

New Zealand Tabled

VOL. V.—No. 260.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878.

PRICE 6D

Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



THE rejection of the measure introduced last February into the Imperial Parliament for the reclamation of the waste lands of Ireland is a further proof, if such were needed of the unfitness of the British House of Commons to deal with purely Irish matters. Mr. MacCarthy stated that of the whole area of the lands of Ireland, four million acres, or about one-fifth, were bog and swamp. His proposal was that Government should undertake to reclaim these lands, making it compulsory on their present proprietary to part with them for this purpose, of course at a just scale of remuneration, and that they should then be disposed of to peasant farmers, who would refund the money expended on their purchase and reclamation. It is needless to speak a word in favour of the measure, which recommends itself clearly to the judgment of all unprejudiced men. Indeed the evident advantage to be gained from the reclamation itself was too clear to admit of much opposition on that score; although Lord Crichton rather foolishly adduced, in opposing the measure, the instance of certain lands in Fermanagh which he said had been successfully reclaimed and cultivated, but after some time given up by the farmers who held them and allowed to become once more shelter for grouse. His Lordship did not enter into any explanations by which it might be gathered how far a desire for exorbitant rents, or a fancy for the return of the land in question to the sole occupancy of game might have determined the ultimate fate of the lands in question, but if we may judge by the barren aspect at present shown by other districts in Ireland, which were also once successfully cultivated, there need not be much doubt that some such cause led to the desertion spoken of by him. The measure was objected to, not because it was thought, so far as its main feature was concerned, unreasonable, but because certain of its clauses made provisions to which exception was taken. It was objected to by some members who considered that it interfered unjustifiably with the rights of landlords, and by others because they questioned the wisdom of creating a class of peasant proprietors. Yet if the interests of individuals—and indeed in this case rather their whims, or pastimes—were allowed to stand in the way few great national undertakings would be carried out. While we can fancy nothing more desirable in any country than to have settled upon its soil an industrious and prosperous population, such as that of Ireland would undoubtedly be if they were certain of fixed tenure, and the fear of the cormorant landlord were removed. But the time has yet to come, it seems, when Irish landlords will be regarded in England in their true light, as being the bane and hindrance of the country; and when it will be admitted that the great principle universally recognised at the present day in reference to other lands must in all justice be extended to Ireland, so that she also may be declared the legitimate possession of her own people—Ireland for the Irish.

To those who remember the high-sounding boasts with which the secular system was established in Victoria some five years ago, it cannot fail to be instructive when they find that the great expectations then so confidently expressed have resulted in disappointment. At that time we were told that the panacea for all social and political ills had been discovered, and that the golden age was about to issue from the Government Schools. The contrary, however, appears to have been the case; five years have passed, and as yet hardly any thing has been accomplished. So little, indeed, has been effected, that it is now admitted the system, if it is eventually to succeed, must be completely remodelled. Such, at least, is the conclusion which Professor Pearson in his report appears to have arrived at,—a conclusion which people of ordinary understanding might, perhaps, be held excusable in looking upon as highly condemnatory of the system in question. The system, however, is not to be condemned, it is to be remodelled, and the learned Professor, who has pronounced upon it, is to be rewarded by the appointment of head of the education department. A matter which, by the way, may lead to consequences that will hereafter require examination into, at the hands of some other

expert, for Professor Pearson gives expression to a notion or two on the subject of education that may lead to startling results. For the present, suffice it to say that gentleman is greatly bent on compulsion. The whole duty of man he conceives to be that of inculcating devotion to the cause of R.'s upon the rising generation, and with a view to the enforcement of this duty he would introduce certain new and stringent regulations into the measure in question. He would have parents—who will certainly arrive at the suspicion, at least, that it is a desideratum to be free from "incumbrances"—obliged to register their families with the nearest dominion. Dogberry is about to be multiplied! He would have an official elected to fill a most enviable post, who would be known to persons speaking with propriety as the "Truant Inspector;" and amongst whose pleasing duties would be that of caning extra-refractory members at the bidding of the school-master. To increase the popularity of this person, moreover, Professor Pearson would have him maintained at the expense of the district to which it was found necessary to appoint him. In short, we may observe, *en passant*, that if individuals could be found of sufficient meanness of spirit, and yet strong-bodied enough to fulfil the duties of the office, it would afford a proof of the degeneracy of the times and colony. It now proves the fertility of the Professor's invention in the matter of "publicans and sinners." This gentleman would, finally, have Government examinations held of all children receiving private instruction, and in cases where such children were pronounced not up to the standard, and there would we imagine be many such cases, he would have them forced into the Government schools—which measure is rather a dangerous one to propose, for we can fancy instances in which it would be the duty of parents to resist such a mandate as if it were an attempt upon life or honour. It would undoubtedly have been so in the case of those schools wherein the seed of destruction had been sown in the hearts of those women of whom Professor Agassiz has told us, and fathers would be as much bound to resist it as if it were the direct order to imprison their innocent children in the houses in which Agassiz found them. It would be so, likewise, with regard to those schools in which the New York Society for the Prevention of Vice informs us obscene books are freely circulated. We do not believe the secular system will prove one whit more cleanly in Australia than it has proved in America. The system, however, has so far failed in Victoria. "I do not," says Professor Pearson, "regard an average attendance of 46 per cent. or less with any feeling but dismay, when I consider what our expenditure has been." It remains to be seen how far the rigorous enforcement of compulsion will mend matters, or whether even this will succeed in bringing up the rate of increase to what it was under the former system, and of which it now falls short.

DR. CUMMING, we perceive, is still amongst the prophets. The rev. seer appears to have been in no way discouraged by the failure of previous predictions. He is of better heart, and when the years he has now and again declared as, severally, the last which the world was to witness had passed, and left this terrestrial ball still swinging intact around the sun, he simply wiped out the page he had inscribed, and commenced all over again, to the admiration and satisfaction of himself and his followers. The rev. doctor now declares that the crescent is "waning in a mist of blood and slaughter." A rather prettily turned expression we admit, but hardly one that it requires second-sight to suggest. He announces further that the "cross will soon supplant the crescent," and it is respecting this that we desire a little information. What cross does the prophetic gentlemen allude to? Does he mean the Russo-Greek cross, which is not very much more a sign of Christianity than is the crescent itself? Or does he, peradventure, mean the Presbyterian cross? which, if our eyesight does not deceive us, and the summit of the First Church steeple in Dunedin may be relied upon as a criterion, it strikes us bears a strong resemblance to something horticultural, and, in fact, to a kind of trophy of green-grocery, rather than an emblem of religion. However, if there were to be found any patriarchal fish surviving from heathen days in the waters of the Bosphorus, the reflection of such an adornment there from the dome of St. Sophia might excusably lead them to conclude that the worship of Ceres had been revived upon the earth. We doubt, even if Dr. Cumming were possessed of a power kindred to that of St. Francis

FINDLAY AND CO'S OTAGO STEAM SAW, PLANING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND SASH FACTORY,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle streets,
DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

JAMES WALLS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IRONMONGER,

Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin

Has on hand and to arrive—

REGISTER GRATES, LEAMINGTON AND SCOTCH
COOKING RANGES,

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

A large variety of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also

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

AMERICAN ANGLO-CUT NAILS.

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

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLORS
of every description.

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTELPieces.

A special line in English Galvanised Corrugated
Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet—best brands.

A general assortment of Carpenters' and
Joiners' Tools by the best makers, always on
hand.

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
Machines.

UNION HOTEL.

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

SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

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



RAILWAY HOTEL,

MOSGIEL.

WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Successors to REEVES AND CO., Manufacturers of

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

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

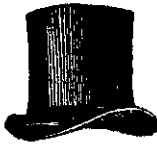
L., C., & Co., in soliciting a continuance of
the large amount of support accorded to their
predecessors, Messrs. Reeves and Co., whose
various Manufactures are so favorably known
throughout New Zealand, beg to assure their
customers that no effort will be spared to still
further increase the quality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

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Duke's Bitters	Curacao
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino

Sarsaparella, &c., &c.

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.



THE CRITERION TAILORING AND MEN'S MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT, OF NEW ZEALAND. SAMPSON'S, DUNEDIN.

Orders executed with strictest punctuality.

New and Fashionable Goods opened out
Monthly.

MCLENAHAN & McCUAIG,
SUCCESSORS,
PRINCES-STREET,
Opposite the National Bank.

THE CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE

J. HARDIE AND CO.

WINTER SHIPMENTS

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

69 CASES.

Containing a carefully selected assortment of

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

Ulster Overcoats	Fancy Tweed Trousers	Crimean Shirts
Tweed Paget Suits	Fancy Tweed Trousers and Vests	Wincey Shirts
Tweed Waterproofs	Beaver and Cloth Jackets	Jean Shirts
Macintosh Coats	Frieze Cloth Jackets	Serge Pants
Knickerbocker Suits	Tweed Hats and Caps	Lambswol Drawers
Jacket Suits	Stiff Felt Hats	Lambswol Shirts
Pilot and Witney Jackets	Soft Felt Hats	Under Flannels
Double-breasted Jacket Suits	Silk Hats	White Shirts
Witney Overcoats	Blue Blankets	Winter Gloves
Worsted Pagets	White Blankets	Cardigan Jackets
Fancy Tweed Pagets	Scarlet Blankets	Wool and Cotton Sox
Fancy Double-breasted Vests		

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

J. HARDIE & CO.,

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

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

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

E. LOFT, 9, Royal Arcade.

(Opposite Messrs Clifford and Morris,
Photographers.)

WILLIAM CONNOR, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Frederick-street, Dunedin.

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

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."

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

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

Don't Forget

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
THAMES-STREET, OAMARU.



PRINCES-STREET SOUTH.

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

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

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

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

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

of Paula, or St. Anthony, whether his facile interpretations would be able to convince them that such a symbol was worthy of Christianity, and fit to replace the sign which led to the conversion of the founder of Constantinople. The crescent, at least, is emblematic of what was once a mighty empire, but the pineapple (?) of nothing.

WE can have no better proof of the desperation into which the loss of personal charms drives certain members of the fair sex than that afforded by the continued patronage accorded to Madame Rachel. The craving to be "beautiful for ever" has been strong enough to induce ladies of good position to have recourse to this woman's doubtful services, notwithstanding the *exposés* that have occurred throughout her career, and which, it might have been thought, must have been sufficient to have blasted her reputation even in respect to the unworthy trade carried on by her, and shown her to be, even where her professed art was concerned, an impostor; while social extinction was well known to be the penalty that awaited her published victims. This effort to retain beauty of appearance for a longer period than nature has decreed that it shall be retained is certainly one of the gravest weaknesses that marks the female character, and it is a blemish that is as incomprehensible as it is disfiguring. It is, indeed, most difficult to understand what satisfaction can be derived from the belief that admiration is accorded to the paint and enamel that adorn skin which has lost its smoothness and delicate tints, or to a head adorned with luxuriant tresses that by no means belong to it. It is as irrational to take pleasure in such an admiration as it would be, almost to feel a personal conceit in that bestowed upon the waxen lineaments of a lily figure in the nearest hairdresser's window. But it is too true that a tendency to seek for spurious admiration of the kind is not only in existence, but strongly on the increase. The extravagance of fashion is said to be growing daily, and the promenades of Paris, its chief fountain, are now said to exhibit a devotion to dress that has never been equalled. Yet it remains true that dress is impotent to confer the charms that are demanded from it. In many instances it disfigures rather than adorns, and it frequently takes weeks for the eye to grow accustomed to some freak of taste introduced by those who lead the fashionable world in this regard. What Addison has said of the head is worthy of all attention:—"I would desire the fair sex to consider how impossible it is for them to add anything that can be ornamental to what is already the masterpiece of nature. The head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest station, in a human figure. Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, made it the seat of smiles and blushes, lighted it up and enlivened it with the brightness of the eyes, hung it on each side with curious organs of sense, given it airs and graces that cannot be described, and surrounded it with such a flowing shade of hair as sets all its beauties in the most agreeable light. In short, she seems to have designed the head as a cupola to the most glorious of her works; and when we load it with such a pile of supernumerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gewgaws, ribbons, and bone-lace."

PEACE or war, which is it to be? It is not as yet determined but matters do not look very cheerful. What the effect of the attitude of Roumania may be on the question we are hardly as yet in a position to judge, for we have not had the advantage of learning the opinions of those at home, more intimately acquainted with the ins and outs of European politics. The two most remarkable articles on the situation brought here by the mail are that of Mr. Gladstone in the *Nineteenth Century*, and that of M. de Laveleye in the *Fortnightly*, but neither includes a view of the present complication. Mr. Gladstone, desirous that Roumania should not be deprived of Bessarabia, but considered the matter as a question to be decided upon by the States bordering on the Danube, and he did not seem to foresee that Roumania would offer an armed resistance to the demands of Russia. M. de Laveleye, whose paper contains a sketch of the most satisfactory settlement of the difficulty that appears possible, made no provision for the establishment of Russia within the Balkan Peninsula, or in fact at all upon the Danube. His plan was for autonomous provinces, with an Austrian protectorate of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that Turkey should be allowed to suffer her inevitable fate of decay. He did not consider that the interests of England in the East were threatened by the Russian advance in Asia, which he looked upon as certain to prove a source of weakness to the latter power. He believed that England, should she be guilty of undue interference, would be isolated; but although he affirms the impotency of Austria to take action without the cordial support of Germany, and considers France to be the natural ally of Russia, and further relies upon the good sense and stinging qualities of the present French Ministry for the preservation of peace, he admits the possibility of England's persuading France and Austria to form an alliance with her, and consequently the possibility of her committing the great

crime of provoking a general war. Of a probable coercion by Russia of Roumania he says nothing, and this now appears likely to exercise an important influence in determining to which side the balance is to incline. The *Journal des Débats*, the French constitutionalist organ, we perceive expresses doubts of the sincerity of Prince Bismarck's mediation; we confess we participate in such doubts. The great chancellor has throughout his career been known for so far-sighted a plotter, so systematic and patient in designing and working out the measures that seemed desirable to him that it is impossible to place any reliance upon him, or to say what it may be, that he, in truth, is bent on until his ends have been gained, and published to the world. It may be true that a great war would not now suit Germany, but it may also be true that a war in which she would not be obliged to take part, but which would facilitate her annexation of Holland, may seem to her statesmen far from undesirable. However it may be, we may be persuaded that Bismarck's mediation, sincere or insincere, is intended for the ultimate benefit of his own country, rather than for that of either of the two other powers concerned.

THE POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

(From the *Argus*, February 23.)

THE population returns of Victoria for 1877 are published in yesterday's *Gazette* and we learn that Victoria now numbers 860,504 souls. This is an increase of 20,504 from the 31st December, 1876 to 31st December, 1877—a gain somewhat in excess of the stunted growth of previous years, though considerably less than the healthy increase which the year prior to 1872 witnessed. The strange feature of the returns is the continuation of the steady diminution of the birth-rate to which we have from time to time called attention before. Mr. Hayter tells us that the births were fewer in 1877 than in any year since 1869 and we give figures which show the falling-off:—

	Total Births.
1873.....	28,100
1877.....	26,043

Yet in 1873 the population was only 700,000 and now it is 860,000, and the total of births ought to be large in proportion. The immediate cause of the effect is not far to seek, Dr. Balls-Headly having recently written at length on the decrease of marriages in Victoria. But this only pushes the difficulty a stage further back, and brings us to the question, why should marriages be fewer in Victoria than before? No question deserves a closer study. A decrease in the birth rate—the ratio per 1000 of the population can be understood. It may be accounted for by an increase in the number of children who are not marriageable, but an absolute decrease in the number of births, six children only coming into the world where seven came before, in the same country, and substantially with the same population, is a phenomenon of which no explanation has been offered except the very unsatisfactory one that men and women are more pinched for the means of living than ever they were before in Victoria, and than they are in the adjacent colonies, where the population has not ceased to abundantly multiply in the land. Some corresponding figures come from New South Wales. Putting aside immigration, the excess of births over deaths in the sister colony last year, was 16,414, and in Victoria the excess was only 13,521, although we had much the larger population. Our gain, measured by the Sydney standard, ought to have been 20,000 from this source alone. New South Wales gained 16,072 by immigration, and we 7,253. Our total increase is 20,504: hers 32,486. We are 860,504 in number; New South Wales is 662,212—the two colonies containing now a population of over one million and a half; Victoria still considerably in advance, but New South Wales gaining rapidly.

NEW ZEALAND CENSUS, 1878.

THE following are the approximate numbers returned by the sub-enumerators for the places named:—

Borough of Auckland.—(City East).—Males, 2157; females, 2105; total, 4262. City West.—Males, 4812; females, 4658; total, 9470. Making a total males, 6969; females, 6763; gross total, 13,732, in the two main divisions of the city of Auckland. To these numbers, however, must be added the number on board ship in the harbour of Auckland, viz., males, 763; females, 65; making a gross total of 14,565 souls within the city and port Auckland.

Parnell.—This district comprises a division into "borough" and "electorate," from which the returns are the following:—Borough—Males, 1321; females, 1382; total, 2703. Electorate—Males, 486; females, 376; total, 862.

Eden (County).—Parnell is also classed as a Riding—Males, 514; females, 554; total, 1068.

Newton (Riding) is classed as an Electorate, and the numbers are—Males, 1730; females, 1782; total, 3512.

Epsom (Riding) is taken in as a suburb, but the reason why is not very apparent, the population being shown as follows:—Males, 359; females, 339; total, 1698.

Grafton (Riding) is also represented as a suburb, the numbers being—males, 2289; females, 2465; total, 4754. This represents a gross total for city and suburbs of 29,162.

Tamaki (Riding).—Males, 479; females, 423; total, 902.

Whau (Riding).—Males, 701; females, 526; total, 1227.

Onchunga (Borough).—Males, 1031; females, 1111; total, 2142.

Total returns for County Manukau received up to the present 6135.

Total returns for Rodney County, 2114.

Total for Waitemata County, 3123.

The Registrar-General desires it to be notified that the above returns must be regarded as approximate only, until they shall have been properly checked.

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

KNOWN AS THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY AND CLOTHING HOUSE IN TOWN.

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

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

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Capital \$1,000,000. Established, 1859.

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	William Gray
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Baieclutha	...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waikouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrug
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans	...	Wm. McCoumelie
Clinton	...	Cameron & Garden
Matamua	...	James Pollock
Riverton	...	Peter Grant
Tapuanui	...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown	...	Wm. Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.



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 GHOLIAH'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 MEENA N

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

GEORGE-STREET.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Fillieu-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 minutes walk of the Railway Station and Steamboat Wharf. It has underwent a thorough renovation, and can now offer accommodation second to none in Otago.

JOHN HISLOP,

(LATE A. BEVELY),

CHRONOMETEL, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

RUSSELL'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

CORNER OF

CUMBERLAND & FREDERICK STREETS

DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

E. C. MORRIE

WATCHMAKER & WORKING JEWELLER,

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

Next door to Begg's,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

JOHN VEZEY

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

V.  R.
THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

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

F. BEISSEL,

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

PRINCES STREET.

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

The latest fashions by every mail.

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

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

Poet's Corner.

ROME.

(From the Sonnets of Aubrey De Vere.)

Low hung the moon when first I stood in Rome :
Midway she seemed attracted from her sphere,
On those twin fountains shining broad and clear
Whose floods, not mindless of their mountain home,
Rise there in clouds of rainbow mist and foam.
That hour fulfilled the dream of many a year :
Through that thin mist, with joy akin to fear,
The steps I saw, the pillars, last the dome.
A spiritual Empire there embodied stood :
The Roman Church there met me face to face :
Ages, sealed up, of evil and of good
Slept in that circling colonnade's embrace.
Alone I stood, a stranger and alone,
Changed by that stony miracle to stone.

Rebellious nations ! This shall come to pass—
From yonder altar to their kingdoms down
The Kings once more shall pace, sceptre and crown
On that dim sea of marble and of brass
Showering, as Angels on the sea of glass
Their amarantline wreaths ! All powers shall own
A spiritual homage to St. Peter's throne ;
Draw thence once more their temporal peace. Alas !
What now are Kings ? A thousand years each Nation
Claimed to stand subject to a Father's eye !
All realms invoked the Apostle's arbitration,
An unseen world their strength and unity :—
Proud Kings ! proud realms ! your victory is your loss
That rule is brief which rests not on the Cross.

ST. MALACHY'S PROPHECY.

(From the Catholic Review.)

THIS wonderful prophecy dates from the reign of Innocent II., under whom St. Malachy came to assist at the second General Council of the Lateran, in the year 1139. It was during the month which he spent in Rome after the Council, that the spirit of God spoke to the spirit and heart of Malachy. It was then that he was made to see the whole line of the Sovereign Pontiffs who should in succession sit upon the throne of Peter, even to that other Peter who shall be Roman by birth, and who shall see the city perish with the world. Reflecting upon all that he had seen in Rome, things glorious and consoling as well as sad and humiliating, St Malachy exclaimed, "How long, O Lord, wilt thou have mercy on Sion ?" And God answered him, "Even to the end of the world the Church shall be militant and victorious. Even to the end of time it is necessary to perpetuate upon earth the sorrows of My passion and the mystery of My cross. And I shall be with you even to the consummation of ages."

And then was unveiled to the sight of the Saint the whole line of the illustrious Captains which God would give to the tempest-tossed bark of St. Peter.

St. Malachy having received his vision, wrote out an account of it, and placed it in the hands of Innocent II. It remained hidden in the archives until the hour came for its discovery and publication. The discovery dates from the year 1590 ; its publication was reserved for our own age. Only the Latin text of the prophecy is the work of St. Malachy. Its application to successive Popes is the work of others, but the words of St. Malachy are sufficient in themselves. They present the Popes whom they designate in a personal sense, and also in a larger sense that belongs to their age. The personal sense indicates their country, their name, their arms, their title as cardinal, their condition at their birth, their profession or employment. The general sense makes allusion to the remarkable events of the reign of each Pope.

The Popes since Pius VI. were thus indicated :

The Apostolic Pilgrim : Pius VI., from 1775 to 1799 ; he was compelled to make pilgrimages, dragged from prison to prison, to Siena, Florence, Bologna, Parma, Turin, Briancon and Valence, where he died.

The Ravishing Eagle : Pius VII., from 1800 to 1823. Under his reign the Church was ravished by the French Eagle in the person of Napoleon I., who persecuted the Pope, sometimes hypocritically, sometimes openly.

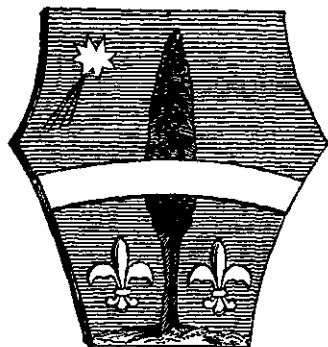
The Dog and the Serpent : Leo XII., from 1823 to 1829. He displayed the vigilance of the dog and the wisdom of the serpent in resisting the attacks of the Revolution against God and the Church.

The man zealous for Religion : Pius VIII., from 1829 to 1830. His character could not be better described.

From the Baths of Etruria : Gregory XVI., from 1831 to 1846 he belonged to a religious order whose mother-house is in Etruria on a site which formerly had the name of Baths, by reason of the bathing establishments there.

The Cross of the Cross : Pius IX., from 1846 to 1878. All the world knows the sufferings, the passion, and the long martyrdom of our late Holy Father, whom the Revolution kept crucified in the Vatican by the royal house of Savoy, of which the escutcheon bears the cross—the well-known white cross of Savoy. And now what Pope was to succeed Pius IX., the "Cross of the Cross ?" It is startling, but true, that St. Malachy, 739 years ago, prophesied who it should be, and that the prophecy has been literally fulfilled. The next Pope should be one known as "THE LIGHT IN THE HEAVEN." And the readers of the *Catholic Review*, on glancing at the coat of arms of our new Pontiff published in its columns, will see there this "Light

in the Heaven!" The star on the shield of the house of Pecci has been emblazoned there for centuries, but its full meaning has never been known until now.



Nine Popes are yet to come : "The Ardent Fire," "The Ravaged religion," "The Angelic Pastor," "The Pastor, and Pilot," "The Flower of Flowers," "The Half of the Moon," "The Work of the Sun," "The Glory of the Olive." The last Pope shall bear the name of Peter ; in his reign the city and world shall be destroyed, and the Great Judge shall come in glory.

THE NEW KING OF ITALY.

(Correspondence of the Pilot.)

ROME, Jan. 16th, 1878.

It is strange that although the new King of Italy while he was prince was comparatively disregarded, such an ill feeling should be cherished against him by the people. The history of the day—the Press—rarely chronicled any of his doings. His life was not, apparently, of sufficient importance to be taken notice of. We heard of his reviewing, or assisting at a review of troops, of his visiting with his late father a monarch or two, and of his presence at a dinner of diplomatists. But otherwise nothing had been said of him. The people may well be supposed to know little or nothing of his habits, disposition and character. Yet he is in general sincerely disliked. Certain expressions attributed to him have circulated amongst the people, and it has been rumoured that he has been accustomed to ill-treat his wife, who is a general favourite. He is not handsome, nor he has the bluff, hearty appearance of his parent and predecessor. He looks haughty and cruel, and the expression of his face is a mingled harshness and weakness. Perhaps the populace fear the unknown, and that their ignorance of him increases their dislike. He has assumed the position of a king right early. He has not yet taken the oath to the Constitution—an event which will take place on Friday—but he has had the army throughout all Italy swear allegiance and obedience to him. This is considered by the Republican Party as an unconstitutional act, and one which calls for severe reproof. The Ministry seem to have been so startled by the death of Victor Emmanuel, that they have allowed his son and heir to outstep the limits of the law.

The reception of the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign was a very pretty spectacle. The staff and the garrison in Rome proceeded to the great open square, called Macao, where the oath was taken, the staff accompanying the new king. Under the shadow of the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian, the staff awaited the arrival of His Majesty. They looked gay in the sunshine, their plumes waving in the cool breeze. A considerable crowd had gathered in the neighbourhood, occupying both sides of the road, and even climbing into the trees that surround the fountain of the Acqua Marcia. About 2 p.m. His Majesty Umberto I. arrived, accompanied by the ex-king of Spain, Prince Carignano, and a host of generals. He rode apart. His Prussian-shaped helmet seemed to cover the upper part of his face completely, so that it was difficult to recognise him ; but his eyes were seen to peer out from under the peak with a more fierce expression than when he was prince. In the file that followed him, his brother Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, who had filled a throne and withdrawn from it, rode in silence. The people gave utterance to no sound as the gaily-dressed cortege advanced. They seemed to think it was not proper to cheer or applaud the new king while the former king lay dead in the Palace of the Quirinal. Therefore was he received in silence ; hats were doffed, however, and women waved their white handkerchiefs as he passed. There was considerable solemnity about this silent reception. He saluted constantly with his hand to his helmet, and turned his head from side to side. Whatever dignity he assumes, whether he be prince or monarch, it is generally confessed that his looks are not prepossessing. At Macao, however, the crowd which had assembled there was not so silent. "Long live the king ! Long live Humbert I. ! Long live the House of Savoy !" were uttered by thousands of lips ; and hats and handkerchiefs were waved with vigour, while the air was filled with cheering. Such were the first shouts which greeted the new monarch, not for his own sake, but for the sake of his dead father.

HISTORICAL 17d. "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.

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.,

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 Depôt, Kumara, and at the Brewery, Stafford, will be punctually attended to.

NEW BREWERY,

FITZHERBERT-STREET, HOKITIKA.

MANDL AND STENNARD

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

Every cask branded,

MANDL AND STENNARD

CROWN HOTEL,

RATTRAY STREET.

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
MOSGIEL.

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

V.  R.

GOURLEY AND LEWIS,
UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.

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

THE COMING SESSION.

THE session of the New Zealand Parliament, which will commence about the beginning of July next, will be one of the most memorable in the annals of the Colony. The limitation of the duration of Parliament to three years is a measure that will commend itself to all observant men. The extension of the franchise somewhat, so that every citizen resident for some time in the country and taking an interest in public matters shall be able to exercise a voice in the election of those by whom he is to be governed, does not contain anything revolutionary, and is bound to meet with general approval. The re-adjustment of the representation is admitted on all sides to be a necessity, in order that insignificant districts of the colony may not be able by a coalition to acquire an undue preponderance in the legislature. But these measures are the preliminary steps on the great road of Reform. They are necessary to secure a proper expression of the people's will in Parliament, and are consequently of primary importance. But when the House of Representatives shall be really what its name implies, and the popular will shall be directly and sensibly felt within its portals, then great questions will come to the front, questions which will concern not this generation only, but which will affect the destinies of an unborn posterity. The first great question will be the constitutional one, and until that is decisively settled all other measures will have little prospect of being attended to. Some think that the abortive county system has been accepted by the people of New Zealand, but those who do so labour under an extraordinary hallucination. The constitution of this colony has been destroyed, the pillars of the State have been torn down, and for the present all is chaos. We are living in a tentative state. But yet a little while, until all traces of the old régime shall have been swept away, and the "new men" foretold by the Premier shall occupy the seats of our legislative chamber, and then a constitution consistent with the principles of freedom and progress will be demanded by the people, and the dragon of Centralism will be effectually overthrown. One Parliament for this great colony will never suffice. The people of the North and the South have diverse interests and separate industries to promote, and each must have an independent political existence. Nature constituted New Zealand as two separate countries, and the deductions of political science go to show that under such circumstances the only feasible form of government is Federalism. Dean Swift says:

"But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by Folly, combats Nature;
And where she loudly cries forbear,
With obstinacy fixes there."

These lines fitly apply to those who in the British House of Commons without consideration or debate persistently and stubbornly resist the just demands of the Irish people for self-government. They are equally applicable to our great political scientists in the colony, who, in opposition to the teachings of the greatest minds of the age, attempted to force an obnoxious and unwieldy central system upon the people, and to give into the hands of a petty bureaucracy in a distant city the entire control of our lives and liberties.

"A united country and one common purse" is a shallow and delusive cry. Wherefore should there be one purse? Can a minister sitting in his bureau in Wellington dispense the revenues of the most distant parts of New Zealand, and understand the genuine requirements of immense districts, that peradventure he may never have seen, better than the local inhabitants from whom the revenues are wrung? And how can the local legislation of such places—absolutely necessary for their progress, if not for their very existence—be carried on in a Parliament hundreds of miles away, to which the communication is irregular and costly, and the time of which is monopolised by large general questions upon which depend the life of the colony as a whole? No! A united country is desirable where a nation is surrounded by powerful and aggressive neighbours, and when for its own preservation it is necessary to maintain a great military establishment. But are we so situated here, and is there any adjacent country menacing our independence or our liberty? Nothing of the kind. We are placed here under propitious skies and with a salubrious climate, with the materials to constitute a great nation, free from the embarrassments of older countries, our soil undisputed and our freedom unbounded. Here we can devise a model government, and raise up a happy, contented, and prosperous people. From our standpoint we can note the failings of all great peoples who have gone before and trace the lights and shades of their national character. The jurisprudence of Greece as well as the philosophy taught by immortal minds in the sacred groves of her Academy are extant for our instruction, and the misfortunes and downfall of many nations recorded on the scroll of History warn us to beware how we mould the constitution under which the millions who shall come after us will have to live.

In such a position then, all the thought and intellect within our shores must be devoted to the consideration of what is the most applicable and enlightened form of government for this colony to possess, and no ill-conceived or hastily constructed abortion ought to be accepted. As I have remarked above, until the constitutional question is decided, any other subject will have small likelihood of commanding its legitimate share of attention. This I think is a *prima facie* certainty. Education, a matter supremely important, affecting not only the temporal welfare of the people, but also their eternal life beyond the grave, will probably have no chance of being fully ventilated during the next session of Parliament. If New Zealand is ever to rise to a high position of true temporal greatness, religion, morality, and science must flow concurrently into the minds of its people, and our laws must be impregnated with the leaven of Christianity. Otherwise what would be the value of mere material prosperity? We would possess the tinsel and glittering dross, which are the fruits of worldly success, but the unalloyed metal which would secure for us admission to a celestial home we would cry for despairingly in vain. Let our legislators not forget the fate of Imperial Rome—

"The mistress of the earth.

Whom Freedom nurtured at its early birth,"

and contemplate the instability of that greatness founded upon Godlessness and gold.

I sincerely hope that our noble minded Premier will bestow upon this question of education his gravest attention, and adhere to the views he enunciated in his speech on the second reading of the present Act in the last session of Parliament. In common with every right feeling Christian, I tremble at the conception of a New Zealand nurtured with the milk of secularism, but the picture of a mighty nation founded upon religious principles, great in arts, great in manufactures, great in commerce, but above all great in righteousness and morals, is our beau-ideal Britain of the South. To realise this, the foundations now being laid down must be cemented with religion, and the insignia of the Saviour must be emblazoned on the banner we mean to uphold.

Auckland, April 10, 1878.

W. J. N.

CARDINAL CULLEN'S MANIFESTO ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

HIS Eminence Cardinal Cullen, together with Bishops Moran, Warren, McCabe, Welsh, and Lynch, as episcopal representatives of Ireland, issued a Pastoral Letter to the clergy and people, the document being read in all the chapels throughout the country. The letter deals, in a most comprehensive way, with the whole question of education. The Bishops announce that they believe the present to be the moment which seems more urgent than ever, Her Majesty having, within the last few days, informed Parliament that the Ministry intend to introduce a Bill on intermediate Education in Ireland. They regret that the Ministers have not undertaken to redress the grievance in Primary, Intermediate, and University education. They hope the Government will bring forward some substantial measure capable of restoring, in no inconsiderable degree, the rights they have been unjustly deprived of, giving Catholics equality in educational matters with their non-Catholic fellow-subjects, hitherto systematically refused. The pastoral deals with the rights of educational resources, of which, as they say, their fathers were deprived, and referring especially to the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., and Cromwell, and afterwards to Mr. Gladstone's Educational Bill, which they describe as a scheme for fixing upon Ireland the system of mixed education, condemned by the Holy See, dangerous to the faith and morals of Catholic youth, a system the Catholics of Ireland have refused to accept for the last thirty years in the Queen's Colleges and model schools, by which refusal those educational establishments have been deprived of all vitality in this country, and consequent upon which they have become a signal failure. The Pastoral then refers to Trinity College, enjoying two hundred thousand acres of land; Protestant Endowed Schools, £40,000 per annum; and the Queen's Colleges, £30,000 a year, while the higher education of Catholics receives nothing whatever from the State. The letter, in conclusion, asks for prayers to inspire those who sway the destinies of this great empire with thoughts of justice, so that they may repair the past injuries inflicted upon Ireland. The Pastoral argues that all the knowledge that the ablest professors can impart, that all the sciences that the most renowned universities can communicate, that all the distinctions and honours that this world can give will be of no avail to them on the great accounting-day if they lose their faith. The Bishops further urge the clergy and people to use their legal rights to the utmost of their power in order to obtain a full redress of their educational grievances, together with a sound system of education in all its branches, of which Catholics may be enabled to avail themselves with a safe conscience. "Let them keep before the rulers their admitted disabilities until they have been removed. Let them also avoid secret societies and associations which hate the light, and conspire in darkness against the State and their religion. Such societies can never be blessed. They are, and always have been, a frightful source of crime, of dissension, of treachery, of ruin, and of misery to individuals and their country."

THE INTERMENT OF PIUS IX.

THE crowd which had gathered together in St. Peter's on the Wednesday morning, to take a last farewell glance at the beloved features of Pius the Ninth, were gradually persuaded to leave the Basilica during the afternoon. Then the doors were shut, and preparations commenced for the final ceremony. The Pontifical Gendarmes, good and faithful men, some of whom had never been outside the Vatican since 1870, once again in full uniform came and took possession of St. Peter's. A little before six the Cardinals came down to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, and then commenced the procession and the ceremonies, of which a full account is given in another column. The Noble Guard, the Swiss Guard and the Palatine Guard mustered in full strength, and the Roman Aristocracy were at their posts. Princes Colonna and Orsini, Princes-Assistant at the throne, were there; together with Prince Chigi, Prince Massimo, Director of the Post-Office, Prince Ruspoli, Marquis Patrizi Montoro and others, too many to make mention of. The Senator of Rome was there in his official robes; and General Kanzler, for thirty years faithful companion of the Pope. All the Household were present also, including many who had come from far. And some few strangers were there as well, Poles and Russians, Germans and Americans—of high rank and devoted loyalty. For a moment, it seemed as if the days before the Usurpation had come back again, and that the Holy Father was about to be carried in triumph through the Basilica; but a glance at the doors of St. Peter's bolted and barred, and then at those assembled, all bathed in tears, was sufficient to dispel the illusion. And so the Sovereign Pontiff was laid to rest, in the same tomb and place as his predecessor. The same cushion and tiara is on the lid. The inscription only is changed. And thither the faithful go and kneel and pray.—*Tablet*.

THERE is no truth in the report that Cardinal Simeoni or the Cardinal Vicar have ever asked the Italian Government to send troops into the Vatican. The functions of Cardinal Simeoni ceased as soon as he had communicated the death of the Pope to the Ambassadors and Nuncios.—*Tablet*.

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

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And other Works too numerous to mention.

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

Country orders punctually attended to.

Remember the address,

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

CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

Princes-street south, Dunedin.

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

All Books can be had for Cash, or by Small Monthly Instalments.
Cassell's Homely Scenes, by Doré, 25s to 60s, 8s deposit, 8s per month
Gulliver's Travels, by Doré, 25s, 5s deposit, 5s per month
Atala, by Doré, 30s, 5s deposit, 5s per month
Dante's Inferno, Illustrated by Doré, 70s, 100s, and £7
Dante's Purgatorio and Paradise, by Doré, 70s, 100s, and £7
Milton's Paradise Lost, Illustrated by Doré, 70s, 100s, £7
Don Quixote, Illustrated by Doré, 40s to 60s, 8s deposit, 8s per month

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

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

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

Life of O'Connell

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

Collins's New Household Dictionary, 30s and 40s, 6s deposit, 6s and 8s per month

Collins's Burns's, Scott's, and Thompson's Poems, &c., 30s, and 35s, 6s and 7s deposit, 6s and 7s per month

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

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

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

Encyclopædia

New Zealand Branches—Dunedin, Timaru, Oamaru, Christchurch, Auckland, Wellington, Invercargill.

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

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

CORNER OF MAITLAND AND WALKER STREETS,

DUNEDIN.

J. J. CONNOR, - PROPRIETOR.

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

SOLICITOR, &c.,

Has Removed to the Corner of

BOND STREET AND JETTY STREET,

DUNEDIN.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

(To be registered under the Joint Stock Companies Acts.)

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING,
In 200,000 Shares of £10 each, 10s per share payable thereon, making
£100,000 cash capital.

CHIEF OFFICE: WELLINGTON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman: The Hon. C. J. Phanzyn, M.L.C., Chairman Local Board Australian Mutual Provident Society.

Vice-Chairman: The Hon. Randall Johnston, M.L.C., Managing Director Northern Land and Loan Company.

Jacob Joseph, Esq., Merchant.

A. De B. Brandon, Esq., M.H.R., Local Director Australian Mutual Provident Society.

F. W. Mills, Esq., Merchant.

The Hon. M. S. Grace, M.L.C., Local Director Australian Mutual Provident Society.

Walter J. Nathan, Esq., Merchant.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs Brandon and Son, Wellington.

GENERAL MANAGER:

A thoroughly competent and experienced General Manager will be appointed.

BANKERS:

To be hereafter appointed by the Directors

SECRETARY FOR ORGANIZATION

"And subsequently agent for Canterbury;"
Mr Frank E. A. Graham.

The above Directors are entrusted with the organisation of the Company, and have power to frame the articles of association, and to register the same. They will provide for the Board a tenure of office of one year, and the annual retirement of the usual proportion of their number.

The Directors have each subscribed for £1000 cash interest in the Company, and have undertaken its formation as a thoroughly Colonial institution, with head-quarters in Wellington.

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.

Several of the Directors have had experience of the great advantages of mutuality in connection with the most successful Life Association existing and after long consideration the Board are satisfied that the present proposal comprehends the most practical embodiment of that principle applicable to fire and marine business.

The Directors, therefore calculate upon the following results, viz:—That the Company will commence business with a large capital in hand, besides undoubted security. That the method of fixing the capital will secure a large amount of business, and that the Company will have the sympathies of the public as a Colonial institution, holding open its doors to all insurers upon mutual principle, and yet backed by large capital, security and business.

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.

NELSON.

VISITORS to Nelson, who attend the Catholic Church, are greatly astonished to observe that quite one-third of the seats are reserved till the bell rings for service. when they are still more astonished to see the procession of convent children who march in and are literally packed into these seats, and are followed by 14 (fourteen) Sisters of the Order of Sisters of the Mission, whose convent adjoins the church property, and the extent of their buildings and grounds is the admiration of all visitors. The buildings stand on about six acres of land, most of it enclosed by a seven feet high close-boarded fence. You enter at a small lodge, containing two parlours and a room for the portress. Once inside you have before you two large buildings used as common schools and dormitories. These schools are crowded with day scholars, and are attended to by four Sisters, with several assistants. At the present they receive Government aid, which will, I believe, be discontinued in June. Passing by these schools you come to the High School, which was formerly a gentleman's residence; it is fitted up with every comfort—reception rooms, bath rooms, study and bed rooms. In this building the young ladies, both boarders and day scholars, receive an excellent education, including Latin, French, German, Italian, music, painting, drawing, and fancy work of every description. This part of the establishment is presided over by three Sisters. There is also a select school, which is, in fact, a junior branch of the High School, and presided over by two of the Sisters. Leaving this building and passing through the grounds, which are tastefully laid out, including orchards and vineyards, you pass by a little oratory of the B. Virgin, at the end of a long walk, arched over with vines, and arrive at the infant school, attended to by two Novices. The building is quite inadequate for the accommodation of the number of applicants; and beyond this again is the Catholic Female Orphanage, where some few Government and several other orphans are boarded and lodged, a good many entirely at the expense of the good Sisters. A stranger is quite surprised at the extent of the grounds and number of buildings, but he would be still more so if he was a witness of the self-denying spirit which actuates these good Nuns in keeping the most inconvenient building for themselves, where they have scarcely room to move. They have a pretty little chapel (private) in their own building; but, it being too small, they expect to build one shortly in the Gothic style. They also intend to add another wing to the High School, so as to give them a finer school room, with additional class rooms and dormitories. I have written this short account to you that your readers, who may visit Nelson, may not forget to call at the Convent, for it will repay the trouble by the pleasure it gives in seeing the progress of Catholicity.—VIATOR.

DEATH OF FATHER PIETRO ANGELO SECCHI.

THIS distinguished Italian priest of the Society of Jesus, whose fame as an astronomer, mathematician and physicist is world wide, died at Rome on Tuesday, February 26th, after a lingering illness. Father Secchi was born in Reggio, Emilia, on the 29th July, 1818, and became a Jesuit on November 3, 1833, and went through his studies in mathematics under Father de Vico. From 1841 to 1843 Father Secchi taught physics in the College of Loreto, and in 1844 commenced his course of theology in the Roman College, now the Lyceo Vittorio Emanuele, completing it at Georgetown College, Washington, D.C., in 1848-9. There also he taught physics and Mathematics until the autumn of 1850, when he was recalled to Rome. On his return to the Eternal City, Father Secchi was appointed Directory to the Observatory of the Roman College, and became a corresponding member of the Institut de France. He reconstructed his department on a new plan and site, and invented a very complete system of meteorological observation, the results of which he published in a monthly bulletin which was continued until 1873. The meteorograph which he constructed was much admired at the Paris Exposition in 1867. His mathematical skill was universally acknowledged, and Pope Pius IX. commissioned him to complete the trigonometrical survey of the Papal States which had been commenced by Boscovich in 1751. Under this commission he was also directed to rectify the measurements made of an arc of the meridian. His engineering ability was of a high order, and under another commission he was successful in bringing a supply of water to Rome from Frosinone, a distance of forty-eight miles. The scientific periodicals of all the European nations have chronicled the results of his labours in astronomical research, which he undertook about 1850. His greatest successes were attained in spectroscopic analysis and in solar and stellar physics. He is classed among the chief authorities on the subject of meteors and has succeeded in preparing marvellous photographic maps of the surfaces of some of the larger planets. In the investigation of solar eclipses he took equal rank, and has added largely to the knowledge recently obtained as to the physical constitution of the sun, the coloured protuberances observed on its disk and the corona which surrounds it. Father Secchi's observations of solar spots have also attracted considerable notice on account of the clear and instructive papers which have from time to time accompanied them. He found from a continued series of observations on the diameters of the sun that there are variations of three, four and even five seconds, and that the periods of greatest diameter correspond to the epochs of the smallest number of protuberances and spots. In this view, however, Father Secchi was opposed by Wagner of the Poulkova Observatory. The doctrine of a magnetic sun was originated by P. Kircher in 1640, when he was professor in the Roman College. Father Secchi revived and sustained the same idea, and connected the appearance of Polar auroras with that of great solar protuberances or irruptions of hydrogen.

His greatest work is "Le Soleil: exposé des principales découvertes modernes sur la structure de cet astre, son influence et ses relations avec les autres corps célestes. Paris, 1870." In it the great astronomer has embodied the observations of a lifetime, besides the latest researches of modern astronomy. The book is a complete description of the structure of the sun, sun spots, the solar atmosphere, the theory of eclipses and the solar protuberances.

He had one of the finest collections of astronomical instruments in the world and was very accurate in his observations. He was never satisfied with the observations of others, but always repeated them over himself. The charge was laid to him on this account that he was trying to arrogate to himself the discoveries of others, but he replies, in the preface of his work on the sun, that he repeated the observations of others merely to understand them better himself, not to claim them as his own.

Padre Secchi was a man of middling stature, broad and stout, somewhat Napoleonic in appearance. He had keen black eyes, through which the fire of genius always shone. His finely formed mouth and prominent nose bore the impress of genius and made up a face which it was not easy to forget. His carriage was very erect, and he used to take long, elastic steps in walking. In his habits he was very methodical, having certain hours for reading, writing, eating, sleeping and exercise. At his meals he would eat a certain definite quantity and no more. Every afternoon he would take a walk lasting just one hour and a half.

In the revolution of 1848 he was driven from Rome and took refuge in England. He returned when order was restored, and has since that time devoted himself chiefly to his favourite science. While in England he learned to speak the language fluently. A young student lately returned from Rome relates that he, in company with several other Americans, called on Father Secchi to see his instruments, and endeavoured to get him to converse with them in English. "No," replied the Father; "when I was in England they made me talk English; now you are here you must speak Italian."

When Rome was taken by Victor Emmanuel's troops, the Jesuits were driven out, but an exception was made in favour of the distinguished astronomer. He was allowed to remain and teach as usual. But the Italian Government was very jealous of its protectorate over him. In 1870 a congress of astronomers was called to sit at Paris, and the French Government invited Father Secchi to attend, without having first consulted the Italian authorities. Father Secchi desired to go, but the government refused to allow him. He was looked upon by the Italian people as a monument of greatness. Formerly the religious Orders used to receive Government aid, but under the new regime this was limited to the members composing the different Orders, so that as they die off the pension list decreases, until it will be finally wiped out. But with regard to the Order of Jesuits the pension was taken from them all at once. An exception was again made in favour of Father Secchi, who was granted an annuity of 15,000 francs (3000 dol.) a year, with rooms, food, clothing, and a retinue of servants gratis. In 1875 he was sent to Sicily by the Italian Government on a scientific expedition.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

FROM documents deposited in the Propaganda archives, and from statistics furnished by the Vicars-Apostolic of Scotland, it would appear that within the last fifty years the Catholic faith in Scotland has made an amazing progress. In the year 1828 the Eastern district contained twelve secular priests, ten churches or places of worship, and a Catholic population of 25,000 souls. In the year 1877 the same district contained 73 priests, of whom 20 were regulars; 87 churches or places of worship, 7 religious houses for men and 8 for women; fifty-five schools, and a Catholic population of at least 85,500 souls. The Western district contained in 1828 22 secular priests, 17 places of worship, and a Catholic population of 45,000 souls. In 1877 the Western district contained 146 priests, of whom 26 were regulars; 122 places of worship, 6 religious houses for men and 8 for women; 99 schools, and a Catholic population estimated at either 262,000 or 301,930. The Northern district contained in 1828, 16 secular priests, 18 churches or places of worship, few schools, and 10,000 Catholic souls. In the year 1877 the Northern district contained 39 priests, 43 places of worship, 6 convents, 20 schools, and 12,500 Catholic souls.

In short, the number of priests in all Scotland has increased from 50 in 1828, to 256, in 1877. The Churches, chapels and stations have increased from 45 to 252. In 1828 there were no religious houses, whereas in 1877 there were 22 houses of religious women and thirteen of men. The Catholic schools, which were very few in 1828, are now 174, exclusive of eleven other educational institutes. And the Catholic population, which in 1828 was 80,000, is now estimated at 360,000 at the lowest calculation.

The Catholic population of the newly created dioceses of Scotland may be thus distributed:

	Number of Catholics.
St. Andrews and Edinburgh.....	50,000
Glasgow.....	230,000
Aberdeen.....	14,000
Dunkeld.....	40,000
Galloway.....	16,000
Argyle and the Isles.....	10,000

It may be noted that the Rev. Angus Macdonald, the newly-created Bishop of Argyle, is brother to the present Laird of Glenaladale, whose ancestor received Prince Charles in his house the first night of his landing in Scotland, in the rising of 1745. In the same mansion, Barrodale House, the Prince slept on the last night he spent in Scotland.—Exchange.

RUSSIAN cotton-spinners will obtain, in time, a very important position in the manufacturing world. More than 3,500,000 pounds of cotton now come yearly to Russia from Central Asia, chiefly by the Orenburg railway to Nijni Novgorod, and Moscow, from Bokhara Khiva. Large quantities also begin to come from Turfan, and of a quality quite equal to any short cotton of the United States. Twenty years ago the arrival in Russia of a caravan from Asia was regarded as an extraordinary event.

IMPORTANT COLUMN

TO ALL HOUSEHOLDERS.

WANTED KNOWN.—The New Helmet Hat introduced at the Cutting Warehouse, which has become first favourite, can be had Untrimmed or Trimmed.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN by the readers of the TABLET that the Cutting Warehouse still bears the palm for correct taste in Millinery.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—Handsomely Embroidered Underclothing, at moderate cost, now ready for sale at the Cutting Warehouse. All new stock imported for the season.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—Magnificent stock of Baby Requirements, Carriage Cloaks, Squares, Robes, Hats, Bonnets, Pellisses, &c., &c.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—1000 pairs of White and Coloured Blankets, pure wool, full weights. Cheaper quality for quality than has ever been offered in Dunedin.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—Hotelkeepers supplied on special terms for Napery and House Furnishings, effecting a considerable saving where a good parcel is made.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—300 pieces of Super, Crisp, and Aberdeen Winceys, from 7½ a yard. Best Dress Tweeds, 2s 6d, all wool. Choice New Goods, in Fancy Dress Material.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—Our stock of Black Glace Lustres, Russell Cords, Persian Cords, and French Merinos, are unrivalled.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—That the Emporium in the City for the New Jackets, Paletots, and Fashionable Ulsters, is in the Cutting.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—That money can be saved by buying Costumes, Skirts, Shawls, at the prices for which these goods are offering at the Cutting Warehouse.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—That the very best Black Silks manufactured are to be found at this establishment, and that the same low uniform profit is charged on them as on common goods.

THOMSON STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—That for Smart Suits for Boys and Youths, or Knickerbockers, no source of supply in the city can excel the goods now showing in the Cutting Warehouse.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—That we can recommend our Tweed Trousers at 14s 6d. Trousers and Vests at 21s as excelling in genuine, good value anything hitherto offered in the retail trade.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—That we have just opened a large stock of Real Novelties in Ladies' Collars, Sets, Cuffs, Scarfs, Ties, Feather Ribbon, Embossed Velvets, Galon Trimming, Buttons, &c., &c.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

WANTED KNOWN.—A 1 value in Winter Hosiery, in Ladies' and Children's. A very special line of Ribbed Merino Hose call for particular notice: the value is excellent.

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

BEST VALUE GUARANTEED.

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO.,
CUTTING,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.,
IMPORTERS,
CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN,
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

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

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

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

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

LINOLEUM at Reduced Prices.

HERBERT, HAYNES, and CO.,

WANTED KNOWN
ONLY "GOLD" MEDAL! ONLY "GOLD" MEDAL!!
ONLY GOLD MEDAL
Was Awarded
WANZER'S "IMPROVED" MACHINES,

At the
WORLD'S GREAT TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES,
Held last year at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia.
No other Company in the World obtained such an honour.

These 'Wanzer's' Improved Machines can only be had from
A. B. SIDFORD,
4 ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN,
Agent for New Zealand.

IMPORTERS.

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

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

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

The whole Moderate in Price.

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

W A N T E D, for the Catholic School, Milton, a duly qualified TEACHER.

Apply to the Rev. THOMAS LENEHAN, Milton.

NOTICE.

Mr. DOHERTY has been appointed Agent for the N. Z. TABLET at Ashburton.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING
APRIL 24, 1878.**

	£	s.	d.
Mr. McAlear, Waltham, to November 17, 1877	-	-	0 6 6
" P. Daly, Wellington, to May 9, 1878	-	-	0 18 0
" Williams, Edendale, to Feb. 3, 1879	-	-	1 5 0
" J. McVeigh, Lincoln, to Jan. 18, 1879	-	-	1 5 0
" D. McVeigh, Lincoln, to Jan. 18, 1879	-	-	1 5 0
" Baker, Green Park, to Jan. 18, 1879	-	-	1 5 0
" Liston, Hokitika, to May 30, 1878	-	-	0 12 6
" Ferris, Kumara, to May 23, 1878	-	-	0 12 6
" Costello, Kumara, to May 23, 1878	-	-	0 12 6
" Hickey, Hyde, to May 26, 1876	-	-	0 12 0
" Curtin, Malvern, to Nov. 1, 1877	-	-	2 10 0
" Kirwan, Invercargill, to April 17, 1878	-	-	1 17 6
" Boyle, Invercargill, to August 25, 1877	-	-	1 5 0
" Gibland, Invercargill, to Feb. 25, 1878	-	-	1 5 0
Dr. Rosetti, Hokitika, to May 30, 1878	-	-	0 12 6
Mrs. Steadman, Taleri, to Nov. 8, 1877	-	-	1 5 0

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878.

THE PROFESSOR AND THE "DAILY TIMES."



OUR esteemed contemporary of Dunedin has lately gone into ecstasies over Professor PEARSON'S Report on Education in Victoria. According to the Editor this Report proves that it was a calumny which asserted that Professor PEARSON'S appointment as Commissioner of Education in the sister colony was a job, perpetrated to compensate the ex-Professor of the Ladies' College,

Melbourne, for losing at the same time his election, and his professorship, which he had resigned for the purpose of going into Parliament as one of Mr. BERRY'S whippers. The *Daily Times* has given a long list of Professor PEARSON'S academic honours, employments, and general qualifications for the post he holds at present, at a salary of about one thousand pounds sterling per annum.

This is a good round sum, and of course it imposed on the Professor the necessity of showing some work, or, at all events, of making believe, somehow, that the money was not absolutely thrown away. The Professor is, no doubt, at least an honest man, and would not on any account eat the bread of idleness; so we have this long Report, which extends to almost two hundred pages of the usual size of reports presented to Sovereigns, Governors, and Parliaments. If value is to be estimated by length, the Professor has indeed done good work; but whether it is worth a thousand pounds per annum sterling may still be doubted. The *Daily Times* of Otago has, however, no doubt whatever; in our contemporary's estimation it is cheap, dog cheap, at the money; and is a clear proof that the great Democratic Government of Victoria acted most wisely in giving the great Professor of the Ladies' College, Melbourne, a thousand a-year, wherewithal to console himself for being rejected by that unappreciative constituency which preferred his unworthy rival. Oh, for a *Daily Times* in Victoria to teach clodocrats the value of Professor PEARSON and his hundred and sixty or seventy pages, or thereabouts!

Now that we have time duly to reflect upon it, we feel deeply humbled to think that our ignorance, or want of genius, or of that genuine love of liberty which drives democrats to pry into the most private concerns of families, and make laws for the regulation of men's kitchens and wardrobes, stands in the way of our being able to clap our hands and join in chorus with our contemporary in crying "Bravo!" in appreciation and honour of this wonderful Report. We are, unhappily, under the impression—with shame we say it—

that this great and exhaustive Report is badly written; that, in a literary point of view, it is not very creditable to an ex-Professor of a Ladies' College, and a Commissioner, and a Commission too, of Education. We think we discover in it some mistakes as to ordinary grammar and composition. But we must suppose that all this is the natural outcome of our ignorance. And no doubt our readers will fancy that this is not surprising, as we must be supposed to know more about Irish than English. Well, we shall endeavour to improve, and to this end shall make a still more profound study of this grammatical and eloquently written Report, which has won the enthusiastic approval of our learned and eloquent contemporary.

But the scholarly style of this great Report is not the only quality that arrests the attention of the *Times* and wins its approbation and praise. Not at all, this Report abounds in excellences. It is scholarly, grammatical of course, most correct in composition, clear, in some places in fact nearly as clear as mud; but it is also a great deal more, it abounds in liberal principles, philosophy and political wisdom, this is its chief recommendation to our excellent contemporary. For example, the wise Professor proposes to introduce some new regulations to secure the perfect working of compulsion; and so enamoured is our contemporary of these that he scoffs at the Britisher thinking for a moment that he has any right, natural or acquired, to freedom of action in reference to the education of his children. This is altogether a childish idea fit only for a man who thinks that he does possess some natural rights in his own household, but altogether unbecoming in a full fledged democrat, and very properly repudiated by the defeated democratic candidate.

Professor PEARSON proposes, in order that all may be compelled to send their children to school, that all parents and guardians shall register their children of school age, and that on removal from one locality to another, they shall be bound by a stringent law to give a list of their children to the Government schoolmaster! Hear ye this, all you besotted advocates of the liberty of the subject and of man, all you, not PEARSON and BERRY democrats, hear ye this; give a list of your children to the Government school master of your several districts else you shall be carried away to some loathsome prison; and serve you right for not knowing how to understand and appreciate democratic liberties and rights.

Professor PEARSON also proposes that Government inspectors shall not confine themselves to Government schools, but shall also be bound to inspect private and denominational schools, not for the purpose of destroying them, but to render them more efficient, of course. And here is the way in which it is to be done. All children attending private and denominational schools must present themselves before the Government Inspectors, and if in consequence of stupidity, idleness, or fear of the great man, they happen not to give the Government Inspector what he may consider sufficient proof of their having attained the required standard, they are then to be compelled to leave the schools selected for them, and entirely maintained, by their parents, and are to be driven by the policeman's baton into the godless Government schools, where, of course, no one is either stupid, idle, or bashful, and where the teachers must be efficient, since they have the approbation of the great scholar, writer, philosopher, politician and democrat, ex-Professor PEARSON of the Ladies' College, Melbourne.

Ex-Professor PEARSON and his party do not wish to destroy all Catholic schools, and to render the existence of such in the future impossible. Not at all; they love liberty, that is all; that is, they love the license to do what they please themselves, and what pleases them most is that no one else shall have any liberty at all, or possess any rights, except the right to do what their consciences abhor. The old idea of freedom was this, viz., that men should be at liberty to do what is right; but this is now exploded by democrats, who have substituted in its place another idea and definition. Liberty, according to modern thought, consists in a license to do wrong, to violate conscience, and trample on revelation. But to demand to be free to do what is in accordance with truth, justice, and conscience, is, according to the miscalled Liberals of the day, nothing short of an usurpation, in fact a tyranny. Now-a-days the genuine freeman is not he who acts according to or demands the right to act according to truth, justice, and conscience, but one who despises and tramples on all three. Things have changed their names, and men's minds have become obscured and confused.

Professor PEARSON has received instructions to devise means of carrying out his suggestions. The great Liberals

of Victoria are preparing to enforce an odious tyranny that can only result in loosening all the bonds of society, and leading to a fearful reaction. The history of the world is full of cases which ought to be a warning to Victorian statesmen, if they have minds capable of taking a warning. Men will not long put up with this tyranny of sciolists and schoolmasters, will not long tolerate their impertinent intrusion into their houses and family concerns, will not long endure their interference in matters which concern themselves, and themselves alone, in the vast majority of cases. Already, even in Victoria, the mutterings of discontent and resistance are heard, as they have been heard in many other lands where a similar tyranny has been attempted. Victorian democrats had better study the lesson now being read to them by the discontented at Ballarat, who are, as yet, only intensely indignant at the enforcement of the compulsory clauses of the Victorian education law.

News of the Week.

THE Rev. Father Hennebery gained five hundred adherents to the total abstinence pledge at Greymouth where the usual procession took place at the end of the Mission. The Rev. Missionary is now in Reef-ton.

WE desire again to remind our readers at Macraes that the Rev. Father Sheehan will be present in their district on Sunday next, 28th inst.

WE would call the attention of our readers to a portion of the coat-of-arms of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, which appears in another column. It will be found illustrating an article from our admirable contemporary the Brooklyn *Catholic Review*, to which we are indebted for the wood-cut from which we have had our picture copied. The star of the house of Pecci, which verifies the title conferred upon His Holiness by St. Malachy, *Lumen in Cælo*, will be seen to be very remarkable.

TICKETS for the portrait of the Rev. Father Hennebery, to be disposed of by art union, in aid of the Dominican Convent Building Fund, may now be had on application at the Convent in Dowling-street, Dunedin.

TICKETS have been issued for the opening of the Catholic Church at Port Chalmers, which will take place on May 12th next. Admission to the Church will be free, but a collection will be made in aid of the building fund.

Telegrams.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

LONDON, April 17th.

England will co-operate with America to suppress Chinese emigration.

Troops have been ordered to Malta from India.

LONDON, April 17th.

Thirty thousand Manchester operatives have struck. The extension of the strike to Lancashire is imminent.

[SPECIAL TO THE 'MELBOURNE ARGUS.']

LONDON, April 16th.

The House of Commons has adjourned to May 6, and the Lords till the 13th.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated last night that there is no cause for increased anxiety or of diminished hope of a satisfactory settlement. Neither was there anything to justify the rumours of England's isolation. He ridiculed the idea that had arisen of privaters being employed.

The *Times* says that there has been an amicable interchange of views between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg. England desires peace, and only wishes the whole treaty to be submitted to a European Congress. Russia has replied that she cannot distinguish between what has been done and what is desired to be done. She fears diplomatic humiliation if she recognises the proposed Congress as the tribunal, which may allow the treaty to be cancelled.

LONDON, April 16th.

The Grand Duke Nicholas returns to St. Petersburg, and is succeeded in the command by General Todleben. This is regarded as a conciliatory step.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 17th.

The Roumanian Government have been informed that 120,000 Russians will occupy the Principality. The Government refused to renew the military convention. The militia have been called out, and the army is retiring towards the Hungarian frontier. Prince Charles will also proceed in that direction. The Russians are acting as masters in the country.

Prince Bismark suggests the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora, and the Russians from Stamboul.

80,000 Lancashire operatives have struck to-day.

April 18th.

There are strong hopes that the meeting of Congress will yet take place.

Russia accepts Prince Bismark's mediation, and awaits England's agreement before withdrawal from Stamboul.

April 19th.

The situation is unchanged.

The British Government is buying horses in America.

Russia is calling out three divisions of the reserves.

The massing of troops in Roumania is regarded as a menace to Austria.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16th.

General Todleben has been charged with a special mission to Stamboul.

April 18th.

It is semi-officially stated here that negotiations are proceeding between Germany and England, which Russia regards favourably.

BUCHAREST, April 16th.

The Roumanian army is moving towards the mountains, while the country is being occupied by the Russian troops.

BERLIN, April 19th.

The prospects of German mediation are hopeful. It is expected that the Ambassadors here will draft proposals for the Congress, which will be acceptable to Russia and England.

LONDON, April 19th.

A royal proclamation has been issued prohibiting the exportation of torpedoes.

The Press approve of the sending of an expeditionary British force to Malta. General Ross will command it.

PARIS, April 19th.

The *Journal des Debats* condemns the foreign policy of Germany, and doubts the sincerity of her mediation.

BOMBAY, April 20th.

The Government here have chartered 145 transports to take troops to Malta.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20th.

A new Ministry has been formed. Sadyk Pasha is Premier and Safvet Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs. The new Ministry are averse to English influences at Constantinople.

In reference to the Russian demand for the immediate evacuation of Shumla and Varna, the Porte promises to comply as soon as the Russians evacuate the neighbourhood of Constantinople.

BERLIN, April 20th.

England and Russia both advert to the proposal of Germany for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian army from Constantinople, and the withdrawal of the British ironclad fleet from the Sea of Marmora, in order to facilitate the meeting of the European Congress.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

LONDON, April 21st.

The new Turkish Ministry hold themselves neutral as regards England and Russia.

There have been rowdy mass meetings in Lancashire to advise the strikers to hold out.

April 22nd.

The meeting of the Congress is doubtful, as it is reported at Berlin that Russia declines to submit.

The Indian regiments were received with enthusiasm.

Encounters have taken place between the Roumanians and the Russians.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

ST. PETERSBURG, April 22nd.

It is semi-officially stated here that negotiations are on foot for fixing the points to which the British ironclads and the Russian troops are to be withdrawn.

LONDON, April 23rd.

The position of affairs is unimproved.

Austria vacillates.

The essential differences between England and Russia remain unsettled.

The reserves are mustering largely.

An attempt was made to shoot Prince Thuro, equerry to the Emperor of Austria. The would-be assassin was arrested.

The *Daily News* Stamboul correspondent reports a plot on the part of partisans of Midhat Pasha to overthrow the Sultan. The new Turkish Ministry is suspected of complicity.

The Sultan is preparing to proceed to Broussa, fearing a Russian surprise.

A FEW sections still remain unsold in the township of Sunny Dale. The greater number were, however, eagerly bought up at last Saturday's sale, and we understand that in many instances purchasers have since been offered a considerable bonus on their acquisitions. The remaining sections, which are quite as desirable as those already sold, will be disposed of by auction on Saturday next, by Messrs. McLandress, Hepburn and Co. As Captain Baldwin has decided on selling the property without further delay, there will be no reserve price placed upon the sections. They are to go for whatever may be offered for them.

THE revelations of the New Jersey Prison tortures before the Legislative Investigating Committee confirm the worst charges, and are almost too hideous for belief. One ex-keeper testifies in an off-hand way that he saw as many as five or six convicts at one time with gags in their mouths; saw men chained down to the floor, and at the same time gagged so tightly that they could hardly breathe; saw men bound to that modern adaptation of the rack—the stretcher, their hands fastened to the ceiling and their toes touching the floor; saw convicts chained to the floor with their handcuffs on; often heard screams coming from the dungeon; and had seen a woman, with black and blue marks on her wrists, who told him she had been strung up.

Commercial.

Mr. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N. Z. L. and M. A. Co.) reports for the week ending April 24:—

The following fat stock was yarded at the market to-day:—200 head cattle, 9 calves, 1818 sheep, 246 lambs.

Fat Cattle.—The market was somewhat overstocked, and only about one-half were of good quality, the balance being little better than stores. Best pens of bullocks brought from £9 10s to £14; do cows, £7 to £9 10s—or equal to 27s 6d per 100lbs. We sold 50 at the yards, and have placed 100 during the week privately.

Fat Calves.—The few penned sold at from 15s to 50s, according to weight and quality.

Fat Sheep.—Those penned were chiefly good, and all sold at prices equal to late quotations—say, for best cross-breeds, 9s 6d to 12s 6d; merinos, 6s to 9s 3d—or equal to 2½d for former and 2d latter.

Fat Lambs.—The season now being nearly closed, those penned were dull of sale, but all were disposed of at 6s 6d to 9s.

Country Sales.—We held a large clearing sale, on behalf of Mr. Nichol, at Kaihiku, on Friday last, of cattle, sheep, horses, &c. Sheep sold remarkably well, 600 cross-breeds averaging 8s; draught horses, £28 to £47. Cattle also realised good prices. At Mosgiel, on the 23rd inst., we held a sale of store cattle, when steers, from 3 to 5 years old, brought £5 10s to £7; cows, £3 10s to £5 10s; and young cattle, from 1 to 2 years, £2 15s to £3 15s.

Store Cattle.—There is a fair enquiry for feeding purposes, but without alteration in prices.

Store Sheep.—We have no change to report. Any lots offering are immediately taken at quotations last reported.

Wool.—We have cablegrams advising the next series of London sales, to commence on the 14th prox.

Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow.—Sales were postponed last Monday, owing to the Easter holidays, until Monday next, the 29th inst.

Grain.—Wheat is coming forward in good supply, but at lower rates. Millers are operating more freely. We have sold choice white at 4s 6d to 4s 3d for red straw; inferior and secondary qualities unsaleable, except for fowls' feed at 3s 3d to 3s 4d. Oats are very much inquired for, and sell freely at 3s 4d for good feed, to 3s 5d to 3s 6d for prime milling. Barley—Malting samples are sought after. The supply at present is very limited; prices are unaltered, good samples bring 5s to 5s 3d; choice, 5s 6d; milling and feeding, 2s 9d to 3s.

Mr. SKENE reports for the week ending April 24:—A steady, brisk demand for every class of useful people, male and female. The building trade is very brisk and none are idle in that line. There is a very heavy demand for ploughmen and their prospects are good and wages are steady. Girls for town and country can hardly be got. Men servants for hotels are in very good demand, but only for trained people. Couples are wanted daily. Bush and railway and fencing men are well and fully employed. In fact none can complain at present except the unsuitable. Wages:—Couples, £65 to £104; day labour, 8s and 9s; men cooks, £25 to £45; hotel girls 15s to 30s; house do., 10s, 12s, and 15s; shepherds, £65 and £70; ploughmen, £52 to £65; country smiths, 42s and board; dairy hands, 10s, 15s, and 20s; carpenters, 10s to 12s.

Mr. A. MERCER reports for the week ending April 24:—Retail prices only, fresh butter in ½lb & 1lb prints 1s 2d to 1s 4d; in lumps, 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d; fresh butter is not so plentiful, and the market is no more than supplied. Salt butter in keg is asked for at 10d to 11d per lb for good sample; cheese, best quality, 9d to 10d per lb; side and rolled bacon, 9d to 10d; colonial hams, 1s; English hams, 1s 2d to 1s 4d, no demand; eggs are very scarce, and not to be had at 8s per doz.

Mr. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending April 24, 1878, retail: Roasting beef, 5d to 8d per lb; boiling do., 3d to 5d per lb; stewing do, 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 8d per lb; mutton, 2½d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork 6d to 8d per lb; lamb 2s 6d to 4s per quarter.

Mr. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending April 24, 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. Pollar, £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.

UPPER HUTT.

LAST Sunday, 7th of April, the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Catholic Bishop of Wellington, visited the Upper Hutt. On the eve he was received at the railway station by Messrs. J. and G. Brown, whose guest he became during his stay.

The pretty little church had undergone some tasteful improvements. The altar has been enlarged and beautified; two large hand-some chandeliers are suspended in the middle of the transept and nave, while two small ones hang before the side altars, and above the richly ornamented statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph.

His Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a few persons and celebrated Mass, assisted by the incumbent, Father Yardin. After Mass, His Lordship addressed a crowded congregation from the surrounding districts, commenting impressively on the text: "Christ also suffered for us, leaving you an example that you should follow his steps." (1 Pet. 11-21.) At the conclusion of his address, the Bishop proceeded to the solemn benediction of the two above-mentioned statues.

At Vespers he again addressed a large congregation, composed of Catholics and members of other denominations, on the necessity and efficacy of prayer. The ceremony concluded with the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. On the morrow His Lordship went by train as far as the Remutaka tunnel, in order to see a number of Catholics who are working on the line.

General News.

THE upper classes in China, from very long experience in the matter, select the choicest tea which they can afford—generally the young leaves from old trees. A few of these leaves are put in a cup, and water, a little short of boiling point, is added. As soon as it is sufficiently cool, which does not take very long, for the cups are very small, the beverage is quaffed, much after the same manner as the Turks do coffee, so hot that it is commonly asserted they drink it boiling. By the above quick method they skim, as it were, only the superficial flavour of the leaf, which is very capable of yielding up, when required, a bitter extract, which they avoid. This is the prime source where the "used leaves," spoken of by analysts, come from.

LIKE all large villages along the coast, Gokurn is very pretty and very clean—it glories in two large temples and a sacred tank. Of the temples one is dedicated to Shiva, the other to Hanumon, the monkey god. The inhabitants are principally Brahmins, the most orthodox—and nothing defiled is allowed to enter the sacred precincts of the village—nothing but grain and vegetables are allowed to be sold in the market, and woe betide the luckless fisherman who would dare carry his fish to market—and this is a village or rather town of over five thousand inhabitants. The sacred well is an object of great devotion, and a religious fair—Jatra—is held here annually, when pilgrims from far and near collect to perform pooja. The fair commences on the Hindu Shivarathri or night given up to the worship of Shiva. The night is divided into four vigils, and the devotees, after bathing in the holy well, pass the night or part of it in the temple. The next morning the far-famed Fut-jaganath Car is drawn through the principal street. The fair takes place in about a month's time, but I am afraid I must miss it. On my way from Hubli to Carwar I met strings of camels laden with merchandise, all bound for Gokurn. Over fifteen thousand people I believe gather here, and the sight of so large a concourse of people must in itself be wonderful.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE moment the illustrious Pio Nono breathed his last on Thursday evening just as the bells of Rome were tolling the *Angelus*, Cardinal Pecci, who had previously been nominated to the important office of *Camerlengo*, became, as it were, master of the Vatican. This saintly man I have described to you some months since. The Cardinal Camerlengo inaugurated his high provisional functions by a ceremony to which great antiquity lends considerable interest. At the head of the clerics composing the Reverenda Camera Apostolica, the Camerlengo proceeded to the mortuary chamber and knocked three times at the door with a small golden or silver hammer, at the same time calling his Holiness by his name. On receiving no reply, the Cardinal entered, proceeded to the bed and gave the august defunct one or two gentle taps on his marble and massive forehead with the hammer of ceremonial. Then falling on his knees nigh the inanimate body, he announced in a loud voice that the Pope had truly ceased to live. Then the Master of the Camera Apostolica took the ring of St. Peter, known as the Fisherman's ring (*Anello Pescatoria*) and handed it to the custody of the Cardinal-Camerlengo. It is only when this ring is taken that what is called the last toilette of the dead is permitted.—*Freeman.*

THOSE who have had the privilege of visiting the remains of the great Pontiff, after the Ave Maria, when the church had been cleared of the vast crowds who thronged it during the day, to do homage before the saint who has passed away, will never forget the impression created. The huge Basilica seems double in size, when it is seen lighted only by the few wax torches placed at long intervals in the deserted aisles. We advanced in silence as though fearing to disturb the mighty dead laid to rest in their tombs of marble and bronze. We approach the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament and prostrate ourselves before the holy figure lying there so calm! so peaceful! the six large yellow wax tapers on either side throw a soft light on the well-known features, truly "beautiful in death," the face is like the Pius IX. of years ago, and his habitual smile still lingers about the lips. We feel that already his holy soul has been borne by angels into Paradise. There comes to us a desire rather to invoke his intercession, than to pray for his soul. They speak of cures wrought upon sick people who have passed before him in these days of exposition? We leave his presence with a sadness and a feeling of desolation, but sensible that it has been a happiness to have once more kissed his sacred feet.—*Tablet.*

IT was no exaggeration of the *Daily Telegraph* when it said that "the news of the death of Pius IX. would drape two hemispheres in the garb of mourning, and would leave countless millions of noble souls in the old world and the new sitting sadly in the shadow of sorrow. The grief which has been manifested throughout Christendom during the last ten days has been genuine, unaffected, and universal. And where there has been no sorrow felt there has been some simulated. Even the official organ of the usurping Government in Rome announced the death of the imprisoned Pope, in brief, but appropriate and respectful language. In Rome such sorrow has not been shown since the flight of the Pope to Gaeta. From throughout Italy, France, and Belgium, come tidings of the impression created by the news, and of the various ways in which expression was given to the general grief. Amusements were suspended, shops were shut up, the Bourses were closed (as in Rome). In France, on the motion of M. de Kerjégu, the Chamber of Deputies decided to suspend its sittings on the day appointed for the Requiem at Notre Dame. Marshal MacMahon put off a reception, and mourning has been ordered for a month. Pilgrimages and deputations to Rome from various associations have been organised, both in France and Belgium. In Ireland, the municipal corporations of Dublin, Limerick, Cork, and elsewhere, suspended their sittings. Shops were shut, and at some seaports, notably at Drogheda, the steamers and ships in the river hoisted their flags half mast high.

MR. JOHN MCNAMARA CANTWELL, the well-known Dublin solicitor, is dead, at the age of sixty eight. It was to him that was intrusted the preparation of the case for the defence when O'Connell was prosecuted in connection with the Clontarf meeting in 1847.

B
E
W
A
N
D
C
O

WILL SHORTLY

Have the pleasure of submitting

THE SYNOPSIS

Of their

AUTUMN AND WINTER

B
E
W
A
N
D
C
O

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

CLOSE AT 6 P.M. ON SATURDAYS.

B
E
W
A
N
D
C
O

B
E
W
A
N
D
C
O

SUPREME COURT HOTEL,
Stuart-street,

DUNEDIN.

C. O' DRISCOLL,
PROPRIETOR,

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

MILLS, DICK, & CO.'S

ALMANACK & DIRECTORY FOR 1878,

Contains

NEW COUNTRY MAP,

NEW GARDEN CALENDAR,

And the usual variety of Useful Information.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE 1s. 6d.

MR. JOHN MOUAT,

SOLICITOR.

Banks, Barron and Co.'s Buildings.

RATTRAY-STREET,

DUNEDIN.

NO. 6 ROYAL ARCADE.

RANKIN AND WHALE,

TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
No. 6 Arcade, Dunedin,
Have always on hand a choice assortment of Tweeds.

Gentlemen can depend on obtaining a first-class article at a reasonable price.
Style and fit guaranteed.

A. CHIARONI,

CARVER, GILDER,

PRINT-SELLER, AND IMPORTER,

Picture and Looking-Glass Manufacturer.

All kinds of Picture Frames made to order.
Frames regilded, and made equal to new.
GEORGE STREET, near Octagon, Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Has on Sale—Fruit and Forest Trees of every description. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of finest quality. Lawn Grass Seed. Ornamental Plants and Shrubs for lawns. Hawthorn Quicks for hedges. Dwarf Boxwood for edging walks. Broom and Gorse, or Furze Seed, for hedges.

Garden Calendar, containing full monthly directions, and new Catalogue, sent post free on application.

NOTICE.

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

HUGH LAMONT,

BUTCHER,

Arthur-street, Dunedin.

The undersigned having taken over the above old-established Butchery, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he refore accorded his predecessor.

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

COLONIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

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

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

Full particulars on application to

T. CHALMERS REID,

Secretary,

Temple Chambers.

BICKERTON'S MALE and FEMALE

REGISTRY OFFICE, Octagon, Dunedin

(next Working Men's Club).

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

P.S.—Country Orders punctually attended to.

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

STREET AND MORRIS,

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,

SHAREBROKERS, COMMISSION AGENTS,

Accountants, and Valuers.

Loans Negotiated and Bills Discounted.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
Liverpool-street.

MORNINGTON HOTEL

MORNINGTON,

DUNEDIN.

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

DENTISTRY.

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

Extractions 2s 6d

Do. Children 1s

Stopping Teeth 5s

Artificial Teeth 15s

Sets £8

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

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

Address—GEORGE-STREET,
Three doors from National Bank.

M. J. MULLIGAN,

WATCHMAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

LAMBTON QUAY,

WELLINGTON.

CAREW AND CO.,

Manufacturers

OF

AERATED WATERS.

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

GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN.

FRANK W. PETRE,

Engineer and Architect,

Liverpool-street, Dunedin.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches
urnished under special arrangements.

ENGLISH, PRACTICAL

TAILOR, (Late of St. James'-Street, West End, London), Willis Street, Wellington, can supply the Working Classes with a suit of clothes not to be equalled.

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

PRICES MODERATE.

N. ENGLISH

MR. JOHN CLARK HOYTE

ARTIST.

Studio:—Up Right-of-way, behind

MR. HARDY'S

High Street,

DUNEDIN.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,

Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

MRS. ANN PAVELETICH, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments always ready.

LUMEN IN CÆLO.

JOACHIM PECCI, having completed his studies at the Roman College, entered the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, and devoted himself with profit to the study of Law and Theology. Gregory XVI., who had a keen knowledge of men, became deeply interested in him, and attached him to his person by appointing him Prelate of his Household and Signature Referendary (March 16, 1837). Shortly afterwards he sent him as Delegate to Benevento, then to Spoleto, and afterwards to Perugia. In these cities Mgr. Pecci displayed uncommon ability and attracted public admiration. He possesses, at the same time, a holy charity, incorruptible integrity, and unyielding firmness.

His first act of administration is deserving of mention.

He was at Benevento, a place then in a deplorable condition; situated as it was, far from Rome, which could give it but little attention, and hemmed in by the kingdom of Naples, which was the resort and asylum of smugglers and brigands. The government of this Province presented all manner of difficulties to the Delegate. There were families there with feudal notions, powerful in rank and fortune, despising authority, but timidly yielding to Neapolitan brigandage, which they protected against authority itself; just as Sicily is at the present time. Mgr. Pecci had then to combat two powers united against him. And let it not be forgotten that the brigands committed acts of cruel ferocity, and that these families had influential support at Rome.

Mgr. Pecci, grieved at the deplorable condition of the Province, resolved to make a change for the better—even at the risk of his own future prospects.

He began by obtaining from the Pontifical Government an efficient officer, Sterbini, who reorganized the Custom House business. He then went to the King of Naples, informed him of his designs, and prevailed upon him to enact severe measures against the violators of the law. This done, he secured the good will of the officers of the army and of the police force, and then went to work. It became necessary to fight regular battles, to follow the brigands to the castles in which they entrenched themselves, and enter these citadels by force; because their strange hosts, the Lords of the manors, claimed that the Delegate was violating their lands and their demesnes, and they, therefore, showed resistance.

The most powerful of them sought Mgr. Pecci, and, with threats, told him that he was going to Rome, and would soon return with an order for his recall.

"Very well, Signor Marchese," coldly replied Mgr. Pecci. "But before going to Rome, you will spend three months in prison, and I will give you black bread for your food, and water for your drink."

The Marquis's castle was, in the meantime, taken by assault, the brigands either killed or captured, and the people loudly applauded the Delegate.

In a few months the whole province was cleared of brigands; the Lords submitted; the Pope publicly congratulated Mgr. Pecci, and Ferdinand II. summoned him to receive the marks of royal consideration.

The Delegate was, about this time, stricken down with a dangerous malady, the clergy and the people were filled with alarm, and the streets of Benevento witnessed processions of penitents who walked bare-footed and their heads covered with sackcloth, and offering up prayers for his recovery.

Mgr. Pecci's administration over Spoleto and Perugia was marked by the same energy and promptness of action. In the latter city, which has a population of some twenty thousand inhabitants, and which was the chief town of the Province, the prisons under his administration were empty; there was not a single person under arrest. To the great regret of the Perugians, Gregory XVI. recalled him in 1843; he preconized him Archbishop of Damietta (Egypt), although he was only thirty-three years of age, and sent him as Nuncio to Brussels.

Mgr. Pecci won golden opinions not only from the Belgian Court, but from all conditions of society. Leopold I., a wise monarch, delighted in consulting him, and in manifesting every mark of affection towards him. But the climate—and perhaps the labours of his charge—affected his health so much that, at the advice of his physicians, he was obliged to ask for his recall. Leopold I. was sorely grieved at this; he conferred the Grand Cordon of his Order upon him, and requested him to carry a sealed package from him to the Pope. The Prelate inquired whether the commissions of the king were very urgent, as he desired, before returning to Rome, to visit some portions of Europe, and to study their political institutions, as he had done in Holland and Belgium.

"It will suffice, Monseigneur," replied the king, "for you to deliver my message to the Holy Father on your return to Rome."

When Mgr. Pecci reached the Eternal City, Gregory XVI., after reading the royal letter, said to him:—"The King of the Belgians extols your character, your virtues, and your services; and he asks something for you that I will grant with all my heart; the purple.

But here is a deputation from Perugia that has come to ask me to confide to you the administration of the Diocese. Accept, then, the See of Perugia; you will soon receive the Cardinal's hat."

Mgr. Pecci preconized Archbishop-Bishop of Perugia, at the Consistory of January 19, 1816, was, at the time, created Cardinal, and reserved *in petto*. But Gregory XVI. died in the course of the year, and he did not receive the Cardinal's hat until it was given him by Pope Pius IX., of holy memory, on December 9, 1853. During all this time, Mgr. Pecci never left his Diocese.

Cardinal Pecci has passed through some very trying times, and has always proved equal to the occasion. He is a man of great Catholic learning and of great political common sense. The new masters of Italy took his Seminary from him.

"I need only a few rooms," said the Cardinal. He opened his palace to the Seminarians, he lived with them and spent his recreation amongst them. He invited them to his table.

He founded for the priests of his Diocese, an Academy called St. Thomas, he presided over their theological discussions, encouraging the labours of each one, and brought forth men worthy of the better

days of the Church. It was through his efforts that the same scientific movement was inaugurated at Perugia that Cardinal Riario-Sforza inaugurated at Naples. He is himself endowed with the most varied culture, and was, at times, a poet.

In dealing with Syndics, Prefects, and other Italian authorities, Cardinal Pecci, like Cardinal Riario-Sforza, rose above all parties. There was never any doubt about his devotion to the Holy See, and he is incapable of weakness; but he is known to be submissive to the decrees of Providence. He has never permitted an officer of the present regime to cross his threshold or to come into his presence, and yet the civil power honoured his virtues, and occasionally tempered some of its measures out of regard for him.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

THE HERO OF THE METROPOLIS.

TIMOTHY O'BRIEN may well be called the "Hero of the Metropolis." By his own unaided exertions he rescued from the breakers and surf nearly fifty persons. Timothy is a native of the County Limerick, Ireland; is about thirty-four years of age, five feet six inches high, very stout built, a Hercules in strength, and of the greatest physical endurance. This is the second wreck from which he has escaped with his life, the first being that of the steamer Golden Gate, which was lost off Acapulco, on the Pacific coast, in 1863. She was burned to the water's edge, and O'Brien was one of the twenty-five persons who swam ashore, a distance of seven miles. Soon after the Metropolis struck and began to break up, there was a general rush for the rigging. O'Brien secured a position high on the mainmast, but when it became apparent that the only chance for life was to swim ashore, he boldly jumped from the rigging over the heads of the others and struck out for the beach, which he reached safely, the fifth man from the wreck. Realizing the peril of his fellow-passengers, O'Brien hastened over to the Currituck Club House, three-quarters of a mile distant, where he procured a pair of overalls and a quantity of dry matches. He returned, built several fires, after which began the work which marks him a hero. The sea was full of the struggling victims buffeting with the breakers, and, one by one he brought the nearly-exhausted and, in some instances, half-dead victims ashore, and placed them in the hands of others at the fires. He never halted until five o'clock in the evening when the last survivor had reached the shore. In the seven hours during which he was thus engaged O'Brien had saved nearly fifty people, many of whom would have perished but for his great coolness and his manly aid.—Exchange.

THE ELECTION AND PROCLAMATION.

THE Conclave was closed by Prince Chigi, the Marshal, on Monday night, February 18th; and on Tuesday morning the first ballot was taken. Solemn prayers had been ordered by the Cardinal-Vicar in various churches in Rome, to be continued for a month; and it was arranged that pilgrimages should be made to the principal sanctuaries in Rome by members of the various Catholic associations to obtain the blessing of a speedy election of a new Pontiff. On Wednesday morning it is said that Cardinal Pecci received 36 votes, and that thereupon Cardinal Franchi and others added their votes, by the system known as "accessus" to those already recorded for him, thus giving him more than the number required. This information is, however, not authentic, and we must wait till next week for accurate intelligence on this matter. By Tuesday night all the Cardinals except three seem to have been present at the Conclave—the absentees were Cardinals Cullen, Brossais St. Marc, and McCloskey. The first of these only started from Dublin on Saturday last; the second is ill; and Cardinal McCloskey arrived in Liverpool from America on Wednesday. The result of the election seems to have been known to the inhabitants of the Vatican about twenty minutes past twelve, and to have soon spread through the city, as we read that about 20,000 people were collected together in the Piazza of St. Peter's when Cardinal Caterini read the formula announcing the election, from the balcony of St. Peter's. The Sovereign Pontiff, after being invested in the Pontifical robes, received the homage of the Cardinals, the Marshal of the Conclave, and others, and then retired to his rooms. Preparations then commenced for the formal Benediction in St. Peter's. Some uncertainty seems to have prevailed as to whether the Holy Father would appear outside St. Peter's or no, but soon after half-past four the balustrade over the door inside St. Peter's was covered with a crimson drapery, and shortly after his Holiness appeared. This was the signal for loud and long-continued cheers. When silence was restored, Leo XIII. came forward, and in a distinct and loud voice gave his first Benediction to his flock. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, we are told, not only in St. Peter's, but among a dense crowd which filled every street leading to the Basilica.—*Tablet*.

A FALSE MIRACLE.

AN alleged "miracle" in Mauch Chunk, Pa., says the *Catholic Review* was most indiscreetly made the subject of abundant and ridiculous newspaper remark. Assuming the newspaper reports to have been accurate, it was manifest that "some one had blundered" very seriously. The Archbishop of Philadelphia marked his official sense of the impropriety of the principals in the case by causing the following letter to be read in the churches of Mauch Chunk:

The Archbishop having heard and carefully considered the circumstances preceding and accompanying what is derisively called the Mauch Chunk miracle, said to be wrought on the person of a woman whose eccentric piety has neither good sense nor sound Catholic doctrine for its foundation, requests me to instruct you that, in his judgment it is a delusion and a pious fraud. Without inquiring as to the extent to which others participated in this lamentable folly, he desires to mark the whole proceeding and the principal actors in it with his distinct and unqualified disapprobation and condemnation, and to say that a repetition of anything of the sort in this diocese will be visited with the severest censure authorized by the laws of the Church,

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES,

The leading one of which is

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

Capable of

PRODUCING SEVEN THOUSAND GARMENTS WEEKLY,

DUNEDIN RETAIL BRANCH:

CORNER OF PRINCES-STREET AND OCTAGON,

Under the Management of

M. R. F. LAWRENSON,

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

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING:

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

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

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

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

Note the Address:—

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

A SINGLE GARMENT AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

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

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

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

MARTIN & WATSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,
STUART-STREET,

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

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

ROYAL HOTEL,

George-street, Port Chalmers.

JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

EDMOND & HARRINGTON,
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,
Market-street, Dunedin.

Best Walton Park, Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Scotch Coal at the lowest current rates. Orders punctually attended to.

AGRICULTURAL RISKS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COM-

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

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

A. HILL JACK,

General Manager.

UNION INSURANCE COM-

PANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000.

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

Dunedin Board of Directors:

Hon. Robert Campbell, M.L.C.
T. S. Graham, Esq. (of Bing, Harris, and Co.)
T. W. Kempthorne, Esq. (of Kempthorne
Prosser, and Co.),
Hugh McNeil, Esq. (of Arthur Briscoe and
Co.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

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

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. MURPHY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

CRICKETERS' ARMS HOTEL,

TOP OF TORY STREET, WELLINGTON.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

J. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

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

Dunedin, August 22, 1877.

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

GEORGE O'BRIEN, C.E.,

Asst. City Surveyor.

Mr. G. E. Dermer, Chemist, &c., Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

A. ANDREW MERCER,

FAMILY GROCER,

Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Third Shop, Rattray-street

(Opposite the Otago Hotel), Dunedin.

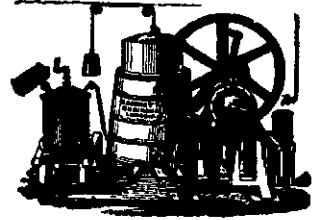
M. MARSHALL,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,

George-street Dunedin,

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

Wholesale and Retail.

Homœopathic Prescriptions carefully and
accurately dispensed.**SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF THE PATENT STOPPED
AERATED WATERS.**

THOMSON AND CO.,

Steam rated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers,
POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN.AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial
Maker's Goods of every description.**D. HANSON**

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

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

MIDWIFERY IN DUNEDIN, 30s.

JAMES COUSTON,Plumber, Gasfitter, Zinc Worker,
Walker-street.

Orders punctually attended to.

**WAR CLOUD IN THE
ARCADE.**

Great Reduction in the Price of Leather.

HARRY HIRD,

PRACTICAL BOOTMAKER,

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

Gents' soled and heeled, 4s 0d.

Ladies' " " 3s 6d.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,PRINCES-STREET, SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR,

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

Private Rooms for Families.

None but the Best Brands of Liquors kept.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders at

Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

A. H. RORS

Surveying, Optical, and Nautical Instrument-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.

PIO NONO'S LAST ADDRESS.

ON February 2, delegates from the different parishes, colleges and institutions of Rome, called on the Holy Father, Pius IX., to present him, as was the custom on the feast of the Purification, with offerings of wax candles. On that occasion he delivered the following reply:—

It is for me a great consolation to see you re-united here, forming about me a pleasing circle of devoted sons. I thank you for the zeal which you cease not to manifest for the safety and health of those confided to your care.

I thank the pastors and guardians of souls who labour to promote the practice of prayer and the frequenting of the sacraments.

I thank the pastors of souls, and also those of the secular and regular clergy, for the prayers which, under their direction, the faithful have not ceased to address to God for me; and I ask you to thank, in my name, all those under your care.

Thank them and tell them that I ask God to grant them perseverance in prayer, in the frequenting of the sacraments, and in fidelity to the Chief of the Church. Say to them that I do not forget them, and I pray for them every day that God may have them under His protecting hand.

At this opportunity I shall say but one thing and dismiss you afterwards. I well know that there are always in various parishes ignorant people who do not know the things that are necessary to religion. I still further well know, that parents are most culpable in permitting their children to grow up in this ignorance of religion, but I also know that it is our duty to seek out the sinners to convert them and the ignorant to instruct them.

Seek the ignorant, enlighten them with zeal, in order that it cannot be said that in the centre of the Catholic world there are any who are ignorant of the principal mysteries of our holy religion.

Put forth every effort to remove from Rome this reproach, and employing your zeal and your prayers for the conversion of souls, the light of truth shall shine everywhere in that holy city.

These are the only words which I can attempt to address to you at the present opportunity, my enfeebled condition not permitting me to speak further. At the same time I bless you; I bless yourselves, your religious houses and all the souls committed to your guidance. May this benediction accompany you through all the days of your life may it be the theme of your prayers and supplications when it shall please God to call you to the glory of Paradise."

THE IRISH WOLF DOG.

During the seventeenth century the wolves were very numerous in Ireland. In the mountains of Tyrone the inhabitants suffered much from them, and gave from the public funds as much for the head of a wolf as they would in aftertimes for the capture of a notorious robber of the highway. At that time there lived a notorious adventurer, Rory Currah, who made it his business to destroy these ravagers. He attacked them in the night; midnight was the best time, as they left their lairs in search of food, all round being still, and then the carnage commenced. He, like others, was aided in so doing by the celebrated Irish wolf dog, having

An eye of sloe, with ear not low,
With horse's breast and depth of chest,
With breadth of loin and curve of groin,
And nose set far behind the head.

Such were the dogs that Fingal bred, and such was the dog thus employed. It is said to have resembled a rough, stout, half-bred greyhound, but was much stronger. In the county Tyrone there was at that time a large space of ground enclosed by a high stone wall, having a gap at the two opposite ends, and in this enclosure were the flocks of the neighbouring farmers considered secure. It was, however, entered by the wolves, and its inmates slaughtered. The farmers having heard of Rory Currah, the wolf hunter, sent for him, offering to increase the usual reward if he would destroy the two remaining wolves that committed such devastation.

Currah undertook the task, taking with him two wolf dogs and a boy only twelve years old (the only companion he could obtain), and as midnight was approaching they repaired to the fold. "Now," said the hunter to the boy, "as the two wolves usually enter the enclosure from opposite sides at once, I must leave you and one of the dogs to guard this entrance while I go to the other. He steals in with all the caution of a cat: nor will you hear him, but the dog will, and positively give him the first fall. If, therefore, you are not active when he is down, and rivet his neck to the ground with this spear, he will rise up and kill both you and the dog. So be careful, and now, good night."

"I'll do what I can," said the boy, as he took the spear from Currah's hand. Immediately he threw open the gate of the fold, and took his seat on the inner side near the entrance, his faithful dog crouched close to his side, and seeming conscious of the dangerous business in which he was engaged. The night was very dark and cold, and the poor boy, being benumbed by the chilly air, was beginning to sleep, when the dog in an instant, with a roar leaped across him, and laid his mortal enemy who had just arrived on the earth. Roused to the utmost by the voice of the faithful dog, the boy drove the spear through the wolf's neck, by which time Currah was standing by his side, holding in his hand the head of the other wolf.

The death of the last wolf cannot be precisely determined. There was, however, a presentment for killing wolves granted in Cork in the year 1710, and it is asserted by many persons of veracity that a wolf was killed in the Wicklow mountains as recently as 1770.—Exchange.

KING HUMBERT is said to be anxious to get Nice and Savoy back from France. In Savoy, the cradle of his family, the people speak Italian, and are in every way more Italian than French. Three years ago a member of the French Assembly from Savoy blew out his brains because his plans to return his native province to Italy met with such angry opposition.

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.

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.

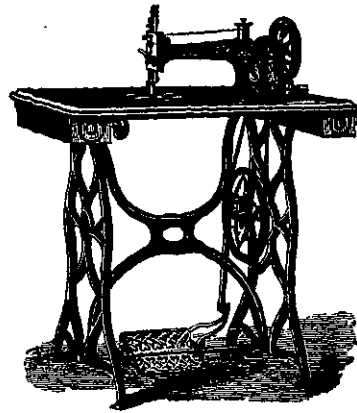
I, the undersigned, a Shareholder of the NEW ZEALAND "TABLET" COMPANY, hereby appoint.....another Shareholder, to act as my Proxy, at the General Meeting of the Company to be held on the.....1878, and at every adjournment thereof.

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.

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.

SATURDAY NEXT, 27TH APRIL,

At 2 o'clock.

TOWNSHIP OF SUNNY DALE.

MLANDRESS, HEPBURN, & CO., will offer for Sale on Saturday next, at their Rooms, Manse-street,

The remaining unsold Sections in the above favourite Township.

As showing the high repute in which the

TOWNSHIP OF SUNNY DALE

is held in public estimation, and the *bona fide* class of settlers who bought, the Auctioneers would direct attention to the

REMARKABLE FACT

that the number of purchasers already is

FULLY DOUBLE THE NUMBER

In any other township of the same size they have ever sold.

Buildings are about to be commenced at once, and the auctioneers from their own knowledge can affirm that a bonus of £10 a section has been offered and refused for some of those they sold last Saturday, and in one instance that over £20 has been given as the profit for a half share in one of the purchases then made.

The remaining unsold sections are just as desirable for building purposes as the large majority of those already disposed of; and as the proprietor, (Captain Baldwin) intends to clear off the whole property these unsold sections will be let go

AT WHATEVER THEY FETCH.

WATCHMAKERS.

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

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

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

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

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,

Manufacturing Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths,
Late of Rattray-street,

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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY REPAIRED OR
MADE TO ORDER.

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

N.B.—The Watch and Clock Department is now under the super-
vision 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

OTAGO COLLIERY COMPANY
COAL is well known to be the best
NOTICE.

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 trans-
actions.

J. HALLIWELL, Agent.

Office: Opposite Daily Times Office, Rat-
tray 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 Dermor, 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, situ-
ate in the healthiest part of the Town, being
directly opposite the Post and Telegraph
Offices, the Court House and other Govern-
ment Buildings.

The NEW ZEALAND TABLET, Melbourne
Advocate, Sydney Freeman's Journal, Nation,
and many Local, Interprovincial and Home
papers filed, together with a well appointed
Library, containing many volumes of Irish
National Works for the use of visitors and
boarders. Wines and spirits of the best quali-
ty 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.

JOHAN 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 ap-
pliances requisite for the preparation of the various Drugs and Chemi-
cals 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 neigh-
bourhood) 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 re-
quisites, 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, Sun-
day Schools, or other purposes, that large
and commodious Hall in Rattray-street be-
longing to the Pioneer Lodge, I.O.O.F. Ap-
plications received by G. Jacobs, Bull and
Mouth Hotel, or to J. Teague, painter, Rat-
tray-street. The hall will be ready for occu-
pation early in March.

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

MATHESON BROS. & CO.

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

Mr. Matheson, sen., having recently visi-
ted 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 ce-
lebrated "Bellevue" Porcelain. Also a magnifi-
cent 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 Ware-
house, 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 esti-
mates 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 acces-
sible 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 consi-
derable 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 interrupted 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 pay-
ments, extending over three years, with 6 per
cent interest added.

SATURDAY, 27th APRIL,
At 2 o'clock.

At Watson's Hotel, High Street.

TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, AND OTHERS.

SALE OF THE
MAGNIFICENT ESTATE
OF
BISHOP'S COURT.

Opposite the Town Belt.

HENRY DRIVER has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor to offer for sale by auction, at Watson's Hotel, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

The well-known and unrivalled Bishop's Court Estate, being sub-divisions of Sections 1, 3, and 5, Block III, Upper Kaikorai District, and containing in all about 25 acres.

The property has been divided into sections varying in size from quarter of an acre to five acres each, so as to be within the reach of all persons desiring to become possessed of a portion of the Estate.

One of the lots to be offered will be the very large and handsome house, lately the residence of Bishop Nevill, together with grounds attached, having an area of five acres. This mansion was erected from special architectural designs, and in addition to being almost new, is of an exceedingly commodious and convenient character. It contains in all 27 rooms, consisting of drawing, dining, morning and breakfast rooms, library, dressing rooms, nine large bedrooms, two servants do., three spare rooms, bath-room, kitchen, and scullery, and two rooms, also store-room, cellar, and other out-offices. The house faces the Town Belt, the Bay, &c., and generally occupies a position which no other building in the vicinity of Dunedin can rival.

The remainder of the property, as above stated, will be offered in conveniently sized areas suitable for villa sites, &c.

In drawing the attention of the public to this sale, it will be patent to all those acquainted, even in the slightest degree, with the property, that it is quite unnecessary to resort to exaggeration in order to point out its merits; and the Auctioneer consequently has no scruple in stating that there is not within a similar distance from the City so salubrious and lovely a spot, which has combined with it all other conveniences desirable for a residence.

The property is situated only a few minutes' walk from Princes-street, which is reached by three direct and properly metalled roads, and it is surrounded by the extensive and substantial residences of Messrs. Macassey, Driver, Strode, Jack, Kenyon, Macgregor, &c., thus rendering its position a most enviable one in this respect. The estate is also immediately close to the only picturesque portion of the Town Belt, and within a minutes' walk of the Maori Hill Road.

Altogether Bishop's Court has beauties and advantages for a suburban residence far excelling those possessed by any property, ever previously offered to the Dunedin public, and from the numerous enquiries that have already been made by intending purchasers, there is no doubt considerable anxiety will be shown on the part of investors to acquire sections.

Apart from the daily increase in the value of such suburban property, the present will probably be the only opportunity that will occur for making a purchase, except perhaps at very high prices.

Terms will be exceptionally liberal.

Title perfect.

For plans and information, apply to

HENRY DRIVER,
N. Z. L. and M. A. Company,
Bond-street.

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 Bonne Ladies' and Children's Untrimmed Hats, in plain and fancy straws Feathers, Hat-Trimnings, Ornaments, and other novelties for ladies wear.

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

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

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

WELLINGTON.

SHEEDY BROTHERS

HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND

GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER.)

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

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

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

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

NONE GENUINE unless branded **SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN**

THE HOLDERS OF BOOKS in the **KUMARA**

T. 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.,
Manso-street, Dunedin

J. F L E M I N G,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRODUCE MERCHANT,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.
Cash buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c., &c.

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

PURE WINES.

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

ADELAIDE WINES.

The South Australian United Vineyards Association.
IMPERIAL CELLARS, ADELAIDE.
Adelaide Light and Red Wines.
Ports, Sherries, Clarets, Constantias, &c., &c.,
From 38s. 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.]

G E O R G E W A T S O N,

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. B O L D I N I,
ARCHITECT.

Plans and specifications given on the shortest notice.
Sundown House, Herriott Row, Dunedin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by WOODFIELD & JOLLY, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this 26th day of April, 1878, and published by the said Company.