

# New Zealand Tablet

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## Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



THE Rev. Dr. Stuart resembles a Pharisee turned upside down. He blesses God not because he is not as other men are, but because other men are not as he is. He is thankful, in a word, because all ministers are not Presbyterians. Has the Rev. Doctor made a wide interpretation of the gospel precept of taking the lowest place, and in his humility, entered the ministry of that Church which he looks upon as least worthy amongst Christian congregations? He has hitherto been noted for his benevolence, and we believe justly so, therefore we cannot suppose that he gives thanks because other ministers are not treading in the way which he believes the surest in leading Heavenwards. We should have thought, and we believe the opinion would not be esteemed irrational, that although the Rev. Doctor was disposed to regard other denominations and their ministers with complacency, still he would have preferred that they should have accepted the spiritual teaching and discipline which he himself has accepted, and which, therefore, up to the present we never doubted that he looked upon as the purest. Such is certainly what we, at least, should have expected from a dounce elder, and one not generally understood to indulge in eccentricities. However, since the Rev. Doctor has in a very startling manner, one indeed unique in our experience, introduced into our minds the thin edge of a strong wedge of doubt we would now speculate as to whether he is also thankful that all men are not Christians, and that a way has been opened by which the Christian religion bids fair to become a dead letter in New Zealand. Is this the secret of his approbation of the secular system? If so he has every reason to rejoice: all things are in train for the accomplishment of the desired end. And in proof of this, we need but refer to the paper read before the Educational Institute of Otago by our learned Attorney General, for, in the course of our days, we never perused a more anti-Christian composition, or one, which opens up more undisguisedly the designs of secularists. On one thing Mr. Stout may certainly be congratulated; he has acted in conformity with his definition of the truth. He has accurately observed the meaning of the system he so warmly advocates, and most accurately has he reported of it. No one, we should fancy, can any longer be blind enough to fail in perceiving, or stupidly false enough to deny, that the secular system means hostility and death to Christianity. Our "most theological, and zoological, and super-eminently logical" Attorney General, then, has produced a most candid essay. It does not, however, strike us as being either very brilliant, or very deep, and we believe we detect in it a hue which Carlyle describes as "rose-pink." We fancy it is apparent in the plan our honourable Minister proposes, or rather indicates, for training children against the commission of crime:—"If one go to a theatre," he says, "or attend a public meeting and watch the audience closely, he will see how much the most obdurate is moved by the tragedy or the story of a wrong done. Watch the audience during some pathetic play. See the tears of sympathy that the actor evokes. See the indications of detestation that the bad character in the play brings forth, and how some high-sounding platitudes on goodness receives rounds of applause. Now amongst children, even imperfectly trained, the same feelings exist, and can be evoked, though not perhaps in the same intensity." Here, by the way, he differs slightly from Macaulay, who says "No man, whatever his sensibility may be, is affected by Hamlet or Lear, as a little girl is affected by the story of poor Red Riding-Hood." But this is beside the question: what we have to deny is that the sympathy of an audience for good is a proof of the goodness of human nature. Audiences now-a-days are still under the influence of centuries of Christian teaching. That which occupied the benches in the Flavian amphitheatre, for example, showed no such emotions: bloodshed, and the cruellest torture, made it applaud till Rome rang with the echoes of its jubilation. This is where we believe Mr. Stout has shown a leaning towards "rose-pink." But an extract from Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" will explain what we mean far more briefly and clearly than we ourselves could explain it. The passage runs as follows:—"Well, Monsieur Sulzer, how are your

schools getting on?" asked the king one day. . . . "How goes our education business?" "Surely not ill your Majesty; and much better, in late years," answered Sulzer. "In late years; why?" "Well, your Majesty, in former time, the notion being that mankind were naturally inclined to evil, a system of severity prevailed in schools; but now, when we recognise that the inborn inclination of men is rather to good than to evil, school-masters have adopted a more generous procedure." "Inclination rather to good?" said Friedrich, shaking his old head, with a sad smile: "Alas, dear Sulzer, *Ach, mein lieber Sulzer*, I see you don't know that damned race of creatures (*Er kennt nicht diese verdammte Race*) as I do!" Here is a speech for you! "Pardon the king, who was himself so beneficent and excellent a king!" cry several editors of the rose-pink type. This present editor for his share will at once forgive; but how can he ever forget!

THE days of chivalry are not passed: it has been revived amongst us. The form of its manifestation, indeed, is somewhat changed, but the spirit which produces it is the same. The gay lists have given way to the streets at dusk, the knightly lance to a stout alpen, and the martial forms of the combatants have been replaced by an elderly man who receives a drubbing and a young man who thrashes him. Free thought, we perceive, as well as Christianity, can be "muscular." We have no intention of entering into a close examination of the merits of the case in which Mr. J. G. S. Grant has received a beating and Mr. Logan, junr., has administered it to him; what we are concerned to ask is whether it is recognised that in cases where a journalist is found to be irrepressibly "satirical," the proper method of dealing with him is by "personal violence." According to Messrs. Haggitt and Watt, we gather that this, at least, is the opinion of certain legal gentlemen in Otago. We should have thought that in this enlightened age there would have been found some other as effectual and more rational means of defending even the aspersed characters of ladies than by this mild appeal to Judge Lynch. Does not the law protect the fair sex, and, in cases where it is not thought worth while to have recourse to the law, is it not better to pass the matter by with the contempt it is esteemed to deserve, rather than attract to it a notice which it otherwise would have escaped? Is the irrepressible satire which is to be quelled by personal violence that only which concerns ladies, or is it considered capable of receiving a wider interpretation? If so, according to the traditional custom in certain portions of the United States, it may be necessary for intending journalists, before committing themselves to the exercise of their profession or continuing to exercise it, to provide themselves with a stock of bowie knives and revolvers. In the present instance perhaps it might have been as well had the aggrieved party followed the example of that irritated gentleman who, Mark Twain informs us, seeing that his libeller was not ripe for a thrashing, took a sure revenge by inviting him to partake of a glass of vermifuge. It must, however, be most soothing and encouraging to Mr. Grant to cherish the consciousness that he is a subject for "personal violence," of the excusable sort. He is to be looked upon henceforward as liable, from time to time, to receive a gentle castigation, just enough to "break his skin" without fracturing any bones. Is Mr. Logan, junr., prepared to undertake permanently the office of keeping him under surveillance? It will be a nice occupation to fill up this young gentleman's leisure hours, and quite destructive of ennui. It will besides train him admirably, so that when, by and bye, the Government of New Zealand comes to employ truant inspectors, or *padagogi*, or wag-warmers, or whatever they may be known as, he will be eminently qualified for the post. Meantime it is authoritatively established that satisfaction may be had in Dunedin out of the bodies of refractory editors for the small consideration of thirty-five shillings, at least by the members of ministerial families.

FOR some time we have been greatly stunned by the cry of evolution. We have been required to relinquish our faith, to turn a deaf ear to the history of humanity, to brand with folly the noblest intellects of the world, and to acknowledge our lineal descent from the ape. We were given to understand that, while our refusal could not free us from connection in the past with the monkey, it proved our present affinity with the jackass; and we have seen with astonishment men of little or no learning promoted by their acquaintance with treatises on the doctrine in question into the position of apostles and

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leaders. The doctrine has mightily taken here amongst us; it has afforded a sweet salve to uneasy consciences, and furnished a ground most acceptable to many for believing themselves elevated by science to a superiority over the superstitions of the past. It has formed the basis upon which the Patriarch of the Princess Theatre, Mr. Bright, has not ceased to claim a standing amongst that glorious brotherhood of ill-treated scientists that began with Socrates and ends—not, however, by the survival of the fittest,—with Mr. Bradlaugh; and it bids fair to influence the policy of the legislature under the protection of its patron, Mr. Stout. We have, therefore, much pleasure in submitting to our *demi-monde* of science certain nuts which, if we mistake not, it will somewhat puzzle them to crack, and which they must acknowledge to be worthy of their consideration since they have been put forward by one of the most eminent scientific men of the age. We submit them to those who have forsaken whatever form of the Christian religion they professed in order to induce them to reflect as to whether they have not staked momentous issues on very precarious authority; to Mr. Bright in order to suggest to him that he is, perhaps, acting on the principle that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread" in teaching his favourite dogma, and to our honourable Attorney-General in order to point out to him that on competent authority evolution is stated to threaten the well-being of society rather than tend to the promotion of its progress. Without further preamble or comment then, we give the following passages, which we have taken from an article in the *Quarterly Review* of January last, and which article is entitled "Scientific Lectures—their Use and Abuse."—The name of Professor Virchow is at the present day, and must always remain, one of the most distinguished in the history of pathological research. He is Professor of Pathology in the University of Berlin; and he has also played a prominent part in public life. For his present reputation in Germany it will be sufficient to quote the description given of him the other day by the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* in reference to the speech now in question:—"The declaration contained in it," said this correspondent, coming from such a man as Professor Virchow, made no little noise in German lands. The great pathologist being considered a luminary in natural science, opposed to every species of orthodoxy and altogether innocent of faith, the cautious distinction he drew between fact and conjecture went far to convince the uninitiated that the production of man in the chymist's retort was not likely to be recorded amongst the discoveries of the age." The speech, in fact, was delivered on the occasion of the fiftieth annual gathering of German Natural Philosophers and Physicians at Munich, (Sept. 22, 1877) and was elicited by some statements from some other German Professors, who in the recklessness of their speculations have distanced even Professor Tyndall. The most advanced advocate of the Darwinian theory abroad is probably Professor Haeckel of Jena, and this gentleman avowed his conviction not only that man had been developed out of the lower animals, but that organic life itself was a mere natural development of inorganic; and that, as Professor Virchow put it "Carbon, Oxygen, and Co. had at some time or other separated themselves from common carbon, and under special circumstances produced the first elements of an organic cell, and at the present day continue to produce them." . . . "There are," he (Virchow) says, "at present few students of nature who are not of opinion that man stands in some connection with the rest of the animal world, and that such a connection may be discovered, if not with the apes, yet possibly at some other point. I freely acknowledged that this is a *desideratum* in science. I am quite prepared for such a result; and I should neither be surprised nor astonished if proof were forthcoming that man had ancestors among other Vertebrates. You are aware that I am now specially pursuing the study of anthropology. But I am bound to declare that every positive advance we have made in the province of prehistoric anthropology has actually removed us further from the proof of this connection. Anthropology is at this moment studying the question of fossil men. . . . If then, we study the earliest indisputable specimens of fossil men—who in the course of descent, or rather ascent, must stand nearer to our original ancestors—we invariably find a man, just such as men are now. . . . The old Troglodytes, the dwellers in pile-villages, and others, prove to be an exceedingly respectable society. . . . On the whole we must in reality acknowledge that there is an absence of any fossil type of a lower human development. Nay, if we take the sum of all the known fossil men and compare them with man as he now exists, we can positively assert that among living men there is a far greater number of relatively inferior individuals than among the fossils which are as yet known. Whether none but the highest geniuses of the Quaternary Period have had the good luck to be preserved to us, I will not venture to surmise. Ordinarily we conclude from the character of a single fossil object to the general character of those which are not found. This, however, I will not do. I will not assume that the whole race was as good as the few skulls which have been preserved. But I must say that not a single skull either of an ape or of an anthropoid ape has yet been discovered, which could really have belonged to a human being. Every increase in our possession of the objects which furnish materials for discussion has removed us further from the hypothesis propounded." The Professor proceeds to admit, of course, that it is possible the missing link in the evidence may yet be discovered; but he concludes:—"Only, as a matter of fact, we must positively recognise that as yet there always exists a sharp line of demarcation between the man and the ape. We cannot teach, we cannot pronounce it to be a conquest of science, that man descends from an ape or from any other animal. We can only indicate it as a hypothesis, however probable it may seem, and however obvious a solution it may appear." . . . The speech by Professor Virchow is throughout a protest, in the name and in the interests of science, against such reckless dogmatism as that of Professor Tyndall. It was elicited, as we have explained, by two speeches, the one by Dr. Haeckel, the other by Dr. Naegeli, which asserted in the most positive form the extremest modern theories of development. . . .

He (Virchow) takes occasion to observe that by a large portion of the public, any general theory advanced by scientific men is sure to be carried still further "with a thousandfold greater confidence." He tells an amusing story of the exaggerated form in which one of his own discoveries came back to him from America: and "imagine," he says, "in what form the Evolution theory presents itself already in the mind of a socialist." . . . "Yes, gentlemen," he proceeds, "such a popular exaggeration of scientific theories may to some appear ludicrous; but it has a very serious bearing, and I will only hope that the descent theory may not entail all the alarm among ourselves which similar theories have actually produced in the neighbouring country. Undoubtedly this theory, if it be rigorously carried out, has an uncommonly serious side; and it will probably not have escaped you that Socialism has established a sympathy with it. This is a fact which we must clearly recognise." . . . "That," he says, "which is my accomplishment as a man of science, is precisely the knowledge of my ignorance. In chemistry, for instance—a science of which, though a proficient in it, he confesses he has not full mastery—the chief thing is, that I know what I do not know." "To attain," he again says, "such a clear view of the principles of the natural sciences, and such an exact acquaintance with the gaps in your own knowledge as to be able to say to yourself whenever you come upon such a gap, 'Now you are entering an unknown land'—this is what we ought to attain. If we were all sufficiently clear on this point, *there is many a one among us who would smite on his breast*, and confess that it is a very serious matter to draw universal conclusions respecting the development of things in general, while a man is not even master of the whole material out of which such conclusions have to be drawn." . . . We cannot follow Professor Virchow into the various illustrations he quotes; but one of them offers so close a parallel to the present position of the Darwinian doctrine, that it may possess a special interest for our readers. The Professor is admitting that there is considerable attractiveness to the scientific mind in the notion of a continuous growth of all organic life, and its natural development from inorganic. "It corresponds to that tendency towards generalisation which is so natural to man, that in all times, even up to the most ancient period, it has found a place in the speculations of mankind." But, on the other hand, he says we must emphasize the fact "that all real scientific knowledge respecting vital processes has proceeded in precisely the contrary way." That is, it has proceeded by the establishment of exceptions to hypotheses which were at one time deemed universal in their application. For instance, says Professor Virchow, we date the commencement of our real knowledge of the development of the higher organizations from the day when Harvey laid down the law *omne vivum ex ovo*, every living thing springs from an egg. It would be the greatest ingratitude not to recognise that this theory constituted an immense advance, and was of the highest value for practical purposes. But it has been proved not to be universally true. Since Harvey's time a great series of new forms of life have been observed, in which the multiplication of the kind is by several various methods. Even if the Darwinian theory were better established than it is, it would be liable to similar exceptions. "Of course," says Professor Virchow, "if a man is determined to have a theory of the universe, and equally determined not to accept any theory which supposes a creator, he is forced to surrender himself to a thorough-going theory of development. There is no escape from the alternative; while at the same time it remains a bounden duty to acknowledge that no proof of the theory has been furnished." But theories positively asserted and afterwards disproved have recoiled upon science to its discredit; and the Professor extracts from these illustrations the very necessary warning that "If we wish to maintain our claim upon general attention, we must resist the temptation to thrust our own surmises, our own mere theoretical and speculative edifices, into the foreground, as though we intended, by means of them, to construct a complete theory of the universe." . . . "We must strictly distinguish between that which we wish to teach and that after which we are only enquiring. . . . Every attempt to transform our hypotheses into dogmas, to introduce our surmises as the bases of instruction—above all, the attempt simply to dispossess the Church and supplant its dogmas forthwith by a religion of evolution—believe me, gentlemen, such an attempt must be wrecked, and in its wreck will involve the greatest damages to the general position of science. . . . Whoever speaks or writes for the public ought, in my opinion, to examine with double accuracy how much of what he thinks and says is objectively true. He ought to be as careful as possible that all his purely inductive generalisations, all his general conclusions according to the laws of analogy, however probable they may seem, should be printed in small letters under the text, and that in the text he should place nothing but that which is really objective truth. Bacon of old said truly that "Knowledge is power." But the knowledge he meant was not speculative knowledge, not the knowledge of mere hypotheses, but objective and actual knowledge. Gentlemen, I think we should misuse our power—we should imperil our power—if in teaching we do not confine ourselves to this thoroughly legitimate, thoroughly secure, and unassailable province."

OUR contemporary the *Daily Times* occasionally honours us with its notice. According to its humour it handles us differently; sometimes the perusal of one of its articles makes us feel as if our nose had been tweaked, or a sound cuff administered to either side of our face; sometimes we are "taken up tenderly," and in the present instance we are almost reminded of our grandmother chiding her dear boy for telling fibs. Our contemporary has ere now accused us of being ignorant and we did not deny the charge. On the contrary we confess our ignorance; we are very conscious of it. So much so indeed, that we invariably refrain from making arbitrary or ill-grounded assertions, and never commit ourselves to a statement unless we are provided with a competent authority on which to fall back when we are called to account. We do not exactly emulate Montaigne, who tells us that he made quotations without acknowledging them, in order that he

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Baichutha	...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Waihouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans	...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra	...	James Pollock
Riverton	...	Peter Grant
Tapanui	...	Alex. M'Duff
Arrowtown	...	Wm. Jenkins

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

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Agent for Otago.

**VENETIAN BLINDS!**

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At Moderate Prices.

PATERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,  
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By Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

**F. BEISSEL, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSER, WIGMAKER, AND PERFUMER, PRINCES STREET.**

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

The latest fashions by every mail.

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

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



WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

INDIAN MEDICINES.

Nelson, July 24, 1877.

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

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

(Signed) Mrs Wm. GILL, Wakapuaka.

**WANTED KNOWN.**

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S  
North East Valley Works.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

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

**HOUSE OF CONFIDENCE.**

CH. 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

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KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

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GEORGE STREET,  
PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS M'AGUIRE,  
(Late of the Commercial),  
PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,  
Princes-street.

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

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

**RUSSELL'S PRIVATE HOTEL,**

CORNER OF

CUMBERLAND & FREDERICK STREETS

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

**E. C. M. O'ROURIS,**  
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.

might enjoy a laugh at his critics, who, when they imagined they were castigating him were in truth falling foul of Seneca or Plutarch; but nevertheless in our much smaller way, we make provision for adverse criticism. We have no hesitation, therefore, in informing our monitor that it was not directly from the report of Professor Pearson we gained the information made use of in our note to which he takes exception. A formal examination of the document in question would not have appeared under our heading of *Current Topics*, but would have been assigned a place in the columns occupied by our leaders. Our statements were, however, made on unexceptionable authority; namely, that of the Melbourne *Advocate*, who most decidedly has "read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested" the Report of the learned Professor. The *Advocate*, then, quotes the expression of the Professor's dismay made in his report, and we agree with him in considering an average attendance of 46 per cent. as most dismal when viewed in connection with the expenditure found necessary to insure it. The average attendance in other countries, where no such expenditure is made, has nothing whatever to say to the question. The *Advocate*, likewise, supplied us with the data on which we went with regard to the rate of increase. Our contemporary says:—"Professor Pearson estimates the attendance for 1876 at 46.76 in 100, which is an increase of less than 5 per cent. on 1871." That, on his authority, is our gain after 6 years' experience of the free and godless system. And if the matter be inquired into, it will be seen that there is no gain, but a loss; for under the old system the increase in attendance would have been very much larger. As anyone may see for himself, by referring to the reports of the denominational or common school systems, the rate of increase was much larger than Professor Pearson claims for the new system; and in claiming as much as he does he claims by far too much. For one thing, it is not at all clear that he makes any allowance for the children under school age. However, the fact remains—as admitted by a Royal Commission—that the increase in 1876 over 1871 is less than 5 per cent. in the average attendance, and this is the fact the secularists should take to heart. It is one that should bring confusion on those who have been pertinaciously, and not honestly, bolstering up the Act and deceiving the public with regard to it." For the grounds of our "merry-making" against the Truant Inspector we must again turn to the *Advocate*. Our authority was the gentleman who writes in our contemporary's columns under the *nom de plume* of "Tapley," and who generally knows what he is writing about, and very ably expresses it. He says:—"One part of Professor Pearson's report appears to have escaped the attention of Press writers, though it has been heartily laughed at by others who have seen it. In the country schools the Professor gravely suggests that the truant officer, or the head of the police, should be sent for to cane the vulgar little naughty boys." Such, therefore, is the history of our note, and we hope that now our worthy contemporary will absolve us from an intention of telling fibs. We are the more anxious to be re-established in our contemporary's esteem, because we have been so much flattered and confounded by the kindly consideration with which he professes himself inclined to regard us. We know, indeed, that there is a school of interpreters who explain the Scriptural precept of treating your adversaries with kindness, and thereby pouring coals of fire upon their heads, by asserting its meaning to be that, in so treating them, you will be hitting them all the harder; but our contemporary is of no such spirit, his regret at our obstreperousness is genuine, and he regards us with true philanthropy. He reproves us simply for our good, and would sweeten, by his exhortations, our "tone of bitterness." Our transgressions are before us, but we take refuge in the adage "*Homo sum ergo nil humanum a me alienum puto.*" It is natural to man to feel bitter when he is conscious of being bullied and tyrannised over, and bullied and tyrannised over we Catholics are, while Government endeavours to force secularism upon us. Our contemporary tells us, that "in Colonies like these public feeling would not for an instant tolerate children being forced on any consideration to attend particular schools to which their parents had religious and conscientious objections." But is not public feeling at this moment tolerating this very injustice? It is countenancing the Governments of Victoria and New Zealand in their persistent attempt to force Catholic children into the Godless schools that their parents abhor. What security have we that what is now being done indirectly may not, after a little, be attempted directly? We have none but our own resolute determination, and we know it. In conclusion, *apropos* of religious compulsion, would it not be as well to allow history to repeat itself? Why not at once adopt the Spartan plan of rearing children? It was found admirably calculated to produce desirable warriors, and to-day desirable voters appear to be as imperative a *sine qua non*. Do what you will, home influences must always counteract in some degree your best laid plans of education, and, since rigour is to be employed, it would be as well to go the "whole hog" at once. Custom inclines us to think that such a proposal is nonsensical, but, on reflection, we agree that it does not seem so very far-fetched after all. We actually may have such a proposal made in all seriousness, and that, at the rate things are progressing, before many more years have passed away.

OUR contemporary the *Thames Advertiser* enables us to give an illustration of what parents must prepare themselves to endure under

a system of rigorous compulsion in the matter of education. He holds up for the admiration of the public a population of larrikins, whose habitation is somewhere in his neighbourhood. He thus describes them:—"There are numerous lads who swarm up the creeks daily, who not only are not profitably employed, but do much mischief. The Karaka Creek may be instanced. Miners can tell of lads who should be at school being, instead, engaged in boyish pranks, often burning trees which would be useful for firewood to many families whose head is 'down on his luck,' and on more than one occasion have batteries been endangered by these fires. The tramways are frequently much injured by these youthful adventurers in quest of amusement. A sight will frequently meet the eye of the traveller which, in the distance, would remind him of the pictures published in periodicals for the million, and boys in particular, of a gathering of dusky cannibal warriors, after the affray, seated round the fire smoking their pipes, enjoying themselves with the zest of thoughtless savagery. On nearing the group they turn out to be colonial larrikins, each with a black short 'cutty' pipe in his mouth, diligently smoking away the gastric juices of his stomach essential to digestion. It sometimes happens that the group may not be sufficiently endowed with worldly goods to have tobacco and pipes each, so a clubbing of coppers ensues, sufficient tobacco is procured, and a pipe, which is passed round after the manner of the Indian calumet. These young hobble-de-hoys in the evenings may be found clustered at street corners annoying, and occasionally passing indecent remarks upon the passers-by. Their knowledge of the three R's is very limited, if any,—and of the parts of speech, or of the seat of war it is nil. But they are adepts at everything appertaining to larrikinism. Their learning in oaths, curses, and slang is profound."

Our contemporary advocates that the compulsory clauses of the Act should be brought into action in favour of these young gentlemen; and against this we desire to make no objection. But it is alongside of such characters that our paternal Government seeks to drive us to range our innocent children, to keep whom respectable most of us are willing to suffer many inconveniences and deprivations. In their mixed schools they would subject not only our boys, but our girls as well to such companionship. We need not as yet, it is true, submit to this, but we must pay a heavy fine for the privilege of avoiding it. Now, under the system recommended by that enlightened, and we presume elegant, Professor, late of the Ladies' College, Melbourne, let us see what might happen. It might arrive to a man to have one or two delicate and timid little girls, whom it had been his pride and happiness to have had educated by the good sisters at some convent school. A Government examination, however, is established, and the Inspector comes to hold it. This gentleman is persuaded in his inmost heart that his real business is to close private schools, and more especially those of the Catholics. He accordingly sees everything with a jaundiced eye, and his consequential, Jack-in-office, bearing terrifies the children, so that they answer badly. The school is pronounced deficient, and the pure-minded little ones of whom we speak are handed over to the mercies of the Government teachers, now also secularised, and placed check-by-jowl with such ruffians as our contemporary describes. For our own part we should hold that the trial related of William Tell would be preferable to such an ordeal as this, and that, although the man had not been possessed of his unerring aim, and had, in consequence, sent his shaft not through the apple, but through the brain of his child instead. A tyrannous woman, however, is invariably the most ingenious and reckless tyrant, and a man who has spent any time presiding amongst ladies is sure to adopt some of their distinguishing traits. If there must be ladies' colleges, it were better that they should possess "prudes for proctors" and "dowagers for deans;" but, if it be found necessary for a man to assume the part of prude and dowager, let it be understood that he is incapacitated from meddling with sterner metal than that afforded by his fair clients. In the long-run the mixed population of a country will not be found so easy to cow as a class of bread-and-butter misses.

OUR liberal Cardinal and moderate Pope has, then, proved ungrateful to his admirers, and we now await their inevitable howl of execration. We foretold how it would be, and we knew still more than we published. We knew that, before the cardinals entered the conclave, they bound themselves by a solemn oath in the Pauline Chapel, to do nothing that would in any way compromise the Temporal Power, and very certain were we that Pope Leo would not break the oath that Cardinal Pecci had made. We have, therefore, enjoyed a little harmless amusement in reading the predictions and congratulations of many of our contemporaries with respect to His Holiness. Our contemporaries were most anxious to proclaim the death of the ever to be venerated Pius IX: some were idle enough to imagine that with him the Papacy must end, and others imagined that he would be succeeded by a pope of the period. To Catholics both notions were alike ludicrous; they knew that the Papacy can only pass away when the end of all things has arrived, and that no change of disposition can take place in the occupant of the Fisherman's chair. Our contemporaries are now disappointed; by this time they must perceive that one, not more steadfast than Pius IX, and

**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,

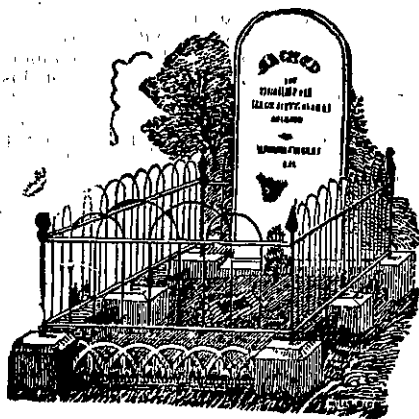
I remain, yours gratefully,  
WM. ROBERTSON,  
East Taieri.

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.,  
A. & P. AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLERS,  
Ginger Beer, Lemonade, and Cordial  
Manufacturers,

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

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

**NEW BREWERY,**

FITZHERBERT-STREET, HOKITIKA.

MANDL AND STENNARD

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

Every cask branded.

MANDL AND STENNARD

**CROWN HOTEL,**

BATRAY 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.



**GOURLEY AND LEWIS,**  
UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.

Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.

Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.



**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

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

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Stockkeepers 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.

not more grand than him, for that would be impossible, but one more fitted by age and natural disposition to cope with a world of iniquity reigns in his stead. We cannot tell what may lie before the Holy Father, but the declaration which it was all along certain that he would make, and which he is now reported to have made, of his claims to the Temporal Power, undoubtedly places him in a position of much peril. The praise bestowed upon him by the non-Catholic Press at the time of his election, besides its laudatory character, was also threatening. While his high qualities and his assumed liberality were lauded, it was not omitted to state the gray consequences that must ensue were he otherwise than accommodating and liberal, and now he proves to be neither the one nor the other. Undoubtedly, he sits in a dangerous place, and the time may be at hand when all the dangers that surround him shall be manifested. If the war, which still seems imminent, takes place and becomes general, which it can hardly avoid doing, it is impossible to say what may not occur at Rome. The Italian Government would be supported by Germany in expelling or openly imprisoning the Pope, and socialism, from which the pressure that now subdues it must necessarily be to a great extent removed, would clamour for his blood. In view of such dangers it has been a bold step for the Holy Father to assert his rights.

### ST. WALBURGA'S OIL.

THE *Catholic Advocate* publishes the following letter, received by his friends in Louisville, Ky., from a gentleman now travelling in Europe, who has recently visited St Walburga's shrine:

St. Walburga was born in Britany, about the year 702, of royal parents. Her mother was the sister of St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany. Her father, the king, now called St. Richard, for he was a holy man and died a saint, lies buried at Lucca in Italy, whither he had gone on a journey with his two sons. These two sons, Wunibald and Willibald, were also, like their father, holy men. On the death of their father they repaired to Rome, and entered there the Benedictine Order. When their uncle, St. Boniface, came to Rome, he prevailed upon them to accompany him back to Germany. Willibald became the first bishop of Eichstadt in Bavaria, and died a saint; Ah! there were saints in those days. Just think! A Royal family, composed of St. Richard, the father of St. Wunibald and St. Willibald, his sons, and St. Walburga, his daughter, all canonized by the Church. On the death of her father St. Walburga remained with her mother, who was also a holy woman, in the royal palace. But she lived not there as befitted her royal rank; on the contrary, she lived, together with a few noble ladies of the household, in solitude; her life was given wholly to God. On the death of her mother, she left the palace of her ancestors, became a nun and came to the diocese of Eichstadt, of which her brother, St. Willibald, was bishop. Here, a few miles from Eichstadt, in a wild forest, she founded a convent, and she lived the life of a great saint, doing great works. The last holy sacraments were given her by her brother, the Bishop St. Willibald. Her remains were deposited by the side of her other brother, the Abbot St. Wunibald. Many miracles attended her death; among them, it is said the candles surrounding her remains were miraculously lit, and burned with an extraordinary flame, thus bearing testimony to her virginal purity. Under the high altar of St. Walburga Church, at Eichstadt, in a coffin of nearly two feet long and one foot wide, repose, now for more than one thousand years, the breast bones of St. Walburga. This coffin is of ordinary hard limestone, and is supported by two other limestone slabs as a foundation. Now, if the crypt containing this coffin be opened from March to October, the coffin as well as the supporting slabs present no unusual appearance; the same are found to be perfectly dry. But if the crypt be opened from October 12, the anniversary day of the depositing of the remains under the altar, to February 25, the day of the death of St. Walburga, a most extraordinary appearance is presented. On the bottom stone of the coffin, and on this stone alone (the foundation stones remaining dry), there are gradually deposited large, pearly white, hanging drops of an inodorous and tasteless fluid, pure and oily in its nature, but free of all lime or saline composition. This oily fluid gathers in large quantity, and is collected in golden pans placed for the purpose underneath. This fluid is the oil that is known for more than one thousand years as St. Walburga's Oil. Every scientific investigation to discover the cause has proved futile—it is a miracle, and its long story substantiates this. The oil flows only at the times stated. However once, when the scricarion was murdered in the church by robbers, and the church thereby desecrated, the oil ceased to flow until it was reblessed. At another time, when the town of Eichstadt was punished by the Church with the interdict on account of its having mishandled a bishop, not a drop of the oil appeared so long as the interdict lasted, one year. But when the interdict or ban was removed, and all the citizens repaired in procession to the church to beg for the reappearance of the miracle, the oil began to flow again, and this time in such large quantities that a half a jug could be filled. Again, on June 7, 1835 (the oil does not flow from February 25 to October 12), the crypt was accidentally opened for a stranger, and found, to the great wonder of all, to flow voluminously. No one could account for this until a few weeks afterwards, when it was discovered that the king had on that day, the 7th of June, signed the decree reopening the Convent of St. Walburga. And now I send you this wonderful oil, and hope the postal authorities will permit you to receive it. The foregoing I have collated from the published accounts. Receive and use it as your piety may suggest, and remember "God is wonderful in His saints." I have the liveliest faith in it and this glorious saint. The oil is used as well internally as externally for every necessity of the soul and body, particularly in dangerous sicknesses, either for recovery or speedy relief from suffering by death; also for wounds, spiritual wants, etc. The

proper way to make use of this most efficacious means of grace is to say a nine days novena in honour of St. Walburga, the hearing daily of the Holy mass, communion, joined with other good works; or, if time does not allow of this, then a three day's prayer; or even, in case of urgent necessity, three "Our Father's" or other short prayers in her honour. The oil is direct from Eichstadt—it was given to Frau Rath by her friend, the Superior of the Capuchin Fathers at Eichstadt, on her late visit to him there.

### THE CENSUS.

IN our last issue, in reviewing the Census Returns, we took the liberty of doubting their accuracy, but as we had then no data to produce, we did so with considerable diffidence. We find, however, that our doubts were shared by the great majority of the ratopayers, and to such a degree by his worship the Mayor, that he felt it incumbent upon him to take some steps in the matter to verify their accuracy or otherwise. With that view he made a house to house canvass, for the purpose of arriving at the number of houses within the town boundaries, and he found that there were 223 inhabited, 27 uninhabited, and 38 offices, halls, and warehouses, or a gross total of 288. In that list he did not include stables, no matter of what size, and no house that had a wooden chimney. So safely has the return been made, that he will to-day, before leaving Wellington, make an affidavit as to its correctness; or rather that there are 288 buildings in the town, not binding himself to the fact that there are only that number. Since our last article was written, we know of half a dozen of instances in which no paper had been left, and consequently no returns made, and are prepared to bring forward abundant evidence that the official statement is totally unreliable. We have been handed a little memo. prepared by the sub-enumerator, which speaks volumes. In the first place, that officer asserts that he received 300 schedules from the enumerator for distribution amongst residents, and he accounts for them in the following ingenious way:—Schedules to houses inhabited and uninhabited, 219; spoiled, defaced, and lost, 42; returned to enumerator unfiled, 39; making up the allotted number of 300. So far so good; but then, in another return, he gives—dwellings inhabited, 199; uninhabited, 20; offices, halls, warehouses, mills and stables, 45; total, 264. What we would like to see explained is, if he used 219 in the houses; spoiled, lost, and defaced, 42, and returned unfiled 36, where he got the forms to fill up for the 45 offices, &c.? Our space will not allow us to go more in detail into the matter in this issue, but we think that the little instance we have given is quite sufficient to show what reliance can be placed upon the Census statistics of 1878.—*Manawatu Times*.

### THE IRISH AND SCOTS.

IN the days of St. Columbkil the names Scotia and Hibernia were interchangeable. Ireland was Scotia; what we call Scotland was Alba or Albania; "land of ravens," St. Columba styles it; the fact is, and it is one that few ordinary well-read Englishmen are aware of, that the conquering Scots, who long before the fifth century had been streaming into Argyle, who defeated and assailed the Picts and others, and settled their own royal race upon the throne of the now united Scotland, were Irish; the most restless spirits among the races by which Ireland was peopled.

But whatever they were and wherever they came from, these people had somehow developed a very considerable degree of civilization. A writer who is no Celt-worshipper tells us in his "History of Scotland," that to understand the ascendancy thus acquired by the Scotch Kings, we must realize to ourselves "what is not to be done at once"—the high standard of civilization which separated the Scots of Ireland from the other nations inhabiting the British Isles. It was yet a waxing civilization, bringing with it continual increase of political influence. They were civilized, and the only civilized people of the time in those parts; the Picts had not even the germ of literature; the Saxons were always spoken of as barbarians.

It will be new to many readers to learn that Scot, in all the older books, is Irishman, that *perferendum ingenium Scotorum* means the hot-headed zealous temper, first of the Irish missionaries, then of the great Irish wandering scholars who have left their mark in so many parts of Europe; and also, because so few, even of those who recognize Ireland's title to early literary culture, are prepared to admit that she possessed a material civilization also.

*Chronicon Scotorum*, is a record of the doings, not of Scotchmen, but of Irishmen, and chiefly of Irishmen in their motherland. The sculptured stones in Scotland are Irish and nothing else. The word Scotia has been a great misleader.

It is difficult to say when Albany—the Caledonia of the Romans—first got to be called Scotland. The change seems to have been gradual. Ireland got broken up. The term *Scotia* gradually loosened its hold of the old country, and, attaching itself entirely to the new, gave it the name by which it is now known in history. Marianus Scotus, writing in Germany, speaks of the death of King Duncan in (the modern) Scotia; himself and his companion monks he simply calls *Scoti*, whether of old or new Scotland he does not say. The word is as ambiguous as Horace tells us Teucer was assured that Salamis should be.—*The Lamp*.

HISTORICAL Vids "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. E. Even, J. Butterworth, T. G. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour, before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George-street, opposite Royal George Hotel) exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The colors on the whole are very fair, and reflect considerable credit on the Exhibitor, to whom the Jurors recommended an Honorary Certificate should be awarded. Honorary Certificate, 29: Gustav Hirsch, Dunedin, for specimens of Dyeing in Silk, Feathers, &c.

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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.



# Correspondence.

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

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A GIFT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *New Zealand Tablet*.

SIR.—Allow me on behalf of Sister Mary St. Francis, of Assisi (now at Wallis Island, Oceania), to tender my sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Dunedin and suburbs for the very liberal manner in which they have contributed towards the purchase of the organ for that young lady. I desire to thank the gentlemen of the Bench and Bar, and subscribers who are not Catholics, from whom I have received the greater portion of £10 10s., being the amount collected by me for the above object. The organ (Needham and Son's silver tongue) I have purchased from Mr. Lewis Solomon, of George-street (who I may state has contributed very liberally towards the same), and it can now be seen in his window there. It would have afforded me great pleasure to have published the names of the ladies and gentlemen who have acted so generously, but it is their wish that I should not do so.

The following statement of receipts and expenditure I will thank you to publish—

Amount collected as above	Expenditure.	£90 10 0
	Needham and Son's Silver Tongue)	
	Organ	£78 15 0
	Less 5 per cent.	3 15 0
		75 0 0
	Music stool	3 10 0
	Silver Plate, Engraving and Card	1 11 6
	Freight to Sydney	1 19 0
	Insurance to Wallis Island, Agency	3 5 0
	Charges, &c.	
	Freight from Sydney to Wallis Is-	5 4 6
	land	
		90 10 0

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES CAHILL.

## RECEPTION AND PROFESSION AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, DUNEDIN.

ON Wednesday morning last, the impressive ceremony of the reception and profession of religious of the Order of St. Dominic took place in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin. The ladies received were the Misses Cantwell and Williamson, and had been previous to their entering the convent for several years pupils of the Dominican Sisters. In religion they are named severally Mary Rose and Mary Dominic. At the appointed time a procession formed of a number of the sisters, some young girls and children, and the Postulants entered the church by the chief entrance and advanced slowly in the following order towards the altar, first, five Dominican Sisters bearing wax tapers lighted; second, young ladies dressed in white and carrying the habits and veils of the postulants, together with a pair of scissors intended for the purpose of cutting off a portion of their hair; not, however to any great extent as some time must still elapse in which it will be possible for them to return to the world. Third, some little children, dressed in white also, and familiarly known as angels. Fourth, the postulants splendidly attired in the costume of a bride, bearing lighted tapers; and lastly, the Rev. Mothers Prioress and sub-Prioress. The whole forming a most beautiful and affecting sight, representing as it did the pomp and vanities of the world carried to the foot of the altar of Christ and renounced there for ever. But this solemn renunciation, we should say, is more especially symbolized by the crown that is borne before the postulants and laid at the foot of the altar. On arriving within the sanctuary rails the nuns withdrew into their own choir with the exception of the Rev. Mothers Prioress and sub-Prioress, and the Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated by the Bishop of the Diocese. On the conclusion of the Mass the postulants were conducted by the nuns from their places in the sanctuary to the foot of the altar, and the following form of interrogations and responses was proceeded with. The postulants kneeling and the celebrant sitting in front of the altar.

Bishop.—Children what do you crave?

Answer.—The Mercy of God and your charitable indulgence.

B.—We cannot give you the mercy of God, but we firmly believe you have obtained it, because the Lord has been graciously pleased to inspire you to embrace the religious state in the holy Order of St. Dominic. Our favourable indulgence we are willing to impart on certain conditions, that you are free from the following impediments: that is to say, that you are not contracted; nor have any debts which you cannot pay; that you do not belong to any other Order; and that you are not infirm, so as to prevent you from performing the duties of the religious state you now desire to embrace. If you are not free from these impediments we cannot comply with your pious request.

B.—Have you any of these impediments?

A.—Not any, Most Rev. Father.

B.—To obtain our compliance with your pious wishes, it is not alone sufficient that you are free from the impediments I have mentioned, but it is also necessary that you should be informed of further particulars, lest you should have any reason to say hereafter that you were deceived, or that you did not think there were such tausterities in the Order; you must, therefore, now take notice that there are some restraints and duties you will be bound to observe inviolably hereafter, when professed in this religious institute. They are, first and principally, the three solemn vows of a religious state

viz.—*Obedience Poverty and Chastity.*—As to obedience you will be obliged to observe your holy rule and constitutions. You must be obedient to your superiors, as if you had no liberty, but totally subject to their will, and deprived of your own. You cannot go to any place out of the precincts of your monastery; nor do what may be agreeable to yourself, without their consent and approbation. As to poverty, you cannot receive anything, be it ever so small, that you can say is your own; but whatever may be given you is subject to the will of your superior. You cannot take or spend any money, be it ever so little without their permission. As to chastity, you are to observe it in thought, word, and deed. That you may the more effectually, and with greater facility comply with these duties, the rule and constitutions have ordained some modifications, which are—to rise early to prayer, and to apply to other meritorious works at the appointment of your superior. Moreover, you must serve the order as much as in your power, by a ready compliance with the religious injunctions of your superior: and in case after all your exertions you should be refused to be admitted to holy profession, you must humbly submit to the Divine will and pleasure. Though these may be deemed severe trials and rigid austerities, yet the observance of them will be attended by an immense reward hereafter, that is, life everlasting—which, on the part of God, I promise if you will observe what I have mentioned.

B.—Are you willing then, to be observant of all I have declared unto you?

A.—I am.

B.—May the Lord, who began this meritorious work, perfect it.

The crucifix was then delivered by the Bishop to the Novices, and they withdrew into the nuns' choir, depositing, as they passed the statue of the Blessed Virgin, their bouquets of snowy blossoms at its feet, a most suitable offering for the first of May, and an act worthy of sisters newly received into a religious Order. In the choir they were divested of their bridal attire and clothed in the habit of the Order. In a little time they were conducted back again to their place before the altar, now clad in the white weeds of St. Dominic and wearing the white veil. The following Address was then made to them:—

Bishop.—Behold, my dear children, you have partly obtained our condescendence to your pious wishes, by being clothed with the holy habit; yet to experience our favourable inclinations to a greater extent, and complete more fully your pious desires, you must profess: hence that you may have every opportunity of knowing, during the time of probation, whether the observances of the Order be agreeable to you, or your conduct prove pleasing to this community by the authority of the Church and the Order, I allow you a full and entire year, that you may experience its rules and observances; as also, that the Order may observe and examine your conduct. If at the expiration of the mentioned time you shall prove agreeable to this community, and they to you, we will then cheerfully receive you to holy profession: if not, the religious of this community will be at full liberty to refuse you their consent; and you also will be in perfect freedom to withdraw, in peace, whither you please. But as your resolution, my dear children, appears steady to consecrate yourselves to the service of the Lord, let me exhort you to bear cheerfully his sweet yoke which you now so earnestly solicit; and obey the mistress of the novices, whilst in this state of probation, in everything, as you would the prioress or me.

The novices then retired to the nuns' choir. On the conclusion of this ceremony of reception, that of profession was performed. The profession was of a lay-sister (Miss Jane Neylon, in religion Sister Mary Joseph) and took place within the choir set apart for the occupation of the Dominican Nuns. The ceremony was not seen by the congregation in the Church, who obtained a view only of the Bishop and his attendant priests, who continued in the sanctuary. We regret that want of space precludes our giving any further particulars.

## DUNEDIN CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

THE zeal and interest which characterise the proceeding of this institution seem to be on the increase. On Friday evening, although the weather was anything but favourable for leaving the home fireside, the well filled appearance of the society's meeting room testified to the interest the members of the society take in its work. The meeting was presided over by the President, Bro. A. H. Normau, and many matters in connection with the Society were considered and disposed of during the evening.

Messrs. W. McKeay and F. Petre were elected honorary members by the unanimous vote of the meeting, and two nominations were received for the following meeting night.

Judging from some remarks made by the secretary with reference to subscriptions in arrears, he is evidently of the same mind with the old motto "*Bis dat, qui cito dat.*" We hope that those whom it is intended for will accept the intimation. A dialogue in character from "*The Heir-at-Law*" created considerable amusement, the histrionic abilities of the performers being duly appreciated. After the evening's programme had been about concluded, the spiritual director, the Rev. Father O'Leary suggested the desirability of forming an historical class in connection with the Society. The Rev. Father briefly enumerated the many benefits of a lasting nature that were likely to be derived from such a class, the members of the Society heartily coinciding with his views. Acting upon this suggestion, the necessary steps were at once taken for the formation of the class, and at the request of the meeting the Rev. Father consented to conduct it, and, moreover, promised a prize at the end of the first term. The class will be held on the second and fourth Friday in every month, the interim being devoted to home work in connection with it. Friday, the 10th inst, is fixed for the opening night, and the task allotted for that night is the "*Life and Times of William the Conqueror*," which members who intend joining the class are requested to "read up." We are glad to see that the Society is thus extending its career of usefulness, and the historical class will no doubt be a valuable addition to the other classes in connection with the Society.

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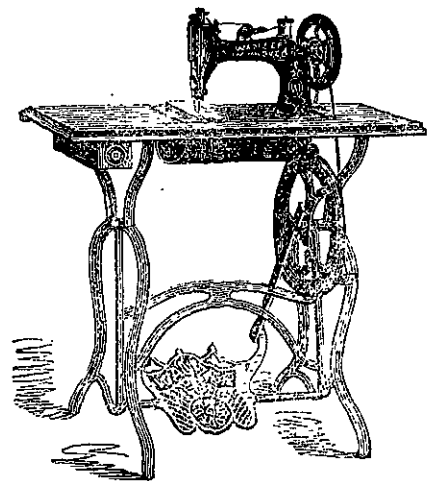
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**NOTICE.**

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

**SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING  
MAY 2, 1878.**

	£	s.	d.
Mr. McPoland, Canterbury	1	0	0
.. Cosgrave, Arrow	1	5	0
.. Ryan, Lawrence	1	5	0
.. Claffey, Macraes	1	17	6
.. O'Connell, Hyde	1	11	6
.. Moore, Hokitika	0	12	6
.. Woulfe, Southbridge	0	12	6
.. Gleeson, Auckland	1	5	0
.. Fitzpatrick, Auckland	1	5	0
.. Keenan, Greymouth	0	13	0
.. Cleary, Dillmanstown	0	12	6
.. Bourke, Dillmanstown	0	12	6
.. Griffen, Ross	0	12	6
.. Callias, Kumara	0	12	6
.. McNeil, Kumara	0	12	6
.. O'Brien, Kumara	0	12	6
.. Jones, Hokitika	0	12	6
.. Clancy, Dillmanstown	0	12	6
.. Barke, Hokitika	0	12	6
.. Connelly, Kumara	0	12	6
Rev. Father Rolland	1	5	0
Mrs. Atkins, Hokitika	1	0	0

As our books are now being balanced, we shall be unable for a few weeks to give the dates to which payments have been made. We have received some post-office orders without the names of the senders, and therefore do not know to whose credit they are to be paid.

**ART-UNION.**

A LIFE-SIZED photograph of the Rev. Father Hennebery, executed by Messrs. Burton Brothers, will be disposed of by art-union in aid of the Dominican Convent Building Fund, Dunedin, in July next. Tickets may be had—price 2s. 6d.—on application to the Lady Superior, Dominican Convent, Dowling-street, Dunedin. The photograph, which is a striking and beautifully finished likeness, mounted and framed, is copyright, and copies of it cannot, therefore, be obtained.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878.

**A PHILOSOPHER AND MORALIST.**



LAST week it was our duty to call attention to a great ex-Professor and a great report. When doing this, we little thought it would soon fall to our lot to encounter similar greatness, though of another order. But so it is. Men are slow to realise the probability of the surprises that are in store for them, and settle down to every day work as if nothing very striking were to happen in their circle for an indefinite period. Greatness is not met with often, and people therefore, particularly newspaper people, are slow to think it very likely they shall often come across instances of it. To be sure, had we thought of our Attorney-General, we should not, after gazing in wonder on the great work of the ex-Professor, have fallen back so soon into an attitude of non-expectancy. For this hon. gentleman is a born genius, and learned too.

In fact our past experience ought to have taught us that he might explode at any time to the joy of admiring satellites and the amazement of the general public. And indeed such an explosion took place last week. The occasion was the meeting of the Educational Institute in Dunedin, and the mode was the elaborate, learned, and highly philosophical address by which he signalled his acceptance of the chair of the Institute. We are not quite certain that we are qualified to discuss this Address, or that it is very prudent on our part to wrestle in argument with this mighty intellectual athlete.

Nor shall we enter into controversy with him. We shall confine ourselves to calling the marked attention of our readers to some passages which strike us as rather extraordinary, and perhaps to asking a few questions. Mr. STOUT'S Address, as it appears in the *Otago Daily Times*, is headed—"Can Morals be taught in Secular Schools?" And his thesis is—Morals can be taught there. But as it is impossible to discuss a thesis satisfactorily without having a clear definition of its terms, so Mr. STOUT, after a few graceful preliminary remarks in reference to the position to which his fellow members had raised him, proceeds to define what he means by Morals. Unless, however, the reporters are to blame, he has not succeeded in making it clear that he entertains precise ideas on the subject himself. He asks the question—"What does one mean by Morals?" but he gives no definite answer, although he admits that—"oft disputes are occasioned by different meanings being given to the same word." He treats his friends to definitions by Mr. GEORGE GROTE and Professor BAIN, but there he leaves the matter, saying—"let us take morality as conduct in Society." But this is a lame definition of a thesis in which the question "Can Morals be taught in Secular Schools?" is discussed. In fact this definition presupposes, as he afterwards expressly says, that apart from society no such thing as Morals exist. Morals then, according to Mr. STOUT, is entirely something external, from the lips out, cannot exist without companionship, and has nothing whatever to do with internal acts, or such as are purely personal.

This is altogether an inadequate definition of morals, for the science which undertakes to regulate external acts, without paying any attention to internal, from which the external proceed, and by which they are informed, can not according to any principles of genuine philosophy, at least in our judgment, be said to be morals or ethics. We had always been under the impression that morals or ethics meant a rule of conduct for man as an individual, as a member of the family, and as a member of society. Mr. STOUT narrows down the meaning of the science to the rule of man's conduct in society. Well, he has a right to discuss the question in this narrow sense, but we do not think he has a right to call it morals or ethics. Such, however, as wish to argue with him must confine themselves to the terms of his definition, such as it is. We absolutely refuse to abide by this idea of morality, and shall not, therefore, argue with him. But, we may say in passing, that he has not proved that such morals, as he admits, can be taught in secular schools.

He is conscious of the difficulties which the question of sanction gives rise to, and quietly puts them aside, saying that for one branch of morality, obedience to the laws of the State, a sufficient sanction can be pointed out—viz., the State's punishment, adding, "But obedience to the State's laws would not of itself constitute morality." Does not this seem to imply a contradiction? How can the State's punishment be a sanction for such morality as is implied in obedience to the laws of the State, if the observance of these laws does not constitute morality? This, we must candidly admit, is beyond our comprehension. It is also beyond our comprehension how the State's punishment can be a sanction for the observance of laws, which power, or cunning, or certain favourable circumstances, enables a man to break with impunity. The morals of a man who knows he can, with absolute impunity, defy the laws of the State, cannot be influenced by the punishment of the State. Farewell to the morals that can be taught in public schools, if there be no other sanction for them than the State's punishment. But why go to the enormous expense of a public system of education for the purpose of teaching morals under such a sanction? There is already established a more efficacious system of teaching such morality as is contained in obedience to the laws of the State. There are the gaols, the cat, the triangle, penal servitude, the roads, and the gibbet. These constitute a sanction for the observance of the laws of the State such as no teaching in merely secular schools can ever inculcate.

"There are duties to be performed and precepts to be obeyed," Mr. Stour says, "which the State neither requires nor teaches." What are these? who is to point them out? and, when pointed out, where is the sanction to be found, and how is it to be inculcated in a secular school? Nothing is to be taught there but what is prescribed by the State. Anything beyond this is an intrusion and an usurpation. Is one schoolmaster to tell his pupils that the moral sense and sanction are the product of development from primordial mud; another that these are to be found in the accumulated wisdom of the sages of all times and nations; another that utility is the only guide and sanction; another that there is an eternal all-seeing infinitely just being who infallibly rewards the good and punishes the wicked; or perhaps are all these and other theories and principles to be taught in the same school and to the same class by different teachers? Is one master to teach that a lie is never permissible? another, as some great writers have taught, that a lie is permissible under certain circumstances? one that divorces are never to be allowed; another, as a teacher lately announced in Dunedin, that divorce is a highly moral institution, and so on almost *ad infinitum*? What is the code of morality that can possibly be taught under a system of education that not only ignores God, but positively excludes Him from the school-room? or where is a sanction, except the sanction of the punishment of the State, which is weak indeed to restrain men's passions, to be found under such a system? Impossible. Morals cannot be taught in secular schools. A secular school has not, and cannot have, consistently with the idea of its existence, anything to do with morals except in so far as it is armed with authority from the State to interfere. And what it is allowed by the State to do in this matter is inadequate, ludicrous, and mischievous.

What Mr. Stour says in reference to truth is not clear to us. His words as reported by the *Daily Times* are as follows:—"There is another thing which the teacher must teach, and that is truthfulness. That lies at the foundation of the tone of a school. And what does this virtue include? Truthfulness means accurate observation," &c. This is news indeed to us. We were always under the impression that truthfulness meant a genuine correspondence between the interior and exterior in man; that to be truthful it is necessary for a man to express externally what is in his mind, and nothing else. Hence we were taught that objective truth means that which is, and subjective truth that which appears to be. From this it follows that a man may be honest, truthful, and yet mistaken. But in the philosophy of Mr. Stour it is not so. Truthfulness means accurate observation, not the accurate expression of one's mind, of one's real thoughts.

Mr. Stour is not ashamed to descend to the stock argument of secularists—that religious faith is not always sufficient to produce right action; and that religious faith and morality are not always inseparable. And Mr. Stour does really think he finds an argument in these platitudes. Who ever said these things are inseparable? Certainly not those who have religious faith. And does it follow that because Mr.

Stour and men of his party find some unworthy Christians that, therefore, faith is of little or no avail? He must be a shallow observer indeed, and a shallow thinker, who can fail to know that Christian nations, even the worst amongst them, are immeasurably superior in every sense to non-Christian nations, and that it is their Christianity which has secured to them this superiority. Mr. Stour and men of his school argue, contrary to all rules of logic and common sense, from a particular to a general, and speak disrespectfully of Christianity because it has not utterly changed human nature and rendered it impeccable, forgetting that notwithstanding its weakness, corruption, and liberty, human nature has been enlightened, purified, elevated, and strengthened by Christianity. What would the world be now, had there been no Christianity? The answer is given by the social, moral, and intellectual state of non-Christian states.

But we are expected to believe that what Christianity has been unable to effect, will be certainly brought about by secular education. Folly, insanity! If belief in a personal God, in eternal rewards and punishments, has not succeeded in preventing all crimes, all social evils, can it be supposed that the eradication of such a belief from the minds of men will bring about their moral and social regeneration? It is ridiculously absurd to imagine such a consummation. Faith in God has not prevented all crimes, but disbelief in God with secular education certainly will! This is the sum and substance of the teaching of secularism in Dunedin.

## News of the Week.

A RECEPTION of children of Mary will take place at St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, at the conclusion of Vespers on Sunday evening next, 5th inst.

WE have again to remind our readers that the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at Port Chalmers, will be consecrated by His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, on Sunday, 12th inst. A collection will be made in aid of the building fund.

MR. JAMES CAHILL writes in our columns acknowledging the kindness of several ladies and gentlemen in Dunedin and its neighbourhood, who have subscribed towards presenting an organ to a lady belonging to the order of the Sisters of the Missions, and who is at present engaged in carrying out the duties of her holy calling in Wallis Island. This lady is the Sister Mary St. Francis, of Assisi, and was at one time a member of the Dunedin Catholic congregation. We believe, indeed, that the good nun may be looked upon, in a manner, as the first fruits of the mission in this city, as we understand her to be the first young lady of the congregation who dedicated herself to God by entering a religious order.

DEVOTIONS for the month of May commenced in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, on Wednesday evening, at 7 p.m. They will be continued throughout the month. The altar of the Blessed Virgin has been beautifully decorated for the season, and placed under the special care of the children of Mary.

THE REV. FATHER DALTON, S.J., has been presented with an illuminated address, a chalice, and a purse of sovereigns by the Catholic congregation of Richmond, Victoria. The Rev. Father has deserved well of the congregation amongst whom he has laboured for some years. The occasion of the presentation was Father Dalton's impending departure for Sydney, where the Jesuit Fathers are about to establish a college.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining the aid in their households of that most useful instrument, the sewing machine, will do well to inspect the stock of Mr. A. B. Sidford, Arcade, Dunedin. Mr. Sidford is also prepared to execute repairs.

MESSRS. R. SAUNDERS & Co. Dunedin, have received a large and beautiful assortment of drapery of all kinds. Their stock of silks and other materials for ladies' dresses is unrivalled. Their house linen also will be found of superior quality, and all the articles included in their trade will be found at their establishment and of the very best kinds possible.

MR. J. EDMONDS, of St. Andrew-street, Dunedin, has constantly on hand a large supply of coal and wood of the best quality, and at the most moderate rates of charge.

MR. JOHN O'LEARY, the former editor of the *Irish People*, has been permitted to temporarily re-visit Ireland for private business, on parole, and on condition that he will eschew politics.

MGR. GODEFROI BROSSAIS ST. MARC, Cardinal Archbishop of Rennes, France, is dead. He was born in 1803, and elevated to the Cardinalate in 1875.

SCOTCHMEN are proverbially long-headed and "canny." But there are exceptions. Efforts are being made, we read, "to oppose the establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland, and one Scotchman has subscribed £5000 to a fund which is to be raised to defray the expenses of a legal resistance." One of the exceptions, evidently.—*Pilot*.

# Telegrams.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, April 26th.

The absence of news discourages hope for the success of the efforts for the maintenance of peace.

BOMBAY, April 26th.

The Indian expedition is now embarking for Malta.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

LONDON, April 26th

The health of Bismarck and Gortschakoff is better. Diplomatic negotiations are proceeding. The anti-English feeling of the Russian Press is more moderate.

Russia has raised the difficulty that Bismarck's proposal in the withdrawal of the British fleet from the sea of Marmora, favours England.

Russia foregoes the intended entrance of men into Stamboul on Sunday to attend Greek churches.

Twenty British ironclads for the Baltic squadron are now ready for service.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 26th.

The Roumanian insurgents are well officered, and occupy impregnable positions.

The insurgents are driving the Bulgarians towards the approach to Philippopolis.

There is alarm at Adrianople, whence troops have been despatched against the insurgents.

LONDON, April 27th.

It is understood that the British Government proposes that the terms of the treaty of Paris shall be considered in its relation to the treaty of San Stefano.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 27th.

With reference to England's objection to the indefiniteness of Prince Bismarck's proposition for the basis of the Conference, the Ministerial journals here state that the Great Powers never agreed there should be a direct exchange of views prior to the meeting of the Peace Congress.

ROME, April 26th.

The new Pope reiterates the protest of Pius IX. relative to the temporal powers of the Papacy.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

LONDON, April 27th.

As a protection against threatened Russian privateers, the British Government are prepared to employ one hundred fast armed vessels, which will treat privateers as pirates.

The *Standard* reports that a party of Russian engineer officers have chartered four Armenian steamers to proceed to Egypt on a surveying expedition.

The money market is rather firm. The market for colonial Government debentures is quiet. Corn market easier.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BERLIN, April 28th.

The *North German Gazette* states that the intended despatch of a British ironclad squadron to the Baltic is a measure which will affect neutral interests and complicate the situation.

LONDON, April 29th.

The exchange of views between the European Powers is still proceeding.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28th.

The Roumelian insurgents surprised the Russian camp near Philippopolis, and captured 1000 prisoners.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has been recalled from Stefano on account of ill-health. General Todleben succeeds to the chief command.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

LONDON, April 30th.

The situation is still uncertain, and the negotiations continued. A volunteer army for active service is organising, and 8000 men have been enrolled.

MELBOURNE, April 25th.

Sir Bryan O'Loughlin and Sir Charles Gavin Duffy are selected as Commissioners from Victoria to the Imperial Government in connection with the Constitutional Reform Bill now in course of preparation.

Reuter's telegrams say that Sir G. F. Bowen received a despatch by the Suez mail, stating the course he adopted during the crisis was deemed thoroughly satisfactory by the Imperial Government and leading statesmen of England.

PALERMO is again terribly excited over the exploits of brigands in that vicinity, who recently captured and spirited away from the heart of the city, within sight and hearing of his family, Alessandro Parisi, a wealthy merchant, and kept him concealed in the mountains and suffering the most frightful indignities until his friends raised 10,000 lire in gold for his ransom. In consequence of this outrage, nobody in Palermo now dares venture out after dark.

# Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N. Z. L. and M. A. Co.) reports for the week ending May 1st:—

The following fat stock was yarded to-day—viz., 150 head cattle, 24 calves, 2069 sheep.

Fat Cattle.—The supply forward consisted principally of good to prime quality, and all sold at about last week's rates. Best pens of bullocks brought £10 10s to £14; do. cows, £7 to £10 10s—or equal to 27s 6d per 100lb. for prime quality.

Fat Calves.—All found ready sale at 20s to 50s, according to quality and weight.

Fat Sheep.—The market was somewhat overstocked, and bidding became languid at the latter portion of the sale, and about 500 to 600 had to be turned out to be held over for next week. Prices realised were a reduction of at least 1s per head on last week's rates. Best cross-breeds brought from 10s to 13s 9d; do. merino, 7s 6d to 9s 6d—or 2½d per lb. for former, and 2d for latter.

Store Cattle.—During the week we have sold 500 head at recent quotations. There is a fair demand for quiet well-conditioned bullocks and cows.

Store Sheep.—The season is now over, but we have during the week sold 2500 of various sorts, at full prices.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued 1000 skins at our weekly auction on Monday, which all sold at very extreme rates. Butchers' cross-breeds 2s 3d to 2s 10d; merinos, 1s 10d to 2s 8d; pelts, 8d to 1s; lambs, 8d to 2s 11d; full-wool merinos, 5s 5d; station skins, 5½d per lb.

Tallow.—There is a brisk demand for tallow for shipment, dark mixed bringing 27s 6d to 28s; rough fat, 21s.

Grain.—Wheat market very quiet. Millers offer less money, but farmers are unwilling sellers; large shipments are making for the London market, mostly on growers' account. At 4s f.o.b., there are buyers for all shipping lots. London market is easier. Australian markets are much depressed, and it is not easy to see the end when prices can improve. Oats are in good enquiry still, but transactions are very limited on account of supplies and want of suitable freights, which have gone to other ports, where farmers are supplying the demand. Prices have declined considerably in Melbourne owing to a full supply of maize, which has effected Christchurch market, where sales are making at 3s. In this market milling samples are selling at 3s 5d to 3s 6d; feed, 3s 3d to 3s 4d. Barley: Demand is strong for any malting qualities, which are ready sale at 4s 6d to 5s 6d for very bright full grain. Milling and feeding, 2s 6d to 3s. Supply small.

MR. SKENE reports—The month of April has been a very busy one, for all sorts of labouring people. The prospects for the winter are very encouraging. Ploughmen are far short of the demand, and the chance is they will be scarcer instead of the reverse. The reason is not far to seek, so many men are constantly taking up land and becoming employers instead of employées. Couples, shepherds, milkers, blacksmiths, builders, and labourers, are all needed. Girls of experience for private houses, country, and hotels, are much needed. The winter is beginning to tell on the know-nothing class. Wages—Couples, £65, £80, £90, and £104; ploughmen and shepherds, £52, £55, £60, and £65; boys, 6s and 10s; girls, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s, and 30s; day labour, 8s and 9s; blacksmiths, 42s and found; cooks, waiters, groomers, billiard markers, gardeners, &c., 25s to 50s.

MR. A. MERCER reports for the week ending May 1:—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 3s per doz.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending May 1, 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 6d 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 May 1, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed), 3s 4d per bushel. Wheat—milling, 4s 6d; chicks, 3s to 3s 4d. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 3s to 3s 6d. Pollard, £5 10s per ton. Bran, £4 5s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £12; small, £12 10s. Oatmeal, £17. New Potatoes, 4s per cwt. Old Hay, £7 10s per ton. New Hay, £4 10s per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

THE scene in Warsaw at the departure of the Russo-Polish soldiers for the seat of war is described as heart-rending. What made the occasion particularly distressing was the fact that by the rules of the Russian service the Poles are not allowed to take chaplains of their own faith along with them to the battle-field. During the few days preparatory to the departure, the churches were continually thronged with soldiers, and their mourning relatives and friends, the poor fellows being all anxious to receive the Sacraments for what they knew would certainly be for many of them the last time in their lives.

CHICAGO people have been greatly disturbed by discovering that a family named Shinn have recently taken up the industry of boiling down human bodies and mounting bones for medical cabinets. They have set up a large soap-kettle in their back yard, and every morning the air of the neighbourhood is loaded with the nauseating odors from this "hell broth." The worst of it is there is no secrecy about this horrid process, and any one who takes the trouble to watch the premises for a few hours will have his eyes regaled by the sight of human heads, limbs, and other fragments of mortality tossed into the caldron and stirred by the grinning fiend who presides over the infernal decoction. The delightful establishment is supposed to be supplementary to the medical college, but the neighbours, whose sensibilities have not been blunted by an intimacy with science, are in a state of great indignation.

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**E**WING  
AND **C**O.

WILL SHORTLY  
Have the pleasure of submitting  
THE SYNOPSIS  
Of their

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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.

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AND **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.

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Contains  
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Have always on hand a choice assortment of Tweeds.  
Gentlemen can depend on obtaining a first-class article at a reasonable price. Style and fit guaranteed.

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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.

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

**H**UGH LAMONT,  
BUTCHER,  
Arthur-street, Dunedin.  
The undersigned having taken over the above old-established Butchery, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded his predecessor.  
The public may rest assured that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

**C**OLONIAL 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.

ST. ANDREW STREET, WOOD AND COAL YARD.

**J**OHN EDMONDS,  
can supply the public at the lowest current Prices with Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island COAL, also FIREWOOD of every description cut or uncut.  
Orders punctually attended to.

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

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**M**ORNINGTON HOTEL  
MORNINGTON,  
DUNEDIN.

**F**RANCIS 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.

**M**ESSRS 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
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## ST. MARY'S CONVENT, WELLINGTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE solemn and Religious Profession of three young ladies, and the reception of seven postulants took place on the 23rd inst. at the Convent of Mercy, Wellington.

At nine o'clock the Profession Service began. Mass was celebrated by his Lordship, Dr. Redwood, assisted by the Rev. Fathers McGuinness and Kerrigan. In the course of the ceremony his Lordship addressed the sisters, who were to make their vows in a few beautiful words. Taking for his text the verse—"Offer to God a sacrifice of praise, and pay thy vows to the Most High," he pointed out with his accustomed eloquence, the resemblance which the immolation of themselves, that they were about to make by their religious Profession, bore to the sacrifice made by our Lord on the Cross to His Heavenly Father. He spoke of the gratitude to God that should fill their hearts, when the thought of His goodness in giving them so sublime a vocation as that of a Sister of Mercy, called to spend her life, as His immortal life on earth was spent, in the service of the poor and the sick, and in the instruction of His chosen representatives, the little ones of His flock. The ceremony concluded by his Lordship imparting his episcopal benediction. The young ladies who then finally bade adieu to the world were Sister Mary Regis Ward, choir sister; Sister Veronica Walsh, lay sister; Sister Francis Dwyer, lay sister.

The interesting ceremony of Religious Reception, or conferring the holy habit of religion, took place in the afternoon. His Lordship again officiated and was assisted by the Rev. Fathers McGuinness and Kerrigan. The ceremony was a more than usually interesting one, from the fact that the seven young ladies to be received had the courage and devotion to separate themselves from home, country, relatives, and friends, and with true missionary zeal, had come out to this distant colony to consecrate themselves to the service of God. His Lordship again preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon, suitable to the occasion.

The function was closed with the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. The beautiful music, proper to the ceremonial, was performed by the community, assisted by some of their pupils. The names of the happy young ladies in the world were Misses Kennedy, Hall, Molloy, Coakley, Lanktree, and Flynn, called in religion in the same order Sisters Mary Augustine, Columba, Benignus, Berkman, Patricia, Borgia, and Bridget.

On the 8th inst., at the request of the Rev. Mother, His Lordship, Dr. Redwood, accompanied by the Rev. Fathers McGuinness, Yardin, and Kerrigan, held a quarterly examination of the Young Ladies' School, on the different subjects, religious and secular, which they are studying. In the intervals between the examination of the various classes, selections of instrumental and vocal music were performed, in a manner that bore witness to the possession of fair musical ability on the part of the pupils, and to much careful and painstaking labour on the part of the sisters. His Lordship expressed himself very well pleased with the progress of the school, in the few months of the year already passed—and said that he was happy to be able to tell the pupils that in regard of some of the most important branches of secular education, they had reached a high standard, as compared with other schools in the colony. He kindly promised to attend again at the close of the next term, to test their continued advancement; when he will compare the programme and result of the examination with those of the one they have just passed. He proposed as subjects in which he wished them particularly to excel, the study of Language and History, as being most fitted to improve the minds of young ladies, and to teach them the difficult art of good and easy conversation.

The great efforts the Sisters have lately made to remove the obstacles which hindered the progress of their schools are beginning to meet with the success they deserve. The extensive and handsome Gothic building which replaces their former school is the admiration of all who visit it, on account of its spacious schoolroom, study hall, large and airy dormitories and lavatory. It affords ample accommodation for upwards of fifty boarders, and a much larger number of day pupils. The teaching staff has also greatly gained in the numbers of efficient Sisters and Postulants, who, won by the Mother Assistant of the Convent, and by the urgent invitation of the late lamented Rev. Father Petitjean, written only a few days before his death, have lauded here since Christmas, to work in Wellington for the eternal welfare of the Church; eager thereby to share in the especial blessing which our late saintly Holy Father Pius IX. granted at the request of the same good Mother Assistant, to all who should, either with personal or pecuniary assistance, aid in the good work for which her mission was undertaken.

The course of education given in St. Mary's select school, now comprises the usual branches of English, French, and German literature; music, singing, drawing, painting, the use of the globes, plain and ornamental needlework, with all else that may be useful to complete the education of a young lady. There is also attached to the Convent a middle class Day School and a School for Infants, both of which receive the best of instruction from most efficient teachers.

The Te Aro district also possesses a school taught by these Sisters, at which the daily attendance of one hundred and fifty children best testifies to the success of the Sisters' efforts among them.

The community at large may congratulate themselves in having in their midst the advantages that are offered by the Sisters' excellent schools; but it should not be forgotten at what a price they have been erected. A debt of £3000 still remains upon the new building in Hill street. The people of Wellington have ever exhibited towards the Sisters a marked kindness and sympathy; particularly at times when their aid and support were practically needed—and this grateful acknowledgement includes not only Catholics—but also very many others, who though differing in faith, yet, seeing the good to be accomplished, helped the Sisters in no small degree. It is to be hoped that all who appreciate the blessings, ensured to the rising generation by the useful and solid education which these good Sisters untrudgingly about to impart, will come forward now to their assistance and share

in the furtherance of their great work by contributing towards the liquidation of their oppressive debt.

THE REV. MICHAEL MEEHAN, P.P.  
CARRIGAHOLT.

BORN at Ardsohull, in the year 1810, the Rev. Michael Meehan moved and worked through stirring days, and for this reason his conversation was at all times interesting, and his reminiscences of great men and strange events were marked with the vividness and accuracy of those who knew and saw what they speak of. He went at an early age to Maynooth College, in order to qualify himself for the sacred order which he in future years so much adorned, and there became the class-fellow of men who afterwards left their names written in letters of light upon the pages of their country's history. Endowed with natural talents of a high order, the youthful student while devoting all his time to the classical courses ordained for his perusal, kept stowed away within the warmest recess of his hopeful heart the remembrance of a tongue purer and dearer than the gutturals of old Rome, or the lisplings of modern Italy.

He venerated the learning of the ancients as he would venerate the illustrious dead; he clung to the rough accents of his forefathers as he would cling to the beloved dying; the image of his country interwove in his mind with the figure of all that was grand in bygone times, or admirable in the new; and while Patriotism prompted his heart into longings to serve the land of his devotion, Religion raised his aspirations higher, and centred them on Heaven. He left behind him the day he turned his steps from the College walls, a bright and enduring record, and the training which had so well affected the student, developed into the virtues of an Irish priest. The terms of his services in the curacy, show toils and struggles in Doora, Tulla, Tinnis, and Kilrush. One of O'Connell's body-guard in '28, he was thoroughly imbued during his life-time with those principles the striving for which gained the fame of the great Liberator. It came to his lot to see and minister to hundreds of his fellow-countrymen falling victims to the horrors of famine, and his soul was stirred with all the train of miseries that follow in the wake of the dread monster. The first day of his appointment in Kilrush he, in company with the parish priest, Father Kelly, had to attend 40 cases of cholera, three priests being sick in the district at the time. How many a call from much-needed sleep was responded to promptly, how many a journey in weariness and grief was readily undertaken, how many a horrifying sight of woe was beheld by this brave man in the sorrow of those troublous times, the Angel has recorded in the Book of God—it lies not in the power of earthly pen to write. When removed to Carrigaholt, he arrived in time to anoint Father Duggan of that parish, and catch his last sigh as he expired in the agony of cholera. Immediately after his appointment as parish priest of Carrigaholt, which took place in 1849, he found another plague arising in the land—a plague worse far than that which had destroyed the country: for while the one destroyed the body the other sought to blast the soul. Seizing upon a time, diabolically opportune, when it was considered that the weakness of the flesh had wasted the powers of the soul, that the hunger of the mouth had spread barrenness in the heart, and the suffering of the body had embittered the spirit, a pack of insane zealots, who prized more the quibbles of a sect than the precepts of Christianity, designed to work out the conversion of Ireland from what they considered the darkness of Romanism. They sent their missionaries abroad with the Bible in one hand and the loaf in the other. The prostrate people lay gasping in the throes of starvation; they were dazed by an accumulation of miseries, bewildered by the severity of the chastening; all of love was gone, hope had long departed, and one treasure only remained. Abased though he was, afflicted though he was, unweary for though he was, the Irish peasant drew his rags about his hunger-worn bones, and glorified the religion he had been born in; he was forsaken by his friends, scoffed at by his enemies, but he crouched, like Job, upon the dunghill of misery and from out the leprosy of earthly suffering, called out that he "knew his Redeemer lived." God alone knows into how many fragments was his poor heart broken; but one belief bound them all together. God alone knows how many were the wounds of his spirit; but his faith made him whole. God alone knows what dimness did want glaze over his eyes; but there was one light forever shining, one ray which led his longings afar—the signal light on the barque of Peter. To argue him out of this faith, to steal from him this belief, to deprive him of this cheering ray,—this was the mission—how Christ-like—that Christian men send Christian men to do! Oh, how humbled we must have been indeed in those days, when the proffer in exchange for all the continuous glory of our unyielding faith, was a baker's loaf or a bowl of soap. Humbled we were—lost we might have been. But for whom? For our priests—the glory of our island, the pride of our religion. In the first phalanx of this army, whose banner is peace, stood Father Meehan, honoured for it in his lifetime—blessed and venerated for it now that he lies dead. He saw what his people had to bear; they were tempted sorely: with them it was the present gain for a future loss, the sacrifice of the ideal for the possession of the real. It would be out of place to delay in this short notice to point out the mistaken zealousness, if not something worse, of those who could lend themselves to such a system: to-day it is our grief which is uppermost not our indignation. Suffice it to say that Father Michael Meehan perceived that delay was dangerous, that the besiegers were too aggressive to listen to parley, nothing would do but fight, and fight he did with all the weapons which his holy calling permitted him legitimately to use. He defended his people from the burning zeal of the tempters, he protected, he warned, he aided, he worked, he spoke, he gave himself untrudgingly to the strife, and—he succeeded.—*Clare Independent.*

OHIO has 180,000 German Catholics.

THE patriotic Archbishop of Cashel has generously contributed £5 to the fund which is now being collected for the benefit of the Irish political prisoners, "whom" he says, "the Czar has just released from British dungeons."

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GEORGE O'BRIEN, C.E.

Asst. City Surveyor.

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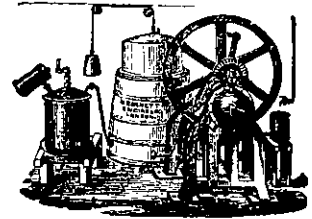
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strument-maker. Optician to the Dunedin  
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Sunderland Eye Infirmary, has (in order to  
obviate the necessity of his customers making  
the detour of the Octagon) REMOVED to  
those premises adjoining Mr Murphy's City  
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## DEGENERATE SPAIN.

"THE degeneracy of Catholic Spain" is a favorite topic with the non-Catholic press. "Look at the fruit of Popery," they exclaim, "Behold how degraded, weak, and despised, has become a country which has been Catholic for 1,500 years or more!" It matters not to these critics that whenever a really sensible non-Catholic visits Spain, spends some time there, and keeps his eyes and ears open, he comes away with all his preconceived notions dissipated; with a very high opinion of the people; and, not infrequently, with an interior light which leads him into the bosom of the Church. We recall, as we write, the experience of two acquaintances of our own; one was an orthodox Episcopalian, the other an educated but very determined infidel. Each of them went to Spain, at intervals not very distant, and remained there several months, travelling from place to place and mixing freely with the people. They both returned with the opinion that the Spaniards were among the most truly happy and enviable people on the globe. "The women," they said, "are chaste; the domestic life of the Spaniard is a model of thrift, contentment and homely happiness; the men are brave, frank and incorruptibly honest; and they know what duty means." But such testimony as this, which is practically inexhaustible, goes for nothing in the estimation of our aforesaid critics: nor does the fact that whatever of evil there is in Spain, of a moral, social, or political character, may be traced directly to the anti-Catholic and revolutionary element introduced there by the secret societies, and that this evil is only to be seen in the large cities; nor does the other fact that both at the Vienna exposition and at our own Centennial Spain made a display which put several other countries to shame, and which could never have been furnished by a degraded, weak and indolent people.

But a fresh proof of the falsity of the hackneyed assertion concerning the degeneracy of Spain has just been supplied. For nine years the Spanish Government—monarchy, regency, republic, and monarchy again—has steadfastly held the insurgents in Cuba at bay, and has at last put an end to the conflict by awarding to the vanquished terms of pardon so liberal that they were constrained to accept them. We say nothing here as to the merits of the conflict; or as to the chances that Cuba free, or Cuba annexed to the United States, or Cuba the scene of an irreconcilable conflict between the natives and the Spanish inhabitants, would be any happier than Cuba as she will now continue to be, a colony of the Spanish crown. Our present point is that Spain, by the firm tenacity with which she maintained her authority against the revolt; by the willingness with which her people, under every form of Government, spent their blood and money to maintain this authority; and by the terms she has now awarded to the vanquished, has emphatically disproved the assertion that she is either weak or ignorant, or degraded. There is scarcely another country on the globe that would not have quailed before such a task. England would have thrown up the sponge before the first shots were fired; Australia and Canada to-day could shake off their allegiance to England by simply declaring their intentions. The governments of the world, it may be added, have a far higher opinion of the prowess and the pluck of Spain than that entertained by our non-Catholic critics. Not one of the powers ventures to treat her with contempt; if a demand that she considers unjust is made upon her, she knows how to resist it. To use the slang of the day, "she doesn't scare worth a cent." The only peril for Spain is from the machinations of the anti-Catholic element from outside, working through the secret societies. Her strength, her glory, and her happiness depend upon her remaining firmly Catholic.—*Catholic Review*.

## A USEFUL WIFE.

THEY had been out to the graveyard to bury Mrs. Pidgeon, and were riding home in the carriage with the bereaved widower. While he sopped his eyes with his handkerchief he told about her:—

"In one respect I never saw her equal. She was a manager. I've known that woman that's lying out there in the tomb, to take an old pair of my trousers and cut them up for the boys. She'd make a splendid suit for both of them out of them old pants, and a cap for Johnny, and have some left over for a rag carpet, besides making handkerchiefs out of the pockets. Give her any old garment and it was as good as a gold mine. Why, she'd take an old sock and make a good overcoat out of it, I believe. She had a turn for that kind of economy. There's one of my shirts that I bought in 1874 still going about making itself useful as window curtains and plenty of other things. Only last June our gridiron gave out and she took it apart, and in two hours it was rigged on the side of the house as a splendid lightning rod, all except what she had made into a poker and ice-pick. Ingenious! Why, she kept the family in buttons and whistles out of the ham bones that she saved, and she made fifteen princely chicken-coops out of her old hoop-skirts, and a pig pen out of her used up corset bones. She never wasted a solitary thing. Let a cat die around the house and the first thing you know, Mary Jane'd have a new muff and a set of furs, and I'd begin to find mince pies on the dinner table. She'd stuff a feather bed with the feathers she got off one little bit of a rooster, and she'd even utilise the roaches in the kitchen so they'd run the churn—had a machine she made for that purpose. I've seen her cook potatoe parings so you'd think they were canvas-back duck, and she had a way of doctoring up shavings that the pig would eat them and grow fat on them. I believe she could build a four story hotel if you'd give her a single pine-board; or a steamboat out of a washboiler; and the very last thing she said to me was to bury her out in the garden, so she would be useful down below there, to help shove up the cabbages. I'll never see her like again."—*American paper*.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been the Sphinx *par excellence* throughout the Eastern complications, and all the parties in the Reichstag are agreed in wishing to know what the great man means, and what he is driving at.—*Overland Mail*.

## A DANGEROUS DRINK.

THE use of absinthe is daily increasing in this country, and it is possible that those who drink the deleterious liquor are ignorant of its terrible properties. A few years ago, even in the large liquor saloons of our great cities, one would ask for absinthe in vain. At present in almost every saloon the name of the injurious drink is familiar and often mentioned.

Absinthe, even when pure, is a compound of extraordinary nature; and when adulterated, as it generally is, becomes a most virulent poison. The pure absinthe is prepared by pounding the leaves and flowering tops of various species of wormwood, along with angelica root, sweet-flag root, the leaves of dittany of Crete, star-anise fruit, and other aromatics, and macerating these in alcohol. After soaking for eight days the liquid is distilled, yielding an emerald-coloured liquor, to which an essential oil (anise) is added. But most of the absinthe used in America is made with other herbs and essential oils; while the adulterations are very deleterious. The green colour is usually produced by turmeric indigo and blue vitriol.

A French physician, M. Legrand, who has studied the physiological effects of absinthe drinking, found that in the case of excessive drinkers there is first the feeling peculiar to intoxication. The increasing dose necessary to produce this state quickly deranges the digestive organs, and destroys the appetite. An unappeasable thirst takes possession of the victim, with giddiness, tingling in the ears, and hallucinations of sight and hearing, followed by a constant mental depression and anxiety, loss of brain power, and eventually, idiocy. The symptoms in the case of the occasional drinker or tippler, begin with muscular quiverings and decrease of physical strength, the hair begins to drop off, the face assumes a melancholy aspect, and he becomes emaciated, wrinkled, and sallow. Lesion of the brain follows, horrible dreams and delusions haunt the victim, and gradually paralysis overtakes him and lands him in the grave.—*Boston Pilot*.

## SOCIETY IN IRELAND.

No one can go into society as represented in the country houses in Ireland without being struck by the absence of veneer which he will find there. We do not mean those country houses inhabited by people who spend their season regularly in London, and who differ in no way from the magnates with their houses in Yorkshire or Sussex, but the *bona fide*, Irish country houses—whose owners look upon Dublin as their metropolis and great shopping town, and consider an occasional month in London as an event to be classed with the ramble in Switzerland or the tour of Italy. The visitor to one of these houses will find no sham—there is "no deception." His arrival will cause no flurry; he will not be kept waiting in the drawing-room while the lady of the house and the girls put finishing touches to their beauty. It is ten to one that before he has succeeded in evoking a sound from the bell—probably broken—one of the young ladies will herself open the door, and with a welcome beaming from her honest Irish grey eyes at once insist on his feeling himself at home. There will be no false pride, no attempt to hide defects, or to make up by brag for poverty. Rather will fun be extracted from the very deficiencies, and the stranger will at once see that there is no danger of putting his host or hostess to confusion by demanding what is not to be had. If there is but one man-servant, the host will not complain of the illness or temporary absence of a mythical footman; if the one man-servant is tipsy (a not uncommon occurrence in the land of John Jannison) the hostess will not be the least ashamed of being detected assisting the maid to lay the cloth and arrange the dinner table.—*Exchange*.

At the winter assizes in Ireland there was, from amongst a population of over 5,300,000, not *one* capital conviction. This, truly, is solid matter for rejoicing.

"I AM tempted," writes Major R. Stuart, from Port au Prince, "to notice a plant that grows here of such strong narcotic powers that, in the hands of a skilful practitioner, it will produce coma of any intensity or duration, or even death itself, when so intended. The knowledge of this plant is confined to a few families, who transmit the secret as an heir-loom from generation to generation, and the heritage is highly prized, confirming, it is thought, the power of miracle workers and priests. For the plant is in many ways used in aid of solemn imposture, superstition, and even crime. The power thus exercised is called 'wanga,' a word that inspires the African with awe and dread. The wanga priest can throw into a death-like coma, and knowing the moment of returning consciousness, he will make a show of recalling to life. If a burglary is to be committed, he can, by means of his art, cast a deep sleep on all in-doors; and one may understand how he can attain other forbidden ends in the same way. An experienced botanist could not fail to discover this plant, which, an anaesthetic, would no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to medical science."

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.

## WATCHMAKERS.

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

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

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

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

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,

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

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

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY REPAIRED OR  
MADE TO ORDER.

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

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

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

**O**TAGO 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 transactions.

J. HALLIWELL, Agent.

Office: Opposite Daily Times Office, Rattray street.

**G**OUNDRIY'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 Dermer, Chemist, Dunedin; and from other agents all through the up-country towns. H. W. Smythies & Co., sole wholesale agents for New Zealand.

**M**ACFIE 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).

**H**ANNAN'S POST OFFICE

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

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

**S**TANDARD INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.  
FIRE, MARINE, AND FIDELITY

GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT  
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

CHARLES REID, Manager.

**W**HITTAKER BROTHERS have just received, and are now opening, "Ex Mail Steamer,"

3 CASES, 1 BALE, 1 PARCEL

OR

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,

**J**OHN TERTIUS KEMPSON,  
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

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

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

**B**ARRETT'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.

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

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

**M**ATHESON BROS. & CO.

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

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

In Dinner Services from £5 to £50; in Dessert Sets from 5s to £30; in Tea Services from 3s to £15 15s; in Breakfast Sets from 7s to £15; in Complete Sets of Table Glass from £12 to £50. Richly hand-painted Flower Pots and Vases in Dresden, Sevres, and Worcester China and Bohemian Glass. Just to hand, a beautiful variety of the celebrated "Pellick" Porcelain. Also a magnificent stock of Cut Glass Chandeliers for gas or kerosene, from three to six lights. Also, a beautiful assortment of Lamps in Cut Glass and Silver, Bronze, Wrought Brass, Oxidised Silver, Ormolu, &c., and fitted with the most approved Burners. MINTON HOUSE, Princes-street, Dunedin. N.B.—Wholesale Warehouse, Bond street.

**R**N. STEVEN'S  
CARPENTER, BUILDER, &c.

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN;

Near Temperance Hall.

Jobbing Work: Furniture Repaired and  
Polished.

House and Shop Steps to Order.

**M**R. T. P. CAMERON,  
ARCHITECT.

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

**T**OWNSHIP OF BURKE'S

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

Suburban Residences,

And Working Men's Homes,

The Township is charmingly situated a short distance from town, and is easily accessible by road or rail, being only ten minutes ride by rail and a pleasant drive of four miles by road. A visit will demonstrate that it possesses a very large extent of level land, the ground running with a gentle rise to a considerable distance from the waterside frontage, its commanding position and splendid scenery stamp it the most lovely spot on the shore of the harbour, embracing an 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 payments, extending over three years, with 6 per cent interest added.

**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 McDONALD,**  
 DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY,  
 WELLINGTON.

Have much pleasure in announcing to their many friends and customers in the city and surrounding districts of Wellington, the completion of the extensive alteration and additions to their  
**DRAPERY, MILLINERY, AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.**  
 As the alterations and additions to our premises have been made to meet the requirements of our largely increasing trade, and to ensure the comfort and convenience of our customers—the shop being now more than double its former size—we desire to offer our grateful thanks for the liberal support accorded to us since commencing business in  
**DENISON HOUSE, LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.**

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

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

*The very Lowest possible Prices.*

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

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

**CASEY AND McDONALD'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 McDONALD 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 McDONALD,**  
 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.

**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.**

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

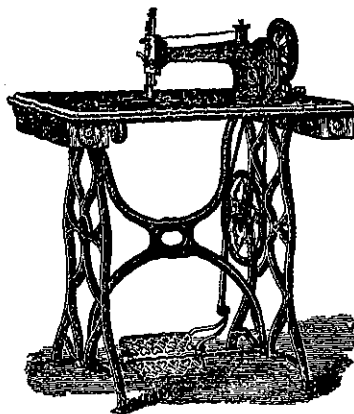
I, the undersigned, a Shareholder of the NEW ZEALAND "TABLET" COMPANY, hereby appoint.....another Shareholder, to act as my Proxy, at the General Meeting of the Company to be holden on the.....1878, and at every adjournment thereof.

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

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

**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.

V.  R.  
**NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.**

**AMBERLY TO BLUFF.**

**TENDERS** are invited by the Government for the ERECTION of a STATION-MASTER'S HOUSE at Glendernid on the Dunedin-Moeraki section of the above railway.

Drawings and specification may be seen at this Office, where tenders will be received till noon of MONDAY, 6th May, 1878.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By command.

W. N. BLAIR,  
 District Engineer.

Public Works Office,  
 Dunedin, 26th April, 1878.

**IMPORTERS.**

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

Their Stock of 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.)

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

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

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

**WELLINGTON STEAM BAKERY,**  
MANNERS STREET, WELLINGTON.  
ALEX. 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 Luar 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 BLYTHE, 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, GILT AND PICTURE-FRAME MAKER.

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

## WEST DUNEDIN STORE,

Near Mornington.

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

All goods of the best quality.

## MR. ALFRED KEENE,

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR,

Has commenced private practice in

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,  
Opposite Knox Church.

Plans of buildings at shortest notice.

[A CARD.]

## GEORGE WATSON,

ACCOUNTANT

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

RATTRAY-STREET.

## O'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN,

(Opposite the White Horse Hotel).

## ALBION HOTEL,

GREAT SOUTH ROAD,  
TIMARU.

JOHN COLE ... PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

JOHN TUNNAGE,  
Princes-street.

## BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

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

V.  R.

FUNERAL REFORM.  
ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,  
Combined with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.

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

WALTER G. GEDDES,  
Undertaker, Octagon,  
DUNEDIN.

## NOTICE.

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

Dated the 4th day of June 1877.  
(Signed) GEORGE DAVIDSON.

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

[A CARD.]

## L. BOLDINI,

ARCHITECT.

Plans and specifications given on the shortest notice.

Sundown House, Herriott Row, Dunedin.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by WOODFIELD & JOLLY, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this 3rd day of May, 1878, and published by the said Company.