

New Zealand Gazette

VOL. V.—No. 265.

DUNEDIN: FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

PRICE 6D

Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



SOME fourteen years ago it happened to us to be present in a Parisian salon into which there entered a lady, whom circumstances had rendered an authority on matters then passing at the Tuileries. She came in smiling and said she, "I have heard the most ridiculous story. Some one or another has invented a tale about the Empress, and reported that she appeared at the ball last night in a tunic of peacock's feathers that hardly reached lower than her knees. Her Majesty's dress really was a more than ordinarily plain one of black velvet, but you'll find that she'll figure as emulating Juno in every one of the English papers." It turned out exactly as this lady said, and in about six months after we heard the *canard* advanced to the prejudice of her Imperial Majesty in a remote village of an English northern county. The staid folk in whose house we then were uplifted hands and eyes in reprobation of the dreadful woman who appeared publicly in the scant attire of a goddess, and all stuck over with the feathers of a most gaudy and conceited bird. They would not be persuaded that the thing was a mere invention, and, for aught we know to the contrary, may to this day believe that the catastrophe of Sedan was the reward righteously bestowed on such goings on. We, however, have been admonished by this little episode of the trust that it is often fit to place in the facts chronicled by the foreign correspondents of the English Press. A story somewhat of the same nature we take it is that said now to be related by the Count de Pallikao, who, they say, affirms that the Empress took a dislike to him because of a disappointment caused to her from a report which arose that he was bringing to her from China a chaplet of black pearls of untold value, but which proved to be a mere curiosity, and of no intrinsic worth. Does Pallikao hold that his presence must of necessity be delightful to all those who have experience of it? We, indeed, think it plain that if under existing circumstances he has written this tale attributed to him there must certainly be something dislikable about him, even independent of black pearls. We think, moreover, that it is excessively unlikely a high and noble lady, such as the Empress Eugénie, could be influenced in likings or dislikings by such paltry considerations as this. We think it especially unlikely because she is known to have sold jewels to the value of £25,000, and which were otherwise precious through association, in order that she might obtain money to found a charitable institution, and likewise because, taken all in all, a nobler Queen or Empress there never sat upon the throne of France, with the exception alone it may be of one or two who were saints or very nearly so.

WHO says that we are not prepared to fight the Russians? It is to be hoped they have not got their spies at work here, for if they only hear of the valour that is brimming over amongst us and oozing out in all directions—not through the "tops of our fingers," but in regular down-right hard knocks, they'll be very sure to steer clear, at least of Dunedin,—and, in fact, it would be a perfect relief to us to get a lick at them. The echoes of the whacks so valorously bestowed by Mr. Logan, Junr. have hardly died away amongst us, when we have another member of our upper ten thousand making the welkin ring with the sound of his fisticuffs, and doing his very best to "punch the head," of a stalwart foe. It makes one feel quite comfortable in these threatening times to know that we are surrounded by a whole brood of game-cocks that are only longing for an opportunity to show fight. Those of us who are peaceably disposed, if indeed there be any such amongst us, which we now incline to doubt, will have nothing to do by-and-by but hide their heads in the blankets and leave our fiery Hectors to battle it out on their behalf. The very lawyers themselves throw down their briefs and their umbrellas in the mud, in order to have a round at the noble art; and, if we may judge by the signs of the times, it will not be long ere our magistrates join in the *mêlée*. It evidently has a powerful, and perhaps even an irresistible, attraction for the Bench. Meantime our vocabulary has received a most valuable addition, "Thorough Blackguard," and "Insolent Scoundrel," are most choice expressions, and we may frequently

have occasion to employ them. We, of course, had been for some time acquainted with them, and even with the characters described by them; it is impossible to go through life without acquiring a good deal of knowledge which it might perhaps be bliss not to possess. But, the fact is, we did not until now know that these were terms fit for polished lips to utter; it seems, however, that they are so. A learned member of the Bar of New Zealand has not scrupled to employ them, and, what is more, the Magisterial Bench has pronounced him perfectly excusable in having done so. "For such conduct," said J. N. Watt, Esq., R.M., referring to Mr. Millar's having stopped Mr. Denniston in the street and complaining of his action in a certain case, "Mr. Denniston had no means of obtaining legal redress, and could be pardoned for using the language he had done." His Worship added, indeed, that "the defendant might have laid an information against Mr. Denniston for insulting language, but he had taken the law into his own hands." Still it may not unreasonably be asked what would have been the use of Mr. Millar's laying this information if the Resident Magistrate were prepared to consider the language complained of excusable? This, however, is beside the question; what we are concerned with is that we have gained two strong expressions which it may be convenient for us by-and-by to use. "Thorough blackguard," and "insolent scoundrel," are parliamentary. Will our readers remember this, so that hereafter, if we come to use either the one or the other, or it may be both together, they shall not consider themselves entitled to say we speak scurrilously or express ourselves by any means in an ungentlemanly manner. And, moreover, we have to inform any one towards whom it may seem fit to us to employ these terms, that in return they must not attempt to lay a finger on us, otherwise they will subject themselves to having their heads punched "as severely as possible," and to being fined into the bargain. Truly our education is being perfected by the Bar of New Zealand, and as we learned from Mr. Haggitt's defence that "personal violence," on one attacking by word only, is occasionally commendable, so now we learn from Mr. Denniston's example that disgraceful language is excusable, and the seal is set upon our knowledge by the approbation of the Bench.

THE Lenten Pastoral addressed last year to the clergy and people of Perugia by their Cardinal Archbishop, the present Pope, has recently excited a considerable degree of attention everywhere. It is indeed a remarkable utterance, distinguished alike for learning, thought, and piety, and is most deserving of study. It is very desirable that it should be read in its entirety by readers of all classes, but, as we know that many persons are deterred from reading grave documents when they appear of any length, we have undertaken to give an abstract of it, in order to bring its principal points within the easy reach of all who peruse our columns. The subject then chosen by His Eminence was "Civilization, and the relation borne by it to the Church." Civilization, in whose interests it is said that churches and ministers must be limited, and places of sin multiplied; that demands tasteless and shameless plays; in whose name are practised shameful usury and dishonest games. In whose name also a filthy Press debases the mind, and prostituted art defiles the eye and corrupts the heart. Society progresses, and tends towards perfection. Man in society goes on towards perfection in three points of view—his physical well-being, his moral relations with his fellows, and his political conditions. The different degrees of this successive development to which men united in society attain are *civilization*. But is it true that civilization cannot bear its fruits in a society which lives in the spirit of Jesus Christ, and in the midst of which the Catholic Church speaks with the voice of a mother and mistress? Will a man be condemned not to mix in the society of those who rejoice in civilization in the physical, moral, and religious orders, unless he is rebellious to the Church, and if he does not repudiate her? It is easy for men of good-will if they reflect calmly, and make an impartial research into facts to answer this question triumphantly for the Church. The subject, however, is too extensive to be treated of in a pastoral letter. Part of it only can be taken up, and that part is a view of civilization in respect to the manner in which it realizes the conditions by which man is perfectionated under the physical and moral relation. This point of view is the most important, because of the disordered tendency of our epoch, which is chiefly pre-occupied with things that regard merely temporal science and results. Would it, then, be possible for a man, while following the teaching of the Church, to attain to that degree of civilization he might attain to were he independent of the Church? Montesquieu gives the answer. ("*Esprit des Lois*," 24, III.) "Admirable thing! The Christian Religion, which, seeming to have at heart only our hap-

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

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets,
DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

JAMES WALLS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGER.

Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin

Has on hand and to arrive—

Register Grates, Leamington and Scotch Cooking Ranges,
"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also

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

AMERICAN ANGLO-CUT NAILS.
Wire and "Ewebank's" Patent Nails, Locks, and Hinges; Iron and Brass Screws, and Builder's Ironmongery of all descriptions.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLOURS
Of every description.

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.
SLATE AND MARBLE MANTELPIECES.
A special line in English Galvanised Corrugated Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet—best brands.
A general assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools by the best makers, always on hand.

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

UNION HOTEL.

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

SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE
LADIES.

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



RAILWAY HOTEL,

MOSGIEL,
WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,

Successors to REEVES AND CO.,

Manufacturers of

British Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Liqueurs,
Aerated, and Mineral Waters, &c.
Importers of Machinery and Cordial Makers' Goods of every description.

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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.



THE CRITERION TAILORING

AND
MEN'S MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

OF
NEW ZEALAND.

S A M P S O N ' S,
DUNEDIN.

Orders executed with strictest punctuality.

New and Fashionable Goods opened out
Monthly.
MCCLENAHAN & MCCUAIG,
SUCCESSORS,
PRINCES-STREET,
Opposite the National Bank.

THE CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE

J. HARDIE & CO.

WINTER SHIPMENTS

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

69 CASES,

Containing a carefully selected assortment of

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

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

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

J. HARDIE & CO.,

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

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

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

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

E. LOFT, 9, Royal Arcade.
(Opposite Messrs Clifford and Morris,
Photographers.)

WILLIAM CONNOR, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

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

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

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



THE HOTEL,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH.

THE GLOBE HOTEL is now replete with every modern appliance, and is furnished after the latest, and most approved method.

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

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

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

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

pinness in the next life, yet also assures our happiness on this earth." Labour is considered as a source of prosperity. Its lowest form, manual labour, and its highest form, the study of nature in order to know its forces and to apply them to the uses of life, have been most of all encouraged by the Church. Labour has ever been, and is still, despised wherever Christianity has not been or is not known. Aristotle and Plato despised it. The Greeks refused to labourers the name of citizen, and ranked them as slaves. Cicero looked upon labourers and skilled workmen as barbarians. Terence shows that to live respected at Rome it was necessary to lead an idle life. Juvenal says the occupation most dear to free Romans was "To cringe, to fawn on the rich in order to obtain bread and sanguinary amusements." Tacitus describes the ancient Germans as holding labour in horror; and to-day we see the same amongst non-Christian peoples. In India a Brahmin is defiled if he touches a Pariah. The savages of North America leave labour to their women, who are treated as slaves. "Even amongst ourselves," says a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "who have nevertheless arrived at so great a degree of culture, labour is scarcely honoured except in words, and although the rich are toadied to, small countenance is given to those whose hands are hardened with the instruments of labour." Amongst Christians, on the contrary, from the very first labour was greatly honoured. Jesus Christ had been subject to a poor artizan, and did not blush at using His blessed hands in the workshop of Nazareth. The Apostles desired to support themselves by labour. The Fathers recommended and exalted it. St. Augustine and St. Ambrose extol its utility. St. Chrysostom says it serves also as an exercise for fortifying our moral nature. All beautiful and true thoughts of labour have come from the bosom of the Church. The Church used her influence to have these thoughts embodied in deeds and institutions. Monachism arose, consecrated to labour; but to-day we have forgotten its origin, and how deeply civilization is indebted to it. But if labour is a source of wealth, and public wealth a sign of civilization, and of human perfection in the relation of exterior and physical well-being, no one can doubt that the Church has historically incontestable rights to the acknowledgments of all men, and that a struggle undertaken against it in the name and in the interests of civilization would be as foolish as it would be unjust. Will any one abandon the Church affirming it to be incapable of favouring civilization and promoting progress? Let him consult first the history of society in Italy. No man of good sense will have the audacity to maintain that in the works of political and industrial grandeur we moderns are on the road to surpass our Catholic fathers. Venice, Genoa, Lucca, Pisa, Florence, and other communes and provinces of Italy, when they were full of faith, possessed a power which, considering the times and the imperfect means of the epoch, surpassed that of the most flourishing modern nations. Their flags floated abroad in reverence and honour, and the people did not remain inactive at home. They cultivated the arts, and their negotiations increased by all honest means the public and private wealth. Lucrative work was furnished to manufacturers and labourers, and foreign gold and trade drawn to our markets. From this came the luxury condemned by Dante and others. Luxury increased, and the splendour of the fine arts. The names of Giotto, Arnolfo, Brunelleschi, Raphael, Titian, Vignola, Palladio, and a great number of others, worthily crown the picture representing the progress of civilization in a society which was not obliged to break away from its attachment to the Church, and become unbelieving to keep up with the march of progress, and add charm and comfort to its life. But the Church has the additional merit of having kept men within the bounds of reason, and prevented an excessive love of labour. The unbelieving modern schools of political economy consider labour as the chief end of man, and man himself a machine valuable according as he is more or less productive; hence the slight regard for morality, and the abuse of the poor and feeble. What complaints have we heard even in countries reputed at the head of civilization on the subject of the long hours of labour enforced there. When we view many facts related by lips that cannot be suspected, it is impossible to repress feelings of indignation against those who dream of confiding to such barbarians the hopes of civilization which they pretend to favour. This intemperate labour ruins not only the body, but the soul also. The life of the spirit grows weak in these poor victims of labour once more become Pagan. All that elevates man comes to be forgotten by them, and all that in man belongs to brutal passions and animal instincts is left without a curb. These partisans of civilization, separated from the Church and from God, would throw us back many centuries, to that state of things that prevailed when Juvenal wrote that the human race lived only for the amusement of a few citizens. The Church only can throw off this incubus. She breaks the continuity of labour by the rest of Sunday and the Christian feasts, when the poor labourer realizes that God has not created him to remain tied down eternally to mere material things, but to be their master. The war declared in the name of civilization by the sects and infidels against Holy Church is unjust, for she only puts into practice the conditions by which man is perfected in his physical and material relations. Civilization not only has nothing to fear from the Church, but it has everything to hope for from her aid. Science has found out many forces in nature, which were either unknown to man or had escaped his rule. These discoveries are excellent, but the infidels have wished to use them as a weapon with which to strike the Church, as if they were made in spite of her. To give colour to this odious calumny the pretext is set forth that the Church insinuates into hearts a mysterious horror of earthly things, whence it is concluded that if some good should result from this progress it is due to the revolt of what is called the *modern spirit* against the Church. There is no more absurd and unfounded accusation. Nothing can be desired by the Church more ardently than the glory of God, and the perfect knowledge of Him which is acquired by a study of His works. If the universe is a book on each page of which is written the name and wisdom of God, the man will have more love for, and approach nearer to, God, who reads more closely and intelligently in this book. He who holds that the Church obstinately keeps this book closed must know nothing of the burning zeal that possesses her bosom. But the Church is not only filled with the love of God. She also loves

man, and desires that he should prove himself to be that which he really is, the lord of creation. And why should she be jealous of the progress the age has made by its studies and discoveries? Bacon of Verulam has said that a little science removes us from God, but that a great science leads its possessor to Him. If the Church is solicitous lest harm be done by vain men, who think they have grasped all because they have touched lightly upon all, she is full of confidence towards those who apply their intelligence in studying nature seriously and profoundly. If any *savant* strays from God, it is a sign that his heart was already contaminated. He is an Atheist in spite of science. Copernicus was profoundly religious; Kepler thanks God for the joy he experienced in contemplating the works of his hands; Galileo found Holy Scripture and nature to exhibit equally the work of God. Linnaeus was so moved by his study of nature that he praised God in words that sound like a psalm; Fontenelle says that the importance of the study of the physical sciences lies in its elevating us to a more perfect idea of the Author of the Universe, and reviving in our dark spirits the sentiments of admiration and veneration due to Him; Alexander Volta was a sincere Catholic, and to Faraday unbelievers were insupportable. Such are the effects of science, and such the reasons why no reflecting man is deceived by the pretence that the Church views with suspicion the study of nature. You see, then, how hurtful a thing it is to combat Holy Church under the pretence of favouring the interests of civilization. But it is not sufficient that labour be ennobled and sanctified, and that man continually extend his empire over nature and bend it to his service. We must also remember that a great number of our fellow men are unable, owing to circumstances, to gain a livelihood by any species of labour. It would be a horrible spectacle if these unfortunate ones were excluded from the movement called civilization. Paganism had a way of getting rid of its infirm classes. Modern admirers of Pagan civilization would do well to recall to themselves what this method was. From the first the Church took care to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate. She was not content with establishing asylums and hospitals, she planted in the hearts of her children the Divine virtue of self-sacrifice. There is not a corner of the earth where there are not to be seen persons who have renounced all worldly goods to consecrate themselves to the service of the needy of every kind. What is the object of war against the Church? To throw men down to the lowliness of labour taken as their supreme end, adopted as an instrument by which to elevate themselves above the bowed heads of other men, and upon their bodies trampled beneath their feet. What is this modern civilization which condemns the Church, and with which the Church's august chief, the infallible master of the faithful, declares nothing can be had in common. It is a civilization which would destroy the Church, and all the good with which she has enriched us,—a spurious thing which has nothing of civilization but the name, and which is the perfidious and implacable enemy of true civilization. It is a calumny that the Church has an aversion for the arts and the sciences, or for the study of nature and her forces. The Fathers of the Vatican Council teach that the Church aids and encourages the arts and human sciences. She admits that the sciences, as they come from God, can, if they be treated as they should be, with the Divine grace lead to God. She condemns the science which defies human reason, the science which in vain seeks to destroy Biblical cosmogony, and debases man to the level of the brute. Do not be seduced by those who approach you with flattery and deceiving words. The facts are there to show where this insensate struggle against the Church, in the name of civilization, has led us. We see multitudes who have lost that hope in the future, which is a consolation faith gives to the unfortunate. We see a small number of them on whom fortune has smiled, who have not the least spark of charity in their hearts, and are attentive only to hoard up money and enjoy the pleasures of life. On one side men trembling in despair and seemingly reduced to the savage state; or the other obscene joys, dances and feasts which excite the indignation of the poor man, who has not been helped, and provoke the chastisements of Heaven. See! what we have gained. See what is to be expected from this war against the Church in the name of civilization, and which threatens to plunge us again into barbarism. It would seem that God has raised up this great Pontiff to protect the working-man, now when the war has openly commenced between capital and labour. The enemies of the Church have already cried out that Pope Leo is formidable, because it is believed that he may rally around the standard of the Church the populace of Europe. But such a war cry as that we have now listened to has in it nothing formidable to the good. If he who has uttered it be permitted to stand between the employer and the employed, a new era has dawned upon the world, and the "Light in Heaven" will soften the glare of the rich man's home, and gladden the hearth of the poor man.

MR. GEORGE VESSEY STEWART in a letter addressed from Ireland to his settlers at Katikati, through the columns of the *Bay of Plenty Times*, thus expresses himself:—"Judge Keogh has just delivered a most remarkable charge to the County Londonderry Grand Jury. Mr. Sullivan and some Home Rule or rebel members have taken exception to it in the House of Parliament, and as the worthy Judge is a Catholic they only show that unfortunate religious bigotry which has ever been, and ever will be, the bane of this unfortunate country." The charge alluded to is certainly as Mr. Stewart says, a most remarkable one. Its being delivered from the judicial bench makes it so. Had it been spouted by an Orange demagogue from an inverted barrel in the street, it would have been quite commonplace and *comme il faut*, but, emanating from the seat which is supposed to be occupied by justice, and where inflammatory politics are strangely out of place, no utterance could well be more remarkable. Here is the most offensive portion of it, worthy, indeed, though not of a Judge, of "So-help-me-God Keogh." "But turning from those who are engaged in that which they choose to call a commemoration, if words of mine

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

KNOWN AS THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY AND CLOTHING HOUSE IN TOWN.

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

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

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway

Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town

throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES

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

at lowest current Rates.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	William Gray
Tokomairiro	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Baillifua	...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Wakouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otokia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans	...	Wm. McConnochie
Cinton	...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra	...	James Pollock
Riverton	...	Peter Grant
Tapanui	...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown	...	Wm. Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

V.  R.

THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

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

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

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

The latest fashions by every mail.

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

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



WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

INDIAN MEDICINES.

Nelson, July 24, 1877.

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

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

(Signed) Mrs Wm. GILL, Wakapuaka.

WANTED KNOWN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S

North East Valley Works.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

HOUSE OF CONFIDENCE.

CH. CHEYMOL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

AND

GENERAL FRENCH IMPORTER,
HUNTER-STREET,
WELLINGTON

MELVILLE HOTEL,

MAIN NORTH ROAD,

TIMARU.

M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

FRANCIS MEENA N

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT

GEORGE-STREET.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

GEORGE HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,

PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE,
(Late of the Commercial)
PROPRIETOR.

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

JOHN HISLOP,

(LATE A. BEVELY),

CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND

JEWELLER,

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,

Princes-street.

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

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

RUSSELL'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

CORNER OF

CUMBERLAND & FREDERICK STREETS

DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

E. C. MORRIS,

WATCHMAKER & WORKING JEWELLER,

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

Next door to Begg's,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

JOHN VEZEY

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

can carry any weight, I would address myself from this place to the opposite party, who are anxious, I make no doubt, to display their unquestioned loyalty to the Crown of England and to British institutions. And I would say, to lay the foundation of my appeal to them, that I thoroughly sympathise with their great historic aspirations, and I believe that I myself would not be at this moment able to think or to speak as I choose but for the deliverance which was witnessed from your Walls. With these words on my lips and in my heart, I would say to that party opposed to the demonstration of to-day, would it not be wiser for the descendants of those men who were "tried and not found wanting"—for the men who are here now, and will be here, I have no doubt, if again required—to look upon such demonstrations as this prepared for to-day—in which I again repeat there is nothing but disgrace to commemorate—with the charity of silence and contemptuous derision? If they do that there is no danger of a violation of the peace." This speech was delivered at Derry on March 18th last, and we should think that had the Irish members allowed it to pass unnoticed they would have been guilty of a gross neglect of their duty. Mr. Stewart, however, is good enough to stigmatise them as "rebel members," considering the opprobrious qualification he uses an equivalent to "Home Rule." Mr. Stewart must very well know that Home Rule and rebellion have nothing at all in common. The Home Rule movement is a most justifiable effort to bring about constitutionally a necessary change in the form of Government, by which Ireland may be encouraged and see her interests promoted, instead of being, as she is to-day, oppressed and shamefully neglected. Would Mr. Stewart have considered New Zealand so desirable a country to settle in, had she been governed by means of a Parliament at Sydney, which was prepared to act to her prejudice, whenever the interests of New South Wales required it? But this gentleman also gives his *protégés* to understand that the Home Rule movement is exclusively Catholic. Does he not know that one of its earliest and most zealous advocates is the Rev. Joseph Galbraith, an Anglican clergyman and Fellow of that thoroughly Protestant institution, Trinity College, Dublin; that Mr. Butt, the great leader of the movement is a Protestant, and that many of the supporters of the measure are also Protestants? The bigotry which Mr. Stewart deplores in others has surely closed his own eyes to the truth. The parable of the mote and the beam appears most applicable to his case. As to "worthy judge" Keogh being a Catholic, we believe he was indeed baptized into the Church, but the event seems to have made a much weaker impression on him than had he received the deserts of his later life and been well ducked in a horse-pond. That he would remember, at least, and it might have a sensible effect upon his proceedings. To hear him spoken of as a Catholic is pretty much the same as to hear Mr. Sheehan, or Mr. Rowe, or some of that tribe amongst ourselves, dignified by the same name. It can hardly please them, unless it be that it occasionally is made to pay, and it insults us,—but this, we conclude, is why it is so often done. Home Rule and rebellion are as yet widely apart, but it may be, and if we are to judge by the language of Mr. Justice Keogh, it is the desire of the English government to see them confounded. It will not be the first time, that such a line of policy has been adopted towards Ireland, if a rebellion be now excited there in order to get rid of her just demands for fair treatment.

THE controversy occasioned in Oamaru lately by Mr. Shrimski's remarks touching Catholics and the Education Act has had the advantage of calling the attention of certain liberal-minded and unprejudiced Protestants to the question, and, in consequence we find in the Oamaru Evening Mail an excellent leader on the subject. The Mail is a journal of most just, principles, and, as has been already well proved, fearless in the exposure of wrong-doing. We trust that on the present occasion the good example shown will be followed by others of the Colonial Press. We subjoin an extract from the leader alluded to:—The religionists of the colony are virtually divided into two classes—Protestants and Catholics. There are others, but they are in the minority; and it is not difficult to satisfy such, as, if the present Act does not supply them with religious education, its omission to do so does not materially interfere with their religious convictions. Protestants have no desire that the taxes paid by the Catholics should partially defray the expense of educating their children. We believe that they would far rather let the Catholics manage their own schools after their own fashion. Protestants may not be able to understand any religious sect carrying their religious scruples so far as are Catholics; but now-a-days they usually know how to respect the motives of those who differ with them, for the age of religious intolerance has fortunately passed away, and every man is permitted to enjoy his own religious belief without interference. That the education they are offered in return for their money would be interfering with their religious convictions we have no doubt, for we are told that the combining religious with secular education is one of the cardinal rules enjoined by the Roman Catholic Church? Then, if this be the case, it would appear to be unreasonable to expect members of that church to send their children to the Government Schools. They might as well be asked to send them to a Protestant Church (which would

scarcely be a greater violation of the teaching of their religion), or, it would be just as reasonable to expect a Protestant to send his children for religious instruction to a Roman Catholic Church. In each case it would be calling upon people to pocket their religious convictions. Something should at once be done in the matter, for what would be the result if the Roman Catholics should fail in their attempt, from lack of funds, to establish schools for their children? One of two things: they must either allow their children to grow up in ignorance, or be driven to the necessity of sending them to the Government Schools. Parliament must indeed show respect for so large a section of colonists, and rectify the evil of which Roman Catholics complain."

AN action for libel has been instituted in Wellington because of the appearance in one of our contemporaries of the following passage: "A journal resorting to pure inventions, a sign that its writers were depraved, and that, concocting stories as they did, was a fraud upon the public, as a man does not pay his money to be regaled with fictions from the pen of obscure scribblers." Whether this is true particularly of journalists and subscribers to journals in Wellington or not, concerns us in nothing. What we are concerned with is, that if the press or the public would generally act upon the sentiments here expressed, the columns of Catholic papers need not be so much occupied as they now commonly are with the refutation of calumny. They have been very much so of late, and again in our character of "Fiction Crusher," it devolves upon us to contradict several rumours that have prevailed. They are to be found amongst those circulated with respect to our Holy Father the Pope, and the name of which is "legion." It is not true that Pope Leo intended to snub Pope Pius by refraining from mention of him on the coronation day of the former. Whatever may have been the reason of his Holiness for his silence on this point, disrespect cannot be numbered amongst them. In his Allocution delivered to the Cardinals on March 28th, Pope Leo spoke of our late beloved Holy Father as his "Immortal Predecessor," dwelling upon the grandeur of his Pontificate, and his many virtues. It is not true that the Pope meant or means to compromise the Temporal Power. Of this, says he, the Holy See has been "violently despoiled," and therefore is hampered in all its measures; but still he places this temporal power under the "inviolable protection of right and reason." It is not true that the Revolutionists expect concessions from him, "The new Pope," said Deputy Bovio, "at once pronounced his *non possumus*." It is not true that the policy of the Vatican, under the reign of Pope Pius, will in anything material be departed from.—"Pecci," said King Leopold of Belgium to Rattazzi, "would above all make apparent concessions to the temporal power, and in all outward forms he would continue a man of the world. But his devotion to the Holy See will be predominant in him, and his principles, as well as his almost fanatical firmness, will prevent him from any weakness. He is one of those priests whom one must honour, but who are too much ruled by their own doctrines." In which description given by this Protestant King we discern the character of a man firm in the faith, and determined, cost what it will, to act upon his convictions. Finally it is not true that Pope Pius left an enormous sum of money to the Church. This falsehood seems to have originated in a desire to impede the collection of Peter's pence; a fund which it is still most necessary to provide for the support of the Sovereign Pontiff.

THE Education Board has not replied humbly to the Dunedin School Committee. They have not answered as we hoped they would—"Dieu m'en garde, madame!" On the contrary they have sustained their rights, and in consequence, as might be expected, there is a pretty row. Mr. Bell has drawn up a document for the chastisement of the Board, expressive of the Committee's "surprise and dissatisfaction" at its goings on. Mr. Fish has shown a most astonishing acquaintance with his dictionary, and accused Professor Shand of making a disingenuous use of his adverbs, and the whole Committee have resolved on quashing the two unfortunate teachers, Cooke and Rix, appointed by the Board, and have dared them to budge an inch in the direction of teaching without the authority of their lawful lord and master, the Dunedin School Committee. It is to be hoped that in the revision of the Act a clause may be introduced for binding over Boards and Committees to keep the peace towards one another; otherwise we fear the administration of the secular system will hardly prosper in New Zealand. There is too much of the turkey-cock element amongst our educationists to admit of that calm atmosphere necessary for the favourable cultivation of the "young idea."

A case which looks like a diabolical attempt to blast the life of an innocent woman has occurred at Dunmore in the County Galway. A girl of about 17 years of age, and whose education had just been completed at a convent school, was induced, they say, against her will to marry a man many years her senior. In four months after the marriage the husband died, and it was alleged he had been poisoned by phosphorus administered by his wife. Any one who

PROFESSOR STANICH
THE ONLY PALESTINIAN AURIST
IN THE WORLD,

Will remain in CHRISTCHURCH for a few days.

TESTIMONIALS.

To PROFESSOR STANICH,

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in testifying to the great relief I have experienced at your hands, in the short space of two hours, of a chronic case of deafness extending for a period of over ten years.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GEO. J. RICHARDSON.

To PROFESSOR STANICH.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the truth of the above, as the party in question has been in my employment for over twelve months.

REGINALD BREE,

Merchant, Gore.

Gore, Mataura, 29th April, 1878.

To PROFESSOR STANICH.

(Testimonial from Dr. Macaffer.)

DEAR SIR,—Having requested Mr. Kelly to visit you, and have your advice regarding a deafness with which he has been afflicted for four years, I have much pleasure in testifying to the success of your treatment.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN MACAFFER, M.B., C.R.

Gore, Mataura, April 29, 1878.

To PROFESSOR STANICH.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. P. Shepherd, to whom I gave a note of introduction, has asked me to say that his hearing has been much improved through your treatment. On questioning him he assured me that he now hears more distinctly.

Yours, &c.,

D. M. STUART,

of Knox Church, Dunedin.

Dunedin, April 1, 1878.

To PROFESSOR STANICH.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to your successful treatment of the girl, M. S., whom I recommended to you some weeks ago, suffering from severe deafness. She is now thoroughly cured, thanks to your skill and tells, with joy beaming in her countenance, how she heard the town clock striking yesterday for the first time when nearly half a mile distant from it.

I am, &c.,

P. O'LEARY,

Catholic Clergyman.

Dunedin, April 11, 1878.

To 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 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 Flaggings.

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.

STAFFORDSHIRE WARE-

HOUSE, MACLAGGAN STREET.

Established by D. Weir, A.D. 1861.

The subscriber begs to intimate to his numerous friends and the public, that a dissolution of partnership has taken place in the late firm of Weir and Samson, Princes street, Dunedin, and would respectfully draw the attention of citizens, storekeepers, hotel proprietors, private families, and parties about to furnish, that he has fitted the above warehouse, which is now replete with new goods, consisting of China, Glass, Earthenware, Lampware, and Ironmongery, all of which has been lately purchased in auction for cash, and imported from the best manufacturers in the United Kingdom at much lower prices and reduced rates than ever hitherto.

Possessing a thorough knowledge of the trade, and being now under almost no business expenses, I am in a position to offer goods considerably under any house in the trade. Please test the truth of this assertion.

Thanking my numerous patrons for past favours and support, and soliciting a continuance of the same,

I am, yours respectfully,

DAVID WEIR,

Staffordshire Warehouse, MacLaggan-st.

N.B.—One door above the Arcade. All packing guaranteed.

P. FORRESTER,

WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT,

STUART STREET (Opposite Jail), Dunedin.

Newcastle, Scotch, Kaitangata, and Green

Island Coal. All kinds of Firewood.

Branch Yard—

St. Kilda Road, near Maloney's Hotel.

Orders left at either yard will be punctually

attended to.

IN THANKING my numerous

Friends and Customers for the very liberal patronage I have received, I beg that they will extend the same to my successor,

MR. A. DORNWELL,

Whom I have every confidence in recommending.

JOHN MACKLEY.

With reference to the above, the undersigned pledges himself to keep up the good reputation of the Oldest Establishment in Dunedin by keeping none but the very Primest of Ox Beef, Wether Mutton, Dairy Fed Pork, &c.

Families and Shipping supplied with every article in the trade.

Agent for Mr. GEAR, of Wellington, for his Superior Preserved Meats, Soups, &c.

Agent for Mr. GREEN, Christchurch, for Hams, Bacon, and Lard.

WANTED, a Suitable Site for a Model Slaughter-house, within easy distance of town, guarantee given that no smell or nuisance therefrom, the cattle being all housed and the place cleaned up hourly.

I wish to arrange for a Regular Supply of Dairy-fed Pork and Veal.

Beef Hams, Pork Hams, and Bacon, from Dairy-fed Pigs; Mutton Hams, Spiced Beef, Smoked Beef and Tongues, from 10th inst.

A. DORNWELL,

Smithfield Market Co.

MOLONEY'S HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Superior Accommodation. Charges moderate.

N.B.—Concrete building. No risk of fire.

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 Storekeepers 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.

reads the evidence given on the trial must, however, conclude that there is not a particle in it that so much as reflects upon the character of the accused, while there is abundance to suggest the probability of an atrocious conspiracy, more especially on the part of the nephew of the dead man. On the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, the foreman of the jury came forward and said that the body represented by him having taken careful notes of the evidence, and given them their earnest attention, had already come to the conclusion that there was no case whatever against the accused, and that to prolong the trial would be a mere waste of time. A verdict of Not Guilty was in consequence handed in and the prisoner dismissed. Dr. O'Leary, M.P., has since written to the Galway *Vindicator* stating that he had been prepared to prove conclusively that the deceased had died from natural causes, and by no description of poison whatever.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS IN EUROPE AND THE COLONIES.

THE Continental anti-Catholic Press has earned for itself the unenviable title of the "Reptile Press. I am sorry to see that the anti-Catholic Press in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, or a portion of it, should act in such a way as to deserve the same opprobrious designation. The London *Times*, and several of the most influential London journals, on the occasion of the late Cardinal Antonelli's death, paid a very high compliment to the deceased statesman's abilities and virtues. This seems to have been too much for his enemies and the enemies of the Church to stand. They accordingly fabricated certain stories, calculated to dishonour his memory, and to destroy his reputation with posterity. These tales the Reptile Press, both of the Continent, and Great Britain, and the Colonies, have not been slow to propagate through their papers. To detract from his honour and the honour of the master whom he served so faithfully, the late Pius IX, it was asserted by his and his late master's enemies, that the late Cardinal was base born; that he was a man of mean and obscure origin—the son of a wood-cutter, or poor charcoal-burner. Had this been true, it would only the more have redounded to the Cardinal's honour, and the honour of the master to whose favour he owed his elevation. It is the glory of the Catholic Church that she asserts the native equality of man, and vindicates the rights of intellect in every condition, even the humblest. In the exercise of that power she has ere now, as Lord Beaconsfield reminds the world, raised a pedlar Saxon's son to the primate's chair in England, and placed a Herefordshire peasant, Nicholas Breakspear, on the throne of the "Caesars." He believes she will do as great things yet, though in a different direction. But the story of the Cardinal's mean origin was not true. His father was a man of fortune, and left £10,000 each to his three sons. I think I am right in the sum, but I quote from memory. He sold wood from his property to charcoal-burners, and was a charcoal-burner only in the sense in which Lord Dudley or any other owner of coal-mines is a coal-heaver. But this is a small affair. The Cardinal's enemies have fabricated a more serious story against him than that. They accuse him of having had an intrigue with a certain lady, who, it is said, bore him a daughter. Monsignor Paterson, an English ecclesiastic, has written a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* stating that the story is without the shadow of a foundation; that the Pope regarded it as a conspiracy to destroy the Cardinal's good name. It was originally circulated by the lowest class of French and Italian journals. It has, as we see, been taken up by the English anti-Catholic Press; and some of the journals in this colony, if not in Dunedin, have circulated it. It would seem some of the journals in this colony never weary of piling up calumny upon calumny against the Catholic Church, or those of her clergy who are obnoxious to them. We cannot wonder, therefore, that they should be described as the Reptile Press.

Bishop Moran has spoken warmly against the present Government school system. Really, when we look around us and see what is doing in public and in private life, one might be inclined to despair of the progress of mankind in goodness. But the Catholic Church still survives; and though in many, or rather in most places, her enemies are now stronger than she, yet she is not without her influence, and good influence too, in upholding truth and justice, and good morals, which means good government. In this colony, as in Great Britain, the Catholic party will always find political allies in good and religious, and just and generous Protestants. In concert with these, they may be able to make their power felt in a manner fatal to their enemies. Mr. Gladstone has reason to know the power of a small body of Catholics when acting in union with Protestant allies. They drove him from power, and broke up his party by a hostile vote on his University Bill. But for Roman Catholics he would have triumphed on that occasion. He tried to "pay off" Roman Catholics for that by his Vatican pamphlet. But he only made things worse for his party. Like a fallen star, he has set to rise no more. The very fact that so great an outcry has been made against the Catholic block vote by the Protestant Press shews that they dread its power. Is there anything unconstitutional or immoral in Catholics, or any other class, giving a block vote when it pleases them. I cannot see it. In regard to this education question, which may yet prove dangerous to the Grey Party, Catholics are seeking nothing for themselves which they do not wish to see others enjoy. They are fighting the battles of the private school-master of all creeds. Mr. Curtis's party, though a minority last Session, may yet come to be a majority partly from Catholic influence. If Catholics did not give a block vote they could not do justice to themselves and their friends, and they might as well not vote at all.

Poet's Corner.

OUR SPARTAN WALLS.

Where are the walls of Sparta? what ramparts can she boast?
Where are the walls of Sparta? Behold yon sturdy host
Whose mighty columns stretch along fair Lacedaemon's vale;
There stand the walls of Sparta, and who dare them assail?
Lycurgus plann'd those Doric forts, built up of kingly men,
To guard the land?—And here we stand as Spartan walls again.

Where are the walls of Sparta? Our coasts are fortless, too;
What matters that? for here are hearts as dauntless and as true
As ever beat in Spartan breasts; and Freedom here has found
A grander clime, a brighter home, a higher vantage ground
Than ever proud Laconia gave—each hill, and plain, and glen,
And dell, and glade for her was made with Spartan walls again.

Where are the walls of Sparta? Our rugged mountains rise
Their bold, ambitious, hoar-crown'd heads, in grandeur to the skies;
Those are old loyal sentinels, that ne'er desert their posts
Round Freedom's shrine. But fenceless are the gateways of our
coasts;
No battlements protects our bays, nor fortresses! Why, then,
We must resort to living forts, and Spartan walls again.

Where are the walls of Sparta, the stronghold and the keep?
The castellated battery to frown across the deep?
I see no iron turrets here, no ramparts built of stone—
Behold Zealandia's strong towers of flesh, and blood, and bone,
Invincible as those that held the glorious valley when
Leonidas stood in the pass—Our Spartan walls again.

Where are the walls of Sparta?—Advance our Yeoman! Ho!
See! see they rush to guard the land all ready for the foe!
No Helots here, the Freeman's seal is stamp'd on every face,
These are the trusty guardians of the honour of our race!
Should savage slaves assail us; to trowel plough, and pen,
We'll bid adieu, for rifles true, and Sparta walls again.

THOMAS BRACKEN.

—Saturday Advertiser.

THE VICTORIAN EDUCATION ACT.

ONLY very recently we had occasion to direct attention to the utter failure of the Education Act in the Catholic districts surrounding Ballarat, and to the senseless waste of public funds in maintaining in those localities empty, or nearly empty, State schools. A further illustration of this folly, at the bottom of which it must be that there is a feeling of blind hostility to Catholic education, has come under our notice. A slight allusion to the subject is made in the following paragraph taken from the *Star* :—

"During the course of an interview between the Minister of Education and several members of the Bungaree Shire Board of Advice on Saturday, it was stated that the attendance at a new State school at Wallace was two, while at the Ormond school, where the list only numbered about twenty, the teacher was paid for an attendance of 150 children. The Bungaree people evidently do not appreciate the beauties of the Education Act. Major Smith stated, however, that he had quickly put a stop to this state of things." Deferring for a moment comment on the latter portion of the paragraph, we shall supplement the information with a few additional facts which represents the subject in a more startling light. The following is an extract from the Catholic schools' return for the quarter ending the 31st March of this year :—

PLACE.	Catholic school.		State school.	
	On roll.	Av. at.	Foll.	Av. at.
Moorabool Creek ...	182	90	7	3
Wallace	125	75	nil.	nil.
Ormond	182	110	14	7 or 8

The State schools mentioned in the comparison have been opened since January, with the object of providing a godless education for the children in the Catholic schools. The former are more than large enough to accommodate all the children in their respective localities; teachers of reputation were placed over them, and every possible inducement was held out to Catholic parents to send their little ones to the condemned, godless establishments. But all in vain, as our comparison demonstrates. As the *Star* says of the people of Bungaree, the Catholics of the three districts mentioned do not appreciate the "beauties" of the Education Act. It would be hard for them indeed, to perceive what has no existence, as the *Star* satirically implies; but they do see the evils of the act, for these are of an alarming character, and, seeing them, they avoid them. Their faith is as precious to them as it was to their forefathers; they love it more than they do the small sum they are called upon to pay for their own school; they are prepared to make even greater sacrifices for it than the state now imposes on them; and while this spirit lasts the Education Act in relation to Catholics must be what it is now—a failure. Mr. Smith had remedied, he said, the state of things that had been brought under his notice. How? By taking the children from the Catholic schools, or by closing the godless establishments?—*Advocate*.

THE statistics of emigration and immigration for 1877 have just been published in England. The total number of emigrants was 119,971—a falling off of 18,251 as compared with 1876. The total number of immigrants was 81,848, a reduction of 11,700 from the year previous.

J. A. M A C E D O,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And other Works too numerous to mention.

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

Country orders punctually attended to.

Remember the address,

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

J. R. HAMILTON, BOOK IMPORTER

Edinburgh House, GEORGE STREET, Dunedin.

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

- Cassell's Homely Scenes, by Doré, 25s to 60s, 8s deposit, 8s per month
- " Gulliver's Travels, by Doré, 25s, 5s deposit, 5s per month
- " Atala, by Dore, 30s, 5s deposit, 5s per month
- " Dante's Inferno, illustrated by Doré, 70s, 100s, and £7
- " Dante's Purgatorio and Paradise, by Doré, 70s, 100s, and £7
- " Milton's Paradise Lost, illustrated by Doré, 70s, 100s, £7
- " Don Quixote, illustrated by Doré, 40s to 60s, 8s deposit, 8s per month
- Haddoch's Douay Bible, 90s and 100s, 10s delivery, 10s per month
- History of Ireland, 84s, 10s delivery, 10s per month
- Scenery of Ireland, 60s, 10s on delivery, 8s per month
- Life of O'Connell
- Collins's All Round the World, 2 vols., 70s and 80s, 10s deposit, 10s per month
- Collins's New Household Dictionary, 30s and 40s, 6s deposit, 6s and 8s per month
- Collins's Burns's, Scott's, and Thompson's Poems, &c., 30s, and 35s, 6s and 7s deposit, 6s and 7s per month
- Collins's Dr. Livingstone's Travels, 45s, 6s deposit, 6s per month
- Wilson's Tales of the Borders, 3 vols., 60s, 8s deposit, 8s per month
- Chamber's Miscellany, 10 vols., 60s, 8s. deposit, 8s per month
- " Encyclopædia

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

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

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

CORNER OF MAITLAND AND WALKER STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

J. J. CONNOR, - PROPRIETOR.

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

SOLICITOR, &c.,

Has Removed to the Corner of

BOND STREET AND JETTY STREET,
DUNEDIN.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Registered under the Joint Stock Companies Acts.)
FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING,

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

First issue, 100,000 shares—2s 6d per share, payable on application; 2s 6d upon allotment; and 5s per share at call, not less than three months after registration.

CHIEF OFFICE: WELLINGTON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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

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

Jacob Joseph, Esq., Merchant.

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

E. W. Mills, Esq., Merchant.

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

Walter J. Nathan, Esq., Merchant.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—CHRISTCHURCH

The Honourable Edward Richardson, M.H.R.

Henry W. Lee, Esq., of Messrs Ward and Co.

W. Saunders, Esq., of Messrs Saunders and Henderson.

C. W. Turner, Esq., Merchant.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs Brandon and Son, Wellington.

GENERAL MANAGER:

George Samuel Graham, Esq., now Inspector Norwich Union Insurance Company.

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

SECRETARY FOR ORGANIZATION

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

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Company, and at any of the Branches of the Bank of New Zealand, where Forms of Application can be obtained, and deposits will be received.

The Directors each subscribed for £1000 cash [being part of ordinary capital] prior to the formation of the Company, and have undertaken its organisation as a thoroughly Colonial institution, with headquarters in Wellington.

One-half only of the shares will be immediately issued, and the Directors, having already apportioned a considerable number in securing a large amount of important support, are prepared to place the available balance in fair proportions throughout the Colony with persons whose business or influence is calculated to be valuable to the Company in the mutual interests of all concerned.

The Company being thus possessed of strong insurance support, and being able to offer the public the guarantee of ample cash capital with thorough security, will commence business, the whole of the remaining 100,000 shares being reserved for future allotment in successive issues to actual insurers with the Company, under the provisions of the Articles of Association, in proportion to the insurance premiums paid by them. The proportion of shares for issue compared to the amount of pounds sterling of insurance premiums paid, will be declared from time to time at the discretion of the Directors, so as to offer a continuous inducement to insurers to join the Company.

Several of the Directors have had experience of the great advantage of mutuality in connection with the most successful Life Assurance 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 are fully alive to the importance of considering in the first allotment the great body of small insurers; and they have also determined, notwithstanding any pressure, upon maintaining the chief point of their proposal—viz., that they will keep in hand the whole of the remaining 100,000 shares for future allotment to actual insurers upon the definite and equitable basis above stated, which places all ranks of insurers upon an equal footing. The Directors have therefore calculated upon the following results—viz.: That the method of fixing the capital will attach a large amount of business, and that the Company will have the sympathies of the public as a colonial institution, open to all insurers upon a mutual principle, and yet backed by large capital, security, and business.

The companies hitherto formed have been uniformly successful, and the rapid progress of the Colony fully warrants the foundation of a similar institution in its capital city. The rates and general terms of business of the Company will be similar to whatever may be current from time to time, as the insured will be enabled to participate as nearly as possible in proportion to the profits derivable therefrom.

It is not anticipated that any further calls will be made.

The applications for shares will be considered as received, and the Lists will be closed in each Province at the discretion of the Directors.

The Bank of New Zealand is now prepared to receive applications for shares.

Applications may also be made through J. B. BRADSHAW, Broker to the Company.

THE MONTH OF MARY IN CHRISTCHURCH.

MAY 21st, 1878.

THE month of May devotions at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament have been most edifyingly observed under the direction of the indefatigable pastors, Fathers Ginnaty and McNamara. On Sunday last there was a special demonstration in honour of the Queen of Heaven, which deserves to be recorded in the columns of the TABLET. This was a grand procession in the Church grounds of the Sunday school children and others. At three o'clock the boys from the Sunday school, each wearing a blue rosette, entered the church and were arrayed by their teachers on the epistle side of the nave. Next entered the girls of the Sunday school each wearing a red scarf, who in like manner were arrayed on the gospel side, following these came the young ladies who are enrolled as Children of Mary, each wearing a blue mantle and a bridal wreath and veil. The Rev. Father McNamara, after a brief prayer at the high altar, ascended the pulpit and addressed those who were about to take part in the procession, of which he explained the meaning. They were assembled for the first time under the banner of the Blessed Virgin to show their respect and veneration for the Queen of Heaven who alone is worthy of the title as the Mother of our Divine Lord. They would never forget that day; for his own part he rejoiced and felt proud to see so many assembled. They must pray that the love of God, of His Blessed Mother and of His saints, might never be eradicated from their hearts. They were all, in a broad sense, children of Mary, though some were specially so named. As her children they should imitate her example and cultivate her virtues; humility, love of God, and resignation to His will. He called upon them to recognise the duty they owed to those of either sex who taught them the Christian doctrine. He concluded by exhorting them to be obedient to their parents and teachers, to pray for them, to attend Mass every Sunday, to keep the commandments, and, above all things, to avoid bad companions. After the address was concluded the procession left the church in the following order: the cross-bearer with two acolytes, girls of the Sunday school, young ladies of the Christian doctrine, Children of Mary, boys of the Sunday school, young men of the Christian doctrine, altar boys, and lastly the officiating priest. Many of the girls carried blue bannerets inscribed with the monogram of Our Lady, and many of the boys carried small pink flags. The Children of Mary walked immediately in front of a banner of the Blessed Virgin borne by one of their number, and in the rear of the procession, just in front of the priest, four young men bore upon their shoulders a statue of her in whose honour the demonstration was made. During the procession the Children of Mary sang several hymns, and the Litany of Loretto. After the procession had returned to the church, benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. This terminated a ceremony which must have given the greatest pleasure and edification to all who witnessed it. The number of children who took part in it has been estimated at 500. It may be added that though there was a cold wind blowing the sun shone brightly during the whole time.

CHRISTCHURCH CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

Christchurch, May 25, 1878.

SOME of the young men here, seeing the advantages derived by their co-religionists of Wellington and Dunedin from the establishment of Catholic Literary Societies in these towns, have not been slow in following the excellent examples shown them by these energetic young men, but have inaugurated a society that bids fair to become an honour to its projectors, and a source of interest and usefulness to all connected with it.

Though still in what may be termed society infancy, and subject to the infirmities of that tender period of existence, it may be said to be a nursling of wonderful strength and growth, seeing that it already numbers forty-six members, officers included; and, as long as instruction or intellectual amusement are desired by the Catholics of Christchurch, so long may the well-wishers of the society confidently expect to see a steady increase in the list of members' names.

Already the Society has received its first instalment of books for the formation of a circulating library, and, if these be a fair sample of the works it is intended to fill the shelves with, it is evident from the choiceness of selection that the Society purpose having a really good and useful library, one that will be an immense boon to the members, and, I fancy, a great inducement to reading men to join the Society and participate in its pleasures and advantages.

Classes for the acquirement of various branches of knowledge will be formed as soon as convenient, and as education is of the utmost necessity in the present age, we, as Catholics, cannot afford to neglect any of those means within our reach that will assist in rendering us more competent, not only to maintain, but to improve our position as Catholics, and worthy members of the community. As the value of education appears to be thoroughly appreciated by many of the members of the Society, it may be fully expected ere long to see large and well attended evening classes, where the members will have the advantage of enjoying the teaching of gentlemen willing and able to instruct them.

The Society has also the good fortune to enjoy the services of the Rev. Father McNamara as Spiritual Director, who is ever ready with his counsel and advice, and who, from the long experience he has had in the working of societies, and the interest he takes in this may be considered a host in himself.

The last meeting, which took place on the 22nd ult., was numerously attended; a debate arising out of the all-important question of the day (the disagreements of England and Russia) forming the subject of attraction. This, with a capably delivered recitation by one of the members, and a short but very instructive address from the Spiritual Director, in which he exhorted the members to be assiduous in their efforts to improve their minds, and on no account to lose the opportunity offered them, brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

And now when the Society is fairly started, and with such fair prospects before it, it cannot but be a success if it only receives the encouragement and support such an undertaking deserves. And certain it is, if the Catholic youth of Christchurch are animated by a spirit of enterprise and a manly desire for improvement and advancement, they will come forward in still greater numbers to join an institution where they will have the power of mutually conferring such benefits on each other. If they have only their own interests at heart, there is no fear but that the Society will soon attain its manhood, and come a noble memorial of Catholic energy.

In the meantime its admirers can wish it all success, a long and useful career, and that it may always use its utmost endeavours towards promoting those noble ends for which it was formed; the increase and extension of a spirit of brotherhood, piety, and pure morality; and to facilitate by mutual instruction, the educational improvement of its members.

THE DUNEDIN CATHEDRAL.

ON Sunday last, in St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, his Lordship the Bishop, prior to reading the Epistle and Gospel and preaching at the 11 a.m. Mass, said that he wished to say a few words to the congregation relating to the building of the new cathedral. He had decided on having it erected on the site between Smith-street and Rattray-street, because land sufficient for the purpose,—an acre at least would be needed, was not to be had in any central position, or if it were to be found it would be sold only at a price that would place it far beyond the reach of the Catholic congregation. The cathedral could not be placed upon the site of the present church because there would not be room there for it. The ground required for it must be 260 feet long and 120 feet broad, and it would interfere with the schools, which of the two were, his Lordship believed, even more necessary than the cathedral itself. In order to build it on this site, moreover, the earth should be removed to the level of the street, which would require a great outlay, it would also be necessary to surround the present church with the new building which would occasion endless confusion and inconvenience, and finally they could not afford to pull down the present church which would be needed for schools, as it has always been intended. It was found necessary on the chosen site to sink the foundations very deep, but this must be done in any case, so as to prevent the recurrence here of the hardship experienced by a certain Bishop in America, who had erected a cathedral at a cost of £50,000, but was obliged after a little time to pull it down by an order of the Corporation, who had sunk a street below the level of its foundations, and in consequence pronounced it dangerous. The foundations here would be laid upon arches built upon pillars of concrete which would rise from the rock beneath, they would not be much more expensive, his Lordship considered, than foundations laid on the ground itself. The style of the building would be Gothic, it would be in the form of a cross, of which the nave and aisles would make the stem: the transept the short arms, and the chancel the head. The length of the nave and aisles would be 80 feet, and their breadth 55 feet; the length of the transept 100 feet, and the total length of the church 193 feet. The height of the building to the ridge would be 65 feet, and that of the interior to the groined ceiling 44 feet. Over the transept would be a central tower which, with its spire, would rise to a height of 193 feet. The main entrance would be from Smith street, where there would be two towers 80 feet in height. The cost might be infinitely increased by ornamentation, but the estimated sum was £26,000. For the present, however, it was only contemplated to build the nave and aisles; the aisles would be separated from the nave by pillars and arches, and the whole would accommodate 800 persons. The cost of this part of the building, which although not completed, would have a good appearance, would, perhaps, be about £6000; of this the congregation had promised £3000, and His Lordship had undertaken himself to be responsible for £500. He was not afraid to enter upon the enterprise with such a small sum in hand. He knew the congregation, and judging by what they had done in the past, he felt persuaded they would enable him to accomplish the present undertaking. When the Bishop's house was bought there were no funds in hand, but the people promised to pay for it and they did so within the specified time, and not only this, but they even gave some hundreds more than were required, so that His Lordship had been able, with the surplus, to begin the Christian Brothers' Schools. He and his people would begin the work; they could not tell who might finish it, but they would do their part, and leave those who came after them to do theirs also. Many of the great cathedrals of Europe had been built in this way. There were some which had been commenced centuries ago, and were not yet completed. The Bishop, in conclusion, particularly requested all those who had not already done so, to pay the first instalment of the sum promised by them towards building the Cathedral.

In his sermon before the Episcopal Convention in Boston, on the 9th October, Bishop Cox, of Western New York, said:—"We are told that the Church has always been the enemy of learning, but can there be a more stupid slander? This argument is always backed up by the story of the persecution of Galileo. I will not deny that Galileo was persecuted, but he was persecuted by the court of Rome, not by the Church of Rome. The Church has always been the advocate of knowledge. The court of Rome, in its persecution of Galileo, was on the side of the scientists, for the scientists of that day were all against Galileo. It was the scientists, and not the Church, that imposed upon the world the blundering Ptolemaic system. If men will look into the matter they will see that science changes; the Church never. It seems to be demonstrated that in the days of Job the true system of the universe was known, for the Pyramids, in their records, tell this story, but the men of science, for sixteen hundred years taught otherwise, and because the Church took them at their word the Church is blamed for it. Who broke the bonds laid by them upon men? Bacon, a monk, seems to have anticipated all the truths of modern science, and Copernicus, a Latin priest, threw off the chains which had so long fettered the minds of men.

IMPORTANT COLUMN
TO ALL HOUSEHOLDERS.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

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

THOMSON, STRANG & CO.

BEST VALUE GUARANTEED.

THOMSON, STRANG AND CO.,

CUTTING,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

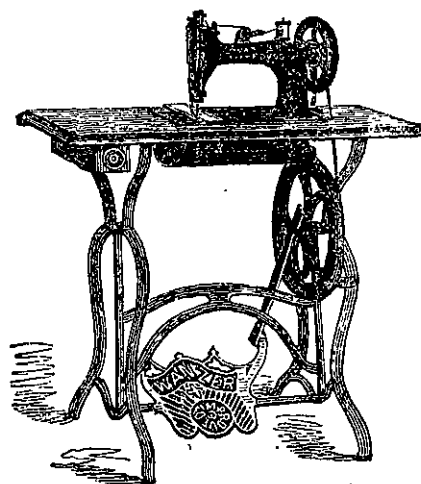
BRUSSELS CARPETS (Newest Patterns).
TAPESTRY CARPETS (Choice Designs).
LINOLEUM, KAMPTULICON.

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

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

BRUSSELS CARPETS, 2s. 11d. per yard; **TAPESTRY CARPETS,** 3s. 11½d. per yard.
LINOLEUM at Reduced Prices.

HERBERT, HAYNES, and CO.,



WANTZER'S IMPROVED Little Wantzer,	£ s. d.
bearing all the most recent improvements, including 16 extras ...	4 4 0
Stand to work by hand or foot from ...	0 5 0
WANTZER'S IMPROVED Wantzer A., bearing all the most recent improvements, including 16 extras ...	4 10 0
Stand to work by hand or foot from ...	5 11 0
WANTZER'S IMPROVED WANTZER F., Treadle Machine, with black Walnut table, empanelled lock-up cover, and superior treadle, from ...	3 10 0

New Instalment Payments—2s 6d and 5s weekly.

A. B. SIDFORD,

4, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN,

Agent for New Zealand.

N.B.—All kinds of SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED with dispatch and on moderate terms, by a first-class Sewing Machine Mechanic.

R. SAUNDERS AND CO.

Are now showing a LARGE STOCK
of

FANCY DRESS MATERIAL
In the Latest Colours.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S JACKETS AND MANTLES
In a Variety of New Materials.

RICH BLACK SILKS
From the Best Makers.
COLOURED SILKS
In all the Newest Shades, also.

A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF EVENING SILKS.

LADIES' COSTUMES
In all the New Materials

EIDER DOWN, FELT, QUILTED ALPACA, SILK AND SATIN SKIRTS.

MOSGIEL SCOTCH AND ENGLISH BLANKETS.

QUILTS, SHEETING, TOILET COVERS, BED RUGS, TOWELINGS,
FLANNELS, CALICOES, HOLLANDS, DIAPERS, LACE, MUSLIN AND
APPLIQUE CURTAINS.

With every requisite for Household Furnishing.

CARPETS, FLOOR CLOTHS, WOOL MATS, HEARTH RUGS,
AND DOOR MATS.

A Large Assortment to select from.
All the Latest Novelties in

SCARVES, GLOVES, RUFFLES, SILK FICHUS, LACE COLLARS, AND
LINEN SETS FOR THE SEASON.

The Latest Novelties in

PARISIAN AND ENGLISH MILLINERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

UNDERCLOTHING AND BABY LINEN.

An extensive stock of
GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, HATS,
CAPS, TIES, SHIRTS, PANTS, &c., &c.

WATERPROOFS, PORTMANTEAUS.

R. SAUNDERS & CO.,
PRINCES STREET (Opposite General Post-Office.)

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID during the current year
for Establishing **CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS** in
Oamaru—

The following have subscribed £2 :—

G. L. Longford, Timothy Hannigan, Robert Keenan, Patrick
Gilleran, Patrick M'Henry, James Fitzgerald, Patrick Ford, Michael
Mahony, — Ward, — Ward, Daniel Madden.

The following have subscribed £1 1s :—

Edward Hudson, Spence and Bee, Henry Aitken, A. M'Corkin-
dale, Davis and Raby, Anthony Rogers, Carow & Co., per J. Mark-
ham.

The following have subscribed £1 :—

A. Toms, G. Greenfield, Timothy Halloran, John Neylon, John
Ryan, David Tagney, William Simpson. Peter M'Inery, James Mee-
han, Denis Leane, Denis Fogarty, Patrick M'Gee, James Broderick,
Michael Broderick, Howden and Warnock, Wm. Waterson, Patrick
Gormley, Thomas Gormley, Philip Bowe, James Millmine, John
M'Ivire, A. Hutchison, Thomas Walsh, Terence Brady, Patrick Leane,
Timothy Horan, Patrick Martin, Patrick Corcoran, William Cain,
Daniel Ryan, James M'Gee, John Clifford, Michael M'Donough,
Martin Dinan, Patrick O'Mara, John Wild, Eugene Coonahan, John
Gormley, Edward Haurahan, James Donohue, George Doherty, James
Fogarty, James Kernan, Thomas Sullivan, James O'Donnell, John
Dineen, Thomas Halloran, John Lonagan, William M'Googan, Ed
O'Donnell, John Page, John Woods, Michael Nulty, Wm. Keating,
John Conolly, Patrick Baxter, Michael M'Loughlin, Patrick Mark-
ham, Michael Glassed, Daniel Buckley, Dennis O'Connor, John Ford,
Martin Lennon, Thomas Quirk.

(To be continued.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING
MAY 24, 1878.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Curry, Wellington	0	12	6
Rev. Father Golden	1	5	0
Mr. Crowe, Oamaru	0	12	6
„ Burke, Port Chalmers	1	5	0
„ Fitzgerald, Oamaru	0	12	6
„ Dees, Goldsboro'	0	12	6
„ McEntee, Greenstone	0	12	6
„ Carey, Greenstone	0	12	6
„ Dreunan, Camptown	1	0	0
„ Moloney, Greenstone	0	12	6
„ Moloney, Greenstone	0	12	6
„ Dillman, Kumara	0	12	6
„ Connelly, Dillmanstown	0	12	6
„ Tierny, Dillmanstown	0	12	6
„ Griffin, Dillmanstown	0	12	6
„ Sheehan, Dillmanstown	0	12	6
„ Ryan, Greenstone	0	12	6
„ Corbett, Westbrook	0	12	6
„ Dasey, Naseby	2	10	0
„ Foster, Christchurch	1	0	0
„ Jennings, Gisborne	1	5	0

We are obliged from want of space to hold several subscriptions
over to our next issue, which will afford us room for all requirements.

WANTED, for the Catholic School, Milton, a duly
qualified TEACHER.

Apply to the Rev. THOMAS LENEHAN, Milton.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

THE NEW EDUCATION ACT.



Do not know whether our legislators are
ashamed of their work of the last session; so
far at all events as legislation in reference to
education is concerned. But this we do know
that they ought to be ashamed. Our legislators
are the paid servants of the public, and ought to
give honest work in return for their pay and
honours. Have they done so? The contest
now raging between the Dunedin School Committee and the
Otago Board of Education answers this question very fully.
Where were all the lawyers of both houses of Parliament, or
what were they doing when this godless Act was passing
through Committee? Where was our present Attorney
General? Or if they were in the House of Representatives,
or the Legislative Council, and paying attention to their work,
what can be said as to their brains and their legal knowledge?

This godless Education Act has been so framed that it
has succeeded wonderfully in setting by the ears the various
bodies appointed to administer the new law. The Otago
Board of Education, knowing itself to be bound to consult
School Committees as to the appointment of teachers, so
manages, that its treatment of the Dunedin School Committee
for example, amounts to a farce. The appointment committee
of the Board, a body unknown to the law, makes up its mind
to recommend certain appointments to the Board, and then
coolly asks the School Committee if it has any objection to
such appointments without affording any further information.
Whereupon the committee is indignant, and justly so, and
warns the persons appointed by the Board not to accept the
situations of teachers in the Albany-street School. Both sides
have something to say in their favour. The Board affirms
that the law gives it the exclusive power to appoint teachers,
which is true; and the School Committee maintains that
before appointments are made, it should be really consulted,
and that the farce of a consultation is against both the letter
and the spirit of the new law. This it appears to us is also
true.

There is now a species of dead-lock, and who is to solve
the difficulty? Will there be an appeal to the Supreme
Court, or will the parties wait till the meeting of Parliament,
and for a new Act to amend the law made last Session? The
latter alternative, we suppose, will be adopted. But, then,
what a commentary on the capacity of our legislators for their
work does not this afford! We see from the report of Mr.
SWANSON's speech, at Ponsonby, given by one of our con-
temporaries, that Mr. SWANSON, the member for Newton,
seems to regret his want of education, because it has pre-
vented him from taking office in the Government of the
colony. It appears to us that if his modesty, in not attempt-
ing office, had also induced him, and what we say of him is
true of a good many others, to reflect that want of education
is also a reason sufficient to persuade men of common sense
to decline Parliamentary honours, it would be very much
better for the colony and the cause of legislation.

A great deal of time is lost, a great amount of money
unnecessarily spent, and a great deal of harm done by men
undertaking duties, for the proper discharge of which they
are totally unfit. And in nothing is all this so true as in
the matter of law-making. Men who understood their busi-
ness would frame intelligible and wise laws, that would not
require amending for generations, in one tenth of the time spent
by bunglers and incompetent persons in making laws that
cannot be understood, or that only lead to increased litiga-
tion, or that must be either repealed or amended forthwith.
Such a state of things is highly discreditable, and ought to
bring a blush to the cheeks of many members of Parliament,
if, indeed, such a praiseworthy thing is possible.

Few Acts of Parliament have been more highly lauded than the Act for the promotion of godless education. We never could see any reason for the universal chorus of admiration with which its becoming law was greeted, except its secularism—which, after all, means its godlessness. And it is pretty plain that the haste with which it was passed, and the little care and attention given to the consideration of its details, arose from the feverish anxiety of its patrons to have the principle of godlessness sanctioned by the Legislature at any hazard. And these gentlemen have now their reward in the universal discontent its provisions have aroused, and the jealousies it has engendered. Our warning voice was not only unheeded, but derided; and, even more, we do believe that this measure was hurried through the houses of Parliament all the more rapidly because of our remonstrances. It was thought that this mode of proceeding would read us a lesson not likely to be forgotten, and it was hoped that free and godless education would divide and consequently weaken the Catholic body, and render denominationalists powerless. It was fully expected that denominational schools could not survive the inauguration of the new system.

But how futile have been all these anticipations, the result has proved. The new Act, the new system of godless education, has not succeeded in closing even one Catholic school. On the contrary, its only effect on Catholics has been to arouse new energies and create new resources. Catholics are more determined now than ever that their children shall not be subjected to godless influences, and more firmly resolved than ever to maintain their own schools. Since the passing of the godless Act, new Catholic schools have been built, old ones enlarged, greater unity and energy have been manifested than were before visible, whilst in the ranks of the godless, only jealousy, bickering, and confusion are visible. *Quem Deus cult perdere prius dementat.*

News of the Week.

THE enlargement of the TABLET by four pages will take place next week.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the N. Z. TABLET Company (Limited) took place at the office of the Company, in Dunedin, on Monday evening last. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese occupied the chair, and there were present, in person or by proxy, 31 shareholders, representing 156 shares. The directors' report referred to the satisfactory state of the Company's business, as shown by the balance sheet; stated that the circulation of the paper had been increased about three-fourths during the year, that there was every prospect of a continuance of this prosperity, and concluded by recommending an immediate addition of four pages to the size of the TABLET, and the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on each share. The report was adopted by the meeting, which then passed a vote of thanks to the directors for the zeal shown by them in the service of the Company during their year of office. The directors for the forthcoming year were voted for by ballot, the gentlemen elected being Messrs. F. Meenan, Reynolds, Downey, Martin, and the Rev. Wm. Larkin.

WE perceive that a historical error occurred in our issue of the 17th inst. It is there said that the Order of the Jesuits was suppressed by Pope Clement XIII. The Pope who suppressed the Order was Clement XIV.

WE learn from the *Advocate* that Mr. John Gavan Duffy (of Messrs. Duffy and Wilkinson), Chancery-lane, Melbourne, has been appointed a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New Zealand for taking affidavits for that colony.

THE Rev. Father Hennebery delivered a lecture, in aid of the liquidation of the debt on the Catholic Church, in Kumara, on Thursday, 23rd inst. The subject was, "The Fall of Society from the Sovereignty of Christ."

WE clip the following from the *Lyttelton Times*:—The total number of people in the Province of Canterbury is put down at 92,433, showing a difference of 33,658 since 1874 when the last census was taken, or an increase of 57 per cent. The population of Christchurch and its suburbs (including Sydenham) is reckoned at 30,300. The actual municipality only contains 13,408 inhabitants, but the population just outside the Belts, and which is to all intents and purposes part of the city, swells the amount so enormously as to make that number quite within the bounds of belief. As showing the density of the population we may mention that in the suburbs of St. Albans alone there are 3000 people. We imagine that few persons have hitherto had any idea of the number of inhabitants crowded around Christchurch.

WE would remind our readers that the art-union for the large photographic likeness of the Rev. Father Hennebery, will take place next July. Tickets have been issued at the low price of half-a-crown; they may be had on application to the Lady Superior, Dominican Convent, Dowling-street, or the Secretary, TABLET Office, Dunedin.

HIS Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin particularly requested the members of the Catholic congregation, on Sunday last, to pay such first instalments of their subscriptions to the Cathedral fund as had not yet been paid. Payments to be made before Sunday, June 8th.

WE find that, unfortunately, several mistakes occurred in the list given by us last week of the subscriptions to the Port Chalmers Church Fund, collected on the opening day. The name at the head of the list was that of His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, £10. The following omissions were also made: Mr. Darby, £5; Mr. Bennett £1 1s 0d; Mr. Columb, 10s. We shall be happy to correct any further errors on notice of them being furnished to us.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, May 24th.
The strictest secrecy is maintained re Count Schouvaloff's mission, pending the reply of the British Government. The prevalent opinion is that it is of a pacific character, and that there will be an early meeting of the Congress.

ATHENS, May 22nd.
Severe but indecisive fighting has taken place at Crete.
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23rd.
A great fire here destroyed the palaces of the Minister of Justice and the Supreme Council of State.
The Russians are advancing within the neutral zone.

LONDON, May 23rd.
Supplementary estimates were introduced to-day for the Indian contingent of the army and for an increase to the naval vessels on the New Zealand station.

LONDON, May 25th.
The Duke of Cambridge inspects the Indian forces at Malta.
CONSTANTINOPLE, May 24th.
The Russo-Turkish Commission failed to agree to a line of demarcation.

LONDON, May 25th.
Discount rates in open market are falling, and a reduction in the Bank minimum is expected. The Bank reserve is slightly better than during last week. Consols firm at 95½. The market for Australian securities is remarkably firm. Wool is showing a better tone, and the market is hardening. Of wheat there is a large foreign supply and Home stock.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, when Count Schouvaloff's proposals were considered. The Council is summoned for to-day, when the final resolution of the British Government is expected to be announced.

LATER.

Consols, 96½.
Bank rate of discount, 3 per cent; market rate, 2¼ per cent.
Adelaide wheat, 57s to 59s; flour, 39s.
Since the opening of the wool sales, 91,800 bales have been offered. The decline at the opening has since recovered except for cross-breeds.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 26th.
The Congress is to be held in June, and it is expected an early invitation will be issued to the Powers.

On the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday, celebrated on Saturday, there were reviews and banquets. Many old colonists attended a dinner given by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Secretary of State for the colonies.

Obituary: The Duchess of Argyll.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE ARGUS.)

LONDON, May 27th.
Prince Bismarck has invited the Great Powers to attend the Conference, which is expected to meet at Berlin on June 11th. The San Stefano Treaty is to be submitted to the consideration of Congress.

It was officially stated in Parliament that the prospects of peace have materially improved.

(SPECIAL TO THE PRESS AGENCY.)

LONDON, May 28th.

Lord John Russell is dead.

Consols 97½.

MR. J. GOW, late of the firm of Watson and Gow, wheelwrights and general blacksmiths, has commenced business on his own account on premises adjoining those lately occupied by the firm.

MR. DAVID WEIR, late of the firm of Messrs. Weir and Sampson, is now carrying on business on his own account in Rattray street, Dunedin. His stock of china, glass, &c., will be found unrivalled in the trade.

THE Rev. Father Grant, Rector of the Scotch College in Rome, died March 28. The deceased was the organiser of the Catholic hierarchy to be established in Scotland. He bequeaths his private fortune to the Catholic Church in his native country. The funeral was attended by many of the Cardinals. Mgr. Strain, Archbishop of Edinburgh officiated.

Commercial.

Mr. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N. Z. L. and M. A. Co.) reports for the week ending May 29th:—
The market was supplied with the following fat stock to-day:—
76 head cattle, 2001 sheep.

Fat Cattle.—Those forward were principally of good to prime quality, and owing to the small supply, prices advanced about 2s 6d per 100lbs. Best bullocks brought from £10 10s to £13 10s; do cows, £6 10s to £10—or equal to full 30s per 100lbs. for prime beef.

Fat Sheep.—The market having been well supplied of late, and the number penned being in excess of requirements, there was some difficulty in disposing of sheep at our late quotations. Best cross-breeds brought from 10s 6d to 13s 6d; merinos, 5s 6d to 8s 6d—2½d per lb. for former, and 2d latter. We sold 700 at the yards as above.

Store Stock.—There is no alteration in this description of stock.
Wool.—From our London office we have advice per cable to the 24th inst. Sales were progressing firmly, 56,000 bales sold. We offered at our weekly auction a few small lots, which found buyers at about late quotations.

Sheepskins.—A very small supply this week, which were well competed for at full rates. Best cross-breeds bringing 3s 3d to 3s 9d; merinos, 2s 5d to 2s 8d.

Tallow.—Market dull; few buyers; most of the lots passed in.
Grain.—Wheat: There has been more business doing in second-class quality, several large parcels having been placed at 4s for fine wheat; 4s 3d to 4s 4d is offered, and choice Northern, 4s 6d. Oats are still wanted for export. Quotations are unaltered—3s 4d to 3s 5d for good to heavy feed, and 3s 6d for the milling. Barley: Fine malting samples are in good demand at 5s to 5s 6d; very choice full grain, 6s; milling, 3s 6d to 4s.

Mr. SKEEN'S labour market report for the week ending May 29:—We are now getting into what is always understood to be the dull season of the year. Hitherto work has at this period been slack; now it is quite the reverse. A working man has a very fair prospect for the winter. Of course builders and outdoor labourers must calculate on a good deal of broken time, but these breaks are trifling compared to which those working men have to put up with in the old country. Ploughmen and farm couples are in excellent demand. As for girls, they seem all to get married. Hotels are quiet. Now is the weather to try the unsuitable classes. Wages—Girls, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s, and 30s; couples, £70, £75, and £90; boys, 6s and 10s; ploughmen, £55, £60, and £65; day labour, 7s and 8s; cooks, waiters, grooms, and gardeners, 2s to 4s; barmaids and housekeepers, £40 and £78.

Mr. A. MERCER reports for the week ending May 29—Retail prices only—Fresh butter in half and one pound prints, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb; fresh butter in lumps, 1s 3d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d. Fresh butter is now selling very scarce, and several of the shops are very short of it. Salt butter, in keg, 10d to 11d; side and rolled bacon, 10d; colonial hams, 1s; cheese, best quality, 8d to 10d. Eggs are still scarce, and retailing at 3s 6d per dozen.

Mr J. VEZEY reports for the week ending May 29, 1878, retail: Roasting beef, 6d to 8d per lb; boiling do., 3d to 5d per lb; stewing do, 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 8d per lb; mutton, 2½d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork 6d to 8d per lb; lamb 2s 6d to 4s per quarter.

Mr J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending May 29, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed), 3s 3d per bushel Wheat—milling, 4s; chicks, 3s to 3s 6d. Barley, malting, 4s to 4s 6d; feed, 3s to 3s 6d. Pollard, £5 10s per ton. Bran, £4 0s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £11; small, £11 10s. Oatmeal, £18. Potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt. Hay, £4 10s per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

"EDITH O'GORMAN," otherwise known as "The Escaped Nun," wrote us lately on the subject of the late exposure of her character published in the *Pilot*, composed mainly of her own repentant letters. She says:—"I most emphatically pronounce the said articles maliciously false from beginning to end. The letters which you publish as having been written by me are all forgeries!" This is a direct statement—and we publish it, as requested by Edith. But it is not true—it is directly false. If the letters we published were forgeries, we are guilty of libel, and "The Escaped Nun" can take an action against the Editor of the *Pilot*—and oblige him to produce the original letters in her handwriting, and prove them quite genuine—which he is quite ready to do. Come now, Edith.

The steamship State of Georgia, which arrived in New York from Scotland lately, encountered an enormous iceberg on her passage. A *New York Herald* reporter visited the steamer, and, although he could obtain no information from the captain, elicited some from the petty officers. "Did I see the iceberg?" said one young man in the uniform of the service. "Yes. It was on March 9th, about five minutes after nine o'clock in the morning, in latitude 47 deg. 47 min., longitude 46 deg. 52 min. It had been thick and hazy; in fact, we had been running through a fog all night. About an hour or two before everybody felt a change to the atmosphere, when all at once, at the hour indicated, there arose before us a great mass of ice. It was fearful as well as beautiful. I had seen a good many icebergs but was never so near to one before. Neither have I ever beheld such a gigantic tower of ice. It was about 200 feet long, and and may be 200 or 300 feet high." A sailor on the deck said:—"Nobody know'd we was near it until we was almost on to it. I could ha' chucked a stone from our deck an' struck it. I think it must ha' been anear 300 feet high." We must ha' knowned we were in danger, yet we didn't slow up. No wonder the officers didn't want to talk about seeing it." This account was corroborated by a deck hand, a companion of the sailor spoken to, who expressed his wonder at the size of the iceberg and his thankfulness at his escape.

We observe that Messrs. Robinson and Raymond, the well-known dentists, have removed from their residence in George street, Dunedin, to Princes street, opposite Messrs. Herbert, Haynes and Co.

General News.

THE *Univers* publishes the following telegram from Rome, dated March 28:—In the Allocution pronounced to-day Leo XIII. said that, having been called to govern the Church, he contemplated with dread his own unworthiness and weakness in presence of the heavy burden which had been bequeathed unto him by his immortal predecessor, and also in presence of the sad state of the Church, violently stripped of all her rights. He declared himself the scrupulous guardian of the treasures of the faith, and proclaimed that he put the temporal power of the Apostolic See under the inviolable protection of right and reason. The Pope concluded by saying that he was waiting for the advice of the Cardinals, and cited on this point the example of Moses, who assembled the 70 Elders of Israel.

"GENTLENESS and manliness combined make men noble," writes a Naval officer to the *Army and Navy Journal*, "and when we add attainments above the average, we reveal the character of George P. Ryan, whose career ended with the ship he commanded. He was only a few months past fifteen years of age when he entered the Naval Academy, and from that time until his death, in the words of Rev. Father Fulton, who preached his funeral sermon 'his career was a successful one.' He was a Christian in faith and, a loving husband and an affectionate father. During his stay at the Desolation Islands, in charge of a party for the observation of the Transit of Venus, the evenness of his disposition and his justness, coupled with personal endurance, and a full knowledge of the work he was sent by the Government to perform, endeared him to every member of that isolated party. The complete manner in which that work was performed, will live as a lustrous addition to the attainments of our Naval officers, and it reflects much credit upon the institution of which he was a graduate."

THE 9,481 officers serving in the active army of Prussia it has been ascertained that 8,594 belong to the State Church, 880 are Catholics, 10 Protestant Dissenters, and 9 Jews. Of 830 military surgeons 682 are members of the Established Church, 130 Catholics and 17 Jews. Of the 241,802 men 164,982 are members of the Established Church, 75,268 Catholics, 229 Dissenters, and 1,305 Jews.

FROM the *Germania*, the leading organ of the German Catholics we, *Univers*, translate the following terse remarks on the death of Pio Nono;—Over the grave of Pius IX. we Catholics sing neither hymns of praise nor songs of lamentations, but with a deeply moved heart we thank above all the King of heaven and earth for having given his Church such a governor for two and thirty years, and confidently pray to Him to be furthermore alike gracious to Christendom. Since the first Christian emperors endowed the spiritual head of all the baptized with a temporal possession for maintaining his high dignity and independence, the first Pope is now dead who was not only deprived of this dominion *de facto*, but whose right to it is contested by most governments. His successor will probably be subject to still greater vexations and indignities, and the faithful children of the Church to greater trials than have been suffered hitherto; but how are spoliation, ignominy, and physical pain to prevail against a power which the gates of hell itself are impotent to subdue?

Two years ago, Ecuador was the most flourishing of the South American republics. Since then the Catholic president, Don Garcia Moreno, has been assassinated, and an infidel government presided over by Senor Veintemille has usurped office and brought the country to the verge of ruin. Most of the bishops have been either exiled or imprisoned, and a national convention, the result of sham elections and forged returns, has declared itself in favour of the present government. The South American papers contain an account of the heroic attempt made in November last by the brave Catholic general Yezep at reinstating the national government wrongfully overthrown 18 months ago. He managed with 2000 picked troops to surprise the capital, Quito, and these brave men who had "*Viva la religion!*" for their battle cry, would nearly have succeeded had they not been obliged in the end to desist for want of ammunition. A most dramatic incident happened on that occasion. Polanco, the chief instigator of the murder of President Moreno, had been set free to assist in the defence of Quito against Yezep. At the very moment when he called out to his soldiers, "If you see a priest administering the sacraments to a wounded Conservative, fire on the Host," a ball struck his skull and he fell dead on the spot. A renewal of Yezep's enterprize may be looked for at any moment.—*Univers*.

WHERE is persecution to end, and where is liberty to begin in Prussia? It will soon be a criminal offence for a Catholic priest to preach the Catholic faith at all. There is a law in Germany that any ecclesiastic speaking against the government in the pulpit is liable to be fined and imprisoned. It appears that speaking against the government means to say something that may not be quite palatable to the government. Father Philippi, a priest at Loukan, in Silesia, told his congregation some time ago that it is the duty of Catholic parents to have their children instructed in the Catholic religion. The government prosecutor is of a different opinion, so he lays a criminal information against the poor priest, and wants him to be put in prison for talking treason. The Court of Pless holds that a week's duress will meet the case, and so Father Philippi is sent to gaol for a week for saying that Catholic parents ought to bring their children up as Catholics! Once more, when and where is persecution to end?—*Univers*.

CONVERSIONS are at this moment of quite frequent occurrence in England, especially from the ranks of the Protestant clergy. The *Tablet* gives the names of some who have just followed the two clergy of St. Batholomew's into the Catholic Church. There is the well-known High Church writer, Mr. Charles Walker, author of "The Ritual Reason Why," "The Sarum Mass in English," and many other popular books. At Oxford seven members of the University have likewise just "gone to Rome." Amongst these are Mr. Oliver Vasal, of Balliol College, Mr. Westerman, of Oriel, and Mr. Johnson, of Keble. Lord Alexander Gordon Lennox has also been received into the Church.—*Swamiver*.

BROWN,
EWING
AND CO.

A
M
E
R
I
C
A
N

C
A
L
I
C
O
E
S.

WE have purchased by auction, at an estimated discount of 33 per cent. from regular prices, a consignment of 23 cases of AMERICAN CALICOES from the celebrated Wamsutta Mills, which are noted for the extreme soft finish of their cloths and freshness from dressings. We will offer the following lines during the present month as under :—

Lot 1.—36in. Skirting	...	...	30 pieces
" 2.—36in. Double Warp	...	...	30 "
" 3.—36in. Twilled	...	...	30 "
" 4.—36in. Unbleached	...	...	60 "
" 5.—9-4 Twill Bleached Sheeting	...	...	27 "
" 6.—10-4 "	"	"	70 "
" 7.—8-4 Plain	"	"	10 "
" 8.—9-4 "	"	"	10 "
" 9.—10-4 "	"	"	10 "

Aggregate of over 12,300 yds.

THE full reduction of 33 per cent., equal to 6s. 8d. in the £, will be allowed to all purchasers.

S
P
E
C
I
A
L

P
U
R
C
H
A
S
E.

BROWN,
EWING
AND CO.

BROWN,
" "
EWING
AND CO.

BROWN,
EWING
AND CO.

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

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

GEORGE GOW
(Late Weston and Gow)
BEGS [respectfully to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced business as General Blacksmith and Wheelwright, next the premises occupied by the late firm.
He trusts by attention, and making none but first-class articles, to merit a share of public patronage. Town and country orders punctually attended to.
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE MATTHEWS,
NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,
Has on Sale—Fruit and Forest Trees of every description. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of finest quality. Lawn Grass Seed. Ornamental Plants and Shrubs for lawns. Hawthorn Quicks for hedges. Dwarf Boxwood for edging walks. Broom and Gorse, or Furze Seed, for hedges.
Garden Calendar, containing full monthly directions, and new Catalogue, sent post free on application.

NOTICE.

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

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

COLONIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).
The Company is now prepared to build houses for working men and others, and to sell on deferred payments extending over a term of years.
The Company receives deposits on debenture from £5 and upwards, and allows the highest current rate of interest on same.

Parties desirous of building can select their own sites, and have houses erected according to their own plans.
Full particulars on application to
T. CHALMERS REID,
Secretary,
Temple Chambers.

ST. ANDREW STREET, WOOD AND COAL YARD.

JOHN 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.

STREET AND MORRIS,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
SHAREBROKERS, COMMISSION AGENTS,
Accountants, and Valuators.
Loans Negotiated and Bills Discounted.
SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
Liverpool-street.

MORNINGTON HOTEL
MORNINGTON,
DUNEDIN.

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

DENTISTRY.
ROBINSON AND RAYMOND,
SURGEON DENTISTS.


Scale of Charges :
Extractions 2s 6d.
Do. Children 1s
Stopping Teeth 5s
Artificial Teeth 15s
Sets £8
No charge for advice.
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.
Address—
PRINCES-STREET,
Next door to Begg's Music Saloon.

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

CAREW AND CO.,
Manufacturers
OF
AERATED WATERS.
British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Malt Vinegar, &c.
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN.

FRANK W. PETRE,
Engineer and Architect,
Liverpool-street, Dunedin.
Complete designs for Catholic Churches urn ished under special arrangements.

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

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.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

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

EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE men who are now holding the governing power of this colony, and who profess to have the interests of the whole people at heart, and not those of any class, must bestow their attention upon the question of education before long, and place before the people the result of their deliberations for acceptance or rejection. A ministry constituted like the present one may have immense power to do good, and its influence for evil may be proportionately great. The incipient stages of its career will therefore be watched with much anxiety by the upholders of morality and Christian truth. In a Christian land we naturally expect to find Christian statesmen administering its affairs, and subordinating all political interests to that of religion. Religion is the life-blood of nations, the great sustaining power without which they must necessarily perish from internal corruption, and, heaped with the "scorns of time," be consigned for ever to an ignoble grave. The first care of statesmen, therefore, should be the moral and religious interests of the people. But where it is not practicable for governments to directly foster the Christian faith, and to give material assistance for its propagation, they should incontestably protect from undue external assaults, and neither hamper nor openly oppose the progress of its teaching. It is an axiom that "the school makes the man," it must consequently be also true that the Christian school makes the Christian man. Such being the case, it is reasonable to suppose that, if Governments conclude that education is a matter with which it is the legitimate province of the State to deal, they should deal with it not only for the mere transient interests of the State, but for the general welfare of the peoples who live under their laws, and consult for their moral as well as their material greatness. Man's highest interest lies in the eternal destiny that awaits him beyond the grave, and his interests in this world are but passing and momentary. Why, then, should education be thought to consist merely in the acquirement of the secular knowledge which it is contended fits a man to perform his duties as a citizen of the State. There are very few in this colony who own that mere secular instruction constitutes education properly so-called, but it is widely maintained that the duty of the State is to impart only a modicum of secular knowledge, and leave the religious, the most indispensable element, to be taught by the parents themselves. I dissent absolutely from the doctrine which proclaims that the State has any right whatever to usurp the functions of teacher. I admit that the State must look after its own interests, and that it is of paramount interest that its subjects should be instructed in secular knowledge, but to contend thereby that it should monopolise education, and tyrannously wrest from individuals one of their most sacred and inalienable rights, is an insult to our reason as well as to our religious principles. By monopolising education, and being admittedly incapable of imparting religious instruction, the State negatively teaches infidelity. It is not positively taught in its schools that there is no God, but by a rigorous exclusion of everything that could convey to the child's mind the existence of such a Being, materialism is as certainly inculcated as if the theory of evolution formed part of the curriculum. Where, therefore, the State forcibly inflicts the secular system upon a community, and by the power of gold attempts to crush schools wherein a real and true education is imparted, it is wielding the sword of Lucifer against the religion of Jesus, and sapping the foundations upon which its own stability depends. The great and fatal mistake made by Governments is that they assume the duties of the teacher. Few will question the right of the State to require that its subjects shall be secularly instructed, but the matter assumes a very different aspect when it is asserted that therefore the State should don the garb of the schoolmaster, and engage directly in the work of teaching. By doing this, it would be manifestly usurping duties not its own, and outraging the consciences of thousands of its subjects.

Secularists say the Government cannot teach religion on account of the multiplicity of sects, and as it is its duty to teach secular knowledge, how can that be done without offending any religious sensibilities, except the Government establish schools of its own, whence all religions shall be excluded. I answer, by assisting *all* schools *pro rata*, which give a competent secular education. But, they answer, the denominations would then move heaven and earth to maintain schools of their own for the purpose of getting the Government subsidy. Well, I reply, the Government would be proportionately relieved of an onerous work which it can never satisfactorily perform, and the strain upon the coffers of the Treasury would be incalculably diminished. And this brings me to another phase of the question, the financial one. The Government of New Zealand confessedly is in difficulties; it is continually borrowing, even to carry on the ordinary duties of administration, and now it has monopolised the gigantic work of education, whose calls upon the Treasury will be loud and incessant. Well, would it not be policy at least for the Government to get a portion of that work done which it cannot afford to do perfectly itself at, say, half the amount of its real cost, provided, moreover that every guarantee were given that it should be efficiently performed, and that it rested with the Government itself to decide whether it was or was not. The policy of the last administration was to throw as many responsibilities as possible directly upon the people, to assist voluntary effort in performing many of the duties of the State. Witness for instance the Charitable Institutions Act. This policy was forced upon them by the poverty of the exchequer. Since they have left office, no extraordinary increase I believe has taken place in the revenue, and the country is certainly not very much richer than it was then. Now, why cannot Sir George Grey's Government, whose avowed policy is one of retrenchment, bestow some consideration upon what they might save by assisting large communities to erect and maintain schools of their own. I regret that I have not now at hand a speech delivered in the House of Lords about a year ago by a member of the British Ministry, which contained statistics of the relative cost to the Government of "Board" schools and schools attached to religious denominations, and also remarks as to the educational standard of each. The facts were amazing and established clearly the success of the English system and showed an immense pecuniary gain to the Go-

vernment by assisting efficient private schools. I hope that if argument and appeals to the religious feelings of ministers will not influence them to give the Catholics of the colony justice in the matter of education, the interests of their breeches pockets may to some extent prevail. The London *Times*, in an article on intermediate education in Ireland, in its issue of February 15th last, says: "As a matter of principle no one would contend that Roman Catholics ought to be forced into schools conducted upon a system which their Church has condemned." But what would the *Times* think were it to know that our New Zealand secularists are "forcing" them by every possible expedient into godless schools which will yet be branded with undying infamy.

The question has now been plainly stated. Politicians understand it. Roman Catholics will never surrender their convictions in this matter; their allegiance is pledged to their consciences, their Church and their God. No species of coercion will compel them to countenance a system inaugurated for the soul's destruction and the annihilation of national morals; and if, through the supineness of other religious associations secularism shall obtain a foothold in the colony, New Zealand, now rising like a young and stately oak tree from a congenial soil, will be withered and blasted ere many generations by the insidious poison now being poured at its roots, and the convulsions of a lawless and corrupt people.

W. J. N.

Auckland, May 9th, 1878.

WEST COAST.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Kumara, May, 1878.

AT the present moment things are very quiet on the West Coast. That reaction, to which all alluvial diggings are subject, is felt on most of our gold fields, but in no place is this change more perceptible than in Kumara.

Prior to Father Hennebery's arrival amongst us—a period of six weeks—the hotels were doing a fair trade, but that is a thing of the past, and now you may traverse the streets of Kumara for days, nay, even weeks, and not meet an individual under the influence of the "jolly god." This is the story not only of our town but of every town visited by the reverend gentleman in the course of his Mission on the Coast.

In Greymouth, the number who pledged themselves to total abstinence was five hundred, and in Reefton the number was four hundred and fifty, which was very large when we come to consider its population.

If we look upon Father Hennebery's Missions from a wordly point of view, and value them only for the good of which we are cognisant, we are insensibly filled with a spirit of praise and thanksgiving to the Almighty who has been pleased to make us, His unworthy children, the recipients of His grace, thus enabling us to return once more to the fold of the Good Shepherd. And if the tongue of calumny should ever lead us to entertain anything disparaging of the rev. missionary, one glance at the now happy homes, and a remembrance of what they were, are enough to dispel the haze of slander in which his enemies choose to represent him, and to show forth his holy and self-denying character as a priest.

As I write the good work is in full swing at Ross, a gold mining centre in Father McCaughey's parish, about twenty miles due south from Hokitika. Here, as elsewhere, the local clergy are labouring zealously in conjunction with Father Hennebery in advancing the good cause; and, if we may judge of the future from the symptoms of the present, I can safely say, without any claim to be a prophet, that their labours will be crowned with a grand success.

Of Father McCaughey's zeal too much cannot be said. Not satisfied with having Missions throughout his own extensive parish, wherever the work of God is to be done there he is to be found a willing and able worker in the vineyard of the Lord.

It is expected that on Sunday, the 12th inst., the mission will be opened at Waimca, situated about nine miles from Kumara, on the Hokitika Road. After closing this mission, Father Hennebery intends remaining a week the guest of Father McCaughey. During his sojourn he will deliver a lecture, the proceeds to go towards liquidating a debt which remains on the church and presbytery.

Since my last communication the only event of importance was a fire in Kumara, which has laid waste a considerable part of the main street. At about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., the inhabitants were aroused by the ringing of the fire bell. On arriving at the scene of the alarm it was found that the flames were issuing from the windows and crevices of Mr. Bulstrode's Club Hotel. In a very short time the fire had also spread to the adjoining buildings, and had it not been for the laudable exertions of the local fire brigade, the beauty of Kumara would have been destroyed. There were seven houses burned—the Bank of Australasia, McLean's Store, Mulligan's Drapery Establishment, Club Hotel, Robinson's Scotch Pie House, Foley's Butchery, and Murphy's Boot and Shoe Store. It is satisfactory to learn that all the houses had been insured for nearly the value in the New Zealand and South British Companies, except Mr. Foley's butchery.

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. E. Ewen, J. Butterworth, T. G. Skinner "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSON, 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.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES,

The leading one of which is

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

Capable of

PRODUCING SEVEN THOUSAND GARMENTS WEEKLY,

DUNEDIN RETAIL BRANCH:

CORNER OF PRINCES-STREET AND OCTAGON,

Under the Management of

M. R. F. LAWRENSON,

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

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING:

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

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

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

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

Note the Address:—

The Dunedin Retail Branch is at the Corner of

PRINCES-STREET AND OCTAGON.

A SINGLE GARMENT AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

THOMSON AND NIVEN,

BOOK IMPORTERS,

Great King-street,

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

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

MARTIN & WATSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE

MERCHANTS,

STUART-STREET,

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

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

ROYAL HOTEL,

George-street, Port Chalmers.

JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

EDMOND & HARRINGTON,

WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,

Market-street, Dunedin.

Best Walton Park, Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Scotch Coal at the lowest current rates.

Orders punctually attended to.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PROTECTION FROM LOSSES BY FIRE

SETTLERS and others will find it to their interest to secure their premises against FIRE in the National Insurance Company, which, moreover, is deserving of their support as a Colonial Institution having a resident proprietary, and from its entire Capital and Profits being invested in New Zealand.

A. HILL JACK, General Manager.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000.

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

Dunedin Board of Directors:

Hon. Robert Campbell, M.L.C.

T. S. Graham, Esq. (of Bing, Harris, and Co.)

T. W. Kempthorne, Esq. (of Kempthorne

Prosser, and Co.),

Hugh McNeil, Esq. (of Arthur Briscoe and Co.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Hulls of ships or steamers, merchandise of all kinds, specie and wool to the United Kingdom, AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

W. C. KIRKCALDY, MANAGER,
High-street, Dunedin.**CITY HOTEL,**

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. MURPHY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

CRICKETERS' ARMS HOTEL,

TOP OF TORY STREET, WELLINGTON.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

J. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

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

Dunedin, August 22, 1877.

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

—I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
GEORGE O'BRIEN, C.E.,
Asst. City Surveyor.
Mr. G. E. Dermer, Chemist, &c., Dunedin.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,

FAMILY GROCER,

Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Third Shop, Rattray-street

(Opposite the Otago Hotel), Dunedin.

M. MARSHALL,

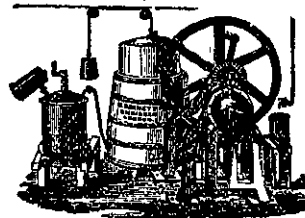
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMIST,

George-street Dunedin,

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

Wholesale and Retail.

Homoeopathic Prescriptions carefully and accurately dispensed.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON AND CO.,

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

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

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

MIDWIFERY IN DUNEDIN, 30s.

T. B. CAMERON

ARCHITECT,

MORAY PLACE.

Plans prepared, without superintendence, if necessary.

WAR CLOUD IN THE ARCADE.

Great Reduction in the Price of Leather.

HARRY HIRD,

PRACTICAL BOOTMAKER,

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

Gents' soled and heeled, 4s 0d.

Ladies' " " 3s 6d.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,

PRINCES-STREET, SOUTH,

DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

Private Rooms for Families.

None but the Best Brands of Liquors kept.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,

Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders at

Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

A. H. ROSS

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

SIR GEORGE GREY AND THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

It appears that Sir George Grey has now concluded his stumping tour and it is to be hoped that when next he returns to Wellington he will soberly settle down to mould his future actions accordingly.

With the multifarious promises he has made in his tour we have little to do, although we seriously fear that they are by far too many to be fulfilled. In his eloquent address to the citizens of Wellington, he mentioned one fact worthy of notice in your pages.

After describing his early acts he said that one of the reasons why he set out in search of a colony wherein to plant free, happy and prosperous communities was that, in his early days, he possessed what was then known as influence, by means of which, at an early date, he received the command of a regiment, which was stationed in the good old city of Limerick, of the violated treaty. Well the glorious work on which they were sent was to afford protection to a merciless band of robbers, known as tithe-proctors who were sent out to rob and harass the poor people in the name of the law, for the support of an alien church in which they did not believe. Deep and loud were the execrations that were poured on them, as they wended their way through hill and dale on their journey—even to this hour he could hear in fancy their curses, as they bent their way homewards, laden with spoil torn from the famishing poor, who, however, gave out of their poverty, their wretchedness, and misery, to support their own churches and schools. No wonder that the heart of the enthusiast sickened within him; however, not being of a rebellious mould he did not stoop or kneel down, like our own glorious Davis, and invoke the God of battles, nor yet did he say with him,

"God of justice, I sighed, send your spirit down,
And soften those lords so cruel and proud;
Or else, I cried aloud, vouchsafe thy strength to the peasant's hand
To drive them at length from out the land."

No, he looked around him for a new land on which to plant his suffering countrymen where they would grow up and nurture faith and freedom, secure from the spoiler's blighting hand.

Such noble sentiments deserve to be chronicled, but Sir George will pardon us if we look at the sequel. He eloquently condemned the system of robbing the Irish Catholics of their all to support an alien church, while they were compelled, nay cheerfully gave their pittances to support and maintain their own church and schools out of their poverty and wretchedness. Now, Sir George, let us enquire how the matter stands in this model colony of yours. We will dismiss the church question; thank God there is no State church, and as had once been eloquently said by Gavan Duffy, "There is now no Statute of Kilkenny, no Catholic confederacy, no Protestant ascendancy to keep us from entire nationhood, the golden vista of prosperity lies open before us, and we must enter it hand in hand or not at all." I quote from memory after many years. But how does it stand with schools? If we leave our proctors, tithes, and churches, the eloquent peroration of Sir George is as applicable in all its naked barbarity to New Zealand. We have here the State schools supported in magnificence, part of the money being drawn out of the pockets of the Catholics, who in their poverty contribute handsomely towards the maintenance of their own churches and schools.

If the system was tyrannical and unjust in Ireland it must necessarily be so in New Zealand. Injustice is injustice all the world over. No amount of illogical arguments can make us believe that any Government is possessed of honesty of principle and purpose that perpetuates a system so entirely repugnant to enlightenment and justice. Will Sir George Grey still sit on the Treasury benches and, in the face of his own words, still uphold this obnoxious system. This is a question only time can settle. In all his stump speeches he has dexterously avoided even mention of it. Many are therefore under the impression that he either lacks the courage of his convictions, or is afraid to bring it forward, but let us hope that he will yet be found true to the principles that set him trying for a colony. If he does he will earn the gratitude and benedictions of his Catholic fellow countrymen.

It is with deep regret I notice the determination of Mr. Stafford to resign his place in the Legislature. Catholics throughout the length and breadth of New Zealand will be sorry that the voice so often raised in their behalf in the House will not re-echo this session. Mr. Walter W. Johnston has also determined to resign, but not until after the session. Truly things look gloomy for us in the forthcoming session, unless Sir George Grey with his large party will espouse our cause.

From the "Catholic colonial born statesman," we can expect nothing except through fear; but I am glad to be able to tell you his seat at Rodney is very shaky, thanks to the prompt and generous conduct of two gentlemen, whom I shall not now name; but suffice it to say that they have done their duty well, and

"When comes the day all hearts to weigh
If staunch they be or wile."

the Catholic electors of Rodney will not be found wanting.

But if the worst should come, and even Sir George Grey and Co., should refuse to give us justice, we should bear in mind that one of the party, the self-styled John the Baptist, (though I should rather compare him to a still later Scriptural celebrity who shall be nameless in his gloom) publicly stated that they were, after all, only decent highwaymen. As far as we are concerned the self accusation is literally true, but *nihil desperandum* be still our motto. Another election must soon come on when we can pay them back "blow for blow." Even so did our brethren do with Gladstone.

Wellington, May 10th, 1878.

C.E.T.

We learn that Mr. J. Barrett, formerly of the Family Hotel, Durham-street, Christchurch, has removed to the Borough Hotel, where his well known abilities will, as usual, insure a first-class position to his establishment.

MR. CARL BREMER, a political writer of remarkable sagacity and knowledge, says, in an article on "The Route to India," in the *Cambridge Tribune*:—"The Eastern question is far from settled; in fact, it has just begun to be unsettled; and its solution involves a fundamental change of territory, commerce, and international law in Europe."

MR. J. STORES SMITH ON EVOLUTION.

BUT the law of evolution, natural selection, survival of the fittest and all the rest of it, is laid down and offensively enforced when there is not one single fact that imperatively demands it, and when ninety-nine out of every hundred facts tell against it. Ever since man appeared on the globe, and was able to record what he saw about him on stone, in pictures, or by verbal description, there is not one scintilla of evidence that any living creature has tended to grow out of its genus. A sheep has always been a sheep, a horse a horse, a monkey a monkey, and a man a man. Great variations occur, and those far more frequently by man's interference than by natural selection, but nothing acquires any of the marked characteristics of the group above it, and all, if left alone, tend to breed back to the primal type. Nature seems to have as great an abhorrence of any departure from the original form, as it has of a vacuum. Nor can any instance be found in the geological record among the fossils; and many can be found against it. I have not read the anti-evolution side of the case. I have read the writings of Mr. Darwin and Professor Huxley and others, and had the advantage of personal talk with an eminent friend of theirs, who shares their views, and I have read without prejudice, but failed to find that they advanced one solid argument in support of their views. I am quite certain that if this controversy could be turned into a lawsuit, any judge on the bench would dismiss the case against the Evolutionists with costs, without calling for a reply. The eminent friend I allude to, himself one of the first living mathematicians, and an intimate associate of Tyndall, Huxley, Spencer, &c., and sharing their views, was candid enough to admit that the theory was beset with difficulties, that quite as many facts were against it as for it, that it hardly seemed susceptible of proof. And, when I asked why he held the theory under such a condition of the evidence, why on the assumption of this law, Dr. Tyndall chafed and derided prayer, and Professor Huxley gnashed his teeth at dogma, and chuckled over the base deceit of man, his reply was:—"We are bound to hold it, because it is the only theory yet propounded which can account for life, all we see of life, without the intervention of a God. Nature must be held to be capable of producing everything by herself, and within herself, with no interference *ab extra*, and this theory explains how she may have done it. Hence we feel bound to hold it and to teach it." Shade of Bacon! here is Science! This is the argument in a circle. There is no interference with nature on the part of God, or any other force or power *ab extra*. We prove this by the law of evolution. What proves the law of evolution? Why, nothing, except that its assumption is necessary to the former Law? This was the outcome of Science, whose boast was that it walked firmly from certitude to certitude, not dealing in fancies and beliefs and undemonstrable imaginings, like us poor illogical Believers.

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.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS.

G E O R G E W A T S O N
Begs respectfully to announce that he is a
C A N D I D A T E F O R E L E C T I O N
as one of the
CITY AUDITORS.

CITY AUDITORS.

M R . W M . P A R K E R S T R E E T
respectfully solicits
Y O U R V O T E A N D I N T E R E S T
For Re-election.
Polling: Saturday, 1st June,
At Fire Brigade Station, Rattray-street.

CITY AUDITORS.

M R S Y D N E Y J A M E S
respectfully solicits
Y O U R V O T E A N D I N T E R E S T
For Re-election.
Polling: Saturday, 1st June,
At Fire Brigade Station, Rattray-street.

WELLINGTON STEAM BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY WORKS,
FARISH STREET, WELLINGTON.

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

For Catalogue of Prices apply to the Factory.

S. S. GRIFFITHS, PROPRIETOR.

WATCHMAKERS.

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

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

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

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

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,

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

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

**EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY REPAIRED OR
MADE TO ORDER.**

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

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

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

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

Colonial Coal, can now be delivered at the
Lowest Current Rates.
The best Round Coal ... 22s per ton.
The best Broken Coal... 15s per ton.

A liberal discount allowed for cash transactions.

J. HALLIWELL, Agent.

Office: Opposite Daily Times Office, Rattray street.

GOUNDRY'S COMPRESSED or
CONSOLIDATED TEA.

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

MACFIE AND FOX
(late Battson and Brown.)
HAVE FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

STANDARD INSURANCE
COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

1 R. MARINE, AND FIDELITY

GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

CHARLES REID Manager.

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

3 CASES, 1 BALE, 1 PARCEL

OF

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

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

W. BROS. have also on Stock some Beautiful

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

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

Observe the Address:—

WHITTAKER BROTHERS,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

P.S.—Country Orders punctually attended to,

JOHAN TERTIUS KEMPSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

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

J. T. K., in grateful acknowledgment of the support accorded him during the past four years, has resolved to build a Shop more worthy of the same in every respect, and replete with all the 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. 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.

J. B A R R E T T,

(Late of BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL

Durham-street, Christchurch.

Has removed to that central position the
B O R O U G H H O T E L,

Having purchased the freehold, where Travellers and Tourists will find comfort and civility.

The cellars are supplied with the best wines and spirits, including Jamieson and Son's seven year old malt, specially imported by the proprietor.

Travellers called for the early trains.

JOHN BARRETT, Proprietor.

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

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

MATHESON BROS. & CO.

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

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

In Dinner Services from £5 to £50; in Dessert Sets from 55s to £30; in Tea Services from 35s to £15 15s; in Breakfast Sets from 70s to £15; in Complete Sets of Table Glass from £12 to £50. Richly hand-painted Flower Pots and Vases in Dresden, Sevres, and Worcester China and Bohemian Glass. Just to hand, a beautiful variety of the celebrated "Belleek" Porcelain. Also a magnificent stock of Cut Glass Chandeliers for gas or kerosene, from three to six lights. Also, a beautiful assortment of Lamps in Cut Glass and Silver, Bronze, Wrought Brass, Oxidized Silver, Ormulu, &c., and fitted with the most approved Burners. MINTON HOUSE, Princes street, Dunedin. N.B.—Whole Sale Warehouse, Bond street.

V.  R.

GOURLEY AND LEWIS,

UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.

Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.

Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

A. G. WATSON (late Watson and Gow), begs respectfully to inform his numerous Friends and the public generally that he has commenced Business as General Blacksmith and Wheelwright in the premises occupied by the late firm, and trusts, by attention and making none but first-class articles, to merit a share of public patronage. Town and country orders punctually attended to.—Princes-street South, Dunedin.

TOWNSHIP OF BURKE'S

BREWERY, now being Surveyed

To be sold by Auction at an early date, due notice of which will be given,

Splendid Sites and Convenient Lots for

Villa Sites,

Suburban Residences,

And Working Men's Homes,

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

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

IMPORTERS.

LADIES will find at H. & B. BROWNLIE'S the

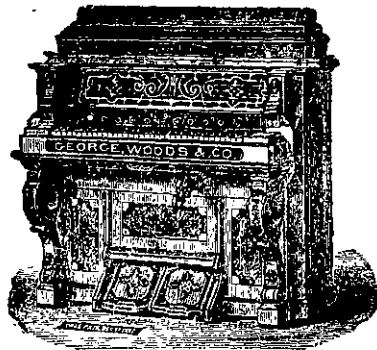
best assortment of MILLINERY. Their Bonnets are handsome, stylish, and becoming in shape; and their Hats are trimmed with care and great good taste.

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.)



DUNEDIN PIANOFORTE GALLERY.

GEORGE R. WEST,
Importer of
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Of all descriptions.

PIANOS, ORGANS,
HARMONIUMS,

And other Instruments, Tuned and Repaired.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

New Zealand Agent for GEORGE WOODS & Co.'s unrivalled American Parlor Organ.

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.

NEW BREWERY,

FITZHERBERT-STREET, HOKITIKA.

MANDL AND STENNARD

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

Every cask branded,

MANDL AND STENNARD

CROWN HOTEL,

RATTRAY STREET.

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

O'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN,
(Opposite the White Horse Hotel).

NOTICE.

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

Dated the 4th day of June 1877.

(Signed) GEORGE DAVIDSON.

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

MISSING FRIENDS.

IF this should meet the eye of ROGER K. MULROONEY, who arrived at Port Chalmers by the ship Piako in or about February, 1878, he will hear something to his advantage by forwarding his address to Mr. Garvey, of Lyttelton, or NEW ZEALAND TABLET Office. Any person knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Mulrooney will greatly oblige him and the advertiser by sending his address.

MISSING FRIENDS.

HUGH GRIMES, from near Balgawley, County Tyrone. Tidings of him will be thankfully received, as a letter of importance has arrived from Home. He was at the residence of the undersigned, Kennedy-street, Westport, in 1871.

OWEN O'NEILL,
Bannockburn, Vincent County,
New Zealand.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
NEWCASTLE.

THE Dominican Nuns have much pleasure in stating that they are now prepared to receive

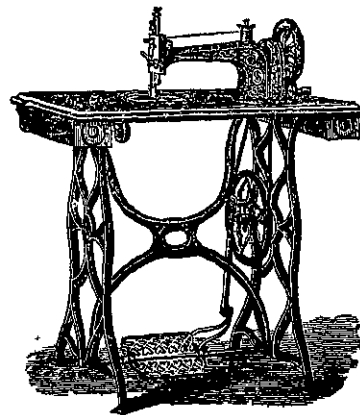
DEAF AND DUMB PUPILS,

From six years of age and upwards into the above Institute, which has recently undergone extensive improvements for the better accommodation of its inmates.

This Institution was established for the benefit of the Australian Deaf and Dumb Children. In it, Children thus afflicted will receive an Education Equal, if not Superior, to that imparted in the State Institutes. They will be treated with care and tenderness, and every facility will be afforded them to advance their Education, and promote their health and happiness.

The Terms of Admission are VERY MODERATE, and depend entirely on the Resources of the Parents and Guardians, who, by application to the Superioress of the Dominican Convent, can obtain all the required information.

WANTED KNOWN.



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.

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.

J. WILKIE AND CO.,

Wholesale and Retail
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

To make way for new shipments, the present Large and Varied Stock will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

N.B.—Books specially ordered from Britain supplied at published price.

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. SULLIVAN.
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 POBT and SHERRY WINES, having a Son in Portugal and Nephews in Spain. These Wines coming from his friends in Xerez de la Frontera, San Lucar de Barameda in Spain, and Oporto in Portugal, are genuine unadulterated, and having already gained a name in New Zealand for their superior quality and pureness. As commissions, profits, &c., to dealers and agents in London are swept, 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.

WAIMEA BREWERY,
STAFFORD.

MESSRS M. HOULAHAN & CO.,
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLERS,
Ginger Beer, Lemonade, and Cordial
Manufacturers,

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

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

DUKE OF EDINBURGH HOTEL,

Russell-street, Dunedin.

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

HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,
Oamaru.
N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

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

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

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S EVENING CLASSES.

These Classes will be RE-OPENED in the NORMAL SCHOOL on TUESDAY, 7th May, at 7.30 p.m., under the superintendence of Mr. J. L. FERGUSSON, Head-master of the Albany-street School, when intending scholars will be entered.

Mathematics, Mr. Kyle.
Higher Arithmetic and Elementary Algebra, Mr. Lindsay.
Arithmetic and Engineering (Text Book, Aynsley's Marine Engineer's Manual), Mr. Murray.

Classes will also be taught by Messrs Kneen, Menzies, and others.

Arrangements will be made anent formation of Chemistry Class. Particulars in future advertisements.

English, Writing, and Book-keeping will also be taught to those desiring same.

Fees for Junior Classes, 5s; Senior Classes, 7s. 6d.; Advanced Classes—Mathematics and Chemistry—10s., for the entire course.

No scholars under 12 years of age will be admitted unless satisfactory reasons for non-attendance at a day school be given. None will be enrolled after the first month unless sufficient cause be shown. The Superintendent is authorised to exempt from payment of fees in cases of inability.

GEORGE WATSON, Secretary.

ALBION HOTEL,
GREAT SOUTH ROAD,
TIMARU.

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

WE HEREBY beg to intimate that we have become the PURCHASERS of all DEBTS owing to the late Firm of JEWITT and TUNNAGE, and that same will be received by us. We also notify that all monies due by the late firm will be liquidated by us.

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

TUNNAGE & HUGHES,
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.

YORK HOTEL,
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

PATRICK CARROLL - PROPRIETOR.

The above well-known Hotel has, under the supervision of the present proprietor, undergone a complete renewal. To make room for the daily increasing trade, the greater portion of the old building has been replaced by a substantial structure of brick. The Hotel can now offer accommodation to 60 persons, and every attention has been paid to the fitting up and furnishing.

Private Rooms for Families.

One of Thurston's best prize medal Billiard Tables.

First-class stabling; an experienced groom always in attendance.

Persons called in time for the early Trains and Coaches.

MR. JOHN CLARK HOYTE
ARTIST.

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

[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 31st day of May, 1878, and published by the said Company.