but that he, who had sacrificed his life to charity, had also been used to offer his body to God by the longer and more lingering sacrifice of penance. There were the rough hair shirt, and the iron chain, and the sharp crucifix. I beheld it all, and then, when I recalled the frank, joyous voice, and artificial manner, I marvelled at the power of self-repression, the exquisite ingenuity with which he had hidden from curious eyes every one of his higher gifts of sanctity.

Until all was ready for his removal to Glenleven, we laid him in little chapel, before the golden tabernacle, and there, hour after

hour, we watched beside him whilst there crowded in from all the country round all whom he had served, and helped, and ministered to, young and old, Catholics and Protestants, gentle and simple, to look on him and pray beside him and take their last farewell.

But there was one who came and would not go away; he knelt there like one who had been smitten to the heart with something more than sorrow. It was Wilfred Knowles, who, in the closing scene of that beautiful life, received the light of faith into his soul, and awoke to reality. The abbot's words regarding him had been an unconscious prophecy; he had been won by the suffering, not of himself, but of another.

I shall only touch on the last scene of all: the gorgeous ceremonial which bore to his resting-place the last Duke of Leven, followed by half the country, by all his tenantry and by the colliers whom he had died to save, and who walked in the long procession playing for and blessing their benefactor. I will say nothing of all that, and of the bitter tears we shed, as we laid him at the feet of his father, and felt that one had gone out from among us who belonged to a higher sphere than men of common mould.

We read his will; and were all startled and amazed to find there was little left to dispose of. Oakham Park, and a modest estate attached to it, were devised to Edward Wigram; certain other lands and properties were left to be administered in trust for the maintenance of hospitals, schools, and other charitable institutions he had founded; but the vast wealth he had once possessed had all but disappeared, and of his Australian millions there remained not a farthing.

The news spread about, and gradually the truth came to be understood. The Duke, the greatest millionaire of England, had died worth comparatively nothing, because he had been steadily carrying out the purpose of his life to obey the precept of the Gospel: "to sell all, and give to the poor, and follow Christ." The truth, when known, produced a powerful impression, especially among his own young men at Oakham, many of whom followed the example of Knowles and embraced the faith. The little domestic chapel soon became insufficient for the wants of the Oakham congregation; and gladly recognising the opportunity thus given me of carrying out one of Leven's dearest wishes, I resolved to dedicate a portion of my own wealth to the erection of a church.

I chose a spot close to that part of the plantations where, years before, he had held me over the precipice and saved my life. There the new parish church of Oakham has arisen, dedicated to St. Alexis, and designed by Werner, who watched over every detail with loving eyes. It is my monument to the memory of my friend, and a thank-offering for that friendship which I number among the choicest graces of a not unhappy life.

In the completion of this undertaking I have been not a little assisted by the ardour of one whose story I have as yet left incomplete. The duke's death hastened the work which the influence of his words and character had commenced in the heart of Florence Oswald. She was received into the Church within the same year, and my readers will not probably be greatly astonished to hear that two years later she became my wife. She shares with me the care of my little ward, to whom, as she often says, she owes in no small degree, the gift of faith. And I think, if there be a desire in both our hearts, it is to train him that in after years he may worthily fulfil the trust committed to him, and realize our dear Grant's ideal of "the Christian family."

THE END.

THE HIBERNIAN BAND.

WE have a fresh, and what we fancy will be a valuable acquisition to the music loving portion of the city, in the shape of the newly formed Hibernian Drum and Fife Band. This band, which was formed very quietly some few months ago, has by dint of steady perseverance, under the able instruction of Bandmaster Deehan, and superintendance of Mr. W. Clarke, already attained a degree of proficiency, that, whilst surprising in itself, is highly creditable to the members, and those in charge. The practices, and place of practice were kept very quiet, and outside a certain few (including their immediate neighbours) not many were cognisant of its existence. Yesterday week the band paraded the city for the first time, and played a number of lively airs in first-class style; the capital time, and regular step kept by the members, speak well for their instructors.

Now that the band has come out of its shell, we hope we shall hear more of it, as the *debut* on Thursday week was highly successful. We understand that an uniform is in contemplation, and at no distant period.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

THE meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society held on Friday evening last was well attended. The President, Bro. A. H. Norman, occupied the chair.

Messrs. Griffin, Everitt, and Tobin were elected members, and one gentleman was nominated for election at the ensuing meeting.

The Librarian mentioned that one of the books had been returned in a damaged condition, happily this is of rare occurrence, being we believe only the second case since the library was formed; much merriment was caused by the facetious suggestions of some of the members, as to the best means of repairing the damage, and the punishment the culprit deserved. As he promised to make good the damage no fine was enforced. The promised paper of the Secretary's was highly original, and doubtless many would think it interesting. Accounts amounting to £13 were passed for payment. A letter had been received by the Secretary from Mr. W. Holan, of Christchurch, asking for a copy of the rules, as they are about to form a Young Men's Society in the city of the plains.

PROFESSOR STANICH THE ONLY PALESTINIAN AURIST IN THE WORLD,

Is now visiting Dunedin, and may be Consulted at the CRITERION HOTEL, PRINCES-STREET.

From 10 to 4 daily.

Professor Stanich has made the various Diseases of the Ear and their Cure the study of his life having practised since his youth in Egypt and Palestine. He can assert, without fear of contradiction, that hundreds of cases, deemed incurable, have yielded to his treatment, and that, in fact,

NONE NEED DESPAIR.

On application to him at his rooms, Professor Stanich will exhibit

THOUSANDS OF MARVELLOUS TESTIMONIALS

from the places named.

Dunedin, March 11, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to your most skilful treatment, having suffered from deafness in my right ear for the last four years and slightly in my left, in one visit under your valuable treatment I am perfectly cured.

Thankfully yours,
JOSEPH GRANT.

Kirk's Boarding House,
Cumberland-street, Dunedin.

Witnesses { George Hendrick.
T. G. Phillips.

To PROFESSOR STANICH.—SIR.—Having suffered from severe deafness for two and a half years, I was induced to come up to Dunedin, and place myself under your care, and I am extremely grateful to you for the fact of being able, after a fortnight of your skilful treatment to return completely cured.—I am thankfully yours,

JAMES GRANT,
Mosgiel.

March 9, 1878.

To PROFESSOR STANICH—SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure I bear testimony to your treatment of deafness. For the last 24 years I have been suffering from deafness in both my ears, brought on by scarlet fever, with great discharge. With the hope of having my hearing restored, I have been under the care of 18 doctors and several chemists in England, amongst whom were several who devoted themselves entirely to the treatment of ear diseases, and also one in Dunedin, New Zealand. None were able to do me any good, and they gave me up as incurable. Although I have been under your care but a few days I have improved wonderfully; in fact, I do not remember being able to hear so distinctly in my life before as I do now. I would strongly advise all suffering from deafness to place themselves under your skilful treatment.

Thankfully yours,
WILLIAM MUDGE,
Tailor and Outfitter.

Great King-street, Dunedin,
February 28th, 1878.

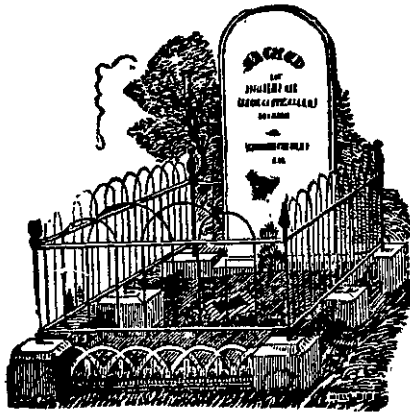
To PROFESSOR STANICH, Criterion Hotel—Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in stating that, after one visit to you this morning, I was perfectly cured of deafness in my right ear, from which I have been suffering for some time, and have to return you my most worthy thanks for the valuable services you have rendered me.

I am, thankfully yours,
J. A. MACEDO.

Princes-street South, Dunedin,
March 15th, 1878.

Testimonial to Professor Stanich. To the Editor *Morning Herald*. Sir,—Having been greatly afflicted for the past twenty-three years with deafness, caused by a very painful abscess in the ear, accompanied by a very disagreeable discharge of matter from the sore, I resolved to consult Professor STANICH, Palestinian Aurist, of whom I had heard as being very skilful in the treatment of my complaint. After four days of his treatment I find myself completely cured, and confidently recommend him to anyone requiring his services.—I remain, sir, yours respectfully,

ELLEN BAILLES, Leith Street.
Dunedin, 22nd February, 1878.



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.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

On Hand, and to Arrive—

Sheep Nets, 40 to 50 yards long
Corn Sacks—full weight—Calcutta's
400-gallon Iron Tanks and 200-gallon
Water Butts
Rock Salt
Fencing Wires
Clovers—We have a shipment of sorts, just to hand, fresh and good
Turnip Seeds, both Colonial grown and imported
Rape Seed to arrive, also
Cocksfoot and Rye-grass Seeds
A shipment of Mitchell's Grain and Grass Seed
Sowing Machines (with the latest improvements) adapted for sowing turnip seed broadcast at from 6 to 12 oz. per acre. These machines soon recoup the cost, through the saving of seed.

We are Agents for Nicholson's Reapers, and have on hand a variety of Extras.

We have still a few Extras for Pirie's Ploughs.

Double-furrow Ploughs by Murray and Co., of Bauff—we have a few of these for Sale, cheap.

Barn Fanners
Potato Digging Machine, &c., &c.

N I M M O A N D B L A I R,
FORWARDING

AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
Princes-street South, Dunedin.

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

MESSRS M. HOULAHAN & CO.,

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

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

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

N E W B R E W E R Y ,

FITZHERBERT-STREET, HOKITIKA.

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

C R O W N H O T E L ,

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.

C O M M E R C I A L H O T E L MOSGIEL.

SAMUEL O'KANE, PROPRIETOR,

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

V. R.

G O U R L E Y A N D L E W I S , UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.

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



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

Poet's Corner.

SONG.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;
Home-keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble and full of care;
To stay at home is best.

Weary and homesick and distressed
They wander East, they wander West,
And are baffled and beaten and blown about
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt;
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is safest in its nest;
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky;
To stay at home is best.

—Atlantic Monthly.

THE WAKE OF THE ABSENT.

The dismal yew and cypress tall
Wave o'er the churchyard lone,
Where rest our friends and fathers all
Beneath the funeral stone,
In holy ground they sleep.
Oh, early lost! o'er thee
No sorrowing friends shall ever weep,
No stranger bend the knee;
Mo Chuma, lorn am I.
Hoarse dashing rolls the salt sea wave
Over our perished darling's grave.

The winds, the sullen deep that tore,
His death-song chanted loud—
The weeds that line the cliffed shore
Were all his funeral shroud.
Nor friendly wail and holy dirge,
And long lament of love;
Around him roared the angry surge,
The curlew screamed above.
Mo Chuma, lorn am I.
My grief would turn to rapture now,
Could I but touch that pallid brow.

The stream-torn bubbles soonest burst,
That earliest left the source—
Buds earliest bloomed are faded first,
In nature's wrothed course.
With guarded pace her seasons creep,
By slow decay expire;
The young alone the aged weep,
The son alone the sire.
Mo Chuma, lorn am I,
That death a backward course should hold,
To smite the young and spare the old.

ROBERT EMMET.

"AN Irishman" writes to the *Freeman*:—The engrossing nature of Irish politics at this moment, and the preparations for the coming conference might perhaps allow to pass unheeded a red-lettered day in the annals of Irish history. To prevent this occurring I now write: On the 4th of March, 1778, Robert Emmet, third son of Doctor Robt. Emmet, a well-known physician, was born in Dublin. In less, therefore, than two months from to-day, on the 4th March, 1878, will fall the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet. It would, indeed, be needless to mention all that this beloved name calls to memory. The melancholy history of his political life, the tragic story of his love, and every sentence and word of his last speech are remembered in every Irish home. Poets have sung his praises, and some of the sweetest lyrics of our land have been composed in his honour. I trust, therefore, that the centenary of his birth will be celebrated in a manner at once honourable to the hero and creditable to the nation at large. Without presuming to dictate what arrangements ought to be made to carry this object into effect, I would make a suggestion which may be found worthy of being acted on. The time has not yet come, as we well know, for Emmet's epitaph to be written. We are striving to bring that time near at hand. But though his epitaph cannot yet be written, and though his memory is as fresh to-day as when he was seventy-four years ago when he died on the scaffold in the street, still I think that a statue might be raised to his memory as far as I am aware no movement was ever set on foot to do this. The coming 4th of March would be a fitting occasion to do this. The work, and I would propose that on that day a subscription list be opened for the purpose. If this be done, and the money collected, I am sure, no fear but that the sculptor of the statue, subscriptions, I am sure, the money is collected we need have no fear but that the sculptor of the statue, subscriptions, I am sure, justice to that of Robert Emmet.

Of the whole population of Ireland there are 4,141,933 Catholics, and 1,260,582 Protestants of all denominations.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT FROM POLITICAL LIFE.

THE news just flashed to us along the electric cable that the foremost figure in British politics, the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone will not contest his old constituency of Greenwich at the approaching election has sent a thrill of regret through the hearts of all liberal minded men. By Irishmen especially must Mr. Gladstone's retirement be contemplated with dismay. The man who expended so much thought and labour on the grievances of Ireland with the exalted purpose of applying a real and effective cure cannot easily be forgotten, and his name imperishably linked with the sessions of 1868 and 1869 must ever be gratefully cherished and become a household word in the remembrance of all intelligent Irishmen. But it is not alone for the large measure of justice which he was the means of having accorded to our country that his retirement will be lamented, but because it would be only from him, and the distinguished party over which he exercises so great an influence, that we could hope to obtain a hearing on the great question of self-government, which must necessarily be the primary and paramount question with Irishmen until autonomous Ireland shall have expunged it from their political programme. He has so often expressed sentiments which contain implied approval of the Federal form of Government, and his last utterance on the Irish question delivered on Irish soil contains so markedly the earnestness of his desire to know, and the anxiety of his mind to confer upon Ireland, her genuine political wants, that his retirement now must be looked upon as a national calamity.

It is true that in a moment of irritation, smarting under the sting of a political defeat, he rushed impetuously into theology and turned against the Catholic Church with inconceivable bitterness, all the force of his unmatched eloquence. But he had to retire from the field discomfited and thoroughly beaten. To cover his retreat however, he sought to show that his pamphlet on "Vaticanism" had accomplished its intended purpose by eliciting from the highest quarters the strongest asseverations of the loyalty of British Catholics. There is some reason to think that he regrets now his impulsiveness on that occasion.

But let us dwell lightly on his weaknesses in order that we may admire more fervently the grandeur of his political principles. Those principles which, when foreign complications shall have ceased to absorb the attention of the nation, and our thoughts are directed once more to the question of Home reform will be triumphantly in the ascendant from the Shetlands to Cape Clear. The raising up of the masses from that state of hopeless vassalage in which they now are, and letting the beams of political light strike upon the darkened vision, the disestablishment of the powerless and disorganised Church which is now pinned to the apron strings of the State, and above and before all the great questions of Constitutional Reform, these will furnish occupation for the time and energies of one great Liberal party for many years. And it would indeed be a matter of extreme regret if that hand that has moulded the Liberal policy of the Empire so long and so successfully should now be withdrawn when questions of vital interest to the great mass of the people are loudly demanding attention, and the power of Ireland's representatives is forcing into prominence a scheme for the decentralisation of the legislative business of the kingdom.

Mr. Gladstone has endeared himself to the hearts of millions by the salutary measures which he has been instrumental in passing into law, but at the same time he cannot be followed in his errors and eccentricities even by those whose enthusiasm has been evoked by his great political achievements. Perhaps a great leader of thought, such as he is, feels considerable irritation when circumstances compel, as they not infrequently do, his staunchest supporters to desert him, and it must, I imagine, be difficult for such a one to conceive why it is that some of his proposals do not elicit that spontaneous national approval with which others of his creation have been crowned. The ex-Premier has entertained strong convictions on the present war in the East, which however have only been supported by a minority, and this added to the determined action of the Conservative Government secure in the possession of an enthusiastic majority in the House of Commons may have had such a disheartening effect on him as to lead to his throwing up political life in disgust. The people of Great Britain and Ireland, however great their respect for Mr. Gladstone, will not look with unconcern at the encroachments of the semi-civilized oppressor of the North, and, however strong their abhorrence of the Turk may be, they are prepared to engage in a struggle with his adversary if the interests of their own Empire, which are in reality European interests, be menaced or imperilled. This decision of the people has been the main strength of the Conservative Government, and it is still its principal support. Were a pacific solution of the Eastern question speedily arrived at, there are many grounds to justify the prognostication of a return of the Liberals to office. But so long as Europe remains a gigantic camp, and the gloomy foreboding majority of prudent men are ringing in our ears, the great Earl of Beaconsfield will be content with the leadership of the Government has made the dignified attitude adopted by his Government in a great measure restored that prestige which had well nigh been lost through the abstention policy of the last twenty years. Though Mr. Gladstone considers prestige the "Bane of all upright politics," yet the great mass of men must ever entertain a laudable feeling of national pride when they know that their country's might is a terror to the despot and the oppressor, and that in an upright cause their arms could perform deeds of glory which would outlive the buffets of ages and be borne proudly adown the stream of Time by distant postages and be crowned with unfolding laurels and immortal fame. The great Liberal leader is therefore comparatively isolated in his views on the questions now absorbing attention, but let us hope that he will bide his time, and console himself with the thought that his past labours are not ungratefully forgotten, and that the day cannot be far off when the domestic affairs of the nation will call him to the highest position of power to endow his country with those political blessings now ardently longed for, and which can only be won by the instrumentality of his unrivalled genius.

Auckland, March 26, 1878.

W. J. N.

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WELLINGTON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

March 28, 1878.

ON Tuesday evening, March 3rd, a musical and dramatical entertainment, under the patronage of the Hibernian Society, was held at the Marist Schools, Boulcott-street, in aid of the funds of a most deserving charity—the Convent Schools. The members of the Catholic Young Men's Dramatic Club, who have been instrumental from time to time in providing for the Catholic community many a pleasant evening's amusement, are deserving of the warmest praise for their kindness in devoting their time and abilities to the recreation of their co-religionists, and by which are brought about those pleasant reunions of the Catholics of all parts of the city, which cannot fail to be of a salutary effect; while the proceeds, often forming a handsome sum, are applied in aid of some Catholic institution. The members of the Hibernian Society, in their regalia, mustered in large numbers, and were conspicuous among the audience. The fine brass band of the Society enlivened the intervals by playing some operatic selections in splendid style. As this was the first occasion of the band appearing in public they were warmly greeted. The spacious hall was literally crowded to overflowing, many being unable to gain admittance even within the outer door. The dramatic portion of the programme—on the selection of which the club cannot be complimented—consisted of a short one act drama entitled "The Brigand and his Son," with the farce "A sudden Arrival," in both of which the characters comprising the respective *dramatis personæ* were fairly sustained, though in some respects overdone. Among the audience, the majority of whom are at least supposed to be followers of Father Hennebery, the drunken freaks of one of the characters, when unnecessarily prolonged, are not apt to be appreciated, but, on the contrary, more inclined to lead to wearisomeness and disgust. The vocal portion of the programme was very well rendered by several lady amateurs; the duet, "I Know a Bank," being especially noticeable for the harmony of the voices and the exquisite mellow tone of the younger lady. Two glees, "Now is the Month of Maying," and "Good Night, Thou Glorious Sun," by the choirs of both churches, under the leadership of Mr. Putnam, formed an attractive portion of the programme. Perhaps the most appreciable event of the evening, from being received with evident enthusiasm, was when the band struck up "Garryowen" and other gay national airs, and into the spirit of which the whole audience fully entered. Though the entertainment was got up by the members of the Dramatic Club, and who merit all due praise for their efforts, still, when assistance was volunteered in a shape which would have an enlivening effect and likely to be fully appreciated by the audience, those gentlemen should have cheerfully accepted the offer instead of rejecting it. The motto of those gentlemen getting up these popular entertainments should be "all donations thankfully received." There are several Catholic young men in the city possessed of sufficient abilities who should be members of the Dramatic Club, and thus infuse additional life into it. If new members joined the Club it would not necessitate the same persons appearing in public on each occasion, and thus afford them a rest from the drudgery of frequent rehearsals.

I perceive by a letter which appeared in the *New Zealand Times*, that Mr. Charles Bright accuses me of having made a false statement in the columns of the TABLET with respect to the lectures delivered by him some time since in Wellington. As I did not personally attend his lectures, the information which I communicated was derived from the reports contained in the local Press, and from some of those who were present. As the editor of the *New Zealand Times* states that the lectures were well attended, this portion of the information was evidently incorrect. Regarding the unpleasant proceedings, which he endeavours to convey as being of a very pleasant nature to him, and entirely satisfactory, the *Evening Post*, which is the popular organ of the Press in the Provincial District of Wellington, in the report of one of his lectures says:—"The Rev. J. Harrington stood up as the people were leaving, and said, I wished to ask at the commencement of the lecture, and I ask now whether any discussion is to be permitted (uproar). I now challenge Mr. Bright to an argument on the broad question, 'which is better calculated to promote the interests of humanity?' Mr. Bright, amid considerable uproar said, that he would have a chairman on the following night, and he would then argue anything. For a minute or two, it appeared as if the scenes at Walker's meetings would be repeated. Mr. Harrington was heard calling the meeting to witness that he had challenged discussion, and had been refused." If the report of the *Post* was not correct, why did not Mr. Bright refute it or have it corrected at the time? Evidently he must be accustomed to warm proceedings of a like nature, when he was so well pleased with the result of this lecture.

St. Patrick's Day was not celebrated here in a similar manner as last year, on account of its falling on a Sunday. Last year athletic sports were held in honour of the day, from which a nice surplus resulted, and was applied in aid of the Brothers' and Convent Schools. The only feature characteristic of the day was the profuse display of green ribbon in the costume of the Catholic ladies, and the conspicuous position which a substitute for "the dear little shamrock" found on the hat or breast of every son of the Green Isle. There was not a single individual of Irish nationality seen under the influence of drink, which shows that the labours of Father Hennebery have not been without their beneficent effect. The Irish citizens suffered a disappointment by the band of the Hibernian Society not ushering in St. Patrick's Day with appropriate music; but as the members of the society were spending the last hours of the vigil round the confessional, they could not very well appear in public afterwards. The members of the Society celebrated the festival by approaching the Blessed Sacrament at early Mass at St. Mary of the Angels.

The Catholics of New Zealand evidently need not expect much assistance in obtaining a repeal of the unjust clauses in the Education Act from Mr. Barton, the newly-elected member for Wellington. In his speech to the electors at the Theatre Royal, on the 21st instant, which, with the exception of a few short remarks on general political topics, was devoted to personal matters, Mr. Barton expressed himself in favour of a free and secular system of education. He acknowledged

that his return was in a great measure due to the support of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. He stated that he had not pledged himself to support the views of the Catholics on the question of education, for he had not been asked to do so. Mr. Barton in his speech said:—"That he thought with Mr. Sheehan, that the Roman Catholics would in the end confess that State education could only be secular. But he was not a bigot, and he would go against no man's conscience. He was open to argument and conviction, and if it was clearly proved that the consciences of Roman Catholics were violated by the present Education Act, he would not oppose a just reform."

After some unavoidable postponements from time to time, the drawing for prizes in connection with the art union, in aid of the Building Fund of the Marist Brothers' Schools, took place at the School-room, Boulcott-street, on the evening of the 28th. There were a very large number of people present. His Lordship Dr. Redwood, and the Rev. Father Yardin, were present for a part of the evening. The Rev. Father M'Guinness, who had charge of the art union, and had left nothing undone to make it a success, watched the proceedings throughout. The drawing was conducted on the usual art union principle, and gave entire satisfaction. The band of the Hibernian Society discoursed some pleasant music at intervals during the drawing. After payment of all expenses, it is calculated that a sum of about £700 will be available for reduction of the debt on the schools. The winning numbers will be published in the local newspapers, and also in the TABLET.

THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

THE peroration of the first of Lacordaire's "Conferences" on Jesus Christ was as follows:—

"Our age commenced with a man who outstripped all his contemporaries, and whom we who have followed have not equalled. A conqueror, a soldier, a founder of empire, his name and his ideas are still everywhere present. After having unconsciously accomplished the work of God he disappeared, that work being done, and waned like a setting sun in the deep waters of the ocean. There upon a barren rock he loved to recall the events of his own life; and from himself going back to others who had lived before him, and to whom he had a right to compare himself, he could not fail to perceive a form greater than his own upon that illustrious stage whereon he took his place. He often contemplated it; misfortune opens the soul to illuminations which in prosperity are unseen. That form constantly rose before him—he was compelled to judge it. One evening, in the course of that long exile which expiated past faults and lighted up the road to the future, the fallen conqueror asked one of the few companions of his captivity if he could tell him what Jesus Christ really was. The soldier begged to be excused; he had been too busy during his sojourn in the world to think about the question." Thereupon, added Lacordaire, speaking from the pulpit of Notre Dame, "he [Napoleon] opening the Gospel, not with his hands, but with a heart filled by it, compared Jesus Christ with himself and all the great characters of history; developed the different characteristics which distinguished Jesus Christ from all mankind, and after uttering a torrent of eloquence which no Father of the Church would have disclaimed, ended with these words; 'In fine, I know men, and I say that Jesus Christ was not a man!' These words sum up all I would say to you on the inner life of Jesus Christ, and express the conclusion which every man arrives at who reads the Gospel with just attention." And, said the great preacher, immediately before descending that day from the pulpit of Notre Dame—"The day will come when the youngest among you will say from the experiences of life, when life is drawing to its close, 'I, too, know men, and I say that Jesus Christ was not a man.' And the day also will come when, upon the tomb of her great Captain, France will grave these words, and they will shine with more immortal lustre than the sun of the Pyramids and Austerlitz."

MONSIGNOR KIRBY, Rector of the Irish College at Rome, in a letter to the Superiores of the Presentation College, Lixnaw, County Kerry, says: "You are doubtless aware that the education of youth is now the great battle-ground selected by the powers of darkness to assail the Church of God, and this not only in Ireland, but through the entire continent of Europe, and even of America, as well as in Australia; in fact, through the entire world. But our dear Lord, who promised never to abandon His Church, is daily raising up fresh reinforcements to her cause in the form of congregations of holy men and women who consecrate all their energies to the education of His weakest members, the poor, innocent children, and it is to us a matter of pride and consolation to see the daughters of St. Patrick among the foremost to fling themselves into the breach, regardless of comforts, health, or even life itself, provided they can save some of the defenceless little ones in their faith and innocence. So you see in what a noble cause you are engaged, and what a noble crown you are preparing for yourself and your valiant little company of fellow-combatants for Christ, who have promised to fight for His cause by instructing others in the ways of his holy Commandments, that they shall shine like stars for all eternity in the kingdom of his saints."

Commenting on the honour recently conferred on Dr. Newman, by Trinity College, Oxford, the London *Spectator* remarks: "It will do the college far more honour than it can do Dr. Newman, who is far the greatest master of the English tongue now living, and perhaps the greatest writer of English prose who has ever lived. His university and parochial sermons, his 'Essay on Development,' his two stories, 'Loss and Gain,' and 'Callista'; his 'Lectures on Anglican Difficulties,' and his 'Apologia pro Vita Sua' contain more passages abounding in grace, pathos, combined force, and delicacy of touch, an vivid irony, than all the Anglican fathers from Jeremy Taylor to Thirlwall put together, and probably, if we exclude our great novelists, than any other writer of English prose."

MR. JOSEPH HALLINAN, who will be favourably remembered by many of our readers acting as foreman in the establishment of the late Mr. Walsh, South Princes-street, has now commenced business on his own account. He has set up as horseshoer and general blacksmith in Frederick-street, next the White Horse Hotel.

BY MEANS OF the columns of the **TABLET**, we would seek to bring under the notice of the Catholic community our **LARGE** and **VALUABLE STOCK** of **DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and CLOTHING**, and respectfully requests of them a visit of inspection, which we feel persuaded will result in mutual advantage.

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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.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER (Tinkers).—He would not be so qualified.
CONSTANT READER (Kumara).—The work cannot be said to have an author, it is a compilation.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1878.

THE LATE WELLINGTON ELECTION.



N certain quarters surprise has been felt, or at least expressed, in consequence of the block vote given to Mr. BARTON by the Catholic electors at Wellington. We, in our turn, are very much astonished indeed that any surprise has been felt on account of this vote. The frequent and public announcement of the policy to be pursued by Catholics in the future, should have enabled all to understand that the Catholic voters of Wellington recorded their votes in favour of Mr. BARTON, not for the purpose of putting him into Parliament, but in order that his opponents might be kept out of it. But there are none so ignorant and dull as those who will not learn; and notwithstanding all that has been said and written in reference to the determination of Catholics to punish their enemies, our politicians cannot bring themselves to believe that Catholics are really in earnest in refusing to be dragged at the heels of the men who have just spurned them like spaniels. It will take time, it would appear, and some rather rude shocks to convince them that Catholics are men, independent, manly, and resentful against political tyranny and profligacy.

At the late Wellington election there were three candidates—Mr. BARTON (who was successful), Mr. HUTCHISON, and Mr. PIERCE. All three are opposed to the idea of aiding Catholic schools out of the funds raised by Government out of Catholic pockets; all three, therefore, deserve the opposition of Catholic voters. But as there are gradations in moral delinquency, so also there are in political; and at the time of the election, one at least of Mr. BARTON's opponents deserved more severe treatment at Catholic hands than even he. No Catholic voted for Mr. BARTON either through love, admiration, or approbation of his political career; no Catholic voted for him in the hope that he would act fairly and honourably by them in the future. And no one knows this better than Mr. BARTON himself. For a long time Catholics have understood his political character thoroughly, and have been convinced from past experience that they had no chance of equitable political treatment from the man who boasts himself the son and the grandson of Orangemen.

Well, then, how comes it that, in the recent election at Wellington, Catholics voted in a body for him. The explanation of this seeming phenomenon is to be found in the fact that there was then opposed to him a candidate who had offended them most grievously only very recently; and that, so far as denominational education was concerned, all three

candidates were equally bad. On St. Patrick's Day, last year, the Catholics of Wellington had a dinner to celebrate the anniversary of their great Apostle; and on this occasion their chairman proposed the health of our Holy Father before that of the Queen. This was resented by the Press, which demanded the dismissal from the commission of the peace of two Catholic Magistrates who happened to be present, one occupying the chair, the other the vice-chair. Mr. HUTCHISON very unnecessarily and offensively endorsed this vulgar intrusion of the Press into the domestic affairs of Catholics, and thus grievously offended them. It was on this account that lately in Wellington Catholics gave a block vote to Mr. BARTON, in order that by so doing they might contribute as far as possible to keep Mr. HUTCHISON out of Parliament, and out of the danger of compromising himself still more. It was not, then, to put Mr. BARTON in, that Catholics voted for him, but to keep Mr. PIERCE and Mr. HUTCHISON out, particularly Mr. HUTCHISON.

The policy, as is now plain, which we have so long and so frequently recommended, is capable of producing the effect intended. It has been tried on more occasions than one, and always with successful results. Generally speaking, it is almost always in the power of Catholics, whenever there is a contested election, to punish an enemy; and this, too, Mr. BARTON knows well, and is likely to know again. We are too weak to return a friend to Parliament, but in cases of contested elections we are strong enough to keep out an enemy whom we do not delight to honour.

This punishing policy of Catholics gives, as it would appear from the views taken of it by the Press, great dissatisfaction in certain political quarters. This, however, only affords a confirmation of what we have so repeatedly said in this journal, that a perseverance in this policy will so confound political organisations, and disturb political combinations, that ultimately one or other of the parties in the State must come to terms with us on the all-important subject of education.

Since the above was written, a full report of Mr. Barton's speech to his friends in Wellington has appeared in the *Otago Daily Times*. From this report it appears that Mr. Barton charges the TABLET with saying, incorrectly, that he was an Orangeman. Mr. Barton is labouring under a mistake, we never said so; but an extract from a Napier paper taken over by us, said so. For this we are not responsible. We admit, however, that in reference to his having pledged himself to support denominational education we were for a short time misled by reports, which we accepted, although at the time we had serious misgivings as to their accuracy. We wish now to make amends to Mr. Barton, and say that he did not pledge himself to advocate denominational education, and that he made no promise whatever to the Catholics of Wellington, for the very simple reason that the Catholics of Wellington did not ask him for any pledge whatever. The fact is the Catholics of Wellington were indifferent as to his principles, as they only supported him for the purpose of punishing his opponents.

Mr. BARTON flings Mr. SHEEHAN's advocacy of secular education in our teeth, saying that he is a Catholic and that he supports secularism. This is not the first time such an insult has been offered to the Catholics of this colony. Mr. SHEEHAN may call himself by what name he pleases, but in his advocacy of secular education as against denominational he is not a Catholic, he does not in any sense represent Catholics, and his authority on the question is just the authority and no more of a man who opposes his Church; disobeys its authority; repudiates its teaching, and is a renegade to its principles, in a word, his authority and his principles are of no more value in the eyes of Catholics than the authority and words of Mr. BARTON himself. Mr. SHEEHAN, though possibly calling himself a Catholic, has taken in the question of education the side of the avowed enemies of the Catholic Church, and even of Christianity itself, and made himself the advocate of a system of education which was originated with the express intention and for the express purpose of destroying not only Catholicity but also Christianity itself.

News of the Week.

OWING to the large portion of our space occupied by the winning numbers in the Wellington Art-Union, we are obliged to hold over several advertisements to our next issue, for which we beg to apologise to our advertisers.

In another column will be found a list of the winning numbers in the Wellington Art Union in aid of the Catholic Schools. We understand that the proceeds of the lottery amount to £800, and we have been commissioned by the Rev. Father M'Guinness to express to all those ladies and gentlemen, who so kindly interested themselves in the good work, the thanks of the clergy of Wellington, and all those who are there engaged in maintaining the Catholic educational institutions.

AN office for the dead and Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of Pope Pius IX., were celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin on Wednesday last. The Bishop of the diocese acted as Celebrant, with the Rev. Father Larkin as Master of Ceremonies, and the Rev. Fathers O'Leary and Sheehan respectively as Deacon and Sub-deacon. It will be recollected that Masses offered on one of the mornings during the late mission at Dunedin were devoted to a like intention, but the exercises being carried on at the time, and the subsequent absence of the Bishop from home, necessitated the postponement of the special ceremony.

WE would remind our subscribers that we are engaged in making preparations for the enlargement of the TABLET. The alteration will take place as soon as possible after the conclusion of our fifth year of publication, on the 24th inst. It will much conduce to facilitate matters if our subscribers will be punctual in forwarding us the amount of subscriptions due by them.

THE Jesuit fathers are about to open a seminary in Sydney. A college conducted by the Order is also to be built there, on the North Shore; it will be commenced immediately, but while it is in process of construction, pupils will be received at the seminary, and the work of education will begin there after the Easter holidays. The Rev. W. Kelly will form one of the staff of teachers.

Telegrams.

WELLINGTON, March 28th.

The Rev. Father Hennebery sends the following telegram from Kumara to the Press Agency:—"The peace-disturbing newspaper and telegraphic reports lately sent abroad from Westland about my denouncing mixed and legal marriages as no marriages, of my being prosecuted for £1,000 damages for personally attacking an Editor, charging me with inciting the Catholics from the pulpit against non-Catholics, and about the police force being increased through fear of disturbance arising from the temperance procession, are all unmitigated and scandalous falsehoods; and I denounce them and other accompanying misrepresentations as barefaced and malignant aspersions. If such libellous language be repeated or sworn the guilty parties may expect to be speedily submitted to the penalties of the law for libel or perjury or both."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, March 28th.

A special Cabinet meeting was held to-day to consider the Russian reply to British demands.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated in the House of Commons that the Russian reply received yesterday adhered substantially to previous declarations, to the effect that the signatory Powers may raise such objections as they think fit, but Russia reserves to herself full liberty either to accept or decline the discussion. This, added Sir Stafford Northcote, virtually closed all further diplomatic correspondence on the subject.

Earl Beaconsfield explained in the House of Lords Lord Derby's resignation was consequent on the warlike attitude it had become necessary to assume. He also expressed a hope, now that all probability of the assembling of Congress had ceased, and the balance of power in the Mediterranean was disturbed, that the advice tendered by the Government to the Queen to call out all available reserves would be thoroughly approved.

March 29th.

The policy of the Government is not aggressive, but they prepare for war and hope for peace. The Opposition expect to be able to resist calling out the reserves.

The ascendancy of the Premier in the Cabinet has caused a check to Count Ignatieff at Vienna. Count Andrassy is attempting to reconcile England and Russia.

The Bank of England has raised the official minimum to 3 per cent. A semi-panic took place on the Stock Exchange, owing to the political outlook. Consols are extremely depressed at 94.

March 29th (later).

Consols, 94½; bank rate, 3 per cent; market rate 2½. Since the opening of the wool sales 194,000 bales have been offered. The tone is irregular.

March 30th.

The *Standard* states that Russia has addressed a note to the Porte demanding the withdrawal of the British fleet. England has refused while the Russians are in the environs of Stamboul.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth to have the troopships there in readiness to embark an army-corps in case of emergency.

In the late semi-panic the following stocks suffered the most severely:—Russian, Italian, French and Turkish. There was a semi-panic on all the foreign bourses, Colonial Government debentures are heavily depressed. New Zealand 5 per cent, 104.

The wool market has resumed a calmer appearance, and prices have recovered from their temporary relapse. The series closes about April 5th. Wheat has advanced 2s, owing to the political agitation.

March 31st.

All the troop-ships are being prepared for sea.

In the House of Lords on Friday evening, Earl Beaconsfield, in reply to a question, said that the Queen's message relative to calling out the reserves would be presented to Parliament on the 1st of April and come on for discussion on the 4th.

In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the time had arrived for the country to take decided steps, but the British Government would consult Parliament as to the course to be taken under the present aspect of affairs. Sir Stafford Northcote denied that the British Government had hindered the arrangements for the meeting of the proposed European Congress. It desired only that the treaty of peace should form the basis of the Conference's discussion.

ST PETERSBURG, March 31st.

THE *Journal of St Petersburg* states that the balance of power in the Mediterranean is only threatened by the presence of the British iron-clad squadron in the sea of Marmora, and looks upon the calling out of the reserves by England as a fresh provocation to Russia who will be prepared to defend the fruits of the late war.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL TO THE PRESS AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 31st.

General Ignatieff's mission to Vienna is considered a failure. He returns to St. Petersburg.

Count Andrassy hopes that Russia, failing to isolate England, will now assent to a Congress. Otherwise Austria demands a commercial and military convention for the Western Province of Turkey, with reduced limits for Bulgaria.

Hungary is strongly in favour of an English alliance.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SINGAPORE, April 1st.

Count Ignatieff has returned to St. Petersburg.

It is semi-officially stated that Count Andrassy has declared to reject the treaty of peace, on the ground of its clashing with European and Austro-Hungarian interests.

Artillery have re-occupied Bojukkere.

LONDON, April 1st.

The Queen's message briefly and formally explains the calling out of the reserves to be necessary towards taking steps for the maintenance of peace and the protection of British interests.

The appointment of the Marquis of Salisbury as Foreign Secretary and the Hon. Mr. Stanley as Secretary for War is confirmed.

The British Government have warned the colonies that it is necessary for them to take all available defensive measures for the protection of outlying territory.

Serbia is remobilising. The Russians are fortifying the lines of Tobalsaldia.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy is Secretary for India, and becomes Lord Staphurst.

The circular dispatch from the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to the Russian note, regrets the Russian decision exempting some of the terms of peace from the debate. It even refused a partial discussion of the terms, an examination whereof proves that grave results are impending by subordinating Austria and Europe to Russia.

April 2nd.

The Royal message calling out the reserves was received by both Houses of Parliament last night. It assigns as reasons for this step that the maintenance of peace and protection of the interests of the Empire demand it.

To-day, the Government sends a circular to the Great Powers explaining England's policy. It criticises the terms of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, and insists that it is necessary that its provisions should be considered in relation to existing treaties. The tone of the Note is firm but not defiant.

Colonial Taylor succeeds the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy as Minister of War, the latter replacing the Marquis of Salisbury at the India Office.

Recruiting is going on actively.

The batteries of the Royal Artillery stationed at Halifax have been ordered home. They are to be replaced by the garrison at Montreal.

The Home Government has requested the Dominion Government to put its Pacific coast and British Columbia into a state of defence.

The year's revenue is unexpectedly favourable.

ROME, April 1st.

A committee of Cardinals has reported advising Italian Catholics to take part in the elections and to accept seats in Parliament.

The following special telegram appears in the *Star*:—

LONDON, April 2nd, 5 p.m.

The Marquis of Salisbury's note addressed to the Great Powers has caused Russia to order her army to prepare for war.

The Earl of Leitrim was shot dead during an agrarian outrage in Ireland.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL TO PRESS AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 2nd.

It is officially announced that Austria demands changes in the treaty by agreement of the Powers. There is no prospect, therefore, of England being isolated.

The statement that Russia demands the withdrawal of the British fleet is not confirmed.

The *Times* correspondent has been violently murdered by the Turks. The body was embalmed and sent to Athens by order of the Greek Government.

The French and Austrian Press endorse strongly the English circular.

Lord Sandon becomes President of the Board of Trade, Lord Adderley receiving the peerage.

The Earl of Leitrim, a cab-driver, and a clerk, were all three shot dead to-day near Milford, Co. Donegal. The crime was doubtless agrarian. No arrests have been made.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N. Z. L. and M. A. Co.) reports for the week ending April 3:—

The weekly market to-day was supplied with the following fat stock:—150 head cattle, 14 calves, 2080 sheep, 275 lambs.

Fat Cattle.—The number yarded being only equal to the requirements of the trade, all were taken at prices fully equal to last week's rates. Best pens of bullocks realised from £11 to £14 10s; do. cows, £10 to £11 10s; or equally to fully 30s per 100 lbs for prime quality. At the yards we sold 25 head at above rates, and have placed 108 head privately at £10 5s.

Fat Calves.—These were all taken by the trade at prices ranging from 25s to 65s, according to size and quality.

Fat Sheep.—Although the supply was rather large, with the exception of a few merinos, the whole offered were taken by the trade at prices equal to last week's rates—say, for best cross-breds, 10s 6d to 12s 6d; do. merinos, 6s 6d to 8s—or equal to 2d to 2½d per lb, for former, and 2d latter. We sold 800 cross-breds and merinos at full market rates.

Fat Lambs.—The number penned being rather large for the season, scarcely last week's prices were obtained. We, however, sold 150, at from 7s 6d to 9s.

Store Cattle.—We have no alteration to note in the demand for this description of stock. Small lots of quiet bullocks and cows are saleable, at from £5 to £7 for former, and £4 10s to £5 latter.

Store Sheep continue in good demand, without any material alteration in prices. As the season is now so far advanced we do not anticipate any further large transactions. Our sales during the week comprise about 2500 of mixed sorts.

Wool.—Our London office cables:—"Competition at wool sales decreasing. Market weaker. Medium and inferior greasy and clothing washed easier; superior combing greasy and washed firm; scoured sorts unchanged. Advices of short supplies from Australia have been received. Sales close on the 5th inst." We offered at our Monday's auction a small catalogue of farmers' lots from late districts, which commanded good competition from our local buyers, and brought very full rates, considering the lateness of the season and the advices of declining rates at the London sales. There is nothing tends more clearly to show the healthy state of supply and demand than the tone of the present series of the London sales, which have progressed steadily without any marked decline in the face of a political horizon, clouded from the first to last, each day increasing in thickness, and diplomatic mists, quite sufficient, in a more unfavourable aspect of supply and demand, to have created a very heavy decline in prices.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly sale, on Thursday last, we catalogued about 1000 skins, which sold at full values. Bare pelts, 5d to 10d; shearlings, 1s 6d to 2s 8d; lambs, 2s to 2s 8d.

Tallow is in good demand. We sold—medium, £27 to £29; rough fat, 21s 6d to 22s.

Grain.—Wheat has come to hand more freely during this week; the condition of the Southern wheat is at present raw. Millers are not free buyers at the quotations of last week. For grain in hard condition, the tendency of the market is downwards—good milling samples are worth 4s 3d to 4s 6d.

Oats are in a little better supply. Prices are a shade easier; fresh samples have been sold at 3s 3d to 3s 4d; milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d.

Barley.—There is good enquiry for malting samples; prime, 5s; choice, 5s 6d; grinding, 3s 6d; feed, 3s to 3s 3d, for which there is good enquiry.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending April 3:—Employment is plentiful and there is no legitimate excuse for idlers. It is a grand error, so many lounging about till something turns up. Steady, plodding, out-door workers are best off in the long-run. All connected with the building trade are busy and well paid. Married people for stations and private residences are in large demand, but it is difficult to get them perfect in everything. Girls, as usual, have got the market pretty well in their own hands. The enquiry is great for pick and shovel men, fencers, ploughmen, &c., also for dairymen and lads, and for hotel male servants. Wages:—Couples, £65 to £80; shepherds, £65; day labour, 8s, 9s; fencers, 9s; ploughmen, £52 to £65; milkers, 10s, 12s 15s and 25s; hotel girls, 15s to 30s; dairy and house, 10s, 12s, and 15s; cooks, waiters, grooms and gardeners, 25s to 45s.

MR. A. MERCER reports for the week ending April 3:—retail prices only, fresh butter in ½ ls to 1s 2d; fresh butter in lumps, 1s; powdered and salt butter, 1s; fresh butter is still very plentiful and the market is well supplied, salt butter in keg is in good demand, 9d to 10d per lb; cheese, best quality 1s; new cheese 8d to 10d; side and rolled bacon, 9d to 10d; colonial hams, 11d to 1s; English ham, 1s 2d to 1s 4d, no demand; eggs very scarce this week, and retailing at 2s 6d the dozen.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending April 3, 1878, retail: Roasting beef, 6d 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 April 3, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed), 3s 4d per bushel. Wheat—milling, 4s 6d; chicks, 3s to 3s 4d. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 3s. Pollard, £5 10s per ton. Bran, £4 5s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £12; small, £12 10s. Oatmeal, £17. New Potatoes, 4s per cwt. Old Hay, £7 10s per ton. New Hay, £4 10s per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF DUNEDIN TO THE CONVENT SCHOOLS.

ON Friday, 29th ult., His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Moran, paid a visit to the schools attached to the Dominican Convent. As soon as His Lordship had entered the Infant School, a young lady, of very diminutive stature advanced and read distinctly, and in a most naïve manner, the following address:—
"To Our Bishop.

"Your Lordship's little children are all, oh! so glad that you are come home again, We wish you a welcome that all our voices put together would not be strong enough to say; it is such a hearty welcome home.

"Your Lordship's Smallest Children of the Junior School, St. Dominic's Seminary."
"Auld Lang Syne" was played as a duet by two of the little children with a delicacy of touch and brilliancy of execution really remarkable in such juvenile performers, and "Birdie's Ball" was rendered in a manner to rival the birdies themselves.

His Lordship thanked the little children, and promised to visit them again. He then repaired to the Select Senior Class Room, where over one hundred young ladies were arranged in order to receive him. As soon as his Lordship was seated, a young lady, a non-Catholic pupil, advanced from the midst of her companions and read the following address, very pleasingly, and with much feeling:—
"To the Lord Bishop of Dunedin.

"My Lord,—With very great joy we hail your return to your diocese. All the girls wish to tell you how truly they rejoice that your health is improved. Though to miss your kind, encouraging glance, and that feeling of security that grows from the consciousness of your fatherly vigilance, was blank and dreary enough, yet to know you were benefiting by the Springs, and the prospect of your returning to us really invigorated, counterbalanced this loneliness.

"We did not ask the Nuns' permission to address you to-day, simply because we wish you and our dear sisters to understand how entirely the sentiments we express are our own, and we were resolved to seize an opportunity for which we have been long watching, to express our sincere gratitude for the interest you take in our advancement. You are the children's father; your presence does not make us fear. No matter what our religion is, Gentile or Hebrew, our confidence in you is the same. We do not know why this is: but we all agree in this that we come to greet you now, just as children welcome home their father.

"Another thing we wish to say, it is this: we understand and appreciate the self-sacrificing interest, the kind care, the laborious efforts of the dear Sisters to make us what we ought to be, and, indeed, we may deplore that we are not what we should be. We thank the Sisters most earnestly, and we wish to console them for the trouble we have given hitherto, by expressing to-day our determined resolution to correspond in the future with their and your efforts to fit us for whatever sphere of life we are destined to occupy. We know well that all our affectionate and grateful feelings would not have much value in your eyes unaccompanied by this sincere resolve: Thanking God for your safe and happy return.

"We are, My Lord,
"Your affectionate and grateful Children,
"The Pupils of St. Dominic's Seminary."

His Lordship, who appeared much moved, replied in the following terms:—

My Dear Children,—It gives me great pleasure to find myself once more amongst you, and I sincerely thank you for this Address and the sentiments it expresses. Even in a literary point of view the Address is excellent, and the manner in which you express your feelings shows a high degree of culture of head as well as heart. There is no part of this Address which gives me so much satisfaction as that in which you give expression to your appreciation of the exertions of the sisters to promote your best interests, and of your resolution to correspond with their efforts in your behalf, and profit by their teaching and example. You are pleased to say that no matter what your religion, your confidence in me is the same, and that you all regard me as a Father. Coming from you, my dear children, who belong to various religious denominations, this is high praise indeed, and I assure you I value it highly. What you imply in this does me, I must say, no more than justice. In my dealings with you I have always tried to act impartially and free from every bias of prejudice, and I feel I can say, in all truth, that in my treatment of you I have never allowed the question of religion to sway me in the least. I do not think I have many prejudices, and I am quite certain I have been actuated in your regard by principles of justice alone, and by an anxious desire to promote the best interests of everyone of you without distinction. Again I beg to thank you for this very beautiful address.

At the conclusion of the bishop's reply, the young ladies struck up the "Marche aux Flambeaux," in a brilliant arrangement on two pianos. The rendering of this piece showed masterly instruction. A vocal duet "Friendship" was then sung in a sweet and cultivated manner. His Lordship expressed his pleasure at the improvement observable in those branches and thanked the young ladies. He then proceeded, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Larkin and O'Leary, to St. Joseph's Schools, where they were entertained by a series of vocal, instrumental, and recitative exhibitions which were highly creditable. We especially noticed the intelligent and humorous way in which a very young child recited "How to cure a cough." A piece of Latin, spoken in a clear, fluent, and correct style, earned special commendation. We may here observe that the advantage of a knowledge of Latin and music is given to the young lady pupil teachers, together with a sound training in all the branches of an English education, with a view to fit them for the requirements of any school, the charge of which may hereafter be confided to them.

The musical performances were certainly above the average; the vocal duets, choruses, etc., were quite a treat. The rendering of the National Anthem—"God defend New Zealand"—deserves special praise.

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The public may rest assured that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

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Extractions	2s 6d
Do, Children	1s
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No charge for advice.
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First-class Accommodation for Boarders.
The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.
Refreshments always ready.

During the proceedings, the following address was read in a very agreeable manner:—

"My Lord,—We humbly beg you to accept the expression of our sincere joy to see you again in the midst of your Catholic children of Dunedin. We would wish to welcome you in a manner suited to your exalted dignity, and expressive of our sincere rejoicing. But we are only poor little children, and though we may feel very deeply and truly, we can do but little to show how hearty is our welcome. Only one little flower-bud have we to offer your Lordship, and that is that we shall strive to become good children and true Catholics, so that you, who are fighting our battle so intrepidly with "the powers that be," may never have reason to grieve over our unworthiness or ingratitude.

"We offer to God most fervent thanks for having preserved your Lordship from all perils of land and sea, and for the improvement in your health so much desired by your faithful people.

"May Almighty Providence spare you over us for many happy years to come, may He rain down on you His choicest favours as temporal reward for your zealous labours and noble self-sacrifice, and may He not let you go away from us for a long time, so earnestly pray,

"My Lord, your humbly devoted children the pupils
"of St. Joseph's Schools."

The Bishop thanked the children very briefly, and in the course of his answer said he was quite certain no one could rejoice more than they did to see him again amongst them.

At the conclusion of these very interesting proceedings, a child advanced and placed in the Bishop's hand a purse containing ten sovereigns, the offering, she said, of her companions towards the erection of the new Cathedral.

We are informed that the Catholic children have already, from their "private resources" and through their abstemiousness from "lollies," contributed a sum amounting close to £40 for the same object. If this is the spirit of the Catholic children, we infer that the Catholic parents, without whose sympathy and approval such a spirit could not exist, intend to take an active part in the movement which has for its object the raising to the Divine worship an edifice which will do honour to the Catholic congregation of the city.

It was arranged that the Dramatic and Musical Fête, prepared in the Select School, should be adjourned till the arrival of the Bishop of Brisbane.

THE THAMES, VISIT OF BISHOP MORAN.

ON 5th March the Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin, and Administrator of the Diocese of Auckland, paid a brief, though a long-expected, visit to the Thames.

He was accompanied from Auckland by the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington, and the Very Rev. H. J. Fynes, V.G., of the Auckland Diocese.

During some days previous to his arrival the presence of his Lordship was anxiously awaited at the Thames; and two addresses—one by the parishioners and another by the very faithful members of the local H.A.C.B.S.—were prepared for presentation. But the early hour (5 a.m.) of his Lordship's arrival and the shortness of his stay—he had to leave on the evening of the day of his arrival—offering no fair opportunity, both the parishioners and the Hibernians were sadly disappointed in their presentation of addresses to their beloved Dr. Moran.

It is not to be understood that the Bishop was in any way indifferent to the reception of the addresses, but as it was some two or three years since last this diocese was graced by an episcopal presence, every moment of Dr. Moran's time was fully engaged in the discharging of urgent duty in the various and far-distant parishes of the wide diocese of Auckland.

However, notwithstanding the urgency of duty's call upon Dr. Moran's time and attention, and his loyalty to the same, the Catholics of the Thames seriously regretted not being able to give expression to their feelings at seeing him amongst them, for whom, it is unnecessary to state, they entertain very lively sentiments of veneration, esteem, and affection.

The principal, if not the only, purpose of his Lordship's visit to the Thames was to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation; but it was also generally expected by Catholics and non-Catholics that he would not leave here without offering some criticism on the Education Act, and many being anxious to hear him speak on the subject, the church, for some time previous to the celebration of Mass, was densely crowded, and many more were refused admittance.

Mass was said at 9 a.m. in the Shortland Church, by the Rev. S. Chastagnon (the pastor of the Thames), and immediately after it the candidates for Confirmation, numbering 200,—20 of whom were adults, the rest the pupils of the Convent and Boys' Schools—were examined in the Christian Doctrine by his Lordship, Bishop Moran, who expressed his pleasure at the facility and readiness with which his questions were answered by them.

The girls were very tastefully attired, the boys wore white sashes, and they all conducted themselves during the ceremony with great propriety and decorum, which so pleased Dr. Moran that he took occasion to express his satisfaction, not alone for their good answering, but also for their good manners.

After the examination of the candidates he delivered an excellent sermon on the Sacrament of Confirmation, dwelling especially on the dispositions necessary for its worthy reception and the abundance of graces that it then conferred.

The "imposition of hands" then took place, after which he warmly exhorted those whom he had just confirmed to be ever faithful to their religion, observant of their duties as members of society, and never, through any cause, to forsake the banner of their Heavenly Leader.

The Education Act was next alluded to. He spoke at considerable length, and can only favour your readers with a few points of his eloquent discourse. His Lordship said that without faith it was impossible to please God; that man's life was a failure unless he had faith, and all his actions, unless faith was their basis,

no matter how praiseworthy from a worldly point of view, were valueless for eternity. What was this life compared to eternity? or what did it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his soul? Consequently there was nothing so precious, nothing which they should so zealously preserve for their children and themselves as the virtue of faith. They ought often to recall to memory the sacrifices their Saviour made to give them the faith and to show them the way to heaven; and also the sacrifices and many privations that their forefathers endured to be able to transmit to their children the knowledge of the faith. They (his hearers) ought to remember the good example and be worthy descendants of their forefathers. Their children should not then be excluded from the knowledge of God and of heavenly truths—truths purchased for them by the blood of the Redeemer and also preserved at great costs and sufferings by their forefathers. But the Education Act made it its distinctive aim to exclude from the school all such knowledge, and what then could he call it but a monstrous scheme against God and against religion—the exclusion of God from the school, and of the knowledge of their Great Creator from their children. The Church had condemned such a system of education as being intrinsically dangerous to faith and morals. She never did accept it, and she never would accept it; and the bad results of secular education, perceptible in countries such as America, or Victoria, were warnings which should not be unheeded. Some misled Catholics had a notion that by their being Secular School Committeemen, they could affect a great improvement in the Education Act—but they could not make matters better than the law, and they all knew what that bad, unjust law was. Besides, when the Church had strongly condemned that system of education, it was a standing reproach to her teaching authority for Catholics to uphold or to administer the Act; they could not consistently accept or reject a portion of her teaching without accepting or rejecting her doctrine altogether. Since the whole rested upon the same foundation. He would therefore, only repeat what he had time after time previously repeated: that Catholics should not take act, or part in the administration or carrying out of the Education Act; as by so doing they incurred a terrible responsibility before God, and were acting in open disloyalty to the teaching of the Church. They ought to unite and act as one man; do everything in their power to provide Catholic education for their children, and use every legitimate means to thwart and to confuse in politics the enemies of Christian education. He was very much delighted, judging by the children whom he had just confirmed, to find very good schools at the Thames. They ought to be thankful to God for having the Sisters of Mercy in their midst, and from what he had just seen and heard, there was also a very good school for the boys.

His Lordship was most attentively listened to throughout, and the eloquent and logical language of his welcome voice carried conviction, *pari passu* with its delivery, in the minds of his large and respectable audience.

Before quitting this subject, I think it right to state that his Lordship did not characterise the Education Act as "infamous," although the Press Agency telegram sent from here the same afternoon stated that he did.

In the afternoon his Lordship, in company with the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Very Rev. H. J. Fynes, V.G., and the Rev. S. Chastagnon, visited the Boys' and Convent Schools, which were highly commended by their Lordships.

The dignified visitors, after a very busy day, returned to Auckland by the s.s. Enterprise, which left here at 7 p.m.

Since Bishop Moran's arrival in this diocese, he visited, in company with Dr. Redwood and Very Rev. Father Fynes, V.G., Onehunga, St. Mary's (Ponsonby), Otahu, Panmure, Thames, Auckland and Parnell, and besides visiting all the schools in those places, he also preached and administered Confirmation to large numbers at Auckland Cathedral, Onehunga, Thames, and Parnell; and to the children of Otahu, who came to Parnell and were confirmed with the Parnell children.

I regret to state that, through ill-health, among the visitors at Waiwera Hot Springs is the Rev. Dr. Quinn, Bishop of Brisbane. His Lordship is suffering from acute rheumatism; he also visited some few weeks ago, Waikato and Cambridge, and passed a few days at the Rotomahana Lakes.

Bishops Moran and Redwood also spent a few days at the Waiwera Springs. Dr. Redwood, during his stay in Auckland, attended some sittings of the Senate of the New Zealand University, and left Auckland for Wellington the 17th inst. At Bishop Redwood's departure from the Onchunga Wharf, the juvenile members of the Auckland H.A.C.B.S. attended, and played some farewell airs in honour of his Lordship.

The diocese has been very unfortunate to be without a bishop for the last three years. Even now there is but a remote prospect of when it shall be blessed with one, and if it were possible to retain his Lordship, Bishop Moran, here, Dunedin should not see him again.

His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of New Zealand, &c., honoured the Thames with his presence on the 20th inst. in company with the Hons. J. Sheehan, Colonel Whitmore, &c. The occasion for his presence was to open, or declare opened, a new road lately constructed by the Thames county. A great effort was made to show him a popular welcome by the members of the County Council and some others. But the recollection of the recent passage of arms between him and the popular hero of the day, Sir George Grey, did not tell in favour of the former, so that the reception accorded, while indeed pretty warm, was not near so enthusiastic or so popular as that some time ago given here to Sir George.

March, 1878.

D. O'D.

MR. O'CONNOR, of the British legation in Brazil, calls attention, in a recent official report, to *stervamate*, an article largely cultivated in the Province of Parana, and exported to neighbouring South American countries, but hitherto not on the list of exports to European markets, though it would, he has no doubt, be very acceptable, as it is pronounced by those who have tried it a capital substitute for our far more expensive and too often adulterated tea and coffee. He says it is more fortifying and alimentary, and much more wholesome, and can be sold at a price so moderate as to place it within the reach of all classes.

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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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Branches opened at Christchurch, Oamaru, Timaru, and Wellington.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING:

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Have in stock Haydock's Douay Bible, approved by the late Cardinal Wiseman, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent R.C.D.Ds.

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PANY is prepared to ensure against FIRE, Agricultural Risks, Grain in Stock or Stack, and Steam Threshing Machines travelling from place to place.

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

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

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

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

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

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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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G. E. DERMER,
has removed to Mr. MURPHY'S
NEW CITY BUILDINGS.

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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Protection against loss by Fire at lowest
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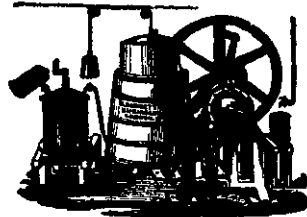
George-street Dunedin,

Has always a full Stock of Homoeopathic Goods
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Wholesale and Retail.

Homoeopathic Prescriptions carefully and
accurately dispensed.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.,

Steam rated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN,
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Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial
Maker's Goods of every description.

DR. HANSON

can be CONSULTED as usual at Mr.
Lubienski's Dispensary, Octagon, from 10 to
12 a.m., and from 7 to 9 p.m.

Advice, 1s. 6d.; Medicine, 2s. 6d., during
the above hours.

MIDWIFERY IN DUNEDIN, 30s.

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Plumber, Gasfitter, Zinc Worker,
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Great Reduction in the Price of Leather.

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

Gents' soled and heeled, 4s 0d.

Ladies' " " 3s 6d.

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The most comfortable Family Hotel in the
City. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all
hours during the day. Passengers called in
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Private Rooms for Families.

None but the Best Brands of Liquors kept.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders at

Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

A. H. ROSS

Surveying, Optical, and Nautical In-
strument-maker. Optician to the Dunedin
Hospital, and for many years optician to the
Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has (in order to
obviate the necessity of his customers making
the detour of the Octagon) REMOVED to
those premises adjoining Mr Murphy's City
Hotel, Princes street.

RETURN OF THE BISHOP OF DUNEDIN.

His Lordship, the Bishop of the Diocese, returned to Dunedin on Thursday, 28th ult. His Lordship was received at Port Chalmers by a number of the gentlemen belonging to the Catholic community, and on his landing from the s.s. Wanaka, the following address was read and presented to him by Mr. Frank W. Petre :—

ADDRESS TO THE MOST REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF DUNEDIN.

My Lord Bishop,—It gives us most sincere pleasure to see your Lordship once more returned to your diocese. We have heard of the important labours that your Lordship has successfully accomplished during your absence from Dunedin, and we beg to congratulate your Lordship on the happy results attendant on your visit to Auckland. The intelligence of the blessings that have flowed to the people of that diocese from your Lordship's presence amongst them, and of the joy and gratitude with which they every where received your Lordship's instructions have been to us a source of a natural and most pardonable pride. Tidings of the complete restoration of your Lordship's health have preceded you here, and have been universally heard by the members of your Lordship's flock with thankfulness and joy. In conclusion, my Lord, we give thanks to the Father of all Mercies for your preservation during your absence, and the amendment of your health, and we pray that your Lordship may still be spared for many years to rule over and guide your affectionate and grateful people.

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of the diocese of Dunedin,
 W. H. M'KEAY,
 FRANCIS MEENAN,
 FRANK W. PETRE.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE BISHOP'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,—If it gives you pleasure to see me once more returned to my diocese, I assure you it gives me great satisfaction to find myself again in your midst. The value of my labours in Auckland has, I think, been greatly exaggerated. It was not, I regret to say, in my power to do much to promote the interests of religion and education in that diocese, owing to the shortness of the time I could remain there. We should all pray, earnestly and fervently, that the appointment of a Bishop of Auckland may not be long delayed, for though the joy and gratitude with which the people received my instructions and the eagerness with which they entered into my views, prove the depth of their faith, and their docility; it must be evident to the most superficial observer, that the affairs of a diocese long deprived of the presence of its Bishop, cannot be expected to be flourishing. Along with you I rejoice at the restoration of my health, which appears to be complete, and I heartily thank you for your prayers and good wishes; and feel extremely obliged to you for this address and the trouble you have taken to come to Port Chalmers to welcome me home.

The party then proceeded by the 1.30 p.m. train to Dunedin, and on arriving at the terminus, the Bishop was conveyed to his residence in a carriage belonging to Mr. Fitzgerald.

Correspondence.

(We are not responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.)

THE WAKE OF THE ABSENT.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Tablet.

SIR,—Gerald Griffin was the son of a Limerick brewer, and was educated for the medical profession. He was born December 10, 1803, and up to the age of 19 had confined himself to the pursuits of scholastic education, possessing himself of much profound learning and many refined accomplishments. But, contrary to his parents desire, the bent of his inclination was not set upon the science of medicine.

The charming story of "the Collegians," on which it is said Mr. Boucicault founded his famous play, the "Colleen Bawn," made his name known. He succeeded also in several other fine stories, especially in "The Rivals," "The tales of the Jury Room," "Tales of the Five Senses," "Tales of the Munster Festivals," &c., &c. His poetic effusions also proved a marvellous success, containing some pieces most musical, sweet, and possessing the deepest feeling. For instance, "The Wake of the Absent," in which a father bewails the death of his son who had been lost at sea.

I am, &c.,

Dunedin, April 2.

JAMES SANDERSON.

(The verses alluded to will be found in our "Poet's Corner."—*N.Z. Tablet.*)

To the Editor of the New Zealand Tablet.

SIR,—Having seen in your last issue that a subscription list was opened at Reefton for the benefit of the Fenian prisoners lately released, I sincerely hope that the patriotic Irishmen of Dunedin have not forgotten what those men have suffered for their country. I would suggest, Mr. Editor, that a committee be formed, so as to give the Irishmen of Dunedin an opportunity of assisting in the laudable and national work of doing something for the widow and orphans of Chas. McCarthy and the rest of the poor fellows who have suffered so much for the cause of old Ireland.

Hoping I have not intruded on your valuable space,

I am, &c.,
 HIBERNICUS.

Dunedin, April 1, 1878.

The Archbishop of Paris, in a pastoral prescribing prayers for the Government, denies that the clergy had encroached on the civil power, and declares that those endeavouring to abolish religious teaching are the enemies of their country. He mentions that M. Thiers once remarked to him that the car of State should have four wheels—an upright Magistracy, a compact Army, a well organised Civil Service, and lastly, or rather firstly, Religion, the most necessary of all.

V.  R.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

WAITAKI-INVERCARGILL.

TENDERS are invited by the Government for the Erection of Additions to the Passenger train at Caversham.

Drawing and specifications may be seen at this Office, where tenders will be received till NOON of MONDAY, 8th APRIL, 1878.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command.

W. N. BLAIR,
 District Engineer.

Public Works Office,
 Dunedin, 28th March, 1878.

WATCHMAKERS.

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

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

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

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

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,

Manufacturing Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths,
 Late of Rattray-street,
 Successors to HARROP & NEILL, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and
 Silversmiths, Princes-street.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY REPAIRED OR
 MADE TO ORDER.

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

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

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

WELLINGTON STEAM BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY WORKS,

FARISH STREET, WELLINGTON.

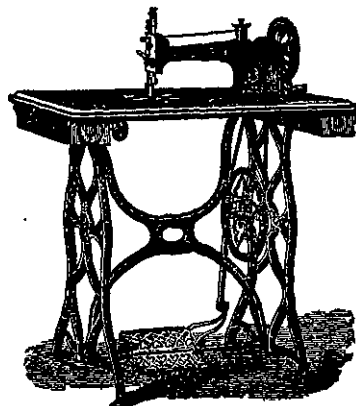
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For Catalogue of Prices apply to the Factory.

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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.

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MACHINES LET OUT ON
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 SOLD ON DEFERRED
 PAYMENTS.

G. M. ALDRICH,
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EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

The DRAPERS are on the eve of acceding to the request of the Assistants by

CLGSING AT SIX O'CLOCK ON SATURDAYS.

LADIES OF DUNEDIN,

We tender you our thanks for your steadily increasing persistence in abstaining from

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SHOPPING.

APPEAL TO THE WORKING CLASSES,

We are powerless without your aid.

Remember you have from Mid-day for Shopping. Why, therefore, endeavour to debar from your fellow-men a much sought boon, by persistingly delaying until Saturday Night those purchases which can as easily, and with better advantage, be made BEFORE SIX O'CLOCK. WE cannot think it will be any inconvenience to YOU, YOU know it will be a great advantage to US.

WE AWAIT YOUR PRACTICAL REPLY.

HENRY WALLIS, Hon. Sec.

Temporary Offices: Hope Terrace, George Street.

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 lately occupied by them.

TURKISH BATHS.

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

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

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

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

"Throw Physic to the Dogs."

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

HANNAN'S POST OFFICE

HOTEL, Main Street, Kumara, situate 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.

WHITTAKER BROTHERS have just received, and are now opening, "Ex Mail Steamer,"

3 CASES, 1 BALE, 1 PARCEL

OF ALBUMS, WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES, STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Also, a Beautiful Selection of DOUAY BIBLES and PRAYER BOOKS, and a Choice Assortment of CATHOLIC TALE BOOKS.

W. BROS. have also on Stock some Beautiful

C. D. V.'s OF HIS HOLINESS THE LATE POPE PIUS THE NINTH, 1s. EACH, or 10s. DOZEN.

Coloured Pictures in great variety of Blessed Virgin, St. Patrick, &c

Observe the Address:—

WHITTAKER BROTHERS,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

P.S.—Country Orders punctually attended to,

JOHN TERTIUS KEMPSON,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

ARTHUR STREET, DUNEDIN, (two doors from the Salutation Hotel).

J. T. K., in grateful acknowledgment of the support accorded him during the past four years, has resolved to build a Shop more worthy of the same in every respect, and replete with all the appliances requisite for the preparation of the various Drugs and Chemicals which J. T. K. manufactures in his own laboratory, to ensure the Freshness and Purity necessary for the compounding of Prescriptions, to which he devotes especial care and attention. The Pillar Letter Box being close at hand, J. T. K. (for the convenience of the neighbourhood) has obtained a License to Sell Stamps, in consequence of which he has combined Stationery with his business. He also keeps in Stock a full supply of all British and Foreign Patent Medicines in use in the Colonies; also a choice selection of Toilet and Nursery requisites, consisting of Aerated Soda Water on draught, cool from the fountain, flavoured to taste with genuine Fruit Syrups. A few choice Brands of Cigars also kept in stock.

BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL

(Late Devonshire Arms.)

Corner of Durham and Peterborough Streets, CHRISTCHURCH.

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 Whisky, specially imported by the proprietor.

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

J. BARRETT, Proprietor.

TO LET, for Public Meetings, Sunday Schools, or other purposes, that large and commodious Hall in Rattray-street belonging to the Pioneer Lodge, I.O.O.F. Applications received by G. Jacobs, Bull and Mouth Hotel, or to J. Teague, painter, Rattray-street. The hall will be ready for occupation early in March.

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

MATHESON BROS. & CO.

beg to inform the inhabitants of Duned 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 38s 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.

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. 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.

TOWNSHIP OF BURKE'S

BREWERY, now being Surveyed To be sold by Auction at an early date, due notice of which will be given, Splendid Sites and Convenient Lots for

Villa Sites,

Suburban Residences,

And Working Men's Homes,

The Township is charmingly situated a short distance from town, and is easily accessible by road or rail, being only ten minutes ride by rail and a pleasant drive of four miles by road. A visit will demonstrate that it possesses a very large extent of level land, ground running with a gentle rise to a considerable distance from the waterside frontage. Its commanding position and splendid scenery stamp it the most lovely spot on the shore of the harbour, embracing an uninterrupted view of the Peninsula, the Islands, and the Heads, whilst it is universally acknowledged to be the healthiest suburban locality near Dunedin.

A permanent stream of pure sweet water runs through the township from which a copious supply is obtainable, which at a very small outlay could be laid on at any of the sections. An unlimited supply of timber for firewood is available at almost the cost of cutting.

The Land for Suburban Residences without doubt stands unrivalled, and should command the attention of capitalists or anyone seeking a desirable investment of daily increasing value.

Extraordinary liberal terms, viz., Deposit, £5 per Section; balance by quarterly payments, extending over three years, with 6 per cent interest added.

C A R R O L L ' S H O T E L,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSPECTION OF THE HOTEL INVITED.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,

TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private Rooms for Families.
Good Stabling.

O'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Opposite the White Horse Hotel).

BASKETS. BASKETS.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. S U L L I V A N.

Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Larnach'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,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c., &c.

WELLINGTON STEAM

BAKERY,

MANNERS STREET, WELLINGTON.

ALEX. M'DONALD,

Fancy Bread & Biscuit Baker, Confectioner, &c.

Families and shipping supplied.

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 having 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.

ADELAIDE WINES.

The South Australian United Vineyards Association.

IMPERIAL CELLARS, ADELAIDE.

Adelaide Light and Red Wines.

Ports, Sherries, Clarets, Constantias, &c., &c.,
From 33s. per dozen.

Old and well-matured and guaranteed pure, and particularly recommended for family drinking and invalids.

GEORGE BLYTH, SOLE AGENT.

HARBOR CHAMBERS, DUNEDIN.

Country orders will have every attention.

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 Drummaking on the Premises.

R. F. SMITH,

R. 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 goods 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.

DOCTOR GEORGE FREDERIC

THOMAS,

From Lonsdale-street, Melbourne,
May be consulted at his rooms, Princes-street, 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 21.

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.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

WANTED KNOWN.—That Messrs Roughton and Pocklington are prepared to supply the trade with all kinds of Colonial-made Boots and Shoes and Uppers. All goods guaranteed; none but experienced workmen employed. Samples and price list on application New Zealand Boot Factory, corner Clarke and Maclaggan-streets, Dunedin.

V.



R.

FUNERAL REFORM.

ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,

Combined with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY or HUMBLE, may be ascertained at the time of giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by

WALTER G. GEDDES,
Undertaker, Octagon,
DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

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

Dated the 4th day of June 1877.

(Signed) GEORGE DAVIDSON.

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

(Signed) G. W. DRISCOLL.

[A CARD.]

L. BOLDINI,

ARCHITECT.

Plans and specifications given on the shortest notice.

Sundown House, Herriott Row, Dunedin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by WOODFIELD & JOLLY, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this 5th day of April, 1878, and published by the said Company.