

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. V.—No. 258.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878.

PRICE 6D

Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



HATEVER may have been the commotion stirred up or still to be stirred up, with respect to the re-establishment of the hierarchy in Scotland, it can hardly again happen that Great Britain shall be so violently moved by any measure proceeding from Rome as it was some thirty years ago, when the Pope resolved upon appointing bishops to English Sees, and the English nation suffered from a temporary attack of mania caused by this "Papal Aggression." The *Times* newspaper gave warning on October 26th '47 that, instead of Vicars Apostolic, who were the bishops of Sees in *partibus* appointed the administrators of English dioceses, such dioceses would be administered by bishops regularly elected to them, and called by their names, and that, moreover, one or two Archbishops were about to be created. In the January following the *Quarterly Review* improved upon the announcement thus made by stating that the Pope, by raising the modest Vicars Apostolic into bishops and archbishops, meant to prove that he had "power and authority both spiritual and temporal . . . in this, by law, Protestant realm of England." And, whether it was that he had been put on his metal by reading and digesting the article in which this was stated, or that in some other way his episcopal indignation had been aroused the Anglican Bishop of Durham, about eighteen months afterwards on the actual establishment of the hierarchy, wrote a letter to Lord John Russell, which never was published, but the tenor of which may be learned from the terms in which the reply of the noble Lord was couched. Lord John considered the aggression of the Pope on their Protestantism insidious and insolent. He had promoted the claims of Catholics to all civil rights, and had even wished their ecclesiastical system to be made the means of instructing the Irish immigrants into England, who would otherwise be left in Pagan darkness, but this might have been carried out in a very different manner from that which was now before his eyes. The documents which had come from Rome displayed an assumption of power, a pretension of supremacy over the realm of England, a claim to undivided sway inconsistent with the Queen's supremacy, with the rights of the bishops and clergy, and with the spiritual independence of the nation, unasserted even in Catholic times. However, although Lord John was choking with indignation, he was not at the same time overcome by alarm. He felt that England was strong enough to bear any outward attacks, and that her people had too long enjoyed the liberty of Protestantism to allow of the imposition of a foreign yoke upon their minds and consciences. This letter may be considered to have led off in the tumult. It was written on November 4, '50: next day was the 5th, Guy Fawkes' day, and, to use a slang phrase, it was a terror. Anti-Papal saturnalia raged all over the country; the "Abbot of Unreason," himself seemed to be present in a state of raving lunacy every where. Everywhere the Pope was overwhelmed with insults; his effigy in many places was burned; and equally with, or even still more than His Holiness, was Cardinal Wiseman considered worthy of reprobation, and reprobated accordingly. Expressions of hostility were continued thick and fast throughout the land. The mob were glad to find so good an excuse for riot and disorder: many enormities were actually perpetrated, and in one of the great manufacturing towns an outrage was, at least, planned that cannot be thought of without a shudder. A good nun, who was there at the time, and who was informed of what was projected, declared that she would certainly be unable to restrain herself from facing the crowd and endeavouring to dissuade them from their purpose. Had she done so there can be little doubt that she would have encountered martyrdom, but fortunately some providence prevented the design from being carried out and the excellent lady was left to finish her career in peace and usefulness. At the Lord Mayor's dinner Lord John Russell and other Cabinet Ministers strongly condemned the action of the Pope; a monster demonstration was made on the subject at York; deputations from the Corporation of London, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, presented addresses treating of the matter to the Queen,

and Her Majesty replied to them that it was her "determination to uphold alike the rights of her crown and the independence of her people, against all encroachments and encroachments of any foreign power." At the opening of Parliament on Feb. 4, '51, the Queen referred to these addresses, and repeated the assurance, she said:—"The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power has excited strong feelings in this country; and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me expressing attachment to the throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my crown and the independence of the nation against all encroachments, from whatever quarter they may proceed." Her Majesty added that a measure on the subject would be laid before the Parliament. Accordingly, on the 6th of the month, Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the assumption of ecclesiastical titles, in respect of places in the United Kingdom, and after about a week had been spent in the debate leave was given by a majority of 395 to 63. On the 4th July following the bill was passed by the House of Commons. Such was the commotion which followed upon the re-establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in England, a commotion which, however, in nothing retarded the growth of the Church there, and which had so soon abated, that, in about fourteen years after, at the death of its chief victim, Cardinal Wiseman, his Eminence was found to have become extremely popular and to be universally regretted.

We perceive that at a late meeting of the Christchurch Cathedral Guild, a certain parson has been "*bummin' away like a buzzard-cloak*." This gentleman is a Rev. H. C. M. Watson, already celebrated in Christchurch for having confirmed in their disbelief in the doctrine of Eternal Punishment the hearers of one Mr. Cass, who lectured on the subject in that town some two years ago, and who was confronted there by this Mr. Watson, whose rather confused style of argumentation led his audience to conclude that he either had not studied the matter on which he essayed to dispute, or had not been capable of profiting by such studies of it as he had made, and that in any case if Mr. Cass were to be confuted, Mr. Watson was not the man to confute him. The Rev. parson has now again been holding forth unintelligibly, and so as to convince all persons of reasonable understanding that he has been talking of what he knows not an iota about. This time religious education has been his theme, and not content with deploring that the means of so educating the children of his congregation have not been placed by Government within his reach, and endeavouring to devise a method of obtaining such means, which would have been on his part a highly commendable step, he has gone out of his way to vilify and slander the Catholic system of Education, concerning which he knows nothing whatever. He argues that because a large proportion of the criminals of the colony are found to belong to a class of Catholics come from a country where Catholic education has been for ages restricted, and consequently not educated in Catholic schools, that therefore the Catholic system of education is inferior to the Protestant. A line of argument, however, quite in Mr. Watson's way, and most characteristic of his intellect. Mr. Watson, it would appear, is indignant against Catholics, because he attributes to them the expunging from the Education Bill of what he calls the "conscience clause." Had this clause remained in the Bill he would have been content with the measure, and satisfied that his duty was being done for him. Fully as well as he could himself perform it. By which we perceive that Mr. Watson's conscience is not very extensive or difficult to satisfy. He could then have been assured that in every house there would have been an open Bible. And that according to Dr. Dollinger, whose rebellion against Rome has made him a hero with the ultra-Protestant world, although he himself is far from being a Protestant, has caused the "greatness, purity, and freedom of Britain." That Britain is great and free we do not deny—the sterling qualities, the good common sense, perseverance and manliness of her people, together with her varied resources must have insured that in any case. That she is free also is undoubted, for that her constitution has amply made provision, but her constitution was founded on Catholic principles and in Catholic times. But that she is pure we dissent from completely. The country is on the contrary—full of impurity, and this, whose prevention, had the "open Bible" been of the value imputed to it, must have been its very first fruits, clearly proves that Dr. Dollinger has added another error of

FINDLAY AND CO'S

OTAGO STEAM SAW,
PLANING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND
SASH FACTORY,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,
DUNEDIN.

They beg to intimate to Builders, Contractors, and the Public generally, that having just completed extensive alterations to their Plant and Premises they are now in a position to execute all orders entrusted to them with the utmost despatch.

All the Machinery is of the best and most modern principles; customers can, therefore, rely upon all work being done in the best possible manner.

We would call special attention to our Door, Sash, Turnery, and Moulding Department, as recent improvements have enabled us to turn out large quantities of the best finish and design.

As we import large quantities of our Colonial timber in bulk we are prepared, with our large sawing appliances, to cut on the shortest notice to any size.

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover.

All Orders, coastwise or up-country, shall receive our best attention.

FINDLAY AND CO.

JAMES WALLS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGER,
Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin

Has on hand and to arrive—

REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH
COOKING RANGES,

Smith and Wellstood's and "Watson and
Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantelpieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also.

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS, newest patterns.
Tea Trays, Hip and Sponge Baths, Lamps and
Chimneys, Brushware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Tinned and Enamelled Holloware,
American Brooms, Tubs, and Buckets, and
Furnishing Ironmongery of every description.

AMERICAN ANGLO-GUT NAILS.

Wire and "Evebank's" Patent Nails, Locks
and Hinges, Iron and Brass Screws, and
Builder's Ironmongery of all descriptions.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
of every description.

Blasting Powder, Patent Fuse, Breech and
Muzzle Loading Guns, Sporting Ammunition,
Cartridges, etc.

Fencing Wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, Fencing
Staples and Wire Stretchers.

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTELPIECES.

A special line in English Galvanised Corrugated
Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet—best brands.
A general assortment of Carpenters' and
Joiners' Tools by the best makers, always on
hand.

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
Machines.

UNION HOTEL.

C. C. ARMSTRONG has taken the Union
Hotel, Stafford-street (oppo to Messrs. Murray,
Roberts & Co.'s Wool Store), and hopes by
strict attention to business to merit a share
of patronage from his friends and the public
in general. Country Visitors will find this a
comfortable home. C. C. A. has spared no
expense in providing the very best accommodation,
and has laid in a stock of the finest
and best Wines and Spirits; also, one of Alcock's
Billiard Tables. Visitors can rely upon
being called to meet early trains and steamers.
C. C. A. will always be found ready to
post them as to the time of their departure,
and give due attention to the shipping of
luggage.—C. C. ARMSTRONG, Union Hotel.

SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE
LADIES.

SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE
PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN
OTAGO, N.Z.



RAILWAY HOTEL,

MOSGIEL.

WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,

Successors to REEVES AND CO.,

Manufacturers of

British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs,
Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.

Importers of Machinery and Cordial Makers'
Goods of every description.

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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.



THE CRITERION TAILORING

AND

MEN'S MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

OF

NEW ZEALAND.

SAMPSON'S,
DUNEDIN.

Orders executed with strictest punctuality.

New and Fashionable Goods opened out

Monthly.

MCCLENAHAN & MCCUAIG,

SUCCESSORS,

PRINCES-STREET,

Opposite the National Bank.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

E. LOFT would direct the attention
of his Friends and Customers to the
above fact; and solicits a continuance of the
patronage which has been so liberally ex-
tended to him for the last few years.

Special attention is directed to the follow-
ing:—All measures are taken, and all lasts
fitted up by himself. He employs none but
best workmen, who do all the work on the
premises, under his immediate supervision.
Best materials only are used; consequently
he can guarantee a perfect fit, superior work-
manship, and the greatest durability.

E. LOFT, 9, Royal Arcade.

(Opposite Messrs Clifford and Morris,
Photographers.)

WILLIAM CONNOR,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Frederick-street, Dunedin.

All goods turned out in first-class style.
Fit and quality guaranteed. Repairs neatly
executed. Charges moderate.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."

JAMES MARKHAM, having taken the
above Establishment, has just made extensive
alterations and improvements, and is now
prepared to accommodate a number of
respectable Boarders on moderate terms.

The cellar is stocked with the choicest wines,
and the ales and spirits supplied at this house
are of the very best brands.

Don't Forget
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
THAMES-STREET, OAMARU,



THE HOTEL,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH.

THE GLOBE HOTEL is now re-
plete with every modern appliance, and is
furnished after the latest and most ap-
proved method.

The accommodation it now offers cannot be
surpassed by any Hotel in the City. Persons
desirous of obtaining the comforts of a home,
combined with moderate charges, will do well
to make early application at the Globe.

Billiards.—One of Alcock's Prize Medal
Tables, the best in town.

First-class Stabling for twenty horses. An
experienced groom always in attendance.

A. OWEN, PROPRIETOR,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

THE CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE

J. HARDIE AND CO.

WINTER SHIPMENTS

Ex County of Peebles, Piako, Wellington, Ravenscraig, and Fernglan.

69 CASES.

Containing a carefully selected assortment of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

Ulster Overcoats
Tweed Paget Suits
Tweed Waterproofs
Macintosh Coats
Knickerbocker Suits
Jacket Suits
Pilot and Witney Jackets
Double-breasted Jacket Suits
Witney Overcoats
Worsted Pagets
Fancy Tweed Pagets
Fancy Double-breasted Vests

Fancy Tweed Trousers
Fancy Tweed Trousers and
Vests
Beaver and Cloth Jackets
Frieze Cloth Jackets
Tweed Hats and Caps
Stiff Felt Hats
Soft Felt Hats
Silk Hats
Blue Blankets
White Blankets
Scarlet Blankets

Crimean Shirts
Wincey Shirts
Jean Shirts
Serge Pants
Lambswool Drawers
Lambswool Shirts
Under Flannels
White Shirts
Winter Gloves
Cardigan Jackets
Wool and Cotton Sox

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Trousers, Trousers and Vest, and Suits made to order at the Lowest Cash Prices. Two
hundred patterns of the best tweeds and coating to select from, comprising every variety of
Mosgiel, Geelong, Scotch, and English manufacture.

J. H. and Co. would respectfully direct the attention of the public to the fact that they
never, by the questionable practice of so-called cheap sales, attempt to delude their patrons.

The whole of their present stock has been most carefully selected, and each article is
marked the lowest price it can be remuneratively sold at for cash. They therefore submit
their varied Stock of Clothing to the public, confident that at no other establishment in the
city can better value be had for money.

J. HARDIE & CO.,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
CORNER OF PRINCES AND RATHAY STREETS, DUNEDIN.

judgment to those already enounced by him. The "open Bible" and the system to which it belongs, have anything but improved Britain, or made it moral or religious. On the contrary, we find an able illustration of what they have done in the poem from which we have quoted a phrase in order to apply it to the teaching of the Rev. Mr. Watson. We conclude that Mr. Watson will admit, with St. Paul, that the poets of a country are authorities to be trusted on the characteristics of the race to which they belong, and that therefore in Teunyson's "Northern Farmer" we find the just representation of a class. But what a picture of the results of Protestant teaching on a rural population have we here. The people's whole moral character is summed up in the last line of the verses—

"Git ma my yaile I tell tha, an' gin I mun doy I mun doy."

It is true that this is intended to represent the "old style," but the same hand which has sketched it for us has also given us a picture of the modern change in it, and in this modern change we discern a state of things still worse than the former. Simplicity has been replaced by cunning, rugged manliness by craft, and satisfaction in having performed honest work by an all-devouring avarice. Such are some of the much vaunted fruits of the "open Bible."

By the San Francisco mail, which arrived at Auckland on Friday last, there are reported several matters relating to the policy of the Pope. We are very chary of accordng credit to anything which reaches us by such means from Rome, and therefore we merely give an abstract of these paragraphs, waiting to receive in due time from our European and American Catholic exchanges true versions of the proceedings referred to, or explanations of how the reports, if entirely groundless, arose.—The Catholic hierarchy, then, has been re-established in Scotland. It is said that His Holiness expresses indirectly a wish for a compromise with Germany; that he has charged three prelates to examine the state of the Church in Poland; that he recommended a deputation of parish priests to preach Jesus Christ, His life and teachings, and to guard their flocks against infidelity and immorality, the results of a corrupt Press; that his having abstained from all reference in his coronation speech to the late Pope has occasioned painful surprise; that he has determined on a course of conciliation as far as possible in the interests of the Church and State in questions pending with the various Governments; and that he has written to the Czar and the Emperor William concerning the condition respectively of the Church in Poland and Germany. Cardinal Franchi has been appointed Pontifical Secretary of State, Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of Propaganda, Cardinal Morichini, Camerlengo, and Cardinal Bartolini, President of the Congregation of Rites. It is further said that in consequence of Franchi's appointment, the French Ambassador asked to be recalled, and that the disturbance amongst the Swiss Guard continues; they being fomented by fanatics, who wish to embarrass the action of the Pope—A serious riot occurred in Hyde Park, between the parties of peace and war: the former, to the number of 2000, were being addressed there by Messrs. Bradlaugh and Herbert, when they were attacked by a mob, and driven out with violence. Sticks were freely used, several persons in consequence being taken to the hospitals. Mr. Gladstone's house was the scene of a hostile demonstration, and the great statesman himself, together with Mrs. Gladstone, was assaulted as they were proceeding to church, and was obliged to seek for shelter from their assailants. Prince Teck also being mistaken for the Russian Ambassador, was to some extent ill-used in the street.—The Russian loan of 50,000,000 roubles was immediately taken up.—The *Times* declares nothing can be more ominous than the cheapness of money in the continental markets, and nothing is more to be dreaded than the superficially cheap credit at home and abroad.—The Khedive has been accused of a disposition to refuse the carrying out of the agreement made with the English and French bondholders, through Mr. Goschen and M. Goubert, but such an intention has been disclaimed, and Colonel Gordon empowered to constitute a commission to examine into Egypt's financial condition so as to ascertain how far she may be able to meet her creditors. It is said that great excitement prevails in India touching the downfall of Turkey, and 2,000,000 Mahomedan volunteers may be raised there to oppose the Russians.

A FRENCH physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature allays anguish: that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to sixty in the course of a few hours by giving full vent to his emotion. If people are at all unhappy about anything, let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boo-hoo, and they will feel a hundred per cent. better afterwards. In accordance with the above, the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. If it is systematically repressed the results may be St. Vitus's dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful, and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.

Poet's Corner.

THE CHANGELESS ONE.

[For the *Ave Maria*.]

BY MAURICE F. EGAN

The flaming fire of the oriole
No longer glows in the summer air,
The waves of the stream no longer roll
Under the feathery maiden-hair:
Days that seemed changelessly soft and mild
Have changed to the winter fierce and wild.

The castanet of the katydid
Soundeth no more in the autumn air,
The grass and the tree-roots all lie hid,
Deep 'neath a cloak more soft and fair
Than wool that is shorn in shearing time—
Than flow'rs that fall in the orange clime.

Changes the call of the katydid,
Changes the oriole's scarlet glare,
Changes all earth; and the frolic kid,
And the child that climbs his father's chair,
Will ripe and ripe, as the swift hours chime
And change 'neath the hand of changing time.

Swift changes even the human soul,
Humanly tarnished, then Godlike fair,
Redder than blood of the oriole,
Whiter than robes that the angels wear
Alone God is changeless, soul beguiled
By dreams that are changing, sin-defiled!

ONE MORE WOFUL STORY OF THE BUCKLEY ESTATE.

As I returned from Mitchelstown lately, after completing some inquiries respecting a neighbouring estate, a starved-looking and half-naked old woman, bare-footed, and shivering with age and pain, besought me to see her cabin in a remote marsh at Doolis, where we had not been able to penetrate the previous night. Another tenant, David Russell, of Doolis, who has also been served with an ejection, volunteered to pilot me across the bogs. I followed into a shaking morass, across which there is a precarious avenue of stepping-stones, surrounded by filthy quagmire, stocked with snipe. In his anxiety to allow me to use the dry places, my pioneer went almost to the knees in water. He did not seem to think that anything remarkable had happened. "When Mr. Walker was here," he said, "he would not believe the world that there was ever enough water here to wet his shoes." At last we came to the cabin. It may have been because it was the last I saw, but the impression of horror and sickness left upon my mind by the sight of it fills me with loathing even while I write. The unfortunate creature had built it herself of sods and stones, and thatched it with heath and rushes. The approaches to it were swimming with liquid manure and mud; the odors in and around the place revolting. Heaps of stones and bits of timber were fastened against the walls here and there to prevent them from falling to pieces. Inside all was darkness. My companion took the door off its one hinge to give light. It was even more shocking to see than to imagine what was there; not a gleam of fire on the hearth, neither dresser, table, nor box; the window was stuffed with stones to keep out the storm; a coarse platter of yellow strabout, without even salt, represented the whole food of the establishment, and an iron pot the whole furniture. There were stones for seats, a mound of stones for bedstead. I thought I perceived a heap of turnips inside the door; I put down my hand and found it was a pile of stones thrown against the wall as a rude buttress to support it. Within this desolate rookery Widow Condon spent her Christmas night, having begged a meal of bread and tea from her neighbours as her Christmas dinner—not the poorest scrap of meat even then. Her holding is one swampy field, upon which the rent has been raised from 2s. 6d. to 25s. She put down a quarter of an acre of potatoes, and, after giving 30s. for 3 cwt. of special manure, and 10s. for labor, the potatoes were not worth digging. Last year she hid down the whole field in oats, having paid 16s. for the seed and 6s. for the horse that ploughed it; the crop brought her £1. She has neither cow, sheep, nor even hen. Of course she "settled" from the beginning—that is to say, she pledged her last decent clothes to pay the last half-year's rent, and is indebted to the charity of a neighbour for the little thin cloak she wears, and for a bed better protected than her own crazy shelling. As I drove away in the evening to Cahin, past Lord Lisimore's ample domains, past the rich expanses of luxuriant grass and deep cornlands reddened for spring sowing, past orchards and barns and bursting farmyards, and the trim rows of model cottages which border the Lady Margaret Charteris' park-walls, it was hard to think I still breathed the air of the same country which encloses all the barrenness and blight, all the suffering and sorrow, I had left behind me around the Galtees.—*Correspondent of Pilot.*

A LARGE python, measuring 18 feet, was killed recently near the residence of Mr. Nicholas, at the Umgeni, Natal. On its being opened 28 eggs, quite as large as duck eggs, were found inside the reptile. This is the second monster which has been killed within the past three months close to Mr. Nicholas's house.

KERR'S CHEAP CASH CLOTHING AND DRAPERY MART, GEORGE STREET, CORNER OF HANOVER STREET.

KNOWN AS THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY AND CLOTHING HOUSE IN TOWN.

KERR having succeeded in clearing out the greater portion of his Summer Stock, has been enabled to take advantage of the Low Prices at which the Wholesale Houses clear out goods at this Season of the Year previous to stock-taking, and has bought several Large Lines of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, which he will offer to his Customers at prices in many cases below manufacturers' home price.

Particular attention is directed to the Stock of Boys' and Youths' Colonial-made Suits, which will be found splendidly assorted and first-class value. In Men's Colonial-made Suits, Trousers, and Vests, &c., some very special goods have just been opened worthy of inspection, both as regards quality and price. An immense stock of Waterproof Clothing very cheap. Hats, Caps, Collars, Ties, Shirts, Socks, Drawers, Undershirts, Bracons, Belts, &c., &c., in endless variety. In the Drapery Department will be found a large stock of useful Household Goods in Sheetings, Blankets, Towellings, Calicoes, Flannels, Ticks, Hosiery, Gloves, Stays, Skirts, Table Linen, Table Covers, Shawls, Toilet Covers, Bed Covers, Haberdashery, Buttons, Trimmings, &c., &c., all bought on the best terms. Inspection invited.

KERR'S CHEAP CLOTHING AND DRAPERY MART, GEORGE STREET.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital £1,000,000. Established, 1859.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES

Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	William Gray
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Baichlutha	...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Walkouaiti	...	W. C. Ancell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrug
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans	...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra	...	James Pollock
Riverton	...	Peter Grant
Papanui	...	Alex. McDuff
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. BEISSSEL,

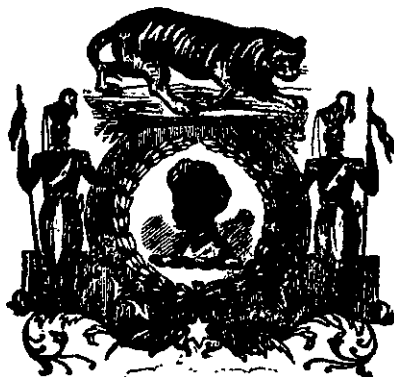
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-DRESSER, WIGMAKER, AND PERFUMER,
PRINCES STREET.

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

The latest fashions by every mail.

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

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



WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In these days of sham and false pretences, it is pleasing to meet with anything that is reliable, truthful, and worthy of confidence. The following testimonial, which is given by way of example of the very many to the same effect received by the proprietor of GHOLLAH'S GREAT INDIAN CURES, speaks for itself and requires no comment. All who are suffering from Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatic Gout, or that dreadful malady GOUT, can get completely cured by these remarkably curative

INDIAN MEDICINES.

Nelson, July 24, 1877.

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

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

(Signed) Mrs Wm. GILL, Wakapuaka.

WANTED KNOWN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley Works.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL:

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

HOUSE OF CONFIDENCE

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

MELVILLE HOTEL,

MAIN NORTH ROAD,
TIMARU.

M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

GEORGE-STREET.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLEERS.

GEORGE HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,

PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS 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. MORRIE,

WATCHMAKER & WORKING JEWELLER,

(Late of J. Hislop's, Princes Street),

Next door to Begg's,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Nautical Instruments repaired.

JOHN VEZEY

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

A GREAT INSTITUTION.

Now we are glad to see by our foreign exchanges that the Catholics are at last bestirring themselves, and preparing on a grand scale to give battle to the enemy with his own weapons. Another grand organisation, similar to that of the *Propagation of the Faith*, is already established in Paris. It is called the "Press of St. Paul" (*Imprimerie de Saint Paul*), and its object is "to work for the instauration of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ by converting the Press into an institution for the spreading of the Gospel." The founder of this great and good work is a very zealous and learned priest, Canon Schorderet, whose piety and abilities eminently qualify him for the arduous undertaking. Our Holy Father, Pius IX., in a Brief lately addressed to him, highly praises him for "his zeal and care in making the Press serve as a means for the defence of Catholic truth," and more than eighty-three Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops have encouraged his holy undertaking. The illustrious Archbishop of Bologna writes to him as follows:—"I would wish to see this work diffuse itself throughout the whole world; I would wish to see it hailed, encouraged, and blessed, as were the noblest and most meritorious institutions of which the Church has made use. Is it not the impious Press that poisons the minds of men from the first moment they begin to read? And must not the antidote be opposed to the poison, the remedy to the evil, and the power and loyalty of defence to the baseness of the assault?" The eminent Prelate then goes on to express his earnest desire that all good Catholics, who feel the charity of Jesus Christ, will use their influence and their means to make the holy undertaking a great success.

A committee of illustrious personages is formed to conduct the enterprise. The Honourable President is Monsignor De Segur; Viscount d'Abonville, President; Baron de Commaille, Secretary; and Viscount de Ponton d'Amencourt, Treasurer.

The "Press of St. Paul" is to extend itself throughout Europe, to establish printing offices, to supply printers and type when needed, to found Catholic journals, to give aid to all Catholic periodicals when required, to organise a system of correspondence and telegrams, and, in one word, to render all possible assistance to Catholic literature in every shape and form. Everyone sees the great advantages that must result from this holy undertaking. We trust that God will bless it as He has blessed the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, and that thus it will advance His glory and be the means of leading back many deluded children to the bosom of that Church which is the pillar and ground of truth.—*Bathurst Record*.

THOUGHTS FOR THE CHILDREN OF MARY.

WITH thy comeliness and thy beauty set out, proceed prosperously, and reign. (Psalms xlv., 5.)

The Royal Psalmist gives us in these few words a fine description of our Blessed Lady. She "set out" in life with her own special beauty, the beauty of sinlessness. This charm was hers alone, for she alone was conceived without original sin. What a wondrous privilege this was! we love to express it in the beautiful lines so often sung to the "Heavenly Queen":

"O Virgin meek, alone of all mankind,
In whom not God can stain or blemish find!"

Not even God Himself can find a stain, a fault, an imperfection in our dearest Mother. Thus setting out in her immaculate beauty, she "proceeded prosperously." To the original charm of sinlessness, she constantly added fresh beauties, by the acts of virtue that made her pure soul every instant fairer and brighter before God. That first beauty with which God had endowed her in the Immaculate Conception was all His own gift; she had no merit in it. But by keeping it carefully, she gained merit, and she proceeded prosperously towards God. Had she not cared to proceed thus, had she not all the time endeavoured to correspond faithfully with divine grace, her soul, all pure and radiant as it was, would have lost its beauty. But because she kept her precious treasure of holiness with care, she proceeded prosperously, gaining new perfections every hour, till she was worthy to "reign" as Queen of heaven and earth.

The children of Mary must imitate her. They, too, "set out" with souls made beautiful by the holy Sacrament of Baptism. Although this purity is not a miraculous endowment like the Immaculate Conception, still it is a wonderful beauty before God. The child that dies in baptismal innocence goes straight into heaven. What a grace, then, must this be, that makes the young soul worthy to go and live with God and His Blessed Mother, the angels and the saints, for ever? But, alas! this beautiful soul can soon lose its purity and brightness. Mary's children must take pains to keep their purity bright and unsullied, in order that, like her, they may "proceed prosperously." It is true they cannot keep from committing some faults. That was their Mother's glorious privilege. But by prayer and by avoiding bad company, they can preserve their souls from mortal sin, and also learn a horror of those serious faults into which children are constantly falling who do not love God and the Blessed Virgin. Thus proceeding prosperously, they will gradually acquire habits of virtue. Every little victory gained over their bad inclinations will add fresh lustre to their baptismal loveliness. Every good act, every prayer, will add new charms. Then there is all the beauty that comes to the soul from hearing Mass, approaching the Sacraments, and every religious duty. By and by, the Children of Mary who have thus far proceeded, will "reign" with her. Even in this world they will be conquerors; and in the Kingdom of Mary's Divine Son, they will be princes and princesses, joyously reigning with the King and Queen for evermore.—*Are Maria*.

We, the *Jaffna Catholic Guardian*, feel great pleasure in announcing that 101 more pagans have been received into the Church. To forty-five of these, His Lordship the Bishop, administered the Sacrament of Baptism on Sunday last. The total number of converts since the establishment of the Catechumenate is 317. We trust that every true Catholic will rejoice to hear this and endeavour his best to bring about the conversion of many more.

ITALY.

THE *Tablet's* Roman correspondence, January 27, gives some interesting items:—

"On the 19th January the new King took the oath to observe the Constitution before the senators and deputies assembled in the Parliament House in Montecitorio. On the same occasion the senators and deputies swore allegiance to the King. The Queen, the young Prince of Naples, and all the Royal visitors and envoys, were present in the diplomatic box, or gallery, where seats were arranged for the ladies. The Archduke Renier, the Prince Imperial of Germany, the heir to the Portuguese throne, and the Queen of Portugal were all close to Queen Margherita. The young Portuguese Prince, a pretty boy of fourteen years, was much admired. But the Prince Imperial of Germany, with his broad shoulders, was the prominent figure, and had the post of honour near the two Queens. The new King made a speech, which was much applauded, but which did not contain a single word in reference to God and the Church, nor did it ask, directly or indirectly, the blessing of heaven. Perhaps Humbert I., who separates himself by the numeral I from his ancestor Humbert III., the Blessed, was conscious that any appeal to Divine Providence would be out of place in the declarations of a monarch who succeeds to the usurped patrimony of the Church. King Humbert, rightly or wrongly, is believed to be less religious than his father. Signor Mancini, the present Minister of Grace and Justice, was once his teacher in international and criminal jurisprudence, and from Signor Mancini it is not likely that much reverence for the Catholic religion could be learned by the young Prince. So far as can be inferred from recent events, King Humbert will rely on the army and on the German alliance to support his throne against all Republican attacks. To keep Germany on his side he must obey the behests of Prince Bismarck, and he must adopt a policy of antagonism towards the Holy See more pronounced and severe than that adopted by his father. In this anti-Catholic policy Signor Mancini will be his willing guide.

In various cities of Italy the revolutionists have taken the opportunity of the King's death to insult the Bishops and clergy who do not at once comply with the demands of political partisans. For instance, two members of the municipality of Piacenza waited on the Bishop of that city, and asked the use of the Cathedral for a funeral service for the late King. The Bishop replied that he could not himself pontificate, but would grant the use of the cathedral provided the laws of the Church were observed. He suggested the use of the Church of S. Francesco in Piazza, as more central and better adapted for the occasion than the Cathedral. He desired them to report his remarks to the municipal council, and to return the next day to arrange everything. The members of the municipality, however, misrepresented the words of the Bishop as an absolute refusal of the Cathedral, and inserted a statement to that effect in a local journal. The consequence was a riotous assemblage of ruffians, who mobbed the Bishop, broke into his residence, and filled the town with tumult. The military had to be called out to quell the disorder. At Viterbo, Bologna, Venice, and other places, the clergy have been insulted and attacked by the mobs of revolutionists. At Parma the Bishop was assailed, the citizens were compelled to close their shops as a sign of mourning and a tricolour flag was hoisted over the episcopal residence.

LIBERALISM.

CARDINAL DECHAMPS, the Archbishop of Mechlin, in his new work against Liberalism (using the term as it is understood in continental Europe) regards the Church in the same light as did Dr. Newman, showing forth the rights which the Church has and which he shows to be prior to those of the State. His Eminence writes:—

Liberalism, as we have seen, admits in the social order but one supreme power, namely, the power of the State. Well, it is manifestly false to say that the State is the one and supreme power. The social order comprises two other societies besides the State; and the State is not supreme over either of these. Man, by his nature and positive destiny, belongs to three societies: the domestic society, the religious society, and the civil society; in other words, the Family, the Church, and the State. Of these three societies the two last are governed by authorities that are both public and sovereign each in his own sphere. The family is older than the State; because it is the element out of which the State is formed; and it has received from its author laws with which the State cannot meddle. Its rights are natural rights and are consecrated by religion, and it has constantly and successfully upheld them against the caprices of the powerful as history abundantly proves. The Church, the religious society in which both God and man have a share, was also pre-existent to civil society, because it dates its origin from the creation of man and from the existence of the first human family. The Church's constitution, in all its successive stages, has never depended on man, because that constitution, based not alone on the relations of man with God, but also, and mainly on the relations of God with man, could never depend on aught but God, and by Divine right. Lastly, civil society, and all that is essential to it, exists by natural right; and in this sense it exists by Divine right also, because God created man to be a social being, and therefore He wills the union of families, and also the authority by which that union is established and guaranteed.

A DISTINGUISHED American lady, Mrs. George Bowler, of Cincinnati, was formally received into the Church by Mgr. Capel, in London, on the 15th December. Mrs. Bowler is the wife of the owner of the Kentucky Central Railroad, and is closely related to Mr. George H. Pendleton, and her position has been so prominent in society circles both in the Western and in the Eastern States that her accession to the Church of Rome is to be regarded as an important event. After leaving England she will make a pilgrimage, first to His Holiness the Pope, and afterward go to Egypt and the Holy Land.

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.
NONE NEED DESPAIR.

To PROFESSOR STANICH—Sir,—I have great pleasure in testifying to your having cured my little son from a deafness of two years' standing. It was caused by an injury done to his ear while removing the wax with a small silver instrument. He is now quite well and hears perfectly.

I am, yours truly,
MRS. GRAHAM.

George street, Dunedin,
March 14th, 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,
Catholic Bookseller.

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

To PROFESSOR STANICH—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in recognising your successful treatment of my boy, five years old, for deafness—a state that has been gradually taking place since a severe attack of bronchitis twelve months ago. When I placed him under your care, I attended daily for the purpose of witnessing your removal of a skin-growth over the drum of both ears, which you have accomplished without pain or cutting during six short visits.

Yours very gratefully,
ALEX. DURIE,
Spice and Coffee Merchant,
(George-street.)

Dunedin, March 13th, 1878.

PROFESSOR STANICH—Dear Sir,—I am happy to say that the patients you have, at my request, charitably treated for the loss of their sense of hearing, have in every case recovered.

I therefore return you my best thanks on my own and their part for your generous help to suffering humanity.

Very faithfully yours,
W. J. LARKIN,
Catholic Clergyman.

Dunedin, March 22, 1878.

To PROFESSOR STANICH—Sir,—It is with great pleasure I bear testimony to your great skill in having cured me of the annoying complaint of deafness. I have been very deaf for several years, and could obtain no relief. I fortunately saw your advertisement, and decided to try what you could do for me, and was much surprised and gratified to find you completely restored my hearing in five minutes. Trusting others who are similarly afflicted may call on you,

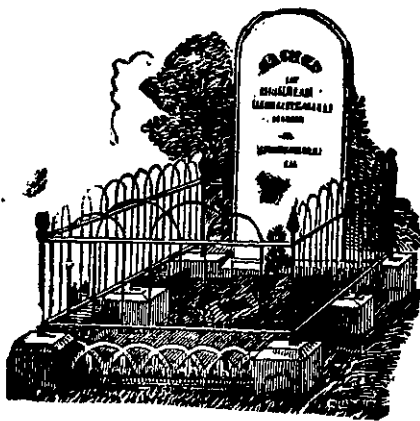
I remain, yours gratefully,
WM. ROBERTSON,
East Taieri.

April 3th, 1878.

To the Editor of the *Herald* .

To PROFESSOR STANICH—Sir.—Suffering from my earliest recollection from deafness—sometimes painfully so—about four weeks since I consulted Professor STANICH. The affliction being chronic and so long standing, I had little hope of recovery. To my astonishment I found an improvement in my hearing in three or four days, which improvement has continued until to-day. I have pleasure in testifying I find little defect in the social circle or public hall. I may add I never knew what it was to hear a sermon through until the past fortnight. My surprise is increased from the fact of the Professor's treatment is so simple and painless. With gratitude I hand you this tribute to the Professor's ability as an aurist.

I am, &c.,
T. GLUYAS PASCOE,
Clothing Manufacturer,
High-street. 8th April, 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 Banff—we have a few of these for Sale cheap.

Barn Fanners

Potatoe Digging Machine, &c., &c.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,
FORWARDING

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

WAIMEA BREWERY,
STAFFORD.

MESSRS M. HOULAHAN & CO.,

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLERS,

Ginger Beer, Lemonade, and Cordial

Manufacturers,

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

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

NEW BREWERY,

FITZHERBERT-STREET, HOKITIKA.

MANDL AND STENNARD

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

Every cask branded,

MANDL AND STENNARD

CROWN HOTEL,

RATRAY STREET.

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
MOSGIEL.

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

V.



R.

GOURLEY AND LEWIS,
UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.

Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.

Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

MISSION ON THE WEST COAST.

FATHER HENNEBERY'S mission, which commenced in Hokitika on Sunday, 3rd, and ended on the 12th March, was a rouser in more senses than one. All the Catholic population of the town and vicinity, and some from distances of ten and thirty miles attended the exercises, which were three daily, at the hours of 6 and 9 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. The crowds were great and daily on the increase till the end. Father Ecuyer, of Greymouth, and Father McCaughey, of the Kumara, assisted the pastor and the Missionary a great part of the time in the administration of the sacraments. The ordinary procession which Father Hennebery usually inaugurates at the termination of his missions, was omitted for want of time to make necessary preparations therefor. But it was made up for by the extraordinary way in which the congregation gave expression to their feelings of faith and joy at the closing exercises.

Father Hennebery arrived in Kumara, from Hokitika, on Saturday, the 16th inst., and commenced his great work of reformation on the morning of the natal day of Ireland's glorious apostle, by pledging the Catholic congregation to drink nothing intoxicating that day.

The mission, in which was followed the same order of exercises, as in our sister town of Hokitika, has been every way a grand success. Fathers Ecuyer, Rolland, and Martin, pastors of Greymouth, Ahaura, and Hokitika respectively, contributed their valuable services to assist our rev. and beloved pastor, Father McCaughey, in hearing confessions and in other sacred functions. The crowds were immense, and steadily increased to the solemn close which took place last evening, the 27th inst. The results of eleven days spiritual exercises amongst us show what a power of faith and grace there is ever yet extant in the Catholic Church. About six hundred and fifty persons received the sacraments, and were pledged, and many were enrolled in the confraternity of our Lady of Mount Carmel, and all the people, here as well as in Hokitika, expressed their intention, by rising up in a body, to join the association for the Propagation of the Faith. Last evening a most orderly procession, about half-a-mile long, paraded the principal streets under flying banners. The non-Catholics who lined the streets, through which the procession moved, seemed to share in the felicity of the Catholics, judging from the hilarious and gratified expression of their faces. On returning to the Church, the procession separated into two files, allowing Father Hennebery and the rev. gentlemen, who accompanied him to pass through, and all the people, young and old, gave them an ovation by rapturous and continued cheering till they entered the sacred precincts.

What gave special interest to the mission on this Coast was the malignant attempts made on the rev. Missionary by some of the newspapers of Westland. His preaching on the subject of mixed marriages was the ostensible excuse for such unjustifiable assaults. But knowing ones are aware that their cause lies deeper.

The *Evening Star* of Hokitika was the first to turn its batteries against the Missionary by alleging that he taught the people "that the marriages of Catholics and Protestants are no marriages"—"that he denounced, in unjustifiable terms, marriages (duly solemnised in some cases according to the rites of his own Church when the husband or wife were Catholics)"—"that he plainly told those who were legally joined in marriage by the Registrar that they were not married at all." And other unfounded statements.

The same day the above statements were made by that paper, Father Hennebery denied them publicly in the Church, and characterised them as unmitigated falsehoods; and he asked the congregation present if he had taught such doctrines. In reply all the people broke out in one universal "No!" and of course all thought that was the end of the foul slander. But imagine the effrontery of the editor of the *Star* in endeavouring to maintain the false position he had taken by repeating the very next day the same mendacious statements, contending that Father Hennebery had actually expressed the same offensive doctrines again. And not satisfied with that, but a virulent personal attack was made by that paper to injure the character of the Missionary. Once more Father Hennebery publicly denounced the statements of the *Star* as unfounded and false, and the congregation repeatedly gave them an emphatic and public denial.

In another Hokitika paper, called the *West Coast Times*, it was essayed through the medium of correspondents under the guise of fictitious names to prove the falsehoods of the *Star* to be truths, and to blacken the reputation of the Missionary. But Father Martin's letter had to be published also in its columns.

But the most malignant of all attempts undertaken to tarnish the reputation of the Missionary was the furious onslaught made upon him by the *Kumara Times*. Even before Father Hennebery's arrival in Kumara, the onset was commenced upon him in an editorial of the most malignant kind. That same veracious paper in several of its issues quoted some of the approbrious language of the Hokitika journals, and flung them with his own foul and bitter aspersions in the face of the rev. Missionary, for the evident purpose of destroying his influence amongst the Catholics of this place. But it missed its mark, and by its own doings for ever stamped the face of its editor with unenviable notoriety. The Catholics of Kumara have in the meantime given a new proof of the undying faith of the Irish people in the Catholic Church, and of their ever enduring attachment to their priests. No sooner were the members of the congregation aware of the attempts made to tarnish the name of one of the accredited ministers of their holy mother—the Church—than they held a meeting—even before they had seen the face of the Missionary—condemning the course the *Times* had thought fit to pursue as offensive to Catholic feelings, and expressing their resolution to withdraw their patronage from that paper while under its present management. In effect, the Catholics of this place and vicinity have generally repudiated the *Kumara Times*, and have ceased to take it.

In addition it must be stated that Father Hennebery never went out of his sphere to notice the criminations of the Press against him. Being averse as he has often stated to newspaper notoriety, he has never, he says, in all the past allowed himself to be drawn into journalistic squabbles. From his complete abstinence from writing even one time to the Press, under the trying circumstances of his presence on this coast, we are led to accept that statement without hesitation.

All he could, so far be brought to do is to denounce from the pulpit the untruthful assertions made against him. But now, however, the matter assumes more than local proportions. The enemies of the Missionary, not satisfied with maligning him in the home press, endeavour to vent their spleen against him still more by spreading their unwarranted expressions throughout the country through the medium of the telegraph wires. It is only now the rev. gentleman is beginning to realize the depth and extension of the conspiracy against him through the agency of telegrams of enquiry and letters and extracts and clippings from Canterbury and other journals, which show him conclusively who the spirit is that is the prime mover in all this work of iniquity. He had contented himself hitherto with simply defending himself in the churches. But the provocations continuing to increase and become more malevolent he is at last brought, very much against his tastes and habits to enter on the war path and to assume an attitude more in harmony with the circumstances. What his future course of action shall be regarding the enemies of the good he is engaged in doing is evidently foreshadowed by his first step of sending through the Press Agency the telegram published by it.

When the Press and the telegraph were doing their worst to pull down what the Missionary was endeavouring to build up, certain ministers of Westland wheeled in as their allies, and contributed their share to further the cause. They tried to prove what is impossible—the lies of their companions in arms to be truth; and one of them who signed himself "Christian" came out in Biddy Moriarty style and attacked not only Father Hennebery but Father Martin as well with unrivalled Billingsgate and Scripture without stint.

Another preacher named Mr. Russell has also joined the ranks of the enemy and has endeavoured to convince the public that Father Hennebery did denounce mixed marriages and legal marriages as no marriages, and adds that he would swear to it.

Finally, what could be the occasion—of the cause no Catholic doubts about—of so much feeling and bad blood as have been lately displayed on this coast—regarding Father Hennebery's Mission? The ostensible occasion was his teaching about mixed marriages. And what did he teach? Surely none of the falsehoods which his enemies—for a purpose—would obtrude on the public as his. What then? He did not touch any marriage that is a marriage before God. But what did he teach? He taught what is contained in the end of Father Martin's protest against the *Evening Star*. He taught that married people should treat the state of marriage holily, because established by God, because a great sacrament in Christ and in the Church, for which reason the married people should be good Christian men and women; that they should be good husbands and wives, and good fathers and mothers. If Catholics are married to non-Catholics he instructed them to lead good Catholic lives; to pray earnestly mornings and evenings; to receive the sacraments frequently; to instruct their children well and to bring them all up in the Catholic religion. He taught, moreover, those in mixed marriages, that the Church never allows her children under any other conditions to engage in such marriages than that they have full freedom of their religion, and that all their sons and daughters adhere to the Catholic faith and no other. He added that they should not allow themselves to be robbed of the liberty of serving God according to the dictates of their conscience.

It is quite possible that such teachings as the above occasionally stir up the bile of those non-Catholic men who persistently deprive their Catholic wives of their liberty of fulfilling their Catholic duties. Must, then whatever domestic strife or misery arise from their action be attributed to the missionary's doctrines? Certainly not. As to the separations in lawful marriage such as the newspapers and the telegraph were so ready to publish, we know not of one case to have occurred, though we have made several enquiries. This statement is like the many others lately made about our missionary's teachings. They appear to be truths but are not. So it is, to this finally all the hubbub comes, that it has no foundation except in the imagination of the enemies of the Church, who would have everything, even in marriage, moulded according to their erratic hallucinations.

Several consoling results have followed the opposition of the allied forces of the Press, the telegraph, and the preachers. First of all it has united the Catholics, young and old, if possible, more than ever in their attachment to the Church. They have, besides, resolved, that if non-Catholic writers persist in slandering and vilifying the Church and her priests they must do it at their own expense, and the Catholics have withdrawn their patronage from the newspapers that have endeavoured to run down the Missionary by the force of outrageous falsehoods. They see, also, how necessary it is to patronise the TABLET and those who had it not before are now giving their subscriptions. Finally, the opposition is fairly dead, and Father Hennebery proceeds on his way, the victor enjoying his well earned triumph.

Kumara, April 3.

LAICUS.

It is a fact not generally known that the cemetery of the Methodist Church in Hendersonville, N. C., contains a petrified human body. The wife of Mr. William Murray died in the Mississippi Valley some forty years ago and was buried there. The husband emigrated to Texas, but after several years returned to exhume the body of his wife, so as to bring it back to this State. Imagine how amazed he was to find it in the coffin just as he had seen it three years before. The same features—almost the very same expression! But what he saw was not flesh—it was solid stone! The whole body had petrified. In that condition he carried it to North Carolina and delivered it to the aged father, Mr. Byers, who could hardly doubt that his daughter had come back to him asleep! The news spread that the body had been "turned into a rock," and great was the desire of everybody to see it. Attempts were made, it is said, to steal it out of the cellar where the old gentleman had carefully concealed it, but they were unsuccessful. All through the war it was guarded by the father as the most sacred trust, but few persons being allowed to see it. About six years ago, however, it was quietly buried in the Methodist cemetery in Hendersonville.—Asheville (N. C.) letter to the *Raleigh (N. C.) Observer*.

J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

J. A. M. has much pleasure in notifying to the Irish people and Catholics of New Zealand the arrival of the following works. As he has only imported a few of each, he would recommend to those desirous of possessing any of the several works mentioned the necessity of ordering them at once.

Douay Bible. A splendid pictorial edition, printed in very large type on superfine paper, royal quarto. With approbation of his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin. Illustrated with 300 splendid engravings on wood, and 20 magnificent illustrations on steel, and a Family Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, forming the most beautiful edition of the Catholic Bible ever published in Great Britain or Ireland. Strongly bound in cloth lettered, £1 12s 0d. Morocco, super extra, with cloth joints, richly gilt, with large cross, &c., £2 15s 0d.

Douay Bible. Translated from the Latin Vulgate. Published with approbation of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland. Crown, 8vo, cloth, 4s 6d: by post, 5s 10d. Embossed, gilt edges, 7s 6d; by post, 8s 10d. Richly bound in French morocco, 12s 6d, by post, 13s 10d.

Holy Week (Office of) according to the Roman Missal and Breviary, with an explanation of its Ceremonies. By the Rev. Father Crasset, S. J. Very large type, 344 pages, cloth, red edges, 1s; by post, 1s 6d; morocco, 7s 6d; by post, 7s 10d.

Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, taken from the traditions of the East, the manners of the Israelites and the writings of the Holy Fathers. Translated from the French by Rev. Patrick Power. New edition, crown 8vo, printed on fine toned paper, illustrated with numerous engravings, 4s 6d; by post, 5s.

Circles of the Living Rosary, for every month of the year, with Aspirations, &c., and the Names of the Patron Saints, per 100 sheets, 7s 6d.

* * The Sheet or Circle contains fifteen tickets, and each ticket is embellished with a beautiful engraving, explanatory of one of the Mysteries of the Holy Rosary.

Orators (The) of Ireland, containing the Speeches delivered at the Bar and in the Senate by O'Connell, Shiel, Curran, Grattan, Burke, and Plunket.

And other Works too numerous to mention.

Prayer Books, Crucifixes, Statues, Religious Pictures and Scapulars always kept in stock.

Country orders punctually attended to.

Remember the address,

J. A. M. A. C. E. D. O.
CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
Princess-street south, Dunedin.

J. R. HAMILTON, BOOK IMPORTER,
Edinburgh House, GEORGE STREET, Dunedin.

All Books can be had for Cash, or by Small Monthly Instalments.

Cassell's Homely Scenes, by Doré, 25s to 60s, 8s deposit, 8s per month

.. Gulliver's Travels, by Doré, 25s, 5s deposit, 5s per month

.. Atala, by Doré, 30s, 5s deposit, 5s per month

.. Dante's Inferno, Illustrated by Doré, 70s, 100s, and £7

.. Dante's Purgatorio and Paradise, by Doré, 70s, 100s, and £7

.. Milton's Paradise Lost, Illustrated by Doré, 70s, 100s, £7

.. Don Quixote, Illustrated by Doré, 40s to 60s, 8s deposit, 8s

per month

Haddoch's Douay Bible, 90s and 100s, 10s delivery, 10s per month

History of Ireland, 84s, 10s delivery, 10s per month

Scenery of Ireland, 60s, 10s on delivery, 8s per month

Life of O'Connell

Collins's All Round the World, 2 vols., 70s and 80s, 10s deposit, 10s

per month

Collins's New Household Dictionary, 30s and 40s, 6s deposit, 6s and

8s per month

Collins's Burns's, Scott's, and Thompson's Poems, &c., 30s, and 35s,

6s and 7s deposit, 6s and 7s per month

Collins's Dr. Livingstone's Travels, 45s, 6s deposit, 6s per month

Wilson's Tales of the Borders, 3 vols., 60s, 8s deposit, 8s per month

Chamber's Miscellany, 10 vols., 60s, 8s. deposit, 8s per month

.. Encyclopaedia

New Zealand Branches—Dunedin, Timaru, Oamaru, Christchurch,

Auckland, Wellington, Invercargill.

C. H. WILKINSON, Manager for N.Z. Branches.

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

CORNER OF MAITLAND AND WALKER STREETS.

DUNEDIN.

J. J. CONNOR, - PROPRIETOR.

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

SOLICITOR, &c.,

Has Removed to the Corner of

BOND STREET AND JETTY STREET,

DUNEDIN.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GRAND SUCCESS.

THOUSANDS KILLED.

THOUSANDS WOUNDED.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

TERRIFIC MURDER.

WHERE? WHY? AT

P R O F E S S O R G U S S C O T T ' S
THE RENOWNED

AMERICAN HERBALIST AND CHIROPODIST,

Who, for the benefit of Suffering Humanity has his Laboratory in George-street, Dunedin.

WHERE HE MURDERS AND SLAUGHTERS—NOT
MAN AND WOMAN—

But Fevers, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gout, Neuralgia—in fact all other complaints known to Suffering Humanity,

HIS KING OF PAIN

Is warranted to cure Headache, Toothache, Colic, Cramps, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Sore and Weak Eyes, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds, Sprains, Fever and Ague, Deafness, Piles, Catarrh in the Head, Pains in the Breast and Side, Stiff Neck, Swollen Joints, Contracted Cords and Muscles, Lamé and Weak Back, &c., and for speedy and permanent cure of the most hopeless cases of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chills and Fever, Disordered Digestion, General Debility, and many other diseases caused by vitiated bile being taken up in the circulation and distributed with blood through various parts of the body, for the want of a proper remedy to regulate the Liver.

The Liver is the lever, the propeller of our health, the regulator of the human system, the main-spring of our body, by which all the organs of our stomach are regulated and kept in active motion. The further office of the Liver is to compare and secrete the bile, serve as a strainer or filterer of the blood, separate all impurities therefrom, and to refine it and make it pure, rich and healthy.

How indispensably necessary then, for the good of our health, that our Liver should always be in good working condition, that we may always have pure healthy blood. If the Liver should be inactive or in any way diseased, our whole system is made to suffer severely; our Mental, Physical, and Nervous Powers become weakened and sick, because of the blood not being purified and made healthy, which brings upon us Paralysis, Dropsy, and many other disagreeable and gloomy feelings; the skin and eyes will assume a dark and yellow appearance, the kidneys refuse to do part of the work, the urine becomes coloured, and forms a thick dust sediment after standing a while.

Thus you will learn how it is, and what it is that makes us sick, breaks down our health, destroys our happiness, debilitates our body, weakens our nerves, and worries the brain, any brings upon us all kinds of fevers, causes the body to suffer with aches and pains.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT'S KING OF PAIN is a Perfect Cure for
Rheumatism.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!!

GREAT VICTORY!

His Treatment is solely American Herbs.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT, Herbalist, Chiroprapist, and Curer of diseases in general, begs to inform the residents of Dunedin, that he possesses the secret of a Great Discovery which has enabled him to obtain Signal Victories over the greatest enemies of man. Philosophers are agreed that nature is pregnant with secrets, which if known, would CURE LIFE OF ALL ITS ILLS. Disease is a prolific parent of ill,—a "monster" which has more than matched the learning and skill of centuries. Doctors have claimed the exclusive right to deal with diseases, and they have so conspicuously failed as to become proverbial. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE summed up the results of their skill an INIMICAL TO MANKIND, and as a rule carefully avoided both Doctors and their Drugs. The imperious Corsican, however, could only speak from the past and from what he observed. He had no idea that in the fulness of time there would arise one, PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT, whose skill so omnipotent in curing disease would be the wonder of his age. The Professor, after years of research, in which Nature's repository was ransacked, at length discovered the KING OF PAIN, and the secret of destroying those monsters which make "wretched" so many of his race. Armed with the darts of Science, dipped in Herbal Juices, the Professor, like the chivalrous knight of feudal times, enters the arena where the monsters of disease love to revel—and now behold him! See the serenity with which confidence invests him! There, feasting on its victims—whose sufferings are hellish—is Dyspepsia and its loathsome brood, whose name is legion. There is Fever, breathing its fiery blast through the veins of the helpless babe. There Consumption, like the fabled vulture of the ancients is eating out the vital organs of its victim, while, with deceitful breath it promises him life. There is Cholera, fastened on the strong and robust, cramping them in its convulsive agonies.

To be had from all respectable Druggist, Chemists, and Medicine Dealers. Sold Wholesale and Retail. Address—Professor GUSSCOTT (late of Brisbane), George-street, Dunedin, next Messrs. Henderson and Ferguson's Monumental Works.

THE RUINS OF MAYNOOTH.

And though Kildare tower haughtily, there's ruin at the root,
Else why, since Edward fell to earth, hath such a tree no fruit.—DAVIS.

JUST outside Maynooth College gate stands the old castle of the Geraldines—a splendid ruin, covered (rather too much) with ivy, and which presents an appearance rather cheerful and hale than dilapidated and tumbling. The present Duke of Leinster has set down the story of this Castle of Maynooth briefly and succinctly. Maurice Fitzgerald obtained the manor from Strongbow just seven hundred years ago. He built the castle, and was wont to hold it against the native incursions, which were then unpleasantly frequent. In the beginning of the fourteenth century the Kildare branch of the Geraldines lived in the castle, and the first Earl of Kildare died there. The castle was subsequently left to the daughter of the Red Earl of Ulster, and sister to Robert Bruce's wife. It was then a pretty place, but it was further strengthened and enlarged in 1426. Silken Thomas, after a successful struggle with the English at Clontarf, sent his prisoners to the stronghold, which was then the most celebrated in all Ireland. Silken Thomas having renounced his allegiance, went into Connaught for soldiers, and he left the care of the castle to his foster-brother, one Parese. Hollingshed tells a very curious story of the siege conducted by the Lord Deputy against this fellow Parese. Sir William Brereton, the Deputy's deputy—the system seems to be very old—summoned the defenders to surrender, and was laughed at. After considerable pommelling, and while there was no sort of danger, Parese decided to sell the place. Of course he made his men drunk—he “caused such as kepte the ward to swill and boil so much as they snorted at the night like grunting hogges”—and at the proper time—when “none of them could discover his beddes bead from his beddes feete”—he allowed Brereton in. The Lord Deputy called Parese before him, and told him that the king was delighted with such service, and with a view of knowing what honour should be done him he begged him to recount all that Silken Thomas had done for him. Thereupon the caitiff related all, great and little, that Fitzgerald had done for him, and the Deputy answered, “Why, Parese, couldest thou finde in thine harte to betray his castell who hath bin so good a lord to thee? Truly thou art so hollow to him wilt never be true to us.” He then gave Parese his reward in money, and having thus discharged his conscience, he cut off his head. In this castle Hugh O'Neill and Rory O'Donnell held their meetings and planned their uprisings against the English. A stone table, at which councils were held, is now in the garden at Carton—a curious piece of work inscribed confusedly. Finally, the castle came to grief in 1631, and in 1648 Gen. Preston took it and dismantled it. Few old ruins have a more interesting history, and as the visitor sits in the chair which the old Duke placed at the vantage point, he can run over in his mind the fortunes of the walls which tower above him.

RELEASED.

THE *Weekly Freeman*, London, Friday January 4, says—To-day I had an opportunity of an interview with Sergeant M'Carthy and John O'Brien to hear from them the story of their release. Before I describe the men let me tell the story of their release. They were set to their work in the ordinary way on Thursday morning—Sergeant M'Carthy in the Tailoring department of the Chatham Prison, and John O'Brien in the carpenter's shop. They had breakfast as usual and went back to work. Sergeant M'Carthy was the first called away—at 9.20 a.m.—when a warder came to him and told him he must come to a separate cell. He went with the warder, and in a few minutes the clerk of the prison entered. He began the subject so momentous to the prisoner by asking him in an offhand way, supposing the Government was inclined to release him what would he do—where would he go to live? Sergeant M'Carthy replied in effect that he had so little knowledge of anything outside in the world, had so long been separated from his friends, that he hardly knew; but for the present all he could say was that if released at any time he would locate himself temporarily in London. Without further information he was dismissed, and the warder ordered to bring the other one. The same formality was gone through with O'Brien, who also said that if he were released he would go to London. Immediately afterwards the governor of the prison went to each, and curtly informed them that the Government had ordered their discharge, and that they would be liberated that afternoon. They were then denuded of their prison clothing and supplied with a suit of clothes each, and having each been supplied with the order of release and its conditions, were photographed. Brought to the clerk's room, they were each asked what were their “marks,” meaning bodily marks. M'Carthy replied that his marks were wounds (three) which he had received in the service of the British Empire. O'Brien, asked the same question, replied that he would be known by the marks of the chains he had worn round his legs for six months, and was jocularly reminded by a warder who was glad to get rid of him, apparently, that they would wear out in time. The further information was given to them that they were to receive on their entrance to the railway carriage the sum of £1 19s. 10d. each, and would receive an additional £1 on reporting themselves to a police-office [named] in London. Then they were handed the ticket of leave.

A cab awaited them at the prison gates, in which, accompanied by a warder, they were driven to Strood Station, where, let us hope, for ever they bade farewell to the jail. The ticket-of-leave in O'Brien's case only differs from that of Sergeant M'Carthy in the statement of the offence, which is described as “desertion and mutinous conduct,” date of the trial and the sentence, “penal servitude for life.”

Sergeant M'Carthy bears a singular likeness to Cardinal Manning, the same worn, ascetic expression being quite as noticeable in the contour. Only forty-four years of age, he looks nearly, if not quite sixty. As for young O'Brien, he is thin, but also looks worn, and both are cropped so closely as to give the appearance of baldness.

A CATHOLIC PUBLIC OPINION.

It would be useful to form in every congregation of the country a Catholic public opinion on certain moral subjects. It is true, Catholics cannot be up to the level of Puritan civilization, wherein the code is “Thou shalt not be found doing anything disreputable.” But still there are very many calling themselves Catholics, over whom a healthy Catholic public opinion would have a very wholesome influence. Let us instance: 1. The mass in every congregation look upon the pastor as the ambassador of God. Their respect for his sacred character prevents any particular inspection of his personal qualities. To them he is the offerer of the Mass, the dispenser of the Sacraments. But there are also in every congregation a few to whom the pastor is an adventurer, come to make a living of them, a few silly young people who observe and discuss his physical appearance, his walk, dress, and manner of speaking. These people simply wait to see what profit or amusement they can derive from the priest. Now in every congregation the public opinion of those who have faith might be concentrated so as to awe into silence, or drive to where they belong, the whitened sepulchres to whom piety is nothing, and the success of the Church among them a mere source of gain or entertainment. 2. There should be a concentrated Catholic public opinion on the practice of cursing and blaspheming. Profane people often excuse themselves on the ground of company and habit; so that if it were made the fashion among Catholics to abhor the abominable practice, and taboo those who indulge in it, it would be wiped out. In like manner, could the extirpation of the vices of drinking and hanging about houses of riot and sin be accomplished. Let the real Catholics of every congregation be united and outspoken for both faith and virtue, and a great change for the better will follow.—*Catholic Columbian*.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

THE meetings of this favourite institution keep up to their usual standard of excellence and attendance, and the meeting on Friday evening last was no exception to the rule. Bro. W. Cunningham occupied the chair, and a large amount of business, chiefly dealing with monetary matters was disposed of during the evening. Mr. James Connelly was elected a working, and Mr. Hall an honorary member of the Society, two nominations were received for the following meeting. On the motion of Bros. Corrigan and Daniel it was resolved, that a set of vestments be presented to the late spiritual director the Rev. Father Crowley as some slight return of gratitude for past favours. The motion was carried unanimously, and the numerous complimentary remarks made by the members, testify to the high esteem, in which they hold the Rev. Father, and the deep sense of gratitude they feel is due to him. We understand that arrangements were made, whereby the Rev. Father would be placed in possession of the vestments on the following day.

On the motion of Bros. Daniel and Cotter, a vote of thanks was accorded to St. Joseph's Branch of the H.A.C.B.S., for part payment of Mr. Macedo's claim on the old Juvenile Contingent Library, it was resolved that the D.C.Y.M.S pay the balance. After certain members had (in accordance with the custom) been deputed to visit the Industrial School on the following Sunday, for the purpose of catechising the Catholic inmates, the business proper of the Society, viz., mutual improvement, was entered upon. A paper by Bro. Eager, detailing the history of tobacco pipes from the earliest times to the introduction of meerschau, was very well written, and a deal of curious information with reference to the habits of smokers of the olden times was derived from it. We strongly advise Bro. Eager to practice essay writing, for we feel sure, if he does so, he will be able to produce papers of a highly creditable nature. A recitation and reading rendered by Bros. J. Daniel and R. A. Dunne respectively, received full justice at their hands.

During the course of the evening, the secretary suggested that correspondence be opened with the various Young Men's Societies throughout N.Z., with a view of interchanging essays, or like papers of an interesting nature between the various societies. He thought that this scheme would tend to bring the societies into more intimate relationship with each other, would offer an additional inducement to each individual member to excel in essay writing, and would also place the whole Catholic talent of New Zealand at the disposal of each society. After a short time, if the scheme worked smoothly, it might be made to embrace Victoria, and, in fact, all Australasia. The suggestion was well received, but owing to the lateness of the hour no discussion as to its merits and demerits was entered upon, it being thought advisable to postpone it until the following meeting. We hope the scheme will not be allowed to fall through, as the many benefits to be derived from it must be apparent to the most casual observer.

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.

THE Empress of Russia is enjoying the hunting season in Northamptonshire, in the centre of the Pytchley county. While passing through London she visited the Sisters of Charity in Carlisle-place, Victoria-street, Westminster, along with the King of Naples and the Crown Prince Archduke Rodolph.

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.

WE IMPORT our stock from **STANDARD FIRMS** and **NOTED MANUFACTURERS** on favourable terms, and carefully mark our goods at the **Lowest Possible Prices**, knowing full well that in the long-run success is best attained by moderation in charges.

OUR **EARLY AUTUMN STOCK** being now to hand will be marked after our established principle of **SMALL PROFITS**, and will be on exhibition and ready for selection by our Customers by the time this appears in the **TABLET** columns.

IF YOU ARE well served in the places where you do your shopping we do not say leave them and come to us, but if you have no particular place of bestowing your custom, we respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

WE ARE ABLE, and we are willing, to serve you well and faithfully, giving you in all instances a full and suitable return for your money. Once we make customers we seldom lose them through dissatisfaction or lack of courtesy or attention.

STEADY INCREASE in our business, despite all the cry of dull times is proof enough that there is inherent good in the principles on which we conduct our business, and that the efforts we make to please and suit our customers have in the past been appreciated.

NO EFFORT WILL BE SPARED on our part to make the **CUTTING WAREHOUSE** the most popular as it is the most **CENTRAL** in the **CITY**, and make it as a **Distributing Establishment** worthy of the prominent site it occupies.

FUTURE ISSUES of the **TABLET** will introduce to the notice of readers detailed **Lists of Stock**. Meanwhile we remind our friends that, with the **NEW GOODS** now opening and to arrive, they have a choice of **£40,000** value at their service.

THOMSON STRANG, AND CO.,

CUTTING WAREHOUSE,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

HERBERT, HAYNES and CO
IMPORTERS,
CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN,
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER

BRUSSELS CARPETS (Newest Patterns),
TAPESTRY CARPETS (Choice Designs),
LINOLEUM, KAMPTULICON.

THESE goods are warm, durable, soft, noiseless as Carpets, eminently adapted for Libraries, Studios, Counting Houses, Shops, Places of Business, Churches, Public Buildings, Clubs, Hotels, Halls, Passages, Billiard Rooms; wear and wash well, and are specially recommended.

FLOOR-CLOTHS, MATTINGS,	CORNICES,
REPP WINDOW CURTAINS,	CORNICE POLES,
TAPESTRY WINDOW CURTAINS,	INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS,
MUSLIN WINDOW CURTAINS	AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS,
CRETONNE WINDOW CURTAINS,	STAIR CARPETS,
APPLIQUE WINDOW CURTAINS,	FIBRE MATTINGS,
TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS,	CRUMB CLOTHS (various sizes),
VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS,	UNION DAMASKS,
CLOTH TABLE COVERS,	WOOL DAMASKS,
	DIMITIES,
	STAIR DAMASK.

BRUSSELS CARPETS, 2s. 11d. per yard; TAPESTRY CARPETS, 3s. 11½d. per yard.

LINOLEUM at Reduced Prices.

HERBERT, HAYNES, and CO.,

WANTED KNOWN

ONLY "GOLD" MEDAL! ONLY "GOLD" MEDAL!!
ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Was Awarded

WANZER'S "IMPROVED" MACHINES,

At the

WORLD'S GREAT TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES,

Held last year at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia.

No other Company in the World obtained such an honour.

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

A. B. SIDFORD,
4 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN,
Agent for New Zealand.

IMPORTERS.

LADIES will find at **H. & B. BROWNLIE'S** the best assortment of **MILLINERY**. Their **Bonnets** are handsome, stylish, and becoming in shape; and their **Hats** are trimmed with care and great good taste.

Their **Stock of BABYLINE** is the largest and best assorted. Immense variety in shape, material, and trimming.

Their **STAYS** are comfortable, durable, and improving to the figure; and their **UNDERCLOTHING** for ladies and children unsurpassed for make and finish.

The whole Moderate in Price.

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite Herbert, Haynes & Co.)

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.—We subjoin, for the convenience of Shareholders, a form of Proxy suited to the forthcoming General Meeting of Shareholders of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY:—

FORM OF PROXY.

I, the undersigned, a Shareholder of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY, hereby appoint..... another Shareholder, to act as my Proxy, at the General Meeting of the Company to be holden on the.....1878, and at every adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand, this.....day of.....1878
Witness..... Signature.....

The above Form duly filled up, signed, and witnessed, must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time of holding the meeting.

NOTICE.

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 11, 1878.

	£	s.	d.
Mr Flood, Southbridge, to September 8th, 1878	1	5	0
.. Ryan, Riccarton, to August 17th, 1878	1	5	0
.. McQuilkin, Lyttelton, to March 15th, 1878	1	5	0
.. E. J. Walsh, Kumara, to May 16th, 1878	0	12	0
.. Flynn, Kumara, to November 23rd,	1	5	0
.. Sullivan, Timaru, to August 3rd, 1878	1	5	0
.. M. Maloney, Kumara, to May 23rd 1878	0	12	6
.. P. Melican,	0	12	6
.. J. Melican,	0	9	6
.. H. Moran, Addisons, to December 31st 1877	1	5	0
.. P. Levy, Nelson, to May 23rd, 1878	0	12	6
Mrs. Parker, Christchurch, to June 14th, 1878	0	12	6
.. Burchell, Greymouth, to March 1st, 1878,	0	6	6
Miss Holmes, Christchurch, to March 14th, 1878... ..	0	6	6
.. Richardson, Hokitika, to April 18th, 1878	0	9	0
Dr Wood, Auckland, to July 24, 1879.	1	5	0

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878.

ABSURDITIES.

THREE hundred and twenty children have been refused admission into the Government schools of Dunedin, because there is no accommodation for them. And yet at its last meeting the Dunedin School Committee expressed its determination to enforce the compulsory clauses of the new Education Act. That is, the citizens are to be compelled to send their children to school, notwithstanding the fact that there is no school for them to go to. Have the members of the Dunedin School Committee lost their reason? Certainly the sooner there is an enquiry as to their state of mind the better for the public placed by law at their mercy.

In addition to these three hundred and twenty children who are asking the Committee, in vain, to provide schooling for them, there are six hundred children who attend the Catholic schools in this city. What if the Roman Catholics closed their schools? There would be then close on one thousand children in Dunedin for whose education neither the Government nor the Dunedin School Committee has made any provision whatever. And yet the sapient Dunedin School Committee contemplates subjecting the parents of these children to heavy and repeated fines for not sending them to Government schools which only exist in moonshine, and have no more reality than a dream. This is absurdity No. 2.

The Catholic schools of this city are crowded, and an increase of numbers in them is so probable, that it has been found necessary to erect two large additional school halls, one for the boys, the other for the girls, and to increase their teaching staff. And at this moment these new halls are in course of erection. All this costs money, not a little, and yet the Government refuses to aid us; who are so liberally and effica-

ciously aiding it, and at great personal sacrifices doing that for the public which Government itself is not doing and seems incapable of doing. This is absurdity No. 3.

Government schools are built, repaired, and entirely supported at the joint expense of the people, without distinction, and are free from taxation of every kind. Catholic schools are built, repaired, and entirely supported at the expense of Catholics exclusively, and are heavily taxed in every way. The Government has no consideration for those who, at their sole cost, supply its shortcomings, and relieve it of the expense of educating thousands of children, for whom it is actually unable at this moment to provide any education whatever. And in addition to this, we here in Dunedin, for example, shall have for the reward of our renewed exertions in the cause of education greatly increased taxation. The Government therefore, which in point of fact does not, and at present cannot, provide the means of education for about one thousand children in Dunedin, inflicts a heavy punishment on us for daring to place the means of education within the reach of these one thousand children. This is absurdity No. 4.

There is an election contest going on at Port Chalmers, and it will be decided at the polling booths to-day. The two candidates are in favour of secular education, and certainly, as Mr. GREEN points out, not in favour of denominational. Catholics have been invited to vote for one or other of these candidates, or for both. That is, these men, or their friends, ask Catholics to vote for men who have pledged themselves to take Catholic money for the exclusive use of godless and demoralising schools, to do everything they can legally and morally to discountenance Catholic schools even for Catholic children, and express their determination to uphold the system of education which, whilst pocketing the entire education vote, throws the heavy obstacle of unfair and one-sided taxation in the way of the success of Catholic schools. This is absurdity No. 5, and it is an absurdity which not only injures Catholics but insults them by saying to them in effect: We spurn and contemn you, yet call on you to help to return us to Parliament, that we may have still greater opportunities and power of spurning, contemning, and injuring you.

But it is very unlikely that Catholics will lend a hand to help to their own degradation. The two candidates for Port Chalmers are equally bad, and equally good, neither has the least claim on a Catholic vote, and it will be seen, we dare to say, that Catholics will take no part whatever in the present contest. These candidates and their own friends will fight it out amongst themselves. No Catholic will take part in the struggle, and incur the serious responsibility of helping by his vote the return to Parliament of a man bent on maintaining a system of education, whose only result can be the demoralisation of the youth of the country.

THE CASE OF ALICE M. M. CLARK.

JUDGING from an article in the *Daily Times*, the case of the girl ALICE CLARK, which was recently before the Supreme Court, is not unlikely to lead to a good deal of misconception on the part of those who like their opinion at second-hand, or who are led away by the sensational aspect of the circumstances disclosed, and the spice of religious intolerance indignantly attempted to be introduced. We shall not be surprised to hear soon that this is another "MORTARA" affair, and that the child has been kidnapped with a view to her forcible conversion to the Catholic faith. The facts disclosed in the affidavits are, however, of a very different character, and show conclusively that, if there has been any attempt at proselytism it has been on the part of the Protestant half-brother, who, knowing that his sister had been baptised and brought up in the Church of Rome, acknowledges that he kept her away while under his charge from its ministers and services. The circumstances which led to the proceedings in Court are really very simple. It would appear that, although the will of the mother Mrs. CLARK was proved, a codicil, whether valid or riot in law is outside the question, was never exhibited, nor did the executors make any application to the Judge for direction as to the personal guardianship of the children, a course which was clearly necessary under the peculiar terms of the testament, even without taking into consideration the definite wishes of the executrix expressed in the codicil. With the full consent of the executors, it appears that Father LARKIN took charge of the children upon their mother's death, and distributed them among certain relatives and friends, consigning ALICE MAUD to the care of Mr. CLARK, at Clyde, upon the distinct understanding, the Father swears, that she was to be brought up in the Catholic faith. Mr. CLARK contra-

dicts this, but the presumption is strongly in favour that a priest so confiding a child should insist upon such an arrangement. It is important to notice that, with regard to the other five children, no attempt has ever been made by Mr. CLARK to obtain or exercise personal guardianship or direction, and have himself or the other executors in whom guardianship is nominally vested in any way interfere with their being educated in the faith of their mother. In November last, the two eldest girls were staying upon a visit with the housekeeper of Father WALSH, at Ophir, and naturally enough visited Clyde; and subsequently, Father LARKIN, being in the district, took a drive over to spend a few days at Ophir. During this visit, the Rev. Father states that he discovered that the child was not being brought up in the Catholic religion, and he therefore decided to remove her from the care of her half-brother, and place her where the wishes of her parents would be observed—and this determination he at once intimated to Mr. CLARK. The latter gentleman, according to his own account, drove over to fetch ALICE home, and "entering" Father WALSH's house, "led her out and placed her in the buggy." This course, which from other circumstances not substantially deposed to, seemed to certain bystanders somewhat in the nature of an abduction was resented by them, and with some show of reason in the absence of the master of the house, and, we may presume, although it is not definitely stated, the unwillingness of the girl to go. Eventually ALICE was conveyed to the care of a respectable family in Dunedin, with whom she is now staying, and attending the Convent School. Mr. CLARK moved the Supreme Court in its "common law and statutory jurisdiction" for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was defeated upon the ground that he had failed to make out a legal title to the custody of the child, and that the Court was not satisfied that she had been removed from his custody by "fraud or violence." It would appear to us that a good deal of time and money have been wasted, and that the plain straightforward course for Mr. CLARK to have pursued if he desired the personal guardianship of the children, for it is clear he could not assume or ask for that of one of them separately, was to have applied to the Court in its probate jurisdiction to give "directions of guardianship," which would include, we presume, instructions as to their religious education. The endeavour to excite sectarian animosity in the matter will, we trust, fail. As we before stated, the attempt at proselytism, if any, was evidently in this instance on the part of the Protestant half-brother, and not the Roman Catholic priest.

News of the Week.

WE would remind shareholders in the N. Z. TABLET COMPANY that the usual annual meeting will be held sometime towards the close of May next. It is especially desirable that as many shareholders as possible should be present, or represented at this meeting, and, in order to facilitate those who live at a distance from Dunedin in securing a representation at it, we give in another column a form of proxy, which if filled up, duly signed, witnessed, and deposited at the office of the Company, Octagon, Dunedin, at least forty-eight hours before the time of meeting will entitle the sender to a voice by proxy in the affairs transacted.

APROPOS of the Russian occupation of the British consulate at Rustchuk, it may be remembered that at the first attempt to cross the Danube the establishment in question was bombarded in an inexplicable manner. Was it a special case of "coming events cast their shadows before?"

WE understand that steps are being taken for the immediate commencement of the work in connection with the building of the Cathedral in Dunedin. The matter is the more necessary that school accommodation is much needed, and it is intended as soon as possible to convert the present church into a girl school. Meantime an addition is obliged to be made to St. Joseph's female school, and another to the schools of the Christian Brothers, and both are in process of construction. It has been found necessary also, in consequence of the increase in the number of their pupils, to provide for the reinforcement of the Christian Brothers. The arrival of an additional member of the Order is therefore looked for at an early date.

THE case heard in the Supreme Court, Dunedin, last week, in which it was sought by a Mr. George Clark to compel the Rev. Father Larkin to surrender to his guardianship a child of nine years of age, named Alice Maud Mary Clark, and who is his half sister, terminated by the decision of the Judge that there was no *habeas corpus*. It will be remembered that the child, together with others of the family, was left in the care of Father Larkin, by her mother, who desired that she

should be educated in the Catholic faith. Father Larkin afterwards entrusted her to Mr. George Clark on the understanding that she was to be so educated, but finding that trust on this point had been broken, he withdrew her from her half-brother's residence. The Rev. Father, as it is widely known, has made many sacrifices in order to redeem his pledge to the dying woman, and we are glad to find this attempt to thwart his praiseworthy design has been frustrated.

THE Rev. Father Sheehan will visit Macraes on Sunday, 28th inst., in order to give the Catholics of the district an opportunity of fulfilling their Easter duties.

Telegrams.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

LONDON, April 4th.

Germany refuses to enter the European Peace Congress without England.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5th.

It is semi-officially stated that England merely proffers objections but if she made definite proposals Russia would endeavour to make them the basis of an agreement.

LONDON, April 6th.

The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg reports that if the cession of Bessarabia is resisted, Russia will take forcible steps to disarm the Roumanian army.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5th.

Prince Charles of Roumania has informed Prince Gortschakoff that the Roumanian army may be crushed but never disarmed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6th.

The Russian forces have received orders to embark at Bojukkere.

LONDON, April 7th.

The ironclad, *Triumph*, has reinforced the Pacific squadron, and the *Penelope* the Mediterranean fleet.

The panic on the Stock Exchange continues. The Bank reserve is 10½ millions. The stock markets are recovering. Consols 94½. Australian securities continue to be much depressed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO PRESS AGENCY.]

Telegrams from the Continent indicate that there are no signs of Russia yielding.

There is an increasing irritation in Roumania against Russia.

The Kafir news is disquieting. Fighting has been renewed, and the position is described as serious. Details are wanting.

SINGAPORE, April 8th.

The Turkish troops re-occupy Bojukkere.

Russia is attempting to negotiate a loan.

The Russian Press says that Russia's dignity forbids compliance with England's demands.

LONDON, April 8th.

In the debate on the message calling out the reserves, the Premier made a powerful speech, and said the tremendous changes in the East were imperilling the Empire whereof Ministers were trustees. The justice of British demands were admitted by Europe. He concluded with a glowing eulogium on the greatness of the Empire. Sir Stafford Northcote's speech in the Commons was moderate and firm.

There is no real opposition, and the Government is sure of a majority.

It is expected at Berlin that Russia will yield.

Everything depends upon Austria. It is believed she will adhere to England.

The debate in the Italian Chambers was strong and anti-Russian.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, April 9th.

The Premier in the Lords, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Commons, last night made an address to the Crown, thanking the Queen for calling out the reserves.

The Premier, referring to England's Eastern policy, said that it was based on England's interests in the East. He powerfully criticised the treaty between Russia and Turkey, and said it was not binding, because it had been negotiated secretly, and because every article of it deviated from the treaties of 1856 and 1871. It subordinated European and Asiatic Turkey to Russia; and by it the British Empire was imperilled, and England's road to Asia might be closed. Therefore it was that the Government had resolved as a precaution to call out the reserves, which would furnish 70,000 men. If England engages in a great war, her forces must be largely increased, and an immense revolution be effected in the army. The liberty of Europe was imperilled also. The interests of the British Empire must be maintained.

Earl Granville, leader of the Opposition in the Lords, said his party left the responsibility of this step with the Government.

The lords agreed to the address without a division.

The debate in the Commons has been adjourned.

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

LONDON, April 9th.

The Russians have occupied the British Consulate at Rustchuk. England claims prompt redress.

The war excitement in the metropolis increases.

PROFESSOR GUSCOTT'S cures have established his reputation in Dunedin. They are found to be of very great efficacy.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N. Z. L. and M. A. Co.,) reports for the week ending April 10:—

The following fat stock was yarded at the market to-day:—200 head cattle, 20 calves, 2881 sheep, 303 lambs.

Fat Cattle.—The number forward was a good supply, but only one-half were fat, for which late prices were fully maintained, the balance being either withdrawn or sold as stores. Best pens of bullocks brought from £10 10s to £14 10s; do cows, from £7 10s to £10 10s—or fully equal to 30s per 100lbs for prime beef. We have placed 100 head privately at quotations.

Fat Calves.—All found buyers, at from 16s to 50s, according to weight and quality.

Fat Sheep.—The market was somewhat over-stocked, and about 500 head had to be turned out. Those sold found buyers at late quotations—say, for best cross-breds, 9s 6d to 12s 9d; merinos, 7s to 8s 6d—or 2½d per lb. for former and 2d for latter. We sold 500 at the yards.

Fat Lambs.—All found buyers at from 6s to 9s, according to quality. We sold 145.

Store Cattle.—There is but little demand for this description of stock. Grown quiet cattle are worth from £5 10s to £6 10s; and mixed herds, £1 10s to £5.

Store Sheep.—There is no change to report in store sheep. During the week we have sold 3000 of various sorts, at prices last quoted.

Our London office advises by cable:—"The sales closed at an average decline of ½d to 1d. About 213,000 bales were sold, and 37,000 held over for future disposal; 125,000 taken for export. The principal decline has been in medium and inferior greasy, averaging 1d. per lb. since the closing of previous series. Lambs' wool firmer; cross-bred descriptions easy. The home trade purchased but sparingly, and there was only moderate competition on French account. Trade in the manufacturing districts unchanged." We sold a few small odd lots at very fair rates; competition strong at our auction sale on Monday. Inquiry is good for well-bred wools, either merino or cross-bred.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly auction on Monday we offered a catalogue of about 1000 skins, which all sold at prices fully equal to last week's rates. Bare pelts, 8d to 1s 2d; cross-bred shearings, 1s 11d to 2s 9d; merinos, 1s 8d to 2s 7d; full-woolled skins, 5s 5d to 5s 8d.

Hides.—There is good demand for well-conditioned salted hides at 4d per lb; dry and inferior are neglected.

Tallow.—We have sold some small parcels of inferior to medium, £26 10s to £28; rough lot, 20s to 21s 6d.

Grain.—Wheat is in fair demand for prime milling at 4s 6d; inferior and secondary neglected; fowls' feed scarce and inquired for at 3s 6d. Oats have arrived more freely and are in good demand at 3s 3d to 3s 5d for good to heavy feed; milling, 3s 9d. Barley: Malting samples are in active demand, but little offering. Values, 5s for prime to 5s 6d for very choice. Feed and milling samples wanted, but none offering.

MR. A. MERCER reports for the week ending April 10:—retail prices only, fresh butter in ½lb, prints 1s 1d to 1s 2d; in lumps, 1s; powdered and salt butter, 1s; fresh butter is still keeping plentiful and the market is well supplied. Salt butter in kegs, good is scarce and enquired after at present 9½d to 10d per lb; cheese, best quality 10d to 1s; side and rolled bacon, 9d to 10d; colonial hams, 11d to 1s; English ham, 1s 2d to 1s 4d, no demand; eggs are in good demand, and rather scarce, retailing at 2s 9d the dozen.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending April 10:—The rapid approach of winter is causing the usual reflux of people into Dunedin, of course, no one with country experience need turn his back on farming etc., etc. Every ploughman is now needed and there is a steady enquiry for shepherds, both these lines will be short of the incoming seasons demands. Couples are moving off every day. Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, and all in the building trade are very well employed. Girls in every degree can get their own terms. Hotel servants of experience are in fair demand. Dairy people, big and little are very scarce. Well trained shopmen and clerks only can get places. Wages:—Couples, £65 to £104; ploughmen, £52, £55, £60, and £65; shepherds, £65; day labour, 8s and 9s; dairymen 20s and 25s; shop, message, and dairy boys, 8s, 10s, and 15s; hotel hands, girls, 15s, 20s and 30s; private house girls, 10s 12s and 15s; cooks, waiters, barmen, gardeners, and grooms, etc., 20s to 60s.

MR. J. VEZBY reports for the week ending April 10, 1878, retail:—Roasting beef, 5d to 8d per lb; boiling do., 3d to 5d per lb; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 8d per lb; mutton, 2½d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork 6d to 8d per lb; lamb 2s 6d to 4s per quarter.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending April 10, 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 to 3s 6d. Pollard, £1 5s per ton. Bran, £4 5s, bags included. Flour, large bag, £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.

ON one point, at least, the San Francisco "communists," as the labouring men there are loosely called by some of the newspapers, are perfectly sound. They want malfeasance in office to be punished with imprisonment for life, with no possibility of pardon. This sort of communism might have a wholesome effect if it were put in practice. But of course the men in public office have a very low opinion of the uncultivated persons who propose anything so vulgar.—*Pilot.*

EMIGRATION to Australia continues, and the agents report that all who have gone there from the United States are doing well. This may be, but again it may not. Men who can make any sort of decent living here should think twice before paying money for a passage to Australia. Hard times and all, America is still as good a country as any we know of for an industrious man to push ahead in.—*Pilot.*

General News.

WE have already learned by cable that the Irish Amendment to the Queen's Speech was moved by Mitchell Henry and was heavily defeated, the following was the Amendment:—"We also think it right humbly to represent to your Majesty that, while we are glad to observe that the questions of the Grand jury laws and intermediate education in Ireland are to be brought before Parliament, and while we await information as to the nature and scope of the proposals which may be submitted to Parliament, we humbly assure your Majesty that we shall regard it as the duty of Parliament in the present condition of public affairs on the earliest opportunity to consider in a wise and conciliatory spirit the demands which the Irish people have repeatedly raised." The Irish members propose to give parliament some trouble this year, judging from the number of motions handed in, which are at present more than enough to occupy the entire attention of Parliament for two or three years to come.—*Pilot.*

SOME misconceptions have prevailed even among certain Catholics as to the importance and real effects of the last rites of the sick; and the eloquent Jesuit Father Maguire, in his sermon at the Mission in St. Mary's Church, Boston, recently, declared that physicians too commonly deceive their patients, and act as if the service of a priest would disturb them. So far from this fear being well founded, he pointed out that Extreme Unction is for the benefit of the body as well as the soul, and proved, from statistics published in Europe, that more than half the patients, after being anointed recovered.—*Pilot.*

THAT the Irish are a healthy and long-lived people is proved by statistics in this country and Ireland. The Registrar-General of Great Britain and Ireland has just issued his quarterly report, from which we learn that the Irish are longer-lived than the English or Scotch. The report shows that whereas in England only 23·3 per cent. of the persons who died in the quarter under review had reached or passed the age of 60, the number was 37·8 per cent. in Ireland. The Irish registers for the quarter record the deaths of twelve persons stated to be 100 years old or upwards, and in three of these instances the local registers declare the age well authenticated. The registrar of Kilsannig, Mallow, adds that there is in his district a man of at least 102 years old, who is able to walk to Cork, which is seventeen miles from his house, and who planted his own potatoes in 1877 entirely himself. The Irish death-rate is also materially lower than that of England and Scotland. In England the death rate for the year was 17·7; in Scotland 17·9; and in Ireland only 14·3 per 1,000 persons. The birth-rate was proportionally favourable to Ireland.—*Pilot.*

"I do not see why a premium should be placed upon drunkenness. I therefore decided to open a school for the children of the most frugal and well-conducted among the poorest of the poor Irish—such children as would inevitably become mere waifs and strays of the streets. After a time I saw that the day would come when these children would pass from us, and be sent to earn a living without help or guidance. I therefore established, in connection with the school a place where the girls might be trained as domestic servants; some as housemaids, some to wait at table, and others of the more intelligent kind to go out as lady's maids. A kind hearted lady has given us great assistance, and I can assure you that the servants we turn out are far above the average. They know how to do their work properly. When they go out to service they return us a little of their savings in return for the money they have cost us—but, of course, I could not go on with even this limited experiment without help."—*Mgr. Capel.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE, in his "Missionary Travels in South Africa," ch. vi., p. 117: "This place has been what the monasteries of Europe are said to have been when pure. The monks did not disdain to hold the plough, they introduced fruit trees, flowers and vegetables, in addition to teaching and emancipating the serfs, Their monasteries were mission stations, which resembled ours in being dispensaries for the sick, alms-houses for the poor, and nurseries of learning. Can we learn nothing from them in their prosperity as the school of Europe, and see nought in their history but the pollution and laziness of their decay? Can our wise men tell us why the former mission stations (primitive monasteries) were self-supporting, rich and flourishing, as pioneers of civilization and agriculture, from which we even now reap benefits, and modern missions are mere pauper establishments without that permanence or ability to be self-supporting which they possessed?"

THAT was a brave lad who found himself suddenly adrift in a dilapidated schooner off Atlantic City, N.J., the other day. He was a little fellow, but when he saw the surf boat which had put out to his assistance turn back to shore, the cruel crew probably concluding that it wasn't worth while to make much of an effort for only a boy, and when he fully realized the peril of his position, he didn't drop down and sob, he didn't despair, nor did he lose his head. But he set resolutely to work and prepared his crazy craft as best he could for the struggle with the waves. The first night out, he says in his homely narrative, "a heavy sea broke over the vessel and rolled me over the wheel. The rigging and deck were covered with ice, and it was with difficulty I kept myself from freezing." The next day he thought he was near the Gulf Stream. "There was about a foot of water in the hold, and a heavy sea rolling. The pumps gave out, and I was forced to bale her out with a bucket." At about ten o'clock the next night he was hailed by a barque, which cleared the schooner by only about ten feet. "But the barque sailed away, though the little fellow promptly hung out a signal light; and his struggle continued. The next morning the plucky lad sighted land near Beach Haven. "After beating about all day," he says, "I headed up abreast Absecon Light. The sea was very rough, and, failing to bring the vessel into the inlet, and as the water was up to the cabin floor, I heaved her on Little Brigantine Shoals, where I was taken off after having been without sleep for four days and three nights."

FOURTY-FIVE millions is the estimate of the St. Louis *Republican* for the population of the model republic in 1880.

B
E
W
I
N
G
A
N
D
C
O.

B
E
W
I
N
G
A
N
D
C
O.

WILL SHORTLY
Have the pleasure of submitting
THE SYNOPSIS
Of their

AUTUMN AND WINTER
SHIPMENTS,

B
E
W
I
N
G
A
N
D
C
O.

Which they believe will be found to contain not only every novelty and speciality, but a larger and more varied assortment than hitherto offered in New Zealand.

CLOSE AT 6 P.M. ON SATURDAYS.

B
E
W
I
N
G
A
N
D
C
O.

SUPREME COURT HOTEL,
Stuart-street,
DUNEDIN.
C. O' DRISCOLL,
PROPRIETOR,
Hot, cold, and shower baths can be had at all times during the day. Private apartments for ladies and families. Persons called in time for all the early trains, coaches and steamers. One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

MILLS, DICK, & CO.'S
ALMANACK & DIRECTORY FOR 1878,
Contains
NEW COUNTRY MAP,
NEW GARDEN CALENDAR,
And the usual variety of Useful Information.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE 1s. 6d.

TURKISH BATH ESTABLISH-
MENT open daily for Warm Baths, with Hot and Cold Shower, and Tepid Swimming Bath, with Cold Shower, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. Turkish Bath from 7 a.m. to admit to 7 p.m., Sundays till 10 a.m.
Ladies on Wednesdays from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and on Monday Evenings from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

NO. 6 ROYAL ARCADE.

RANKIN AND WHALE,
TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
No. 6 Arcade, Dunedin,
Have always on hand a choice assortment of Tweeds.
Gentlemen can depend on obtaining a first-class article at a reasonable price.
Style and fit guaranteed.

A. CHIARONI,
CARVER, GILDER,
PRINT-SELLER, AND IMPORTER,
Picture and Looking-Glass Manufacturer.
All kinds of Picture Frames made to order. Frames regilded, and made equal to new.
GEORGE STREET, near Octagon, Dunedin.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
Corner of
WALKER AND PRINCES STREETS,
DUNEDIN.
P. O'BRIEN, PROPRIETOR.

First-class Accommodation. Single and Double Bedrooms, and a Bath-room. Private apartments for Families. Charges moderate

NOTICE.

JOSEPH HALLINAN, late of Drumm's, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business as Horseshoer and Blacksmith next the White Horse Hotel, George and Frederick streets.

HUGH LAMONT,
BUTCHER,
Arthur-street, Dunedin.
The undersigned having taken over the above old-established Butchery, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded his predecessor.

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

COLONIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Company is now prepared to build houses for working men and others, and to sell on deferred payments extending over a term of years.

The Company receives deposits on debenture from £5 and upwards, and allows the highest current rate of interest on same.

Parties desirous of building can select their own sites, and have houses erected according to their own plans.

Full particulars on application to
T. CHALMERS REID,
Secretary,
Temple Chambers.

BICKERTON'S MALE AND FEMALE
REGISTRY OFFICE, Octagon, Dunedin
(next Working Men's Club).

The PROPRIETOR having opened the above Office, will use his best endeavours to meet the requirements of those who may patronise him.

P.S.—Country Orders punctually attended to.

WM. PARKER STREET, JOHN CAMPBELL MORRIS,
City Auditor, Certified Accountant in Bankruptcy.

STREET AND MORRIS,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
SHAREBROKERS, COMMISSION AGENTS,
Accountants, and Valuators.
Loans Negotiated and Bills Discounted.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
Liverpool-street.

MORNINGTON HOTEL
MORNINGTON,
DUNEDIN.

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

DENTISTRY.

MESSRS ROBINSON AND RAYMOND beg to announce that they have opened Offices in George-street, and call the attention of the public to their greatly Reduced scale of charges.

Extractions	2s 6d
Do. Children	1s
Stopping Teeth	5s
Artificial Teeth	15s
Sets	£8

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Their long experience in the profession, together with all the latest improvements in the mechanical department, will insure to their patients every satisfaction and comfort.
Address—**GEORGE-STREET,**
Three doors from National Bank.

M. J. MULLIGAN,
WATCHMAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

CAREW AND CO.,
Manufacturers
OF
AERATED WATERS.

British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Malt Vinegar, &c.
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN.

FRANK W. PETRE,
Engineer and Architect,
Liverpool-street, Dunedin.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches furnished under special arrangements.

ENGLISH, PRACTICAL
TAILOR, (Late of St. James'-Street, West End, London), Willis Street, Wellington, can supply the Working Classes with a suit of clothes not to be equalled.
Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.
PRICES MODERATE.
N. ENGLISH

MR. JOHN CLARK HOYTE,
ARTIST.
Studio:—Up Right-of-way, behind
MR. HARDY'S
High Street,
DUNEDIN.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

MRS. ANN PAVELETICH, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Accommodation for Boarders.
The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.
Refreshments always ready.

'CATHOLIC INTERESTS.—THE PROTESTANT PRESS.

THERE has been considerable discussion in the Press of late as to the comparative amount of crime and immorality among Roman Catholics educated in religious schools, and others who have been educated in non-religious schools. The *Otago Times* and *Auckland Evening Star* have established to their own satisfaction that Father Hennebery and Dr. Moran were wrong—were under a delusion, in fact—in what they said about the American system of infanticide. The *Otago Times* has also made out to his satisfaction that among Catholics, Irish Catholics in particular, there is a far greater amount of crime than among Protestants or other non-Catholic classes. Granting, for argument's sake, that Bishop Moran and Father Hennebery over-stated the truth, or had been misled as to the real number of American infanticides, there can be no doubt that there is far more truth in their statements than the friends of "modern secular civilization" could wish. When some years ago I read what Hepworth Dixon wrote on the subject, I confess I was amazed and incredulous. I considered he was hardly justified in going so far. I have not his book at hand now, but if I recollect aright he said the Irish Newcomers in some parts of New England were supplanting the native Americans, because the New England married ladies—so many of them—could not be bothered with children, and managed so as not to have them. I myself was told by a Scotch gentleman who had resided 22 years in America, near New York, that there was a class of well-known female practitioners called "abortionists" in the States. We have seen only a few weeks ago an English lady, highly educated, the wife of an Anglican clergyman, and the mother of a family, criminally convicted in London, and sentenced to a severe punishment for circulating a book written by an American physician on a subject closely connected with that to which Father Hennebery and Dr. Moran referred. The book was pronounced by an English jury to contain matter subversive of public morality. One strange feature in this trial struck me forcibly. The lady, who personally conducted her own defence in Court with remarkable skill, said that anything in her pamphlet was decency itself when compared with some portions of those books which Government put into the hands of the youth of both sexes attending the Kensington School, and she was ready to make good her words by calling these pupils as witnesses into Court. Another and still more melancholy thing was that the lady was apparently, as the Judge admitted, circulating this immoral book with no evil design, but from a mistaken sense of duty. She professed that from motives of humanity she wished to arrest the progress of population among the humbler ranks. By such means alone she supposed she could effectually prevent those frightful scenes of misery, physical and moral, which she had so often been forced to witness among the poor. There is "progress" in modern civilization for you gentlemen of the Protestant Press. For denouncing and setting his face against "civilization" of this and a similar kind the late Venerable Head of the Roman Catholic Church was sneered at and loaded with abuse by the so-called Liberal Press of England. Every day we see the Protestant Press, like the lady above referred to, publishing matter of a decidedly immoral or irreligious tendency with apparently no evil motive, but only for money, and to gratify a depraved popular taste. This lady and these gentlemen, editors and other Protestant writers, obviously require the services of a prudent spiritual director such as men can find only in the Catholic Church—one who has "authority" to define what duty is, and to restrain the aberrations of conscience, even in the well disposed.

The *Otago Times* was very properly reminded that there are other circumstances besides men's religious creed which influence their moral character, and that powerfully. When men, like the Irish Catholics, have been for generation after generation, for centuries, subjected to unjust, cruel, and merciless treatment by their rulers, can we wonder if their moral character degenerate in many instances in spite of their religion. When a people have been once demoralised by a long and systematic course of ill usage, which has reduced them to penury and despair, it cannot be expected that they will soon recover their lost virtues, even after their ill usage has to some extent ceased. The *Otago Times*, considering the party and principles represented by him, should be the last to reproach any portion of Irish Catholics with their frailties. A sense of shame, if not of justice, should have restrained him. The wonder to me is not that so many Irish Catholics should at times figure on the black list, but that the Great Mass of them should exhibit so many sterling virtues as they do in every part of the globe where they settle. I have observed with pleasure that the number of Catholics on the criminal calendar in this province has of late been gradually diminishing. I hope ere long that not one Catholic will be seen on that black catalogue. The influence of the Hibernian Society has possibly something to do with this gratifying diminution of Catholic crime in this part of the colony. That professes to be not merely a Benefit Society in the common acceptance of the term, but in some sense a religious corporation too. They go on the right principle that every thing really good and great must be done out of a religious motive. The credit and influence of the Catholic Church in these colonies are, after the clergy, in a great measure in the hands of the Hibernian Society. Let them therefore look to their ways. They may rest assured the eyes of the Protestant and Catholic body too are upon them. A large, widely-extended Catholic Association like that can never stand among the mediocrities or neutrals.

There were two virtues, which, in the darkest hour of Protestant ascendancy, the Catholics never lost: fidelity to the Catholic Church, and female honour. I could bring Protestant testimony to show that as regards the last virtue the Catholic women of Ireland are unequalled by the women in any other part of the British dominions—perhaps of the world. It is to be hoped they will ever retain this proud distinction. But it was their religion, the much maligned "confessional" especially, which enabled them so effectually to guard their honour. Even candid and well-informed Protestants admit this.

"The Irish Catholic Matron," a London Protestant journalist,

tells us, "retained her native dignity amid a penury which prostrated all the landmarks of virtue; and the Irish Catholic maiden resisted the lures of vice when she had hardly sufficient clothing to conceal her charms from the gaze of the tempter." It was this very class of women, the poorest of the poor, who were under the more immediate influences of those Catholic priests whom the Protestant Press—and to their shame be it said—so many of the Protestant clergy have so often represented as prostituting their great power to evil purposes among the females of their communion. There is an Anglican Ecclesiastical dignity in Auckland at this moment who has calumniated the Catholic clergy in this way:—I may as well give his name, Dr. Mansell, of Parnell. Of course he did it from a sense of duty. There are, I know on good authority, Catholic young women in this colony—too many—who have lost their honour, and been seduced into an openly vicious course of life. But I think I may make bold to affirm that it has been in consequence of their Protestant surroundings that they have fallen, and that the destroyers of their virtue were not of the Catholic faith, or if they were that they belonged to the self-excommunicated class of Catholics who defy the authority of the Catholic priesthood—a class of the laity unhappily now-a-days but too numerous. A portion of the Protestant Press and clergy, and some ministers of State too, may think they are doing society a benefit by insidiously undermining the power of the priest. They make a great mistake. They are thereby helping to undermine public morals, to undermine Christianity itself, and its authority over both Catholics and Protestants.

There is too much vice and crime among Catholics as well as Protestants. Much of both is never entered in any public record, nor comes before any human tribunal, and will never be publicly known till the great day arrive when everthing secret shall be openly revealed. Criminal statistics I therefore think must afford but a fallacious test of the comparative goodness or badness of different nations or different sections of the same nation. If Imperial Cæsar had ordered criminal statistics to be compiled in Judea, it is quite possible that not a single Pharisee would have appeared in that document. Yet we know on high authority that those men as a class were the most hateful to God, and that many of them, in spite of their outward piety and decorous manners were less likely to enter the kingdom of heaven than even those unhappy Jewish women who scandalised their religion and their sex as they walked the streets of Jerusalem; and one of whom as we all know has furnished an example of humility and penitence, and fervent piety, which will be known and held up for the imitation of sinners wherever the gospel of Christ is preached until He come again to judge us all.

I consider it an unseemly and injudicious thing to institute invasions comparisons as to the morals of different classes of baptised Christians. They are all the followers of the same master, profess to be guided by His law; and we all believe much in common. It was the downfall of the papacy, or the violent and insane efforts of man to destroy it, which corrupted and debauched the morals of all Christendom. I could bring the testimony of the leading "Reformers," as they are called, to prove this. They admitted and deplored the fact that those who embraced the Reformed Faith forthwith became immoral characters. They had changed their creed, but their morals had suffered by the change. The leading reformers seem to have discovered the fatal mistake they had made when it was too late. One of their number very naturally said that in destroying papal power they had struck at the very root of the true "Principle of Christian Obedience," and had introduced a demoralising licence of belief in its room. The thing called Reformation gave a shock to men's moral and religious instincts, from which Christendom has not yet recovered, and will not soon recover. It demoralised the ruling classes in England, the reformed clergy, the Press, and the mass of the people. The Protestant Press and clergy are ever holding forth about liberty. They say little about obedience. Need we wonder at the present licentiousness of creed and morals.

JOHN WOOD,
Surgeon, late H.M.S.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the *Morning Herald*.)
SIR,—I notice the following paragraph in your issue of this morning: "In St. Joseph's Church yesterday, Bishop Moran delivered a discourse on the marriage question. He explained that marriages by the Registrars, though sinful, and carrying with them the penalty of excommunication in the case of Catholics, yet were valid, and no power on earth could dissolve them." I beg to say this is an incorrect report of my teaching in St. Joseph's Church on Sunday last. I did not say what the above extract from your paper states I said; but the following is precisely what I did say:—Marriages celebrated before Registrars in this colony, though sinful, and bringing with them the penalty of excommunication in the case of Catholics—provided always there exist no diriment or annulling impediment arising from the natural, divine, or ecclesiastical law—are valid. And this statement I made after explaining that the law of clandestinity of the Council of Trent, requiring parties to get married before the parish priest and two witnesses, in order to the validity of marriage, has not been published in this country, and is not, consequently, binding here. Throughout my discourse on Sunday, I insisted on the distinction between unlawfulness and validity, and took great pains to explain how a marriage might be valid and at the same time unlawful in the eyes of the Church, and sacrilegious.—I am, &c.,

✠ P. MORAN,
Bishop of Dunedin.

Dunedin, April 8th, 1878.

THE Oblate Fathers lately closed a Mission in Belfast, Ireland, which they carried on for a month in the six churches of the city. Seventeen Fathers were engaged. Forty thousand persons received the sacraments. Over twelve thousand adults were confirmed by Bishop Dorrian, and a large number of converts were received into the Church.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES,

The leading one of which is

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

Capable of

PRODUCING SEVEN THOUSAND GARMENTS WEEKLY,

DUNEDIN RETAIL BRANCH :

CORNER OF PRINCES-STREET AND OCTAGON,

Under the Management of

M R. F. L A W R E N S O N,

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

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING :

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

HATS, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, BLANKETS, RUGS, &c :

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

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

Note the Address :—

The Dunedin Retail Branch is at the Corner of
PRINCES-STREET AND OCTAGON.

A SINGLE GARMENT AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

THOMSON AND NIVEN,
BOOK IMPORTERS,
Great King-street,

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

Terms: Monthly instalments can be paid to their Agents or Canvassers in all the principal towns in the New Zealand and Australian Colonies.

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

STUART-STREET,

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

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

ROYAL HOTEL,

George-street, Port Chalmers.

JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL RISKS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COM-

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

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

A. HILL JACK,
General Manager.**UNION INSURANCE COM-**

PANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000.

Temporary Offices: High-street, Dunedin,
(Next Bing, Harris, and Co.'s).

Dunedin Board of Directors :

Hon. Robert Campbell, M.L.C.
T. S. Graham, Esq. (of Bing, Harris, and Co.)
T. W. Kempthorne, Esq. (of Kempthorne
Prosser, and Co.),
Hugh M'Neil, Esq. (of Arthur Briscoe and
Co.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurance granted on dwelling-houses, stores, shops, buildings in which trade is carried on, merchandise, and goods of every description,

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

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

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. MURPHY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

The CITY HOTEL Express in attendance on the arrival of every train and steambot.

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

CRICKETERS' ARMS HOTEL,

TOP OF TORY STREET, WELLINGTON.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

J. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.**G. E. D E R M E R,**
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.

Established 1782.

REMOVED TO OFFICES lately occupied by
MR. W. S. DOUGLAS, in Princes-st., Cutting.
Protection against loss by Fire at lowest
current rates.

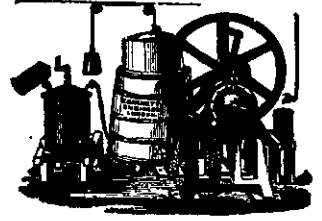
W. M. ADAM, Agent.

M. M A R S H A L L,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMIST,

George-street Dunedin,

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

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
AND
CHELMBER-STREET, OAMARU.Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial
Maker's Goods of every description.**D. R. H A N S O N**
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.

JAMES C O U S T O N,
Plumber, Gasfitter, Zinc Worker,
Walker-street.

Orders punctually attended to.

WAR CLOUD IN THE
ARCADE.

Great Reduction in the Price of Leather.

HARRY HIRD,

PRACTICAL BOOTMAKER,

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

Gents' soled and heeled, 4s 0d.

Ladies' " " 3s 6d.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,PRINCES-STREET, SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR,

The most comfortable Family Hotel in the
City. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all
hours during the day. Passengers called in
time for all the early trains and coaches.

Private Rooms for Families.

None but the Best Brands of Liquors kept.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders at

Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

A. H. R O S SSurveying, 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.

BISHOP MORAN'S DEFENCE OF FATHER HENNEBERY.

THE following report, which we have taken from the *Otago Daily Times* of the 1st inst., should have been inserted in last week's TABLET. It was only discovered as we were about to go to press that it had been overlooked:—

The Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin, yesterday morning during the course of some remarks on education, referred to Press criticisms on Father Hennebery. He said it was a matter of great congratulation to see their schools flourishing as they were. Better schools did not exist in this or any other country, and he hoped soon to have a Catholic college. Looking back for the last seven years they must acknowledge that a great deal had been done for their spiritual and temporal interests. Were they poorer to-day notwithstanding all they had done for the honour and glory of God and the promotion of Catholic education? Was not the congregation far raised above the position it held seven years ago? Instead of losing anything they had been the recipients of great temporal favours. His Lordship referred to the churches at South Dunedin and Port Chalmers, which he said would soon be finished. During his absence a considerable amount of excitement was caused in the town by a portion of the Press. He was very sorry for this, and thought that it was not wise in not having confined itself to its legitimate sphere. Excitement had also been caused in other places where Father Hennebery had visited, and they were aware by the statements of the congregation and clergy there that he had been grossly belied and calumniated by the Press. He (the speaker) was also misrepresented by a Press telegram, statements were put into his mouth which he never made, and the reason he did not contradict was, because if a man were to give a contradiction to every separate misrepresentation he would not have time for anything else. Father Hennebery made statements regarding the state of morality in the United States of America as a warning to the congregation, in order that they might be able to see how necessary it was to bring up the rising generation in the knowledge, fear and love of God, and to show how important it was not to allow their children to be subjected to the influence of secular education. The Press took up the matter and made a row about it. He, out of feelings of gratitude for all the missionary had done, wrote a short letter to the Press, and it was said that there was a difference of a million between the figures of Father Hennebery and his with reference to the number of infanticides. If they did happen to differ it must have been a slip of the memory or of the pen. It was quite clear that he intended to give Father Hennebery's statements as the missionary himself had given them. He also used the word "infanticide." Father Hennebery had used other language, but as he wished to be concise he fixed upon one word to convey the idea substantially that Father Hennebery had in view. The word was used in its literal though not its legal signification. It was endeavoured to be proved by figures purporting to be a true statement of the state of things in France, with the intention of disproving the truthfulness of Father Hennebery's statements, but those figures as to France and other countries were not to the purpose. They no more disproved Father Hennebery's statements than they proved the altitude of the mountains in the moon. From the statements in certain newspapers no argument could be drawn and no syllogism could be formed. There was no minor proposition, and the validity of the argument could not be tested. It should be shown that the state of morality in France in reference to this subject was satisfactory, whereas the whole world knew that the contrary was the fact. Reading for many years prepared him to accept the statement of Father Hennebery, and he had read again and again, in the writings of even Protestant clergymen, that the state of morality in the great Republic was appalling, that a hindrance was put to the increase of population, and the only hope for the future of America was the Catholic element and the other element brought up under Catholic influences. For years he had been aware that systematic efforts were being made to teach the rising generation modes of preventing the increase of population, and with horror he had read the statement of a certain popular female lecturer that "If people imagine American women would consent to be the mothers of future Americans they laboured under a grievous mistake." It was with extreme sorrow and feelings of utter disgust that he felt himself called upon to touch upon this subject at all, and if he were placed in the dilemma to choose between lying under the imputation of a story-teller, or of entering into the details of this matter, he would accept the former position in preference to the latter. It was a remarkable thing that at first the Press ridiculed all Father Hennebery's statements, but with his letter it confined itself to the question of infanticide, and spoke no more of the other three statements. It was impossible to evade the conclusion that this was done, because it was easy to procure evidence on the three first statements, but not so easy as to the last, owing to the peculiarity of its nature. Father Hennebery's statement was made on the authority of competent witnesses, and it had not yet been disproved. It was a matter on which they could not make a mathematical calculation as on other subjects. It could only be estimated from the authority of experienced men. His Lordship said in contention that he still believed Father Hennebery's statement not to be exaggerated. It could be said, no doubt, that it was a terrible charge—almost incredible, and opposed to common sense. He admitted all this, but terrible as it was—incredible as it was, and opposed as it was to common sense, it was, nevertheless, he believed, true, and it existed because it was the natural outcome of a system of education—in a Christian community—opposed to reason and common sense. It was not a subject upon which he wished to dwell, and it caused him very great pain to lay it before the congregation. He concluded by asking the congregation to persevere with the system of education they had commenced, and to let their success in the past be an encouragement for the future.—*Daily Times*, April 1.

PROFESSOR STANICH continues to work wonders in the cure of persons in and around Dunedin who are afflicted with deafness. The Professor most liberally places his services at the disposal of those whose circumstances prevent them from remunerating him, and many such persons owe him a life-long debt of gratitude. In another column will be found several *bonâ fide* testimonials addressed to him.

NOMINAL CATHOLICS.

WHENEVER the *Argus* happens to light upon a nominal Catholic, who complains of the action of the clergy in the matter of education, it grows quite sympathetic.

Quite recently such an opportunity for the show of solicitude offered. As usual, the *Argus* made the wide distinction between the clergy and the Catholics—a distinction which every Catholic must at once reject if he knows the fundamental principles of his faith. A Catholic is a Catholic only as long as he listens to the voice of the Church. Authority derived from heaven, inerrancy guaranteed by Divine promise, and a corresponding obligation of submission to authority, and docility to the teaching of the Church, are the fundamental principles of Catholicity. To say, therefore, that a Catholic is led by the priests is to say that he acts consistently in accord with the principles of his religion. A Catholic who complains of the teaching of his Church virtually sets himself above her.

We are weary of hearing such cant as 'priestridden Catholics' and 'independent Catholics.' The former are ruled and guided by the priests, in accordance with a faith common to priests and people; the latter are not Catholics at all.

The *Argus* informs its readers that the Catholic who sends his children to State schools "exposes himself to oburgation and abuse." We think the most severe oburgation must be that administered by his own conscience.

No Catholic child is compelled by the ecclesiastical authorities to grow up in ignorance. The Catholic schools provide an education which we may fairly compare with that obtainable in the State schools, the assertion of a "Perplexed Parent" notwithstanding. We are sufficiently acquainted with the mode of action of Catholics of that class to place very little reliance on their mere statements. They are glad of an excuse to escape paying the little required of them for the support of the schools. Besides, a man who is false to the religion in which his forefathers lived, and for which, perhaps, some of them died, can expect little credence when he makes assertions derogatory to the reputation of the Catholic schools.

But supposing, for argument's sake, that the instruction in the Catholic schools be slightly inferior, or very much inferior, to that provided in the State establishments, what then is the Catholic to do? Is he justified in sending his children to a State school? We have no hesitation in replying in the negative. The Catholic must know that there is a question of personal advantage, and one of general good, involved in his action regarding his child. He has duties to his offspring and to his Church. Both the one and the other class of obligations are violated by the parent who, having in his neighbourhood a Catholic school, sends his child to a State school.

He violates his duty to his child, inasmuch as he deprives him of the means of learning and practising his religion. He does his child an injury by instilling into his tender mind a spirit of defiance and opposition to the teachings of the Church. For the boy goes to Mass on Sunday, and hears parents who send their children to these truly godless schools upbraided with their infidelity to the teachings of the Church, and on Monday his father sends him, despite the warning of the priest, to the very schools the Church condemns. Thus the child, from his earliest youth, is taught to disregard the behests of the Church, to grow up contemning her teachings, and the result naturally follows—the School boy becomes the liberal Catholic; that is, not a Catholic at all. Can a Catholic parent be in the least "perplexed" as to his proper course when this dismal consequence comes up before him in all its melancholy truth and reality? Will he prefer to a sound Catholic faith, and pure Catholic morality, a trifle extra of arithmetic and geography? If he do, his belief in the surpassing excellence of the soul, in the paramount importance of that soul's salvation, must be lamentably dimmed. Every Catholic who is "perplexed" and follows, as an escape from his perplexity, the councils of short-sighted love of earthly gain injures, as far as in him lies, not only his child, but the Catholic cause.

While we do not find fault with the few Catholics who, in the country districts, from the scattered nature and the poverty of Catholic population, have no Catholic school in their neighbourhood, we say emphatically that, if a Catholic must make a choice between a Catholic school, even of inferior efficiency, and a State school, he is bound to send his child to the Catholic school or cease to be a Catholic. He must make the choice in the same spirit as did the early Christians, when position and emolument were held out as the reward of apostasy, and the rack and the gibbet the punishment of fidelity. He must make it in the spirit of the Irish Catholics when ignorance or Protestantism were the alternatives presented to them.

Let him consult for himself by ceasing to defy God through His Church, and let him not render himself responsible for the spiritual murder of his child; let him show tenderness to himself by saving himself from that *woe* pronounced by the Son of God against him "through whom scandal cometh."—*Melbourne Advocate*.

The French elections, as usual, drove a considerable number of people mad. A Paris correspondent says: "The strangest case I have yet heard of is the following. A clever and well-known Radical architect had a party a couple of evenings ago at his house in the Rue Lecombe. The host had gone out previously muttering some unintelligible words, and his wife was very anxious. But when the guests were assembled and seated he suddenly reappeared in the costume of a gardener with an immense and well-filled watering pot in his hand. "Women are pretty flowers," said he, with a wild look, "they require copious watering." He began with an elegantly dressed lady seated on a sofa, and administered to her on head and shoulders a plentiful shower bath, of which he certainly had more need than his terrified guest. Before the others could escape he continued the operation, going round the room, and being perfectly impartial in his distribution of the ungrateful flood, pouring it on the neck and shoulders of one, on the head of another, and on the lower extremities of a third, and thoroughly inundating silks and ribbons and laces and clignons. When he came to his wife, who began to remonstrate with him he cried out, "Oh! I won't water you; you are not a flower but a weed; it was with difficulty the poor gentleman was put under restraint.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.

GRAND EASTER MONDAY GATHERING.

SOCIETY'S GROUNDS, KENSINGTON.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1878.

EASTER MONDAY HANDICAP, 100, 350, and 140 yds.—Three best aggregates, £10, £5, £2; and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in each distance, £5, £3, £1 respectively, with 10s additional for winners of heats. Total value	£54	0	0
ONE MILE HANDICAP	£10	£3	£2
WRESTLING (Catch as Catch can)	£10	£5	£2
WRESTLING, Consolation for non-prizetakers ...	£2	£1	10s.
DANCING, Grand Highland Reel, Hornpipe (of any description), Sword Dance, and Irish Jig, £2, £1, and 10s. for 1st 2nd and 3rd in each dance; with £3, £2, £1, added for general excellence. Total	£20	0	0
WALKING RACE	£3	£2	£1
PONY RACE, mile heats	£3	£2	£1
YOUTHS' RUNNING AND WALKING	£3	10s.	

Entries for Running and Walking close on Saturday at 12 noon. Handicaps declared on Tuesday 16th.

Acceptances and entries for all other events will be received till 5 p.m. on Friday, 19th April.

Entry Money: Easter Handicap, 3s; acceptance, 2s. All other events, 2s 6d; youths, 1s.

GEORGE WATSON,
Secretary.

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.

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

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

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL

(Late Devonshire Arms.)

Corner of Durham and Peterborough Streets,
CHRISTCHURCH.

Terms Moderate.

Hot and Cold Baths.

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

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

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

J. BARRETT, Proprietor.

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

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

In Dinner Services from £5 to £50; in Dessert Sets from 55s to £30; in Tea Services from 35s to £15 15s; in Breakfast Sets from 70s to £15; in Complete Sets of Table Glass from £12 to £50. Richly hand-painted Flower Pots and Vases in Dresden, Sevres, and Worcester China and Bohemian Glass. Just to hand, a beautiful variety of the celebrated "Belleek" 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, the 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.

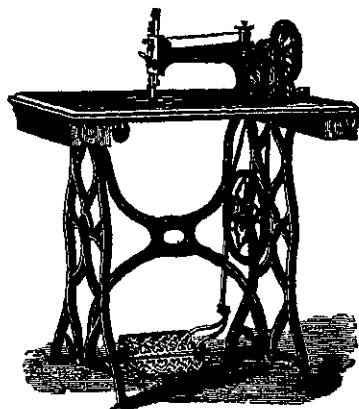
Extraordinary liberal terms, viz., Deposit, £5 per Section; balance by quarterly payments, extending over three years, with 6 per cent interest added.

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

W. and J. having recently imported a most extensive and varied printing plant, are now prepared to execute every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing in the newest and neatest styles, and with despatch

Printers of all kinds of Circulars, Cards, Receipt, Delivery, and Cheque Books, Ball and other Programmes, Chemists' Labels, Bill-heads, Handbills, Posters, Magazines, Pamphlets and Publications of any size or form.

WANTED KNOWN.
SINGERS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,



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

Price List FREE by Post.

N.B.—Beware of Imitations.

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

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

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.

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

For Catalogue of Prices apply to the Factory.

S. S. GRIFFITHS, PROPRIETOR.

THE BUSINESS of BOOKSELLER and STATIONER hitherto carried on by JOHN REITH, under the name of REITH and WILKIE, in Princes Street, Dunedin, has this day been PURCHASED by JAMES WILKIE, who will in future carry on the business in all its branches, under the style of

J. WILKIE & CO.

Dunedin, 6th April, 1878.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

CASEY AND M'DONALD,
DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON,

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

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

DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

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

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

The very Lowest possible Prices.

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

OUR NEW LADIES' SHOW ROOM contains a most beautiful choice of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed Hats, in plain and fancy straws Feathers, Hat-Trimnings, Ornaments, and other novelties for ladies wear.

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

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

CASEY AND M'DONALD,
DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

SHEEDY BROTHERS
HAM AND BACON CURERS
AND
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER.)

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

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

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

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

NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN

THE HOLDERS OF BOOKS in the KUMARA ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL ART-UNION will please forward Blocks at once, otherwise they cannot be recognised at the Drawing.

D. HANNAN.

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 Lamach'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. McDONALD,
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 Dressmaking on the Premises.

R. F. SMITH,

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

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

WEST DUNEDIN STORE,

Near Mornington.

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

All 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,

RATTRAY-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 £1.

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 12th day of April, 1878, and published by the said Company.