

# New Zealand Tabled

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## Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



IN a letter to the New York *Freeman's Journal*, the Most Rev. Louis Lootens, Catholic Bishop in Van Couver Island, has proved conclusively that the so-called prophecy of St. Malachy concerning the succession of Pontiffs is a forgery and contains nothing whatever prophetic. For ourselves, we were only acquainted with the titles ascribed to the Popes from Pius VI. forward, and they seemed to us sufficiently applicable to prove the truth of the prediction. It, however, seems that it was only by extreme straining, and by taking in a list of antipopes that they could be made fit the Pontiffs to whom they were severally ascribed, and that otherwise they would have been ludicrously inapplicable. Bishop Lootens tells us that the first author in whose writings mention of this prophecy occurs is Arnold de Wien, an eccentric Benedictine Monk, who was a native of Douay, in Flanders, and who wrote in 1593, and that by him the prediction was ascribed not to St. Malachy, but to Alphonsus Ciaconus. But Nicholas Antonio and Ambrose de Altamura, two writers who have accurately described the writings of Ciaconus, make no mention whatever of the prophecy alluded to, and hence it is reasonable to conclude that this author knew nothing of it. The true origin of the prediction appears to be as follows:—At the conclave held on the death of Urban VII., in 1590, certain adherents of Cardinal Simoncelli were anxious that he should have been elected Pope. To effect this, and with a view of influencing the electors, some one amongst these adherents set his brains to work and drew up a list of Popes, those who had really existed and an imaginary line to follow, affixing to each of the Pontiffs a title supposed to relate to some of his personal characteristics or to some event of his reign or life, and to the Pope about to be elected a title exactly descriptive of Cardinal Simoncelli. The titles given to the Popes who had existed prior to the date alluded to are found, in consequence, to be most exact, while those ascribed to the Popes that followed, are in very many instances, as it might be expected, inapplicable and absurd to a degree. The person who undertook to interpret the prophecy, supposing it to be a prophecy, had no authority to do so. He made the great error of taking in eight antipopes, and had he not done so, our present Holy Father, instead of the title ascribed to him, "*Lumen in Caelo*," would have one by no means complimentary, "*Animal Rurale*"—a Rural Animal. "Just now," continues the Bishop, "people are lifting up their eyes and hands to heaven, at the sight of—what? Of a little star in a picture which they call *lumen in caelo*! What light? and in what heaven? Can it be necessary to observe that none of these quibbles have any symbolical meaning? If they have, and that our present Pope is really a light in heaven, because the prophecy says so, then was Urban III. really "a sow in a sieve;" Gregory X. really an "eel;" Callixtus III. really a "grazing ox;" and Innocent XI. really "an insatiable wild beast." *Lumen in caelo* is nothing that applies to every Pope. Were it not for them, the sky would be dark indeed. But in this particular case, that is to say, so far as it is a pretended prophetic utterance, it means nothing more than a few strokes of the graving-tool upon paper, or of the brush upon canvas. If our prophets had thought of it, they might as well have foretold a tall Pope, or a short Pope, or a Pope with black or gray hair, or a Pope with no hair, or a Pope with a wart upon his nose, and what not? At least, they might have done so with impunity, for the Popes who reigned before 1590. The expressions would have been less mysterious, but the information they would have conveyed would not have been different in kind, while they would have exactly answered the same purpose; that is to say, *no serious purpose at all*. Let any one deny this if he can, or attribute such aimless devices to the Spirit of Truth, if he dare! His Lordship further takes occasion to denounce another pretended prophecy, that named of Orval, and of which he thus speaks:—"While I was living in Paris, there appeared in the month of March, 1849, in both *La Voix de la Vérité*, and *L'Ami de la Religion*, and no doubt in many more papers which I did not see, a letter from a *Curé* of the Diocese of Orleans, wherein that man declared himself the forger of those prophecies, and asked pardon of God and man for the deceit which, as he said, had

commenced in thoughtlessness, but the confession of which it had become hard to make, after his work had, in a manner, gone round the world."

SOME few months ago our contemporary the *Daily Times* had a fit of virtuous indignation. The Patriarch of the Princess Theatre was likewise at the time filled with a sarcastic zeal, and the one in his leading columns and the other in correspondence and oratory, with a singular coincidence of style and argument, proved to his own satisfaction and that of sundry of his clients and admirers that the Catholic Missionary, then in Dunedin, had grossly calumniated the American people, when he made the fearless statement made by him concerning infanticide in America. We sided with the Missionary, and for our pains were informed that we were wanting in knowledge of the world, and generally ignorant, and it was even demonstrated beyond dispute, we forget whether by the Patriarch or the Editor, that the very same accusation brought by Father Hennebery against America might with equal truth be brought against this good city of Dunedin. This, we say, was conclusively proved by a most skilful manipulation of statistics. Our Editor or our Patriarch, we cannot say which, but it does not much signify, for they were singularly unanimous, showed most clearly that if American society were depraved, so also must be that of Dunedin. We insist upon this point, because, for certain reasons, it now fills us with consternation; and we should think that the dismay experienced by us must on consideration be shared in by all our worthy fellow-citizens. In fact the only hope left to us by which we may be reassured is that it may be conclusively shown that our Patriarch or our Editor erred in his figures, or very skilfully indeed manipulated them for the temporary overthrow of an enemy, and this, we suppose, is an utter impossibility. For, lo and behold! it turns out that America actually is festering with the rottenness to which the Missionary alluded, and we should be in a pretty pickle if we were forced to believe that statistics certainly proved Dunedin to be in a like state. Since the Missionary made his statement which so convulsed our contemporary and our brilliant notable, it is a remarkable fact that the subject has come most prominently into notice in America itself. It might almost seem that a providential confirmation of Father Hennebery's sincerity was intended, but, however it be, we have found in American newspapers, since the statements alluded to were made, abundant confirmation of their substantial truth. In one way or other the matter has kept continually cropping up; the Recorder of New York, for instance, declared from the Bench recently that the commission of the revolting crime in question had become an established and most lucrative trade, and now the suicide of a wretch engaged in it has drawn the attention of the world to this trade, and appalled all even moderately right-minded people by convincing them with its attendant circumstances of the terrible extent to which the crime has spread, and the good position of multitudes involved in it. In Dunedin our secularists were very jealous of the honour of American society. They scoffed at the bold priest who raised his voice amongst us for the purpose of warning us, as it was his duty to do, against that system which he had witnessed breed so terrible a state of things in the country alluded to. In their besotted advocacy of their idol—

"Seeking sweet savours for this hateful fool,"

they loaded the missionary's statements with contempt, and emulated, ignorantly we hope, the traditional "ill bird;" for they, with their statistics, branded Dunedin likewise as impure if America were impure. But American editors are more candid, they perhaps have had enough of secularism; they certainly have no intention of bolstering it up by hiding the corruption of their country, and we even find amongst them certain just enough to applaud the condemning voice of the priest, who is not afraid to stand up on the altar of his God and denounce the wickedness he knows to be around him, although it may work in secret. Take for instance the following extract from a non-Catholic paper, published in Vermont, the *Rutland Globe*: "It is all very well to moralize over the miserable end of Madame Restell, but the Boston *Herald*, speaks a needed word when it says in substance, 'that her accomplices were found in every rank and condition of life, so much so that in England the sneer is frequently heard "that there are many wives in America but few mothers."

The *Herald* is right. To the honour of the Catholic Church be it said that their clergy, without any prudery, both preach and teach the deadly character of the sin of seeking to dodge the responsibilities of maternity by becoming an accomplice in 'child murder.' Some little time ago we submitted a nut to be cracked by our scientific world, or rather half-world, but they did not deign to exercise their powerful jaws upon it. We put forward a foeman worthy of their steel, hoping that "Greek" would hasten to encounter "Greek," and that the sight of an opposing Titan would rouse the gods to battle, but in vain. Our scientists have never once advanced an argument in opposition to those quoted by us from Professor Virchow, who stated that evolution was a theory, as yet unproven, and dangerous to dogmatise upon, in direct opposition to all that they had so long been proclaiming to us. We trust that now, however, these learned imbibers and spouters of scientific doctrines will favour us with the mere trivial explanation we ask them kindly to vouchsafe us, believing that what we ask will be to them a bagatelle. Will they kindly explain to us, since it is acknowledged on all hands, now, that infanticide, in the broad sense of the words, does exist extensively in America, how comes it the statistics put forward here a few months ago proved that it could not possibly exist there; and, above all, whether we are still bound to believe that the purity or corruption of Dunedin is to be judged by the standard of that existing in the United States.

An article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of March 1st last, affords an insight into the political life of Germany, a sketch of which cannot fail to be of interest to our readers. It runs as follows:—Germany has her troubles; some come to her from without, and she demands an account of them from her neighbours whose actions appear to her suspicious; others are caused by grave questions of home management, which she is much hindered in solving. There are many questions which disturb her, but that which disturbs her most is her Constitution, still very young, but already worn out. Of all forms of Government none is more difficult to organise than a Confederation, or a Federate State. The difficulty becomes graver when the Federate State is composed of lesser countries united to a great monarchy—to one of the great powers of Europe. The whole policy of the affair is in *La Fontaine*. We know what happened the heifer, the she-goat, and the ewe, when they thought good to unite themselves to a proud lion, lord of the district. These four were to divide the prey; the lion allotted the first part to himself in quality of sire; he took the second as belonging to the strongest, and the third as the bravest.

Si quelqu' une de vous touche à la quatrième,  
Je l' étranglerai tout d' abord.

Of the forty-two millions who compose the German Empire, 26,000,000 belong to Prussia, and the rest to the lesser States. On setting out the lion showed himself generous. Prussia possesses in Parliament a number of Deputies proportioned to her population; in the Federal Council of the 58 voices she owns but 17. Had the lesser States been republics she would have treated them with less consideration, but little crowns have their use; they are a counterpoise to democracy. In suppressing them she would have served the revolution, but the Cæsars of Germany wish, rather, to make the revolution serve them. Still, in truth, Prussia fully indemnified herself for the concessions she made. She scaled her hegemony by uniting in the person of M. de Bismarck the functions of President of the Prussian Ministry and Chancellor of the Empire. The Chancellor is the man who does all, directs all, oversees all, the man who proposes and disposes. He alone has the watchword and the responsibility, and he who answers for all answers for nothing. M. Roesler, a Professor of the Rostock University, wrote lately, "The institution of the Imperial Chancellorship is a monstrous accumulation of uncontrollable and irresponsible powers, which defies all analogy and all rule." M. Roesler was right. One might search in vain in the history of constitutional countries to find an institution equal or analogous to this. In the Holland of the past alone might something like it be discovered, but what is a Heinsius compared with the man who sways the destinies of 40 millions of Germans. The office of Chancellor has been created by M. de Bismarck, and for M. de Bismarck. Germany would not have consented to this concentration of power in one hand, if this man had not been able to avail himself of the rights of genius and his providential mission. "Prince Bismarck," said a Berlin review recently, "is Minister by the Grace of God; he has founded an empire, and confounded himself with that empire. He figures by name, after a manner, in the constitution of the German Empire. It never enters the mind of any one that he can be overthrown by a frown from above, or that he can succumb to a Parliamentary vote of want of confidence. We are accustomed to let ourselves be governed from Varzin, and this village, or this Pomoranian estate, disputes for the moment with Berlin the honour of being the capital of Germany. Germany wishes to be governed by Bismarck. A popularity such as his has never been gained by any one, so that never in any state, not absolute, ha

a ministerial situation been seen dowered by all the functions and powers he re-unites in his hand." Germany had determined that, during M. Bismarck's life, she would content herself with the constitution he had given her. To alter her mind it was necessary for Bismarck himself to say:—"I can do no more, my burden is too heavy, unless you decide on accepting the combination that I shall be in a position to propose to you, I shall resign. Meantime I shall take a holiday." Since the Spring of '77, negotiations have been conducted between M. de Bismarck and the liberal party in order to discover a means to solve the difficulties and the questions pending. The point was to discover a negotiator pleasing to the Chancellor. He is not disposed to listen to the first comer. He would perhaps say to any envoy they should send to him, that which he formerly said to a certain Austrian minister:—"Your word is no more to me than the wind in my chimney." Happily the Prussian liberals have a man suitable to M. de Bismarck. M. de Bennigsen, President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. During the course of last year, M. Bennigsen went and came to and from Varzin more than once, and all Germany hung on the movement. But nothing came of the matter; M. de Bismarck asked too much and would grant too little. The negotiation having fallen through, M. de Bismarck took counsel with himself and with himself alone. In interior policy he is a man of expedients, and it was an expedient that he brought back with him from Varzin. His ideal is an empire which, having in its hands the greater part of the finances, would not be reduced to go begging to the doors of the German States, but would be in a position to give them money and to shower upon them the manna of its liberality. He, however, puts off for the time the fulfilment of his great design, and in order to increase the revenues of the empire he contents himself with creating Imperial stamp duties and with increasing the tax on tobacco. At the same time he submitted to the Federal Council an important project concerning providing assistance for the Imperial Chancellor, in case of need, a project destined to relieve him a little of his burden by giving him a co-adjutor in the person of a Vice-Chancellor. It is, meantime, well understood that should he wish it, he will or will not have assistance. His convenience only will decide the matter, and it is undoubted that, should he wish it, the administration of the empire will be confided to half-a-dozen Prussian ministers. This project, at first, caused some emotion in the Federal Council. The delegates of the lesser States seemed to hear it said—"All is lost; the sails are torn. It is not Prussia that belongs to the empire, but the empire that belongs to Prussia." They, however, kept their melancholy reflections to themselves, resigned themselves to their fate, and voted in favour of the project, with a slight amendment. The hour is come when the truth of things triumphs over conventions, and, as it has been well said, "the German empire, while it borrowed the exterior forms of a federate state, in reality constitutes an union of half-sovereign States with a sovereign State." What reception will the liberals of Parliament give to the propositions of M. de Bismarck? On the matter of taxes their *mot d'ordre* is "No new taxes without a general reform of the fiscal system, and no reform without constitutional guarantees which will assure to Parliament the full exercise of its rights over the budget. The Vice-Chancellor will be regarded as the man of the future—the presumptive heir of M. de Bismarck—will he be a liberal or a conservative? It will be known ere long; but from that day Germany may assure herself that she is not done with the policy of expedients, and a great nation accepts with difficulty the part of being reduced to expedients submitted to the convenience of one man. It cannot refrain from saying to itself—*et après?*—What next? This is why Germany is troubled.

We have learned from the columns of the *Melbourne Age* of the *Argus* particulars of the wreck of the *Loch Ard*. The ill-fated vessel, it appears, set sail from London for Melbourne on March 2nd last, under the command of Captain George Gibb, and having on board, besides the crew, sixteen passengers. Of these the principal interest surrounds the memory of the Carmichael family—a father, mother, four daughters, and two sons—because of the melancholy fate that overtook them in all perishing together, with the exception of one daughter, saved as if by miracle. All appears to have gone well with the ship until the night when the storm arose in which she was wrecked—that is the night of Friday, May 31st last. Bearings had been taken that day by the sun, and it was calculated that Cape Otway was still 150 miles distant, but unfortunately the iron in the vessel is supposed to have affected the compasses, and the calculation was false. The iron-bound coast and precipitous cliffs in the neighbourhood of the Cape were much nearer than it was supposed. At about four o'clock in the morning of June 1st, while the vessel was under close-reefed topsails going with the breeze, an alarm was given of land ahead. The captain was at his post on deck, and gave orders to hold the ship to the wind, but she could not weather the land, and seemed at the mercy of the wind and sea. Orders were then given to let go the anchors; these, however, dragged on a bottom of

smooth rock, and the ship was still found heading for the breakers. This commotion seems to have frightened the passengers, most of whom got up; and the poor young ladies in their cabin were roused by their mother, but after a moment, supposing nothing unusual to be the matter, they lay down again. Meantime the sailors were busy endeavouring to put on sail, but the mainsail only was set, when came the catastrophe—

“—the dreadful touch  
Of merchant-marring rocks.”

The vessel struck with a frightful crash, and ripped open her bows and sides. Miss Evelyn Carmichael, the only survivor of her family, and one of the two lives which out of all survived the wreck, says that following the crash immediately there was a rush of water, and everyone was washed about. It was totally dark; she could see nothing, but heard the screams of the terrified people. Amidst all the horrors of the scene Captain Gibb appears to have maintained his calmness; he ordered the boats out, and meantime had several ladies lashed to spars, with life preservers around them. The last that was seen of him was when, while thus engaged, he kissed Miss Carmichael, and begged of her to tell his wife he had “died like a sailor.” The midshipman Pearce, the other survivor, had got into a boat with five of the seamen, but the boat was washed overboard, swamped, and whirled about like a cork. Pearce was stunned for a moment, and on recovering found himself under the boat, which had capsized. He clung to it, and was drifted along the shore to an opening in the rocks. Boxes and timber were floating there, and he was knocked about amongst them, until at length the boat struck a rock and threw him off. He then swam some yards and caught hold of a table, which floated with him to the shore. Here he lay down to recover from the exhaustion, but on feeling better, and looking out to sea, his attention was caught by some one who was struggling with the waves, and crying aloud. He at once swam out to the rescue, and succeeded in saving the life of the girl, who had by this time become insensible. She had been for about two hours in the water. Conduct on his part which it requires no comment to point out as heroic, and honourable to his profession and his country. But much still remained to be done; there were the cliffs 150 feet in height to be scaled in search of assistance. After a rest, therefore, the midshipman set himself to perform his task, which, with considerable difficulty, he succeeded in accomplishing, and then, having walked a distance of three miles, he fell in with a man, who brought intelligence of the wreck to Mr. Gibson's head station, whence Mr. Gibson and a party of men hastened at once to the aid of the survivors. Miss Carmichael had, meantime, wandered away from the place where Pearce had left her, and it was not until after a considerable search that she was found, very much exhausted and almost in a dying state. Her life was in danger for some time, but she now appears to be improving. The young lady was coming out to Australia with her parents, and the other members of her family; her father, who was a medical man, intending to settle, for the benefit of his health, in Queensland. Midshipman Pearce is the son of Captain Pearce, who was lost some years ago in the Gothenburg off the north-east coast of Australia.

M. G. VALBERT in his article (*les Soucis de l'Allemagne*) in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of which we have already given a sketch, having shown what cause Germany has for anxiety with respect to the internal policy of Prince Bismarck continues to explain her reasons for doubt, as to the line taken by the chancellor with respect to exterior affairs. She has, besides, says M. Valbert, other reasons for anxiety, she cares but little about the Russians, and to-day she very much desires peace. Therefore she did not see without inquietude the dark cloud, from which the storm was about to burst upon the East, gather upon the mountains of Herzegovina. She quickly recognised that this cloud was an artificial cloud, and she divined the great house in which it had been manufactured,—for there are manufacturers of clouds. She allayed her anxiety by saying:—“After all, a cannon shot cannot be fired in Europe without my permission; if M. de Bismarck opposes his *veto* there will be no war in the East. Meantime she saw with astonishment that the journals in the confidence of the Chancellor; instead of dissuading Russia from her designs, encouraged her, opened by anticipation the gates of Byzantium to her, and announced that the moment had come wherein to settle the Eastern Question,—that half measures would satisfy no one. The fact is that M. Bismarck, in opening the Reichstag in December '76, did not hold the same language as the official Press; nevertheless he did not pronounce the decisive word, the *veto* Germany looked for. He declared that, the Empire having no serious interest in the question, his policy would consist in preserving those friendly relations which were of value, that he would also apply himself, without assuming a threatening attitude, to preserve peace between the European powers and to localise the war. He added: “If I do not succeed, then a new situation will arise concerning which I by no means wish to make conjectures or to furnish particulars which you

do not demand of me.” Four days previously he had said, at a Parliamentary dinner, that mediation is a delicate task, if it is difficult to sit between two chairs, it is impossible to sit between three; if war was inevitable Russia and Turkey would grow weary of it, and that then would come the moment for Germany to give them peaceful counsels. It would do harm instead of good to advance these prematurely. In spite of the hopes expressed by M. Bismarck war broke out. Germany followed its fortunes with anxious curiosity, most desirous of knowing what the Chancellor had to say concerning it. But the Chancellor was at Varzin, and for a year kept a strict silence. Formerly M. Bismarck spoke freely on all subjects alike: latterly he has become almost taciturn. This change of manner has disconcerted the Germans. So long as the army of the Grand-Duke Nicholas was held in check by a fortified village and the heroism of a true soldier, they thought: the hermit of Varzin has prophesied truly, the campaign promises to be bloody and laborious; the belligerents will willingly be reconciled. But when Plevna fell the appearance of things became changed. All then lay in the power of the Russians. Then Germany was greatly moved; she asked herself, has this Empire only been founded to deliver over the world to the greed of the Czars? Shall we permit this inconvenient neighbour that already impedes our commerce to seize upon the mouths of the Danube, and shut the only road that remains open for us to the East? Shall we permit his conquests to threaten the existence of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to which friendship and interest unite us? M. de Bismarck had once said that if ever he sold himself to a devil, it would be to a Teutonic devil; had he broken his word? Had he sold himself to a Muscovite devil instead? Or must it be believed that the wondrous success of the conquerors of Plevna had falsified all his previsions; and that he had been taken by surprise like Napoleon III. by the victory of Sadowa? Germany may reassure herself: M. Bismarck was not deceived; he is ready, and never was he better prepared. The Russians have no doubts concerning this, they only need a word from Berlin to arrest their course, but they also know that word will not be spoken. The Germans waited with feverish impatience for M. Bismarck to emerge from his cloud. The demand for intervention in the affairs of the East was signed by representatives of almost every party, and M. Bennigsen was entrusted with carrying it through. The remarkable discourse pronounced by him on February 19th appears to have been a true expression of the opinion of Germany:—“If we consent without complaining to support the increasing charges of a military system which oppresses us, it is not because we dream of future conquests; what war, undertaken by us with or without allies, could procure for us an augmentation of power or an increase of territory which would be to us rather a gain than a burden? If we have the army which we have; if we do not care to lessen it, it is not only that we desire to be in a position to defend ourselves against attack, but that we also feel the responsibility attaching to our greatness, and wish to assure peace to Europe.” Although he carefully avoided contradicting M. Bennigsen, M. Bismarck gave utterance to different language. His discourse of February 19th is the masterpiece of his new manner—his sibylline method. Some one has justly compared this discourse to those portraits which seem to look at all those who are looking at them. To whom did the Chancellor address such a veiled allusion,—such a warning? To Prince Gortschakoff, to Count Andrassy, or to Lord Beaconsfield?

Devine, si tu peux, et choisis, si tu l'oses.

On the 19th February, in short, M. Bismarck declared that if Russia did not wish to make sacrifices for the sake of peace, if she refused to moderate her pretensions, he should not know what to do in the matter, and he cried: *Beati possidentes!* This declaration must have been grateful to St. Petersburg. But, on the other hand, he also declared that if the discontented wished to run the chances of a general war he would not be at the pains of hindering them, and that he would grant to all, even to Austria, the right of fighting; and this second declaration caused less pleasure than the first at St. Petersburg. Why was it not the Chancellor who pronounced the speech of M. Bennigsen? If it had been so Europe and Germany would have been more tranquil. They would have gained the certainty that the Congress will be a work of peace, and that the sword will remain in its scabbard.

THE London *Times* in a leading article on the Centenary of Voltaire, then approaching, takes occasion to reflect unfavourably on the treatment received by the Huguenots under King Louis XIV. The spirit in which the *Times* writes, it is needless to say, is that of partisanship; of extreme prejudice against all that is Catholic. A kindred spirit to that, in short, which inspired the fiction that passes with some for history under the name of Merle d'Aubigné, which induced Mosheim to garble one passage at least taken from the

writings of a medieval saint, and led Michelet to compromise his reputation as a scholar by a mistranslation that might excusably cause a school-boy to be punished, and would certainly result in the rejection of any candidate for matriculation at an University examination. The Huguenots, according to the *Times*, were the "most religious" of the people of France. Yet Bossuet, who certainly had had an opportunity of knowing of what he was speaking, affirmed that, even by the confession of their own ministers, they only desired to overturn Christianity, and there is nothing to show that, while they did much to improve the arts and manufactures of the countries in which they sought a refuge on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, they by any means improved the religious tone of those countries. The contrary, indeed, would seem to be the case, for there is not wanting evidence to prove that in some instances their tendency abroad was towards the infidelity of which the Bishop of Meaux accused them at home. Nor is it likely that, had not their impiety been very apparent, the mild but firm voice of Fénelon, whom the *Times* also blames for hostility towards them, would have refrained from speaking in their behalf. It is in itself a proof that the condemnation was deserved which was assented to by one who said of himself, and as it is acknowledged with the utmost sincerity:—"I love my family better than myself, my country better than my family, humanity better than my country." And of whom the historian, Henri Martin, thus testifies:—"Never did the broad path of Christianity find such an apostle." But much and reasonably as we distrust the *Times* when it treats of any subject in which matters relating to the Catholic Church are involved, there are questions on which it is a most reliable and potent authority. The occasions are numerous on which most valuable knowledge is to be acquired from its columns, and society owes it frequently a debt of gratitude for the exposure of an abuse, or the upholding of a point of morals, or propriety. Such an instance, indeed, do we discover even in the article to which we have now alluded, and we count ourselves fortunate in having been able to pick out from a mass of prejudice and one-sided statements a truth that is most wholesome. It is as follows:—"Course attacks on the Christian religion are now made only in the slums of literature and politics." But, to apply this sentence to a patent case, and derive from it the profit it is capable of affording us even here in the antipodes, who would have thought that such a habitation would have been assigned to our enlightened "men of the future?" "The slums of literature and politics"—is such the locality beloved of the soul of our great Attorney General?—

*Proh curia inversique mores!*

### POPE LEO XIII.

(Continued.)

We cannot in these brief pages relate the individual acts of the long episcopate of Cardinal Pecci, the zealous works for the of souls and for the advantage of culture, the piety and discipline of his clergy, which he did or which he promoted.

We will content ourselves, then, with simply indicating the series of the most memorable, such as it has been transmitted to us by the exquisite courtesy of the Most Mgr. Laurenzi, Bishop of Orvieto and Auxiliary of Perugia, from whom we have sought it. Certain of doing an act which will be grateful to our readers, we publish it in chronological order. This summary catalogue speaks for itself, and expresses much better than our pen could do what were the Apostolic labours of Pope Leo XIII, whilst he was Bishop of Perugia.

1848.—He reforms materially the Seminary College, to re-open it under a new form and discipline.

1849.—He presides over and executes the undertaking of paving the cathedral with marble. He assists at a general Assembly of the Bishops of Umbria, assembled in Spoleto, to consider what benefit might be procured for their dioceses, and he is charged with the compilation of the acts.

1850.—He issues a Lenten Pastoral against the vice of incontinency. He is constituted Apostolic-Visitor of the Congregation of S. Filippo in Monte Falco. He assists at the happy discovery of the body of S. Clare of Assisi. He publishes an instruction and dispositions for the sanctification of festivals.

1851.—He institutes the Teaching of Pious Places, with statutes and organic regulations for the administration of the same. By a decree, he establishes and orders the discipline of the external clerics. He founds and opens the sanctuary of Ponte della Pietra near Perugia in honor of the wonderful image of Maria Madre della Misericordia. He institutes and presides over a new Commission for works of architecture and painting in the cathedral church.

1852.—He publishes, together with other co-Superiors, opportune ordinances for the good government of the Sacro Monte di Pietà.

1853.—Being nominated Cardinal-Priest with the title of St. Chrysogono, great honour is done to him by the whole diocese. He publishes an edict with special dispositions against blasphemy. In opening his second Visitation he publishes a Homily, spoken in the Duomo, containing warnings against the chief vices dominant in society at present.

1854.—Before the Holy Congregation of the Council he defends and vindicates the right of the pastoral visit to Confraternities. He issues provident and charitable dispositions to supply the public wants on occasion of a food famine. He issues a pastoral publishing the Jubilee. He is nominated Visitor-Apostolic of the Collegio Nobile Pio.

1855.—As Visitor Apostolic of Panicale he published the organic and administrative regulation for the reorganization of the same. He calls and establishes the Belgian Brothers of Mercy, as the directors of the Male Orphanage, after having reformed it in the material as well as well as in the disciplinary part. He solemnly crowns the miraculous image of Maria Santissima della Grazie in the Duomo of Perugia. He opens for young girls the Conservatorio dell' Opera Pia Graziari, and proposes the Belgian Sisters of Divine Providence for its direction. Solemn anniversary of the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception is announced by Pastoral, likewise, in thanksgiving for the cessation of the cholera.

1856.—As Chancellor of the University of Studies he issues dispositions for regulating the admissions and University courses. In republishing the diocesan catechism he gives special instructions, by Pastoral, to the parish priest on the teaching of Christian doctrine. He blesses and inaugurates the new Domini Refuge for women with chronic ailments.

1857.—He opens the noble Giniceo di S. Anna in an edifice built at his expense; he entitles by the name, and places it under the patronage of the Holy Father Pius IX., and appoints the Ladies of the Sacred Heart for its teachers. He issues an edict against the abuse of magnetism. He receives from the Holy Father Pius IX. a gift of a golden chalice for his cathedral. He receives the Holy Father Pius IX. in his journey through his states, and accompanies him on his return from Etruria as far as Rome. He publishes an instruction to parish priests, with a manual of practical rules for the exercise of their ministry, so far as regards external discipline.

1858.—He institutes, by Pastoral, the so-called Giardini di San Filippo Neri, to catechise the boys on festivals and withdraw them from play and dissipation.

1859.—He inaugurates the Accademia Scientifica di S. Tommaso d'Aquino, to promote scholastic study. He obtains for the city and the diocese the Office and the Mass of the Most Pure Heart of Mary.

1860.—He writes a Pastoral Letter upon the Temporal Dominion of the Pope. He protests against the suppression decreed against the Religious Orders. He joins with the Umbrian Episcopate in protesting against the dispositions of the Commissary-General of the sub-Alpin kingdom.

1861.—He issues a Decree, with liturgical rules, for extraordinary functions of worship. He writes two letters to King Victor Emmanuel, to protest against civil matrimony and against the expulsion of the Camaldolese Hermits of Monte Corona. He joins with the Bishops of Umbria to publish a doctrinal declaration against civil matrimony, and gives, in an Encyclical, opportune instructions to the parish priests. He is cited before the tribunal of Perugia by three ecclesiastics suspended by him, because they had signed an Address against the Temporal Power of the Pope, and comes forth victorious.

1863.—He issues a Pastoral warning to the people of Perugia against Protestant schools. With the Umbrian Episcopate he publishes a solemn act upon the dispositions of the Regio Equestris. He writes a Pastoral letter against the work of Rénan.

1864.—He issues a decree to regulate the synodal alms of Masses. He writes a Pastoral Letter upon the Current Errors against Religion and the Christian Life.

1866.—He prescribes rules to the clergy for their conduct in times of political commotion. He writes a Pastoral Letter on the Prerogatives of the Catholic Church.

1868.—He writes a Pastoral Letter upon the Christian Struggle.

1869.—He announces the Jubilee, and with a Pastoral instructs the people on the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican. He institutes the pious work for the redemption of clerics from the military conscription.

1871.—He celebrates, amidst the homage and festivities of the people and the clergy, the twenty-fifth year of his episcopate. He sends, together with the Episcopate of Umbria, an address to his Holiness Pius IX., after the occupation of Rome. He obtains from the Holy Father, Pius IX. indulgences for the illustrious relic of the Sant Anello. He publishes a homily on the Prerogatives of the Roman Pontiff. By an Apostolic Mandate he consecrates in the cathedral church the Bishop of Orvieto and the Bishop of Ptolemais.

1872.—He solemnly consecrates the city and the diocese to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, previously publishing a Pastoral. He publishes the normal programme of studies in the Episcopal seminary. He writes a Pastoral Letter against the violation of feasts and on blasphemy. He organizes and ordains the hours of Masses and catechetical instructions in the churches of the city for days of festival.

1873.—He publishes a Pastoral Letter for Lent upon the dangers of losing the Faith. He consecrates the city and diocese to the Immaculate Virgin. He founds the Pio Consorzio di S. Giacchino, for indigent ecclesiastics. He institutes first solemn communions in the city.

1874.—He publishes a Lenten Pastoral Letter upon the daily tendencies of this age against religion. First foundation of the Sacri Operii Diocesani for preaching.

1875.—He writes and publishes Latin hymns in honor of the principal Patron, S. Ercolano, Bishop and Martyr. He writes a Pastoral Letter upon the Holy Year. He promotes and increases the Third Order of S. Francis in the diocese, and he is made Protector of the Brotherhood of the same in Assisi, where, on occasion of taking possession, he pronounced an Allocation.

1876.—He publishes a decree to parish priests concerning the catechism for adults. He writes a Pastoral Letter upon the Catholic Church and the nineteenth century.

1877.—He writes a Pastoral Letter upon the Church and Civilization. He is nominated Camerlengo of Holy Church. He consecrates his Bishop-Auxiliary in the Church of San Chrysogono, in Rome.

1878.—At his expense he had the Chapel of S. Onofrio, in the cathedral, painted, and its history recorded. He wrote and published, ten days before being assumed to the tiara, a second Pastoral Letter upon the Church and Civilization.

(To conclude next week.)

**FINDLAY AND CO.'S**  
 OTAGO STEAM SAW,  
 PLANING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND  
 SASH FACTORY,  
 Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets,  
 DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

**JAMES WALLS**,  
 WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGER,  
 Corner of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin

Has on hand and to arrive—  
 Register Grates, Leamington and Scotch Cooking Ranges,  
 "Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of  
**ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.**

Latest designs also

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

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

**PAINTS, OILS, AND COLOURS**  
 Of every description.  
 Blasting Powder, Patent Fuse, Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Sporting Ammunition, Cartridges, etc.

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

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

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

**UNION HOTEL.**

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

**SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.**

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



**RAILWAY HOTEL,**  
 MOSGIEL,  
 WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
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**THE CRITERION TAILORING**  
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**MEN'S MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT,**  
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**SAMPSON'S,**  
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Orders executed with strictest punctuality.

New and Fashionable Goods opened out Monthly.  
**MCCLENAHAN & MCCUAIG,**  
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 Opposite the National Bank.

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WINTER SHIPMENTS

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

**69 CASES,**

Containing a carefully selected assortment of

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

Ulster Overcoats	Fancy Tweed Trousers	Crimean Shirts
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**TAILORING DEPARTMENT**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WILLIAM CONNOR,**  
 BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
 FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

**QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.**

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

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

Don't Forget  
**THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,**  
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**THE GLOBE HOTEL,**  
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**THE GLOBE HOTEL** is now replete with every modern appliance, and is furnished after the latest and most approved method.

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

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

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

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The finest Cabinet Organs in the World.

### STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The following statements are guaranteed by the subscribers:—

- I. The Smith Organ Company have been in existence for upwards of 26 years, and have made nearly eighty thousand organs.
- II. The Smith Organ has always commanded the market wherever introduced, by its own merit and without the assistance of advertising.
- III. The Smith Organ has been pronounced in all fair competitions to be the best.
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- V. Since the introduction of these instruments into the Australian colonies, their success has been unprecedented.
- VI. Customers who have once heard them buy no other.
- VII. The agents exhibit the Smith Organ in their rooms alongside organs by Mason and Hamlyn, George Wood and Co., Prince, Eaton, &c., so that customers may judge for themselves of their superiority.
- VIII. The much admired organ now in the Academy of Music, Melbourne, was built by the Smith Company.
- IX. The Smith Organs are delivered in Dunedin at Melbourne prices, and will be found to cost less than inferior makes.
- 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.

ALLAN & CO. (WILKIE), Melbourne,  
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## 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

Potatoe Digging Machine, &c., &c.

N I M M O A N D B L A I R,  
FORWARDING

AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
Princes-street South, Dunedin.

## 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 Samsou, 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**N 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.

**W**ITH 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. Meffien, 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.

## HELL OR NO HELL.

(Concluded.)

THERE are many other reasons that I might give you for my belief in the eternity of hell, I will only quote one or two more. The early Christians believed in it, who had it from the Apostles, who had it from Jesus Christ. The objectors say that there is no word in the Greek to express an idea of endlessness; but if this be so, how is it that the Greek Church teaches the same doctrine about hell that the Roman Church does? The Greek schism commenced in the ninth century, and was not about the eternity of hell, but about the Procession of the Holy Ghost. Therefore, I conclude, that the Greek language has a word equivalent to our idea of eternity. Origen, in the third century, erroneously taught that the blessed in heaven could be banished from that abode of happiness, for faults committed there, and that the punishment of the damned would not last for all eternity, because at the end of the world Jesus Christ would again be crucified, and they would participate in the general redemption.—St. Lignori's Hist. Her. p. 48. From that day to this the error has been cropping up in one form or another. Some fifteen or sixteen years ago it was resuscitated in the Essays and Reviews, but was condemned by a convocation of English bishops; however, it was legalised by the Crown in Council, and has been floating through the loose theology of the Anglican Church ever since. It has lately been taken up by Dr. Farrar, a Canon of Westminster, who, by two sermons which he preached on the subject, seems to have set the whole religious world, outside the Catholic Church, in a commotion. The American pulpits are boiling and bubbling and foaming over with it, and some of the most popular of the New York preachers are floating down the stream after the doctor. In the published report of his sermons it is recorded that amongst the crowds who gathered to hear him at Westminster Abbey the Yankee element was conspicuous. This is suggestive. I have no doubt but that these good people felt a keen interest in the subject, and warmly sympathised with the good Canon in his well intended efforts to close the gates of that most uncomfortable habitation. Canon Farrar scouts the idea of God sending any of His own creatures to perdition. He, the Canon, would throw the gates of heaven wide open to all—I suppose the London blacklegs included—and would not restrict God's infinite mercy. About 1847 years ago, there was a greater than Dr. Farrar preaching on this subject, and I doubt not He knew as much about the matter as the Canon, and this is what He said about it:—"Wide is the gate, and broad the way that leads to destruction, and many there are who go in thereat. How narrow is the gate and straight the way that leadeth to life, and few there are that find it"—Matt. vii. 13, 14. "Many are called but few are chosen"—Ibid xx. 16. "Not every one that saith Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father who is in heaven,"—Ibid vii. 21, &c., &c. For my own part I would quite as soon take this testimony as that of the Doctor. St. Paul may also be accredited with some knowledge of this subject, let us listen to him: "Be not deceived;" and he says, "Neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor the effeminate, nor sodomites, nor thieves, nor drunkards, nor railers, nor extortioners, shall possess the Kingdom of God"—1 Cor. vi. 9, 10. And I quite expect, if the truth was known, that there were a good few of the Canon's admirers who might be numbered in this category. I think that these few texts will prove to you that the gates of heaven are not to be thrown open to the world at large; the people cannot enter there *ad libitum* without the "wedding garment," and that "if you will enter into life you must keep the commandments." All these reasons are sufficient to make me believe in the eternity of hell; but there is another which I will adduce for your friend, and it is this: God created the angels to enjoy the beatitude of heaven for all eternity, but some of them, with Lucifer at their head, rebelled against His authority, and they were forthwith expelled from heaven and hell was created for them. Now, an offence against an Infinite King must be punished with an infinite punishment, infinite in its extent, and infinite in its duration, because if this were not so, and if the punishment were to end at any given time, the culprit would find himself free again to commence a fresh revolt. He would again have it in his power to say to the same Infinite Being, "I am now free again, and once more I refuse to bow to your authority. I deny your Supremacy," &c. Therefore you see how reasonable it is that the devil should suffer for all eternity; and this being conceded, we cannot dispute the eternity of hell, else where would he suffer? And as the soul of man is created immortal, and the sinners at the last day are to be condemned to hell, which was prepared for the devil and his angels, it follows that the punishment of the damned must be eternal, that they must dwell in "everlasting burnings," and that "the smoke of their torments shall ascend up for ever and ever."

THE esteemed Rector of the Irish College in Rome, Mgr. Tobias Kirkby, received, on the 27th March, an announcement that he was appointed a Domestic Prelate to his Holiness. The news of this mark of favour conferred by Leo XIII. on the worthy Rector of the Irish College was received with much satisfaction by the many friends of Mgr. Kirby.

THE movement for the preservation of the Irish language is spreading. A conference was held recently in London, having for its object the introduction of Irish into the programme of the Irish National Board. An English member of Parliament, Mr. Hutchinson, presided at this gathering, and amongst the others present were a Scotch M.P., Mr. Frazer-Mackintosh; Mr. Butt, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P.; Chevalier O'Clery, Dr. Mackay, the well-known Scotch *literateur*; and Mr. Nasmyth Stokes, an inspector of schools in England. After several excellent speeches had been delivered, resolutions were unanimously adopted in favour of the object of the conference. If we are to believe Mr. Stokes, that object can be attained if only the Irish people wish it. We are not so sure of that, but then Mr. Stokes is an official of the Education department in England, and as such he spoke on this occasion.—*Nation*.

## HOW EDUCATION IS PROMOTED IN NEW ZEALAND.

(To the Editor of the *Nelson Colonist*.)

Sir,—After twenty eight years of a flourishing existence, St. Mary's Schools, thanks to the New Education Act, must be fettered and crushed down.

The new Education Act coming into force on the 1st July next, or, in other words, the Provincial system, under which St. Mary's Schools had been for years working in a manner most satisfactory to the public and to the Inspector of Public Schools, having been abolished with the marked dissatisfaction of the Province, I beg to state, for the information of the Protestant parents who have hitherto sent their children to St. Mary's Schools, that I am obliged to alter the system hitherto pursued in this establishment.

The new Act, under which I am at liberty to place St. Mary's Schools, by its unjust provisions, necessitates, as it does Catholics in other towns of the colony, the refusal of a grant, which can only be received at the expense of violating my conscience.

Until now, our schools being separate schools, according to the amendments of the Act, we had the control of the books and teachers; but now, by the new Act, we should have to receive from the new School Board, books in which the Catholic religion here and there, is reviled, its history falsified, and in many cases, its ministers misrepresented. It may be alleged that the system will be purely secular, but I maintain that it cannot, because the books used are of the character above described. Besides, we would be exposed to receive from the new Board masters and mistresses in whose hands we could not trust the faith and education of Catholic children.

I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity for acknowledging the kindness and fairness of the Central Board, with whom our schools have been working whilst under the Provincial system; but now, we have not before us the same security nor the same means of protection, we prefer, therefore, to open our schools under a system which will be independent of the Government, and which will enable us to conduct them at our own discretion. I beg also to thank the Protestant parents, who have sent their children to St. Mary's Schools, and have given us their hearty support for the past twenty-eight years, without having preferred a single instance of attempted proselytism or undue interference with the religious convictions of the children they had placed under our charge.

It may be remembered that, from time time, I published in the papers that, although I consented to place St. Mary's schools under operation of the Provincial system, yet I would support the denominational wherever and whenever it would be practicable. Now I am glad to see that I am forced into it. I am glad, because it is a system which will suit our principals and views. However, I am forced into it, because we are not prepared to go to the expense, and yet we must do it unless we sacrifice our principles and violate the dictates of our conscience. We are not prepared to go to the expense, because we shall receive no aid nor any assistance from a Government who call themselves liberal, but who, by most unjust and tyrannical measures, have framed an Act of Education by which Catholic parents and Catholic teachers are excluded from such schools, except at the expense of their religious convictions. And yet, "New Zealand Catholics," as states a contemporary, "are compelled to pay in one year £30,000 to maintain a godless system of education, from which they derive no benefit whatever, which excludes every Catholic book and every scrap of Catholic literature from its halls; practically closes these halls against Catholic children and Catholic teachers; and absolutely ignores, even as an historical fact, the very existence of the Catholic Church. Nor is this all. The New Zealand Government, which so unmercifully fleeces its Catholic subjects to promote anti-Catholic and godless education, absolutely refuses to give one shilling, even of their own money to help Catholics in supporting their own Christian and Catholic schools."

In Catholic schools, children, indeed, are taught that there is a God; that they have to serve Him, and keep His commandments; that that God will reward the good, and punish the wicked; that to Him they must offer their studies, as well as their other works during life; that they must ask Him to make them succeed and prosper. But they are also taught all the branches of secular instruction which are taught in Government schools, or any other school of the same standard; and after school business is over, they have to thank God for the favours received, and offer to His glory all they have learned. By this method, Catholics have the control of their books and teachers, and see that their children receive together good secular instruction grounded upon religion.

It is no wonder if many good Protestants prefer to send their children to such Catholic schools, rather than send them to godless schools, where by the new Education Act they will not be permitted to hear of their Maker, nor to learn the duties they owe Him.

Meanwhile, in opening our Catholic schools, we shall endeavor to make arrangements, as much as possible, to enable Protestant children, who would wish to attend them, to do it at the time when secular instruction will be given.

Further information as to fees, &c., will be given by advertisement at the end of this month.

I am, &amp;c.

A. M. GABIN,  
Catholic Priest.

Nelson, June 7th, 1878.

MESSRS. LAW, SOMNER AND CO., Seedsman, of Dunedin, have issued their catalogue for '78. The list contains the names and descriptions of countless varieties of vegetables, fruits and flowers. Hints are also given as to the nature of the soil required for the perfection of any plant, and the peculiarities of the plants themselves, that must prove of much use to farmers and gardeners. Illustrations are also furnished, and persons desirous of forming pleasure grounds or flower gardens will find several wood cuts there in the publication in question that will help them in making a suitable selection.

NEW BOOKS. NEW BOOKS. NEW BOOKS.

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

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

J. A. M. has much pleasure in announcing to the general public of New Zealand that I have just received the following Historical and other works.

The Fate and Fortune of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel by the Rev. G. P. Meehan, 10s 6d; by post, 11s 10d.

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

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

The life and times of Cloncurry, by William John Fitzpatrick, 9s; by post, 10s 2d.

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, 6s; by post, 7s

Tubber Derg; or, the Red Well, by William Carlton, 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

National Ballads, Songs and Poems, by T. Davis, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d

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

The Confiscation of Ulster, by Thomas MacNevin, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d

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Apply to the Rev. THOMAS LENEHAN, Milton.

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HERBS! HERBS!! HERBS!!!

**PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT**

BEGS to advise his patrons that he has just received, per mail steamer, a fresh selection of herbs from his agents in America, including several hitherto unprocurable in the Colonies, which possess highly curative properties.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT would avail himself of this opportunity to apologise to a number of his patients for the disappointment caused through his temporary absence from his place of business, which was unavoidable from the fact that he had a case under treatment in the country which necessitated his personal supervision.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT thinks it necessary to make this notification to his various correspondents in consequence of the unavoidable delay that has taken place in forwarding his medicines.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT thinks, without undue vanity, he might fairly inscribe as his motto, "Veni, Vidi, Vici." He is led to this belief from the astounding success he has met with in the treatment of hitherto considered incurable diseases. A feeling of delicacy prevents Professor Gusscott publishing the nature of the various cases, but he is prepared to furnish ample documentary proof from grateful patients which will convince the most sceptical.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT would impress upon those who may do him the honour to consult him that the utmost secrecy can be relied upon; moreover, from long experience, and a careful study of the human system, he can decide almost at a glance the diagnosis of the case, thereby relieving the patient of a great deal of nervousness and hesitation.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT has made nervous debility his especial study, from whatever causes arising. He would earnestly impress upon those who suffer to seek immediate advice and counsel, if they desire "an old age, serene and bright."

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT has been uniformly successful in his treatment of patients who have failed to get relief in skin diseases, eruptions, blotches, sore eyes, erysipelas, &c.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT guarantees to cure rheumatism. His herbal treatment is singularly efficacious in its action on the blood, and speedily removes those poisonous substances which irritate and inflame the tissues of the body.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT pledges himself to effect a permanent cure in asthma, and with confidence will undertake cases where the faculty has failed. Sufferers from this distressing malady should at once consult him. If necessary, references of cures effected can be given.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT would particularise the following ailments upon which he may be consulted:—Liver complaints, indigestion, lowness of spirits, spasms, giddiness, palpitation of the heart involuntary blushing, tumours, abscesses, &c.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT would be happy to treat business men who, through the sedentary nature of their occupation, suffer from a sluggish liver. His liver powder has established for itself an enduring fame as a speedy corrective, ridding the blood of all impurities, and restoring regularity to the whole functions.

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## "THE BAD EARL."

(From the *Nation*.)

DURING the past week numerous accounts of the eccentricities, the tyrannies, and the immoralities of the late Lord Leitrim have reached us from reliable correspondents. Were we to publish them they would fill several columns of our paper; but some of the facts narrated could hardly be made fit for publication by any delicacy of handling. With reference to one atrocious case, we wrote to our correspondent asking him for the fullest particulars he could supply, and inquiring if they could be verified by the people of the locality. He replied: "The story of—is notorious, as much so, for instance, as if the chapel of the parish was burned down." Why do not those who angrily affect to disbelieve the current allegations regarding the moral character of the deceased man venture to deny their truth? Why do they not bring forward some testimony to the purity and decency of his mode of life? Why do they not get the local clergy of any denomination—Catholic, Protestant, or Presbyterian—to give evidence of it? Simply because they cannot. We think it very unlikely that accounts of the misdeeds of the deceased earl have not reached the offices of our Tory contemporaries, although they pretend to know nothing of such matters. Passing from that part of the subject, and turning to some of the less heinous doings of the departed Pasha, we may mention the following specimen cases which have been related to us: A tenant was served with notice to quit, and evicted, because his hedges and flax-pits were not cut according to pattern. The tenant sought compensation in the law courts; there was hard swearing against him; to settle some disputed points the chairman of quarter sessions went personally and inspected the place, found the tenant's contention was correct, and awarded compensation accordingly. On one occasion the earl saw a quantity of clothes that had been washed laid out on a hedge to dry; he sent for the owner and fined him. Seeing some drains cut in the land of a tenant who wished to effect, at his own expense, some improvements in his farm, he called for the tenant, railed furiously at him for daring to do such work without authority, and ordered him, on pain of eviction, to have the soil turned back into the drains by the following morning. Entering the house of a tenant he found within only one person, a young member of the family, whom he ordered and compelled to strip naked for his amusement. It is said that he afterwards paid some money compensation for this outrage, and to prevent a threatened exposure of it. Scores—nay, hundreds of such stories, evidencing his wayward, despotic, and violent temper, are current on his property. If they are not allowed to sink into oblivion the blame rests with those persons who have been striving to represent him as a model landlord, and, because of his horrible murder, to defame the whole Irish nation.

## THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

THE following is the *Tablet's* translation of the Allocution pronounced by the Holy Father to the Sacred College on the 28th March:—

"Venerable Brethren,—When We were summoned by your votes last month to rule the Universal Church and to fill on earth the place of the Prince of all Pastors, who is Jesus Christ, We felt our heart gravely perplexed and disturbed by trouble and trepidation. On the one hand We were profoundly moved by intimate persuasion of our own unworthiness and of the inadequacy of our strength, which was utterly unequal to bear such a burden, our weakness appearing the more evident in proportion as the world-wide fame of our illustrious predecessor, Pius IX., of immortal memory, seemed brighter and more splendid. That illustrious ruler of the Catholic flock, who fought to the end with unconquered courage for truth and justice, and who administered with unwearied toil the Christian Commonwealth, not only shed glory by his virtues on this Apostolic See, but so filled the whole Church with love and admiration of himself that he is conspicuous among Roman Pontiffs as well for excelling them all in the duration of his Pontificate as for having gained, perhaps, more than any of them, more ample testimonies of public and universal homage and veneration. On the other hand, We are dismayed by the most sad condition to which has been reduced almost everywhere not merely the civil society of the world, but also the Catholic Church, and especially this Apostolic See, which by the violent spoliation of its temporal dominion is brought to that pass that it is altogether unable to exercise its powers fully, freely, and independently.

"Yet, although by these considerations we were disposed, Venerable Brethren, to decline the proffered honour, how could We resist the will of God, which was so plainly evidenced both in the harmony of your suffrages, and in that most pious anxiety with which you, looking only to the welfare of the Catholic Church, proceeded so quickly to the accomplishment of the election of a new Pontiff?

"We, therefore, thought it Our duty to accept the charge of the Supreme Apostolate, and to bow to the Divine will, placing all Our trust in the Lord, and firmly hoping that He who had raised Us to such dignity would give strength to Our lowliness.

"And whereas this is the first occasion which We have had for addressing this your most illustrious assembly, We hasten to declare solemnly before you, first of all, that nothing shall lie nearer Our heart in all Our Apostolic labour than the endeavour, with the aid of Divine Grace, to use all Our care to preserve sacred the deposit of the Catholic Faith, to guard faithfully the rights and privileges of the Church and of the Apostolic See, and to further the salvation of all; and We are prepared for this end to shrink from no labour and refuse no sacrifice, and to give no occasion for a suspicion that We account Our life more precious than Our duty.

"In discharging these parts of Our ministry, We trust that your counsel and wisdom will never be wanting to Us, and we earnestly pray and beseech you that they may never be withheld from Us. We ask you not to consider these expressions to be mere words of courtesy, but We implore you to take them as a solemn declaration of our desire. We are profoundly impressed with what Moses is related in Sacred Scripture to have done by the command of God, when he was fearful of undergoing the heavy burden of governing the whole people, and when he chose out seventy of the elders of Israel to divide

the toil with Him, and by their aid and advice to alleviate his cares in ruling the nation of Israel. With this example before our eyes, We, who, albeit unworthy, have been placed to guide and rule the entire Christian flock, cannot possibly fail to demand from you, who represent in God's Church the seventy elders of Israel, your help in Our labours and your sympathy in Our cares.

We know, moreover, as Holy Scripture tells Us, *salutem esse, ubi multa consilia sunt*; We know, as the Council of Trent admonishes Us, that the administration of the universal Church depends on the Roman Pontiff, aided by the advice of the Cardinals; and we know that St. Bernard calls the Cardinals the assistants and councillors of the Roman Pontiff. And therefore We, who for nearly five-and-twenty years have been partners with you in the honour of the College, now that We are placed in this supreme dignity, have not merely Our heart full of sympathy and affection for you, but have also the firm mind and fixed attention to employ those, with whom We once shared honour, as partners and coadjutors in Our labours and councils, and in expediting the affairs of the Church.

"And now it happens very opportunely that We are enabled, with great joy, to make you sharers in the consolation We have received from the happy termination of a work tending to the glory of our religion. It was determined by the wonderful zeal in behalf of the Catholic Church manifested by Our Predecessor of holy memory, Pius IX., and it was decreed by the votes of those among you members of the Propaganda Congregation, that the Episcopal Hierarchy should be constituted in the illustrious realm of Scotland. We, by the aid of God, have been happily enabled to complete and terminate this restoration of the Scottish hierarchy, and to recall that Church to new glory by our Apostolic Letters, dated the 4th day of this month. We rejoiced, Venerable Brethren, that it fell to our lot to satisfy the fervent desires of our beloved children in Christ, the clergy and faithful of Scotland, whose devotion to the Catholic Church and towards the Chair of Peter has been manifested by many and most signal proofs. And We firmly trust that this work, now accomplished by the Holy See, will be crowned by joyful fruits, and that, under the protecting care of the Patron Saints of Scotland, it will be the case more and more in that region; that her mountains will be clothed with peace and her hills with righteousness for her people.

"We do not doubt, Venerable Brethren, but that you, joining with Us in council, will zealously labour for the maintenance and guardianship of Religion, for the protection of the Apostolic See, and for the increase of Divine glory, being convinced that if Our labour is in common in aiding the prosperity of the Church, our future reward will be in common also in heaven. Meanwhile, by the interposition of the most efficacious intercession of the Immaculate Virgin Mother, of St. Joseph, the heavenly Patron of the Church, and of the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, you will join your prayers with Ours to that God who is rich in mercy, that He may always assist us by his kindly grace, guide towards good Our counsels and acts, render happy the years of our Pontificate, and, finally subduing the storms and calming the angry billows, conduct the bark of Peter to its wished for haven of tranquility and peace."

MR. W. MELVILLE, of George-street, Dunedin, is agent for the Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine, which is universally acknowledged to be a most superior instrument.

GENTLEMEN desirous of purchasing clothing of good material and fashionable cut will do well to patronise the establishment of Mr. W. McLaren, Albert Buildings, Dunedin.

THE butchery lately conducted by Mr. McDonald in George-st., is now carried on by Messrs A. Wilson and Sons. Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to patronise the firm.

NOTWITHSTANDING the contradiction given to M. Gambetta's reported visit to Berlin, there is some mystery about his movements, and it is quite possible that the report may, after all, be well founded. M. Gambetta was last heard of at Nice, and that he has left that town is admitted, but his friends affect a significant ignorance as to his whereabouts. The secret, however, if there is still a secret, cannot be long kept, for M. Gambetta's countenance and figure are as familiar to the public as the features of any man in Europe, and to maintain an *incognito* is out of the question. He is known to be anxious to acquaint himself with other countries, and if he is really making a tour by Vienna and Berlin, his object is to satisfy a legitimate curiosity. The penalty, however, of his celebrity is that he cannot pass beyond the French frontier without, a diplomatic mission being attributed to him. Such rumours easily find credence abroad, but no Frenchman can seriously believe them. M. de St. Vallier is acknowledged on all hands to be an efficient Ambassador, and would certainly be the medium of any communications between M. Waddington and Prince Bismarck. An interview between the latter and M. Gambetta would be a curious episode, but would have no immediate bearing on diplomatic relations.—*Times*.

It is a curious fact, and one that is not generally known, that King Victor Emmanuel was, by the strict law of successions, the rightful King of England. He was descended in a direct line from Charles I. The youngest daughter of that unhappy monarch, the Princess Henrietta Maria, married Gaston d'Orleans, the brother of Louis XIV. She died leaving two daughters. The eldest became Queen of Spain, and died childless. The younger married the heir to the House of Savoy, and was the ancestress of the late King of Italy. After the Revolution of 1688, when the right to succession to the British throne was settled by Act of Parliament, the House of Savoy was excluded on account of the Catholic religion professed by its members. The House of Hanover, of which Queen Victoria is the representative, was several removes farther from the direct succession, deriving, as it did, its claims from James I, through Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, and her daughter the Electress Sophia. A striking commentary on the consequences of human actions, is afforded by this story of a royal inheritance. When Charles I espoused a Catholic princess he could scarcely have imagined that by this act he was excluding his direct descendants from the throne of their fathers; and still less could his Queen have foreseen that any descendant of her favourite child, so carefully trained by her in the tenets of her own religion, should ever overthrow the temporal power of the Pope, and be himself installed upon the throne.

## WATCHMAKERS.

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

AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

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

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

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,

Manufacturing Jewellers, Gold and Silversmiths,  
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All kinds of Chronometers, Repeaters, Watches, Clocks, Barometers  
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Cleaned, Repaired, and Adjusted.

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vision of Mr. Neill.

**W**E HAVE much pleasure in recommending Messrs  
GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER to our Customers, and solicit  
continuance of their patronage so liberally bestowed upon ourselves.  
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in any quantity from the undersigned or from  
the retail agents:—R. K. Murray and Son,  
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H. W. Smythies & Co., sole wholesale agents  
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all kinds, Charcoal, Fencing Posts and Rails,  
Shell Gravel, Lime.

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and Publications of any size or form.

**J**OHAN TERTIUS KEMPSON,  
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

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

J. T. K., in grateful acknowledgment of the support accorded  
him during the past four years, has resolved to build a Shop more  
worthy of the same in every respect, and replete with all the ap-  
pliances requisite for the preparation of the various Drugs and Chemi-  
cals which J. T. K. manufactures in his own laboratory, to ensure the  
Freshness and Purity necessary for the compounding of Prescriptions,  
to which he devotes especial care and attention. The Pillar Letter  
Box being close at hand, J. T. K. (for the convenience of the neigh-  
bourhood) has obtained a License to Sell Stamps, in consequence of  
which he has combined Stationery with his business. He also keeps  
in Stock a full supply of all British and Foreign Patent Medicines in  
use in the Colonies; also a choice selection of Toilet and Nursery re-  
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Brands of Cigars also kept in stock.

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Having purchased the freehold, where Trav-  
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Son's seven year old malt, specially im-  
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JOHN BARRETT, Proprietor.

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dand New Zealand generally, that they  
always have on hand a large and tastefully  
selected stock of China, Glass, Earthenware,  
Lamps, Vases, &c.

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

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

V.  R.

**G**'OURLEY AND LEWIS,  
UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.  
Funerals attended to and supplied at most  
reasonable prices.

Undertakers to the General and Provincia  
Governments.

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

**T**OWNSHIP OF BURKE'S

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

Suburban Residences,  
And Working Men's Homes,

The Township is charmingly situated a  
short distance from town, and is easily acces-  
sible by road or rail, being only ten minutes  
ride by rail and a pleasant drive of four miles  
by road. A visit will demonstrate that it  
possesses a very large extent of level land, the  
ground running with a gentle rise to a consi-  
derable distance from the waterside frontage,  
its commanding position and splendid scenery  
stamp it the most lovely spot on the shore of  
the harbour, embracing an interrupted view  
of the Peninsula, the Islands, and the Heads,  
whilst it is universally acknowledged to be the  
healthiest suburban locality near Dunedin.

A permanent stream of pure sweet water  
runs through the township from which a  
copious supply is obtainable, which at a very  
small outlay could be laid on at any of the  
sections. An unlimited supply of timber for  
firewood is available at almost the cost of  
cutting.

The Land for Suburban Residences without  
doubt stands unrivalled, and should command  
the attention of capitalists or anyone seeking  
a desirable investment of daily increasing  
value.

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

## Correspondence.

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

### A GRACEFUL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

To the Editor of the NEW ZEALAND TABLET.

SIR,—Would you be so kind as to publish the enclosed letter received by me from the Rev. Father Joly, of St. Patrick's, Sydney, acknowledging the receipt of organ and music stool, subscribed by citizens of Dunedin, for Sister Mary St. Francis of Assisi, at Wallis Island, and oblige your obedient servant,

JAMES CAHILL.

(Copy.)

St. Patrick's, Sydney,  
5th June, 1878.

Mr. James Cahill, Dunedin.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 16th May, and enclosed draft for £5.

I have also received organ and stool in good condition, and had them stored until a good opportunity offers to send them to Wallis Island.

I must congratulate you and the people of Dunedin on the kind spirit which has prompted you in this undertaking, and the generous manner in which it has been accomplished. I don't think that our missions in the South Sea Islands have ever received yet such a valuable gift.

Sister Mary Francis will return due thanks to you and the generous subscribers in Dunedin, but in the meantime I must, as agent and representative of the mission of Wallis Island, in Sydney, thank you all very heartily for your great kindness and generous co-operation to the work of Christianity and civilization undertaken by the Catholic Missionaries in those Islands.

I am, dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

M. JOLY.

## General News.

HAPPILY, the worst forms of Voltairianism now belong to the past. It is no longer thought decorous to sneer at religion in polite society. Writers like M. Renan, even when least in agreement with dogmatic theology, would disdain to imitate the mocking spirit of the "Philosophical Dictionary;" and coarse attacks on the Christian religion are now made only in the slums of literature and politics. Voltairianism now denotes opposition to the political influence of the clergy rather than hostility to religion itself. That is the form which it may be expected to take on the 30th May. But it will be interesting to see whether the enthusiastic devotees of Voltaire will discern the blight which he has cast on the seriousness as well as on the superstitions of France.—*Times*.

His Eminence Cardinal Bonnechose, Archbishop of Rouen, in his address to the faithful in his Cathedral, on his return from Rome, related the following episode in the election of Pope Leo XIII.:—"Cardinal Pecci, on whom the largest number of votes was concentrated, on Tuesday, appeared, on Wednesday morning, pale and filled with consternation. He went to one of the most venerable members of the Sacred College, in whom he had the greatest confidence, and said to him before the opening of the voting: 'I cannot contain myself, I feel a desire to speak to the Sacred College; I am afraid they are going to make a mistake. I have been given the reputation of a Doctor; I am considered a Savant; I am no such thing; I am supposed to possess the qualities necessary for a Pope; I have nothing of the kind; this is what I want to say to the Cardinals.' Happily, his interlocutor answered him in these words: 'As to your learning, it is not for you but for us to judge of it; as to your qualities for being Pope, they are known to God; leave all to Him.' He obeyed, and soon the number of votes cast for him exceeded the two-thirds, necessary to make him a Pope."

On Saturday, the 30th March, a Mass was sung in the Church of St. Ignatius for the repose of the soul of Pius IX. A hundred voices executed the music of Terziani, a Requiem full of the most tender and pathetic harmonies, and a sample of what Church music really should be. The church was crowded with a devout congregation, and the catafalque and all the decorations were in the best taste and extremely handsome. In an aisle of this church may be seen the sumptuous tomb of the Pontiff who canonised St. Ignatius, Gregory XV.; also the shrine of S. Louis Gonzague, both grand works, by Le Gros.—*Tablet*.

THE publication of the Papal Brief restoring the hierarchy in Scotland has proved quite too much for the fanatical Protestants of Glasgow. On Saturday, March 13, a large number of that enlightened and tolerant body assembled on Glasgow Green, burned a copy of a paper containing the Brief, and adopted a petition to Parliament on the whole subject. This was, no doubt, a grand demonstration, but it is doubtful if it will, after all, have the effect of undoing the work accomplished by the new Pope for the benefit of the Church of Scotland. The sole result, indeed, would appear to be the injuries received by several persons in the course of the riot which did not fail to supervene.—*Nation*.

A BAND of Belgian Pilgrim recently visited Rome, and had the happiness of being admitted to a Mass celebrated by the Holy Father. After Mass His Holiness addressed the Pilgrims in the following words:—"You are about to depart, my dear children; you are about to resume the daily struggle in which all Christians take a part, especially in these times. Hence it is that I was anxious to bring you around me that I might encourage you. I have just fed

you with the Bread of Heaven, and now the remembrance of this ceremony should confirm you in the resolution of an unbounded devotion and fidelity to our Saviour Jesus Christ and to His Holy Church. "Devotion and fidelity carry with them *humble and entire submission to the laws of the Church, to her doctrines and to her teachings*. Persevere, my dear children, in this docility and in this devotion during the course of your Pilgrimage here below, and you will ultimately obtain an eternal reward. To this end, from the bottom of my heart, I invoke all the blessings of God upon you, upon your families and upon your undertakings, and in your persons, I bless all Belgium.

IN our last issue, commenting on the state of affairs in France, we expressed our opinion that the French Catholics would act wisely to imitate their Radical opponents and set at once about preparing to fight the battle out on the parliamentary ground. From a summary given by an English journal of some recent articles in *La Defense*—reputed to be the organ of the illustrious Bishop of Orleans—we are glad to see that this line of action is likely to be adopted. "The only course," *La Defense* is made to say, "is to try and win the sympathy of the majority, to profit by the blunders of the Government, to employ the press, oratory, personal influence—above all, religious education, workingmen's clubs, and other means of social moralization. The conquest of numbers will be long and laborious, but Belgium offers encouragement, and a Government of combat if ever possible, being no longer so, something better must be attempted—viz., a nation of combat." France being still a Catholic nation, there can hardly be any doubt as to the result of such a policy in such a country. One thing is certain—the policy of abstention in which so many French Catholics have of late indulged can end only in disaster.—*Nation*.

"W. H. L." writes:—"At the present juncture you may think the enclosed extracts worth printing. They are part of a communication I have received from a friend in St. Petersburg who has resided there as a merchant for many years, and who expresses, I have no doubt the feeling of the English colony in that capital:—"We are here in a painful state of suspense, and ruin is staring us in the face. The people seem to be beyond the control of all considerations but ambition and national aggrandisement. Austria is to be broken up and "annexed," and Europe will be compelled to bow down to Russian supremacy. A nation of 70 millions, it is said, can furnish an unlimited supply of men for the army, and as for money, paper notes can be manufactured to any amount. . . . No one seems to care for the future of the country, which will certainly be ruined in a financial sense. But the spirit of gambling has reached such a pitch that no considerations as to cost will moderate the warlike spirit which is abroad. . . . The *entourage* of the Emperor is said to flatter him with the idea that he is invincible—that he is the chief Power in the world, and his will a law to all other Powers. The religious element also in the crisis is brought continually to the front, and you know how fanatical the Russian common people are. No efforts have been spared to excite their religious fervour. . . . It is not as it was in the Crimean War. The English here are at present in such bad odour that they have to keep themselves and their opinions to themselves. . . . It will probably end in there being not one Russia but several. Should bankruptcy come, which seems likely, there will be such a revolution as has not been seen for many generations. This is acknowledged by the more far-seeing and moderate of the Russians themselves."—*Times*.

THE Earl of Leitrim, who was shot the other day was one of the largest landholders in Ireland. He owned 56,134 acres in Donegal, 18,208 in Galway, 53 in Kildare, and 21,170 in Leitrim, making in all 95,619 acres. Of the two Irish Dukes, Fitzgerald, Duke of Leinster, own 70,462 acres in Kildare and 1119 in Meath, and Hamilton, Duke of Abercorn, 51,869 in Donegal and 15,919 in Tyrone.

NORWAY is a most illiberal country in religion. With the exception of about 6,000 all the people are Lutherans. Those of all other creeds, Catholics excepted have been tolerated, but not admitted to public offices. By a recent act there has been a mitigation of this rule, except in the case of judges and the higher officials.

M. LOUIS BLANC was recently at a dinner of working men's associations at St. Mandé. Commenting on the inequality of chances in the battle of life, he quoted the English saying that "some people are born with a silver spoon in their mouth," and he urged that just as political association was necessary to protect the physically weak, so industrial association was necessary to protect the ignorant and poor. The great aim of his life had been to improve the condition of the working man, which was to the interest of all, rich as well as poor, for the isolation of the working man signified servitude or death. He denied that association paralyzed individual activity, appealing to partnership and marriage in proof of the contrary. Alluding to the associations formed in 1849, he attributed the failure of some of these to the inexperience or incapacity of their managers and to the hostility of the police, who suppressed the Central Committee on the pretence of its being a political organization. He deprecated divisions in the family of toilers through the desire of temporary personal advantage, and urged efforts for the gradual and general emancipation of labour, without disturbing public tranquility or injuring any legitimate interest.—*Times*.

THE act for gagging the vernacular press of India is not unlikely to prove a bad business for its authors. It has met with unanimous condemnation at the hands of the native Indian publicists, while it has been pronounced impolitic and unnecessary even by the majority of the leading English journals in Bombay and Calcutta. This latter circumstance, we confess, surprises us, for the English press in India has been as anti-Indian as the West-British press in Ireland is anti-Irish, and has been equally given to asking for coercion; but it is the *Bombay Gazette* which speaks.—*Nation*.

THE Duchess of Marlborough, at St. Patrick's hall, Dublin, wore a sprig of real shamrock gathered on the rock of Cashel, and sent to her for the occasion by the nuns of the Presentation Convent, Cashel. Her dress of rich cardinal satin had two founces of very rich Irish point, which was made to her order at the convent schools, Youghal. Her gloves were embroidered with shamrocks, and harp in gold by the Sisters of Mercy of Binn.

**I M P O R T A N T C O L U M N**

**T O A L L H O U S E H O L D E R S .**

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

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

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

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**WANTED KNOWN.**—300 pieces of Super, Crisp, and Aberdeen Winceys, from 7/4 a yard. Best Dress Tweeds, 2s 6d, all wool. Choice New Goods, in Fancy Dress Material.

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

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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.

**THOMSON, STRANG & CO.**

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

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**THOMSON, STRANG & CO.**

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

**THOMSON, STRANG & CO.**

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

**THOMSON, STRANG & CO.**

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

**THOMSON, STRANG & CO.**

**BEST VALUE GUARANTEED.**

**THOMSON, STRANG AND CO.,**

**CUTTING,**

**PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.**

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**IMPORTERS,  
CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN,**

**AND  
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.**

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

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

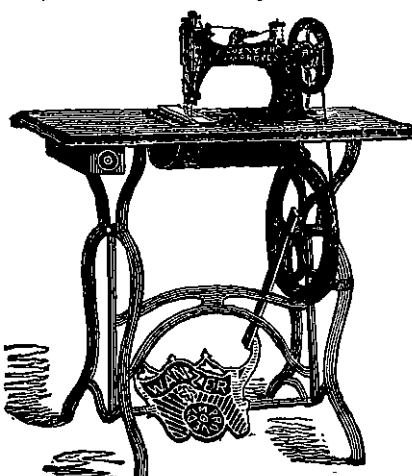
FLOOR-CLOTHS, MATTINGS,	CORNICES,
REPP WINDOW CURTAINS,	CORNICE POLES,
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BRUSSELS CARPETS, 2s. 11d. per yard; TAPESTRY CARPETS, 3s. 11½d. per yard.  
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**W A N Z E R ' S " I M P R O V E D " AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.**

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WANZERS IMPROVED Sewing Machines for DRESSMAKERS, TAILORS, and BOOTMAKERS, without COGS, very Large STEEL SHUTTLES, work either backward or forward while the machine is in motion without any stoppage; wind the bobbins without running the machine, and many other important improvements. Prices £7 17s 6d; £8 17s 6d; £9 17s 6d.

At the U.S. Centennial World's Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, the WANZERS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY have not only captured the Centennial Medal and Diploma of Honor, but they secured, after one of the SEVEREST TESTS that was ever submitted, the "Gold Medal" and Diploma (the only "Gold Medal" given to any Sewing Machine Company), which honours no other Sewing Machine Company in the World can claim.

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**A . B . S I D F O R D ,**  
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Agent for New Zealand.

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Are now showing a LARGE STOCK  
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FANCY DRESS MATERIAL

In the Latest Colours.

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

RICH BLACK SILKS

From the Best Makers.

COLOURED SILKS

In all the Newest Shades, also,

A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF EVENING SILKS.

LADIES' COSTUMES

In all the New Materials

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

MOSGIEL, SCOTCH AND ENGLISH BLANKETS.

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

With every requisite for Household Furnishing.

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

A Large Assortment to select from.

All the Latest Novelties in

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

The Latest Novelties in

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

UNDERCLOTHING AND BABY LINEN.

An extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, HATS,  
CAPS, TIES, SHIRTS, PANTS, &C., &C.

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**L**ADIES will find at H. & B. BROWNLIE'S the  
best assortment of MILLINERY. Their Bonnets are hand-  
some, 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 un-  
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The whole Moderate in Price.

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

**DUNEDIN ELECTION.**

**MR. OLIVER**

Will Address the ELECTORS at the

NORTH DUNEDIN DRILL SHED,  
ON

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 24TH

At Eight o'clock.

JAMES JAMES, SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

**W**E 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 Hennbery. The  
picture is an unusually fine one, and even independent of any asso-  
ciations connected with it, is a handsome ornament. It is to be dis-  
posed 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.

**W**ANTED, Female Teacher for Catholic School, Crom-  
well. Apply to Rev. Father Kehoe.

**The New Zealand Tablet.**

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878.

T Y R A N N Y.



**H**AT is tyranny? It is an arbitrary exercise of  
power, an exercise of power with a rigour not  
authorised by justice, or not necessary for the  
purposes of government. This is what tyranny  
is, and when it is persevered in, in defiance of  
the protests and remonstrances of subjects it  
becomes a real persecution. Considering then  
that our object is to write to-day in reference  
to the system of godless education established by recent legis-  
lation in New Zealand, we might have headed this leader by  
the words, "Tyranny and Persecution." This system is both  
tyrannous and persecuting, it is an exercise of power not  
authorized by justice, not necessary for the purposes of govern-  
ment, and persevered in in spite of the protest and remon-  
strances of a very large section of the subjects of Her Majesty  
in this country.

This system of secular education is plainly contrary to  
justice, inasmuch as it taxes the entire community for the  
especial pecuniary benefit of a part of it, and as a matter of  
fact imposes double taxes on that portion of the inhabitants  
which derives no benefit, pecuniary or otherwise, from the god-  
less schools to the maintenance of which it is compelled by  
law to contribute. Can any greater tyranny and persecution  
be imagined, unless, indeed, the rampant party at present in  
power should proceed to imprison, banish, and hang all who  
refuse to permit their children to be demoralized in godless  
schools. Nor is this godless system necessary for the pur-  
poses of government. It can never be necessary for the  
purposes of government to educate children without knowledge  
of God, of the work of redemption, of the commandments of  
God, and of Christian morality. On the contrary, it is mani-  
festly necessary for the purposes of good government that all  
these should be taught to children, and that Christian children  
should be exercised in Christian discipline.

There can be no doubt whatever that a very large section  
of this community protests and remonstrates against godless  
education. And this section is not exclusively Catholic;  
there are many of other denominations belonging to it. But  
we speak only for ourselves, regretting, however, that all those  
who agree with us in principle, do not join us in action. If  
they would only do so, the godless could not carry on their  
tyranny and persecution of Christianity with the success which  
now attends their efforts. So it is, however, the apathy of  
certain Christians united with the godlessness of certain other  
Christians led by men calling themselves Christian ministers,  
encourages secularists to persevere in their suicidal course.

From this it no doubt arises that Mr. OLIVER, and such  
men, when seeking the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, pro-  
claim themselves advocates of godless education. We do not  
for a moment believe that these men would imperil their  
chance of election by proclaiming themselves secularists—  
determined to uphold godless principles in Parliament. No;  
we entertain no doubt whatever that if the great majority of  
electors were in favour of denominational education, the  
greatest secularists in the community would be also in favour  
of it. Secularists are not the men to make sacrifices for their  
principles. Though apparently very zealous in promoting  
their pet system, they have not, hitherto, been remarkable for  
generosity to it, except indeed at the expense of other  
people. Experience proves that the only stable principle of  
secularists is that which pays. We are not, then, judging  
Mr. OLIVER rashly when we say he advocates secularism at  
the present moment, because such advocacy is most likely to  
help his return to Parliament as one of the members of  
Dunedin. No doubt he was a secularist before he became a  
candidate. But the question is—Would he allow his secular-  
ism to exclude him from Parliament?

Mr. OLIVER, though deserving of blame for his tyrannous

and persecuting disposition in reference to a large section of his fellow-citizens, who have equal rights with himself, is not more censurable than his supporters. These it is probable constitute the majority of the voters of Dunedin and the colony; but such being the case, what a commentary does not this fact afford as to the justice to be obtained under popular Institutions. The majority can act the tyrant and persecutor as surely as CÆSAR. In fact the tyranny of the mob is more grinding, more sinister, more cruel, and more odious, because more hypocritical, than the tyranny of a HEROD or a NERO. Witness the mob led by CROMWELL, or ROBESPIERRE, and the secularists of the nineteenth century.

The colonies are greatly to be pitied on account of the absence of a sufficient number of citizens to form intelligent constituencies and supply qualified members of Parliament. Unhappily, in the colonies it too often happens that our laws are made for us by vulgar mob orators, and money grubbers; men who have ascended either by pandering to the prejudices and ignorance of the unthinking multitude, or by usurious practices. From this flow the meddle and muddle so shocking to cultivated minds, unintelligible laws, and the never-ceasing repealing of such laws. Here in New Zealand we are trampled on with a vengeance on the principle that the *vox populi*, no matter how unjust, impolitic, or absurd is the *vox Dei*. Here, not justice, not equity, not decency, not common sense—at all events so far as education is concerned—rules, but the majority. Here the majority, simply because it is the majority, insists on having a right to put its hands into other people's pockets, and rob them for the advancement of its own special purposes, to invade the homes of the people and compel fathers and mothers to educate their children in a way that violates their consciences, to compel them in effect to submit to double taxation that it may itself thence derive considerable pecuniary advantages, and to violate, without let or hindrance, the personal, parental, natural, divine, and religious rights of individuals and churches.

Mr. OLIVER's policy advocates all these atrocious principles, and therefore we shall certainly not vote for him. True he has not asked us personally to do so, but he has asked for the support of the citizens of Dunedin, amongst whom we are counted, and consequently we have a right to say NO.

### DUNEDIN ELECTION.

SINCE our leader was printed, Mr. REEVES, another candidate for the representation of this city, has held a meeting of his friends and explained his political principles. Between him and his opponent, Mr. OLIVER, there is no substantial difference. Politically, intellectually, and morally, they are about equal; so that it is a matter of perfect indifference which is returned to Parliament. And to us Catholics they are both equally hostile, both are equally advocates of godless education, and both equally prepared to continue a system which wrongs, insults, and plunders us. To both therefore we are bound to be equally and determinedly opposed.

Mr. OLIVER is, indeed, prepared to make a concession to the Rev. Drs. STUART and COPLAND, and to allow them and others the use of the Government schoolrooms for the purposes of religious instruction, provided they pay for the privilege, or in other words hire the rooms at a fixed annual rent. This is very liberal is it not, and very considerate, to people who have already paid the cost of the erection of these rooms? Truly Mr. OLIVER is a strange sort of statesman; still his statesmanship has, it appears, admirers in Dunedin. His idea of a Government plainly is that Government is something distinct and alien from the people who maintain it, has separate interests, and antagonistic aims.

Mr. REEVES is so profound a politician that we are hardly able to follow him in his profundity. According to him the Government cannot possibly support any system but a secular one. Is it not strange that what is not only possible but actually a fact in England should be an absolute impossibility in New Zealand. In England the denominational system is not only supported but fostered by Government; the secular system is only brought into play to supply some deficiency not met by denominational schools in a few localities. And what is more, the very men who advocated, in exceptional cases, secular schools, are loudest in favour of Government aid to denominational, and most zealous in advocating religious education. Such, for example, is Mr. FOSTER, who was the Minister of Education under the late Government, as may be seen from his recent speech at a meeting of Wesleyans.

But so it is, what real statesmen in England not only

consider possible and wisest, but reduce to practice, is regarded as impossible by our fledgling politicians in this country.

Both Mr. REEVES and Mr. OLIVER are the enemies of Catholic schools—both supporters of godless education for the rising generation. As Catholics and citizens, then, we cannot consistently, with our duty to our God and our country, give the least support or countenance to either of them. On the contrary, as Christians and citizens, we are strictly bound to oppose both. In this election, therefore, Catholics will take no part. The godless may fight the battle in their own camp.

## News of the Week.

PERSONS interested in the principal mines at Ohinemuri are placed in an unpleasant state of perplexity by the assertion that the land on which they are situated belongs to Tukukino, who never legally disposed of it.

THAT must be a particularly lively town in the North Island, writing from which a newspaper correspondent can find nothing more stirring to relate than the row kicked up at night in the watch-house by a female who had "again gone on the burst." Such intelligence is a most enchanting example of the chronicling, not of "small beer," but of ditch-water.

THE Orangemen of Auckland, it is said, are preparing to celebrate the 12th of July in most enthusiastic style. We trust their enthusiasm will assume some other form of manifestation than that exhibited recently by their brethren of Montreal.

A NOTABLE instance of "the biter bitten" lately occurred in Charleston. A certain constable climbed on the roof of the lock-up to execute some necessary repairs, but his weight being too heavy, he fell through into the cell, where he was obliged to continue for some time in durance.

LAND in the Manawatu district is reported to be much in demand. The value of property has increased there wonderfully in the last three or four years.

THE Waihou River is being made fit for navigation by Mr. J. C. Firth at his own expense. Dynamite is extensively used in clearing away snags and rocks. It is expected that the result will be a channel in no place less than four feet deep from the head of the navigation to Ohinemuri, which is computed as a distance of some 70 miles.

It is reported that a man who was engaged in prospecting in the neighbourhood of the Sounds discovered, instead of the auriferous reefs he was in search of, a petroleum spring. The precise locality of the discovery is as yet kept secret.

THERE is no doubt that if lawyers frequently put witnesses to the torture, the case is sometimes reversed. That solicitor of Wanganui could not have felt very calm the other day whom a certain fair dame, under cross-examination, declared to remind her by his redness of the colour of a calf she was asked to describe. The lady further informed the Court, in an elevated tone of voice, that the said solicitor was a story-teller.

It has been arranged that Sub-Inspector O'Donnell is to continue to hold his position on the West Coast. Mr. O'Donnell has been for some fifteen years a member of the Constabulary force, and has been connected with the West Coast, where he is highly esteemed, from its early days.

AMERICAN cotton goods are being extensively imported into Melbourne. They are said to be much cheaper and better in quality than those brought from England.

THE copper mine on D'Urville's Island is being energetically worked. The mine is situated on the eastern side of the island.

THE *Wananga* gives some curious particulars relative to names amongst the Maoris. The name given to a Maori child was, and in some instances seems still to be, a record of some injury received or act done by the relatives of the child. The late chief Te Hapuku received his name, which signified the codfish, thus: a little before his birth the corpse of a son of the Hawke's Bay chief, Te Pakiko, was being carried along a road on which were encountered certain strangers, who insultingly asked whether it was a codfish that was being carried. Hence on the birth of the child he received the name alluded to in memory of the insult.

AT the Pelichet Bay Jetty, on the 13th inst., a girl and boy were saved from drowning by a gentleman named Connell, of Messrs. Kincaid and McQueen's, Dunedin. The girl had been playing with a dog when she fell into the water, where she was followed pluckily by the boy, a little fellow of ten or eleven years of age, who, however, failed to rescue her, and both of them would probably have been drowned had it not been for the prompt and praiseworthy aid rendered by the gentleman alluded to.

A PETITION has been presented to the Taieri County Council by the inhabitants of Outram, begging for the removal of the toll-bar on Buckeye Hill to a position near the West Taieri Church.

THE Conference of County Councils is to be held at Wellington on July 21st next.

SEVERAL slips have occurred, owing to the wet weather, on the Blueskin section of the railway. That at Deep Creek was the most extensive.

At the next Session of Parliament a vote will be asked for to carry out the proposed railway between Canterbury and the West Coast.

It is rumoured that a London Company have purchased 170,000 acres of land in Southland, for the purpose of sub-dividing and selling it in the form of small farms.

IN consequence of the floods having shown the necessity of raising the railway line by two feet in addition between Inverlief and the South Molyneux Road, the Toiro section of the Balclutha and Four Mile Creek Railway will not be opened until some time in August next.

A RICH specimen of quartz has been picked up in Mr. Loughnan's paddock at Mount Pisa.

THAT well-known fortune-telling manual, "Napoleon's Book of Fate," has been translated into Maori. It is believed that the publication will gain considerable influence over the minds of the natives.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society was held on Friday evening last, the President occupying the chair. After the ordinary proceedings of the meeting had been disposed of, the remainder of the evening was devoted to social improvement, and we are happy to say with satisfactory results. We regret that we were misinformed in stating that the nomination of officers for the ensuing half-year takes place this evening; the nomination night is that of the fourth meeting in July.

AT a meeting of the Hawke's Bay Philosophical Institute recently, Mr. Colenso drew attention to a bell which he had found in the interior of the North Island in '36. It seemed to be a ship's bell, and bore an inscription, said to be very ancient and in Javanese. This had been copied and sent to various places for translation, but no one had translated it satisfactorily.

THE Napoleon Hill claim at Ahaura promises well. Sixteen ounces were washed there from two sets, and it was calculated that in the same week the return would be fifty ounces.

THE hearing of applications for leases at Longwood has been postponed to the 29th inst, as it is found that the diggings are in the hundreds.

REWI maintains that his interview with the Governor, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Sheehan, will result in a lasting peace.

A PARTY of Maoris in the North Island lately expected a visit from certain of their copatriots, whom they were not anxious to receive. This is how they prepared to welcome them: they lit a fire of wood, and when it had burned low, they spread over the hot embers some sods and above them a mat. There they led their guests and bade them sit down, which they unsuspectingly did. They, however, rose up again incontinently.

IT is expected that the land revenue received during the financial year will be found to amount to close upon £1,600,000.

SOME roots of Shamrock were recently sent out from Ireland to Melbourne. They were dug up from the Hill of Tara, and are said to have reached their destination in sound condition.

A NEW thing in travelling by railway was witnessed the other day in Taranaki, where the passengers were obliged to alight and push a train in order to help the locomotive up the Waiongona Hill.

SUBURBAN sections, at Gisborne, Poverty Bay, were sold recently at £90 per acre. Five years ago these sections were purchased for £5 per acre.

TRAVELLING along the beach in the neighbourhood of Karamea must be somewhat precarious. It appears that, in certain stages of the tide, it is necessary for persons so engaged to run from rock to rock. A gentleman, who was occupied in this perilous progress, was carried away lately among the breakers, and, although he managed to get back again to the shore, received a very painful battering.

A REEF has been discovered at Ruakaka, opposite Dieffenbach Point.

A COMPANY has been formed to work the Kanieri quartz reefs.

A NOTICE, published in the *Wananga* by Mr. Roes, and directing natives everywhere to come to him before disposing in any way of their lands, has excited unfavourable comment.

THE Corporation of Gisborne have decided on sinking the artesian well undertaken by them 50 feet in addition to the 260 feet already sunk. So far the cost of the work has been £325.

THE value of gold obtained during the year by the Moanatairi Company was £57,717.

THE gold returns of the Thames, for the week ending June 1st, were 1042 ozs. 10 dwt. 12 gr.

WE learn from that source of much that is edifying and instructive, the Dunedin School Committee, that, instead of education, free and secular, being made compulsory in the city alluded to, it is contemplated to make it an act of favour to admit children at all to this doubtful benefit. The attendance at the schools is to be limited so as to prevent over-crowding, and hence a number of would-be pupils will certainly either be relegated to the streets or to private schools. Yet the private schools which afford refuge from idleness, and probable destruction to numerous children, and cloak the embarrassment of the Government, are subjected to fines for their usefulness. If the majority consider this justice, or do not see it is a glaring injustice sufficient to make New Zealand ludicrous and contemptible in the face of the world, all we can say is that the majority reminds us still more strongly than before of a heathen idol, for it has eyes and sees not, and ears and hears not. The squabble of the Committee with the Board still continues, but as both of the august bodies alluded to have appointed a sub-committee, chosen respectively from their members to fight the matter out, it is expected that the row may actually terminate some time between this and doomsday.

A WRETCHED affair has occurred at Milton, where a woman has died in giving birth to a child under most distressing circumstances. The child was born while no one was near to give the least assistance to the poor mother; but a neighbour, who had been sent for by her, came in about an hour afterwards, and found everything in the most deplorable condition. The sick woman had only to cover her a worn counterpane and an old coat. Ten children were huddled together in one bedroom with hardly any bedding to lie on, and there was no food of any kind to be found in the house. One of the children was sent to fetch some brandy, but the publican to whom he applied refused to let him have it, although he said that his mother was dying. In short, a more painful case we have never had the misfortune to hear of. It casts a slur upon colonial life.

THE purchasers of the *Anno Gambles* continue to suffer uneasiness. The present phase of their torment is caused by the discovery that certain light fingers have been busied amongst the cargo.

THE following subscriptions to the Cathedral Fund have been received since the list given in another column was printed:—Miss Bridget Farrell, £2 10s; Mr. Angus Wilson, £4.

IN our correspondence column will be found a letter from the Rev. Father Joly, of Sydney, acknowledging the arrival there of the organ presented to the sister in the South Sea Islands by certain friends in Dunedin, and returning thanks for the gift.

THE *New Zealander*, the Government organ, attributes the whole responsibility in the affair of costs arising from the Jones libel case to the Hon. Frederick Whitaker. Our contemporary affirms that a majority of the House undertook "a risky transaction," and laid "the odds of good solid money to nothing." Surely even for the sake of making a point against an enemy this is strange blasphemy to employ in alluding to the popular idol. But if the matter is to be viewed in this light then, we should say, the responsibility lies, not with Mr. Whitaker, but with the majority. It appears, however, that a minority also had something to do with this sacrifice "of good solid money to nothing;" for we cannot suppose that the counsel for the accused conferred with an hon. member—now a minister, and patron if report speak true of the *New Zealander*, over the jury list to the prejudice of the accused. If an hon. member advised the defendant's counsel at all it evidently must have been in the defendant's interests, and thus to all appearances an hon. member, now a minister, had something to do in determining the untoward result of this "risky transaction."

AT the meeting of Justices in Dunedin, the other evening, it transpired that Mr. Watt, R.M., has no faith in the discretion of the Press. Mr. Watt was evidently concerned lest intending criminals should lose something of their reverence for the Bench by learning that J.P.'s were subject to the weaknesses of ordinary flesh and blood; that, for instance, they had their little jealousies, and were inclined to consider themselves snubbed when empowered only to deal with "drunks and disorderlies." Mr. Watt clearly is desirous of obtaining for the magisterial dignity the aid of such mystery as it is possible to maintain; he is quite right, there have occurred one or two cases lately when the Bench seemed much in need of every stay that could be afforded it.

IT is rumoured that certain circumstances relating to native land transactions at Maketu, in the North Island, are likely to be brought under the notice of Parliament at the approaching session.

OUR contemporary the *Daily Times* in a gushing leader anent the candidature of Mr. Oliver for Dunedin, speaks sportingly of the candidate as being "put through a preliminary canter to show his paces." We, however, noticed an ugly buck-jump or two in the course of his trial that renders him anything but a "favourite" with us, and we would rejoice to see him scratched, or disqualified in some manner.

H. A. C. B. S.

## DUNEDIN BRANCH.

THE quarterly meeting of the above Branch was held at the usual place (South Australian Hall) on Monday, June 10th; the president, Bro. S. Whitty in the chair. The meeting having opened in the usual manner the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence was received from the district secretary in reference to the forthcoming district meeting, and business to be transacted thereat. Mr. Patrick Barry was admitted as member by clearance from Grahamstown Branch. The nomination of officers for the ensuing term were as follows:—President, Bro. H. C. Bennett, proposed by Bro. E. Carroll, seconded by Bro. Molloy; Bro. J. Dillon, proposed by Bro. Fogarty, seconded by Bro. Gallagher; Bro. A. Toal, proposed by Bro. Dillon, seconded by Bro. E. Carroll; Bro. D. Malone proposed by Bro. Bennett, seconded by Bro. Fitzgerald. Secretary, Bro. J. Gallagher, proposed by Bro. Dillon, seconded by Bro. Connellan. Treasurer, Bro. M. Connellan, proposed by Bro. Gallagher, seconded by Bro. Dillon. Warden, Bros. P. Fogarty and C. O'Reilly, duly proposed and seconded. Guardian, Bros. D. Bourke and McCarthy duly proposed and seconded. Auditor, Bro. R. Carroll was appointed vice Bro. J. Meenan resigned. Trustees, Bros. E. Carroll and J. Brennan were appointed vice Bros. J. Meenan and J. J. Connor resigned. Dr. Murphy was appointed medical attendant for the ensuing term, and Mr. Raymond as chemist. After some further business of general routine the meeting closed as usual with prayer. Receipts for the evening, £32 Os. 0d.

## Telegrams.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL]

BERLIN, June 14th.

The Congress was formally opened to-day, but the first working sitting will not be held till Monday. Austria insists on the federation of Servia and Montenegro under Austrian auspices on the conclusion of the present military convention.

Prince Bismarck was elected President. The first subject for the consideration of the Conference will be the boundaries of proposed New Bulgaria.

BOMBAY, June 13th.

The Orient liner Garonne has been ashore at Ras Hasenar for three days. The names of those drowned are Mossis Salwenty and Doyce. One of the passengers got off safely to proceed to Aden with despatches. He left the wreck on June 7, but there have been no tidings of him since. One hundred and fifty tons of the Garonne's cargo have been thrown overboard.

LONDON, June 15th.

Count Schouvaloff and Lord Salisbury have agreed that the Balkans shall form the southern boundary of North Bulgaria, which is to become an independent State. South of the Balkans is to be an autonomous Province, but the frontier has been removed from the Aegean Sea. England consents to the cession of Batoum and Bessarabia, and takes Armenia under her special protection. The control of the neighbouring States is to be subject to arrangements made by united Europe. Russia surrenders Bayazid. The question of the passage of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus remains *status quo*.

BERLIN, June 15th.

At Thursday's sitting Earl Beaconsfield alluded to the dangerous proximity of the opposing forces at Constantinople, and expressed the hope that the Russian troops would be withdrawn immediately.

A partial mobilisation of Austrian troops in Transylvania and Dalmatia has been effected.

Count Andrassy and Count Schouvaloff are partially in accord.

LONDON, June 15th.

The money market is rather firm. Bank reserve slightly better. Stock markets very firm, but consols have receded one half per cent. Australian securities are characterised by great strength and activity. Wool is firm and hardening. Prices for greasy have advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. Competition is brisk between the Home and Foreign buyers. The corn market has been heavy and inactive, there having been large imports.

It is rumoured that Parliament will be dissolved in the autumn.

LONDON, June 16th.

The Conservative journals condemn the agreement *re* Bulgaria come to between the Marquis of Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff. The *Daily News* considers it a satisfactory compromise, while the *Times* approves of it completely.

BERLIN, June 16th.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries announce that they will withdraw from the Conference if autonomy is granted the Pireus, Thessaly, or Herzegovina.

VIENNA, June 18th.

Austria is increasing the mobilisation of her troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16th.

The negotiations for the surrender of the fortresses of Varna, Schumla, and Batoum have been abandoned.

LONDON, June 16th.

Consols, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; wheat and flour unchanged; New Zealand 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. debentures, 104.

The wool sales are progressing firmly.

[SPECIAL TO THE 'MELBOURNE ARGUS.']

LONDON, June 17th.

Fighting has been resumed in Montenegro, but the cause is unknown.

VIENNA, June 17th.

The reserves have been ordered to join to-day.

NEW PLYMOUTH, June 17th.

The native census returns in the County of Taranaki show 1837 males, and 1603 females; total 3440. Of these there are 502 female

children under 15 years of age, and 456 male children. Although the returns show an increase since last census, the Civil Commissioner says from his knowledge since he has been in the office there had been a steady decrease. The cause of the apparent increase is attributed to the census being more perfect than on previous years, owing to the present peaceful state of the natives, and the number, therefore, being more easily ascertained correctly.

LONDON, June 17th.

In reply to a question in the Commons the Secretary for War (Colonel Stanley) stated that the terms of the agreement between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff had been obtained and published surreptitiously, and the published terms of it were incomplete. Sir Stafford Northcote appealed to the House to forego asking any further details.

News from the Cape reports that the Kaffir war is collapsing.

[SPECIAL TO THE 'MELBOURNE ARGUS.']

LONDON, June 17th.

The Marquis of Salisbury has proposed the admission of Greece to the Congress. Prince Bismarck has made several proposals regarding the order of business, but no decision was come to. Congress has adjourned to Wednesday.

BERLIN, June 17th.

Congress is now discussing the admission of representatives of Greece. The assent of Austria to the proposal has been assured.

MELBOURNE, June 19th.

Thomas Pearce, one of the Loch Ard survivors, was presented to-day by the Governor with a gold watch valued at 50 guineas, on behalf of the Victorian Government.

## Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N. Z. L. and M. A. Co.) reports for the week ending June 19th:—

The following fat stock came forward at the yards to-day:—182 head cattle, 4 calves, 1558 sheep.

Fat Cattle.—The greater number yarded were of only medium quality, and there was great difficulty in making sales, 40 head having to be turned out unsold. Forty head were sold also as stores at from £4 10s to £5 10s. Best pens of bullocks sold at from £8 10s to £13; do cows, £6 10s to £10 10s—or equal to about 25s per 100lb for prime quality.

Fat Calves.—The few penned sold well at from 20s to 35s each.

Fat Sheep.—Those penned were chiefly of good to prime quality, and a considerable improvement in prices took place of from 1s 6d to 2s per head. Best cross-breeds brought from 11s to 16s 9d—or equal to fully 8d to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  per lb. No merinos were forward. We sold 3000 sheep at the yards.

Store Stock.—This class of stock is without change in value. No business is at present being done.

Wool.—Cablegrams from London advise wool sales in progress, competition animated.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued at our weekly sale on Monday 2150 skins, mostly country dry skins. The late wet weather had some influence on prices, which were not quite up to last week's rates. Best butchers' cross-breeds sold at 3s 8d; merinoes, 2s 11d; station skins sold at 4d to 6d per lb.

Tallow.—We had a small supply at auction, which sold at full rates. Inferior, 23s 6d to 24s; medium, 27s to 28s 6d. Privately, we have placed six tons at £20 per ton for shipment.

Hides.—We have placed 110 at full rates. Inferior, 13s to 15s; medium, 17s to 18s; heavy, 22s to 26s, equal to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.

Grain.—Wheat has been very quiet; arrivals, owing to bad state of roads, almost nil. Prices are unaltered—4s 4d to 4s 6d for prime milling, 4s 2d to 4s 3d for medium, 3s 10d to 4s for inferior. Oats are not to be had in quantity. We have sold some parcels of common feed at 3s 8d, at which price the market is firm for local consumption. This market at the above price is lower than Christchurch, where large export orders are being executed. Barley: Prime malting is very scarce, and wanted at 5s 6d to 6s. We have sold inferior malting at 5s. Feed: None.

MR. SKENE'S labour market report for the week ending June 19: We are very much in need of a spell of dry weather. Work is greatly interrupted and getting behind. Men can only now stand and look on, and it is no use grumbling. The demand is very large and steady for all sorts of farm men and ordinary labourers, and wages are good for all efficient men. Couples are much sought after. Hotel servants are in very large demand, and trained people for such soon get placed. Girls for town and country and hotels are very short of demand. Gardeners are now in good request, so are men cooks for stations. Wages—Girls, 10s to 30s; couples, £75 to £85; shepherds, £65 and £70; ploughmen, £60 and £65; cooks, waiters, grooms, gardeners, &c., 20s to 40s; milkers, 15s to 25s; carpenters, 11s to 13s per day; housekeepers, £52 to £65 per year.

MR. A. MERCER reports for the week ending June 19—Retail prices only—Fresh butter in half and one pound prints, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per lb; fresh butter in lumps, 1s 4d; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb; the supply of fresh butter has fallen of very much, and really good butter is scarce. Salt butter in keg, 10d to 11d per lb. 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; no demand. Eggs still scarce, and retailing at 3s 6d per doz.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending June 19, 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, £5, 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.



## CARDINAL MANNING.

On Monday afternoon, April 22nd, nearly 200 of the Roman Catholic clergy of the Archdiocese of Westminster, headed by the Right Rev. Dr. Wethers, Bishop of Ameyla, assembled at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, for the purpose of congratulating his Eminence Cardinal Manning on his return from Rome. The Very Rev. Provost Hunt presented an address to the Cardinal Archbishop.

Cardinal Manning, who was visibly moved, having accepted the address, read the following reply:—

"My Lord, Reverend and dear Fathers,—I thank you from my heart for the happiness of sharing with you in an act of thanksgiving at this our first meeting after so long an absence. We, and I above all, have cause to thank the good providence of God, who both watches over us one by one, in health and sickness, and guides and guards His Church in every moment of its vicissitudes and perils. I thank you also for the many prayers which you made for me in November last; and I thank God that through your prayers I am once more able to labour with you and for you in our Master's service. The words of filial love and reverence which you have used towards our Holy Father Pius IX. lead me to dwell upon his memory. In November last he sent to me in Paris a permission to return to England. But private letters from those who were nearest to him told me too surely that his strength was visibly declining. They urged me to come on to Rome as soon as I was able to travel. I arrived there on Saturday, the 22nd of December, and the next morning I saw the Holy Father. He was in his bed, which he never left again. Nevertheless, his intelligence and his memory were as clear and vivid as ever. His countenance was unchanged, his eye was bright; and his whole expression was benign and majestic as in past years. But weakness was visible both in his movements and in his voice. From that moment I had no doubt that the end could not be far off; and though afterwards, day by day, the weakness seemed to be less rather than the strength to be greater, I could not cease to fear. You will forgive me, reverend and dear Fathers, if I seem to imply too much that is personal to myself in what I add. I say it now because it is the first, and will, perhaps, be the last, time I may ever so speak. In the last five and twenty years I had the happiness, and, as I account it, the blessing of being admitted by Pius IX. to an intimacy which had no cause but his paternal kindness. When 25 years ago I went to Rome to begin life once more, it was by his command that I remained there for three years. During that time he used to admit me with great frequency to speak with him. Every step I then took was taken by his sanction, and to him and to his guidance I owe the chief decisions and acts of my later life. He permitted to me a freedom of speech, and he used towards me an openness which made the relation in which he allowed me to stand to him intimate and filial in no common measure. Events, both private and public, continually increased the closeness of this relation. Many, and those great, events through a quarter of a century added to it. Never at any time, such was his undeserved goodness, had I the sorrow of hearing from him a word of disapproval; nor did any cause of displeasure ever lessen or overcast his paternal affection. During those long years, while his health and vigour of life still lasted, I had sometimes the privilege, and sometimes the duty, of speaking with him on matters of great anxiety. But in the last five weeks of his protracted life no subjects of such a kind ever passed. I had the happiness of sitting by the side of his sick bed to console his last days. No subject of his manifold and great anxieties was ever spoken of; no business, however slight, was ever introduced. I felt that the sick bed of Pius IX. was sacred; that all affairs and interests of his great office belonged to those whose direct responsibility it was to treat of them; that I had the happiness of conversing with him only on such thoughts and things as were consoling and cheerful, and free from all anxious thought. More than once, in those five weeks I was able, as I hope, to bring before him some momentary solace; and I thank God that my lot was so ordered that I stood beside the Pontiff whom we have so revered and loved in the last days and in the last moments of his great and glorious life. You will share with me in this joy; for I was there, not only in my own person, but in your behalf, and by me you all had a part in any consolation I could offer to the closing hours of our common Father. And now that his Pontificate is closed, and that we can look back upon it as a whole, we may judge Pius IX., with St. Leo I., St. Gregory I., St. Leo III., Innocent IX., and St. Gregory VII. We can now measure in some degree the Pontificate and the Pontiff. It was the will of God that the revolutions of the last 80 years should fall in their last and fullest power upon him, and should for a time submerge his civil sovereignty. But while this was accomplishing Pius IX. drew the Catholics of the world, so as no Pontiff yet has ever done, around the See of Peter. Never in the history of the Church has its unity been so widespread, so compact, so pure, so independent of the world, and, therefore, so powerful. This appears to me to be the special work of Pius IX. He restored the unity of the Episcopate and renewed the fidelity of the laity. No Pontiff to whom his great gifts were wanting could have done this work. The estimate I have formed in these many years of Pius IX. is the direct reverse of the caricature his adversaries drew of him. His intellect was clear and powerful. Two of the best judges of man have told me that the most vigorous intelligence they knew in Rome was Pius IX.'s. His will was, like that of all wise men, obedient to reason; but, when once decided, inflexible. His faith lifted him into an elevation in which his office was always before him in all its amplitude. There was nothing narrow, or small, or little in all his nature and in all his actions. His charity was pure, minute, and considerate in a singular degree. Much playful satire of those who had betrayed or wronged him we have heard from his lips, but never a harsh or vindictive word. His spirit of prayer showed to him all things and all men in the light of God's presence, I never saw this more vividly than in his words on the day after King Victor Emmanuel died. He was generous, forgiving, hopeful, and indifferent to all earthly vicissitudes. The tenderness of his charity, and the gentleness of his bearing to the multitudes who beyond all number flocked around him impressed them with the love of a pastor and a

pontiff. The calm and natural majesty of his presence inspired all men, princes and statesmen, with the veneration due to the first sovereign of the world. What he was as a Father and a friend will never be forgotten, but cannot be put in words. But I will now turn to other parts of your address, and to the thoughts which it contains as to the future. Six years ago a cynical unbeliever, rejoicing in the apparent completeness of the world-wide conspiracy against the Church, said,—'If the Roman Church escapes this time, I will believe it to be Divine.' At that day the Church was assailed everywhere, and the civil Powers were everywhere confident in their strength. Six years are past, and now at this time every civil Power in Europe is shaken, and in the midst of wars and rumours of wars, the Church calmly and surely passes through one of the most perilous moments of its existence, the Church had lost its visible head, and its enemies hoped for its disorder and disarray. In 12 days its head was seen once more, seated on his throne, in all the fullness of his Divine prerogatives, ruling as before, over the joyful obedience of the whole Catholic world; even our adversaries being witnesses. The unity and authority of the Church, the sovereignty of the Holy See, were seldom, if ever more luminously manifested, than in the election of Leo XIII., and in the world-wide acclamation which responded to the first announcement of his name. This unity of heart and will, as well as of faith and obedience, has silenced all gainsayers. When the Conclave had met the world had gathered itself up for an advance along the whole line against the Holy See. Its wise men, its critics, and its prophets were all in expectation. Before sunset on the second day the Catholics of all nations were doing homage to Leo XIII. The world fell into silence. So great a moral Power exists nowhere on earth, but only in the Church of God. It is not to be taken in the snare, neither this time nor any other. And this work of God is an emphatic rebuke to all who are fearful or faint-hearted. Many were afraid that when our great Pontiff of blessed memory, Pius IX., should be taken to his rest though the See of Peter might be filled again yet no successor could take up and wield his vast influence upon the Church. And yet in a moment God sets upon the Apostolic Throne, a Pontiff formed to his office from his youth, and trained in every age of life by manifold gifts and varied experience not only to fill the place, but to perpetuate the action of Pius IX. upon the nations of the world. In 1800 years there has never been wanting a man prepared in secret by God to rise up to the full elevation of the Primacy of Peter. And the election of the Holy Ghost reveals him in due season to the Church, when the appointed hour has come. Such is Leo XIII. It will be a consolation to you to know that on many, and those most marked, occasions our Holy Father manifested to me his deep interest and paternal care not only for the Church in England, but for England itself, and for our English race. The successor of St. Gregory the Great, and of Pius IX., bears to us the same pastoral and paternal heart. We may well then unite in thanksgiving for the election and intercession for the long life of the Sovereign Pontiff. And I, too, will thank you once more for your expressions of confidence and affection to myself. The true home and rest of a pastor is in the heart of his flock, and in his flock, first and above all, in the hearts of his clergy. Would to God that I were worthy to say you are "my joy and my crown in the Lord." Your words and those of the laity, who the other day met me on my return, will go abroad wheresoever the English speech is spread. They fill up all that was wanting to my consolation. Other speeches, as you say, have gone before, but I have neither care nor will to dwell upon them. The animosity of those who are at war with the Holy See, and the confidence of brethren are the sign and the countersign of all who walk in the way of truth. *Si adhuc hominibus placerem Christi servus non essem.* The world never slanders its own servants, and those whom the world honours would never have your confidence. Your words will root where they fall. Levities and fictions have no vitality. I pray God, reverend and dear Fathers, that in the years that may be granted to me and many they cannot be, I may never lose the affection that you have ever shown to me; and that you may never have cause to regret the testimony of your sympathy and attachment which you have now given."

At the conclusion of the reply a solemn *Te Deum* was sung by the Bishop of Ameyla and the attendant clergy.

Last evening Cardinal Manning presided at the annual meeting of the League of the Cross, a Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, which was held in Exeter Hall. Among those on the platform were Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P., Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., the Chevalier O'Clery, M.P., the Rev. Father Lockhart, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, and many other prominent members of the society. An address was presented to the Cardinal, congratulating him on his recovery from his late illness, and on his return to England. The Cardinal, in reply, thanked the League for having postponed their meeting to allow of his being present. He regarded his illness as a blessing as but for it he should not have had what he should remember for life as a great comfort and gratification, that of sitting by the death bed of Pius IX., when that beloved Pontiff had breathed out his saintly soul. Pius IX. had granted important indulgences to the League of the Cross just before his death, and on the request of Cardinal Manning Pope Leo XIII. had granted similar indulgences to a similar society in the diocese of Ferns. Cardinal Manning made a powerful appeal in the cause of temperance, and was followed by Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sullivan, and other speakers. Several new members were enrolled.—*Mail.*

THE outfit of a Texan herder consists of two donkeys for carrying supplies, a tent, cooking utensils, a canteen made of tin, and with a capacity for holding five gallons of water, a small Mexican pony, two or three dogs, and tobacco. Two men and three dogs can readily take care of five thousand sheep. Thousands of these animals roam at will over the vast plains, feeding as they go along, and never stopping two nights in the same spot. When the evening comes, these immense herds gather closely around the shepherd's camp and sleep peacefully, guarded by well-trained Scotch dogs. An area of from ten to twenty miles will be grazed by an ordinary herd in a single day.

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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

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

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

(Signed) Mrs WM. GILL, Wakapuaka.

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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,**  
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 Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

## RUSSIA'S DEMANDS AND BRITAIN'S DUTY.

WITH a mental obliquity that is perfectly amazing, there are still some persons who maintain the disinterestedness of Russia in invading the Ottoman Empire. With the Treaty of San Stefano before them bristling with testimonies of Muscovite faithlessness and perfidy, such intellectual blindness is truly astounding. Russia's avowed intention in commencing the war was, the liberation of oppressed Christians from Turkish rule, unquestionably a purpose noble and humane. She disclaimed all sinister design, she indignantly repudiated the accusation that her real purpose in undertaking hostilities was territorial aggrandisement, she had no *arrière pensée*, her desire was a grand and pious one, for the achievement of which she wanted no recompense but the thanks of a liberated people and the applause of freedom-loving nations.

Had she merely fulfilled this mission and refrained from diverting the fruits of the war to her own interests, with what a great moral prestige could she not have retired from the struggle, and what an imperishable niche in the temple of fame would not have been reserved for an Emperor who had spilled the blood of his subjects and lavished his treasure in the emancipation of an enslaved race. But now, after all her sacred promises, we see her attempting to limit the freedom of the peoples whose liberator she proclaimed herself to be, endeavouring to rob them of the territory guaranteed to them by the sacred word of the great powers, and trying to move every obstacle from the path to that goal, the dream of every Czar and Minister, the city of Constantine and the natural seat of the world's empire.

From a new and independent Bulgaria, Great Britain has nothing to fear; but a Bulgaria, governed by Russia, and kept in order by a Russian gendarmerie, *voilà une autre chose*, and one which affects in a very sensible and material way those interests which it is the paramount duty of every British subject faithfully to conserve. Under the new arrangement 170 miles or more of sea coast on the *Ægean* are given to Bulgaria, with several important sea ports. Such ports would be simply rendezvous for a Russian Mediterranean fleet, and in a very short time the sham would be discarded and the reality of Russian Bulgaria exhibited to astonished Europe by a formal annexation. Then, in order to facilitate the speedy subjugation of the remaining portion of the Turkish Empire in Europe, in the next war, "all ancient fortresses will be demolished." "There will be no strongholds in future on the banks of the Danube." The clauses in the Treaty relating to the occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops could never be assented to by either Austria or Great Britain. Witness the naïveté with which they are worded: "Until the complete formation of a native militia that will be sufficient to preserve order, security, and tranquility, Russian troops will occupy the country and will lend effectual assistance to the Commissaire in case of need." And again: "The Russian army will preserve its communication with Russia not only by Roumania, but also by the ports of the Black Sea, Varna, and Burgas, where they can organise for the term of the occupation the necessary depots." And let us remember this army is to be supported by the impoverished and exhausted Bulgarians themselves. No! there is no justification for a single Cossack to remain on Turkish territory after the definite conclusion of hostilities, and the attempt to force this condition upon the Powers must necessarily end in war. But it will be said the occupation by Russian troops is only provisional. True: the parchment declares so. But, *cui bono*? Has not a bitter experience taught us that Russia's word is only provisional, and do not the documents of centuries attest the falsity of her professions and the shallowness of her honour? Wherefore should we lull ourselves into a false security because of a compact dictated by expediency, and made but to be broken?

The retrocession of Bessarabia is such an outrage on international law and right as to demand our most strenuous and determined resistance. To permit it would be to acknowledge the fruitlessness and inutilty of the Crimean war and to confess the humiliation of England. It would virtually hand over to Russia the command of the Danube, the great water-way of central Europe. The question at issue plainly stated and stripped of diplomatic cobwebs is, shall Caesarism prevail over Western Europe and the military tyranny of a semi-barbarous nation be continued through the inaction of those powers which erst have been the upholders of international honour and the sacred obligations of treaties. Our own statesmen now see clearly that Turkey will not be the bone of contention in the struggle if it should come. There will be greater interests at stake than whether this or that river, or this or that mountain, shall bound the limits of the new Bulgaria. It will be a great conflict for the world's liberty which is imperilled proportionately with the advances of Russia. And should England's trumpet now call her sons to arms in defence of whatever remains of public right, its blast will be echoed away in the dimness of the distant future, and remembered as Freedom's signal for swords to flash against the menacing hosts of the Muscovite. Russia's ambition is absolutely chainless; she may dream of the wildest designs, and no obstacle, however apparently insuperable, will she permit to frustrate their accomplishment. By deception and untruthfulness she has persistently, and with incredible success, hoodwinked Europe, and even lately up to the moment that the treaty with Turkey was signed, Gortschakoff endeavoured to disarm British hostility by uncandid declarations, insincere promises, and unblushing falsehood, and he succeeded to such an extent in imposing upon the too credulous nature of our foreign Minister, Lord Derby, as to lead him to resign his distinguished office which he held with so much honour to the empire. Then, if Austria still continues to hesitate through inability to see the greatness of the issues involved, let Britain no longer pause when the path of duty is so clear and Glory beckons her to battle. There is a feeling I know entertained by many of our statesmen almost amounting to actual fear that England's forces alone could not successfully oppose the Muscovite armies. But examination will show them that while Russia must keep her troops extended over an immense extent of territory, we could concentrate our whole strength upon any given point with telling effect, and furthermore, that while Russia's resources are now expanded to their utmost or nearly their utmost limit, ours are practically inexhaustible, and our army is easily capable of indefinite in-

crease if the contest should be prolonged. But were it not, even were we numerically inferior to her, should we maintain an attitude of cowardly hesitancy? Seeing the greatness of our cause, should not the illustrious deeds of freemen recorded in every page of the world's history nerve the arm of England to strike with power and decisiveness. And should we not remember the deeds of the immortal Leonidas and his three hundred Spartan heroes who defended their country's pass against the Asiatic hordes until Thermopylae's hungry earth had drunk the last drop of their blood, and three hundred corpses barred the path of the Persian conqueror?

There need be no fear of England's defeat. Unassailable in her insular home, she has the advantage of being able to strike where she likes and when. Her cause is the cause of justice, freedom, and honour. Her people are haters of oppression and tyranny of every form and are ever ready to give their blood and treasure for a cause which they are convinced is just and noble. No military serfdom hampers their energies, nor haughty autocracy alienates their affections from their sovereign. Backed then by such a people, united, devoted and brave, England's triumph is unquestionably assured. And though the terrible arbitrament of war, which must now be appealed to will still the beating of the generous hearts of thousands of our countrymen, and cast the gloom of desolation upon innumerable hearths, yet our recompense will be large and glorious, the overthrow of an aggressive despotism, the consciousness of having done a great duty and the plaudits of civilized humanity.

Auckland, June 5th, 1878.

W. J. N.

## GERMAN EVENTS.

(From the German Contributor of the Liverpool Catholic Times.)

It has been universally remarked that the religious persecution in Prussia, or, as the German Liberals call it, the application of the May Laws, has for some time past considerably decreased in severity, and that in thoroughly Catholic districts the persecuting spirit of State officials seems to be dying out altogether. The fact is undeniable, and most welcome too; but those good people are mistaken who attribute it to better convictions gained since by the ruling powers in Prussia. Because Prince Bismarck may in truth repent ever having meddled with Church matters, it does not follow that he is also prepared to condemn his policy before the whole world. His reputation, his claim to the character of a great man, is dearer to him than the interests of his country. Were he now suddenly to stop the legalized persecution, he would acknowledge his wrong-doing, and what would be worse in his estimation, his want of clear-sightedness. But even if he were willing, he could not allow the May Laws to fall into gradual disuse; the infidel majority in Parliament, for whose special gratification the scheme of destroying the Catholic Church in Germany was devised, would never—at least, not under the present circumstances—give their consent to such a retrograde move. The observed relaxation in the persecution cannot, therefore, be traced to any wish on the part of Prince Bismarck to do justice to the German Catholics. The only reasonable explanation one can find for it, is his anxiety to recover their sympathies, to secure their obedience and help for the time when the fatherland will have to wage another glorious war. Depend upon it, the relaxation of hostility of the Prussian Government against its Catholic subjects will turn out to have no other cause than that of expediency. The only reward German Catholics received for their gallant conduct in the French war was a cruel persecution, and their only chance of being relieved of that persecution will be their willingness to fight again for their enemies, and as gallantly as then. And they are sure to do it.

The Social Democrats give him a great deal of trouble and may before long prove very formidable enemies. They possess already 64 newspapers, with more than 200,000 regular subscribers, and the persecution to which they are being subjected only tends to swell their numbers. Last week, the editor of the Berlin leading organ, the *Freie Presse*, was suddenly arrested and conveyed to prison. He is the fifth editor of that paper who has to go to prison for Bismarck offences. Besides Most and Lossan, who write for it, have lately been condemned, the former to 3, the latter to 4 months', and Grottkan is doing his sentence to 9 months' incarceration. Undaunted by this persecution, the 15 Socialist Members of Parliament bring in bill after bill for what they call the amelioration of the working classes, whilst a well-organised army of stump orators boast of making wholesale conversions to the Social Democratic cause in every part of the country. Last week they got up a public anti-social and anti-Christian demonstration in Berlin. More than 10,000 workmen accompanied one of their partisans to the grave, at which Messrs. Most and Fritzsche, both members of the Reichstag, and the well-known Socialist, Mrs. Stagemann, delivered sensational anti-Christian speeches.

**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.

THE General of the Jesuits, Father Beckx, met lately with an accident which might have proved serious to one of his advanced years. He was proceeding to the Jesuit House, in the Via Quirinale, in a carriage, when a heavily laden waggon came in contact with his carriage and overturned it. Father Beckx suffered no injury beyond the shock to his system, and he was able to transact business as usual the following day.—*Tablet*.

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.

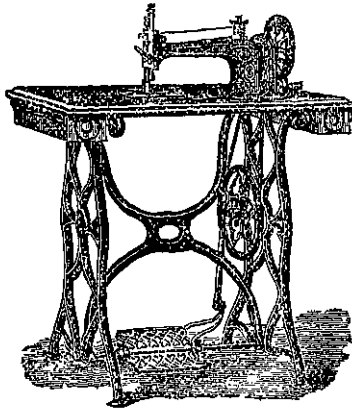
CATHOLIC INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
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**THE** Dominican Nuns have much pleasure in stating that they are now prepared to receive **DEAF AND DUMB PUPILS**, From six years of age and upwards into the above Institute, which has recently undergone 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.

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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.

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**AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1877.**  
 (The highest authority in the United States). **THE NEW STRAIGHT NEEDLE WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE**, the Best in the World.

Unanimous Report of the Judges:—"We do not hesitate to declare the new Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine the best in the world, and we recommend for it the highest recognition.—The Special Medal of 1877."  
 Inspection invited by  
**W. MELVILLE**,  
 Agent, George-street, Dunedin.  
 Sewing Machines Repaired.

**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.

**LAW, SOMNER & CO.,**  
 SEED MERCHANTS AND NURSERYMEN,  
 OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

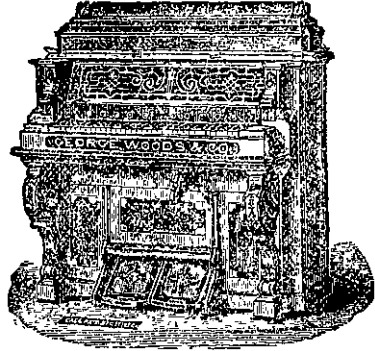
GENUINE SEEDS.



GENUINE SEEDS.

L., S. & Co. are in receipt of Monthly Shipments of Agricultural and Garden Seeds of all such varieties as cannot be procured of colonial growth, selected personally by their agent, Mr. Edward Somner, from the most reliable English and Continental stocks. See our Il-

Illustrated Catalogue, sent post free on application.



DUNEDIN PIANOFORTE GALLERY.

**GEORGE R. WEST**,  
 Importer of  
**MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
 Of all descriptions.  
**PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONiums,**

And other Instruments, Tuned and Repaired.  
**PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.**  
 New Zealand Agent for **GEORGE WOODS & Co's** unrivalled American Parlor Organ.

**SHEEDY BROTHERS,**  
 HAM AND BACON CURERS

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

**W. M' L A R E N,**

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,  
 ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES-STREET,  
 (Opposite Post Office),  
 DUNEDIN.

**COMMERCIAL HOTEL**  
 MOSGIEL.

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

**C R O W N H O T E L,**  
 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.**

**BUTCHERY NOTICE.**—The un-

derigned having succeeded to that old established business in George-street, lately carried on by D. McDonald, beg to assure the customers of the late owner, their old friends, and the public, that they will continue to supply the best meat to be obtained in the market, and by strict attention to merit their favour.  
**ALEX. WILSON & SONS.**

**GEORGE WATSON,**

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

**OCTAGON HOTEL,**  
 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.

**MORNINGTON HOTEL**  
 MORNINGTON,  
 DUNEDIN.

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

**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.

DUNEDIN CATHEDRAL FUND.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the following amounts (mostly first instalments) towards the Cathedral Fund.

✠ P. MORAN.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mr. William Aimes	4	0	Mary O'Connor	1	0
A Friend	7	10	Mr. Kelly, Victoria	2	2
Miss Ellen Jane Bonney	3	0	Mr. Reily	3	10
Sergeant P. Barry	2	0	Patrick McNamara	2	0
Mr. Timothy Casey	5	0	James O'Grady	1	5
Messrs E. and T. Carroll	10	0	Wm. Meade	2	0
Mr. J. J. Connor	5	0	Mrs. Wishart	5	0
„ T. Cunningham, Port			John Flanagan	4	0
Chalmers	1	0	John McGrath	2	0
Mr. Cronin	5	0	Mrs. Ferguson	1	10
Mr. John Connor	1	0	Patrick Brady	1	10
Miss Catherine Condon	3	0	John Brady	1	0
Mr. John Collins	1	10	Mr. W. Lennan	1	0
School Children	45	10	Thos. Millar	1	0
Mrs. Jane Doherty	1	10	Hugh McCavet	2	0
„ Hugh Devine	5	0	Mrs. Lennan	4	0
Mr. J. Darby	2	0	Michael Ross	2	0
„ Bernard Doyle	1	0	Mrs. Stock	1	0
„ P. Darby. Auckland	10	0	Jas. Cahill	2	0
„ Michael Flannery	5	0	Mrs. Golden	10	0
„ T. Fenton	2	0	Peter Farrell	4	0
„ Fagan, Palmerston	5	5	Norah Cummings	2	0
Miss Margaret Grant	1	0	Mrs. Gaane	5	0
Miss Gleeson	1	0	„ Pledger	3	0
Mr. William Hall	4	0	Patrick Donoghue	3	0
„ James Henry	4	0	Patrick Iffessian	3	0
„ Frank Hannigan	1	10	Mr. Petre	10	0
„ H. Healey	5	0	Michael Fenton	3	0
A Friend	3	0	Mary O'Connell	1	0
„ Hegarty	1	0	Ellen Coyne	5	0
A Friend	3	0	William Ahern	3	6
Mr. Michael Jones	1	0	Rosanna O'Farrell	5	0
„ S. T. Kerr	5	0	Mrs. Neylon	1	10
Mrs. Corrigan	2	0	Thos. Neylon	1	10
Honora Leach	10	0	J. A. Maccdo	5	0
A Friend	5	0	Mrs. Dougherty	3	10
Mr. Thos. Luddy	1	0	Miss Ann Reid	2	0
„ Arthur Larkin	1	0	John Plunket	1	13
„ Charles McDermott	4	0	James Plunket	2	6
Miss Helen Manson	5	0	Bridget Plunket	1	0
Mr. or Mrs. Medcalf	1	0	Denis Ketterer	1	10
Miss Anne McCarthy	3	0	Martin Sullivan	4	0
Mr. James McCaw	5	0	Denis O'Driscoll	1	0
„ McDonough	10	0	Edmond O'Donnell	1	15
Mrs. McCallum	5	0	Mrs. Ann O'Neill	1	10
Mr. Niland	5	0	Bridget Ward	2	0
Rev. Father O'Leary	20	0	Charles Bulke	1	0
Mr. William O'Connell	3	0	Denis McGurr	1	0
Miss Catherine O'Donnell	5	0	James Stapleton	1	0
Mrs. Pavletich	5	0	Michael McCarthy	2	0
Miss Margaret Power	5	0	John Fleming	5	0
Miss Mary Anne Potter	5	0	R. A. Dunne	1	0
Mrs. Potter	3	0	Patrick O'Brien	10	0
Mr. John Quinn	1	0	Mr. White	2	0
Mrs. Quelch	1	0	Mr. Thomas Reynolds	10	0
Mr. John Ready	1	10	John Mulroony	5	0
„ Ernest Rentzch	6	12	Fanny Annis	5	0
„ Timothy Rabbit	2	0	Anna Francis	1	0
„ Michael Ross	1	0	Mrs. Court	4	4
Rev. Father Sheehan	27	0	Michael Keenan	3	0
Sheedy Brothers	7	0	Mrs. Taylor	1	0
Mr. Nicholas Smith	20	0	Catherine Hunt	3	0
„ John Sheehan	2	0	A Friend	1	10
„ Michael Sullivan	1	0	John Murray	3	0
Miss Maria Smith	2	0	Michael Francis	2	0
Miss Ellen Scanlan	1	0	John Connelly	1	0
Mrs. Stocks	1	0	P. Fagan	7	0
„ Tobin	1	0	H. Molloy	1	14
Mr. Andrew Toal	4	0	Mr. McGrath	1	0
Mrs. Allen	1	0	Mr. Perrin	3	7
Mr. Michael Reed	1	0	Mannel Donovan	3	0
Miss Annie McGrath	2	0	James Kirby	3	0
Mrs. B. Herford	2	0	John McNamara	2	10
Patrick Kilder	1	0	Edward J. Mee	4	0
John Waters	1	0	Mrs. Louis	5	0
Johanna Walsh	2	0	J. McNamara	2	10
E. Carroll	2	0	J. Drumm	4	0
Mr. Kiely	3	0	M. Fleming	3	7
Ellen O'Neill	2	0	John McLoskey	4	0
Catherine O'Neill	2	0	Mrs. Reid	1	0
Mr. Gorman	1	0	William Wilson	5	0
John Halley	3	0	Denis Mannix	5	0
D. W. Woods	10	0	Michael Flemming	16	13
Mrs. Woods	5	0	Francis Meenan	20	0
John Callan	3	6	M. & J. Meenan	15	0
Charles Columb	5	0	John Fottrell	2	0
Mrs. Conway	5	0	Mary Lynch	0	10
Donald Cameron	20	0	Thomas Conway	2	0
Patrick Casey	10	0	John Brennan	5	0
Frank Johnson	10	0	Mrs. Sparks	2	0
Michael Connelan	5	0	Mrs. Coburn	2	10
Mrs. James Kelly	1	0	James Casey	2	0
Ellen Hynes	1	0	John Kceitc	2	0
Miss Hall	2	0	John Brennan	5	0
Mrs. Johnson	0	10	Bridget O'Kane	3	0
Thomas Falkner	1	14	Mr. Hussey	3	7

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maurice Lynch	3	0	P. Burke	3	0
Patrick Hessian	3	0	James Reid	2	0
Mrs. Francis	2	0	Patrick Sheedy	3	0
Stephen Marks	3	0	Louisa Kelly	1	0
Miss Hutchinson	1	0	Nora Buckley	1	0
Mrs. J. Wilson	2	13	Patrick Fogarty	2	0
James Wilson	1	6	M. O'Heir	2	0
Michael O'Donnell	5	0	Mrs. Graham	1	0
William Clarke	3	0	Miss M. McCann	3	0
Richard Burke	3	0	Joseph Hallinan	1	0
Catherine O'Neill	2	0	W. Garvey	2	10
Patrick Crawford	3	0	Catherine Lynch	2	0
Ellen Faulkner	1	0	John Power	2	0
Mrs. White	2	0	Michael Condon	3	10
James Darragh	1	14	Nano O'Connor	2	0
Mrs. Patrick Scanlan	3	0	Patrick Feligher	5	0
Mrs. Dew	1	0	Thomas McNamara	2	0
J. Gollar	2	0			

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 20TH, 1878.

£	s.	d.
Mr. Cahill, Oamaru, to July 19th, 1878	1	5
„ Condon, Gillespies, to May 30th, 1878	0	12
„ Hartigan, Reefton, to May 30th, 1878	0	12
„ Murry, Kumara, to May 24th, 1878	1	5
„ Deegan, Greymouth, to May 30th, 1878	0	12
„ Flynn, Greymouth, to May 30th, 1878	0	12
„ Land, Nelson, to May 24th, 1878	0	12
„ Purton, St. Bathans, to April 24th, 1879	1	5
„ Dwyer, Franktown, to September 7th, 1878	1	5
„ Gorman, Cromwell, to April 26th, 1878	0	12
„ Devanny, Nelson, to May 31st, 1878	0	13
„ Cullen, Akaroa, to March 27th, 1878	1	5
„ O'Reilly, Akaroa	1	5
„ Glynan, Akaroa	1	5
„ James Sharkey, Ross, to November 24th, 1878	0	12
„ M. Maher, Wellington	0	12
„ John Doyle, Wellington, to March 2, 1878	0	8
„ James Bourke, Wellington, November 2, 1878	0	15
„ Jno. Godder	0	12
„ Jno. Spillane, Wellington, to May 2nd, 1878	0	6
„ Turner, Wellington, to April 26th, 1878	0	12
„ Phillips, Kaiwarra, to May 24th, 1878	0	14
„ O'Brien, Wellington, to April 24th, 1879	1	5
Mrs. Smith, Wellington, April 26th, 1878	0	12
Rev. Father Halbwache, Wellington, to Sept. 29, 1878	1	5
„ Father Mackay, to October 3rd, 1878	1	5
Very Rev. Father O'Reily, to July 31st, 1878	1	5

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.

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,

June 10, 1878.

R. OLIVER.

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.

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.

**BROWN,  
EWING  
AND CO.**

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**BROWN,  
EWING  
AND CO.**

**W**E 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
" 2.—36in. Double Warp	...	...	30 "
" 3.—36in. Twilled	...	...	30 "
" 4.—36in. Unbleached	...	...	60 "
" 5.—9-4 Twill Bleached Sheeting	...	...	27 "
" 6.—10-4	"	"	70 "
" 7.—8-4 Plain	"	"	10 "
" 8.—9-4	"	"	10 "
" 9.—10-4	"	"	10 "

Aggregate of over 12,800 yds.

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

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**BROWN,  
EWING  
AND CO.**

**BROWN,  
EWING  
AND CO.**

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

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

**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.

**HUGH LAMONT,**  
BUTCHER,

Arthur-street, Dunedin.  
The undersigned having taken over the above old-established Butchery, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded his predecessor.

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

**COLONIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).**

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

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

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

Full particulars on application to  
**T. CHALMERS REID,**  
Secretary,  
Temple Chambers.

**ST. ANDREW STREET, WOOD AND COAL YARD.**

**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.

**STREET AND MORRIS,**

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,  
SHAREBROKERS, COMMISSION AGENTS,  
Accountants, and Valuators.  
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,**  
HICP AND CLOTHIER, ARCADE.

**DENTISTRY.**

**ROBINSON AND RAYMOND,**  
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Scale of Charges :

Extractions	...	...	2s 6d
Do. Children	...	...	1s
Stopping Teeth	...	...	5s
Artificial Teeth	...	...	15s
Sets	...	...	£8

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—  
**PRINCES-STREET,**  
Next door to Begg's Music Saloon.

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

**CAREW AND CO.,**  
Manufacturers  
OF  
**AERATED WATERS.**

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

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

Complete designs for Catholic Churches urn ished 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.**



**FUNERAL REFORM.**  
ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,  
Combined with the strictest decorum in the performance of its duties.  
The expense of a Funeral, however COSTLY or HUMBLE may be ascertained at the time of giving the order, and carried out according to the wishes of friends by

**WALTER G. GEDDES,**  
Undertaker, Octagon, Dunedin.

**UNIVERSAL HOTEL,**  
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

**MRS. ANN PAVELETICH, PROPRIETRESS.**

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c.

Refreshments always ready.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES,

The leading one of which is

**THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY,**

Which Employs between 300 and 400 hands to work their  
WATER-POWER MACHINERY,

Capable of

PRODUCING SEVEN THOUSAND GARMENTS WEEKLY,

DUNEDIN RETAIL BRANCH:

CORNER OF PRINCES-STREET AND OCTAGON,

Under the Management of

M. R. F. LAWRENSON,

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

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING:

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

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

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

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

Note the Address:—

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

A SINGLE GARMENT AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

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

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

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

J. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

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

Dunedin, August 22, 1877.

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

—I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,  
GEORGE O'BRIEN, C.E.,  
Asst. City Surveyor.

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

ESTABLISHED 1848.

**ANDREW MERCER,**  
FAMILY GROCER,  
Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Third Shop, Rattray-street  
(Opposite the Otago Hotel), Dunedin.

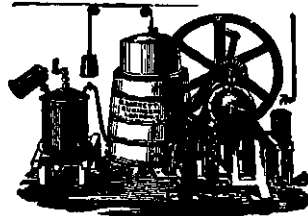
**M. MANSFIELD,**  
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,  
George-street Dunedin,

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

Wholesale and Retail.

Homœopathic Prescriptions carefully and accurately dispensed

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS**  
OF THE PATENT STOPPERED  
AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.,

Steam rated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers' POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN.

AND CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial Maker's Goods of every description.

**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 M'Gill's, Arcade. Boots cheaper than ever. Gents' French Calf Elastic to measure, from 17s to £1.

Gents' soled and heeled, 4s 0d.  
Ladies' " " 3s 6d.

**GRIDIRON HOTEL,**  
PRINCES-STREET, SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR,

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

Private Rooms for Families.  
None but the Best Brands of Liquors kept.

**ALLIANCE HOTEL,**  
Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT - - Proprietor.

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

**A. H. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### INSPECTION OF THE HOTEL INVITED.

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

P. O'BRIEN, PROPRIETOR.

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

**HIBERNIAN HOTEL,**  
TIMARU.

THOMAS O'DRISCOLL - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

Private Rooms for Families.  
Good Stabling.

**BASKETS. BASKETS**

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN.  
Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker,  
Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Larnach's).

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

**J. T. ROBERTS,**

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

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

[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 Luar de Barameda in Spain, and Oporto in Portugal, are genuine unadulterated, and having already gained a name in New Zealand for their superior quality and pureness. As commissions, profits, &c., to dealers and agents in London are swept, they can be sold at a much lower price than is generally charged for inferior and artificial wines, or the vile compounds so called.

Office and Store, Stafford-street Dunedin.

**W A I M E A B R E W E R Y,**  
STAFFORD.

MESSRS M. HOULAHAN & CO.,  
AND PORTER BREWERS AND BOTTLEERS,  
Ginger Beer, Lemonade, and Cordial

Manufacturers,

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

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

**O'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

PRODUCE AND PROVISION

MERCHANTS,

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

**HALL OF COMMERCE,**

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER,  
Oamaru.

N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

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

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

They are prepared only by the Proprietor Thomas Holloway, 535 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,**  
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Superior Accommodation. Charges moderate.  
N.B.—Concrete building. No risk of fire.

**P. FORRESTER,**  
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT,  
STUART STREET (Opposite Jail), Dunedin.  
Newcastle, Scotch, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coal. All kinds of Firewood.

Branch Yard—

St. Kilda Road, near Maloney's Hotel.  
Orders left at either yard will be punctually attended to.

Printed for the NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY (Limited), by WOODFIELD & JOLLY, at their Registered Printing Office, Octagon, Dunedin, this 21st day of June, 1878, and published by the said Company.