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Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



It is generally known that more than seven hundred years ago St. Malachy, the great Archbishop of Armagh, enumerated at Rome the Popes who should reign there from the time in which he lived to the end of the world, assigning to each a title characteristic of his life. In every instance these characteristics have been found to correspond, severally, with the whole career of the Popes, to whom they were assigned, or with some event in their careers, and in many instances the agreement has been wonderfully striking. It was so for example in the case of the gentle Pontiff Pius VII., who was so cruelly persecuted by Napoleon, and who bore, as the distinguishing mark of his reign foretold by St. Malachy, the title *aquila rapax*, greedy eagle. It was so likewise with respect to our late beloved Holy Father, Pius IX., whose motto *crux de cruce*, a cross from a cross, received the fullest illustration in his life. The white cross it is well known forms the most conspicuous feature in the armorial bearings of the House of Savoy, and it was from a King of this house that the Pope received his heaviest afflictions. The title bestowed by the medieval Saint upon our present Pope, Leo XIII., was *lumen in celo*, light in heaven, and we look forward to its justification in the events of his pontificate. But already the prediction has received a wonderful fulfilment; the most remarkable feature in His Holiness' coat of arms—that of the noble family of Pecci—is a star which sheds forth a shower of rays. The omen, a prophetic omen be it noticed, is a most propitious one, and we look forward with confidence to its verification. The Holy Father has begun to reign at a troubled period. Probably there has never been a time when the Pope found himself opposed to a more overwhelming tide of irreligion, for we regard the apostacy of Christian nations as even more formidable than the heathenism of those that had never known the truth. It almost seems as if Paganism in an aggravated form threatened to return upon the world. But, though the clouds may be black, above them is shining the light from heaven, and our hopes are good, that in the days and under the guidance of Leo XIII. we shall see the rays pierce through the darkness and stream down upon the Church, as in the escutcheon of the Holy Father's house, they do upon a stately cedar tree that stands beneath them. Things like that to which we allude cannot be regarded as mere coincidences.

We learn from our excellent contemporary, the *Catholic Review*, that the Society for the prevention of vice at New York, complains of the abundant dissemination of immoral literature of the grossest kind amongst the pupils attending the various seminaries, those for females being especially infected. One man, whose trade it was to provide such disgraceful publications, had on his list the names of fifty of the latter. The fact that Convent Schools are notably secure from contamination of this kind probably accounts in a great degree for their popularity in America, where they are found to be much sought after by non-Catholics for the education of their children. We furnish our readers with this information, as we have already said, not because we take any pleasure in alluding to the corruption which seems to be gaining ground in the country in question, but as a further incentive to perseverance in their vigorous and laudable opposition to the secular system, which has bred all this intolerable mischief.

ROUMANIA has then, it seems, been given to understand that she need look for no help against the designs of her quondam ally Russia, in Germany or Austria. Germany, indeed, has all along visibly favoured the Russian arms, and possibly with a view to future contingencies, as well as in gratitude for the past, and respect for the rights of conquest, has refrained from exercising any very sensible pressure on the Government at St. Petersburg, as to the use that should be made of their victory over the Turks. The refusal of Austria, however, to prohibit the mouth of the Danube from coming once more directly under Russian influences, seems somewhat inexplicable, or rather would do so were we not prepared for it by the decided change in the tone of opinion manifested in Vienna subsequent to

Prince Bismarck's friendly-words but far from encouraging speech. The Chancellor, it is true, professed the most cordial sentiments towards his neighbours; in Count Andrassy's breast he found the mirror of truth, and the Austrian word no longer sounded to him like empty-rumbling wind in a chimney, but, nevertheless, he held out no encouragement to his Viennese friends by which they could gather that he would, in good faith, rejoice at anything that should occur to strengthen their position in the west, and the result was immediately perceptible in the cooling of the ardour with which the English alliance had up to that point been advocated. The fact is that, however much Austria may desire it, or however her interests may seem otherwise to demand it of her, it is impossible for her to act without the genuine support of Germany, either expressed or understood. She dare not lay herself open to the possible hostility of the latter, against which an alliance with England would avail her nothing. Even as yet we do not see that there is an immediate prospect of a settlement of the Eastern Question, but, if there be, we believe that it depends entirely upon Russia's fear of encountering England single-handed.

THE view taken by the non-Catholic Press of the election of the Pope is interesting. For the most part his accession has been hailed with approval, and it has been assumed that his principles are moderate in the ordinary acceptation of the term, that is that he is prepared to fall in with the condition of things in the Europe of the present day, neither lifting his voice to protest against the occupation of Rome, or the action of the Falk laws, nor openly approving of them, but silently consenting to all that has been done. The *Saturday Review*, if we recollect aright, informs us that it is possible for His Holiness to become a very popular Bishop of Rome, for that, whatever may have come and gone, the Italians are proud of the Pope, and would gladly see him going about amongst them, if he would only refrain from interfering in their political arrangements. The Roman correspondent of the *Times* pronounces that the very best of possible Popes has been chosen. But amidst all this satisfaction, there is evident an undertone of suspicion; it is conceded that it is hard to determine what "moderate" may mean when the qualification is applied to the mind of a Pope. It is admitted, moreover, that some Popes have, on their election, given a most flat contradiction by their careers to the character assigned to them as Cardinals. One journal, the *Spectator*, concludes an editorial on the subject by openly confessing that it has grave doubts as to how the matter may eventually turn out. It says:—"All that we know is that a very strong and determined man, who has been very successful in very difficult and diverse offices, has mounted the chair of St. Peter, and tranquilly accepted the control of the most powerful and wide-spread organisation in the world, an organisation which has at this juncture the two-fold advantage of being very nearly as free as it can be, and of honestly thinking itself subjected to hideous persecution." On the whole, then, it may be perceived that, the non-Catholic Press, though hopeful, is somewhat perplexed by doubts. For ourselves, we have no doubts; the Vicar of Christ and visible Head of the Church on earth can propose to himself but one end—the advancement of religion and the overflow of impiety. It is well that he who now finds himself face to face with a world of iniquity, is "strong and determined" even by nature.

A GLANCE over the columns of an Irish country paper has carried us back in spirit to scenes such as Lever has commemorated in certain of his earlier works. The Duke of Connaught has been paying a visit to a district of the County Galway, and the traditional hospitality of the region has been displayed in the welcome given to the royal guest. Fun and frolic appear to have been the order of the day, and, if an exception was found to the general hilarity that prevailed, it must have been sought for, not amongst the human inhabitants of the locality in question, but amongst the race of foxes existent in those parts, and which seem to have been called upon to furnish his Royal Highness and his hosts with incessant entertainment. Galway-man and Foxhunter we know are synonymous terms, so that it is natural to conclude that if the Duke paid a visit to the county alluded to it was for the express purpose of joining in that branch of the "mimicry of noble war" that is there supreme. However it was, His Royal Highness appears to have got his heart's

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content of the sport, and one cannot help feeling a little amused as he peruses column after column, wherein with all gravity are detailed the incidents of meet and find, run and finish. We know, indeed, for a fact that there are people—men of position too—in the county in question who have made this pursuit the business of their lifetime, and whose whole ambition for this world, and very possibly for the next, it has been to shine pre-eminent in the hunting field. But while reading of these trivial matters that contrast so contemptibly with the solemn business of life, graver thoughts have also been called into play. We know that many broad acres of that county, many square miles of it we may say, where now there is found nothing more cheerful than a sheepfold or a fox-covert, were once dotted over with villages and the cottages of peasant farmers. Where are the inhabitants of these dwelling places? Many of them perished miserably in the Irish Famine, many emigrated to America, and others to these Colonies. All were the victims of a dominant class and of an infamous Government. The country was for the most part depopulated, and made fit to be the pasture grounds of the flocks of an "aristocracy," as this paper to which we refer has it, and to furnish them with coverts for their foxes and game. The very pastimes of the Irish landlords are not without their bitterness for those who have seen them sacrifice to their desire for luxurious living the well-being of innumerable of their fellow-creatures.

THERE are seventy millions of people starving in China. This is an appalling fact, but it is stripped of something of its horror for us because it is impossible for us vividly to realise it. In these colonies we are unaccustomed to the sight of great want, but to the credit of our settlers be it said, there is an universal recognition of the claims of destitution amongst them that does not prevail in the old world. Whether is it that the comparative rarity of misery in these new countries conduces to the concentration of sympathy on such instances of it as do now and then occur, or that the struggle necessary to establish men in a strange land has awakened a better fellow-feeling between settler and settler, or whatever be the cause, it is certain that neighbour here is more impressed by the duty of helping neighbour in his need, than is found to be the case in the ancient hemisphere. We believe, indeed, that the prosperity of these colonies has had a softening effect on those who have lived for any time amidst it; it at least has overcome that callousness which the frequent sight of wretchedness in the old countries had produced, and it may be that the bare recollection of the misery which was there witnessed is now frequently felt by individuals to be more unendurable than was the actual sight of that misery while it was before their eyes. But famine on this gigantic scale it is impossible for us to realise, and it is fortunate it is so. We could do nothing to alleviate it to any extent, and we should be grieved uselessly. There is, however, a sense in which this intelligence has for us no slight alarm. It is a serious thing to find a densely populous nation, that is acquainted with the inducements already offered to it of emigrating to these colonies, driven desperate at home. It is well for us that the sea imposes its barrier between these shores and those of the Celestial Empire, for otherwise we should undoubtedly be overrun by swarms of invaders that might be compared alone to the locusts of the Apocalypse.

TRULY "A CATHOLIC CITY."

THE correspondent of the Boston *Christian Register* thus writes of the progress of the Catholic church in Brooklyn, as it strikes a Protestant outsider:—

I said in a former letter that Brooklyn might almost be called a Congregationalist city. But if numbers are the test, it might well be called a Catholic city. The Roman Church here has more houses of worship than any other, about forty in all, more in proportion to population than the city of New York, in which, I think, there are fifty-three Catholic churches. Most of these churches are large and costly, and many of them are magnificent in architecture and decorations. No church in the city is more brilliant in colour than the Church of St. Stephen, and the music here is unsurpassed in the richness of its quality. The finest music of the orchestras of Damrosch and Thomas is rivalled in the Masses and Vespers of this church. The church of "St. Mary by the Sea," the "Stella Maris" is a favorite church of the people, and grand requiem masses are frequently performed under its great Gothic arches. The bells most constantly heard are those of the Catholic Angelus at morning and noon; and the sound of these is not more punctual in the city of Rome than in this Protestant city. The Catholic schools in this city are numerous and good, and in no city are the school children better dressed or apparently more docile or well-behaved. Fabulous amounts are contributed to the Church for its expenses of worship, for its schools, its charities, its asylums, its celebrations; and lack of means is rarely an obstacle to any Church enterprise that the Bishop decrees. Striking as the growth of the Roman Church is in the rural districts of our land, it is much more striking in such a city as this, where the net profits of a single church fair will be more than 10,000dols—exceeding those of any single Protestant charity.

KING ALPHONSO XII presented Cardinal Benavides, the Patriarch of the Indies, who officiated at the marriage ceremony, a pastoral cross valued at £1,800.

LORD BEACONSFIELD ON THE CHURCH.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, naturally a man of rare talents, passed a long life in the study and practice of politics. It may be worth while, therefore, for Protestant people to consider what he says of the Catholic Church and the consequence to England of the downfall of the Papal power, he himself being a member of the Church of England. "Modern history," he remarks, "is a history of Church spoliation. The robbers were not the people but sovereigns, and their sordid minions or tools." "The downfall of the papacy in England," he further states, "was the origin of the Whig aristocracy, who fattened in their sacrilegious plunder. These were not the fine old nobility of England, under whose influence she had risen to fame and power, and acquired a name for public virtue such as England at the present day is far from possessing, in spite of her great increase of population and natural prosperity of all kinds." In the hurry-scurry of money making, man making and machine making, Lord Beaconsfield says, England has lost sight of her morals. She has not made a corresponding improvement in morality. Public virtue, on the contrary, is on the decline. The Whig nobility were a mushroom upstart nobility; as they had arisen on the plunder of the Church they were in perpetual terror of being made to disgorge their ill-gotten wealth. They shaped their policy accordingly, and at the people's expense. Theirs was a policy of religious and civic exclusion and commercial protective laws. They have been forced in our time to depart from this policy by the more liberal spirit of the age. Necessity, not their will, consented to the change. But one thing they cling to still, their undying hatred of the Papal power and all who support it. Men ever hate and dread those whom they are conscious they have deeply wronged. This is the key to that hostility which the ruling classes throughout the British dominions and their parasites of the Press bear and so often show towards the Catholic Church and her adherents, though in many ways they are now impartial to them. It is the feeling, I verily believe, which prompts the press and dominant majority in this colony to oppose so unjustly and so unseasonably as they do, the Catholic claims to a reasonable aid, on fair terms, for their schools, the only schools to which, as a rule, they can consistently send their children. Lord Macaulay, once said, "When I see those grand educational institutions, so magnificently endowed, which we took from Roman Catholics, and look at the wretched 'Do-the-boys Halls' we have given them in return, I confess I am ashamed to think I am a Protestant and was educated at Cambridge." If the Government and people and Press of this colony were accessible to such feelings of justice, honour, and shame as this eminent statesman and scholar thus expresses, they would hasten to grant us the miserable pittance we ask for for our schools, as some slight compensation for past wrongs.

Few Protestants appreciate better than Lord Beaconsfield the real character of the Catholic Church in the social or political relations. He knows what has been her power in the past and how nobly it has been used to uphold the rights of the people, even and especially the humblest of them all. What she has done, as he expresses it, to elevate the humble and despised classes of the people, to assert the native equality of man, and vindicate the rights of intellect. The things which she has done in the past he is persuaded she will yet do like in the future. This is well and truly and nobly said, my Lord Beaconsfield, and every Catholic owes you thanks for such sentiments. To the power of the Church, the "Universal Church," as he phrases it, he looks for the political, religious, and moral regeneration of England. No power but hers can arrest that increasing torrent of immorality and crime which the pretended "Reformation" let loose in Christendom. Man, says Mr Froude, has never seen anything out of himself so grand, so beautiful, and so useful as the Catholic Church once was. By the sheer force of goodness she made the most powerful, the proudest and most violent of tyrants willingly and dutifully submit to her authority. But why does Mr. Froude say "as she once was?" The Catholic Church is the same now as she ever was in the doctrines she teaches and in the self-denying zeal of her bishops and clergy. Her wealth, and the power which wealth ever brings, are not now what they once were, thanks to the Whig aristocracy and her other enemies, and their venal supporters in the Press. But her power is not yet extinct, it still exists; the evidence of its existence, and even of its increase is seen on every hand, even in New Zealand, in spite of the efforts of her enemies to depress it. The Catholic Church will never long want money for purposes of religion, education or charity, when she has zealous and well-to-do children. For my own part, I would rather see the Roman Catholics of this colony waive all claim to Government aid for their schools, just though it be, and rely entirely on their own money and their own efforts to provide good schools for their children, after the persistent and ungracious manner in which their claims have been rejected by Press and Government, and people. After all it is hardly fitting or dignified on our part to be thus soliciting aid for our schools from those who are the determined and often rancorous enemies of our Faith and Church. They seem to think minorities have no right in a matter of such importance and delicacy as the education of their children.

Sir George Grey, with his colleagues is now founding a new kingdom here. They are providing for it a constitution which they fondly hope will rival, if it does not eclipse the old British constitution in duration, and in its happy effects on the prosperity and character of the successive generations of men, who are to live under it. Sir George some quarter of a century ago provided New Zealand with a constitution, framed mainly, I presume, by himself, and after the most modern and improved pattern. But he has lived to see it destroyed by men whom he regards as rash and empirical politicians and enemies to popular liberty.

The old original British constitution lasted a thousand years; under it, in spite of many drawbacks, the people of England became a free, a prosperous, a great, a religious, moral, and contented people. But the foundation of that constitution was laid by Catholic, and, to a great extent, by priestly hands. The genius of the ancient constitution of Britain, we may truly say, was born and nursed in the bosom of the Church, it emanated from her. The Egberts, the Alfreds, the Edwards, who did so much to found the British Constitution were all faithful and devout sons of the Roman Catholic Church, and by that

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WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

INDIAN MEDICINES.

Nelson, July 24, 1877.

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

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

(Signed) Mrs Wm. GILL, Wakapuaka.

WANTED KNOWN.

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

LAMBERT'S
North East Valley Works.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

HOUSE OF CONFIDENCE.

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

MELVILLE HOTEL,

MAIN NORTH ROAD,
TIMARU.
M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

GEORGE-STREET.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

GEORGE HOTEL, GEORGE STREET, PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE,
(Late of the Commercial)
PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

RUSSELL'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

CORNER OF

CUMBERLAND & FREDERICK STREETS

DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

E. C. MORRIS, WATCHMAKER & WORKING JEWELLER,

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

taken the fathers of their people and the best friends of genuine liberty.

The very corner stone of the British Constitution was laid mainly by Archbishop Langton. That great and fearless ecclesiastic headed the bold Barons of England when they extorted from the tyrant John in the field of Runnymede the celebrated "Magna Charta." By this great Charter the liberties of every Englishman were for ever secured to them, and at this hour it is the chief title to our rights as British freemen, whatever order or rank in the State we may belong to. The very first article in that Charter provided for the freedom of the Church of God: *imprimis ecclesia dei sit libera* are the words. Wherever in any State the Church of God the Catholic Church is not free there can be no safety for popular rights. Under such circumstances either some royal or democratic tyrant will destroy the liberty of the people or a portion of the people, who are too weak to resist the oppressor. The English sovereign, Henry VIII., who destroyed the liberty of the Church outright, destroyed at the same time the liberty of the people entirely.

In this colony the Church of God, the Roman Catholic Church, cannot be said to be truly free. An attempt is made to force her children by law into Government schools against their convictions. How then can she be said in a proper sense to be free? They who oppress the Church of God in her weakness will oppress any other portion of the people when opportunity and inducement offer.

If Sir George succeed in his attempt to pass his Manhood Suffrage Bill, he will, I believe, do a great injury to public liberty, and therefore to public virtue. The two are inseparably united. The power of the popular branch of the legislature even now is too great. The power of the other two branches of the legislature has been practically reduced to a mere shadow. But the power of the Crown and Upper House would virtually, and for all practical purposes, cease to exist if the Manhood Suffrage Bill pass. A powerful and overbearing popular majority, such as a manhood suffrage would create, would brook no control. It would ride rough shod over the minority, however large or respectable. The poorer classes would have but little chance of getting fair play if they ever presumed to hint opposition to the dominant majority. There is too much of that even now. Lord Beaconsfield well says that the natural and best "Representative" of the people is the Sovereign. The Crown represents ALL the people and not a mere section of them, however large, as a popular majority does. When the people of the Press were hurrying the country into that most unnecessary—therefore wicked—war, the Crimean war, Mr. Cobden said as well reason with a mad dog, or a mad bull, as with a popular majority, when they take anything, however foolish or unjust, into their heads. They will have it done, whoever may suffer from it. The Press on these occasions are the chief sinners. "The newspaper Press," Lord Macaulay once remarked, "is the demagogue of a nation of readers." It is usually on the side of the most violent and tyrannical party in all times of public excitement. One would fancy that the sight of what is occurring in America might frighten the people of this country at the idea of manhood suffrage. Have we not enough of political venality and corruption in politics and the Press now but we must seek to increase the evil by manhood suffrage? If we are to have it, and I suspect it will come, it would be far more honest and consistent to abolish the power of the Sovereign and the Upper House entirely, than to continue to them a sham power, and make them in reality spectacles of pity or ridicule.

Lord Beaconsfield thinks that as the popular branch of the Government in England has now actually swallowed up the power of the other two branches, the Commons House of Parliament will ere long be itself swallowed up. But where the devourer is to come from, or in what shape he may appear, he would be a bold man who should venture to predict. We live in strange times. But God and His Church are over all, whether the people obey them or disobey them. The Protestant Press of this colony, and of Auckland in particular, are bent on holding up Bishop Moran and Father Hennebery to public odium as bigots and fire-brands. To all appearance they will succeed to a great extent in this their unjust and unholy purpose. We must live down these calumnies by a consistent and good life, and trust to God and the people to defend the right. The enemies of the Catholic Church here, as elsewhere, have a long account to settle for all their past and present calumnies against her and her people. It is not for men to speak of revenge or retribution for such things; vengeance belongs to God only. He will no doubt avenge His Church for all her wrongs in His own good time and in His own way. It is our part to commit our cause to Him and patiently wait the issue, while we take all lawful and moral means to repel the attacks of her enemies and ours.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, the Crown Prince of Germany, presented the other day the Prince of Naples, the heir apparent of Italy, to the multitude before the Quirinal Palace. The *Osservatore Romano* notices this incident as ominous, though in itself it is trivial enough. In the metropolis of Christendom, in a place erected by the Pontiffs for their residence, and from the very spot from which for many centuries the faithful have had announced to them the completion of the work of the Holy Ghost in the election of Christ's august Vicar, the little boy, who, in the mind of the actual sovereign of the world, is one day to be the king of Catholic Italy, is presented to the multitude, and receives his first public honours in the arms and under the kisses of a Protestant Prince!

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.

POPE LEO XIII.

GIOVACCHINO PECCI, who is now Pope Leo XIII., was born on March 2, 1810, in the village of Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni—a locality already famous as the birthplace of four Popes, Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV., and Boniface VIII. His family was noble and of ancient lineage. He displayed in his boyhood a vocation for the priesthood; he was sent to complete his education in Rome, and after following the usual curriculum in law, science, and theology, he was ordained priest. He was then twenty-five years of age, tall, slender, handsome, full of energy, and inspired with the spirit of true piety and love of souls. Two years afterwards, Pope Gregory XVI. called him to the Vatican, and appointed him as one of his domestic chaplains, and afterwards as a private secretary. The Pope soon satisfied himself that Mgr. Pecci was gifted with excellent executive ability, and that he was cool, firm, and brave. The Province of Benevento was at this time disturbed by bands of smugglers from the Neapolitan territory, and infested with brigands; moreover, the nobles of the province were in relations with the law-breakers, and inclined to protect, rather than punish, them. Pope Gregory sent Mgr. Pecci to Benevento, with full powers to reform the civil administration there, and to restore the reign of law and order. In the face of serious obstacles he succeeded. The brigands were arrested or dispersed, the nobles reformed their lives, and the province was made a model of peace and good order. Pleased with Mgr. Pecci's success in this difficult field, the Pope next sent him on a similar mission to Spoleto and Perugia, in both of which districts his zeal, courage and tact were rewarded with the happiest results. In 1843, being then only in his thirty-third year, Mgr. Pecci was created Archbishop of Perugia, and was sent as Papal Nuncio to Brussels, where he was to discharge the delicate task of protecting the interests of a Catholic population ruled by a Protestant King. This mission he accomplished with wonderful tact and success, and the King himself became so greatly attached to him, that upon the young prelate's return to Rome, the King sent a letter to the Pope begging his Holiness to elevate him to the Cardinalate. Meanwhile, however, Archbishop Pecci had asked permission to retire to his own diocese, which sadly needed his presence. There, in the zealous, faithful, and successful discharge of his duties, he remained in quiet until 1853, when the late Pope, then in the seventh year of his reign, invited him to come to Rome, and created him Cardinal-priest. He soon returned, however, to his own diocese, which he dearly loved, and the affairs of which he had administered with so much wisdom and kindness that his people conceived for him the most lively and deep affection. A good priest makes a good bishop; a good bishop makes a good Pope. It was perhaps in these thirty years of quiet labour as the shepherd of his little flock in Perugia that Mgr. Pecci acquired those spiritual graces which fit him for the sublime post to which he has now been called. One may remember that Pius IX. was a good priest, before he was a bishop, and a good bishop before he was Pope. But in September 1877, Pius IX. resolved to no longer permit himself to be deprived of the personal companionship of one whom he esteemed so highly, and whose presence at the Vatican was for many reasons so necessary. Overruling all his objections, he appointed him *Camerlengo*, or Chamberlain, of the Sacred College; and from that time forward Pius IX. and Cardinal Pecci were in constant association with each other. There is reason to believe that the late Pope himself desired that Cardinal Pecci should succeed him. It is reported that in the Conclave two ballots had been taken, at intervals of several hours. The third ballot, taken about noon, on the 20th February, resulted in Cardinal Pecci receiving more votes than were necessary for an election, and he became the 262nd successor of St. Peter. Cardinal Sorso, Dean of the Sacred College and Vice-Chancellor of the Church, demanded of the Pope by what name he would be known. He replied, "Leo XIII.;" and by that name let us pray that he may be known and revered in history as the Lion of the Church.

The personal character and private life of our new Pontiff have been spotless and beyond reproach. The fables related by the correspondents of the non-Catholic Press concerning his ambition, and the antagonism existing between himself and the late Cardinal Antonelli may be dismissed as idle tales. It is said he has been a "Moderate." Well, Pius IX. was the most "moderate" of Popes who ever lived; there was not a day since September 20, 1870, when by simple raising his finger, or by a stroke of his pen, he could not have summoned to Rome an army that would have swept Victor Emmanuel and his legions out of existence. He would not do it because he was "moderate." Pope Leo XIII. we believe will be no more and no less "moderate" than was Pius IX. * * *

In person Leo XIII. is handsome. He is dignified; austere when austerity is becoming, but at other times sweet and gentle; and always graceful, quiet, and attractive. The Church throughout the world will pray that his reign may be a long, happy, and glorious one.—*Catholic Review*.

The *Voce della Verita* publishes a letter containing many interesting details respecting the late Cardinal Riario-Sforza. It seems the Liberal journals vied with the Catholic in praising this true prince of the Church. The Romans styled him "a man of God;" the *Pungolo* commended his "unsullied purity and his heroic charity;" the *Piccolo* called him the "modern Carlo Borromeo;" and the *Fanfulla* characterised him as "glory of Naples." It was proposed that the Largo di Donna Regina and the Strada dell' Anticaglia should be in the future named the Piazza and Via Sisto Riario-Sforza. A well-known sculptor offered to erect a statue to his memory, and subscriptions for this purpose were opened in the columns of the *Libertà Cattolica* and the *Discussione*. His birth was noble on the side of his parents. His father was Giovanni Riario-Sforza, Duke of Grimma and Marquis of Corleto. His mother, Maria Gaetana Cattaneo, of the princely house of San Nicandro. While Archbishop of Naples he saw two revolutions, four invasions of cholera, and three eruptions of Mount Vesuvius. He was twice driven into exile by the revolutionists. He was of so easy a nature as to suffer his servants to neglect him, and kept a long time in his house a drunken cook who sometimes sent up dinners it was impossible to eat.

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.

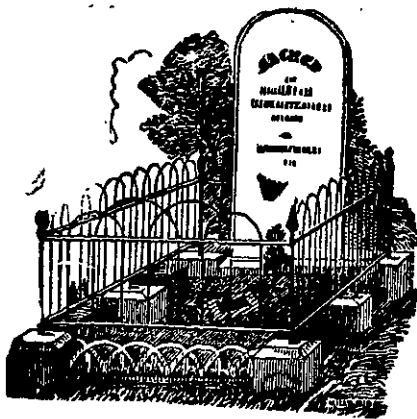
April 8th, 1878.

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 BOTTLEERS,
Ginger Beer, Lemonade, and Cordial

Manufacturers,

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

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

NEW BREWERY,

FITZHERBERT-STREET, HOKITIKA.

MANDL AND STENNARD

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

Every cask branded,

MANDL AND STENNARD

CROWN HOTEL,

RATTRAY STREET.

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
MOSGIEL.

SAMUEL O'KANE, PROPRIETOR,

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

V.



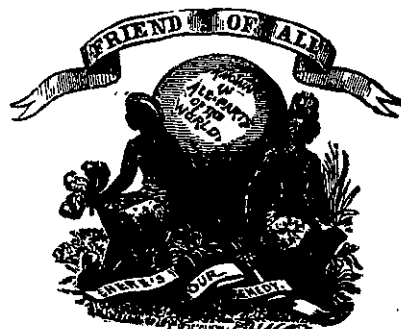
B.

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.

IRISH PRISON HORRORS.

THIS statement of the horrible treatment of a political prisoner has been published in the *Dublin Freeman*:—"Edward O'Kelly, one of the political prisoners in Spike Island, was visited by his sister on Tuesday, the 22nd of January. She had an order from Captain Barlow, Dublin Castle, to admit herself and another. But on landing on the Island alarm and suspicion were visible in the manner in which the officials behaved. Miss O'Kelly and her friend were desired to remain where they were while the officer took the order up to the prison. In about half an hour a warder returned, and said only herself would be allowed to see him. The sentinel changed so as to keep guard on the friend that remained. Shortly after the Deputy-Governor passed on to the jetty, and signalled to a sloop ship convenient. A boat was lowered, and a number of marines got in, and were quickly on guard on the Island. Such vigilance had never been observed before when O'Kelly's sister visited him. During the interview with his sister he stated his treatment from the first had been exceptionally severe. For three years and a half he was not allowed any out-door air or exercise whatever. The only ventilation being a very small window about the size of a pane of glass, which he left open at night, and to prevent him being suffocated. Within the last few months half an hour each day, and one hour on Sundays, has been given him for out-door exercise, owing to his sister having it brought under the notice of Sir M. H. Beach. He has been kept from the first in the special, or penal cells, where refractory prisoners are punished and lunatics are kept previous to removing them to the asylum. He had never had one hour's consecutive sleep during all this time in consequence of the howling, cursing, and raving of the unfortunate wretches in the cells around him. None of the seven hundred prisoners on the Island are compelled to live in these penal cells, except while undergoing extra punishment for some misdemeanour, or, as stated, the insane are detained for some time, but Edward O'Kelly, Edward O'Connor, and, perhaps, one other, known to be political prisoners. He complains of his nervous system being completely shattered through this constant close confinement, want of air and healthy exercise, and continual absence of appetite. He has suffered severely from sickness also, having had cholera, inflammation, and ulceration of the throat, nervous debility, and nervous dyspepsia. The doctor has been administering aperient medicine at intervals during the last twelve months, though he said it was useless, as his case required air and exercise. O'Kelly further complains that he is locked up on Saturdays from 2 or 4 o'clock, when the workshop he has been occupied in is closed, until 7 o'clock the following Monday morning, not being taken out of his cell the whole time—from 39 to 41 hours—but half an hour to chapel; that he would not be permitted to pace his cell, though his limbs were benumbed with cold, and the stomach so completely collapsed that his food has had to be continually removed. He stated his condition to the Governor, and offered to remove his boots if he would be allowed to walk up and down his cell, but Mr Hay, the Governor, refused, on the ground that it would be against the rules. Since July last 4 cwt. of bread has been removed from his cell, which constitutes the principal portion of his rations, and which he is supposed to exist on, on account of the miserable state in which he has been kept. He further complains of a special warder being in constant attendance on him, and strictly enforcing the silent system."

DEATH OF PIUS THE NINTH.

(Correspondence of *The Pilot*.)

ROME, February 7.

At six o'clock on Wednesday evening the physicians attendant on the Pope noticed the symptoms of a slight fever. During the night his slumbers were restless and broken. At three in the morning a restorative was administered to him, and after this he appeared as if his ordinary state had come again. About five in the morning the illustrious patient became very ill. His limbs grew cold, and his breathing became difficult; at half-past eight it was low and rapid. The bronchial tubes were, as it were, obstructed by catarrh. During all this time, however, His Holiness, preserved his usual clearness of mind. Then it was that he received the Viaticum from the hands of Monsignor Marinelli, the Sacristan of His Holiness, and the messenger sent to the late King and refused admission to his presence. The same Monsignor administered Extreme Unction to the Sovereign Pontiff. At 10 the beating of the pulse was scarcely sensible. Doctor Vansetti, who had come from Padua last November to consult with Doctor Ceccarelli, had counselled the latter to be watchful with regard to the trance into which the Holy Father was likely to fall previous to his end, and which would have all the appearance of death.

The number of people around the Vatican increased. Those who were admitted read the confirmation of their worst fears on the sad faces of those within the Palace. The nobility of Rome, who, as is well known, are deeply attached to the Holy Father, drove up in their carriages to the Vatican. The great square presented the appearance it wears on feast days from the number of carriages and the crowds that gathered in it, and especially before the bronze doors that at the end of the right colonade lead into the Vatican.

Meantime the malady of the Sovereign Pontiff made rapid progress. The surface of the body gradually grew livid. Another hour passed, and the difficulty of breathing increased, and was accompanied with a rattle of the saddest augury. The mind of the Holy Father continued to be clear and calm. The ante-chamber was filled with persons attached to the Pontifical Court, with Cardinals, with ambassadors, and with personages of distinction, who made no effort to conceal their sorrow. The Holy Father then took up the Crucifix which lay near his pillow and bestowed his benediction on those who surrounded his bed. This was a tearful spectacle, and every heart was touched. At midday the breathing of the Pope became abdominal. All the members of the Sacred College at present in Rome, among them Cardinal Manning, had been summoned to the Vatican, and were now assembled in the chamber of the dying Pon-

tiff. At his bedside stood Cardinal Bilio, the *Penitenziere Maggiore* and Cardinal Martinelli of the Augustinian Order. A religious silence, only broken by sighs and sobs, was maintained by these Prelates. The recommendation for the departing soul was read, and in reciting the Act of Contrition, the Holy Father, with a supreme effort, uttered the words, "With your Holy assistance." These seem to have been the last words pronounced by Pius IX. His breathing became still more difficult, and the rattling in the throat more pronounced. He still preserved his mental faculties, and by signs indicated how sorry he was not to be able to express his ideas in words. Cardinal Bilio requested him to bless the College of Cardinals, and raising his right hand, that had so often been extended to bless, he bestowed his Benediction upon them.

At forty minutes past three the kindly eyes of the venerable Pontiff began to grow dim. His agony commenced. For two long hours his sufferings were heart-rending to the Prelates who stood around his bed. Words of holy comfort were breathed into his ear by the Cardinals. Prayer followed prayer, and all the treasures of Divine mercy were invoked on the dying Pontiff. In the ante-chamber there was weeping and praying. Sobs were heard intermingled with the sounds of the Pope's heavy breathing. At half-past five began the recital of the Dolorous Mysteries, in which all present joined. At the beginning of the Fourth Mystery, those who were nearest to the bed of the Pope rose to their feet, the rattling in the throat of the Pontiff had ceased, the last tear appeared upon the eyelash of the common Father of the faithful, the words of absolution were repeated in a loud voice, the bells of the Ave Maria were ringing. It was forty-seven minutes past five. The Pope was dead.

The Cardinal Penitenziere Maggiore, in a solemn voice, tremulous with emotion, pronounced the words, "*Requiem aeternam dona ei domine.*" Amidst sobs and tears Cardinals, Prelates, guards, and the servants of the Pontifical Household, pressed forward to kiss that hand, now growing cold in death, that hand which had so frequently blessed them, and that spread consolation everywhere, and which was never shortened in its mercy and pardon, and that was powerful in great as well as in humble deeds.

In one of the chambers near that of the Pontiff the Bishop of Clifton, Monsignor Clifford, surrounded by Bishops and Prelates, recited the Rosary for the departing Pontiff. The second decade was scarcely begun when the words were heard, "The Holy Father is dead!" Then the Bishop turned towards the chamber of the Pope, and in a trembling voice, intoned the *De profundis*.

When the great Pontiff had breathed forth his blessed soul, the physician drew up the following certificate of his death:—"We the undersigned attest that His Holiness Pope Pius IX., for a long time already affected with slow bronchitis, ceased to live by pulmonary paralysis on to-day, 7th of February, at the hour 5.40 pomeridiane.

"DOCTOR ANTONIA, Physician.
"DOCTOR CECCARELLI, Surgeon.
"DOCTOR PETACCI, Assistant.
"DOCTOR TOPAL, Assistant."

The body of the defunct Pontiff was then composed on the bed of death with religious and attentive care by Professor Ceccarelli, and carried into one of the near chambers, which was turned towards the north, so as to prevent every approach of corruption. The body remains twenty-four hours after death before the surgeons can begin the process of embalming. It is entrusted to the care and watchfulness of a detachment of the noble guard, who guard it until it is placed in the tomb. The Reverend Fathers Penitentiaries recite the Psalm in an adjoining chamber. There are ten of these Fathers who for three days watch and pray in presence of the body, three at a time. Their task also includes the washing of it in perfumed water.

P. L. CONNELLAN.

A DRUNKARD'S DEATH.

DURING one of his recent sermons on temperance, Father Bourke related the following startling incident relative to the horrible death of a drunkard which he had witnessed: I once brought the Blessed Sacrament to a man dying of *delirium tremens*; I calmed him for a time. But he cried out, "Oh, see, here are all the devils around me! Great God of heaven, what am I to do!" Well, I calmed him, so that I thought I could hear his confession. He was quiet for a moment, and he asked me confidentially: "Tell me," said he, "you are a priest?" "Well, I am a priest." "Have you the Blessed Sacrament with you?" "I have," I replied. He sprang out of the bed, and he dying. "What made you bring God here to me?" he cried. "What made you bring God here to me?" "I'll meet Him time enough. He is about to damn me, and send me down into hell!" He sprang out of bed, and died upon the floor!

Oh, for God's sake, my brothers, don't let any man over whom you have any influence expose himself to this awful death. Don't, for God's sake, don't let this blemish and this awful stain come upon you, bringing in its train cursing, lying, adultery, bloodshed, forgetfulness of God, a debasing impurity, an awful spirit of blasphemy, and all that can make people accursed and hateful in the sight of the Most High and Most Holy God! Let me conclude with one word of St. Peter. "Brethren, be sober and watch: for your enemy goes about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour." O Son of God, who died upon a cross to save us from our enemy; and our enemy is the Demon of Drunkenness. O Son of God, before whose altar we are assembled to-night, make us not only sober but watchful, that we conquer that enemy, and so come to see Thy glory in the Kingdom of eternal happiness, for evermore.

AN astrologer of the Apennines, named Barbanera, in whom the Romans have great faith, made a lucky guess this year in his prophetic almanack. He says:—"On January 11th a great catafalque will be erected in Rome!" He also says, "another will be required on February 10th."

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

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One-half only of the shares will be immediately issued, and the Directors having already apportioned a considerable number elsewhere, in securing a large amount of support, will be shortly prepared to place an adequate proportion of the capital in the Province of Otago with persons whose influence or business is calculated to be valuable to the Company. The Company having thus secured a large amount of support, and being able to offer to the public the guarantee of ample cash capital, will commence business. The whole of the remaining 100,000 shares being reserved for allotment in successive issues to actual insurers with the Company in proportion to the insurance premium paid by them.

The Directors find business people perfectly prepared to enter the Association upon such allotments as are proportional to their influence while calculated to permanently secure their support. The interests of the general body of smaller insurers will also be consulted in the allotment, but an important feature in the proposal is the determination of the Directors to reckon one half the total capital for future allotment to actual insurers, upon a definite and equitable basis.

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The companies hitherto formed have been uniformly successful; the rapid progress of the Colony fully warrants the foundation of a similar institution in its capital city.

The Directors have been justified in thinking that the shares would be favourably regarded, and it was in that view, now fully confirmed that they decided upon retaining in hand the half of the capital in the interests of insurers in general, and consequently of the Association.

A representative of the Company will shortly be in Otago.

The rates and general terms of business of the Association will be similar to whatever may be current from time to time.

F. E. A. GRAHAM,

Secretary.

HOW HE WAS WELCOMED.

LET us for a moment, my dear brethren, try to imagine something of the scene of the entrance of Pius IX. into heaven. He made once a triumphal entrance into his own capital at Rome, into St. Peter's, with all ecclesiastical and military pomp. It was a grand, a sublime sight—on his throne with the Vatican Council around him, priests of the Church from all parts of the world before him; saluted by the thunders of heaven when he rose in his might and majesty and made that proclamation of the infallibility of the successor of St. Peter and of the Holy Roman Church. Ah! what are these earthly scenes in comparison with those which heaven presents to view! So Pius IX. entered, escorted by his guardian angels into heaven. There you see that crowd of those he has liberated by his bounty, and who have preceded him into the everlasting habitation. You see those faithful companions and friends of his who have gone before him to receive their reward. He enters to meet those martyrs who died in fidelity to the doctrines he has given them—Father Guery and Archbishop Darboy, of Paris, and Garcia Moreno, and all those who shed their blood at Castel Fidardo, victims of the assassin's dagger, and fell by his side, to meet these heroes and martyrs; and then all his predecessors in the See of Peter, glorious confessors, those wise and magnanimous rulers of the Church and of the world, those martyrs for the faith, fallen victims to the malice of the attacks and the fury of the heathen emperors; all the patriarchs that have gone before him to Abraham and Adam—all the glorious saints of all times. See him meet St. Joseph, one whom he has especially delighted to honour, by naming him protector of the whole Church, to meet St. Joseph and receive his thanks for what he has done; and above all, to meet the Blessed Virgin, that celestial queen, whose most devoted and gallant knight he has been, and for whose honour he has done more than any man, or all mankind together by defining her Immaculate Conception as an article of faith; to receive the thanks of the Queen of Heaven, that smile of honour from her which would be cheaply purchased by the sufferings, all the labours, and all the troubles of all the confessors, and missionaries, and martyrs that have ever lived, but, above all, to meet Jesus Christ, whose Vicar he has been—to meet Him, modest and humble and unassuming man, yet one from whose expression perfect love has banished all fear—to meet Him, modest and humble and unassuming man, yet one from whose expression perfect love has banished all fear—to meet Him in that way which can only be known when one's life is ended, his stewardship fulfilled. He goes to give in his account, and say that he has been perfectly faithful to his conscience; that he has made no transaction or compromise with error; that he has done that which he knew to be right, but which others thought to be inexpedient—one who has been faithful from the beginning to the end, in all things striving to do right for the truth and the law of God.

FATHER HEWIT.

THE FORMER AND LATTER LIFE OF PIUS IX.

THEY have killed him at last! Seven years, four months, and twenty two days of imprisonment have done their murderous work. On the 16th September, 1870, Pope Pius IX. was a hale and hearty gentleman in his seventy-ninth year. He had led an active, vigorous, manly life; he was accustomed to much exercise; he was fond of long walks; he delighted in little excursions to the suburbs of Rome; one of his chief pleasures was to go among his people, to visit them as a father, to listen to their petitions, to share with them their sorrows and their joys. On Friday, the 16th of September, 1870, he took his last walk through the streets of his own city. "He walked along the Corso from end to end," we are told: "He came, as usual, down the middle of the road—an attendant cardinal on each side, his chaplains with two other prelates following, and behind them a few of the Noble Guard—walking at a brisk pace, blessing the people who knelt before him with affectionate reverence, stopping from time to time to put his hand on some child's head who had run forward to kiss his ring." Then he entered his prison to begin his martyrdom. It lasted seven years, four months, and twenty-two days. The whole ordinary routine of his life was changed: there were no more rides or walks among his people: his exercise was limited to a promenade through the galleries of the Vatican or a little stroll in the walled garden: his isolation from his people was almost complete: for their sake he hid himself from them: on one occasion some of them, chancing to see him from a window, were punished by fine and imprisonment because they ventured to express in words their love and devotion for him. Meanwhile his mind and heart were afflicted with grievous tidings of the persecutions inflicted upon his children in Germany, in Switzerland in Russia, in Mexico, in Brazil, and in the South American republics: there was not a day which did not bring him a new pang and a new sorrow. Doubtless he had his consolations: but his imprisonment, his enforced change of life, and his isolation from his immediate subjects, fatally injured his health. The strength of his constitution was wonderful—it enabled him to bear these cruel torments for more than seven years. But they wore him out at last. It is safe to say that under other conditions—the conditions of freedom and of tranquility—Pius IX. would have lived much longer. His jailors and persecutors have thirsted for his death: they have accelerated it as surely as if they had poisoned his food or stuck a dagger through his heart. They have been so eager for his death that they have reported it, at brief intervals, for seven years. At last they are gratified: at last they have killed him. Poor fools! He still lives: and in heaven he may be more powerful than he was on earth.—*Catholic Review*.

THE mission of the Jesuit Fathers in Madagascar has been generously helped by H. R. H. the Count de Chambord. By this royal aid the Fathers have been able to erect a hospital for lepers, which had previously been abandoned as outcasts.

Poet's Corner.

IRELAND IN 1778.

BY JOHN LOCKE.

We take the following from a poem written in celebration of the Emmet Centenary for the 'Boston Pilot.'

Beside the cold, white, moaning sea,
Beat by the west wind's dampsome pinions,—
A queen, devoid of wreath and crown,
A stranger in her own dominions,
Stood Ireland, gazing wistfully
Beyond the fabled western islands,
As if her eyes had caught some gleam
From Bunker's Hill or Hudson's Highlands.

The sable raiment of the night,—
A night of centuried prolongation,
Hung pall-like o'er her, muffling more
Her languid bosom's faint pulsation.
Her fair white limbs had feeble grown
With slavery's cordage 'round them twisted:
The heedless world had nigh forgot
That such a land at all existed!

'Twas only when some dazzling mind
Like Burke's shot forth auroral lustre,
Or when some crescent sword like Clare's,
Won France the victor's laurel cluster,
That men remembered still there stood
An island 'mid the vast Atlantic,
Whose ancient glory far surpassed
The splendours claimed for realms romantic.

But oh! What clouds of change had come!
Her ancient lords now upstarts' vassals,
The stray winds roaming thro' her fanes,
The night-birds hooting round her castles:
The bravest of her sons exiled,
Her soul's supreme yearnings baffled,
Her tonsured slain, and O, dread Lord,
Thy altar-tables made the scaffold!

ROME AT THE KING'S DEATH.

THE following extract from a private letter to the editor of the *Catholic Review* comes from the distinguished Roman ecclesiastic who has already placed ourselves and the readers of the *Catholic Review* under an obligation, by promptly cabling reliable news of the Holy Father's death, thereby relieving us of a most painful uncertainty. We publish it now to show the situation in Rome just before the death of the Holy Father. They were hoping that years and strength might be vouchsafed to him, but while this was their wish they were prudent in realising that his days were numbered. Our correspondent also explains the very evident policy of the usurpers in their grand funeral of Victor Emmanuel. We quote: "This calamity" (the death of the Holy Father) "is not to be feared just at present, since the Holy Father is tolerably well, and, independently of his usual complaint and his inability to walk, his general state of health is satisfactory. But, on the other hand, we must not be blind to the reality, nor must we let ourselves be deceived by certain too favourable and partial reports, so as to believe that the Pope's ailment is nothing but a trifle. The fact is, that the Holy Father, in spite of all remedies, cannot recover from his illness, and his health, though without any immediate danger, is still growing weaker and gradually decaying. Let us pray that our Lord will spare that precious life to the Church for a long time yet; as long, at least, as circumstances do not take a better turn, and make the danger and confusion which would now attend that event less probable. . . . Meantime Victor Emmanuel is dead, as you know. While writing this I hear the roaring of the cannon, which has been going on for over six hours already, and is going to continue, I believe till evening. This is to accompany and announce the funeral procession which has been all this while marching through the principal streets of Rome, carrying the remains of the late King to be deposited in the Church of the Pantheon. The Liberals and Revolutionists have determined to make the best out of the event, and thus far have succeeded. The whole city is in a great excitement, thousands and thousands have poured in from all parts of Italy, deputations without number from the principal towns and municipalities of the country, and, what is still more significant, representatives from all the courts of Europe, viz.: Germany, England, Russia, France, Spain, and the minor powers, including the Queen of Portugal, who is the daughter of the deceased monarch. In fact, they have done their utmost to make this celebration appear a solemn ratification of the past, and a European recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. To this effect they have also resolved that the body of Victor Emmanuel shall be buried in the new 'capital' of Italy, and a superb monument erected to his memory either in the Pantheon or in St. Maria degli Angeli. What good the Providence of God will draw from all this, is hard to foresee. There is a great anxiety about the policy and character of the new King Humbert. The most general impression now is, that he will make an effort to check the republican party, and make head against the progress of the Revolution. If this be true, I think he will not succeed, it being too late for that, and instead of his getting rid of the democracy, the democracy will get rid of him. Be this as it may, we have very little to hope from men, and so we must be true to God and pray incessantly for the Church that she may soon come out triumphant of these terrible trials."

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(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 St. Patrick's School, Kumara, is postponed till Easter Monday.
D. HANNAN, Secretary.

V.  R.
NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.
DUNEDIN SECTION.
EASTER HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS at Single Fares will be issued at all Stations, available from **FRIDAY 19th**, to **MONDAY, 22nd APRIL, 1878.**

A special train will leave Dunedin for Waitati (Blueskin) at 5 p.m., returning at 6.10 p.m., on Friday, Saturday, and Monday, 19th, 20th, and 22nd instant.

A special train will leave Dunedin on Friday night for Port Chalmers at 10.30 p.m., returning at 11 p.m.

On Monday, 22nd instant, Trains will leave Dunedin for Caledonian Grounds, Kensington, every fifteen minutes, commencing at 11 a.m.

A. GRANT,
 General Manager.

(General Manager's Office,
 17th April 1878.

NOVITIATE AND SCHOOLS OF THE BROTHERS OF ST. PATRICK, GALWAY.

Extract of a Letter from the Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O.P.
 "As an Irishman, a Galway man, and one who has received his earliest education at the hands of these devoted good Monks, I earnestly recommend this their reasonable appeal to the magnificent Charity of Catholics in New Zealand."

THOMAS N. BURKE, O.P.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.
 P. Pope, 10s; P. Canaghan, 5s; P. McSwigan, 5s; James Dougherty, 5s; M. Mahony, 5s; M. O'Connor, 10s; P. Kavanagh, 2s 6d; J. Corley, 20s; D. Duggan, 5s; T. Joyce, 5s; James McGuinness, 5s.
 E. O'CONNOR,
 Catholic School, Christchurch.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 18, 1878.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Rodgers, Timaru, to August 24, 1878	1	5	0
" Duffy, Christchurch, to August 17, 1878	1	5	0
" Fanning, Christchurch, to February 17, 1878	0	12	6
" Libean, Christchurch, to June 14, 1878	0	12	6
" Broughan, Waipori, to April 24, 1878	0	12	6
" Marcusson, Kumara, to May 23, 1878	0	12	6
" Hattie, Wellington, to May 2, 1878	0	12	6
" McKeown, Wellington, to May 2, 1878	0	12	6
" Kane, Greymouth, to May 30, 1878	0	12	6
" Harris, Lawrence, to February 15, 1878	1	5	0
Mrs. Lewis, Waipori, to April 24, 1878	0	12	6

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.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1878.

HOW THEY DO IT!



HERE is a party in this Colony—the majority unfortunately at present—which never ceases to vaunt its love of education and its sacrifices in this good cause. It is worth while to examine the validity of its claims, and see if its members really do what they profess. For many years there have been excellent Catholic schools in various places throughout New Zealand. In some of the provinces, aid was given by the Provincial Authorities to these schools, notably in Nelson, Westland, and Hawkes Bay; and it was admitted on all hands that these schools were amongst the most efficient in the country.

They all supplied a want and relieved the Government of a very heavy burden. But the lovers of education were not satisfied with this state of things, and so they determined to destroy these schools by withdrawing all aid, rendering it, if not impossible, at least extremely difficult for Catholics to maintain their schools! The lovers of education love to destroy excellent schools; this is their mode of encouraging education; this is how they do it!

Until lately—in fact, until the secularist and godless faction succeeded in attaining to ascendancy over the pockets, rights, and consciences of the people—denominational schools received at least that amount of encouragement which is implied in exemption from rates. But it is so no longer. The lovers of education love education so much that all schools (except such as are godless) must henceforth pay rates. This is the secularists' mode of spreading education. This is how they do it!

Secularists love education so much that they have succeeded in getting a compulsory clause in the last godless Education Act, so that no child shall be permitted to grow up in ignorance of the three *Great R's*, although indeed they may, and are rather encouraged than otherwise to do so, grow up in absolute ignorance of their origin and destiny. And yet, whilst making education compulsory, secularists have neglected to provide the means of the most elementary education for thousands of children. But they are great lovers and promoters of education; and this is how they do it!

Nowhere is there a sufficient number of schools. In very many places the Catholics have made, and are making, strenuous efforts to supplement this insufficiency; and yet the Government controlled by secularists, whilst, through neglect, or inability, or both, it fails to meet the educational wants of the people, not only refuses all aid to Catholics whom it taxes for schools, but actually throws every obstacle in its power—short of closing our schools by force, in the way of Catholic schools, thwarts, discourages, and taxes them unmercifully. Secularists do indeed love education; and this is how they do it!

Our schools are at this moment heavily taxed; we are enlarging our school buildings, and erecting new ones. The moment these are complete, the tax collector in obedience to the law passed by the zealous partizans of education, if we are to believe their boastings, will pounce upon us, and demand large additional taxes. Surely secularists do love education; and behold how they do so!

Under the new education law there are to be exhibitions numerous and valuable. These can be gained and held by pupils of the godless schools. But a pupil of a Catholic school, now matter how talented—now matter how admirably educated—is, according to the law, incapable of even competing for one of these exhibitions. The knowledge and service of God are positive disqualifications for scholarships paid for by the community at large. But let a godless creature present himself, and the Government system at once takes him to its bosom, allows him to compete, and if he be successful in the three R's bestows on him a valuable exhibition, so that at the expense of a Christian people he may loudly proclaim, after the example of our present Attorney-General, his infidelity, and deride and insult the most cherished principles of the people who give him his bread, butter, and education. And this is how secularists love education—this is how they do it!

Catholics put their hands into their pockets and contribute largely, very largely indeed, to the establishment and maintenance of schools, thus giving the best proof of their appreciation of real education. But who ever heard of secularists imitating their example. Yet to hear and read the secularist rant, one, who knew no better, would be apt to come to the conclusion that Catholics hated education, and that secularists loved it. Secularists are, no doubt, great in advocating education for themselves which everybody pays for, and very fastidious they are about the literary food with which the enforced charity of the community supplies them. We Catholics support our own schools, build them, pay rates for them, and then secularists have so managed it, that we must also contribute largely to provide them with a rattling godless education free of all expense. And we are compelled to listen to the unbounded abuse heaped upon us by secularists who call us by all sorts of bad names, tell us we are ignorant and abettors of ignorance, and haters of enlightenment, whilst they are enlightened, educated, and lovers of education." But this kind of thing only deceives those who are willing to be deceived. Every dispassionate man in the community sees how secularists really are disposed towards education. It is not genuine education they seek, but the destruction of that which is real.

News of the Week.

WE are again requested to remind our readers at Macraes that the Rev. Father Sheehan will visit their district, on Sunday, 28th inst., in order to afford an opportunity to the inhabitants of fulfilling their Easter duties.

THE members of the Hibernian Band are making rapid progress. At the weekly parade on the evening of the 11th inst., they marched through the principal streets, playing a number of lively airs in a creditable manner. The band may well congratulate itself on having secured the gratuitous services of Bandmaster Deehan, who is proving to be a most efficient instructor.

WE understand that a life-sized photograph of the Rev. Father Hennebery has been executed by Messrs. Burton Brothers, of Dunedin. The picture is a remarkably good one, a striking likeness, and highly finished. It is intended to dispose of it by art union in aid of the Dominican Convent Building Fund. Tickets will be issued forthwith.

The Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at Port Chalmers, will be dedicated by His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese on Sunday, May 12th, next. High Mass will be celebrated, and a sermon preached at 11 a.m. Admission will be by ticket, as the space is necessarily limited; but there will be no charge. A collection, however, will be made to aid in defraying the debt on the building.

THE *New Zealand Volunteer Service Gazette* gives an extract taken from the *Daily News*, and which proves by the spirited conduct of the volunteers against the Kaffirs at the Cape that such corps are most effectual in war. The *Gazette* is issued in the interest of the service in this Colony, and is a highly creditable publication which is destined to go far towards promoting the formation of a military body fully capable of defending the country against any invaders. Captain T. Chalmers Reid may well be congratulated on the enterprise and ability with which he conducts this journal of which he is editor.

A telegram, dated Wellington April 17th, says:—"The evening papers to-day publish the names of nearly all the leading people here as interested in the New Colonial Insurance Company."

THE collection made to-day, Good Friday, at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, will be for the Holy Father.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

THE meeting of this Society, held on Friday last, was well attended; the President, A. H. Norman, occupying the chair. Messrs. M. Dwyer and J. Houlahan, were elected members of the Society; two nominations were also received. The business of the evening chiefly dealt with matters concerning the Society only, and being of a semi-private nature, we forbear to publish it.

The suggestion of the Secretary's *re* interchanging of essays, &c., with other societies was, after some slight discussion, further postponed. In accordance with the rules, it was resolved that the Society receive Holy Communion in a body on Easter Sunday, and the members are requested to be in attendance at the school-room, at 7.30 a.m. on that day.

At the close of the business, a number of excellent recitations, &c., were effectively rendered by some of the members. A dialogue between Bros. J. Daniel and Carroll, a recitation by Bro. Everitt, and reading by Bro. Corrigan, being amongst the best.

The classes, under the charge of the Rev. Fathers Larkin and O'Leary, are improving rapidly, and the large attendance is being well maintained. We understand that the Latin text books, so anxiously waited for, have arrived from Melbourne, and may be obtained, either at the school-room or from Mr. Macdo, Princes-street. No doubt they will be heartily welcomed by the members of the Society, for both the rev. tutors and pupils were labouring under many disadvantages without them.

WE beg to draw the attention of our readers to a very valuable property to be offered for sale to-morrow. It consists of the township of Sunny Dale situated in the North-East Valley, and is at present owned by Captain Baldwin. The property is a most desirable one as it occupies a situation in every respect unrivalled in the neighbourhood of Dunedin. It is at an easy distance from the city, with which there is constant communication by means of cabs; it commands a pleasant prospect, and has the advantage of a sunny and well-sheltered aspect. It is, in short, property certain to rise rapidly in value, and is offered for sale on convenient terms.

WE would draw the attention of our readers to the preliminary notice to be found in our advertising columns of the Colonial Insurance Company of New Zealand. The Company is about to be formed at Wellington under the most favourable auspices, and we look forward to its marked success and prosperity.

CONNOISSEURS in tea will be glad to learn that the refreshing beverage may now be enjoyed by them in a much purer form than hitherto in vogue. The new method discovered of compressing the leaves possesses many advantages over the old mode of preparation. It provides for obtaining a much stronger infusion of more delicate flavour, and at a greatly diminished expense. Full information concerning the matter will be found in our advertising columns.

THE *Ceylon Almanac* for this year could not find room for the names of the two Catholic Bishops of the island, whose jurisdiction extends to 180,000 Catholics.

Telegrams.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

BERLIN, April 12th.

There has been an active exchange of diplomatic communications, wherein Germany strongly urges England and Russia to agree to mutual concessions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12th.

The Porte has sent a note to the Powers intimating acceptance of the terms of the treaty.

LONDON, April 12th.

The Leitrim murder was debated in both Houses of Parliament. The reporters were excluded for three hours owing to aspersions on his Lordship's private character.

Germany is attempting mediation through accredited Ministers at Berlin.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador here is negotiating for the eventual occupation by Austrian troops of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

VIENNA, April 13th.

Germany and Austria have rebuffed Roumania's appeal *re* the cession of Bessarabia to Russia.

LONDON, April 13th.

W. M. Tweed, of the notorious Tammany Ring, died at New York on the 12th April.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

LONDON, April 14th.

Later telegrams from the Cape state that the situation in the Transvaal is serious.

There was rioting in Glasgow on Saturday, when the Papal allocation was burnt. The riots were renewed on Sunday. Several persons were injured, and 20 arrests were made.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, April 15th.

There has been desperate fighting in the Transvaal. The situation there is serious.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15th.

The Russians require the Turks to evacuate Shumla and Varna without delay.

The Servian army is being disbanded.

LONDON, April 16th.

The situation is less hopeful.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 15th.

The anti-English tone of popular feeling is increasing.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15th.

The Porte has ordered the resistance of any attempts to occupy Constantinople, and refuses to sanction the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

AUCKLAND, April 17th.

A miner named Michael Collins, of Coromandel, has received a letter from London solicitors announcing that he is heir to a fortune of £300,000.

GRAHAMSTOWN, April 17th.

A digger arrived in town to-day from the Upper Thames with some very good coarse gold and two gold-bearing specimens, obtained from a new locality. He showed them to the County authorities with the intention of claiming the gold discovery reward; or of obtaining assistance from the County Prospecting Committee. Several parties are prospecting, and are said to have obtained payable returns from alluvial or reef wash.

[BY CABLE.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, April 15th.

Consols and discounts unchanged. New Zealand four and a-half per cent. loan, 103. Adelaide wheat, 60s to 62s. per quarter; flour, £41 to £43.

The Lusitania has arrived.

The Victorian exhibits are now all ready for the Paris Exhibition.

THE *New York Sun*, a paper which we cannot praise too highly for its liberal tone and broad intelligence, or recommend too strongly to those of our readers who desire to have a daily newspaper, makes the following observation in an editorial on the death of Pius IX:—"Yet, in our judgment, the most remarkable fact in this long, laborious, and devoted life is that while the deceased Pontiff leaves the Church shorn of her territories and her temporal power; he yet leaves her with a firmer hold than ever upon the minds and hearts of the almost countless myriads who belong to her communion. She is less an earthly kingdom, but none the less powerful as a Church."

THE Catholic prelates in England exhibit in their addresses and sermons great apprehension of infidelity and indifference. In his last pastoral letter the Bishop of Birmingham says:—"The old Catholic traditions remaining in the country are fast dying out, and what is the result? Free thinking, disbelief in Christianity, and open infidelity. The most depraved systems of Atheism invented by the most corrupt imaginations of Germany and France have found their sponsors in England."

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N. Z. L. and M. A. Co.) reports for the week ending April 17:—

The following fat stock was forward at the market to-day:—168 head cattle, 2334 sheep, 209 lambs.

Fat Cattle.—Although only a reasonable supply, of moderate to prime quality, was yarded there was a great want of animation in the bidding, and prices showed a reduction on last week's quotations of 3s to 6s per 100lbs. Prime beef brought from L8 10s to L12 10s for bullocks; and L6 10s to L10 10s cows—or, say, 25s to 27s 100lbs for best quality. We sold, on account of various owners, 55 head at above rates.

Fat Sheep.—A good supply was penned, the quality being from good to prime, and almost everything offered was sold, at about equal to last week's quotations—say 9s 6d to 13s 9d for best quality cross-breeds, and 6s 6d to 9s 6d for merinos; or about 2d to 2½d per lb.

Fat Lambs.—There was a very limited demand, and only half the number penned were sold at about 7s to 8s 6d. The season is now getting late, and the trade will only buy a few prime quality.

Store Sheep continue in active demand, with few young ages offering. We have sold about 4000 during the week at prices equal to last week's quotations.

Store Cattle.—During the past few days there has been a fair enquiry for well-bred quiet stores—say, for bullocks, L5 10s to L7; mixed sold at from L4 4s to L5 5s. We have sold L200 head at above prices.

Horses.—We have to report having sold, on account of J. F. Kitching, Esq., of Moa Flat station, to Messrs. Little Brothers, of Palmerston, 50 heavy draught colts and fillies, three and four years' old, at L50 each. These valuable colts and fillies were bred by Mr Kitching from picked mares in Victoria and Tasmania, costing from L100 to L250 each, and are got by the celebrated imported horses Ivanhoe and Sir Colin. This is perhaps the largest price ever given in New Zealand for so large a number of draught colts, and as Messrs. Little Brothers intend to submit them in one lot to public auction at Palmerston, on the 4th May, buyers will have an opportunity of seeing the finest number of colts and fillies ever brought together in New Zealand.

Wool.—Only a few straggling lots of wool have been sold during the week, which reached very good prices. We shall offer, after the Easter holidays, a few good clips, and choice lots of scoured wool. Day of sale duly advertised.

Sheepskins maintained very full rates. Our weekly auction on Monday was very well attended by buyers. We sold a catalogue of 1200 skins. Butchers' cross-breeds brought 2s 6d to 2s 10d; merinos, 2s 1d; lambs, 2s 5d to 3s; pelts, 4d to 10d; full-wooled, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; station skins, 7d to 7½d.

Tallow is in very good demand at rather easy rates, London advices having made shippers cautious in buying. We sold bright medium out of casks at 29s; dark medium, 26s; inferior, 23s; rough fat, 21s 6d.

Grain.—Wheat is quiet; fine qualities of milling bring 4s 6d; secondary, 4s 4d; inferior, 4s. Fowls' feed, better supply, lower in price, 3s 3d; to 3s 4d. Oats continue in good enquiry; shipping parcels prime feed sell at 3s 4d; short milling, 3s 5d; to 3s 6d. Barley: Choice malting is saleable at 5s 6d; prime, 5s to 5s 3d; medium, 4s 6d to 4s 9d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending April 17:—It is very satisfactory to state that there is plenty of work for every man. It is difficult to keep up the supply. The season for ploughmen has now set in, and every one of them will be needed. As so many ploughmen are turning farmers, their ranks are getting constantly thinned. Shepherd are in large demand, and couples are in very fair request. Hotel servants are a shade quieter, but really experienced ones have little difficulty in getting billets. Masons, plasterers, carpenters, and all the building trade are fully employed. So are horseshoers and blacksmiths. Girls of all degrees are much wanted. Wanted wages—couples, L65 to L90; ploughmen, L52 to L65; boys, 6s to 10s; shepherds, L65 and L70; milkers, 15s, 20s, and 25s; cooks, waiters, barmen, gardeners, 25s to 40s; bushmen, roadmen, fencers, 8s and 9s; house girls, 10s to 15s; hotel do, 15s to 30s; country smiths, 42s and round.

MR. A. MERGER reports for the week ending April 17:—Retail prices only, fresh butter in ½lb & 1lb prints 1s 2d to 1s 3d; in lumps, 1s to 1s 1d; powdered and salt butter, 1s to 1s 2d; fresh butter is not unite so plentiful, but the market is well supplied. Salt butter in kegs, is scarce, and for first-class, 10d per lb is given; cheese, old and new, best quality, 9d to 1s; side and rolled bacon, 9d to 10d; colonial hams, 1s; English hams, 1s 2d to 1s 4d, but no demand; there is a good demand for eggs, but scarce, retailing at 2s 9d per dozen.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending April 17, 1878, retail: Roasting beef, 6d to 8d per lb; boiling do., 3d to 5d per lb; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 8d per lb; mutton, 2½d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork 6d to 8d per lb; lamb 2s 6d to 4s per quarter.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending April 17, 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, £5 10s per ton. Bran, £4 6s, 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.

KING HUMBERT proclaimed an amnesty on his accession to the throne. In Rome alone upwards of 450 poor wretches were let out, to roam about the city already overflowing with myriads of strangers who had come from the provinces to see the royal funeral ceremonies. There was neither food nor lodging for the released prisoners; so they looked out for themselves, and were soon of course back again in prison.

General News.

THE following advertisement appears in German papers:—“Wanted, Paulus Melchers, Doc. Theol., and formerly Archbishop of Cologne. He was condemned by a decree of the Chamber of Correction in Cologne, dated July 28, of this year, to a subsidiary punishment of thirty days' imprisonment for unauthorised exercise of ecclesiastical functions. He was born at Munster, lately resident at Cologne, aged 64, light hair, brown eyes, plain features and thin stature. I call on the police authorities to watch for the said Melchers, to arrest him when found, and to produce him before me. Cologne, Nov. 14, 1877, the Chief Procurator.” We leave our readers to make their own comments on such a state of affairs.

DURING the great concourse of strangers into Rome for the late King's funeral, no less than three churches were broken into, and the tabernacles were robbed of the sacred vessels, the consecrated hosts being strewn about.

BETWEEN the House of Commons and the office of the *Daily News* in Bouverie-street, by means of the telephone, which is specially attached to the ordinary telegraphic wires running between the Houses of Parliament and the office of the paper, conversation was distinctly audible despite the noise from the other wires, and part of Parliamentary debate and summary in the next morning's issue was received by this novel and interesting agency.

AN official enumeration of the Methodists throughout the world reveals the somewhat surprising fact that this sect numbers all told but 28,714 ministers and 4,583,888 lay members. This, it is true, is exactly 4,412,602 too many; but, after all, what an insignificant number it is compared with the 250,000,000 who rejoice in being members of the Roman Catholic Church? The United States are the strong hold of Methodism. There are here no less than thirteen different kinds of Methodists, and they number 22,974 ministers and 3,815,311 lay members. But they are a pushing people, and they apparently carry their sectarianism into politics, for one of their newspapers boasts that while five years ago there were only three Methodists in Congress, there are now twenty-five—eight in the Senate and seventeen in the House. If the American Catholics were equally well represented we should have twenty Senators and forty-two Congressmen. The Methodists, however, are vastly more numerous than the members of the Protestant Episcopal sect in the United States. The “Church Almanac” of the sect, just issued for the year 1878, gives the total number of communicants in the United States as 281,971. How many Senators and Representatives they have is not stated.

THE proprietors of the *Daily News* have presented Mr. Archibald Forbes with 2000 guineas and a silver cup, in recognition of his valuable services as war correspondent on the staff of that journal.

THE Italian Government has decided to return to the Royal family of the late kingdom of Naples their estates, which were seized at the time that the country was absorbed into that of Italy.

MARSHAL CANROBERT, who was sent by the President of the French Republic, and the Crown Prince of Prussia, who came on behalf of the German Emperor, to attend the funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel, arrived both about the same time at Rome. A Paris paper had a telegram sent to it from Rome, reporting that the former arrived dressed in a black coat; and M. Patrick MacMahon, the Marshal's son, who accompanied him, actually made his appearance in an Ulster and with a small carpet bag in his hand; whilst the Crown Prince and his suite, the famous strategist Blumenthal among them, appeared all in full uniform as officers of Cuirassiers, Hussars, and Lancers. The correspondent, in reflecting on the difference between the appearance of the two representatives, remarked in regard to Marshal Canrobert and M. MacMahon—“A bad idea not to sport grand uniform—pity—everybody regrets it; in Italy a *mise en scène* is indispensable,” whereas the Crown Prince answered the expectations of the Italian public much better. The French Home Secretary thought proper to have these telegrams stopped as being in bad taste.” The matter has created quite a sensation in Paris.

MR. STANLEY had an audience of Marshal MacMahon on Jan. 18, and on the 19th was entertained at a splendid banquet at the Hotel du Louvre by the Paris Geographical Society. A numerous and distinguished company assembled to meet the illustrious traveller. During the evening the Minister of Public Instruction presented to Mr. Stanley the academic decoration of the palm branches in gold, and the President announced that the society had awarded to him their great gold medal. On the 21st the members of the Paris Press Club gave a luncheon to Mr. Stanley. Several toasts were proposed in honour of the explorer, who, in replying to the first, said he always bore in mind that he was a plain journalist, and in the midst of great perils had remembered that he was the soldier of journalism, and achieve what Dr. Livingstone and other renowned travellers had left undone.

The *Catholic Times* says:—Emmanuel snubbed Gambetta. The latter asked for an alliance; the former smiled, and did not see that it was necessary, while the relations were so cordial. Gambetta boasted of having crushed (*écrasé*) clericalism, and expressed his readiness to convey to the French Government any friendly overture offered by Italy. Emmanuel replied that he kept an Ambassador at Paris, and the Marshal kept one at Rome; consequently, custom at least prescribed the channel of communication. Gambetta was snubbed—unmercifully snubbed. Then, to complete the slight, the King apologised for detaining him so long from the myriads of people anxious to see him. Exit Gambetta, sadder and wiser.

IN the cathedral at Brunswick, Germany, it was recently determined to scour the walls and pillars. As the dirt of ages came off, the indicators of cleanliness were rewarded by the uncovering of paintings of great merit that had been entirely forgotten. Sketches are to be made of them first, and then they are to be restored.

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SUPREME COURT HOTEL,
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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.

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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.

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CARVER, GILDER,

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Frames regilded, and made equal to new.
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Sets £8

No charge for advice.

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San Francisco Mail News.

(From our Exchanges.)

Pope Leo XIII. was crowned in the Sixtine chapel, on Sunday, the 3rd March, the ceremony lasting four hours. Only the cardinals, the prelates, the diplomatists accredited to the Papal Court, and a few other persons were permitted to be present. In the evening some of the faithful Romans illuminated their houses in honour of the event of the day; but the streets were filled with mobs of enraged revolutionists, and these broke some of the windows of the illuminated houses. Very tardily, it appears, the mobs were dispersed by the troops, who were apparently under orders not to hurt the rioters. The Italian Government is playing with fire; it is encouraging, perhaps making use of, a set of wretches who are almost as thirsty for the blood of the King as they are for the blood of the Pope; but who, for the present, are willing to pretend to be loyal subjects. It is clear that Leo XIII. is prisoner in the Vatican just as Pío Nono was. To-day the mob is instigated to break the windows of the lay Catholics in Rome; to-morrow, if the Pope should appear in the streets of his own city, his life would probably be taken.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Rome under date of the 14th of February, spoke as follows of Cardinal Pecci, since then elected Pope: "Pecci is tall, with fine head, high forehead narrowing at temples; long face, and straight features. He has a large mouth, prominent chin, cheerful, open countenance, and large, well-shaped ears. His face reminds one of Gonsalvi, the renowned minister of Pius VII. He has a fine sonorous voice; great dignity, even austerity of manners in public life, but privately is affectionate, unassuming, sociable, and witty. As Camerlengo, he has been at the head of that party which, without formally renouncing the right of the holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of submitting to the decrees of Providence, accepting what seem to be irrevocably accomplished facts. The general opinion is that, for learning, tact, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth, and sincere piety, the Sacred College could not find a more deserving Pope than Cardinal Pecci. . . . Cardinal Pecci's private life, at all periods, is above reproach. . . . He never has had intercourse with functionaries of the present Italian Government, but is esteemed by them all, and those with whom the necessity of his duty brings him into contact are perfectly charmed with him."

Newspapers represent that Liberals and anti-Catholics are well pleased with the election of Cardinal Pecci! We may see how long they will remain so! In taking the name of Leo, the Pope may have thought of the first Pope St. Leo, called the Great, who, with unarmed hands went to meet Atilla, "the Scourge of God," and finding him on the farther bank of the Mincio, induced him to spare the Roman States—and his own destruction. But, perhaps, he thought more of the latest Pope Leo XII., who was called to succeed another Pope Pius, who had had a very long and troubled reign. Leo XII. used no timorous hand in plucking up weeds that had been growing during the long and exceeding mild reign of Pius VII.

One of the duties of Leo XIII., while Cardinal Camerlengo, was to open and read the will of Pius IX. This was done in the presence of the relatives by blood of the dead Pope. The will was written with his own hand on several sheets of paper bound together by a silk string, and dated 1875. There were several codicils. These are the directions for his burial: "My body shall be buried in the Church of St. Laurence, without the walls, under the little arch which surmounts the gridiron, that is, the stone on which are still visible the stains made by the martyrdom of the illustrious Levite. The expenses of the monument shall not exceed four hundred crowns." The following is the inscription written by himself:

OSSA ET CINERES PII P. IX.
SUM. PONT. VIXIT AN.—
IN PONTIFICATU AN.—
ORATE PRO EO.

That is to say: "The bones and dust of Pope Pius IX., Supreme Pontiff. He lived — years; in the Pontificate — years. Pray for him."

Amongst the gifts made to personal friends, Pius IX. left to the Comte de Chambord a mosaic design of the Blessed Virgin, to the Dowager Duchess of Modena a similar mosaic, to Queen Isabella a crucifix, to the King of Naples a Holy Family, to the Duke of Tuscany a copy of Raphael's Madonna, to the Duke of Parma a miniature representing Christ directing the Apostles to permit little children to come to Him, to Don Alphonse de Bourbon a medallion of the Resurrection, and to the Princess Thurn Taxis a crucifix set in precious stones, and made still more precious with relics of the True Cross. The Pope allotted the sum of 300,000 francs for the use of the poor. His private patrimony, obtained by inheritance, he divided equally between his nephew and grand-nephews.

Almost all of the near relatives of Pope Pius IX. had preceded him to the grave. No brother of his survives him: the last deceased member of his family were his elder brother, Count Gabriel Mastai, and his nephew, Luigi Mastai, son of Count Gabriel. Another son of Count Gabriel, and nephew of the late Pope, is still living: he is the Count Ercole, and dwells at Milan. He has two sons, one of whom is at Sinigaglia, while the other is being educated at the military school of St. Cyr. The count has also two daughters—one is a nun in a convent at Specchi, while the other is the wife of commander Marco Fabi.

None of the portraits of Pius IX. do him full justice. Many of them are admirable: some of them are as perfect as art can make them. But it is impossible for art to reproduce the angelic beauty of his face, the witchery of his smile, the lambent flame of his eyes. Millions of his children have seen him on earth, and they know what we mean: let us pray that we may meet him in heaven.

"Simon-bar-Jona is mortal, Peter never dies"—these words were often in the dead Pope's mouth, the thought is a Catholic one and ought to console us now who even in the face of death can recall the promise of the Ascension which was fulfilled at Pentecost. We have the Comforter, the Paraclete, the Spirit of Wisdom, who being with

the Church will never permit it to fail. The Vatican is empty. In the Quirinal rules a usurper, yet the day will come—after perhaps still greater trial—when the Quirinal will send adrift its unwelcome tenant and the Vatican will again rule and bless the city and the world. The dead Pope strikingly impressed this truth on a friendly French diplomat, who with his wife and child went to bid him farewell. "You are both of you young," said Pío Nono, "for you life will be long in passing. But, without deceiving myself, I believe it is the last time that you will see me. Perhaps you will not come to Rome for a long time; then remember me, and what I am about to say to you; repeat it often to this little child, as soon as he is able to understand you. . . . Impress profoundly on his memory the recollection of this man now before him, clothed in white. And whatever may happen to myself, who am in fact nothing, depend upon it that here, in this very place where I am standing, when the child having become old, shall one day return with his sons and grandsons, depend upon it that he will find here, even in the same place, another man like myself clothed in white."

The Scottish Hierarchy was constituted in Rome yesterday (Feb. 20). St. Andrew's and Glasgow are archbishoprics, Aberdeen and three other sees bishoprics,—all of them, excepting Glasgow, suffragan to St. Andrew's. The present bishops are retained, namely, the Right Rev. John Strain, now Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District, who becomes Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh; the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre, now Apostolic Delegate for Scotland, and Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, who is appointed Archbishop of Glasgow, and the Right Rev. John McDonald, Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, Bishop of Aberdeen. The new bishops are the Very Rev. John McLachlan Galloway; the Very Rev. George Rigg, now Vicar-General of the Eastern District, Dunkeld; and the Rev. Angus Macdonald, now priest of Arsaig, Argyll and the Isles.

On Monday, March 4, Irishmen everywhere recalled the memory of the brave gallant, unfortunate Robert Emmett, whose fate has moved all hearts, and whose eloquence still thrills all who can be moved by human words, appealing to some of the tenderest and purest emotions of humanity. He was an unselfish and heroic soul, who perished too young for himself and his country. If Ireland has had to blush for unhappy sons who traded on the holiest affections of her people and their devotion to their fatherland—degenerate sons who "thanked heaven they had a country to sell"—she has had also her Emmetts, one of whom would elevate a whole race.

We have to chronicle this week the death of Rev. Father Secchi, the famous astronomer, which occurred in Rome on the 25th of Feb. He was born in the States of the Church, at the commencement of the present century, and at an early age entered the Society of Jesus. For many years he has been director of the celebrated observatory in the Roman College, and when the Jesuits were driven from their establishments he was allowed to remain at his post. He has made many important discoveries in astronomical science, and has published many learned works.—*R.I.P.*

Bad as the dead king of Italy was his successor promises to be worse. Even in the proclamation which he makes of the King's death he shows himself to be both unfilial and uncatholic and makes it evident that if he had the power he would have stood between his dying father and his opportunity for sorrow and reparation. There are glowing promises that he will "follow in the footsteps of his father," but in this address of a Catholic King to a Catholic people lamenting the death of a Catholic man there is not one sentiment that shows his Catholic feeling, not even a halfhearted prayer that the poor dead man may rest in peace. Fitting epitaph for the dead father of such a son.

The Church of S. Andrea delle Frate, in Rome, was magnificently decorated with red satin damask bordered with gold, and an infinity of lights, on the 20th Feb., the anniversary of the miraculous conversion of Père Ratisbone, which occurred in 1842, in the Church of San Andrea. He was converted from Judaism by an apparition of the Blessed Virgin. Masses were said during the morning, and at five p.m. Cardinal Franchi gave solemn Benediction. Padre Giovanni, who possesses perhaps the finest tenor voice at present known, sang on the occasion, and there was hardly standing room in the church. On Wednesday, the 23rd, the Rev. Dr. O'Brien preached a sermon on Père Ratisbone to a crowded audience in the same church.

No king ever permitted his people to be more ruthlessly ground down than did Victor Emmanuel. Not a single great enterprise marks his reign. Local enterprises checked, enormous taxation, colossal debt, general bankruptcy, public dishonesty, violation of public national faith, increasing infidelity, numberless suicides, multiplied crimes by secret societies—these are the fruits of King Victor Emmanuel's unhappy reign. "May the Lord have mercy on his soul."

According to the latest statistics published in Berlin, Feb. 5th, the active army of Germany consists of 687,594 men, 1,800 cannons, and 233,095 horses. The reserve consists of 4,426 officers, 243,095 men, 426 cannons, and 690 horses. The militia, and in time of war intended for garrison duty, consists of 10,107 officers, 353,102 men, 124 cannons, and 30,590 horses. The effective army ready for the field is therefore 31,843 officers, 1,203,791 soldiers, 301,536 horses, and 426 batteries, with 2,500 cannons.

The *London Times* editorially says:—"It is stated, on authority which cannot be questioned, that 70,000,000 human beings are now starving in the famine stricken districts of North China. Imagination fails to cope with so gigantic a calamity. We cannot doubt that if the Chinese have found their way to America from the comparatively prosperous eastern provinces in thousands, they will pour forth in myriads from the famine-stricken districts of the north as soon as the way is opened to them. The Chinese difficulty may speedily become a greater menace to the future of the United States than the negro difficulty was at its worst, for negro immigration was never voluntary and ceased with the abolition of slave trade, while, if the Chinese tide once begins to flow in force, it is difficult to see when it will stop."

John Bull, just listen to this—from one of your own great men, too: "I do verily believe, and admit in convinced sorrow, that I live in the midst of a nation of thieves and murderers; that everybody round me is trying to rob everybody else, and that not bravely and strongly, but in the most cowardly ways of lying trade; that 'English-

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

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

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Dunedin, August 22, 1877.

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

—I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

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Asst. City Surveyor.

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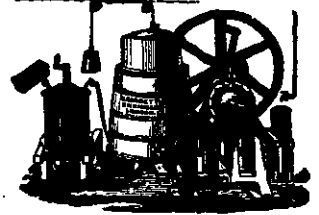
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strument-maker. Optician to the Dunedin
Hospital, and for many years optician to the
Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has (in order to
obviate the necessity of his customers making
the detour of the Octagon) REMOVED to
those premises adjoining Mr Murphy's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

man' is now merely another word for blackleg and swindler, and English honour and courtesy to the sneaking and the smiles of a whipped peddler, an inarticulate Autolycus, with a steam hurdy-gurdy instead of a voice." The man who talks in this way is John Ruskin, and there are few who knew his countrymen better than he. Mr. Ruskin's language is not always nice, but there is an immense deal of honesty and common sense in it.

British subjects hold the bonds of the Egyptian government to the amount of £27,000,000 besides years of accrued interest.

There has been a great epidemic of cholera among the pilgrims to Mecca. From the 6th of December to the end of January there were 787 deaths; and at Jeddah, the port of Mecca, between December 29th and January 6th, there were 1,104 deaths. It is feared the disease may eventually reach Constantinople, where, in the present state of wide-spread suffering consequent upon the late war, its ravages will be increased.

Gratitude is a leading characteristic of the coloured race. The death of the illustrious Pius IX. was the subject of a discourse in Cincinnati by the Rev. M. W. Taylor, a coloured Methodist preacher, who dwelt especially on what the Catholic Church has done for the coloured people. The Holy Father, he said, had begun a movement to lift up the freedmen "from the depths of ignorance and degradation, into which slavery had plunged them," and to help on the work he added to the sum taken from the revenues of the Church, frequent and liberal contributions from his own private means. The "Sisters of Charity," continued Mr Taylor, have gone even to the Backtowns and Five Points, and accomplished wonders in the work of elevating our race. We ought to proclaim on the wings of the wind that we know these things and appreciate them; and then let our Protestant brethren command, as they may, the same gratitude from us by banishing the prejudice that exists among them toward the black man."

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON PIUS IX.

We have already quoted words from the *Daily Telegraph*, the most sympathetic, as well as the best informed of our Protestant contemporaries. The *Times*, though affirming in one column that Pius IX. "failed as a temporal ruler," and that his career was "an ostentatious performance," declares in another, and on the same day, that "his name will be added to the number of the Pope-Saints," and that "he will take his place among the Pope-Martyrs, by the side of many of his predecessors who underwent persecution, were the victims of conspiracy and rebellion, made experience of dethronement, restoration, exile, and captivity." The chief organ of the "world" thus bears witness to the longing which is in the heart of every Catholic, that in God's good time some future Pontiff, perchance the next, may tell with no uncertain voice to Christendom that Pius the Ninth may be invoked as one of those who stand before the Throne on high. Most of the other daily papers, as far as we have seen them, have spoken in terms of respect and even admiration, of the private character at least, of the deceased Pontiff. The *Saturday Review* has unintentionally given him the highest praise. "The Pope," it says, "determined that under his reign Catholicism should stand in face of the modern world as something quite apart and distinct, and as radically opposed to it." And then our contemporary goes on to describe the various ways in which the Pope opposed the world—by promulgating the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception and the Infallibility, by sanctioning devotion to Our Lady of Lourdes, by pilgrimages, jubilees, and the like. The *Saturday Review* has a glimpse of the truth, which is this. The Pope knew that Catholicism was radically opposed to the spirit of the world, and he determined that Catholics throughout the world should be able to know and see this more clearly; and so he condemned the world in the Syllabus, and in the documents from which that catalogue of condemned propositions is extracted. He rebuked the impurity of the world in the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and the lawlessness of the world in the dogma of the Infallibility, and the scepticism of the world in sanctioning devotion to Our Lady of Lourdes. And by encouraging pilgrimages and the like, among many other good results, he taught the nations in a practical manner the Catholicity and the indivisibility of the Church. We agree with the *Saturday Review* that his successor will have numberless difficulties to encounter; but we hold that his path will be smoothed by the example of Pius the Ninth.—*Tablet*.

THE CAPITAL OF TURKEY IS THE CROWN OF THE WAR.

The reasons why a temporary occupation of Constantinople should be an indispensable condition of peace were recently stated by the *Novee Vremya*, an influential Russian paper, thus:—

"Russia does not at present require the permanent possession of Constantinople, and if we took the city we certainly should not keep it; but it is necessary for the Russian army as a temporary resting-place, and to the Russian soldier as a reward for his labours. For the people who supplied the material of the victorious army it is necessary as the crown and *nimbus* of the war, and as the seal of the document by which the conditions of existence of European Turkey are to be altered. Our past is essentially connected with Czargrad (the Imperial city), whence we received our religion. In the popular imagination Czargrad was a well-marked physiognomy, and is closely bound up with the solution of the Eastern Question. Tirnova, Sofia, Philippopolis, Adrianople—these are foreign words which convey nothing to the Russian mind and the Russian heart. Adrianople was the first Turkish capital in the Balkan Peninsula, but the people do not know what that city is for the Turks, and a peace concluded there would be no novelty for them or for us. What we require is a peace that will enter the popular consciousness as something great and glorious, and become a popular legend connecting the past with the present and the future. Czargrad alone can give its name to such a peace. That city stands as the goal, the crown, the *nimbus* of Russian glory, as the complete victory of Orthodoxy over Islam, and of the Slavonic over the Turkish race. All the

prestige of Mahomedan force will disappear as soon as the Russian troops enter Czargrad as conquerors, and dictate there the conditions of peace. Stamboul will disappear from the popular consciousness of Mahomedans as the centre of Islam, the inviolable sanctuary before which all must bow down, and which is protected by Allah and his prophet. At the same time, in the consciousness of the Russian people, Czargrad will grow up as a symbol of Slavonic union attained by religion, civilisation, and sacrifice. A standard always and everywhere plays a great part by uniting, animating, and encouraging, and the standard of Czargrad is the best possible one for that glorious peace which would crown the brilliant exploit of the Russian people and their Czar."

A good letter about Mde. Theresa Titjens, from Blanche Tucker, recently appeared in the *Chicago Times*:—"Blanche Tucker, who is now Mrs. Machetta, writes of the great *prima donna* in most enthusiastic strain, and gives this little trait of her kindness of heart: "In Dublin she always sang in the cathedral, and the populace would cry after her and hang on to her garments, so much did they love her. Her rendering of the Irish ballads was incomparable, and while in Ireland many the time at midnight, after a heavy *role* and a most wearisome evening, she would be serenaded and obliged to step to the balcony and sing 'The Harp that Once,' etc., 'Molly Bawn,' or the 'Last Rose of Summer,' oftentimes repeating the whole song with the greatest good nature, and then retiring with the greatest good-nature, when the last 'son of Erin had withdrawn into the starry night.'"

COL. BOB INGERSOLL'S assertion, that if the Churches believed their own doctrines he would not be allowed to go on talking in his peculiar style, has received a rather emphatic confirmation from a Baptist church in Binghamton. The trustees of the church, finding it hopelessly in debt, have engaged Ingersoll to deliver one of his blasphemous lectures for their benefit, intending to apply what surplus may remain after feeing him for declaring Christianity a worn-out delusion, in defraying the debt on their establishment. Some of these days, if they make a good thing of it, perhaps they will be sending out missionaries to preach to Papists and convert heathens. Just now they have their hands full in selling tickets to their young folks and their Christian neighbours, and persuading them to go and hear Ingersoll "all for the good of the cause." If there were, anywhere in the world, a running stream of common sense, we should recommend, as the first condition of salvation for these Baptist brethren, a thorough immersion in it.

THE survivors of the shipwreck of the Metropolis are mostly Catholics, and arrived on Sunday, the 3rd of February, in Norfolk, Va. All are unanimous in the assertion that their deliverance was a real miracle. Among others, Mr and Mrs Flavin Huot have been saved. The lady asserts that in the hour of extreme peril she requested her husband to save his own life and leave her to the mercy of God. Her husband, however, would not leave her, and both clung to the foremast until they were washed away by the waves. At this moment the wife invoked our Lady's assistance. They were separated by the violence of the waves, and thrown to the shore bereft of their senses. Here Mr Huot recovered first, and hearing a painful moaning he recognised the voice of his wife. It was only eight hours afterwards that she was restored to consciousness and beheld to her infinite joy that her husband was safe.

SATURDAY, 20th APRIL,

At 2 o'clock sharp.

Unreserved Sale of Freehold Suburban allotments,
TOWNSHIP OF SUNNY DALE.

Situate on the sunny side of the North-East Valley, close by the Schoolhouse, and almost opposite the township of Selwyn. M^r LANDRESS, HEPBURN, and CO., have received instructions from Captain Baldwin to sell by auction at their Rooms, Manse-street, on Saturday the 20th April at 2 o'clock, The Township of Sunny Dale, subdivided into convenient allotments, suitable for villa sites, suburban residences, and working men's homes.

Very little is necessary by way of description of the above township; the property speaks for itself. It is situated in the centre of the Valley, surrounded by houses and settled townships. It is within a stone's throw of the Government School, which is one of the best conducted schools in the Province. It is easily accessible now by means of cabs, and will be shortly still more so by means of a tramway. Inquiries of old residents will show that it is one of the sunniest spots in all the Valley, the large level flat in front, and the depression in the hill at the back of the opposite township of Selwyn, giving it the full advantage of the evening sun to a late hour. The land itself is unbroken and gently undulating, so that every allotment is available for building. It should be borne in mind that all the sections beyond, as far as Browne's Junction Hotel, have been already cut up into townships, and also that of the few remaining sections betwixt it and Dunedin but one or two at most can be cut up for years to come. Intending purchasers, whether they be mechanics, or clerks, or investors should remember that few places, are so accessible at any hour of the day by means of cheap conveyance, and such property is now becoming rare in the neighbourhood of Dunedin, that it must yearly improve in value as the city and suburbs extend and are brought into contact with the heart of the railway system by means of the tramway.

Briefly, then, the township of Sunny Dale recommends itself to purchasers for the following reasons:—

- Its convenient and beautiful situation
- Its sunny aspect
- Its proximity to a good school
- Its accessibility to town
- Its adaptability for building purposes
- Its certain yearly rise in value.

Terms:—£5 a section deposit; balance extending over three years.

Lithographed plans can be had at the office of the Auctioneers; Baldwin and Ashcroft, Old University Buildings; or King's Store, North-East Valley.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.

GRAND EASTER MONDAY GATHERING.

SOCIETY'S GROUNDS, KENSINGTON.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1878.

EASTER MONDAY HANDICAP, 100, 350, and 440 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.

NOTICE.

OTAGO COLLIERY COMPANY

COAL is well known to be the best Colonial Coal, can now be delivered at the Lowest Current Rates.

The best Round Coal 22s per ton.
The best Broken Coal... .. 18s per ton.

A liberal discount allowed for cash transactions.

J. HALLIWELL, Agent.

Office: Opposite Daily Times Office, Rattray street.

GOUNDRY'S COMPRESSED or CONSOLIDATED TEA.

This celebrated TEA can now be obtained in any quantity from the undersigned or from the retail agents:—R. K. Murray and Son, Mr Dermier, Chemist, Dunedin; and from other agents all through the up-country towns. H. W. Smythies & Co., sole wholesale agents for New Zealand.

MACFIE AND FOX,

(late Battson and Brown.)

HAVE FOR SALE

Newcastle Coal, Scotch do., Kaitangata do., Shag Point do., Green Island do., Firewood of all kinds, Charcoal, Fencing Posts and Rails, Shell Gravel, Lime.

MACFIE & FOX, (late Battson & Brown.)
Great King-street, (Opposite Bacon's Stables).

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

STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

3 CASES, 1 BALE, 1 PARCEL

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

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

W. BROS. have also on Stock some Beautiful

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

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

Observe the Address:—

WHITTAKER BROTHERS,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

P.S.—Country Orders punctually attended to,

JOHN TERTIUS KEMPSON,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

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

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

BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL

(Late Devonshire Arms.)

Corner of Durham and Peterborough Streets, CHRISTCHURCH.

Terms Moderate.

Hot and Cold Baths.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the very Best Quality, including Jamieson and Sons' Old Malt Dublin 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 Duuc-dand 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 "Beloeck" 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.

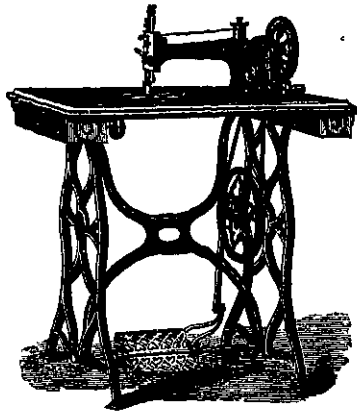
Extraordinary liberal terms, viz., Deposit, £5 per Section; balance by quarterly payments, extending over three years, with 6 per cent interest added.

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.
SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,



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

Price List FREE by Post.

N.B.—Beware of Imitations.

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

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

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 Raatray-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-Trimming, 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.

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.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.
Private Rooms for Families.
Good Stabling.

BASKETS. BASKETS.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.
Note the Address—

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

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

WELLINGTON STEAM BAKERY,
MANNERS STREET, WELLINGTON.
ALEX. M'DONALD,
Fancy Bread & Biscuit Baker, Confectioner, &c.
Families and shipping supplied.

PURE WINES.

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

ADELAIDE WINES.

The South Australian United Vineyards Association.
IMPERIAL CELLARS, ADELAIDE.
Adelaide Light and Red Wines.
Ports, Sherries, Clarets, Constantias, &c., &c.,
From 33s. per dozen.

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

GEORGE BLYTH, SOLE AGENT.
HARBOR CHAMBERS, DUNEDIN.

Country orders will have every attention.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH HOTEL,

Russell-street, Dunedin.

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

HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.
N.B.—Millinery and 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.

O'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite the White Horse Hotel).

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.
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