

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. VI.—No. 267.

DUNEDIN : FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878.

PRICE 6D

Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



PAUPERISM in England is the outcome of the "Reformation." The property held by the Church in trust for the poor was wrested from her, and bestowed upon a worthless class of men, whose sole design it was to increase the luxury in which they lived. In consequence of this we have to-day the extremes of wealth and poverty which are so anomalous, and by which a discontent is being bred in the breasts of the lower classes that must sooner or later produce dire consequences, but at which no sensible man can wonder. The lands of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are entirely owned by about 60,000 persons. This is a serious consideration, and it becomes still more so when we are told that half of England belongs to 150 owners, half of Scotland to 75, and half of Ireland to 35. This betrays a system that, in fact, is worse than feudalism, now so condemned, for after all the feudal barons afforded protection to their vassals, and their power was the reward of certain benefits conferred by them, while modern landlords for the most part are at least of no benefit whatever to their tenants, and oftentimes are their most bitter oppressors. Of late years it has been considered lawful and becoming to strip kings of their crowns and realms, the people, we are told, are the true sovereigns, and it is their interests that are to be considered and not those of individuals, be they who they may. Hence when it was adjudged convenient to unite Italy, it was not thought unreasonable to dispossess the rulers of the States, and in Germany the same tactics were observed. But suppose the line of argument be pursued to its extreme conclusion, and the people say let the uncrowned potentates make way for us as those have done who were crowned. Here is a duke who owns almost an entire county, let him be dealt with as was the King of Naples. Here is a Marquis who can traverse a hundred miles upon his lands, let him be served like the King of Hanover. What can men reply who have sanctioned the despoilment of these potentates and others? They have robbed the Pope, as another and the most flagrant instance, who held his possessions by a title more valid than any that can now be shown by any nobleman whomsoever for the lands owned by him, and under whose sway the inhabitants of the Papal States prospered, yet they would regard it as madness to propose a sacrifice of the property of the Duke of ——— to the benefit of his multitudinous tenants. We fear, however, that although the subtle minds of statesmen may discern here an insuperable dividing line, the thin end of a wedge has been inserted, which will ere many more years have passed away burst society utterly asunder. The cry of "Italy for the Italians," with which this movement of spoliation led off may have been in truth the knell of those nobles and capitalists who applauded it, no less than of the potentates who have already been its victims. But the evil may be traced to that war against the Church, to which also is due the unequal and unfortunate distribution of landed property to-day evident in the United Kingdom.

We live in an age of discoveries—far be it from us to hint that it is moreover an age of inventions. Some little time ago it was discovered that Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria is lineally descended from a certain Eastern Princess who arrived on the Hill of Tara—Father Burke, by the way, was not so far out when he spoke of Lot's wife in connection with the locality—in company with the Prophet Jeremiah and a big stone, now (the stone) in Westminster Abbey. They, the Prophet, the Princess, and the stone, set sail from some Port in the Mediterranean at a date, which, as we do not clearly remember it and have no reference at hand, we shall call the year one—and they had the good taste to turn their faces towards Ireland. From this it is clear that the Anglo-Saxon race are the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel, and the thought is full of comfort to those of us Gentiles who look forward to stepping into something good by-and-by when the stampede of the return to Jerusalem sets in. Meantime some other savants have put their heads together and made another discovery. It likewise has to say to pedigree; and, although it does

not pretend to penetrate the shades of antiquity, it still is sufficiently striking. It is said that the man in the Iron Mask, that historical enigma whom people say was somebody whom Louis XIV. ought to have been, in order to be rightful King of France, had an infant son who did not fall into the hands of his father's persecutors. He was spirited away to Corsica, where he was entrusted to the care of persons of humble life, who, when they were questioned concerning the child, were in the habit of saying that he was of good condition—*di buona parte*. Hence, as the child grew, he was named Buonaparte, and became the founder of that family of which the world has heard so much. This is not the invention of a writer of romance, nor even of a penny-a-liner; it is the discovery of a knot of savants at Cannes. Said we not truly that the age is one of discovery?

THE Wananga, of the 1st inst., which is in mourning for the chief Te Hapuku, gives an interesting biographical sketch of the deceased potentate. Our contemporary seems regretful that one of the last of those who had witnessed Maori life in its "savage vigour" has passed away, and also because in a few years the stock of "the old Maori chiefs will be extinct. If, however, we have succeeded in obtaining a just insight into what these chiefs were in their glory, we should say that the further the native race are removed from their traditions the better. And, although Te Hapuku seems to have been not entirely destitute of good qualities, his life, such as we peruse it in the columns of our contemporary, does not strike us as having exhibited anything of an exalted patriarchal dignity, or that constituted it an especial ornament to society. In fact, we do not see that the passing away of the class to which he belonged must necessarily be regarded as a calamity. His character, as we gather it from the source to which we have alluded, was as follows: He was very overbearing and proud to excess; violent and rash, yet capable of relenting; extremely hospitable, and somewhat jovial. The manner in which, as he himself related, he was accustomed to deal with his neighbours amongst the first settlers in New Zealand is amusing to hear of, but we doubt if such horse-play could have been agreeable to those who were its objects. Take the following as an example. The *Wananga* tells us he stated with delight that in those days people thought he was a "dreadful fellow." He did not mind what price he paid for any thing he took a fancy to, but, as he generally knew that the settlers were not willing to part with their property at any price, he resorted to stratagem, and made them tremble by his assumed terrors of aspect and action. "He had heard that an European had come to reside near the Ahuriri river, who had five large blankets in his possession. These blankets Te Hapuku wished to obtain, and as his first visit to the European could not procure them, as he naturally required them for himself, Hapuku, with four other young chiefs, went a second time with a horse pistol in his hand, early one morning, rushed up to the hut in which the stranger lived, and with a defiant war-cry, he fired his pistol off, rushed into the European's hut and taking hold of the blankets gave them to his four companions and went away. In the evening of the same day, Hapuku took fifteen pigs to the hut of the European, and with a laugh, said, 'There is payment for the five blankets I took from you. I knew that you would not sell them, and I would have them, and for payment of my act I give you this lot of pigs.' It may be true that the chief and the European lived for years after this on excellent terms with each other, but we fancy the remarks made in the hut in question whilst its inhabitants lay blanketless at night, although for obvious reasons they may not have been loud, were yet of considerable depth. But, in their turn, Europeans were not without playing tricks on Te Hapuku. The captain of a schooner once carried him away in his vessel from the Ahuriri River to Porangahau. The old chief appears to have retained his keen wit beyond the time of the early settlers, and to have penetrated with it the feelings and manners of those of later years. He showed a great contempt for the Mammon-worship of the present day. Amongst Europeans money could not only make a gentleman, but its want was capable of breaking down men of the highest qualities. It is not so amongst the Maoris. "A Maori chief is a chief by birth, and he does not need the external world to bolster him up, his bones are red, which is the birthright of all chiefs, but the European has only the red gold in his pocket, which does duty for red bones to give him the right to be of noble birth,

and to have the power to command." He was a man of great industry, despising idleness and the idle. His funeral was largely attended, the Napier Artillery Volunteers, and a numerous company of people proceeding by special train from Napier to Te Aute to be present at it.

THE leaders amongst the Presbyterian ministers of Dunedin have been thoroughly well dealt with by the members of the Dunedin School Committee. It serves them right to refuse them the use of the schoolrooms for teaching their particular tenets, and the lesson they have received ought to convince them that honesty is the best policy, and that the attempt to make their neighbours make provision for the inculcation of their peculiar doctrines was as foolishly undertaken as it was unfair and selfish. We have not the slightest commiseration for them; they richly deserved the rebuff they have received. If they want to teach their religion, let them do so in rooms provided by the members of their own congregation, as others have got to do, and not meanly look for accommodation to be provided for them by those who have nothing to say to their creed. A design to sneak in at the expense of the public in general was all along as perceptible on their part as it was contemptible, and we are ready to join in the laugh at its defeat. It is to be hoped, however, that, now when they must perceive themselves worsted in the conflict, self-interest will accomplish that which no reasoning has been able to do, and open their eyes to the evils of secularism. Meantime the discussion of the committee on the subject alluded to is full of instruction. Mr. Ramsay does not consider that because Doctors Stuart and Copland are Presbyterian ministers there is any reason to suppose they intend to teach Presbyterianism. There is a species of Christian doctrine, it seems, that all sorts of parsons may teach children in common with excellent effect. Something very vague it must be, and yet it must differ from the "broad religion of Christ" which, according to Mr. Fish, a certain minister is actually engaged in teaching in a building under the jurisdiction of the committee. We come to this conclusion, because otherwise Mr. Fish would probably have agreed with Mr. Ramsay, whereas these gentlemen took opposite sides in the matter. Mr. Fish approves of this "broad religion," but he does not favour the "Christian knowledge" taught by Presbyterians. He holds off from Mr. Bright, shuns the Roman Catholics, and, as a "faithful believer," is horror-struck at the bare mention of the Jews. We wonder what it is that Mr. Fish is a "faithful believer" in, besides hearing himself talking unpleasant nonsense on every conceivable subject. Well, we can say nothing about the Jews, except that they seem to be singularly unobtrusive people, who pursue their religious practices without interfering with any one, and, if the right were established of the various sects teaching their doctrines in the public school-rooms, there could be no earthly objection to a Jewish teacher assembling the children of his creed there also for instruction. As to the Roman Catholics, we do know that, while they are treated with the gross injustice now shown towards them, they will not in any way make use of Government schools. They will teach the faith in the buildings provided by themselves for this purpose, and they will teach it daily in act as well as in word, and not as a mere verbal patch to be stuck on to the end of the week's work. Of Mr. Bright personally we can of course say nothing whatever; we do not know whether he has laughed at the silliness of Mr. Fish or not; he was fully justified in laughing if he thought it worth while to do so, but Mr. Fish's antics are generally more tiresome than amusing. We can only say that everyday the system advocated by Mr. Bright is being promoted in these secular schools. What need, then, would there be of a teacher of it coming there out of school hours to inculcate it further? It would be a mere waste of time and labour, a most superfluous undertaking. The committee again discussed their relationship to the Board, and were of the opinion that it devolved upon them to teach the latter their duty.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Freeman's Journal* sends from Rome a long and evidently accurate account of the ceremonies of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII., an abstract of which we believe will not fail to prove interesting to our readers. A procession was formed in the loggia of the Vatican, headed by the Swiss Guard, certain of the officials of the Papal Court, and the officers of the Noble Guard. These were followed by the Holy Father, surrounded by his Noble Guard, and followed by the Cardinals Maggiordomo, Pro-Grand Chamberlain, and Sacristan, and others bearing office near the person of the Pope. In this order, His Holiness descended to the Aula dei Paramenti, where he was invested with the sacred insignia, and clothed with a cope and mitre. Then, preceded by the Penitentiarii of the Vatican Basilica, the Archbishops and Bishops, and the Cardinals, the Pope proceeded to the Aula Ducale, where he took his seat upon a throne erected on the Gospel side of the Altar, and received the first obeisance from the Cardinals. His Holiness then imparted the Apostolical Benediction, and on the conclusion of the chant of Tierce, intoned by the Pope and taken up by the Papal choir, he assumed the Pontifical vestments, and the sacred ring was

placed upon his finger. The procession then formed again, and as soon as it began to move, His Holiness mounted the Sedia Gestatoria, one presented by the Catholics of Naples to his great predecessor, and was borne to the Pauline Chapel, where he descended to adore the most Holy Sacrament. On His Holiness reascending the Sedia Gestatoria, the ceremony of reminding him of the nature of earthly glory was performed. It consists of setting fire to a piece of tow fixed to the prong of a golden rod, while the Master of the Ceremonies who lights it chants the words: *Pater Sancte, sic transit gloria mundi*. This ceremony is performed three times, on the occasion alluded to, at the entrance of the Sistine Chapel, and within the Chapel. Arrived at the Altar of the Sistine Chapel, the Holy Father descended from the Sedia Gestatoria, and began the celebration of the Mass, which he continued to the *Confiteor*; here there was a pause, during which the Pope was invested with the Pallium, and then returning to his throne he received obeisance from the Cardinals, from the Archbishops and Bishops, and from the Penitentiaries. After this the Pope concluded the Mass. His Holiness then retired to the Sacristy, whence he returned after a few minutes to his throne, wearing the same vestments with the exception of the maniple. The motett and versicles proper to the occasion were now sung, and, the mitre having been removed from His Holiness' head, a golden tiara was placed there by the first Cardinal Deacon, who repeated in Latin the following:—Receive the tiara, ornamented with three crowns, and know that thou art the Father of Princes and Kings, the Ruler of the World, the Vicar on Earth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, to whom are honour and glory for evermore. The tiara used was that presented to Pius IX. by the Palatine Guard of Honour. The Holy Father then imparted the Apostolical Benediction, and, still wearing the tiara, was borne back in the Sedia Gestatoria to the Aula dei Paramenti, where he laid aside his Pontifical vestments, and received the greetings of the Cardinals, the address being read by his Eminence Cardinal di Pietro, Vice-Dean. The non-Catholic Press has commented on the reply of the Pope to this address, to the effect that a slight to the memory of Pius IX. was intended by no mention of him being made in it, but the reply was short, directly to the point, and evidently intended only for the immediate needs of the occasion. We publish it elsewhere, and beg to call the particular attention of our readers to the following most pregnant passage:—"We are confident that He will sustain our weakness, and will raise up our humility to show His power, and make His strength resplendent."

WE are reminded by the shooting of the Emperor William and the consequent commotion in Germany that in this present year, before the 24th of this month, according to the celebrated prophecy of Lehnin, a crime was to have been committed against the House of Brandenburg. Father Hermann, the author of this prophecy, foretold the history of the reigning line of Hohenzollern for many generations, fixing the time for the outbreak of a great plot as the year in which the Church of Lehnin should be rebuilt. The Emperor William, with an evident intention of making light of the prophecy, on the very day on which the imperial crown was conferred upon him gave an order for the rebuilding of the church, and on the 24th of June last the inauguration of the completed building took place.

CHARLES I oppressed his people, and they cut off his head. Louis XVI did not oppress his people, but they looked upon him as the heir and representative of oppressors, and guillotined him. There are many people who applaud both these deeds. Of eminent men whose writings are before the world, Macaulay, for instance, is amongst those who justify the execution of King Charles; and Victor Hugo, that apostle of universal brotherhood, the warm-hearted friend of humanity, the tender lover of little children, is the defender of King Louis' murderers and those of his wife and their little child. We fight with a woman when the woman is Marie Antoinette, he says, and with a child when the child is the Dauphin. When some private oppressor, however, some Irish landlord who has played in his petty way the tyrant, and done all that in him lay to starve and annihilate those who were in his power, is killed by some of his half-maddened victims, there is no one to speak in their defence. King Charles wanted his poundage and tonnage and his ship-money; he wanted to be a tyrant no doubt, and that, they say, gave men a right to put him to death. King Louis, poor man, wanted nothing unless to do all the good he knew how to do, and make every one happy and prosperous if he could, but all the time the men who killed him were the "men of the future," "giants," glorious fellows, and so the chorus goes. An Irish landlord wants his rent raised, a beggarly ten or five shillings more an acre, and if it can't be paid he pulls the roof down from over the heads of a family, it may be on a cold, wet, winter's day, and flings out the infant and the octogenarian alike on the road without a shelter or a sixpence to procure one. Then when some poor frenzied wretch takes his gun and goes out at night and shoots the tyrant, all the world is up in arms. This is no manly Puritan, no man of the future, but a vile assassin, a type of a class, a representative of the

Irish peasantry—the “demons of assassination.” We excuse no murder: we abhor all these acts, but we cannot for the life of us see why, if it be held excusable, or even admirable, for a multitude to kill an oppressor or the descendant of oppressors in public, it should be thought a slur upon a whole nation when one is killed in private by an individual, or two, or three; yet this is what we frequently have seen. The murder of Lord Leitrim seems in some sort, however, an exception to the general rule. We hear nothing now of the virtues of the deceased. The fact is, his Lordship had had an opportunity of displaying himself in his true colours to others besides his humble tenants, and he had employed the opportunity to good purpose. We remember the time he so grossly insulted that estimable nobleman, the late Lord Carlisle, all Ireland rung with it and he was everywhere condemned. But even the maltreatment experienced by his tenants was not, as in common, confined to a class so lowly as not to find an advocate. There was a Presbyterian minister, a Rev. Robert White, who had expended £400 on property rented by him from the Earl, yet who with his large family had been flung out without the least compensation. At a meeting held in Milford in '58, his lordship was the subject of severe animadversion on the part of brother ministers of Mr. White's. The Rev. Robert Reid exhorted the people to “stand back to back and shoulder to shoulder to put down tyranny here in Milford. . . . Let them concentrate their forces on the Redon of tyranny, and the Sebastopol of oppression would crumble before them.” It is unfortunate for his lordship's reputation that many of his victims were most respectable people, whose ill-treatment had in consequence become notorious and given its author a bad name everywhere. Had they been mere peasant-farmers he might have treated them as he would and preserved all the time the esteem of the public. The law of landlord and tenant in Ireland sorely needs amendment. Nevertheless murder is murder, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the guilty parties may now be discovered and meet with the due reward of their odious deed.

AMONGST other journals that have committed themselves to the silliness of declaring that the Holy Father meant to discourage “Mariolatry,” or the honour and veneration ordained by God to be paid to the Blessed Virgin, our contemporary the Wellington *Chronicle* in a smart Yankeeish article, that seemed, moreover, to smack of that unpleasing familiarity satirised by Fennimore Cooper, as a failing in Americans of the lower class, affirmed that such was the case. Let the following acts of the Cardinal Archbishop of Perugia answer the calumny once for all. In '51 his Eminence founded a sanctuary near Perugia in honour of the miraculous image of Maria Madre della Misericordia; in '55 he solemnly crowned in the Duomo of Perugia the miraculous image of Maria Santissima della Grazie, and announced by pastoral the anniversary of the definition of the Immaculate Conception; in '59 he obtained for his city and diocese the Office and Mass of the Most Pure Heart of Mary; and finally, in '73 his Eminence consecrated his city and diocese to the Immaculate Virgin. Does not this suffice? The other intended departures from the practice and doctrines of the Church attributed to him are equally false. For instance, in his pastorals of '77 and '78 he defends the syllabus, and in that of '77 the title given by him to our late beloved Holy Father was the “Infallible Master of the Faithful.” We commence in our present issue to publish a biographical sketch of His Holiness, which will inform our readers what manner of man he really is, and from which they will learn how great reason they have to thank God for having given such a visible head to His church at this trying epoch of her history.

We have given facts that conclusively prove that the nonsense talked by the non-Catholic Press respecting certain deviations from Catholic doctrine to be made by Pope Leo. XIII. was pure nonsense, hardly worthy of notice. We are further in a position to publish His Holiness' attitude with regard to the temporal power. Let those who have looked forward to his making a compromise respecting it hearken to the sentiments put forward in this passage from his Encyclical:—“The hopes of Italy and the world rest on the beneficent influences of the Holy See, and on the intimate reunion of all the faithful with the Roman Pontiff. It therefore stands to reason that we should with all diligence do all in our power to preserve intact the dignity of the Roman *Cathedra* in order, before all things, to guard the rights and liberties of the Holy See. We shall never cease to insist that our authority be respected, that our ministry and our power be left fully free and independent, and that the position be restored to us in which Divine Wisdom long ago placed us. It is no vain desire of dominion which moves us to demand the re-establishment of our civil power. We demand it, because our duties and our solemn oaths exact it, and because it is not only necessary to conserve fully the liberty of the spiritual power, but also because it

is evident that when it is a question of the temporal domain of the Apostolic See it involves the well-being and safety of the whole human family.” There is no uncertain sound here, but a trumpet note, strong, clear, and formidable as that before which, of old, the walls of Jericho went down. What shall now be thought of the ill-natured petty gossip—for indeed it was no more than this—of the anti-Catholic Press, and above all of the chief inventor, Antonio Galenga, correspondent of the *Times*, who must have literally lied, since he promulgated wilful falsehoods?

THERE is a little natural curiosity being exhibited just now in divers quarters as to the law charges of Messrs. Rees and Hislop in connection with the Jones trial. So far as the libel case is concerned our sympathies have all along been with Mr. Jones, but that is no reason why we should sympathise with his lawyer's bill, which appears to have been nicely calculated so as to reach the maximum of all possible amounts of costs. However let this pass; what we are especially concerned with is to derive the edification which we are persuaded is to be derived by the initiated from an accurate knowledge of one item entered in the Bill alluded to. It is that described thus—“Attending Messrs. Stout and Reed, submitting list, and conferring thereon—long attendance—£1 1s.” We know there is something fine to be learned from this if we could only manage to become enlightened on the subject. Our one self-developed genius, self-sacrificed too to the needs of his adopted country, is certainly a man from whose lightest act a lesson may be learned, and we want to know why the jury list had to be submitted to him and a long conference held with him upon it. As to Mr. Reed, we do not care a fig about him, there's nothing to be learned from the editor of a *Daily Times*, but it is his colleague on this occasion we are wrapped up in—“our ain Bobby Stout,” as we have of late heard him pathetically named. Why was it found necessary to confer with him concerning the jury list at a cost to the country of £1 1s? This is all we want to know.

SUICIDE, or an attempt to commit suicide, because of want, seems to be growing very common in America. In New York recently, in four days, four cases of this kind occurred. One of the men who thus tried to destroy himself, and who was recovered from the river and brought back to life, when he was questioned replied:—“What could I do; I was famishing, and my wife and children had nothing to eat?” We do not say that we do not pity this man, but his act was a most dastardly one all the time. His wife and children were starving, and to save himself the horror of the sight, he endeavoured to add the only thing wanting to their misery, and to deprive them utterly of the faint hope left to them. But this is the spirit of the age: amongst the boasted glories of the century is this act of taking refuge in the blind leap into eternity, which it is supposed will terminate suffering. M. Victor Hugo, on whose words men hang so much, has constituted himself the advocate of suicide. Two of the creations of his genius intended for the noblest types of mankind, are made thus to end their days. The hero of the “*Toilers of the Sea*,” the man who like Jacob toiled for love and had been deceived, drowns himself. But in truth, we must say, the pathos which is meant to surround the situation, and the horror which ought to be united with it, have always in our mind been overcome by the absurdity of the affair. We have never been able to contemplate without amusement the matter of fact way in which the hero is represented as dressed in his Sunday clothes, and sitting calmly on the rocks until the water comes rising up by degrees and covers him. The sublime and the ridiculous have always seemed to us to go hand in hand together here. The death of Cimourdain, indeed, is different. There the tableau is very dramatic and fine, but how wretched is the principle, and how at variance the act with the character attributed to the man. He has sacrificed Gauvain, the idol of his life, to duty; but he fails to sacrifice himself. Alas! for the generation amongst whom such teachers are all-powerful, and alas! for the age in which the Christian principle of self-sacrifice and submission to the will of God has become obscured.

THE following expression of opinion by John Bright on the vote to the Liberal party of the Irish members of Parliament is important enough to merit a prominent position in our columns. It is addressed to the guardians of the Tullamore Union, in reply to a request to present a petition for an amendment of the Bright clauses of the Land Act:—132 Piccadilly, London, April 4.—Dear Sir,—I will present your petition to the House of Commons. Nothing can be done this Session; a committee is now taking evidence on the matter. I fear that while the present Government is in office there will be no remedy for the evils you complain of. I do not see any chance for a better Government so long as Irish members refuse to unite with the English and Scotch Liberal members. An Irish party hostile to the Liberal Party of Great Britain insures the perpetual reign of the Tories. I am yours respectfully, John Bright.

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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.

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JAMES MARKEAM, 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.

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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,
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Poet's Corner.

THE HEART IMMACULATE.

(For the *Ave Maria*.)

Through street and field wild howls the March wind's blast,
The bare trees shiv'ring, loudly wail and moan,
Like souls remorseful for the bright days flown
When life was young and no sin dimmed the past;
Deep sounds in minor key run through the vast
Gloomed cavern of the night: alone, alone,
Yet in a warring world, our weak hearts groan,
And catch at prayer, to find sweet peace at last,
And this we know: let all the world be dark,
Dear Mary watches o'er our troubled sea;
And this we know: though unknown danger lurks
In all our land her pure heart is an ark,
In which we shelter, childlike, trustingly—
O heart unstained! the greatest of God's works.

MAURICE F. EGAN.

POPE LEO XIII.

A DETAILED BIOGRAPHY OF THE NEW PONTIFF BY FATHER
BALLERINI, S.J.

(Translated by *Weekly Register*.)

THE new Pontiff, whose election, so marvellously rapid, brought joy to the whole Christian world, was born at Carpineto, a large district of the diocese of Anagni in the States of the Church, of the spouses Count Lodovico Pecci and Anna Proserpi, on the 2nd of March, 1810. In baptism he had the two names of Vincenzo and Gioacchino; and his mother always called him by the first, as he himself did also, until near the end of his studies. But afterwards he always used and kept to the second.

In 1818, being then eight years of age, he was entrusted by his father for educational purposes, together with his elder brother Giuseppe, to the religious of the Society of Jesus in their College of Viterbo. There, under the instruction of Father Leonardo Garibaldi, a man of much talent and of a most gentle character, he made his studies of grammar and humanities, until the death of his mother in 1824, when he went to Rome. Here he was placed under the guardianship of an uncle, and had rooms in the Palace of the Marchesi Muti. In the November of the same year he entered into the schools of the Roman College, at that time given back once more by Pope Leo XII. to the Society of Jesus, and there he had for his masters Fathers Ferdinando Minini and Giuseppe Bonvicini, both of illustrious name, for their merit in eloquence and in virtues above the common.

Afterwards for three years he gave himself up in the same college to philosophical discipline. Amongst the masters who taught him, Father Giovanbattista Pianciani, a man illustrious in science, and nephew of Pope Leo XII. and Father Andrea Carafa, a mathematician of great repute, are worthy of being remembered. The young Pecci gave proof of rare ability, not only in the rational part of philosophy, but likewise in the others; since, as is affirmed by the list of students who received the premiums published in the year 1818, he gained the first prize in chemical physics; and in mathematical physics he had the first *accessit*.

He, feeling himself inclined towards the service of God and the Church in the sacerdotal ministry, after having with much profit finished his course of philosophy, undertook that of theology. In the four years which he dedicated to it, he had as his masters men of great fame, such as Fathers Giovanni Perrone, Francesco Manera, Michele Zecchinelli, Cornelio Van Everbroeck, and the venerable and most learned excgist Father Francesco Saverio Patrizi, who, now more than eighty years of age, still lives, and has the consolation of seeing his former pupil gloriously assumed to the chair of St. Peter. Now whilst he studied theology he was requested, although still so young, to repeat philosophy for the students of the German College, an office which could not be conferred on any one except a person of choice talent and sound knowledge. Pecci fulfilled his task to the satisfaction of all. In the third year of his theological studies, in 1830, he sustained, with much praise, a public dispute in theology, and gained the first prize. . . . In the following year he likewise finished this course of studies with the honours of the doctorate. He was then twenty-one years of age.

A fellow student of Pecci, a man most worthy of faith, thus writes in a private letter:—"I can attest that, whilst he was in Viterbo, he was admired for his prompt talent, and more for his singular goodness of character. I having passed with him into the school of humanity, where we were competitors, every time that I saw him a mind all life and all intellect was brought before me. In his studies in Rome he never knew companions, conversations, diversions, or games. His little desk was his world: to cast himself into the depths of science his paradise. Even from the age of twelve or thirteen he wrote Latin prose and verse with a facility and elegance wonderful at his age."

Having entered into the Academia of Noble Ecclesiastics, the Abbé Pecci frequented the schools of the Roman University for the study of Canon and of Civil Law. A person of very worthy character, who was his companion in this study, assures that he was remarked amongst the others no less for the excellence of his talent than for the exemplary character of his life. He and the Duke Riaro Sisto Sforza, who was afterwards Cardinal-Archbishop of Naples, where he died in the odor of sanctity in the September of the past year, 1877, were the two mirrors of the numerous scholars.

At that time Pecci was patronised by Cardinal Antonio Sala, who came to him comforting him with wise counsels and admonitions.

Having gained the doctorship in both branches of law, he was made Domestic Prelate and Refendary of the *Segnatura* by his Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. on 16th March, 1837. Cardinal Carlo, of the Princes Odescalchi, famous for the humility with which he renounced the purple to follow the institute of St. Ignatius, having already given him orders in the Chapel of S. Stanilaus Kostka, at S. Andrea al Quirinale, on the 23rd December of the same year conferred the priesthood upon him in the Chapel of the Vicariate. Then the young prelate and priest was sent by the Holy Father to rule, with the office of Delegate-Apostolic, successively the provinces of Benevento, of Spoleto, and of Perugia.

In the government of all these places he acquired a reputation of inflexible justice and noble honesty. It is a well-known fact that he accomplished the task of purging the lands of Benevento from the evil-doers by whom they were infested. It is likewise told that whilst governing the Province of Perugia, there came to pass one day a rare event—the prisons remained empty. On the 25th September, 1841, he had the honour of receiving, amidst grand popular festivities, in the city of Perugia, the august Pontiff, who was travelling to visit a part of his States. The latter, having thought of rewarding the virtues and services of Mgr. Pecci, and of employing him in things of greater use for the Holy See, in the Consistory of 27th January, 1843, created him Archbishop of Damietta, to send him as Nuncio into Brussels to Leopold I. In fact, on the 19th of the following February he was consecrated in Rome by Cardinal Luigi Lambruschini, in the Church of San Lorenzo in Panisperna. Thus he reached the Episcopal Order while he was only thirty-three years of age.

He arrived in Brussels 6th April of the following year. The king, as soon as he knew him, took him into esteem and made much of him. The Catholic newspapers of Belgium have, in the days just passed, related many and precious memories of the three years of his nunciature in that kingdom, of his zeal for the Christian education of youth, of his love for good studies, of the affection with which he favoured and honoured some fine institutions of charity established there—which he afterwards wished to transplant into his Diocese of Perugia—and of the amiable and noble courtesy with which he knew how to gain the hearts of every order of persons. He visited all the large cities of the kingdom and sojourned in them. On the 2nd of June, 1844, he made in Brussels the celebrated procession for the Centenary of Notre Dame de la Chapelle in the midst of an extraordinary gathering of the faithful. In fine, so deep was his affection for this most religious land, that he afterwards made an asylum of his Episcopal Palace at Perugia for every Belgian who presented himself there. He often received there some pupils of the Belgian College at Rome during vacation time. And he lodged in this college when he found it necessary to come to the metropolis of Christianity on the business of the Church.

When Pope Gregory XVI. recalled Mgr. Pecci to Italy, to place him as ruler over the Diocese of Perugia, King Leopold, by decree of 1st May, 1846, desired to decorate him with the Grand Cordon of his Order, and adduced as a reason for this sign of honour "the particular benevolence and esteem" which he had for the illustrious prelate.

The see of Perugia was assigned to him in the Consistory of 19th January, 1846, and he made his solemn entry into the city on 26th of July following, the Feast of S. Anna, he having selected that day in memory of the Countess Anna Proserpi Pecci, his dearly beloved mother. This see he continued to hold for over thirty-two years, namely, from that day to the day of his elevation to the Supreme Pontificate. Seven years after, in the Consistory of the 19th December, 1853, the Holy Father Pius IX. created and published him Cardinal of the title of San Chrysogono. It is worthy of remark that, in the same Consistory, the immortal Pontiff pronounced his Allocution *In Apostolicæ sedis fastigio*, recounting to the Sacred College how great was the sufferance he had had towards the sub-Alpine Government, which repaid him by trampling under foot the most sacred rights of the Church.

(To be continued.)

FATHER NEWMAN.

FATHER JOHN H. NEWMAN was recently made an honorary fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. He acknowledges the compliment by dedicating his new and revised edition of his "Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine" to the fellows and President, Dr. Wayte, in the following graceful letter:—

"MY DEAR PRESIDENT,—Not from any special interest which I anticipate you will take in this volume, or any sympathy you will feel in its argument, or intrinsic fitness of any kind in my associating you and your fellows with it,—

"But, because I have nothing besides it to offer you, in token of my sense of the gracious compliment which you and they have paid me in making me once more a member of a college dear to me from undergraduate memories;—

"Also, because of the happy coincidence, that whereas its first publication was contemporaneous with my leaving Oxford, its second becomes, by virtue of your act, contemporaneous with a recovery of my position there:

"Therefore it is that, without your leave or your responsibility, I take the bold step of placing your name in the first pages of what, at my age, I must consider the last print or reprint on which I shall ever be engaged.

"I am, my dear President,

"Most sincerely yours,

"JOHN H. NEWMAN,

"February 23, 1878."

THE population of the Bessarabian territory wanted by Russia is 150,000, of whom 6000 are Muscovites, and the rest Roumanians and Bulgarians in equal proportions.

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The finest Cabinet Organs in the World.

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- VIII. The much admired organ now in the Academy of Music, Melbourne, was built by the Smith Company.
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- X. The Smith Organ more nearly resembles the pipe organ than any reed instrument yet made, and is the most suitable for churches, halls, and large buildings.


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Sub-Agents for New Zealand.

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PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,
&c., &c.,
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Orders punctually attended to.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
Pin converted into Central Fire Guns; Muzzle-loaders converted into Breech-loaders; superior workmanship, by thoroughly experienced man from the leading Gun Makers in Edinburgh. Telephones, all kinds of Electrical, Philosophical and Surgical Instruments made to order. Sewing Machines repaired on the shortest notice.—CHARLES HENRY, Gunsmith, Maclaggan Street.

V.  R.

By Special Appointment.

M. FLEMING, Pink of Fashion
Dress Bootmaker to His Excellency Sir George Fergusson Bowen, late Governor of New Zealand. M. Fleming begs to inform his kind supporters and the public at large that he is prepared to make the neatest and most fashionable style of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots to order, up to the full pink of fashion, at 15 per cent. less than his usual price, at the beginning of the year 1878. One trial, and he is bound to please the eye and fit the foot. George-street, Dunedin.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

E. K. MLISKEY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Rattray Street,

In returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public for their liberal patronage and support for so many years conferred on him, begs to announce that he has just completed new and extensive Premises, with all the latest appliances for the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes of every description, wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the requirements of all who may favour him with their patronage. Every style of work got up on the premises, and guaranteed best material and workmanship.

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Prescriptions accurately compounded from the purest drugs. Patent and Proprietary Medicines.

MELBOURNE HOUSE, George Street, Dunedin,
J. ELLIOTT, Boot and Shoe Importer and Manufacturer.

Special Announcement. — To the Gentlemen of Otago—Cookham Boots! Cookham Boots! — I have just opened a splendid lot of Burrows and Son's celebrated Cookham's Hand-sewn Elastic Sides, Calf Balmorals; also Shooting Boots, guaranteed waterproof. An immense Stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Colonial-made Watertights, Balmorals, and Elastic Sides always on hand. Just received a splendid variety of Ladies' and Children's fine Dress Boots and Shoes, Button and Balmoral Alpine; also, Elastic Sides and Evening Shoes, all sewn goods.

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

Potato Digging Machine, &c., &c.

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GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
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STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE, 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.

I 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,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

(Opposite Foot of Walker Street.)
Dunedin, May, 1878.

I beg respectfully to inform my numerous Friends and the Public that I have commenced Business as GROCER & GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT, in those centrally situated premises, between the Gridiron Hotel and Messrs. Scanlan Bros. & Co., Oil and Colour Merchants. Having had 12 years experience in the Grocery Business, and being well acquainted with all its Branches, I trust by attention and civility, and keeping nothing but genuine articles, to merit a share of public patronage.

Note the Address—

JAMES BEVERIDGE,
(From J. Peterson & Co.,)

Princes Street South, Opposite Foot of Walker Street, Dunedin.

I HAVE this day sold to Messrs. GILMOUR BROS. & CO. my interest in the business hitherto carried on by me in Princes Street South, as Baker, Grocer, Wine, Spirit and Provision Merchant; and, in taking this opportunity of thanking my numerous customers for the liberal support accorded to me during the past ten years, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to my successors.

D. WOOD.

WITH reference to the above, GILMOUR BROS. desire to return their thanks to the inhabitants of Dunedin and suburbs for the liberal amount of patronage bestowed on them in Walker Street during the past four years, and in purchasing the above business, beg to intimate that they have admitted Mr. Robt. M. Meffen, late of D. Miller's, George Street, as a member of their firm, the business of which will be carried on under the style of GILMOUR BROS. & CO. They hope by keeping first-class goods at lowest possible prices, combined with strict attention to business, to merit a still further share of public patronage.

Princes and Walker Streets,
Dunedin, May 1, 1878.

THE POPE'S REPLY TO THE GREETINGS OF THE CARDINALS.

(New York *Freeman's Journal*.)

"THE noble and affectionate words which your Most Reverend Eminence, in the name of the whole Sacred College, has just addressed to us, make a most vivid impression on our heart, already greatly moved by the unexpected event of our exaltation to the Supreme Pontificate, which came to pass contrary to all merit of ours. The burden of the Sovereign Keys, formidable in itself, which has been placed upon our shoulders, becomes still more difficult, considering our weakness, which is quite overcome by it. The rite just performed with so much solemnity, has made us comprehend still more the majesty and elevation of the See to which we have been raised, and has increased in our mind the idea of the grandeur of this sublime Throne of the earth.

"And since you, Lord Cardinal, have mentioned David, the words of the same holy King come quickly to our mind: *Quis ego sum Domine Deus, qui adducisti me hujusque? Who am I, Lord God, that Thou hast led me hither?*

"Yet, in the midst of so many just motives for confusion and comfort, it consoles us to see the Catholics all unanimous and in concord, pressing around this Apostolic See, and giving to it a public testimony of obedience and love.

"The concord and love of all the members, most dear to us, of the Sacred College, consoles us, and the certainty of their valid co-operation in the fulfilment of the difficult ministry to which they have called us by their votes.

"We are comforted, above all, by a confidence in that most merciful God Who raised us to so great a height; Whose assistance we shall never cease to implore with all the fervour of our heart, desiring moreover, that it be implored by all, mindful of what the Apostle says: *Omnis sufficientia nostra a Deo est.*

"Persuaded, then, that it is He Who *infirmis mundi eligit ut confundat fortia* (chooses the weak things of the world to confound the strong), we are confident that He will sustain our weakness, and raise up our humility to show His power and make His strength resplendent.

"We thank Your Eminence with all our heart; for the courteous sentiments and sincere wishes which, in the name of the Sacred College, you have just addressed to us, and which we accept cordially.

"We conclude, imparting with all affection the Apostolic Benediction."

IRISH "AGRARIAN OUTRAGE."

(From the *New York Times*.)

ONE evening in the year 1827, two years before Catholic emancipation, and when Ireland was wound up to a pitch of excitement such as she had not known since 1798, four gentlemen sat round a sumptuous dinner-table in Dublin. They were a remarkable quartet. The host was by no means the least so. He was Sir Philip Crampton, a man worthy to rank with a Pare or a Hunter, who by sheer force of genius had raised himself to the highest pinnacle of professional fame as a surgeon. The guests were Mr. Blake, Chief Remembrancer; the brilliant and eloquent Richard Lalor Shiel, and William Lamb, Chief Secretary for Ireland, better known as Lord Melbourne. There was a political object in this party. Melbourne had confided to Sir Philip his desire to meet some of the leaders of Irish agitation. He wanted to hear "the other side," and his biographer tells us that, "while combating stoutly for the indispensability of maintaining order at any cost, as the first condition of legal liberty, Melbourne was involuntarily moved by the touching recitals of wrong and oppression which daily drove the peasantry to madness, and disdained to hide his disgust at the manner in which criminal justice was administered by exclusive juries and a partisan Bench. He began to understand for the first time whence arose the sympathy with agrarian outrage which was not shown to mean or mercenary crime, and after listening to details of vengeance wreaked on agents and underlings, he very characteristically exclaimed, "Why don't they go at the big 'uns?" Absentism answered the question in part, and for the rest the habit of going armed after nightfall. For many men then always carried pistols when going out hunting, for safety when returning at dusk. Again, some had had a hundred hair-breadth escapes—one landlord in Tipperary earning the sobriquet of "The Woodcock," because so hard to hit. But Melbourne's question, and his way of putting it, made a great impression on Shiel, and, when twelve years later, his English fellow-guest, who had meanwhile become Prime Minister, summoned him to ask what in the world could be done for Ireland, Shiel said: "Do you remember your question to me at Crampton's table twelve years ago, 'How is it that they don't shoot one of the big 'uns?' You see that they have come to that way of thinking at last." "Yes, I remember," said the Prime Minister. "It is terrible; and no one can tell me what is to be done. As one of the severest judges said to me when in Ireland, 'If hanging would do it, it ought to have been done long ago.'"

The immediate cause of this remarkable conversation was the murder of the Earl of Norbury, in the demesne of his seat, Durrus Abbey. Lord Norbury, the descendant of one of Cromwell's soldiers who settled in Ireland, was the son of an execrated man, the judge who sentenced Emmet; but personally he was not only inoffensive, but excellent. The crime to this hour remains a mystery, and no other peer in Ireland has fallen by an assassin's hand until Lord Leitrim met his fate on Monday. His is a widely different case.

The descendant of a grantee of land at the plantation of Ulster by James I. Lord Leitrim added largely to his extensive possessions in various parts of the country, and had become a very wealthy man. But as he rose in riches he fell in reputation, and there was not in the whole country a man more despised by those of his own rank, more loathed by those below it. His arbitrariness and want of kindly consideration were by no means the worst of his offences in the eyes of

dependents. He further took advantage of their helplessness to make it subservient to his own gross immorality, and fathers and brothers knew that the compliance of those dearest to them was the price which must be paid for a roof over their heads. The Irish, whatever their faults, are the most moral of people, and many a so-called "agrarian outrage" really has its origin in a widely different cause.

Such, then, was the hoary-headed reprobate who has just been sent to his account. For years he has been almost a social pariah, living on his wild remote properties, on which he scarcely dared to move unless guarded by two fully armed constables; and there are thousands of men in Ireland to-day who, although they would ordinarily strain every muscle to seize an assassin, would not go a yard out of their way to convict the killers of the Earl of Leitrim. It is now many years since an accident revealed to society the pitiful meanness of this miserable man. The late Earl of Carlisle, the Viceroy, a man whose only fault was an excess of kindness, while travelling in the West, bespoke rooms at a certain hotel. The landlord expressed his great regret that he was compelled to refuse his Excellency. When pressed, he admitted that Lord Leitrim, his landlord, had given stringent orders to that effect, because the Irish Government had felt compelled to refuse some unreasonable request which Lord Leitrim had made. Had the insult been to Lord Carlisle merely as Lord Carlisle, no one would have been more sublimely indifferent to it, as one of the most popular men among those of all parties and creeds, he could well afford to be; but as representative of the very person of the sovereign it could not be passed over, and a stroke of the viceregal pen erased his insulter's name from all public employments. We have adverted to these points to show that while it is, of course, greatly to be deplored that Lynch law should be in vogue in Ireland, or anywhere else, there has been in the present instance a degree of provocation that removes the case from the ordinary category of agrarian offenses, which have happily been, of late, extremely infrequent. Lord Leitrim has for forty years been provoking vengeance. He has had ample warning, and has only met his death by persisting in running in the very teeth of danger.

UNSPEAKABLE CRIMES.

(From the *Brooklyn Catholic Review*.)

THE wretched event which has formed the sensation of the week in the pages of our daily contemporaries has a moral which they have neglected to draw. An infamous woman, having lived a long life of crime, grows weary of existence, and cuts her throat. To escape a trial before men, and possibly a short imprisonment, she rushes into the awful presence of the Supreme Judge, and hastens to receive from His divine lips her sentence of endless punishment. But this woman died rich—very rich. She had amassed a fortune of nearly a million of dollars. Her residence was a palace; the reporters of the daily press regale us with glowing descriptions of the magnificence and luxury of its appointments. When the corpse of the miserable suicide was discovered, gorgeous diamonds were sparkling on her fingers and gleaming from her ears. She began her life in New York forty years ago, a very poor woman. How had she grown so rich? It was because she furnished facilities for the safe commission of an awful crime—infanticide. Who were her clients? Not the poor—for fees from the poor could not have made her a millionaire. They were the rich, the well-to-do, the respectable and the fashionable. The frustration of the will of God; the negation of the chief end of marriage—the prevention of maternity; the destruction of human life—this was the trade of the miserable woman who has now gone to her account, and it was for these purposes that the rich, the well-to-do, the respectable and fashionable came to her. The plague-spot must have eaten deeply and spread widely—or the clients would not have been so numerous nor the profits of the infernal trade so great. It is notorious that the non-Catholic population of certain regions of our country is undergoing an abnormal and mysterious decrease. It is too plain that crime is preferred to duty. And this is the moral that our daily journals neglected to draw out. There is still another thing to be said of this woman's crime and its visible punishment. We have catalogued above some of the features of that crime which make it hideous in the sight of all whose natural instincts have not been blunted or perverted. To frustrate the will of God; to thwart the chief end of marriage; to prevent maternity; to destroy human life—this was the infamous trade which would have made her who practised it odious in the sight of the rulers of a pagan State, and an object of execration to all of their people who loved and practised the natural virtues. But her traffic was not merely a crime against society. It has still another and a far more appalling side, and to Christians there will seem something higher than mere "poetic justice" in the end to which her own hand, her own deliberate purpose, has consigned her. It was not simply womanly virtue and human lives in which this woman traded. Her business was that of a procurator for hell. The sins of how many generations of those who turned away from God and forgot His law were visited on the heads of the unhappy victims whom she helped to shut out for ever from the vision of God! Not the shame of the mothers, nor the guilt of the fathers, nor the loss to society which her hand concealed or caused, is the chief thing which makes the heart ache in thinking of her career. The souls of the little ones whom she thrust into darkness might well have risen up and invoked the visible justice of God which we have seen exercised against her!

DIAMONDS belonging to the Princess of Wales and the Indian treasury, and worth a million, are said to have arrived at the Paris Exhibition. Eight police by day and sixteen by night are in charge.

GREAT distress exists in the weaving villages in the vicinity of Breslau, Germany. For twelve months past the linen branch has been almost entirely stagnant, and the majority of the weavers lack even dry bread. In many places the distress is general, and in Bantengrund, a place of 1100 population, a well-informed correspondent states that there are scarcely twenty families which are not experiencing absolute want.

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Ireland under English Rule, by the Abbe Peraud, 7s 6d; by post, 9s.

The Irish Church Freeman's Commission, 4s 6d; by post, 5s 4d.

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History of the Arch-Bishops of Dublin by the Rev. Dr. Moran, 10s 6d by post, 11s 10d.

Essays on the Early Irish Church, by Rev. Dr. Moran, 9s; by post 10s.

Malone's Church History of Ireland, 10s 6d; by post, 11s 2d

Dissertation on Irish History by Rev. M. Kelly, D.D., 10s 6d; by post, 11s 8d.

Moore's Travels in Search of a Religion, with notes and illustrations, by Thomas Moore, 5s 6d; by post, 6s.

Poems, by T. D. Sullivan, 5s 6d; by post, 6s.

The O'Toole's of Ferasmalan, by John O'Toole, Esq., 5s 6d; by post, 6s.

Irish Diamonds, by Emily Bowles, 4s 6d; by post, 5s.

Keating's General History of Ireland, 7s; by post, 7s

Tubber Derg; or, the Red Well, by William Carllon, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d

Catechism of the History of Ireland, by W. J. O'Neill Daunt, Esq., 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d

Life and Times of Hugh O'Neill, by John Mitchell, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d

Memoirs of the Irish Franciscans, by J. F. O'Donnell, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d

MacCarthy's Book of Irish Ballads, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d

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The Poor Scholar, and other Irish Tales, by W. Carleton, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d

The Historical Works of Dr. French, 2 vols., 3s; by post, 3s 6d

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THE CHAMPION NEWSPAPER LIAR LEAVES ROME.

(From the *Dublin Freeman*.)

It was lately announced that his Eminence Cardinal Cullen had been charged by the Holy See with the mission to treat with the English Government for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Court of St. James. So far as Cardinal Cullen is concerned, this information is altogether false, and has no foundation save in the inventive faculty of some ambitious newspaper correspondent. The manufacture of news from the Vatican is carried on vigorously by two or three Italian journalists, and by some of the Roman correspondents of the London newspapers. The *Italia*, a paper printed in Rome in the French language, and reputed to be an organ of the Italian Government, is notorious for the audacity and mendacity of its Vatican information. The late Roman correspondent of the *Times* also signalized himself by his inaccuracies, and by the bitterness and venom which he vented upon the deceased Pontiff, Pius IX., and upon Cardinal Manning. That correspondent was Mr. Antonio Gallenga, who, a few days ago, left Rome for Athens to take the place of the murdered Mr. Ogle. Before leaving Rome Mr. Gallenga caused a paragraph to be inserted in the Roman journals announcing his departure, and requesting his friends to excuse him for not personally waiting upon them to say farewell. But Mr. Gallenga has not so many friends in Rome. He has never been forgiven by the Mazzinians for his desertion of his party; and he was excluded from the society of the fashionable leaders of the various coteries of the Italians in Rome. By the Romans proper he is despised and hated. Into the Vatican he could not put his foot, and the Quirinal kept him at arm's length. When he called on Sir Augustus Paget and upon the Duke of Abercorn to solicit admission to the ceremony of investing King Humbert with the Order of the Garter, Mr. Gallenga was courteously refused the favour which he asked in the name of the *Times*, so he was forced to write his description of the investiture out of the accounts given in the Roman journals. Yet it was not so difficult for correspondents to get permission to witness the investiture. Several of the Italian journalists were freely admitted, and Sir Augustus Paget, who refused to help the correspondent of the *Times* in this matter, actually brought with himself to the Quirinal on that occasion the Cavalier Cook, a gentleman whom Mr. Gallenga, on a subsequent opportunity, contemptuously described as "a worthy old Scotch painter." Mr. Gallenga's last blunder was his misrepresentation, or mistranslation, of the Papal bull establishing the Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland. He said the Pope referred to "St. Ninian instructed in the faith by the Venerable Bede." As St. Ninian and Bede lived three centuries apart from each other, the chronological blunder contained in the above statement was too glaring to escape notice, and the blunder was duly fathered on Leo XIII., with spears, of course, at Papal infallibility. The original Latin of the bulls was before Mr. Gallenga when he telegraphed to the *Times* that extraordinary statement, and the same Roman newspaper which contained the Latin contained also an Italian version of the bulls. As neither the Latin nor the Italian mentioned the circumstance that Ninian was instructed by Bede, it follows that Mr. Gallenga must have imagined that Bede and Ninian were contemporaries, and taken an opportunity to improve, as he thought, on the statement of the bull, which was simply that it was recorded by the Venerable Bede that St. Ninian had been instructed at Rome in the true doctrine of the Church. Not content with publishing himself a Nimy in chronology, Mr. Gallenga in his following despatch to London sent to the *Times* a foolish, or rather an April fool's story of the sudden death of an Indian prince at Florence.

PROGRESS OF INFIDELITY.

THE conductor of the *Contemporary Review* in the course of a published address tells us that "Educated opinion" is now fast verging to the rejection of all religion. Lord Beaconsfield not long ago remarked in still stronger language that infidelity or atheism, I forget which term he used, was sweeping like a Pestilential Simoom over Europe. Now the above named editor and the sagacious Premier are not likely to speak at random on such a subject. Both from their position may be supposed well qualified to know the tendency of "Educated opinion" in modern Europe. We have felt a whiff of this pestilential blast in Auckland of late. A man in the coroner's court of this city not long ago declined to be sworn as a witness because he believed in Neither God nor devil, heaven nor hell. I do not suppose Mr. Stout has "progressed" so far as that yet. From what you say of him, however, it seems not unlikely that he may one day get that length. He is apparently progressing so as at least to quit the beaten track. The papers here, or the *Herald* at all events, have recently been filled with matter calculated to destroy a belief in the eternity of the future punishment of the impenitent wicked. Canon Farrar's sermon on the subject has been published *in extenso* in the *Herald* as an advertisement, and is promised in pamphlet form. I have no wish to enter on so frightful a topic, but it strikes me that Canon Farrar has no business in the Anglican "establishment" if he teach that the eternity of future punishment is no essential article of a Christian's creed. His proper place would be in some dissenting or pretended "non-sectarian" Conventicle where every man is at liberty to believe what he pleases on religious questions. How should the Anglican-Ecclesiastical authorities permit such preaching in an Anglican minister?

The Auckland *Herald*, unless I misread him, countenances the idea of striking out the belief in the eternity of hell fire from the Christian creed for various reasons: chiefly because such a punishment is incompatible with the mercy of God. Now all God's attributes are infinite, his justice no less than his mercy. The eternity of future punishment could only, I presume, be believed as an article of revealed religion. Mere human reason cannot deal with it apart from revelation. For my part I believe the terrible doctrine with all

its difficulties for two reasons. The Church teaches it, and the plainest words of Scripture confirm the doctrine. If a belief in the eternity of future punishment be rejected because of its difficulties, the entire system of revealed religion must go. We shall land at last in infidelity pure and simple. I think the *Herald* pays too much attention to those quack, itinerant, infidel lecturers who go about the country sapping the religious belief of plain Christian people. They are a nuisance, speaking things they ought not under the cloak of a false liberty. If the idea of the old fashioned hell be dismissed, it will be no small gain to the infidel cause. The idea of hell is a most uncomfortable one. If it were out of the way this would be a great encouragement to bad men and women. The most powerful of all restraints in human wickedness would be thus removed.

How many men there are in Auckland, or this colony, who believe in neither God nor devil, heaven nor hell, who can say? The people of this colony are a Press-ridden people. The tendency of the Press is towards that "unlimited" religious liberty which Mr. Froude says almost always ends at last in complete scepticism. This is the natural finis of an advanced Protestantism.

VOLTAIRE WORSHIP.

(From the *Westminster Gazette*.)

THE impious section of French society, the literary and political Atheists who dominate the French Press to so large an extent, have, after many failures, succeeded in raising a sufficient fund to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Voltaire's death. A committee, consisting of the leading Atheists and Rationalists, has been formed in Paris to do honour to his infamous memory. The purpose of this celebration has been pointedly and audaciously avowed. It is not intended to do honour to Voltaire for his literary renown; it is not as the author of the "Philosophical Dictionary" that his memory is invoked, but as the implacable hater of the Christian name, as the flippant and impious reviler of all that is holy in religion and sacred in life. The Atheists of France to-day are the sons of Voltaire; they have inherited his hatred of the Christ, though not his brilliant talents; they repeat in their feeble language and more vulgar tongue the sentiments of one the burden of whose writings was *crucis t'Infame*.

There is no more hideous or abominable a spectacle than to see so large a section of a nation like France paying public homage to a writer who has done more than any man in France to corrupt whole generations of Frenchmen, and to breed in their minds the revolting levity which knows no reverence for God or man. His brilliant gifts of wit and imagination were stained in their source by a moral corruption which has made Voltaire a scandal to the human race.

He seemed in his spiteful and eccentric nature more like an ape possessed of a lost soul than a fallen human being. He had lost not only the sense of reverence for God, but all respect for the dignity of humanity. He exhibited a levity which surpassed all bounds, and invaded ruthlessly and shamelessly the sanctities of life. The French language was a potent instrument for evil in his mouth. All its beauties, its clearness, its terse vigour were prostituted by Voltaire; and his works, owing to the beauty and precision of their language have gone home to the minds of countless thousands of Frenchmen, and have left an indelible stain on the imagination of half a nation.

In order to complete the work of moral and religious corruption, and to seduce the minds and imaginations of those in France who are still true to the Christian Faith, the Voltairean Committee in Paris are about to issue a centenary edition of selections from his writings, and at such a low price as to force by their very cheapness his most infamous attacks against Christianity, and his biting ridicule of all things sacred into the homes of Frenchmen still uncorrupted. It is their aim that no man or woman in France who can read, shall be without a manual of impious blasphemy and of profligate ribaldry. And these men claim to be regenerators of the human race, the reformers of abuses, the pioneers of civilisation in a land which they boast, under their guidance, shall surpass all other nations in liberty, honour, prosperity and enlightenment—poor fools who take Voltaire as a prophet, and deny the existence of a God.

REFERRING to the possibilities of Papal succession, H. Ward Beecher's Christian Union says:—"Rome has once been the church of the people, and there is nothing to prevent her becoming the church of the people again, except the pride of opinion of her leaders. Suppose the new Pope should put himself at the head of the popular movements of Europe, which have been infidel more because they had no religious leaders than from any other cause, and should use the people, as the Church has done more than once in the history of the past, to break the power of the Governments with which it has been in conflict, it would probably easily gain control. In France it would become a much more active power than it now is; and so in Germany. It would almost certainly become, for the time, the absolute master of Spain, and perhaps Italy. In the present condition of Church questions in Great Britain, it would possibly get an influence with the masses there, and even in the United States, which we do not dream of. Of course this is all conjecture, and the probabilities are that the pious folly which has set the Church of Rome needlessly against the spirit of the age, will be continued."

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

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

WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent).

May 31st.

On Sunday, 5th May, the first Catholic Church in the extensive district of Wairarapa, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood. The new church has been erected at Carterton, the most central of the numerous townships, which have sprung up in the district within a few years. For the past two years there has been a resident priest in the district; and it is mainly to the zeal and energy of the Rev. Father Halbwach, that the Catholics are indebted for this building in their midst, dedicated to the glory of God. Father Halbwach is held in the highest esteem by all classes and denominations in this populous district; proofs of which were manifested by the liberal manner in which they contributed toward the erection of this church and the numbers present at the ceremony of consecration. Besides the church a parochial residence has also been erected, and a horse purchased, for the use of the good Father. Now that his first church has been completed, which is a source of exceeding joy to pastor and flock, the Rev. Father is determined to increase his energy until he has erected others in the different townships, which he hopes to see accomplished at no distant day.

There is a society here composed of Catholic young men which in a quiet and unpretentious manner, is daily accomplishing a great work of Christian charity, though its members are not numerous, and their labours not heralded forth in the columns of the Press, as seems to be the fashion now-a-days. The society is a branch of that great institution which, originating some thirty years ago in Catholic France, has now extended the field of its labours over the whole Catholic world, forming a band of mystical brotherhood, known as the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The duty, or rather fraternal labour of the society is to visit the sick and the destitute in their dwellings, and even in prison; to condole with them in their afflictions; and afford them religious consolation or succour them in a pecuniary or other manner; and to instruct the young and the ignorant both religiously and elementarily; practising the words "not on bread alone doth man live but on every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God." The Wellington branch of the society was formed about three years ago, and at the present time numbers about thirty members young and old. They meet together in a Conference on every second Monday in one of the rooms of the Cathedral Presbytery. The room in which the Conference assembles is the public reception room for all persons having business with the clergy; it is a comfortable room, ornamented with some beautiful engravings, representing religious scenes—conspicuous among which is St. Vincent de Paul engaged in his great mission of charity. The Conference is presided over by a President, the present gentleman being Mr. Charles O'Neill, C.E. The Rev. Father McGuinness acts in the capacity of Treasurer and Administrator of the funds of the society, available for the relief of the poor. The Conference is opened with the recital by the President of the prayer, *Veni sancte spiritus*, followed by an invocation to St. Vincent de Paul. The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, the members then report the progress of the "cases" committed to their care, during the interval, and state whether relief will require to be continued. Any member having a knowledge of a fresh case of distress, reports the same to the Conference, and a sum is then voted for its relief according to the exigency of the case. The society has at the present time thrown on its hands a little orphan girl of three years of age, who is nursed at the Providence under the care of the good Sisters in charge of that estimable institution for a small weekly sum, paid by the Society, until some charitable person shall adopt her. It would indeed be a work of charity for some Catholic lady to adopt this poor child, which, in the event of it being taken over by the Government, would most probably be brought up estranged from the faith in which it was baptised. Any person desirous of so doing, by communicating with the Rev. Father McGuinness on the subject, can be supplied with any information required. As the aim of the Society, apart from its charitable nature, is to encourage a spirit of Christian and good-fellowship among its members, and to make the conferences popular, the members, having disposed of their charitable task, engage in readings and cheerful and instructive conversation for an hour. Many humorous anecdotes are related in this room by the members connected with their various visits to the poor in their out-of-the-way dwellings. Information on different subjects is asked for and supplied, and mutual improvement of a practical kind effected. In the midst of the conversation, the secretary takes a hat, and partially covering it in order that the donations given by each may be quite secret, he travels round the room to collect the subscriptions of the members. Each member gives according to the dictates of his conscience, there being no fixed amount. Many who are unable to attend from business pursuits send their subscription with an apology. The total amount of the subscriptions being ascertained, the secretary announces the same to the meeting, records it in the minutes, and hands the money over to the treasurer. The members then receive from the treasurer the amounts required for relief until next meeting. The meeting is then closed with prayer. Besides relieving cases of need, the money received by the Conference is applied in various ways, all of a charitable nature. It is proposed to apply the amount now on hand towards the erection of a respectable fence round the Catholic Cemetery, and otherwise to improve the neglected appearance which it now presents. I am not aware that there are any other branches of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the colony, but in the large towns at least there should be a Conference either within itself or in connection with a Catholic Young Men's Society. A short time since a letter of affiliation was received by the Wellington branch from the parent Society in Paris, and therein requesting them to endeavour to have branches throughout the colony.

The usual devotions for the Month of Mary were held both at the Cathedral and St. Mary of the Angels, and were well attended during the month.

We have received the *Volunteer Service Gazette* for June, which is as usual interesting and instructive.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE CONCLAVE.

Hrs Eminence Cardinal Manning arrived in London on the 10th of April, after an absence of five months, most of the time in Rome. A large number of leading Catholics—among them the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Denbigh, Lord Petre, and many members of Parliament—met him at Charing Cross; and his Eminence was loudly cheered and very warmly saluted as he passed to his carriage. Shortly after his arrival at his residence, a company of noblemen and gentlemen waited on him and presented an address of welcome, which was read by the Marquis of Ripon. The Cardinal, who seemed in very indifferent health, and whose voice was exceedingly weak, in reply alluded to the election of Leo XIII. as follows: "The world without amused itself with describing the deliberations of the Sacred College and the election of the Pontiff in the parliamentary dialect of 'groups,' and 'sections,' and 'parties' led one day by such a cardinal, and the next by another. The prompt decision of the Conclave, the unanimity of the protest in defence of the rights of the Holy See, and the almost unexampled rapidity of the election prove beyond all need of words the absence of all foundation for these daily and elaborate misstatements. For plain men these three facts are enough; for others nothing else will suffice. You have expressed your regret that, as you say, 'persistent and ridiculous attempts' should have been made to misrepresent my words and actions, and that by some of our own countrymen. I learned day by day, for the first time from the Italian papers and periodically from the English correspondents in Rome to our leading journals, the counsels I had given, the parties I was leading, the number of my supporters, the vehemence of my language and the isolation in which my eminent and indignant colleagues left me at last. No readers of this contemporary history were more amused with it than were my colleagues themselves, who daily condoled with me over my misconduct. I think it is a duty to the Sacred College on my part to say, and I think you have a right to know, all that I can make known without infraction of my oath. For if at such a moment and in presence of such events and under such responsibilities, and surrounded by such an assembly—the highest and most august on earth—I had so far forgotten myself as to act, to speak even for a moment, as both you and I have learned from the newspapers, you would have had a just right to be ashamed of me, and I should have been in conscience bound to be more profoundly ashamed of myself. I violate no obligation in making the two following statements—first, that no proposition of mine was ever so much as contested by my colleagues; and secondly, that I had the happiness to be always united to the majority, I may say all but unanimity of the Sacred College." His Eminence concluded by thanking the assemblage for their manifestation of trust and affection towards him. Finally he said, "And now, as in my last audience I received authority from the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII. to convey his blessing to all in England, I give to you, in his name, and in pledge of his paternal care for England, the Apostolical Benediction." —*Catholic Review*.

The assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress, and the proclamation of that assumption at Delhi, have not, after all, extinguished the last spark of disloyalty and disaffection in India. On the contrary, if we are to believe the assertions of the British officials in that country, disloyalty has not been so rife in Bengal and Madras since the mutiny as it is at present. Towards the close of last week the council of the Governor-General passed a bill, the object of which is stated to be no other than "to repress more promptly seditious writing in the vernacular native Indian Press; as well as cases of extortion and intimidation by vernacular journalists." An examination of the provisions of this bill would seem to show that the disease to be remedied is absolutely desperate, for definitions of seditious, trial by jury, *et hoc genus omne*, are discarded for the simpler expedients of compelling publishers of newspapers to give a bond for their good behaviour, and of endowing British officials with the power to decide what is seditious and what is not. No respect is to be paid even to the forms of justice in dealing with the Indian Press. As to the "seditious writing," which is alleged to be the pretext for this piece of Draconian legislation, we must say that most of the specimens given in the English journals are simply expressions of notorious truths.—*Nation*, March 23.

A CORRESPONDENCE in the *Pittsburgh Telegraph* closes as follows:—I close with an incident which happened in this city a few weeks ago. One day while Bridget was cleaning house, she found a five dollar greenback. Did she hand it to her mistress? By no means. Or give it to the Church? No. Divide it with the priest? Not at all. She merely wrote upon the back, "Lead us not into temptation," and pinned it to the wall, where her mistress soon afterwards discovered it. Being an honest girl, she was indignant at what she supposed might be a trap laid for her honesty, and did as narrated, to remind her employers and others not to trifle with the fidelity of herself and fellow Bridgets. Such examples of honesty amongst the much abused Irish servants are by no means uncommon, and can be vouched for by those who know them.

IMPARTIAL justice alike to the whole of the United Kingdom is supposed to be the rule. What is the practice? Some years ago because the people of Dublin held a public meeting in Phoenix Park, which is something more than ten times as large and a hundred times as handsome as Hyde Park, they were in no end of ways interfered with, and some of their most law-abiding and respectable citizens subjected to all sorts of ruffianly outrages by the "legal authorities." Hyde Park, for some Sundays past, has been allowed to be in possession of the worst mob in the world—the mob of civilized London—yet nobody is pounced upon; and the plea of the "right of public meeting" is an effectual stumbling-block in the way of properly punishing the ruffians who have made one of the most charming of our parks so hideous on the Sunday afternoon.—*Universo*.

A strong movement is said to be on foot in France for the recovery of Lorraine from Germany. By way of compensation Bismarck is to be invited to annex Holland, and possibly a portion of Belgium. Bets have been made in Paris that Lorraine will be French soil before Christmas.

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TO ALL HOUSEHOLDERS.

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

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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.

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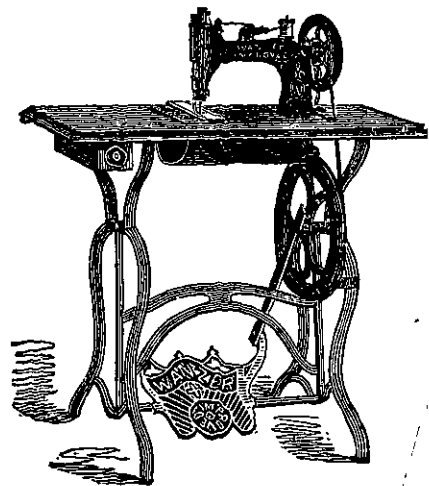
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NOTICE.

THE Directors of the N. Z. TABLET Company being desirous of ascertaining how many of the Shareholders in the Company are still in New Zealand, respectfully request all persons holding shares to forward their names as early as convenient to the Secretary, *Tablet* office, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

WE desire again to draw the attention of our readers to the opportunity afforded them of obtaining a large and finely executed photographic portrait of the Rev. Father Hennebery. The picture is an unusually fine one, and even independent of any associations connected with it, is a handsome ornament. It is to be disposed of for the purpose of assisting to clear off the debt due on the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, and which is still considerable. The Art Union drawing has been postponed to August, as it has been found impossible to hold it any earlier. Tickets, price 2s 6d, may be had on application to the Lady Superior, Convent, Dowling-street; or to the Secretary, *TABLET* Office, Dunedin.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878.

A FEW INSTRUCTIVE FACTS.



WHEN the new Education Act was proposed, and whilst it was under discussion previous to its enactment, the Rev. Dr. STUART, of Dunedin, a leading Presbyterian clergyman, telegraphed to Wellington to the Minister having charge of the Bill, "God speed." The doctor's enthusiasm could not brook the delay of the post-office; his zeal in the cause of secular education could only be satisfied by obtaining a vent through the telegraph wires. "God speed" the godless system was the telegraphed prayer of this Christian minister expedited in order

to encourage the Minister to persevere in his godless scheme.

Nor did the doctor's zeal stop here. A meeting of Protestant clergymen of all denominations was held shortly after, in Knox Church—the doctor's own church—and over which, if we remember rightly, the doctor himself presided, and at which a resolution, in favour of secular education as opposed to denominational, was carried with the approbation, and after the warm advocacy of Dr. STUART himself. We think, though we are not absolutely certain, that the Rev. Dr. COPLAND, another Dunedin Presbyterian clergyman, strongly supported Dr. STUART's views.

There can be no doubt, however, that the Rev. Mr. FITCHETT, Wesleyan clergyman, went in head and shoulders and hips for secular education. He repudiated denominational education almost indignantly. On principle, not at all as a matter of expediency, he and the Baptist clergyman advocated secular education as a right and proper system to be established in a Christian community.

At length the godless Bill so strenuously supported by these Christian ministers became law, helped by their advocacy the principle of secularism triumphed, and now, a colony made up for the most part of Christians, possesses an unchristian system of education. This system has been duly inaugurated; the machinery for its administration provided, and it is now in full working order.

In many parts of the Province of Otago—we are not yet in a position to speak of other provinces—clergymen of various Protestant denominations have applied for permission to give religious instruction out of school hours in Government schools. In Dunedin, the Rev. Mr. FITCHETT obtained permission to do so in the Stafford-street school house, even though at the time selected by him his own Wesleyan Church and Schoolroom are shut up. At Lawrence, too, the Wesleyan clergyman has been granted the use of the Government school-rooms for the accommodation of a Mutual Improvement Young Men's Society. But the public is told by way of apology that there is nothing sectarian in the teaching of these Wesleyan clergymen in these schools. *Credat judex non ego.* Only fancy the religious teaching of Wesleyans not sectarian.

But the Revs. Dr. STUART and COPLAND have not been so fortunate, as their Wesleyan brethren, in their application to the Dunedin School Committee. This committee has refused those gentlemen permission to give religious instruction in Government school rooms on Saturdays, or indeed at any time. Whereupon these gentlemen are highly indignant, and threaten to commence an agitation in favour of denominational education. Denominationalists are avenged thereby, and these rev. gentlemen cut a rather ridiculous figure before the public.

But it may be asked how comes it that the Rev. Mr. FITCHETT succeeded in obtaining what has been refused to the Presbyterian rev. doctors; and the committee will find it rather difficult to give a satisfactory answer to this question. One answer is that given by one of the School Committee at its last meeting, viz:—The Rev. Mr. FITCHETT teaches nothing sectarian. This, however, is so absurd that it is undeserving of serious consideration and may be dismissed at once. The other is that Mr. FITCHETT has some control over the school building in which he gives religious instruction. Has the School Committee borrowed this building, or hired it from the clergyman or his friends, which? We must refuse to believe in the borrowing theory, and look upon it as certain it has been hired. If hired, then it is, for the time being, a Government school building, and should, in reason and consistency, be dealt with as all the other school buildings, so far as permitting religious instruction is concerned. Under whatever point of view, then, the conduct of the Dunedin School Committee is considered it is indefensible. If they acted rightly in refusing the permission sought by Drs. STUART and COPLAND, they acted improperly in permitting Mr. FITCHETT to give religious instruction in the Stafford-street school, and *vice versa*. It is impossible to wriggle out of this dilemma.

There are a few more facts in relation to this matter which must not be omitted here. In Dunedin City—that is, within the municipal boundaries—there are five large Presbyterian Churches, to some of which there are attached school-rooms, and to all of which belong large rooms, which are very well suited for catechetical instructions. There is no resident citizen of Dunedin who could not reach one or other of these churches from his own home in a walk of from five to seven minutes. These churches then are easily within the reach of every citizen of Dunedin, and quite as near to their homes as the Government schools, all things considered.

In presence of these facts people will be tempted to ask themselves the following questions:—Were the Protestant ministers and others who so strenuously advocated secular education in earnest in their advocacy? Were they only playing a part in order to keep Catholics from participating in the educational advantages provided by Government? Were they under the impression that owing to their number and influence they could so manipulate the school machinery as to make education ostensibly secular, in reality Presbyterian? And are they now wheeling about because they find themselves checkmated in the attempt to do so? We, too, have asked ourselves these questions; but we do not intend to set down here in order the conclusions at which we have arrived; we do not wish to forestall the public verdict on these recent school proceedings in Dunedin and throughout the Province of Otago. Nor, indeed, is it at all necessary we should do so; the public, having the facts before them will be enabled to draw as true and just a conclusion as ourselves.

Here, then, we have another illustration of the working of this godless system of education, which has been set up as a golden calf in our midst, and before which secularists expect us all to bow down in adoration. Its former enthusiastic admirers threaten to break it into fragments, and no matter what we think of their conduct hitherto, we hope they may, at all events, succeed in removing this evil and this reproach out of the sight of a Christian people. Two wiseacres belonging to the Dunedin School Committee, during the debate on Drs. STUART and COPLAND'S request, insinuated, if indeed they did not openly affirm, that denominational education had led to shocking results in South Australia and Victoria. We should like very much to know the details of this shocking state of things, and we now call on Mr. SHERRIN and Mr. BELL to make good their statements. Let them tell us what they mean; we as denominationalists have a right to demand this of the Dunedin School Committeemen.

News of the Week.

TWO of the Dominican Sisters leave Dunedin to-day by the Ringarooma for Melbourne, on business. They will return to this city in the course of a few weeks.

It is believed that hot springs exist near Lake Ellesmere, in Canterbury. The land in which they are said to be situated was formerly part of the Ahuriri Estate.

THE Rev. W. J. Habens now considers anyone addressing him without the title Rev. as "either very rude or very ignorant." Persons having occasion to communicate with the Secretary of the Canterbury Education Board will do well to remember this. In former times the rev. gentleman did not care a "snap of his fingers" about the title, but now he holds on to it like grim death. There is a great deal of humbug in this world to be sure. The title *reverendissimus* would not counteract secularism in the eyes of any one who valued Christianity a cent.

THE fast dances have found their proper sphere. They are the rage amongst the Hauhau Ngatimaniapoto who excel in them. The ladies, it is said, now and then break off to refresh themselves with their pipes, a very fitting accompaniment of the exercise.

OF the six Chinese females in New Zealand five are to be found in Dunedin, and one in Auckland.

THE Catholic Church at Erdington, near Birmingham, has been presented with a peal of bells, at a cost of £800, by Mr. F. Genders, a gentleman who acquired his wealth in the province of Canterbury.

MR. JAMES NEWPORT has discovered a lode of copper on his property in the Maitai Valley, Nelson.

A MINER named William Jowell met with his death on the 1st inst. at Wyndham Creek, No Town District, by the caving in of a tunnel in which he was at work.

AT Reefton there is an improvement in the Victorian mine; scrip is being sold at from 1s 10d to 2s. The cleaning up of the Nil Desperandum Company for May yielded 81oz 8 dwt of melted gold. The Hopeful Company have commenced sinking in their mine, from the centre of the northern block in No. 5 level. The trial crushing of the Venus was not so good as expected, but was sufficient to pay expenses.

A SHOCKING warning to inebriates has occurred in Christchurch where a man has been drowned, while drunk, in a ditch two feet in depth. When found his head and shoulders were tightly jammed under a bridge leading from the road into a gentleman's premises.

AT the last clearing up of the All Nations Goldmining Company, Mactown, 65 ozs. was obtained from 40 tons of stone.

THE policy of the Berry Government has resulted in driving numbers of working men from Victoria into South Australia. Capitalists having ceased to spend their money to any extent on improvements work has become scarce.

A MEETING of miners was held at No Town on the evening of the 1st inst., at which resolutions were carried condemnatory of the Mines Act of 1877. These were to the effect that the annual license fee of five shillings for a water-race, together with advertising charges connected with it, is a heavy burden on miners; that the provision by which Wardens were authorised not to grant prospecting areas in alluvial grounds less than two miles from previously existing workings are unreasonable; that the penalty of ten shillings for failing to renew a miner's right after one month to three months of its expiration is oppressive. A committee was appointed to prepare a petition to Parliament embodying these resolutions, and praying for an abrogation of those grievances. The petition to be signed by the miners of the Grey Valley, and forwarded to Mr. Reeves, M.H.R., for presentation.

THERE is an unfortunate man who came to the colony of New Zealand in 1874, and who, by reason of his likeness to the murderer Sullivan, has been put to much inconvenience. It caused him to be driven away from the West Coast, and then he seems to have taken refuge in Hawke's Bay, where his employer was accused of having the murderer on his premises. In consequence of this, the victim to appearance was warned away, and directed to apply concerning the matter to the Inspector of Police at Napier. Arrived in this town he was ejected, together with his wife and daughter, by a lodging-house keeper, into the street, because the boarders in the establishment in question would not brook the presence of a murderer amongst them. The man, who seems any thing but murderously disposed, is greatly afflicted by the treatment he has received, and is only anxious the Government should assist him by procuring him the means of leaving the country. It seems a very hard case, and it is to be hoped, now that the matter is made public and the hardship of it evident, some return may be made to the sufferer, or at least the remainder of his time in the colony may be passed in peace.

THE heaviest snow-storm experienced there for years has occurred at Cardrona. The loss of sheep occasioned by it has been extreme.

THE neighbourhood of the sulphur works at White Island must be anything but a pleasant place of sojourn. No clothing will last except that made of wool, and, as leather is soon destroyed, even boots must have woollen uppers and wooden soles. Baker's bread also does not suit the place, and biscuit must be used instead. The one advantage possessed by the locality seems to be that rheumatism is unknown there.

AT the Shotover the New Nugget and Cornish Company crushed during the season 250 tons for 51 ozs; 300 tons for 77 ozs; 270 tons for 88 ozs; 161 tons for 61 ozs.

FROM £10 to £8 rent per week has been asked for a house at Wellington for the approaching session. The house is furnished, but contains only six rooms.

THE REV. MR. BERRY, of Napier, who is at present on his way to England, has been engaged by Government to lecture in English towns on emigration to New Zealand. It is hoped the rev. gentleman will succeed in inducing a desirable class of persons to come here.

IN the town of Nelson the ladies have the advantage numerically speaking. The census returns are males, 3190; females, 3413.

TWO Italian labourers have been severely injured at the Rimutaka tunnel by an explosion of blasting powder, caused by their having used an iron bar to ram home the charge.

A SERIOUS fracas took place on May 13th last, at the White Horse Ranges, Victoria, between European and Chinese miners. The Chinamen were working ground held on lease from a Mr. Baker, but he, Baker, considering that they had not treated him well, gave a party of Europeans permission to work the ground if they could get possession of it. They accordingly proceeded to cut off the water used by the Chinese, and were attacked while doing so by the latter. Serious injuries were inflicted on both sides, but one of the Chinamen, named Sue Foon, had his skull cracked, so that the brain was seen protruding. It was, however, supposed that the wound was not necessarily mortal.

IT is said that the idea of the Maoris encouraging railway extension into the country owned by them is most ungrateful to certain speculators, who are desirous of acquiring land there, more especially where Rewi is concerned.

THE prospectors of the country near Woodstock deprecate a rush, particularly since the ground has not been fully tested.

THE Maoris are not satisfied with a salary for Tawhiao of £500 a-year.

THE *New Zealander*, which is generally looked upon as a Government organ, supports Mr. Farnall's claims against the Government, for his services as emigration agent in Ireland.

THE return of criminal offences in the Middle Island for the year ending April 30th last, is as follows:—Canterbury, 3935; Otago and Southland, 3556. Drunkenness has had a large part in swelling the list.

APROPOS of the "amusing story" from the *Age* that is going the rounds, we want to know why on earth a tailor should not be presented at Court? If a tailor was good enough to be President of the United States, surely the bow of such an one at the foot of her throne need not insult the Queen of England? If the worthy alderman in question subsequent to his presentation by Mr. Bourke was favoured with a communication O. H. M. S., desiring him not to show himself at Court again, all we can say is he was favoured with a great piece of snobbishness. We do not believe in half the stuff that is talked about the Nineteenth Century; but this we do believe, that it is time such rubbish as the good story alluded to is founded on was put an end to once for all.

THE Chief Commissioner of Lands has contradicted the rumour that Moonlight Flat belongs to the Strathtairi Railway Reserves. It lies within Run No. 250.

A MAN named James Houston died at the Dunedin Lunatic Asylum on the 1st inst. His illness and madness were caused by his inhaling poisonous gases from the carcase of a bullock he was skinning, and which had died from eating tutu.

TWO thousand five hundred acres on the Waimea Plains are being surveyed preparatory to sale on the deferred payment system.

THE reefs at Longwood, it is said, promise to be payable. A movement to organise a company to work them is spoken of.

THE National Anthem, "God Defend New Zealand," has been published by a London firm. It is very handsomely got up, the frontispiece consisting of a portrait of Mr. Bracken, the author of the words, and some tasteful ornamentation. As the anthem has already taken its place as a national lyric, and is generally well-known throughout the colony, it is not necessary that we should speak further in its favour.

MESSRS. OLIVER and REEVES have announced themselves as candidates to represent Dunedin in the House of Representatives. The addresses of these gentlemen will be found elsewhere in our columns.

A FIRE occurred in the surgery of Dr. McBrierty, of Outram, owing to the spontaneous combustion of some chemicals, on Friday evening last. Property to the value of about £100 was destroyed.

MR. MACANDREW has resigned his position as member of the Otago University Council.

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that the lawyer must have been an Irishman, who threatened with prosecution the publisher of a Northern paper for inserting a notice of the death of a living person. The lawyer wrote as follows:—"No printer should publish a death unless he has it expressly communicated by the party." That lawyer, says our contemporary, must be an Emerald Islander, for none but an Irishman could have imagined a man's communicating the fact of his own death to the newspaper. What in the world is our contemporary thinking about? Where has he been all this time if he does not know that persons communicating the fact of their own deaths, and ever so much more besides, are now to be found as plentiful as blackberries? He is positively insulting the intelligence of multitudes of most respectable people, 2,000,000 at least of modern intellects in America, and ever so many in Dunedin. Has he heard nothing of our Spiritualists?

THE following original advertisement is taken from the *Patea Mail*.—"The hungry and needy I will give unto (if asked), but I don't like my mutton stolen. Shakers of uncooked sheep's legs from the Green Island Bellmongery beware! Mend your ways, or F. O'S. M'Carthy will have you before the Beak."

FOUR gentlemen have announced themselves as candidates to represent Hokitika in Parliament. The nomination day is appointed for the 26th inst. We trust that the result of the election will testify as loudly as that for the Grey Valley to the firmness of our Catholic friends on the education question.

MR. LUMSDEN has resigned his seat for Invercargill. This gentleman was a warm supporter of the secular system, and takes particular credit to himself for obtaining for Southland a Boys' and Girls' High School under the Act. It would be well if the demands of their private affairs, or some other demands, should exclude from Parliament all gentlemen of such principles. May we see the vacated seat occupied by one more justly inspired.

IN the report given by us in another column of the reply of his Eminence Cardinal Manning to the address presented to him on his return to London, the following passage, reported by the *Mail*, is omitted. We give it as of wider application than even to the Press of England. "He violated no obligation in making the two following statements,—first, that no proposition of his was ever so much as contested by his colleagues; and, secondly, that he had the happiness to be always united to the majority, he might say all but unanimity, of the Sacred College. He left those whom he addressed to apply the

two tests to the minute and confident histories which they had been reading, while he was compelled by duty to be silent. He would not for a moment believe that Englishmen who retailed what they heard in Rome reported these absurdities with any personal illwill, but if they had exercised a keener discernment their English common sense would have saved them from misrepresentations which had justly been called ridiculous.

IF we may rely upon the news received by cable, German colonists in New Zealand seem more unanimous in their loyalty than are those whom they have left behind them in Fatherland. Here on every side we receive tidings of addresses of congratulation prepared for presentation to the Emperor on his escape from assassination, but from Germany comes the ominous intelligence that the Reichstag has refused to pass a measure for the repression of Socialism. The action of our fellow-colonists is certainly laudable, and contrasts most favourably with that of the representatives of their people in the Parliament of their native land.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, June 6th.

The Socialist conspiracy is found to be widespread. Many arrests are being made. Severe and repressive measures are advocated; and it is even suggested that the European Conference should deal with the question.

An Imperial decree has been issued conferring a temporary regency on the Crown Prince.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6th.

The semi-official Press here appears hopeful for the result of the Conference.

LONDON, June 6th.

In answer to a question, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the English plenipotentiaries at the Congress will be instructed by the Cabinet, and will decide all questions on their collective responsibility. Nothing will be submitted to Parliament until the conclusion of the Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.

Both Houses of Congress passed the Bill against the further contraction of the issue of greenbacks.

LONDON, June 7th.

It is stated here that on account of the salubrity of Prince's Islands the British squadron in the Sea of Marmora will be stationed there.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 7th.

A destructive fire occurred at Milan. Two hundred and thirty persons were killed.

France insists that questions affecting the interests of Egypt, Syria, and Palestine shall be excepted from discussion at the Congress. It is proposed to dissolve the German Reichstag.

June 8th.

The money market is unchanged.

The Bank reserve has been weakened by gold withdrawals.

Considerable amounts of gold are going to Paris for Bourse settlement.

The stock markets are buoyant.

Stocks most in favour are Egyptian, Turkish, Italian, and Hungarian.

Consols are now quoted at 96 ex dividend.

The market for Australian securities is remarkably firm; healthy prices without noticeable alteration.

The corn market is quiet.

The May trade returns are unfavourable.

LONDON, June 7th.

France has accepted the Congress, because circumstances might arise leading to a discussion relating to Egypt, Libanon and the holy places.

A colliery explosion, causing 235 deaths, occurred at Warrington, near Wigan.

The Continental Press felicitates the Earl of Beaconsfield on his going to the Congress as the trump card of diplomacy.

PATEA, June 11th.

The sale of a block of 200,000 acres of land beyond the confiscated boundary, and between the Waitotara and Whenuakura rivers, was negotiated by Williams, for William Cowan of Carlyle, yesterday. The Ngarrua tribe are the settlers. The present purchaser has given the Government the refusal of the land. The natives desire the transaction to be known all over the colony. Large reserves will be set aside, and the land will eventually be cut up for small farms, but must first go through the Court.

WELLINGTON, June 11th.

Information has been received that Captain Mari has reported to the Government that a party of Ngatawikaus have left Rotorua armed to occupy two blocks of land at Maketu, which some other natives are trying to put through the Court, and to which the Ngatawikaus are objectors.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL.]

LONDON, June 10th.

All the plenipotentiaries have started for Berlin.

VIENNA, June 10th.

The Official Gazette announces that six divisions of the Austrian army will be mobilised immediately, to execute any designs of the Congress affecting Austria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10th.

There are constant changes in the Turkish Ministry.

BERLIN, June 8th.

Prussia has brought forward in the German Federal Council a Bill to dissolve the German Parliament in consequence of the rejection of a Bill to suppress Socialism.

Domiciliary visits and arrests continue at Berlin.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N. Z. L. and M. A. Co.) reports for the week ending June 12th:—

The following fat stock came forward at the yards to-day:—300 head cattle, 1330 sheep and 9 calves. Owing to the very unfavourable weather, and the flooded state of the Taieri Plain, the yards were crowded to-day with cattle of fair to medium quality, and not more than half were taken by the trade, at prices considerably below late quotation, best quality not realising over 25s to 26s per 100lb. We sold 60 head on account of Messrs. F. D. Rich, Wm. Shand, and others.

Fat Calves.—The few penned were sold at about late quotations.

Fat Sheep.—The moderate supply forward caused anything of good quality to sell at an advance on late prices, best cross-breeds bringing 15s to 16s, and these by no means of superior quality. We sold 600 on account of Messrs. Ross, Miller, and others.

Fat Lambs.—None penned.

Store Stock.—The continuance of bad weather makes it impossible to move any store stock; in fact, no business of any magnitude has been transacted during the week, and prices remain unchanged.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued at our usual weekly auction on Monday 1600 skins, which were in brisk demand, and realised very full rates. Butchers' cross-breeds, 3s 6d to 3s 9d each; merinos, 2s 9d to 3s; station skins sold at 4½d to 6½d per lb.

Wool.—We sold a small catalogue of wool on Monday last, which realised very full rates.

Tallow.—We sold a few odd lots of good mixed, which brought 28s to 29s.

Grain.—We held an auction sale on Monday last at the Company's stores, Rattray street jetty, which was largely attended by millers, merchants and dealers, despite the bad weather, who competed fairly for each lot. 300 bags fowls' feed sold at 2s 1½ to 3s 3d; 400 bags light ordinary milling, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; fair medium milling, 4s; choice 4s 6d. Since we have placed 550 bags medium velvet at 4s 3d; 850 bags red straw, 4s 2d. Secondary wheats are difficult to sell owing to the large quantity of that class offering. Good prime lots are likely to maintain present rates. Oats are still scarcer, by the extreme wet weather of the last 10 days. We sold at auction a parcel of 257 bags light irregular feed at 3s 5d; good feed on the spot would bring an advance of 1d or 2d per bushel; demand is great, but farmers should remember the time is passing on, and the consuming months are lessening for the outlet of their crop. They should take advantage of present demand. Barley of all descriptions is much wanted, the supply being very small. We have sold small lots of very ordinary malting at 4s 6d, and a parcel of bright, though small, grain at 5s 6d. Choice heavy grain would command 6s; milling is worth 4s; feeding, 3s 6d. Some choice malting to brewers order is expected from San Francisco by next month's steamer, which will no doubt case the market.

MR. A. MERCER reports for the week ending June 12—Retail prices only—Fresh butter in half and one pound prints, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb; fresh butter in lumps, 1s 4d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d per lb. Fresh butter is now very scarce, and some of the shops have scarcely enough to supply their customers. Cheese, best quality, 8d to 10d per lb; side and rolled bacon, 9d to 10d; colonial hams, 1s; English hams, 1s 2d to 1s 4d per lb; English cheese, 1s 4d per lb. Eggs still remain scarce, and retailing at 3s 6d per doz.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending June 12, 1878, retail: Roasting beef, 5d to 8d per lb; boiling do., 3d to 5d per lb; stewing do, 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 8d per lb; mutton, 2½d to 5d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork 6d to 8d per lb; lamb 2s 6d to 4s per quarter.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending June 12, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed), 3s 4d per bushel. Wheat—milling, 4s; chicks, 3s to 3s 4d. Barley, malting, 5s to 5s 6d; feed, 3s to 3s 6d. Pollard, £5 10s per ton. Bran, £4 10s, bags included. Flour, large bags, £11; small, £11 10s. Oatmeal, £18. Potatoes, £3 10s per ton. Hay, £4 10s per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. SKENE'S labour market report for the week ending June 12: There is a complete cessation of all out-door work. We have got winter weather in earnest, and this is as it should be, in proper season. Far better to get winter weather in winter than in summer and autumn so common now-a-days. There is a full demand for men and women of all sorts, and there is no chance of complaints for want of work for many a day. The building trade was never so full of work, and complaints are unknown. We are much in want of a large shipment of servant girls. Couples are in very good demand. Wages: Day labour, 8s; fencers, 9s; cooks, grooms, waiters, gardeners, 20s to 30s; hotel girls, 15s, 20s, and 25s; farm and private house do., 10s, 12s, and 15s; ploughmen, £52, £55, £60, and £65; couples, £65 to £90; station cooks, 25s; rabbitors, 1½d and 3½d per head.

MR. G. W. DRISCOLL, relying on the impetus to trade, and general prosperity to be promoted by the new loan, has opened a superior stock of gentlemen's wearing apparel at his establishment, Arcade, Dunedin.

MESSRS. DRAKE AND COLLINS, of Princes-street, Dunedin, may be consulted, probably to great advantage, on the Melbourne Cup of '78.

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

At the ordinary meeting of this society, held on Friday evening last, there was present a numerous attendance of members, the chair being occupied by the president. Three new members were nominated, and the president announced that they would be submitted to the ballot at the ensuing meeting. After the usual routine proceedings were disposed of, the business of the historical class was entered upon. The spiritual director, who conducts this class, said he was well pleased at the progress it was making. His remarks were amply justified by the intimate knowledge of historical lore that was displayed by his pupils. We are heartily glad that the members of this society are thus taking advantage of the many benefits offered them through its medium. The Latin and French classes are also progressing apace, which speaks well for the teaching ability of the reverend instructors, as well as the interest taken in the classes by their pupils. We understand that the nominations for the half-yearly election of officers take place on Friday next, and all members of the society are requested to be present on that occasion.

THE LAND OF SECULARISM ONCE MORE

(Jacob Terry, in the Daily Times) *

So vitiated has the public taste become that men and women deliberately do and say things revolting to morality and religion for the sake of newspaper notoriety. Indeed, not a few of the most serious crimes committed in this country may be traced directly to this cause. It lies at the roots of the more unamiable traits of American character. It influences politics, commerce, the bar and bench, and is the power which absolutely rules the pulpit. Everything is got up for display. Shoddy reigns; sincerity has no footing; the Press, no doubt, is responsible for much of this; but then, it must be remembered, that the newspapers of a free country reflect the popular taste. They cater for their constituents; and when newspapers serve up daily messes of filth and obscenity, or magnify the doings of criminals and rascals, as if they were the acts of heroes and public benefactors, be sure the community is not much above the level of such literature. The American Press undoubtedly does much to make crime popular by its method of narration; but the American juries treat crime with extreme laxity.

The cry of "communism" is absurd; but that labour is organising, arming, and drilling is a patent fact. The working men of the United States have this alternative before them; to become a proletariat on a level with Chinese coolies, without homes or family ties, living in filthy barracks, or to compel a repeal of class laws by which the public lands have been stolen, the means of transport and intelligence have passed into the hands of monopolists, the wages of labour are sweated in the interest of usurers, and a protective tariff is sustained for the profit of producers and loss of consumers. This may mean a social war.

MR. GEORGE WATSON is prepared to execute all commissions connected with the profession of accountant in bankruptcy, land and estate agent, and sharebroker. Mr. Watson's office is situated in the Albert Buildings, Princes-street, Dunedin.

THE South British Insurance Company continues to hold out unrivalled encouragement to intending insurers. The advantages of doing business with the company in question are extreme.

MR. JOHN PATTISON, so well and favourably known in connection with the Royal Hotel, has commenced business in the Octagon Hotel, Dunedin. Mr. Pattison's numerous friends and patrons will be glad to find an establishment presided over by him still within their reach.

MR. M. MOLONEY, late of Anderson's Bay, has opened the Queen's Arms Hotel, Princes-street, Dunedin. The establishment has been thoroughly renovated and will be conducted in the best style.

When India was handed over to the Crown in 1858 its debt was £95,500,000, and this has been increased to £234,000,000 at the present time. The loss on the irrigation works in Bengal alone amounted in the years 1875-6 to £203,700 on an outlay of £4,072,742.

THE manner in which the new Pope took the name of "Leo" is thus described:—Monsignor Lasagni (Pro-Secretary of State during the Conclave) had already risen to despatch Tommaso Tosi, Captain of the Conclave with the official announcement to the Marshal, Prince Chighi, that the Conclave would be opened at 4 o'clock p.m., and that the Marshal should be the first admitted to kiss the sacred foot, when it occurred to him that the title by which the new Pope was to be proclaimed was yet unknown. "By what name," he asked, "does your Holiness wish to be known?" "Who is the patron saint of to-day?" "St. Leo." "Then announce me as Leo XIII."

THE German barque Godeffroy, Captain Chielemann, lately arrived in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, with immigrants from Germany. These immigrants are a strong and hardy lot of people, some of them being Germans who lived in Russia, and who have taken the alternative of emigrating in preference to renouncing their religion.

THE main force of Russian diplomacy lies in the fact that it has, like the nation which it represents, a good deal of the enterprising, adventurous spirit of youth. The ordinary Englishman desires above all things in foreign politics the preservation of the *status quo*, and when complications arise which he cannot ignore he seeks to remove them by palliatives and compromises. The Russian, on the contrary, has no such quietist tendency; ardent and impulsive by nature, and not very heavily weighted with the foresight and caution which come from age and experience, he readily becomes an ardent adherent of political enterprises which seem to the sober British mind extremely hazardous, not to say Quixotic. The energy, enterprising spirit, bold initiative, and love of adventure which the English display in private life are displayed by the Russians in the sphere of politics.—Times.

San Francisco Mail News

(From our Exchanges.)

The Beatification of Pio Nono is a work which will attract the interest of all Catholics everywhere. That the illustrious Pontiff will eventually be inscribed in the catalogue of the saints, we have no human doubt, and recalling a collection of testimonies to the holiness and glory of his life, which we made some time since from the episcopal letters announcing to the faithful in various parts of the world the sad news of his death, we are satisfied that if the general assent of the faithful and the bishops of the Church were sufficient for canonisation Pio Nono might now be named among the saints. But the Church in this grave matter proceeds according to strict rules and she needs to have the judgment of her children strengthened by manifestations of the will of heaven. Miracles are already attributed by human report to the intercession of Pius IX., and doubtless many others will come to light in time. That the Church may be able to proceed as speedily, if not more speedily, in this cause than in that of St. Alphonus, will, we are sure be the wish of all Catholics.

The singularly studious and abstemious habits of the new Pope are already known to the world: His pastoral, which we published last week, is an evidence of the fruit of his labours, and it leads us to expect, in the forthcoming Encyclical, a masterpiece. He is a hard worker, and many a young man might imitate his energy and activity with profit. He rises at daybreak and says Mass as soon as ready, he then works with intense diligence until noon, shortly after which he takes the only meal of the day. Spartan simplicity must yield in future proverbs to Papal simplicity; for if Pius IX. were simple in his habits and food, Leo XIII. is not less so. The Pope retires at 10 o'clock p.m. In his youth he was devoted to poetry, and we have seen some Latin verses attributed to him. He is said to have known Dante's poems by heart.

The last visitor admitted to an audience with Pius IX. was Rev. Father Raisbonne, who is now travelling through Europe to collect alms to carry on the good works he has established in the Holy Land. Pius IX. always manifested the deepest interest in the enterprises of this zealous priest.

The fifteen Swiss Guards, dismissed by the Pope for mutiny, have returned to their native canon of Vaud, while five young men from the Canton of Schwytz have left for Rome to become Halberdiers at the Vatican.

Leo XIII. has given orders to have the large quantities of tapestry which now lie hid in drawers and cupboards in the Vatican rummaged out, and hung in chronological order along the galleries, where they can be seen. There will be many interesting pieces among them, including a quantity of Gobelins, as the French Court for a long time made a present of a piece every year to the reigning Pontiff; pieces of the Flemish schools of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and several of those designed by Raphael, which were saved in the sack of Rome. It would be a good thing if the Italian Government or Court were to follow the Pope's example; for hidden away in cellars and back rooms of the Pitti Palace, at Florence, there are known to be piles of old damasks and brocades falling to pieces for want of looking after and bringing to the light; they cannot be sold—though many artists and others would gladly buy them—without superior orders, and it is said that the only purpose they serve is to be torn up when dusters are required and nothing else is handy.

The number of persons who ask and obtain the favour of visiting the new Pope is as great as ever. Both Italian and foreign gentlemen and ladies flock to the Vatican every day. All speak very highly of the Pope's charity, kindness, and refined manners. He has a kind word for every person in the crowd.

Cardinal Berardi, whose death is announced from Rome, commenced his career as a barrister. He was not of high birth, and when in middle life he entered the church. Gifted with remarkable talents for business, he occupied various important posts, and as Cardinal and Minister of Public Works rendered many and valuable services to the Pontifical Government. It was under his administration that the first Roman railway was constructed.

"A painful and harmful rivalry prevails between the evangelical sects in Italy." So writes the Rev. Gideon Draper in *Zion's Herald*. What is the mission of the evangelical sects in Catholic Italy, we should like to know? They are intruders where they are not wanted, with no other ostensible object than the transformation of good Catholics into bad Protestants, and no other real object than the spending of the money derived from their dupes at home—the good people who believe that Papists are idolaters and that the Pope is anti-Christ. Naturally, they quarrel among themselves—"for 'tis their nature to."

Naples and Florence are said to be bankrupt.

The Emperor of Austria has placed Miramar at the disposal of Pope Leo XIII. during the summer heats. It is a castellated villa, about three miles from Trieste, and is built on the extreme verge of a cliff, rising sheer to a considerable height above the sea. The London *Echo* describes it as having the decided advantage in picturesque beauty over the old papal retreat at Castel-Gandolfo. From the top of the square turret the eye takes in the whole panorama of the Gulf of Trieste. In the background rise the curious peaks of the Dolomite Chain, and on the right the imposing masses of the Friuli Alps, while at their base dotting the coast line as it travels away to the misty Lagoons of Venice in the far horizon, are numerous towns and hamlets that have played their parts in bygone days. The most celebrated is Aquileia, the seat of numerous ecclesiastical councils; the scene of Cœur de Leon's shipwreck on his return from Palestine; and whose fugitive citizens, after Attila's desolating visitation, founded Venice. Bright and peaceful as the villa looks under its Italian sky and in its flower-perfumed atmosphere, sad memories haunt its hearths and gables. The rooms are full of associations and mementoes of the once happy couple that tenanted them before they forsook their Eden with the vain hope of reviving the empire of the Montezumas. As the mind of the visitor wanders away to the past, the scent of the

citron seems to change to a sulphurous whiff of that tragic valley at Queretaro, and the cry of the sea birds to the wailings of that poor, lonely, mad, and widowed princess in her seclusion at Lacken. Miramar, with its sad traditions, will scarcely form a cheerful summer retreat for a contemplative Pope, but Leo XIII. is said to have taken the Emperor's offer into consideration.

When Mrs. Grant was presented to the Pope, she asked him to bless for her a silver cross which her husband had given her when they celebrated their silver wedding at Long Branch, in August, 1873. She said on account of it being her husband's gift on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, she felt it to be particularly sacred, and desired the Pope to bless it for her, which he did. So it has come to this at last! The mental agony that "Chaplain" Newman and "Bishop" Simpson must have experienced on receiving this shocking information must have been intense. Here are two most unpleasant revelations. It was bad enough that President Grant—the man whom the Methodists had looked upon as their own, and whom they had wished to parade before the country as a champion of pure Protestant principles—it was bad enough to find that he had given to his wife as a wedding souvenir a cross; the very emblem of Popery! But to learn also that she has carried this idolatrous and superstitious article to Rome, had taken it to the "Man of Sin," and had besought him "to bless it" for her—this, indeed is terrible!

THE Scotch novelist, W. S. Black, in a recent novel, intimates that Chicago, and every other American city, for that matter, "is crowded with persons who, by a vicious and false public school system, get some smattering of music, drawing, and other fanciful and fashionable but practically useless arts, and who are utterly incapable of earning an honest living, because they are as ignorant as South African Hottentots of practical arts and sciences." And this the great American Common School System!

The Wareham (Mass.) *News* says:—"Only one marriage in Carver, which has a population over 1000 thus far this year." And we would venture to add that this one marriage will result in a genteel family of just one child—which is the orthodox New England fashion. So the "native" population flourisheth.—*Pilot*,

Now that a woman has received a bullet in the brain by it, perhaps the William Tell business on the stage will be stopped. In Pawtucket, R. I., during a public exhibition, one young woman undertook to shoot an apple off another young woman's head, as she had done at several previous performances, and shot her through the head instead. In New York a man has just died from injuries sustained in wrestling with a bear. People who encourage such reckless exhibitions by attending them are not free from blame for any fatal consequences that may follow. But the law should see to it that no more lives are imperilled in this sensational and fool-hardy manner.

The Fall River millionaires were so exact in their knowledge of accounts and prices, when the wages of their hands were to be cut down, that we are surprised they didn't discover that one of their own number had stolen half a million of dollars from the treasuries of several of their establishments. And now comes another and greater defalcation, in which the Treasurer of another Fall River mill is suddenly discovered to be a swindler to the extent of 1,100,000 dol. in one mill, and an indefinite amount in another. Close accounts the directors have kept, evidently—when the wages were to be cut down.

The boys of New York are furnished every week with as vile and degrading a supply of "flash" and corrupting literature as unscrupulous men can buy and publish, or greedy newsvendors spread broadcast throughout the city. There are published in the City of New York every week not less than ten newspapers whose titles denote that they are intended exclusively for boys and young men, and as many monthly magazines, all filled with such matter as no boy, nor no young man, can read without filling his mind with preposterous bosh; trash fatal to the storing up of anything useful or true; stories in which the outcast, the desperado, and the criminal always figure in glowing colours, and the decent person is overthrown and thoroughly vanquished. Until a short time ago, these newspapers confined themselves to the telling of improbable stories of successful burglaries, millionaire highwaymen, and tales well calculated to turn the respectable working boy into a midnight prowler and Bowery rough. But recently they have gone a step further, and lecherous and impure stories, in which fallen women figure prominently, ornament their columns. It is a safe proposition that not one of these newspapers is fit to go into the hands of any boy or young man in this city. And it is not to be supposed that they would make the enormous sales by which they now grow fat were the parents of these budding boys aware of the character of the reading that employs their sons' leisure hours. These papers circulate largely among schoolboys and boys employed in workshops and factories. Where three boys are seen riding in a street-car, two of them are poring over this abominable trash. At the times of day when the working-people are going to or returning from their work the sidewalks are full of them. All through the down-town streets, in Park Row, Broadway, Chatham-street, Third Avenue, the streets of the East Side, Sixth and Eighth Avenues, and even in some of the principal hotels, the news-stands are plastered over with this pernicious literature—a sure sign that it sells quickly and profitably. . . . Any philanthropic person who is interested in knowing the result of such reading, may find it, unwashed and ragged, in the boys' prison in the Tombs.—*N. Y. Times*.

BROOKLYN to the front again! A Congregational preacher there, with the picturesque name of Wild, has just made the amazing discovery that St. Patrick and the Prophet Jeremiah were one and the same person. Mr. Wild has figured it all out, and is quite certain as to conclusions. Equally certain is this gifted man that the north of Ireland was originally colonized by a tribe of wandering Hebrews—to come down to bottom facts, the tribe of Dan. "To these people," says the Brooklyn authority, "the Prophet Jeremiah came when he fled with an Israelitish maiden of the tribe of David. Her he gave in marriage to the king of the people in the northern part of Ireland, and from the descendants of these two, through the Scottish line, had come the monarchs of Great Britain." Quite interesting, certainly. But the Rev. Mr. Wild makes known another remarkable fact. He tells how the prophet came to get the name of St. Patrick. When he reached Ireland he was called the Sainted Patriarch. Any one can see at half a glance how easy it was to knock the "ed" off "Sainted,"

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 Sheetting, Blankets, Towellings, Calicoes, Flannels, Ticks, Hosiery, Gloves, Stays, Skirts, Table Linen, Table Covers, Shawls, Toilet Covers, Bed Covers, Haberdashery, Buttons, Trimmings, &c., &c., all bought on the best terms. Inspection invited.

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

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Offices of Otago Branch:

HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

With Sub-Offices in every Country Town

throughout the Province:

FIRE INSURANCES

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
Green Island ...	William Gray
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West Taieri ...	David Grant
Balclutha ...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Walkouaiti ...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ...	John Keen
Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakamui ...	James Matheson
Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Tapanui ...	Alex. M'Duff
Arrowtown ...	Wm. Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.



WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In these days of sham and false pretences, it is pleasing to meet with anything that is reliable, truthful, and worthy of confidence. The following testimonial, which is given by way of example of the very many to the same effect received by the proprietor of

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, Wakapuka.

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.

MELVILLE HOTEL,
MAIN NORTH ROAD,
TIMARU.

M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

FRANCIS MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT

GEORGE-STREET.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Filleul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

GEORGE HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,
PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE,
(Late of the Commercial)
PROPRIETOR.

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

JOHN HISLOP,

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.

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

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

RUSSELL'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

CORNER OF

CUMBERLAND & FREDERICK STREETS

DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

E. C. MORRIS,

WATCHMAKER & WORKING JEWELLER,

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

Next door to Pegg's,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Nautical Instruments repaired.

JOHN VEZEY

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

V.  R.

THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

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

F. BEISSSEL,

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

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

The latest fashions by every mail.

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

Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths always ready, Price Is.

and corrupt Patriarch into "Patrick." "Sainted Patriarch"—"Saint Patrick"—nothing in the world more simple, Brooklyn is certainly an extraordinary place for a queer set of preachers, and the Rev. Mr. Wild seems to be one of the queerest in the lot. It might be cruel to suggest a connecting link between his name and his theories, so we won't. Let it suffice that he preaches in Brooklyn.

The Boston *Advertiser*, in a leading article published lately, calls attention to the fact that Archbishop Fenelon, in "Telemaque," anticipated Adam Smith's application of the Golden Rule to commercial matters, and first taught France and Europe that trade should be based upon equal advantages for all who participate in it. Alluding to Mr. Wells' apparent unconsciousness of Smith's obligations to the French prelate, the *Advertiser* says:—"Perhaps we ought not to express any surprise that gentlemen who have the affairs of the universe of to-day upon their shoulders should be quite ignorant of the masterpieces of modern literature. In view of the Atlas duties they have assumed, such ignorance can be accounted for. But, while it lasts, they ought not to be pretending to the same universal knowledge of the past which they assume as to the springs of contemporary history.

Montreal has had another disgraceful exhibition of Orange ruffianism. A band of Young Britons, parading the streets on Good Friday, furiously assaulted a young man who is said to have crossed through a gap in their procession, and pursued him into the Church of Notre Dame, where the solemn service of the day was in progress. The ruffianly rush into the church caused a panic, which might have cost many lives, but the intruders were finally expelled, and severe fighting took place outside. It was renewed elsewhere in the afternoon, and again in the evening, several persons being injured, and many windows broken by the law-defying mob. The Young Britons were armed, of course (fellows of their stripe parading the streets for the purpose of starting a fight are always sure to look out for that), and many shots were fired during the mêlée. The telegraphic account had it that they were "marching to church." The piety of Young Britons, "marching to church" on Good Friday, is deeply impressive. And how unfortunate that the streets of Montreal afforded them no way of getting to church except by passing Notre Dame, armed and eager for the fray, while several thousand Catholics were at worship there. If the authorities of Montreal cannot prevent Young Britons and such people from trying to murder Catholics in the streets, and rushing upon them in church to insult and slay, they ought to provide more thoroughfares, so that the pious assassins may be able to reach church on Good Friday without stumbling upon a Catholic congregation at prayer.

A Boston variety hall turns a recent tragedy into account by extensively advertising the "special engagement of Jennie Franklin, the famous daring shot, and principal in the recent terrible catastrophe and innocent killing of a woman on the stage at Pawtucket." She does not now employ anybody to hold objects for her to shoot at. The Boston *Herald* says:—"She made some very successful and accurate shots at a target, but when she came to shoot by sighting in a mirror (the feat by which she killed Lottie Maily), her aim was not so good, and she retired without splitting the apple, at which she fired several bullets."

A preliminary inquiry conducted at Berlin against Bishop, the Englishman charged with endeavouring to obtain plans of fortresses, &c., has been concluded. Evidence was obtained sufficient for his indictment for inciting to treason. The British Government has declared that it will not interfere in Bishop's behalf.

A SCANDALOUS case of religious coercion is related by our Catholic contemporary (the *Mainzer Journal*). A Protestant widow called Martin, living at Waldmichelsbach, in Hesse, married about twelve months since a Catholic called Münch, and, in doing so, it was arranged that her three children should be brought up in the Catholic faith. The Protestant clergyman of the place, having heard of this, took legal proceedings, the result of which was a decision of the court that the eldest boy, aged 13, should be sent to a Protestant school, and confirmed as a Lutheran. The boy resisted, and, not wanting to become a Protestant, ran away, and found shelter in a Catholic family in an adjoining village; and, in doing so, he was countenanced both by his stepfather and by the Catholic priest (Father Ries). The Protestant minister asked the boy's guardian to interfere, but this man declared that he would leave his ward to decide for himself to what Church he would belong. On his fourteenth birthday the boy called on Father Ries, and declared, in the presence of witnesses, that he would become a Catholic. Since then the priest, the boy's stepfather, and the boy himself, have been tried for "infringing personal freedom," and Father Ries has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, Herr Münch to one month, and the boy to eight days. That is how religious equality is practised in Germany under the garb of "personal freedom!"

"It is curious," says the London *Daily News*, "that almost all the most violent crimes which mark Irish society are perpetrated in districts in which there is a strong infusion of English and Scotch blood. Tipperary, where the soldiery of Cromwell were settled, has been the centre and head-quarters of the most brutal outrages. Kerry, which is almost purely Celtic, is as peaceful as Kent or Wiltshire—perhaps more so. Ulster, where the Scotch and English settlers abound, is the most violent and turbulent of the provinces. The mixture of the Saxon and Celtic blood seems to produce a violent and inflammable compound possessing dangerous qualities from which the separate elements are free." We have no doubt that if there be a "bad drop" in the Irish blood, it did come from the English union.

In Agra and Oude, British India, the number of the starving is very great, officers reporting in the latter country that they find the water-courses strewn with dead bodies.

Some Protestants have been attacking Mr. Sullivan, M.P., because that honourable, learned, and eloquent gentleman declared that St. Patrick's Day is even with Protestants a religious holiday. All we can say is that if it be not it ought to be, for Protestants are always declaring that St. Patrick was a Protestant, and surely they ought to honour his memory even from their own mistaken point of view.

Strange language this from an English paper. The London *Daily News*, speaking of the despatch of native troops from India toward the prospective seat of war with Russia, says:—"The Indian

Government was wise to gag the vernacular press before calling the natives of India to the aid of a nation which holds their country by right of conquest. That is a subject on which the native press would certainly have had much to say." So, to prevent talk, the gag was applied. But that an influential English paper should speak of it so sharply is really surprising.

Abbé Debaïse, commissioned by the French Government to cross Africa from Zanzibar to the Atlantic Ocean, embarked at Marseilles April 23rd. He expects to be gone three years. Nine missionaries from Algiers accompany him to establish Catholic missions at Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika.

The death is announced of General Hart, who some twenty years ago was in command of a detachment of troops which was called on to suppress a very extraordinary mutiny in the South of Ireland. The North Tipperary Militia, rebelled against their entire deprivation of the uniform annually supplied to them, disarmed their officers, and held possession of the barracks at Nenagh. Lieutenant-Colonel Hart marched from Templemore at the head of five or six hundred men of the battalion stationed at the depot, and after a brief hand-to-hand struggle in the streets of the capital of the North Riding quelled the insurrection. Many lives were lost, and the determination with which the militiamen fought was such that when their supply of bullets was exhausted they cut off the buttons from their tunics and fired them on the regulars. Penal servitude was the fate of some of the North Tips, who maintained their dogged resistance to the last, but none of them were subjected to the last penalty of the law. The touching address of the late General Hart when the soldiers and mutineers were buried in the same graveyard may be remembered by many living in Nenagh.

Says the Constantinople correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press*, "The typhus epidemic is raging here to a fearful extent among the troops and the fugitives. A sanitary commission, under the presidency of the Sultan himself, has been formed to check its ravages. The Imperial summer residence at Aïmendagh, in the elevated region beyond Soutari, in Asia, has been given up for a hospital. Barracks for the sick have been erected at Panar-Bagtoche, and other places. The gardens on the Seraglio Point, once reserved for the promenades of the ladies of the Imperial harem, are now covered with sheds for the accommodation of typhus patients. There is hardly any part of the old Seraglio region that is not now invaded with hospitals. Sad are the scenes witnessed in them. The bier is stationary before the door to carry away the dead, for hardly an hour passes that some poor creature does not breathe his last sigh. The small-pox has attacked chiefly the women and children fugitives, while the men suffer from typhus. The devotion of the Sisters of Charity to the care of the sick is beyond all praise. Nothing deters them from the performance of their pious duties—neither contagion, epidemic, virulence, the pestilential atmosphere of the hospitals, or the fact that several of their number have succumbed to the malarious influences to which they are subjected. When one falls another takes her place, as soldier succeeds to soldier in the gaps made in the ranks by deadly missiles. Among the most zealous of these Christian women was Sister Eulalie. She and other of her co-workers have fallen victims to the scourge, but none of the remaining Sisters think of abandoning their posts, and others are hastening to their relief from France."

A MIRACULOUS CURE THROUGH THE INTERSESSION OF PIUS IX.

THE following relation of a miraculous event which occurred lately in the environs of Lyons has awakened much interest. The family of Thiollière is distinguished for works of charity, and for devotion to the august person of Pius IX. The father of the family relates the fact only, as he says, in order to show his most heartfelt gratitude to him whom they loved so much; to make his memory more generally cherished, to encourage the afflicted to invoke him, and to hasten the hour of his triumph. "My daughter, Stéphanie," he says, "suffered for more than two years the most intense pains, caused by an exostosis on her right toe. The extreme sufferings which she underwent decided us to have our skilful physician and esteemed family friend remove the protuberance of the bone. Two days after this painful operation we remarked the manifestation of a nervous crisis which continued under different forms, with a few intermissions from the 17th of January to the 19th of February, the organs of nutrition ceased during this time their natural functions, and her stomach became so weak as to be incapable of receiving more than a very small quantity of food. Very soon a fistulous ulcer appeared in the wound. Our good physician and his confrères exhausted all the resources of their skill in order to give relief to the dear patient. The best remedies served only to increase the sufferings of our beloved daughter, who became so weak by the 18th of February that she could not take the least nourishment. On the 18th of February we stopped all remedies and resolved to have recourse to Him who is the Master of life and death. We began on that day a novena in order to obtain from God, through the intercession of Pius IX., whose deposition was fixed for the 18th of February, the recovery of our dear sufferer. On the evening of that day we applied to the limb some lint that had been used to dry up the wounds of the Holy Father's leg. On the following morning, February the 19th, we made a second application to the wound itself, and immediately the pains that had lasted day and night for more than five weeks disappeared, and on the same evening the foot was so far healed that it could bear little blows without suffering. Although her stomach had been so weak that she could not swallow a spoonful of sweetened water, she was able next day to take her usual full meals. On the three following days of the novena she recovered very much, and regained her strength very fast. On the Saturday following she walked around the gardens, and on Sunday attended Mass. To-day, Monday the 25th, she is engaged in her usual occupations, and is in better health, we believe, than she has ever been before. To-morrow we will finish our novena by a Mass of thanksgiving for the cure, which we attribute to the intercession of our beloved Father Pius IX.—Camille Thiollière, Saint Chamond, Monday, 25th of February, 1878."—*Acta Maria*.

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.

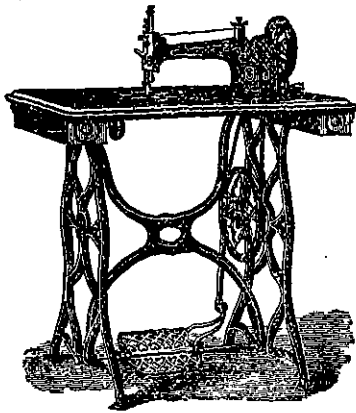
CATHOLIC INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
NEWCASTLE.

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.

W A N T E D K N O W N .



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.

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.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.

Every description of
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
Effectuated at

LOWEST CURRENT RATES,
Settlement of Losses Prompt and Liberal.

Offices—
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

R. MARIS CLARK,
Manager for Otago.

O'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK

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

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.

DRAKE AND COLLINS'S
CONSULTATION

ON THE
MELBOURNE CUP, 1878.
2000 MEMBERS AT £1 EACH.
First Prize £1000
Second „ 400
Third „ 200
Starters (divided) 200
Non-starters (divided) 200

Address—Drake and Collins (late Metz),
tobacconists, Princes-street, Dunedin.
Crossed cheques with exchange added and
stamps for reply.

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.

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.

I M P O R T E R S .

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

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

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

The whole Moderate in Price.

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

S H E E D Y B R O T H E R S ,

HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND
GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.
(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER.)

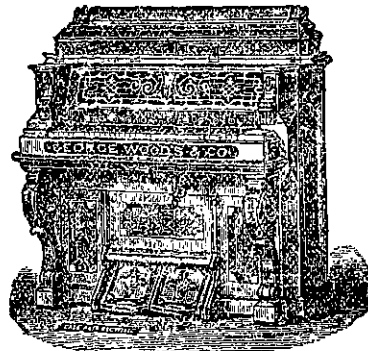
SHEEDY'S Smoked Hams and Bacon are equal to the best Limerick or Belfast imported.

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



DUNEDIN PIANOFORTE
GALLERY.

G E O R G E R. W E S T,
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.

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

ACCOUNTANT IN BANKRUPTCY,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENT,
SHAREBROKER,
ALBERT BUILDINGS,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE, DUNEDIN.

O C T A G O N H O T E L ,
DUNEDIN.

JOHN PATTISON (formerly of the Royal Hotel, Dunedin), begs to inform his friends and the general public that he has taken the above fine Hotel, where he will be happy to meet his old acquaintances.

His many years' experience in the Wine and Spirit trade has enabled him to select the very best brands, and he can assure his patrons that nothing but the purest liquors, the best ales, and the choicest wines, will find a place in his cellar.

JOHN PATTISON,

OCTAGON HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

M O R N I N G T O N H O T E L

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.

HELL OR NO HELL.

(Continued.)

We read in the Gospel of St. Matthew, chap. xxv. that the Son of man shall come in the glory of the Father to render to every man according to his works, and if the just are to be eternally rewarded for their justice, surely the wicked ought to be eternally punished for their wickedness, and this is the only construction that can be put upon the words that are to be used by our blessed Lord on the occasion, "Depart from me you cursed into everlasting fire which was prepared for the devil and his angels." Ver. 41. Remark here that Jesus says that hell was prepared, not for man, but for the devil and his angels. Now it was by sin, a single mortal sin, that the devil and his angels lost heaven and deserved hell. Their reward was to be infinite and eternal had they only remained faithful to God. Happiness that "hath not entered into the hearts of men" to conceive was to be theirs for all eternity had they subjugated their will to the will of God; but no, they chose to revolt against their Maker, and they were justly punished by an eternal hell. Now this heinous sin is always a rebellion and a revolt against God, in man as well as in an angel. He who commits sin knowingly and willingly simply says to God, "I will not serve, I will not obey you. This, although you prohibit it, I will do because it is my own will." Now such a one puts himself in the position of Lucifer, then why not be punished as Lucifer was? If it were not so, Lucifer might well exclaim, "O God you have thus punished me for one sin, while you allow man to trample on every law of yours from generation to generation, why not punish him as well as me?" But those who are closing hell, who are again disenthombing this old heresy of Origen say that God is too merciful to condemn any creature that he has made to hell. They forget that he made the devil and created him for the same purpose for which too he created man, namely to be eternally happy in heaven. They also forget that God has other attributes besides that of mercy. He is frequently alluded to as a "just judge," now the business of a judge is to punish as well as pardon. Think of a judge who pardoned all the criminals that came before him! Again, what a stupendous farce the last solemn judgment would be if the eternity of hell could be denied! Imagine those on the left smiling blandly as they listened to the awful words, "Depart from me you cursed." But say those Abolitionists, "the just will all go to heaven and the wicked will be annihilated." What an assumption! There is nothing in revelation or in nature to warrant it, God creates but never annihilates. St. Augustine says that it would be a greater miracle to annihilate an atom than to create a world. In the first chapter of the book of Genesis we read that "God made man in his own image and likeness." Now what likeness, near or remote can a thing that is subject to eternal death, capable of annihilation, have to Infinite and Eternal God? If our souls resemble God in anything it is in this, that like Him they can never die. Hence I reject the annihilation theory as being unscriptural and unscientific, besides the sentence pronounced on the wicked on the last day entirely disproves it. We all expect to be punished if we violate the laws of the State, then by what moral code do we expect that the laws of God are to be regulated that we may violate them with impunity? God, as I have remarked, is frequently called in the Bible, a just judge, a revenger, a jealous God, &c.

"Justice and judgment are the preparation of his throne." Ps. lxxxviii. 15. "The Lord thy God is a consuming fire, a jealous God." Deut. iv. 24. "The Lord is a jealous God and a revenger. The Lord taketh vengeance on his adversaries. The Lord is patient and great in power and will not cleanse and acquit the guilty." Nahum I. 2-3. "I am the Lord thy God, mighty, jealous, visiting the iniquity of the fathers on the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me." Exod. xx. 5. All this goes to show that God has other attributes than mercy, but I have always remarked that those who talk loudest about His mercy do the least to deserve it. There are some who are ever making God out more merciful than he wishes to make Himself, yet, strange inconsistency, those very people never bend the knee to him from one year's end to the other.

(To be continued.)

TO THE ELECTORS OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the request of many Electors, I have the honour to announce that I am a CANDIDATE for the Seat in the House of Representatives vacated by Mr. Larnach.

I shall take an early opportunity of stating to you my opinions on various matters connected with the government of the colony.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
R. OLIVER.

June 10, 1878.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honour to offer myself for Election as your Representative in the General Assembly, in the room of Mr. Larnach, resigned.

I have in the past received many favours (political and municipal) at your hands, and I trust I may on this occasion receive a further mark of your approbation and confidence.

Respectfully soliciting your suffrages,
I am, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
C. S. REEVES.

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. Froak, 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.

Applications for Shares in the Province of Otago cannot be made later than

FRIDAY, 14TH JUNE, until which date they will be received and forwarded to the Directors.

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. LA WREN SON,

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

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING:

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

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

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

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

Note the Address:—

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

A SINGLE GARMENT AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

THOMSON AND NIVEN,
BOOK IMPORTERS,
Great King-street,Have in stock Haydock's Donay Bible, approved by the late Cardinal Wiseman, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent R.C.D.Ds.
Terms: Monthly instalments can be paid to their Agents or Canvassers in all the principal towns in the New Zealand and Australian Colonies.**MARTIN & WATSON,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,
STUART-STREET,

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

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

ROYAL HOTEL,

George-street, Port Chalmers.

JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

EDMOND & HARRINGTON,
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,
Market-street, Dunedin.Best Walton Park, Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Scotch Coal at the lowest current rates.
Orders punctually attended to.

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 M'Neil, Esq. (of Arthur Briscoe and Co.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

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

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. MURPHY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

CRICKETERS' ARMS HOTEL,
TOP OF TOBY 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.

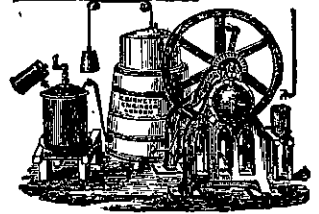
M. MARSHALL,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMIST,

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
GEBELMER-STREET, OAMARU.Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial
Maker's Goods of every description.**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 Mc Gill's, Arcade. Boots cheaper than
ever. Gents' French Calf Elastic to measure,
from 17s to £1.

Gents' soled and heeled, 4s 0d.

Ladies' " " 3s 6d.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET, SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR,

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

Private Rooms for Families.

None but the Best Brands of Liquors kept.

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders at
Moderate Charges.The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.**A. H. 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.

**BROWN,
EWING
AND CO.**

**BROWN,
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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 freeness from dressings. We will offer the following lines during the present month as under :—

Lot 1.—36in. Skirting	30 pieces	} Aggregate of over 12,300 yds.
" 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 "	

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

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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.

G E O R G E G O W
(Late Weston and Gow)
Begg 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.

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,
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.

H U G H L A M O N T,
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.

J O H N E D M O N D S,
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.

S T R E E T A N D M O R R I S,
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
SHAREBROKERS, COMMISSION AGENTS,
Accountants, and Valuers.
Loans Negotiated and Bills Discounted.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
Liverpool-street.

HURRAH FOR NEW ZEALAND!

The Three and a-half Million Loan Floated! The Agent-General having telegraphed the above,

G. W. DRISCOLL has determined on informing the public of Dunedin and surrounding districts, that he has just opened up his **WINTER STOCK OF OVERCOATINGS** consisting of Whitney, Frieze, and Beavers. Secure this golden opportunity. Come and judge for yourselves. Address—**G. W. DRISCOLL,** TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, ARCADE.

DENTISTRY.

ROBINSON AND RAYMOND,
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Scale of Charges :

Extractions	...	...	2s 6d
Do. Children	...	...	1s
Stopping Teeth	...	...	6s
Artificial Teeth	...	...	15s
Sets	...	...	£3

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.

C A R E W A N D C O.,
Manufacturers
OF
AERATED WATERS.

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

F R A N K W. P E T R E,
Engineer and Architect,
Liverpool-street, Dunedin.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches unished under special arrangements.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL.
M. MOLONEY, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the present proprietor, and can now offer **FIRST-CLASS ACCOMODATION.**

V. R.



F U N E R A L R E F O R M.
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.

U N I V E R S A L H O T E L,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

MRS. ANN PAVELETICH, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments always ready.

C A R R O L L ' S H O T E L,

(LATE EUROPEAN),
GEORGE STREET, (NEAR THE OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

JOHN CARROLL (LATE OF THE HIBERNIAN HOTEL), PROPRIETOR,

Wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has now completed extensive alterations to the above HOTEL. The new addition is constructed of brick and stone throughout, and is furnished in the most SUPERB STYLE, while every modern appliance and requisite necessary for the comfort of his patrons is provided.

The HOTEL, from its CENTRAL POSITION, will be found a desirable residence for persons from all parts of the country having business to transact in Dunedin.

The Proprietor trusts that his LONG EXPERIENCE in the TRADE is a sufficient guarantee as to the general mode in which the establishment is conducted, and also as to the excellence of the viands.

HOT, COLD, and SHOWER BATHS at all Hours. PRIVATE APARTMENTS for Ladies and Families. A Splendid Billiard Room, with one of ALCOCK'S PRIZE TABLES. Good LIVERY AND BATE STABLES.

SMITH'S EXPRESS LINE OF COACHES for Blueskin, Waikouaiti, and Palmerston, arrive and depart daily.

Persons CALLED IN TIME for all the early Trains and Coaches.

INSPECTION OF THE HOTEL INVITED.

MUNSTER ARMS HOTEL,
Corner of
WALKER AND PRINCES STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

P. O'BRIEN, PROPRIETOR.

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

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private Rooms for Families.
Good Stabling.

BASKETS. BASKETS

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

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

[A CARD.]

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

PURE WINES.

MR. THOMAS REYNOLDS intimates that he can now supply guaranteed pure PORT and SHERRY WINES, having a Son in Portugal and Nephews in Spain. These Wines coming from his friends in Xerez de lo 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 ssvap, 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.,
BEER AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS,
Ginger Beer, Lemonade, and Cordial
Manufacturers,

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

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

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,
Oamarn.
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.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

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.

MOLONEY'S HOTEL,
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Superior Accommodation. Charges moderate.
N.B.—Concrete building. No risk of fire.

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P. 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.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by WOODFIELD & JOLLY, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this 14th day of June, 1878, and published by the said Company.