

# New Zealand Tabled

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## Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



HAMLET'S soliloquy that has been so much hackneyed, as any utterance must be that is good, true, and expressive of what every one agrees to when he hears it, although he may not have had the mind to conceive or the tongue to utter it himself, bids fair to receive at last a contradiction. The German Socialists have not the slightest intention of acting upon it. They are very impatient of the "whips and scorns of time;" they are not at all willing to bear

"fardels;

"To grunt and sweat under a weary life,"

or by any means to submit to the grievances of their surroundings; but at the same time they have not the least idea of making their "quietus" with a bodkin or any other weapon. Conscience does not at all make cowards of them; they have indeed no conscience to speak of, but they do not mean either to fly to ills they know nothing about, or to bear with those they have. The fact is, they are bent on making the quietus of other people; and that is how they propose to themselves to solve the difficulty. We learn from the weekly edition of the London *Times*, May 24th last, that atheism has placed the crown on the Socialistic edifice—"As the crowning evil, atheism has come in to teach that if '*la propriété c'est le vol*,' the crime of the wealthy thieves is the more abominable as there being no hereafter, to be deprived of earthly enjoyments is to be robbed of everything." This is but logical and the conclusion to be expected. If to hold property at all be a theft, naturally the theft becomes magnified beyond endurance when it includes all that the proletarians can ever expect to enjoy, and this it must be believed to do when faith in a future life no longer exists. It was not without reason that Dr. Virchow warned those gushing scientists, who were so anxious, last year, to have their unproven, and indeed unprovable, theory of evolution taught in the schools, that they were already in danger of seeing a more terrible state of things prevail than had even been witnessed during the French Revolution, and that it behoved them to be very cautious in what they did, more especially with regard to weakening the popular faith in Christianity. Dr. Virchow is not a *demi-savant*, and he is a statesman as well as a man of science. This then is Socialism shorn of its theoretic adornments, and concealments. A belief, necessarily an angry belief, amongst the masses that men who possess property are defrauding them of all possibility of knowing happiness of any kind. There is no longer a soul that, as Goethe sings, comes from heaven and goes to heaven—

"Vom Himmel kommt es,  
Zum Himmel steigt es."

The "living flood," as Teufelsdröckh has it, moves "from Eternity onwards to Eternity," but it is, as he nowhere hints, an eternity of nothingness, as void and black lying before as that which lies behind.

*Carpe diem!* the short span of life here is the sum of existence, and to make that enjoyable is the whole duty of man. The means he

employs for this end need not trouble him; there is no penalty but failure, and if he fails he can be no worse off than he now is. The wealthy classes have obtained possession of what the poor man needs; they are robbers who have stolen his happiness, and all that now remains for him to do is to wrest it from their grasp. Such is Socialism the fact; Socialism—the fancy is decked in various pleasant hues, and towers aloft in airy palaces of much pretension. It is based on faith in human nature; human nature considered generally and in the abstract—by no means individual human nature and dealt with practically—that would involve a promiscuous lending of £5 notes and other accommodations that we hear nothing of amongst the most ardent apostles and disciples of the creed. It likewise has something to do with the "brotherhood of man;" a relationship that is general and theoretical also, and that is by no means to be supposed productive of a nursing of sick Chinese, or others of the diseased or maimed, or any such things, except by deputy, and, most probably, in such a manner as Charles Dickens has, here and there, vividly described. It is, in short, a veil that conceals the ugliness of the fact, and a nurse that fosters the danger. A specious pretence that persuades men they

can do without Christianity, but against which Virchow has sounded a warning and the Emperor William delivered what ought to be taken everywhere as a fiat. Religious teaching he declares to be the only safeguard against the commission of crime; and that, if we understand aright, by no means refers to the acquirement of religion as an accomplishment, a piece of ornamentation to be dallied with now and then out of regular ours, but as a solid matter that should influence the whole daily course of life, and rank on a full equality with the all important, the almost magical, three R's.

FROM the time when Mr. Froude published his extraordinary article on his life in Ireland some years ago; we have always felt that it was quite immaterial what he might say of the country alluded to or its inhabitants. We, perhaps, might go further and say that we considered it to be of little account what he might say or write on any subject; for it is evident that a man who, when it serves his purpose, is not only prepared to give a false representation of facts, but moreover to display a total want of all gentlemanly feelings or instincts, is a man who, whatever his brilliancy of talent may be, is totally unworthy of being listened to, and a teacher by whose lessons it would be disgraceful to be guided. Mr. Froude at that time accused Mr. Trench, Lord Digby's agent in Kerry, of behaviour that might have been becoming in a Cherokee or Choctaw, that would disgust us in a colonial larrikin, and that in a man of education and position ought to be considered impossible. Mr. Trench repudiated it indignantly, as did also Lord Digby his employer, but that is nothing to the purpose, for Mr. Froude considered it delightful, and pronounced that while Mr. Trench was relating it, as falsely reported or understood, he was as "charming as ever." The point to be noticed is that Mr. Froude was in ecstasies over conduct that would have stamped an American Indian as still savage, reduced an Australian colonist to the rank of a larrikin, and had it proved true, would indubitably have led to the agent guilty of it being cut by the gentry of Kerry. Mr. Froude, however, considered it charming, and, by this judgment of his passed on what can only be described as ruffianism pure and simple, furnished us with a key to the principles that guide his authorship. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that he is just now receiving an exposure well deserved at the hands of certain critics who have been at the trouble of enquiring into the grounds upon which many of his statements are based. Mr. Lecky, in his "History of England during the Eighteenth Century," and Mr. Freeman in the *Contemporary Review*, have both shown him up in a manner that it will be strange, even lenient as non-Catholic readers are to mis-statements regarding things Irish or Catholic, if his reputation is capable of standing against. "Mr. Froude's English in Ireland," says Mr. Lecky, "is intended to collect and aggravate everything that can be said against the Irish people." And says Mr. Freeman, speaking of a portion of the papers by the writer referred to on St. Thomas à Beckett: "Anything more monstrous never appeared from the pen of one who professed to be narrating facts. In any one else one would be tempted to speak of foul misrepresentation and shamelessly garbled quotation." But is Mr. Freeman's reason for not treating Mr. Froude like "any one else" sufficient? We believe not; we think it is as clear as daylight that he is guilty of "foul misrepresentation and shamelessly garbled quotation." There is no other explanation, for instance, that can be given of his statement in the "English in Ireland" with respect to the meeting of Catholic clergy and laity at Mullifarvan Abbey, and where he says the principle that prevailed was that "according to the priests heretics were disentitled to mercy." Although the authority on which he professed to base his statement expressly declares that the Franciscans were opposed to the massacre of the Protestants, and "did stand" for their banishment. But there is nothing in all this that need astonish any one; garbling and misquotation are quite consistent with that frame of mind which could consider as "charming" a man capable of the ribaldry attributed, fortunately unjustly, by Mr. Froude to Mr. Trench. On the whole, we conclude that Irishmen and Catholics may congratulate themselves on the enmity displayed towards them by the writer in question.

WE no longer are amazed at the obscurities of history. When

we find writers persisting in misrepresentation and in falsely interpreting things that are actually taking place before their eyes, and that in the broad light of the nineteenth century, what wonder is it that chroniclers who wrote in comparative darkness should have made many errors and left many points confused and doubtful? We find that even now, after the publication of the Pope's Encyclical and of the remarkable pastorals issued by him as Archbishop of Perugia, various writers of leaders and of correspondence in the English Press, still continue to assert that he is, if not exactly a Protestant Pope, at least the next thing to it. A Pope desirous to compromise the Temporal Power, at war with the Jesuits, and only deterred by the fear of creating a schism from entering upon a path of policy totally opposed to that maintained by his predecessor. We confess that such a course of proceeding is somewhat trying; it makes us feel, in contemplating it, as if we had to deal with that most provoking being, a thorough dunce, and yet such men as write, for instance, in the *Saturday Review* can not be dunces. There is no choice left us but to think that they are wilfully deceiving the public, or pandering to their prejudices; unless we suppose, indeed, that there is something supernatural in the matter and that they cannot help themselves. The Pope has most emphatically approved of the policy of Pius IX. He has declared, and most powerfully declared, in his terse, vigorous style, that he holds all the doctrines that have offended the non-Catholic world. Cannot non-Catholics see that it is his habit to record a doctrine in three or four words? He establishes once for all the authority of the Vatican Council by naming it (Œcumenical; the infallibility of the Pope he asserts in calling him the Infallible Master of the Faithful; and the dogma of the Immaculate Conception he proclaims anew by entitling the Blessed Virgin, Immaculate Queen of Heaven: he, besides, has recorded in a Latin poem his admiration of the Jesuits, whom he calls a "noble cohort of fathers." Yet the non-Catholic Press for the most part will have it that he would, at least, prefer, that the Blessed Virgin had not been declared Immaculate, or the Pope infallible; that he dislikes the Jesuits and is anxious to betray the Temporal Power. The contradictions in history, then, are but natural. The gossip, for example, which accused the Empress Maria Theresa of bestowing upon Madame de Pompadour the familiar titles of cousin, good friend, and even sister, was but what might be expected from some tattler desirous in an idle or spiteful moment to show that the Imperial lady concerned was not too high or noble to be above stooping to a contemptible action when self-interest demanded it of her. The slur, however, has been triumphantly cleared from off her memory by Von Arneth, who has shown that the accusation was absolutely groundless. Nor need we blame as extraordinarily culpable Michelet's distorted account of the Celtic Church, especially with regard to St. Columbanus, the most prominent figure amongst that glorious band of missionaries who left Ireland in the end of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century for the purpose of reforming European countries already Christian, and converting those still heathen; but who have been accused by the historian referred to, amongst others, of a spirit of "opposition to Rome." "Whereas," says St. Columbanus in his famous letter to Pope Boniface IV. "We Irish . . . are bound to the Chair of St. Peter; for however great and glorious Rome may be, it is this chair which makes her great and glorious amongst us." History, then, is written, in most instances, so as to help in establishing the peculiar views of the writer, without any very scrupulous attention to exactness, and the contemporary history which we now peruse in the columns of the non-Catholic Press is markedly of this kind. The means, however, of ascertaining the truth which are now at hand make falsehood necessarily more glaring.

"An old hat from America makes a New Zealander a whole suit of clothes."

We clip this statement from an American exchange in order to afford our readers an opportunity of seeing the light in which they are regarded in the Great Republic. Is it thus we are reported of by the wayfarers and excursionists, who journey by means of the San Francisco mail route? The thought is somewhat humiliating, for we had believed that our material clothing was of the simplest and most fashionable, and we had not discovered that even the scantiest "pull-back" dress could justify such a sweeping charge as this. But even an old hat is not without its value. "What still dignity dwells in a suit of Cast Clothes!" writes a philosopher. "How meekly it bears, its honours! No haughty looks, no scornful gesture: silent and serene, it fronts the world; neither demanding worship, nor afraid to miss it. The Hat still carries the physiognomy of its Head, but the vanity and the stupidity, and goose-speech which was the sign of these two, are gone." Would the old American hat, wherein we are asserted wholly to clothe ourselves, find no vanity and stupidity amongst us to enclose, or would it find no goose-speech amongst us to remind it of days when it was new? We fear the "physiognomy" of its present "head" would be but a feebler counterpart of that pertaining to its past. But alas! we do not wait for America to cast her shoddy before we undertake to deck ourselves in it. We of our own accord rejoice in shoddy, and greatly employ it; superficial

decency, but worthless substance though it be. We find it everywhere; now in the pulpit, now in the Press; now characterising some ministerial or legislative utterance, and most recently the chief thing worthy of noting with respect to the Governor's speech. Everywhere amongst us is there shoddy; in religion, in science, in politics. Let shoddy then be our only wear, and faithfully symbolical. But far better would it be to patch material garments out of that cast away in the old hats of America, than to seek there for the mental stuff of the kind that we have seen in vogue with such evil results, in order that we may employ it on the recommendation and under the direction of shoddy of the human sort, cut according to the fashion of the *domi-sarant*.

WHATEVER may have been the origin of the human race, whether it was evolved by a rotatory movement or otherwise out of a gas, or descended comprehensibly and respectably from Adam, or came in some other manner, as yet unsuspected, upon the scene, it is a fact that there is a wonderful strain of similarity to be found in it. Everywhere men seem to have much in common and, when acting under the control of passion especially, we find the most various tribes behave themselves in some degree alike. We are reminded of this by a little transaction that took place the other day at Waitara, the scene of Sir George Grey's affecting interviews with Rewi, and where sundry impertinent newspapers more than hint our high-souled Government held out the right hand of fellowship, to, and rubbed noses with, or, in some other fashion proper to the occasion, embraced several individuals for whom the most suitable companion would have been the grim and disreputable Jack Ketch. Hardly, however, had Mr. Sheehan turned his appeasing back when a scene took place that would have been sure to have drawn salt tears from his eyes, or, for the matter of that, any other kind of tears that benevolent eyes accustomed to watch over the interests and smile at the gambols of savages might be capable of dropping, for we by no means stand out for the adjective if it be found fault with. In a word, there arose a riot that it must have grieved the gentle heart of any Minister who has such a heart, and who, in token of its possession, has inherited the persuasive tongue that tradition teaches us is acquired by a process which takes place amidst the classic groves of Blarney; and has contrived, moreover, to accommodate it to such uses as Lady Jeffers herself, the historical owner, ungallantly pommelled by Oliver Cromwell, of the celebrated stone, could never have hoped for in her hours of utmost pride in her belonging—that its "sweet influences" should be felt around the South pole, and overcome the ruggedness of the untutored children of nature.

"Sure he's a pilgrim  
From the Blarney stone"

that must be unique! But hardly had the Ministerial party departed, or echo lost the last notes of their palaver, when a band of unsophisticated sons of the wilderness had a drinking bout, and, in the ire of their hearts, undertook to burn down the Waitara Hotel. With this, however, we are not particularly concerned, and shall not therefore dwell upon the circumstances of the case; what we are interested in is perceiving that these presumably untutored natives of Waikato adopted a manner of displaying the excitement caused by their cups, similar to that seized upon the other day in England by a company of men, who are to be regarded as both civilized and Bibleized, when acting on the impulse of their anger. A fact which we cannot fail to find somewhat pregnant. We allude to the men on strike at Blackburn, who, on May 13 last, having perpetrated numerous outrages, finished up by burning the house of a gentleman who had rendered himself obnoxious to them. From which we gather that civilised human nature in England, and savage human nature in New Zealand have, at least, something in common—let them be sprung from whomsoever or whatsoever it may be.

THE reports of an address of the Bishop of Ballarat, at Stawell, and of a Catholic meeting held recently in St. Kilda, near Melbourne, for the purpose of establishing a Christian Brothers' School, and which reach us in the columns of our excellent contemporary the *Advocate*, come in time to furnish us with a refutation of the unblushing statement made last week by the *Daily Times* relative to the general acceptance of secular schools by the Catholics of the other colonies, including of course Victoria. It is needless to say that it never entered our thoughts for a moment that there were the slightest grounds for the statement of our contemporary. We recognised it as an encouragement, considered necessary in view of danger, to secularists to be bold in the continuance of their barefaced tyranny; and further, as we should be in nothing surprised were we told that the famous Dionysius, of Syracuse, after his fall and when engaged in wielding the tawse at Corinth, had been convicted of over-violently thrashing a boy, so we find it in nothing astonishing that a journal under the influences that direct the *Daily Times* should, by a plausible example (see what a good boy Tom is), and resolved to treat Catholics like silly children, endeavour to lead them away from persisting in their refusal to comply with the Government measure. We know on

high authority that however a vessel may be damaged and turned from its original uses the odours that it has once contained will never be wholly got rid of—

"O suavis anima! quale to dicam bonum  
Antehac fuisse, tales cum sint reliquiae."

However, we now receive proof positive of the actual determination of Catholics in Victoria to maintain their own schools, and not to accept the Government institutions, there also secular, and there also "dreaded as the root of all evil." For Dr. Corbett repeated at St. Kilda precisely what we have so often written in the *TABLET* when he said, "He feared that, if the present system of public instruction in this colony were continued, Victoria would, in due time, become socially what the United States of America had become under a similar system of education. In America, the girls who were brought up in the public schools were 'women' at an age when, in other countries they are still children; and they were more than women—they were demons in iniquity." And the Bishop of Ballarat, likewise, confirmed our views by the following passage in his address at Stawell, "If public education were not based on religion, if religious influences were not felt in the schools, and in society, they would be laying the seed for future disasters. They could now see countries, the Governments of which profess to be moderate, giving evidence of throwing off all restraint, but the society that threw off the authority of the Church was lost. The result of this was now visible in the Socialism and Communism of Germany and the United States." But what is more to the purpose, both the Rev. Dr. Corbett and the Bishop give a flat contradiction in so many words to the *Daily Times*. The former said, "He was glad to say that there were few Catholics in that district, St. Kilda, who were so rebellious against the teaching of the Church as to send their children to the godless State schools." And the latter congratulated his hearers because "They had already commanded respect by sending their children to their own schools, and in doing so they had set an example to many. All could see that the Catholics have acted nobly in bearing the expenses consequent on their religious convictions in this matter by supporting their own schools."

SIR JULIUS VOGEL has found it necessary to put a stop to an over-abundant emigration from Ireland to New Zealand. Mr. Macandrew's hint to the wily child of Israel has made known to him that such an immigration must be deeply offensive to the powers that be on this side of the world. "No Irish need apply" would undoubtedly be openly the maxim here if such were practicable, and it has evidently been determined to act upon such a principle so far as it is possible. Hence our worthy Agent General finds that good times in Ireland have made emigration thence unpopular; that "Irish agents do not exercise necessary caution," and that, with a view to place an insuperable impediment in the way of the objectionable emigration, it is desirable for him to "instruct the Edinburgh Agency to deal with all applications from Ireland." Now our own views on the subject are that, with just laws such as we hope ere long to see enacted for the benefit of Ireland, our fellow-countrymen would be far better settled upon the soil of their fathers, than engaged in a struggle for life beneath the rule of a hostile Government, and amongst a people to excite whose anti-Irish and anti-Catholic prejudices every means are taken that ingenuity can suggest, or unscrupulousness license. There is no country in which the Irish people show to such advantage as they do in their own, although everywhere they make a most creditable appearance, and in some places are the saviours of morality and religion. There is no country in which they can expect to find themselves so happy as amongst those green hills and vales made dear to them by a thousand recollections and associations; nowhere, where they find so little to mislead, to distract their minds from the good and wholesome thoughts they have inherited from their fathers, the traditions of their holy faith, and the example of virtue set them, from time immemorial by the race to which they belong. When they leave their home there are many dangers that beset their faith: they come away from the midst of neighbours and friends, like themselves, trained up in innocence and ignorance of the world's great wickedness; they are on their guard against no man, but ready to confide in all; guileless and incapable of deceit, all their faults lie on the surface ready to be taken advantage of by the interested or spiteful. Thus educated and characterised, the wonder is that, exposed to the temptations and dangers of colonial life, where there are few, who, either through malice or mistaken zeal, are not ready to mislead and demoralise them, the Irish continue to make their way and hold their own in any country to which they emigrate. But that they do so is undeniable. Their names are heard everywhere. The highest positions in the State have over and over again everywhere been attained by them. They are everywhere the pioneers of civilisation, and by the sheer force of energy and talent have everywhere triumphed over the obstacles everywhere opposed to them, and reaped honours for themselves, and renown for their race in every part of the habitable globe. To endeavour therefore to shut them out from any

country is to endeavour to exclude from that country a most useful and enterprising class of people. No man rises to the surface in despite of opposition unless he does so by virtue of the good that is in him, and the benefit that he has proved himself to be of to society or to the State. No man makes a respectable position for himself in a new country without helping to develop the resources of that country and benefiting the community at large. It is, however, quite consistent with the anti-Catholic policy that now prevails in New Zealand to endeavour to shut out the Irish. The tactics are to weaken or destroy the Catholicism already established here by means of enforced secular education—that glaring infringement of liberty, and in connection with which none of our small tyrants who profess so to delight in John Stuart Mill can remember to quote his definition of liberty:—"The restriction of public authority in all that regards the acquisition and the manifestation of opinions, religious, moral, and whatever other kind there may be." And to prevent the reinforcement from without of the detested, and if our legislators were more powerful than the decrees of the Almighty, the doomed Catholic Church. Such we have no doubt is the true origin of Sir Julius Vogel's despatch relative to emigration from Ireland, and such it might be confessed to be, were there any member in the House inclined to ask why, or by what right, Mr. Macandrew demands that the chief part of the immigrants shall be Scotch.

THE murder of Lord Leitrim, more than anything that has ever occurred, seems likely to result in conveying to the English people a true idea of Irish landlordism. We agree with Mr. Sullivan that the "doctrine of tyrannicide" is one to be greatly condemned, and we are not disposed to dissent from his views in regarding the "much-lauded Brutus, and even Charlotte Corday as public calamities." They are still so, were it only by attracting the admiration and applause of many, of the young especially, to deeds of blood. But yet we are willing to reap such good as may be forthcoming out of the evil that is past remedy, and such good we recognise in the light that has now been let in upon the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland. The idea that Lord Leitrim was a pattern of benevolence, a little strict perhaps, but withal of a fatherly strictness whose end was the welfare of his dependents, has been exploded. There no longer seems a desire anywhere to shield his memory from taking its place amongst those of the petty tyrants of all classes and countries. He has been given up to the judgment of his survivors, and the monument raised to his memory in the recollections of all must be one of warning and repulsion. But something more than this has been accomplished by the searching investigations made into his character and career. It has been proclaimed that his iron rule over his tenantry was not held to strike its heaviest blow by inflicting the loss of material goods upon those who contradicted him. A deeper wound than even this was given by the use he made of his power to corrupt the virtue, which those who were subject to him valued more highly than life itself. This impresses the deepest stain upon the memory of the dead nobleman, and deprives it of the sympathy, no less of the tender than of the strictly just. Horror only can be experienced by those who contemplate the life of the libertine; but of the libertine who adds compulsion to seduction what shall be said? The lesson, however, taught by Lord Leitrim's fate and the consequent inquiries, derives its value, not so much from showing that the murdered earl was a man worthy only of detestation, but because it has also taught that the system which he supported and delighted in has not died out with him. He was not the only one amongst the landlords of Ireland who made use of the almost absolute power placed in their hands for the basest ends. The circumstances of his death, and the details of his life, have set men talking, and comparing their experiences and knowledge; and it has thus come to be publicly known, that the practice which made this earl undeserving of anything but reprobation, is one common amongst the class which he represented, and one from which the tenant farmers of Ireland have long suffered their most poignant sorrows, and derived their deepest shame. They are shown to have been subjected to their landlords in a manner comparable to that vilest point in the subjection of the slaves of the Southern States of America, and which, by being taken brutal advantage of, robbed the slaveholders in their fall of the sympathies of all right-minded people. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, in his additional chapters to "New Ireland," has made this clear, and thus furnished another reason and one that cannot be disputed, for such an alteration in the law as will make the Irish tenantry no longer subject to the shameful influences of their landlords.

A MAN was recently fined in the North Island for biting and eating the glasses belonging to a hotel. Is this case in any way connected with Darwin's theory? The man evidently betrays some affinity with the ostrich, or, if anything were known of the moa it might turn out that its digestive powers were still stronger, and that would be more to the point. Our scientists should investigate the affair.

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

NO. 6 ROYAL ARCADE.

## RANKIN AND CO., 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.

## THE CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE,

J. HARDIE & CO.

WINTER SHIPMENTS

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

69 CASES,

Containing a carefully selected assortment of

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

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

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

J. HARDIE & CO.,

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

## EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

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

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

E. LOFT, 9, Royal Arcade.

(Opposite Messrs Clifford and Morris, Photographers.)

## WILLIAM CONNOR, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

## QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."

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

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

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



THE GLOBE HOTEL,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH.

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

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

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

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

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



## THE BISHOP OF BALLARAT ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

(From the *Stawell Chronicle*.)

HIS Lordship explained the difference between the two lives of which we are possessed—and described how God, in nature, supplied the one with all requirements, and dwelt with much earnestness on the supernatural life—a life that should be found in every true Christian. Such should live in God, or, rather, God should live in him, by which the soul became the sharer of God's own nature till it pass out of this earth into everlasting Paradise, where the veil is taken away and the effulgence and splendour of that nature is revealed unclouded. Adam lost the supernatural life, so that all were henceforth born in the anger of God and in sin. Our Lord Jesus Christ came down and took upon himself all our sins and iniquities, and made an offering or sacrifice to our Father who is in Heaven, so that we might regain that which was lost by Adam's transgressions. He came to give us the supernatural life, so that, finally, we might pass on into the Kingdom of Heaven, there to enjoy God. Before this consideration and great reward all else that the world could offer was dirt and dross. There was nothing so precious as this. Jesus Christ died for all without exception. The Church was appointed to provide for the supernatural life, where the fruits of the passion of Christ are to be administered, and where the word of God is to be made known. Outside the Church belief was fragmentary; there were doubts and differences, and only within her pale was, as it were, bound up the true and consensaneous teaching. Spiritual life must be supported by certain means to be obtained by the administration of the Church. It was Christ who baptised through the priest, and after such baptism the spiritual life began. The first duty of parents was to watch over the education of their children, and to maintain the rights of God, and of Jesus Christ, and by so doing the rights of the Church. No power on earth could decide those rights; they were far beyond the reach of law or legislation. If those truths were stifled in the education of the young, and removed from public teaching, from society, and from the family, they would be planting the seeds of the whirlwind to bring forth a harvest that would appal the stoutest heart. If public education was not based on religion, if religious influences were not felt in the schools, and in society, they would be laying the seeds for future disasters. They could now see countries, the Governments of which profess to be moderate, giving evidences of throwing off all restraint, but the society that threw off the authority of the Church was lost. The results of this were now visible in the Socialism and Communism of Germany and the United States. These countries seem to have begun their downward career, and they found no hand stretched out to save them. If they were to have the true liberty of the State established here, the law of God must be acknowledged, and if so, why should not religion be taught in schools? It was said that men of different religions and various positions of society met in business every day, and transacted it without differences springing up, and the question was asked why could not children of varying beliefs also be taught in the same school? Did they think the young and tender plant should be treated similarly to that which was old and sturdy? Suppose a Catholic child was going to a secular school where religion was not taught, how could he obtain a love and veneration for it? Educated under such a want, religion would be destroyed? The Church says that religion and secular education must go together. The developing of affection and veneration for religion was of slow growth, and the Church, knowing this fact, held that religion must be taught from infancy in conjunction with other training. The rev. speaker trusted that all would stand up for the rights of the Church. They had rights for which, as a body, they paid, and it was but just to expect that their wishes would be respected. He trusted that all endeavours possible would be used constitutionally, and pressure brought on Parliament to have the scheme of education for themselves suited to the views of their Church. Their efforts would have effect on others. They had already commanded respect by sending their children to their own schools, and in so doing they had set an example to many. All could see that the Catholics had acted nobly in bearing the expenses consequent on their religious convictions in this matter by supporting their own schools.

## THE VICTORIAN ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

SIR BRYAN O'LOUGHLIN is reported by the *Advocate* to have spoken as follows at the St. Kilda meeting for the purpose of establishing a Christian Brothers' School:—

He said his hearers were aware that the Christian Brothers had already established themselves in Australia. At present they were successfully carrying on schools on the Eastern Hill, at St. Francis' and at the Boys' Orphanage. He was intimate with the nature of the education given by the Brothers at Ennis, in the County Clare, to the boys of the whole surrounding neighbourhood, and knew that it was of a superior kind. Not only was a sound religious training given to the boys, but the secular education imparted was equal, if not superior, to that given in the National schools of the same class. It was a most important point in the management of Catholic schools that they should not afford a secular education inferior to that given elsewhere. We must have an education of a higher standard than that imparted in the State schools. We could not compete financially with the Government, and must have some way by which the scale might be pulled down in our favour. The services of the Christian Brothers if at our disposal, afforded us an opportunity to carry out this aim. If we could avail ourselves of the labours of a body of men trained to educate youth, and employing their time and talents, not for money, but for the love of God, we could bring our schools to the highest state of efficiency. It was in order to cope with the power of secularism in the field of education that so many orders in the Church devoted themselves to the education of the young. As the Catholics of St. Kilda had an opportunity how to hand over their boys' school to the Christian Brothers, it was really worth their while

to do so, although, in the beginning, there might be some difficulty about funds. He found that the Christian Brothers were established 75 years ago. They had a humble beginning in Waterford, and after 25 years they were approved of by Pope Benedict XIII., and obtained the name of Religious Brothers. They were called Christian Brothers, after a French cognate order, with which, however, they had no connection. The operations of the Brothers had since extended to America, Australia, and other parts of the world. Indeed, they seemed to be seized by the same missionary spirit which animated the priests of Irish birth, who were the great lever by which Great Britain, America, and Australia would again be brought within the fold of the Catholic Church. It was a matter upon which the Catholics of St. Kilda had reason to congratulate themselves that there were now in the colony three Christian Brothers who were willing to come and aid in the propagation of Catholic education in the district. All that was needed for them was, first a house, and then a school, and he was certain the congregation would cheerfully and promptly provide both.

## MASSACRE IN NEW CALEDONIA.

(Correspondent of the *Town and Country Journal*.)

ON the morning of the 29th I set to work to get something really definite respecting the dreadful wholesale slaughter of men, women, and children, when I learned as follows:—At Dezarnauld's station resided a man named Chene. He took a black woman (some say the second taken by this man) from the tribes Mandai. The natives demanded her, and an angry altercation arose. The result was that Chene and his family were murdered on the 19th of June. On the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, the gendarmes arrested some chiefs and detained them as hostages until the murderers were given up. On the 24th and 25th the natives rose *en masse*, attacked the gendarmerie at Foa, and killed the gendarmes, numbering five, captured their chiefs, took all the arms and ammunition, and having tasted blood commenced a general raid on all the whites at Goinde Dogny Boizzot station, also Millets, and with the assistance of Atai's tribe, marched on to Bouloupari, where one of the most frightful massacres on record was committed, sparing neither man, woman, or child, neither gendarme, convict, or settler, and which ended up in a scene of conflagration, and also mutilation of bodies, too revolting and sickening to describe here. Although we hear of the natives having marched on to Tombo, I know of no other killing of whites than those alluded to, excepting poor Colonel Gally-Passebosq, which I will allude to presently.

On the first news of the rising, the Governor, with great celerity, despatched troops in all quarters to surround the Atai and Bouloupari tribes, and sent on Captain Servan to head the Kanala tribe, so that the junction might be made, and hem them in, and flying columns of mounted volunteers, headed by Messrs. Boutan and Moriceau, were immediately forwarded on to harass the tribes. It is to be regretted, that in avenging the Bouloupari massacre, some five mission natives, including their chiefs, were met with in sugar-cane at Doubea, and were shot. These poor creatures were coming to mass in Noumea, and, it is known, were quite innocent.

I hear that the officer who ordered these men to be shot really regrets the occurrence, and that his Excellency also has expressed his regret at the shedding of innocent blood. I know from the mission priests, and also from Mr Joubert, that these poor fellows were quiet and inoffensive, and quite ignorant of what was going on. Great regret is expressed at the death of the Colonel Commandant. It seems he was at the head of his troops with a member of the telegraph staff, repairing the line, which had been cut, when he received a ball in the leg; on which he cried out "*Bien touché*" or well hit; instantly he received a second, when he said, "*Je suis fini—I am finished.*" The troops, on seeing their commander fall, fired on all sides, and rushed forward, but could not see the slightest trace of anyone. The poor fellow was conveyed back to Gurail, where he died in a few hours. Colonel Gally-Passebosq, although the youngest colonel in the French army, 38, has seen a great deal of service, was all through the Franco-German campaign, and held the post of military *attaché* to the British in the Abyssinian war; he was as brave as a lion, and still at the same time gentle as a child. If this insurrection had not taken place he would have been on his way to France by this mail to be promoted to the rank of general. Some of the victims among the slain and wounded are very well known in Sydney. M. Te Coutilly, husband to Madame Courvoissier that was, is killed; John Henderson, killed; young Markam, of Queensland, killed; Madame Porcheron (late Miss Cagney, of William-street, Sydney), not expected to recover; Telier, with his three children (an uncle of Mr. Cabron, of the firm of Messrs Cabron and Sohark, also well known in Sydney). It is estimated that up to the present, including gendarmes, convicts, and settlers with their wives and children, 125 have been killed.

The excitement in New Caledonia is intense, but all have the greatest confidence in Governor Oly; he has commanded the strongest admiration by his remarkable coolness, and with the great promptitude he displayed in despatching the troops in every available direction. The Governor has a grave responsibility, a terrible responsibility on his shoulders. Only two tribes, perhaps 1,000 men, have yet revolted; all the others are quiet, and the mission Kanakas have offered to fight against the rebels, asking to be led by a French officer, in conjunction with their priest; but then there is no knowledge what one false step might do. Fortunately the prisoners are quiet, but some sympathy must exist with them, and if the tribes all revolted and marched on Noumea, the consequence would be frightful to contemplate.

IN the beginning of May the bill for the erection of a national monument in Rome to the memory of Victor Emmanuel was unanimously passed at Montecitorio. It will be erected in that part of the *Thermae* of Diocletian called *Piazza dei Termini*, so as to face the new *Via Nazionale*. Subscriptions to a very large amount have already been received from many of the provincial towns.

## THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN,

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.
- IV. The Smith Organ is remarkable beyond all others for its power, and the superior sweetness, fulness, and voice-like quality of tone.
- 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,  
Australian Agents,

CHAS. BEGG & CO., Dunedin,  
Sub-Agents for New Zealand.


## JAMES COUSTON,

PLUMBER, GASFITTER, ZINC-WORKER,  
&c., &c.,  
WALKER STREET.

Orders punctually attended to.

## GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

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

V.  R.

By Special Appointment.

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

One trial, and he is bound to please the eye and fit the foot. George-street, Dunedin.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

E. K. M' LISKEY,  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,  
Ratray 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.

## G. CARRIGAN,

Family and Dispensing Chemist,  
Corner of Princes and Walker-streets,  
Dunedin.

And at St. Kilda, South Dunedin.

MELBOURNE HOUSE,  
(Opposite the York Hotel).  
GEORGE-STREET.

**JOHN ELLIOTT**,  
is now offering his large and well selected Stock of his own manufacture and imported

BOOTS AND SHOES  
at prices that cannot fail to secure a large increase of public patronage.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c., in great variety and very cheap.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. One trial respectfully solicited.

JOHN ELLIOTT,  
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer and Importer.

## WE HAVE FOR SALE,

On Hand, and to Arrive—

Sheep Nets, 40 to 50 yards long

Corn Sacks—full weight—Calcutta's

400-gallon Iron Tanks and 200-gallon Water Butts

Rock Salt

Fencing Wires

Clovers—We have a shipment of sorts, just to hand, fresh and good

Turnip Seeds, both Colonial grown and imported

Rape Seed to arrive, also

Cocksfoot and Rye-grass Seeds

A shipment of Mitchell's Grain and Grass Seed, Sowing Machines (with the latest improvements) adapted for sowing turnip seed broadcast at from 6 to 12 oz. per acre. These machines soon recoup the cost, through the saving of seed.

We are Agents for Nicholson's Reapers, and have on hand a variety of Extras.

We have still a few Extras for Pirie's Ploughs.

Double-furrow Ploughs by Murray and Co., of Banff—we have a few of these for Sale, cheap.

Barn Fanners

Potatoe Digging Machine, &c., &c.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,  
FORWARDING  
AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
Princes-street South, Dunedin.

## STAFFORDSHIRE WAREHOUSE, MACLAGGAN STREET.

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

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

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

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

I am, yours respectfully,

DAVID WEIR,

Staffordshire Warehouse, Maclaggan-st. N.B.—One door above the Arcade. All packing guaranteed.

## IN THANKING my numerous

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

MR. A. DORNWELL,

Whom I have every confidence in recommending.

JOHN MACKLEY.

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

Families and Shipping supplied with every article in the trade.

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

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

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

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

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

A. DORNWELL,  
Smithfield Market Co,

## PRINCES STREET SOUTH, (Opposite Foot of Walker Street.)

Dunedin, May, 1878.

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

Note the Address—

JAMES BEVERIDGE,  
(From J. Peterson & Co.,)  
Princes Street South, Opposite Foot of Walker Street, Dunedin.

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

D. WOOD.

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

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

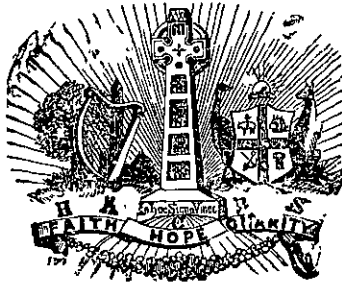
# N. A. C. B. S.

## OTAGO-CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

DUNEDIN,

NASEBY,

OAMARU,



CHRISTCHURCH,

INVERCARGILL,

LYTTELTON,

LAWRENCE.

### THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1878.

The third Half-yearly Meeting of the Otago-Canterbury District was held at the South Australian Hall, Princes-street, Dunedin, on the above date.

Present—The D.S. announced that the District President, Bro. J. J. Connor had met with an accident on the previous day and would not be able to attend the meeting; the District Vice-President, Bro. Patrick Bourke then took the chair, supported by D.S. Bro. R. A. Dunne and D. T. Brother M. Connellan.

The following delegates produced their credentials, and took their seats at the board:—

DUNEDIN.....	Bro. Edward Carroll P.D.P.
DUNEDIN.....	Bro. John Brennan.
NASEBY.....	Bro. John Dillon.
OAMARU.....	Bro. John Gallagher.
CHRISTCHURCH.....	Bro. Robert Carroll.
LAWRENCE.....	Bro. Cornelius O'Driscoll.

Delegate Bro. Robert Carroll was voted to the Vice-Chair, after which the meeting was formally opened with prayer.

The D.S. then read the following address from the District President, Bro. J. J. Connor:—

#### "BROTHER OFFICERS AND DELEGATES,—

"I hope my absence will not occasion much inconvenience to my fellow officers and delegates, and that the business of the Session may be carried on in such a manner as to be satisfactory to all who take part in it and reflect credit on the Society. It is needless for me to say my fellow officers and myself regret the non-progressive character of our Society in N. Z., I feel that the advantages of membership of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society are not properly known or understood by the Catholics of New Zealand, and therefore feel the absolute necessity of something in the shape of an organised method of advertising the same. I think, I may presume that the same complaint that effects our Society in this colony equally applies to the other colonies. I am persuaded that the benefits in connection with the Society should be published broadcast over the whole of these colonies, and would suggest that the matter be recommended to the consideration of the Executive Directory. Pamphlets, containing facts and interesting narratives relating to our Society of say four pages 8vo demy could be produced for about 10s. per 1000 for an order of 100,000 copies; this of course would cost £50, but who could presume to calculate the gain that would be sure to accrue to the Society from such a course. Our Society is an established fact; it is not a question of whether it might succeed or not; it has been on its trial and has proved a success. Our business has been properly entered on, and it only remains for those who have charge of it to push its interests with enterprise and intelligence. Were the Executive Directory to intimate their willingness to issue the periodicals referred to I have sufficient confidence in the enterprise and enthusiasm of Districts and Branches, that these papers would be applied for and used on a large scale as a means of pushing the claims of the Society. It must be gratifying to Delegates to observe that, at least, the Society is in a flourishing condition in Dunedin and Christchurch, and for my own part I should be glad to see the establishment of a second branch in each of these cities."

The minutes of all meetings held by the District Officers since the last Annual Meeting were read by the District Secretary.

Delegate Bro. E. Carroll drew the attention of the meeting to the large amount which had been paid for printing, and in particular to one of Messrs. Woodfield and Jolly, for £10, and desired the D.S. to inform them of the items. The D.S. then read the different items, among which was one for issuing the last report and balance-sheet as supplement to the N.Z. TABLET, for £6.

Delegate Bro. E. Carroll considered the expenditure as unnecessary, and said that it was their duty to see that such a large expense was not incurred again.

Acting V.P. Carroll characterized the amount as useless expenditure, and hoped it would not occur again.

Delegate Bro. Dillon asked if the Invercargill branch had not sent in their return and balance-sheet for March before the end of that month; and, upon the D.S. informing him that they did not arrive until the first week of April, he said that the District Officers should not be allowed to break the rule by imposing a fine on one branch and not on another.

President Bro. Bourke said the District Officers had used their discretion in the matter, and that the D.S. had given branches notice of the fifteen days' extra allowed for receiving March returns.

Delegate Bro. Brennan wished to have as little discussion on the matter as possible; it having been fully discussed at the Annual Meeting.

Delegate Bro. Dillon observed that if the fine be inflicted, it should be universal, no matter how small, as he considered that a small fine met the case equally as well as a large one.

Acting V.P. Carroll was of opinion that the full penalty should be imposed, as it would make Branch Secretaries look better after their work.

Delegate Bro. Gallagher asked the date on which the Branch he represented had sent in their returns for June, when the D.S. stated that he received the return and balance-sheet before the end of the month; but, as there was not a quorum present at last Branch meeting, the amount for quarterage could not be passed; he had, however, since received it.

Delegate Bro. E. Carroll said the District Officers had gone beyond their duty in extending the time, but did not find any fault on account of the Dunedin Branch being fined.

Delegate Bro. Gallagher expressed a hope that little discussion would take place on the matter; but, it was not right to fine one Branch unless all were treated alike.

Delegate Bro. Dillon proposed, and delegate Bro. Gallagher seconded—"That the minutes be adopted."—Carried.

The District Secretary then read the report and balance-sheet.—(See Supplement.)

After a short discussion, Delegate Bro. O'Driscoll proposed, and Delegate Bro. Gallagher seconded, "The adoption of the Report and Balance Sheet."—Carried.

It was then proposed by Delegate Bro. E. Carroll, and seconded by Delegate Bro. Dillon, "That this meeting adjourn until the following evening at 7.30 o'clock."—Carried.

#### FRIDAY, JULY 19TH.

The D.V.P. Bro. Bourke took the Chair at the appointed time, when there were present the D.S. Bro. Dunne, D. T. Bro. Connellan, and all the Delegates.

Delegate Bro. R. Carroll occupied the vice-chair.

The District Secretary read correspondence and replies thereto from the Executive Directory and Naseby Branch, bearing upon the claim for funeral allowance from the relations of the late Bro. Michl. O'Brien, who was a member of the Branch at the time of his death; and, from the correspondence read, it was clearly shown that the Branch had acted very liberally towards their late Brother, and that his relatives were not entitled to any allowance.

After a short discussion on the subject, during which the whole of the Delegates expressed the unanimous opinion that Naseby Branch had done more than the laws of the Society allowed them, and that they had acted very liberally, in fact too much so, by paying their late Brother as much as they had already paid him.

Delegate Bro. Brennan proposed, and Delegate Bro. Dillon seconded—"That the relatives of the late Bro. Michael O'Brien are not entitled to any funeral allowance, according to the correspondence read."—Carried.

The D.S. then read all correspondence in reference to the detention of funeral money by the Executive Directory.

Delegate Bro. E. Carroll stated that while he was District, President several applications had been made to the E.D. for a refund of the funeral money, but all to no purpose as they still retained it,

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 Peraud, 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 Confinement of Ulster, by Thomas MacNevin, 1s 6d; by post, 1s 10d

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Respectfully beg to announce that they have added to their

Large Stock of  
B O O K S A N D S T A T I O N E R Y,  
S O M E V E R Y C H O I C E  
W O O L W O R K

In a variety of beautiful Patterns,  
And also, per mail steamer from London, a well assorted stock of

DOUAY BIBLES,  
TESTAMENTS,  
GARDEN OF THE SOULS,  
MEISSALS,  
CATHOLIC PIETY,  
URSULINE MANUALS,

AND  
CATHOLIC TALE BOOKS  
Too numerous to mention.

N.B.—Any of the above sent by POST on forwarding Order to—

WHITTAKER BROTHERS,

CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

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

CORNER OF MAITLAND AND WALKER STREETS,

DUNEDIN.

J. J. CONNOR, - PROPRIETOR.

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

SOLICITOR, &amp;c.,

Has Removed to the Corner of  
BOND STREET AND JETTY STREET,  
DUNEDIN.

**I**NFORMATION Wanted of James Walsh, formerly of county Kilkenny, Ireland. When last heard from was residing at Invercargill. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother Michael Walsh, Hamilton, Waikato, Auckland

**T E S T I M O N I A L S**  
TO  
PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT.

Dunedin, June 17th, 1878.

TO PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT—Sir—I can with confidence recommend your treatment for worms, as after my children had taken your worm exterminator I can assure you I was perfectly astonished to find in the course of two days the number of worms they had passed. You can make any use of this small acknowledgement you wish.

I remain yours truly,

THOS. H. DAVIDSON,

Moray place.

TO PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT—Sir—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your King of Pain. I have been troubled for a long time with a bad cough, wheezing, and tightness of the region of the chest. I am happy to say that by the use of your King of Pain (three bottles) I am now perfectly cured of the sufferings I have so long endured.

Yours most grateful,

J. HERRIES.

Princes street.

TO PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT—Sir—I have been troubled with rheumatism and sciatica in the hip joints for the past five years, and racked with pain day and night, and deprived of sleep, and not able to attend to my business, with excruciating pains. I was advised to try your herbal treatment. I am 43 years of age, and I am happy to say that I am free from pain, and have perfect use of my limbs, and can attend to my business as well as I could ten years ago. Hoping this statement of mine may be beneficial to others who have been affected in a similar way.

I remain,

Yours truly,

THOMAS FERGUSON,

George street, Dunedin.

Dunedin, June 3, 1878.

TO PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT—Sir—I am happy to inform you that I am able to return home after your treatment of four weeks duration, having been troubled with dropsy this last four years. I have been tapped twice; I have been under the doctors in Oamaru, and also in Dunedin, and never received any benefit from their treatment. When my sister called on you last April you told her if I would come to St. Kilda and stop with her you would treat me for a fortnight free of charge, and after that time, if I were no better, you required no payment; but I am happy to inform you that I feel as well as I ever have felt, and free of dropsy, and can eat and sleep well. I trust that your days may be long in Dunedin. You can be assured that I will speak of the cure you have effected on me on my return home, as I leave my sister to-morrow.

I remain, your's ever grateful,

MRS. ISABELLA FRASER.

St. Kilda, June 10, 1878.

TO PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT—Sir—I am happy to inform you that you have fulfilled your promise. I have been suffering from bleeding piles for the last eight years. I have tried many doctors, but could only get temporary relief. I came down from Mount Ida, and hearing so much talk about you being so clever in curing so many chronic complaints I thought I would give you a trial, and, I am happy to say, with the most satisfactory results, that you have made a perfect cure of me. I know of several in Mount Ida who have been troubled with the same complaint for years, and many of them know I have had to give up work having been so bad. I give you this statement as I am well known at Mount Ida, and, believe me, I shall be happy to let any one know where they can get a perfect cure, and at a small fee, for I have spent scores of pounds without receiving any benefit.

I am, yours ever thankful,

DAVID JONES,

Mount Ida.

June 14, 1878.

P.S.—I have told several here of the cure you have made of me, so you may expect many orders for medicine.

D. J.

TO PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT—Sir—Having been troubled with asthma for the last seven years, on several occasions I have been propped up in a bed, and many times I had to get up and walk to get a breath of air, and had become so bad that I was not able to attend to business; in fact, I had become a burden to myself and the people with whom I was stopping. When I came to you, you told me all my symptoms, which gave me confidence to place myself under your treatment, and being a believer of herbs, and seeing the large assortment in your establishment, and also the references from other sufferers the same as myself, in looking back to the time of my suffering so long, and spending so much money without receiving any benefit from the treatment until I applied to you.

I remain, yours ever thankful,

DONALD SMITH,

Great King street.

Dunedin, May 30th.

Dunedin, April 5th, 1878.

TO PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT.—Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in giving you my testimony to the very effectual cure you have performed on me. For twelve years I have been afflicted with liver complaint and palpitation of the heart. I have tried several doctors in Melbourne and Dunedin also, but none seemed to do me any good. But after being under treatment for six weeks, I am as well as ever I have been in my life. I would recommend everyone suffering from the same complaint to place themselves under your treatment.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER LUCAS,

George-street, Dunedin.

Port Chalmers, 18th June, 1878.



Several other Delegates spoke on the matter, all expressing the opinion that the E.D. were by no means acting justly, as by the correspondence from them it appeared that they did not desire to forward the money.

Reference was here made to the amount of goods obtained by Christchurch Branch from the Executive Directory, and after a short discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Delegate Bro. E. Carroll, seconded by Delegate Bro. Dillon—"That law 42, section 3, be strictly adhered to in future."

It was then proposed by Delegate Bro. O'Driscoll, and seconded by Delegate Bro. Gallagher—"That the D.S. write to the Corresponding Secretary requesting an immediate settlement of all money due this District by the Executive Directory and failing a satisfactory reply that the Chief President be written to, asking for prompt settlement."—Carried.

Correspondence was then read from Invercargill Branch stating that they declined sending a Delegate to this meeting as they considered the half yearly meetings were not necessary. It was decided to fine them the usual amount.

The meeting was then adjourned till the following evening at 7 o'clock.

#### SATURDAY, JULY 20TH.

The D.V.P., Bro. Bourke, took the chair at the appointed time, when there were present the D.S., Bro. R. A. Dunne, D.T., Bro. M. Connellan and all the Delegates.

Delegate Bro. R. Carroll occupied the vice-chair. The District Secretary read correspondence from Christchurch Branch intimating that the Branch had expended the sum of £70 in purchasing band instruments.

Delegate Bro. E. Carroll said that they had used it against the laws of the Society, and they would have to refund the amount.

After several Delegates had spoken to the effect that the Branch had seriously violated the laws in appropriating and expending the funds of the Society for a purpose they were never intended for,

Delegate Bro. Gallagher proposed, and Delegate Bro. Dillon seconded—"That this meeting expresses its disapproval of the Christchurch Branch in appropriating any of its funds for other purposes than what they were intended for."—Carried.

The following notices of motions were given for consideration at the next District annual meeting.

Delegate Bro. R. Carroll :—

1. "That the present salary allowed the District Secretary of the Otago-Canterbury District is far in excess, taking into consideration the small number of Branches connected with the above District and the present state of the funds, the present salary paid being £30, shall be reduced to £20 per annum.

Delegate Bro. R. Carroll :—

2. "That the present salary paid to the District Treasurer be reduced from £5 5s to £2 10s on the same grounds as stated in the Secretary's,"

Delegate Bro. E. Carroll :—

3. "That the law relating to the election of Branch President be altered so as to be the same as that relating to the election of District President."

President Bro. Bourke announced that as the Hall was engaged for Monday and Tuesday evenings he declared the meeting adjourned till Wednesday evening the 24th inst. at 7.30 o'clock.

#### WEDNESDAY, JULY 24TH.

The District President, Bro. J. J. Connor, took the chair at the appointed time, when there were present—D.V.P., Bro. Bourke ; D.S., Bro. R. A. Dunne ; D.T., Bro. M. Connellan, and all the Delegates.

Delegate Bro. R. Carroll proposed, and delegate Bro. E. Carroll seconded—"That it would be advisable for all Branches comprising this district to establish a benevolent fund for the relief of any distressed members ; each Branch having sole control over the fund, and the payment of each member to the said fund shall be 6d per quarter."—Carried.

Proposed by Bro. E. Carroll, and seconded by Bro. R. Carroll—"That the delegates attending this meeting accept one pound as payment for expenses for the whole sitting."—Carried.

Delegate Bro. E. Carroll, in proposing the above resolution, said the regular fee of half a guinea was, he thought, intended only when the meeting was held in the daytime, but as this meeting had been held in the evenings, and considering the present state of the Incidental Funds of the different Branches he felt sure that all the delegates would be perfectly satisfied to accept one pound each for their expenses for the whole sitting.

Proposed by delegate Bro. E. Carroll, and seconded by Bro. delegate Gallagher—"That the resolution passed at a previous sitting of this meeting bearing on the non-payment of funeral money by the E.D. be rescinded, and the subjoined resolution be substituted—"That this meeting desires to express its utter surprise at the circumstances related in section number 2 of the District Officers report relative to the non-payment of the funeral money by the Executive Directory to this district, and repudiate attempts to charge the debts contracted by Branches now constituting this district in connection with their respective goods accounts, prior to the formation of this district, and that the District Secretary again write, demanding an immediate settlement ; and in the event of an unsatisfactory reply, the attention of the law authorities be called to this most deliberate and aggravated attempt to misappropriate the funds of the Society."—Carried.

In moving the above resolution, delegate Bro. E. Carroll said that no language was strong enough to express condemnation at the way in which the E.D. still retained the money due this district.

The District President stated it was of no use writing to the E.D., and that it would be necessary for the District Board to take most stringent measures in order to make them refund the money.

Proposed by Delegate Bro. Gallagher, and seconded by D.T. Bro. M. Connellan—"That this meeting recommend the various Branches under its control, to furnish short reports of their meetings to the editor of the N.Z. TABLET, for publication, with the view of keeping

the Society more prominently before the Catholic public."—Carried.

Proposed by Delegate Bro. Brennan, and seconded by D.V.P. Bro. Bourke—"That Bro. R. A. Dunne be elected District Secretary for the ensuing six months."—Carried.

Proposed by Delegate Bro. E. Carroll, and seconded by D.T. Bro. M. Connellan—"That the allowance to the D.P. and D.V.P. be two pounds each for past half-year."

Proposed by Delegate Bro. E. Carroll, and seconded by Delegate Bro. Dillon—"That in consequence of the District Incidental Fund being exhausted, the Contingent Fund as stated in law 37, clause 2, be now established, calling upon the members of each Branch to pay two shillings and sixpence each to the district Incidental Fund."—Carried.

In reference to Deputies for the Annual meeting of the Executive Directory and Deputies, it was resolved—"That the D.S. write to Bros. Templeton and Howard, of Melbourne, requesting them to act as Deputies at the meeting."

The following notices of motions were given for consideration at the District Annual Meeting :—

D.T. Bro M. Connellan :—

4. "That this District having been solicited by a number of its Branches to get the Branch balance-sheets simplified, that the matter be recommended for consideration to the Executive Directory.

D.S. Bro. R. A. Dunne :—

5. That the following be recommended for consideration to the E.D. : "That the quarterage paid by Branches comprising the Otago-Canterbury District to the District Incidental Fund be increased from ninepence to one shilling per member."

The following were nominated and declared duly elected Trustees of the Otago-Canterbury District :—Delegate Bro. Edward Carroll, proposed by Delegate Bro. Gallagher, and seconded by D.T. M. Connellan. D.V.P. Bro. Patrick Bourke, proposed by D.T. Bro. M. Connellan, and seconded by Delegate Bro. Dillon. D.P. Bro. John Joseph Connor, proposed by Delegate Bro. Gallagher, and seconded by Delegate Bro. R. Carroll.

The nomination of Officers then took place when the following members were nominated for the respective offices ; the election to take place at the Annual Meeting.

*District President.*—Delegate Bro. Edward Carroll, proposed by Delegate Bro. Dillon, and seconded by Delegate Bro. Brennan. D.V.P. Bro. P. Bourke, proposed by Delegate Bro. Gallagher, and seconded by D.T. Bro. M. Connellan.

*District Vice-President.*—Delegate Bro. Robert Carroll, proposed by D.V.P., Bro. P. Bourke, and seconded by Delegate Bro. Dillon.

*District Secretary.*—D.S. Bro. R. A. Dunne, proposed by D.V.P. Bro. P. Bourke, and seconded by D. T. Bro. M. Connellan. Delegate Bro. Robert Carroll, proposed by Delegate Bro. E. Carroll, and seconded by Delegate Bro. Gallagher. Bro. Cornelius O'Reilly, proposed by Delegate Bro. Robert Carroll, and seconded by Delegate Bro. Dillon.

*District Treasurer.*—D.T. Bro. M. Connellan, proposed by Delegate Bro. Gallagher, and seconded by Delegate Bro. Dillon.

The following motion was proposed by Delegate Bro. Edward Carroll, but was not passed, as most of the Delegates while approving of the ideas contained in the motion, thought it undesirable to open up new relations with the E.D.—"That this district recommend to the favourable consideration of the E.P. the ideas expressed in the opening address of the District President at the Delegates of this meeting, relative to advertising, in a popular manner the advantages of membership of the H.A.C.B.S., and that in the event of a series of short and interesting pamphlets being issued, touching the origin of Benefit Societies, their usefulness and a retrospective view of Catholic Societies ; and what led to the establishment of the H.A.C.B.S., and other interesting matter of a kindred character, this district pledges itself to furnish an order for the same to the amount of £10."

The District President (Bro. J. J. Connor) then called upon the Delegates to decide upon the establishment of District Chambers for their Officers to meet in ; in doing so, he said that he had placed at the disposal of the District a hall in his premises for the half-yearly meeting of last year, and had also afforded since May of last year chambers for the officers to hold their meetings, free of charge.

Delegate Bro. E. Carroll said he was bound to testify his own obligation, not only for the accommodation given, but also for the services rendered the district under very peculiar circumstances which were altogether very creditable to the District President.

After several other Delegates had testified to the many services rendered by the D.P., and his liberality in placing his premises at the disposal of the District.

Delegate Bro. Gallagher proposed, and Delegate Bro. Carroll seconded—"That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded the District President, Bro. J. J. Connor, for the very liberal manner in which he had placed his premises at the disposal of the District."—Carried.

It was then proposed by D.V.P., Bro. Bourke, and seconded by Delegate Bro. R. Carroll—"That the District Officers are instructed to find a suitable place for District Chambers."—Carried.

In reference to the printing of the report, balance-sheet, and minutes of this meeting it was resolved that the Officers and Delegates meet afterwards and decide what was necessary to be printed, and the amount to be expended.

As this concluded the business of the sitting, the District President closed the meeting with prayer.

J. J. CONNOR, DISTRICT PRESIDENT.

THE *Univers* augurs the approaching downfall of the new German Schism from the fact—amongst others—that the one solitary congregation of "Old-Catholics" in Bavaria, that of Mering, near Augsburg, has just sent a deputation, headed by the Mayor of the place to the Bishop of Augsburg, to abjure their errors, to make reparation, and ask to be received back into the communion of the Church,

## WOODFIELD AND JOLLY,

GENERAL PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

W. and J. having recently imported a most extensive and varied printing plant, are now prepared to execute every description of Plain and Ornamental Printing in the newest and neatest styles, and with despatch. Printers of all kinds of Circulars, Cards, Receipt, Delivery, and Cheque Books, Ball and other Programmes, Chemists' Labels, Bill-heads, Handbills, Posters, Magazines, Pamphlets and Publications of any size or form.

## WELLINGTON STEAM BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY WORKS,

FARISH STREET, WELLINGTON.

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

For Catalogue of Prices apply to the Factory.

S. S. GRIFFITHS, PROPRIETOR.

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

## MATHESON BROS. & CO.

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

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

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

## J. BARRETT,

(Late of BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL

Durban-street, Christchurch.

Has removed to that central position the

BOROUGH HOTEL,

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

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

Travellers called for the early trains.

JOHN BARRETT, Proprietor.

## CHADWICK BROTHERS,

Upholsterers, Furniture, Brush, and Broom Importers.

Every description of Furniture and Bedding made on the premises. Mattresses re-made. Carpets laid. General out-door work done. A large and well-assorted stock of Brushes and Brooms always on hand, imported direct from the makers, wholesale and retail. Sole agents for the Patent Folding Bassinettes.

CHADWICK BROS.,  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

## W. BACON & SONS

(Livery Stable-keepers),  
Great King street.

Beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public generally that they have sold their interest in the Old Club Stables, MacLaggan street, and are continuing their business as usual in King street only.

With reference to the above,

M. R. THOS. POWER

Begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has purchased from W. Bacon and Sons the Old Club Stables, MacLaggan-street, and that they will be carried on in future under his direction.

## JOHN TERTIUS KEMPSON,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

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

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

## HAVING obtained a Lease of the

TURKISH BATHS, Moray Place,

intend carrying them on in all their Branches, Turkish, Warm, and Swimming Baths, under my own superintendence. Visitors will receive every attention from the late attendant.

GEORGE HYATT.

## 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.

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(late Battson and Brown.)

HAVE FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

## STANDARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

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FIRE, MARINE, AND FIDELITY  
GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT  
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.  
CHARLES REID Manager.

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

## KIRK'S BOARDING HOUSE.

Superior Accommodation for Boarders. Apply E. Kirk's boarding house, next O'Driscoll's timber yard, Cumberland-street, Dunedin.

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## HERMANN ROSE,

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DEUTSCHER WURSTMACHER,

Wholesale Manufacturer of Real German Sausage.

Mettwurst, Leberwurst, Blutwurst, Frankfurt, and other Sausages all made in the old German style. Every sausage guaranteed to keep for twelve months. Picnic and tea parties, wholesale grocers, and hotels supplied at the lowest rates. Trade supplied.

HERMANN ROSE, George street.

V.  B.

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UNDERTAKERS,

GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.

Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.

Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

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

SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST,

At 2 o'clock.

TOWNSHIP OF BURKE'S BREWERY.

## HENRY DRIVER

has received instructions to sell by auction, at Watson's Hotel, on Saturday, 27th July, at 2 o'clock,

50 Choice Sections in this township.

The survey of this well-known township is now completed, and the present sale embraces some of the choicest sections in the township. Special attention is directed to these sections. They are charmingly situated, possess great natural advantages, and command magnificent and extensive views of the surrounding scenery, which is unsurpassed.

A well-graded road has been made, being one chain, (66ft.) in width, which runs through the property, the maximum gradient being not greater than parts of Princes-street, Dunedin; and it is formed to a width of 11ft., which renders it a very easy, accessible, and good road. No expense has been spared in its formation, for a distance of 25 chains, which gives access to the whole of the sections now offered for sale. It is proposed to continue the formation the entire length of the road.

The other roads through the property are all 60 links wide, and have been laid off to the best possible advantage.

Terms extremely liberal, viz.:—Deposit, £5 per section; balance by quarterly payments, extending over three years, with 8 per cent. interest added.

Lithographic plans now ready.

## THE NECESSITY OF SELF-RELIANCE AND COLONIAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

OBLIGE me by handing the enclosed small remittance to Bishop Moran on account of the Oamaru Catholic School Committee.

I am glad to see that the Catholics of Oamaru, after the example of their co-religionists in Dunedin and Wellington, are about to solve the vexed education question so far as they are concerned on the soundest and most satisfactory of all principles—the principle of self-reliance. Their Protestant neighbours must be unusually sincere and consistent in their professions of respect for the rights of conscience, or the *Evening Mail* of that place must possess an unusual amount of moral courage. But it is evidently coming to this and the division on Mr. Curtis' motion as well as the tone of the Oamaru *Evening Mail* shows it, that religious, sensible, and just Protestants are gradually moving round to the Catholic view of public education, in spite of all the secularising influence of the Government, the Press, and the popular majority who now support them on the education question. Protestants may go with Catholics on this question without any compromise of principle on either side. What Catholics ask from Government for themselves they ask for men of all creeds. We are, in fact, fighting for all Christian creeds when we fight for religious education and justice as we are now doing in opposition to secularists. The English Protestant Press are now driven to admit from recent painful events in Germany that socialism is the natural outcome of secularism in education; and socialism is the worst, or one of the worst forms of impiety and civil disloyalty combined. Whether Government aid our schools or not, we must mainly rely on our own efforts to establish, and maintain as well as establish, efficient schools for our children. If we fail to do so it is neither for want of money nor good schoolmasters. The Catholic body have plenty of both. A correspondent lately went into a calculation of the amount of money spent annually by Catholics upon a seductive luxury, which, unhappily is not always used innocently. He was probably not far out in his reckoning. The sum was incredibly large. So much for money. Among Catholics there are plenty of able and skilful schoolmasters. Even independent of the religious teaching orders, who for many reasons are to be preferred when they can be got. The present able and zealous inspector of Government schools for this district—Mr. Sullivan—is a Catholic. He was once a Catholic schoolmaster in Auckland I understand. While so acting he was well remunerated and his salary was guaranteed to him by certain of the leading Catholics in the place. This is the true principle of permanently securing the services of a good schoolmaster. Pay him liberally and assure him of permanent appointment, and keep him to his engagement. What can be expected from a school when the master is miserably remunerated, liable to be at any time starved out of his place, and is at liberty to quit whenever self-interest or whim may move him to leave. How many Catholic schools have been in that wretched position; how many are so even now? If Catholics, instead of declaiming so much and so often, and I must say so justly, against the conduct of Government towards them in matters educational, would set their own shoulders to the wheel, and use their own resources in men and money, to have good schools of their own everywhere, it would be well for them and their children. For that end they must "organise" extensively. Local and desultory efforts will not do now, the enemy is too strong. We must consider that Protestants have a conscience and a sense of duty no less than Catholics. If they think that the secular system of education is preferable on public grounds we may regret it, but we have no right to censure them severely for their decision. Even though, according to Catholic ideas, the system be manifestly unfair or dangerous to faith and morality. That some support a system of public education exclusively secular out of hostility to Christianity is no doubt true. But that is not the motive I believe which influences the great majority of secularists here; among whom there are many as sincere Christians as Catholics themselves. Still it is deeply to be deplored that any Christian man should be found advocating or tacitly permitting a system of public education which the enemies of Christianity zealously support as most likely to advance the cause of infidelity, and which is found by experience to promote first an indifference and then a contempt for all revealed religion whatever, and last of all a disbelief in God himself. The late Pope assured the Christian world that the civil Government of Italy was appointing schoolmasters who openly avowed their infidel or even atheistic principles, and gloried in them. It is often very difficult to get at men's real motives for their policy. They avow a part but not the whole of the reasons of their actions. My own impression is that a feeling of dread for the advancing power of the Catholic Church, and a wish to keep her under, though not avowed, is at the bottom of all this zeal for secularism in education.

If the Government wished merely to secure a good secular education for the whole population, irrespective of class or creed, they would surely adopt Mr. Curtis' amendment. That would make Sir George Grey's Bill identical in principle with the Education Bill passed by the Imperial Parliament for England. This is "payment by secular results." Any school could then claim Government aid on certain terms, provided the Inspector reported that the secular proficiency of the pupils came up to the standard presented by Government. Could anything be fairer or more reasonable than this? Yet Sir George Grey and the "liberal" Press say *non placet*; we won't have it. Liberal indeed! By their rejecting so liberal, fair, and reasonable a principle as this, we must infer that they have some other end in view, by their Bill, than the mere secular education of the masses—some end which they do not wish to avow. To secure power and patronage for the minister of the day, and to aim a death blow at the Catholic Church by the extinction of Catholic schools, are possibly the objects which the advocates of Sir George Grey's Education Bill have in view.

Over and above securing secular education to the people, what are we to infer from Sir George Grey's refusing to say yea or nay to Mr. Curtis' amendment? I think it placed him in a fix. He was too just to say nay, and afraid to say yes—afraid of his popularity with the Liberals.

There is no reason to believe that the New Zealand Anglican clergy or Protestant clergy generally are satisfied with the present secular system of Government Education. They naturally would fain have religious teaching in their schools, and Government aid too. But they dare not agitate for this, principally because if they did so they would be strengthening the claims of Catholics for the same benefit. There may be another reason. They fear probably that the laity of their respective communities, who go in for *cheap schooling*, would not support them in that agitation if they were to attempt it. They thus might be left in the lurch and expose the want of sympathy between them and their flocks on so vital a matter as education. Silence and a passive acquiescence for the present to this objectionable system is their policy. Protestant clergy, like Protestant politicians, too often are men of expediency rather than of principle. Bishop Hatfield is a noble exception. But what fruit has resulted from his emphatic denunciation of the Government school system? His people have made no sign of united approval so far as I know. Yet we cannot suppose his words have been without effect entirely.

In a question like this the Catholic clergy and all their people are emphatically of "one heart and one mind." There are "no divisions among them," or none worth naming, on that subject. It is well it should be so, for to us the question of schools and education is a vital one. It is one of life or death—of weakness and strength—the Catholic school is part of the Catholic Church, and inseparable from it. The manner in which Catholics support their schools is a test of the sincerity of their attachment to their religion, and of their spiritual loyalty to the Holy See. A Catholic school is not only a seat of secular learning, but a nursery of Catholic piety, and to the more advanced pupils, a school of politics. With poorly supported and inefficient Catholic schools, Catholics never can occupy that position in the state to which by right they have a claim. Let us of the laity then form a general committee or Board of Catholic Education for the entire colony under the episcopate, and have a general educational fund for mutual aid, and let Government do what they please. They will have done us an immense good if they have taught us the lesson of self-reliance, and stimulated our hitherto languid efforts in the cause of Catholic education and Catholic schools.

Sir George Grey some years ago pronounced an eloquent eulogium on the late Mr. O'Connell as the deliverer of Irish Catholics from unjust and cruel laws, directed against their faith, yet he has endorsed an Education Bill tending to destroy all Catholic schools in this colony. Explain who can.

Sir George is a man of the noblest sentiments. Unfortunately for us he does not always act up to the sentiments he professes,

Auckland, May, 1878.

LAIC.

## ST. BATHANS.

THE Catholics of St. Bathans may read in the TABLET from week to week accounts of celebrations ecclesiastical and secular, in connection with our churches, convents, and schools, in other parts of the diocese, and of the colony, and I think may be forgiven if they feel a little envious on seeing how many of these events are accompanied by sacred ceremonial and dignified by the presence of Bishops and priests, advantages which must necessarily be great helps in sustaining courage under difficulties and make Catholics think little of making great sacrifices in order to support our churches and schools in an adequate manner.

Having the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in our school chapel celebrated not oftener than once in four weeks, and sometimes at much longer intervals, and never any other religious ceremonial, it speaks well for this congregation and is a source of deep gratification to the well-wishers of the missions to see how truly and well they pull all together in their efforts to support their schools. The young men are among the foremost in their subscriptions, and have been since the school was started five or six years ago, without their aid it could not be maintained. Even this aid falls short now of meeting the expenses; the rebuilding of the school having cost not less than £120, a large burden to fall upon so few whose means are but limited. Since the re-erection of the school on land apart from the consecrated ground of the cemetery, concerts have been given in the room, by means of which money has been raised to help to pay the building expenses. One of these entertainments was given on the evening of Friday the 19th ult. It proved a success in every respect. Dr. Allan occupied the post of chairman and the happy style in which he performed the duties of the office contributed much to the success of the affair. The first part of the programme consisted of recitations by Misses Noonan and E. Prescott; Messrs. A. Tierney and J. Gay. Songs were sung by Messrs John McKay, J. Gay, T. Dillon, M. Gannin; together with a duet (vocal) by Messrs J'oh and Hestler, and readings by Mr. Ewing and Dr. Allan. Great applause following the efforts of the respective performers. The recitation and songs of Mr. Gay were rendered with professional taste and skill displaying the possession of more than ordinary ability as an elocutionist. The second part of the entertainment consisted of the performance by four lady amateurs of the laughable farce "The Wonderful Cure;" the characters being sustained by Mrs. Allan, Miss Noonan, Miss Gerkens, and Miss Teresa Gerkens; to give each and every one of these ladies their due meed of praise would occupy too much of your space, it must suffice to say that they all knew their parts and performed them excellently well, not a hitch of any kind occurring to mar the effectiveness of the piece; the clever and sprightly acting and dialogue kept the audience in constant laughter to the end. Every one present was well pleased and wished that the good ladies—Mrs. Allan and Miss Noonan—who "got up" the farce and otherwise arranged the programme might find pleasure in renewed efforts to please. Much praise is due to them. It is a source of satisfaction to them and the school committee that the sum of £10 was realised. The Catholics have reason to feel grateful to non-Catholic friends for able assistance and kindly support on this and former occasions of the kind.

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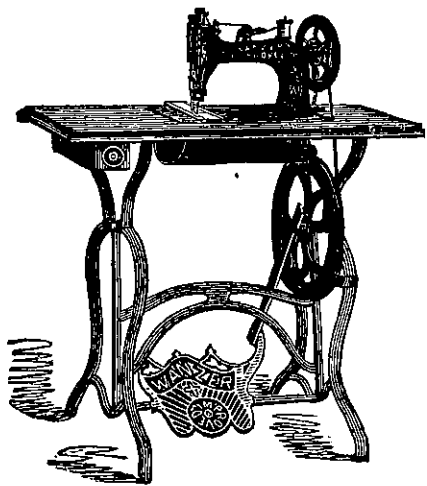
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I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the following amounts (mostly first instalments) towards the Cathedral Fund, continued.

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# The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1878.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION.



**H**ERE are two indications of the policy of the present Government in reference to education; one is afforded by the Governor's speech at the opening of Parliament, the other by the announcement that a Royal Commission is to be appointed to enquire into the belongings of the New Zealand University. The Governor's speech informs us that no change of much importance in the present system of education, primary and secondary, will be proposed in the present Session, and the second gives us to understand that one of the essential principles on which the New Zealand University was established will be discarded. As to the primary education, then, godlessness is to continue; in

secondary, anti-Catholic sectarianism is to continue; and as to the New Zealand University, its charter is to be so far modified as to exclude affiliated colleges not endowed with at least tens of thousands of acres of land.

As to the first and the second there is no difficulty in perceiving the truth of our statements. The principle of the Public Schools Act—or, as it is very improperly called, the Education Act—of last Session is, as everybody knows, godlessness. And this principle is to remain intact, so far as the present Government is concerned. Grammar Schools and High Schools, as they are called, perhaps on the principle of *lucus a non*, are, as is notorious, practically sectarian. In these there is to be no modification. All the money and property devoted to both by the public shall practically continue to be spent for the exclusive benefit of secularists and non-Catholics.

What we have stated in reference to the New Zealand University may not be so evident to most of our readers. But it will be easy to demonstrate its truth. It is well known that Otago has, from the very first, been opposed to the establishment of the New Zealand University, and that Otagan leaders of public opinion have even fiercely battled against the system of affiliated colleges sanctioned by the New Zealand University. The idea of these gentlemen is that there should be only three or four Colleges in the country united with the University, and that all seeking University degrees, or an University education, should be compelled to become pupils of one or other of their Colleges. Monopoly in one-sided education is dear to their hearts; and they appear to be of opinion that tens of thousands of acres of land, or large contributions from the Treasury, are essential to good teaching.

At present, Colleges of all denominations complying with certain defined conditions can be affiliated to the New Zealand University, and pupils who win University scholarships can pursue their studies in their own Colleges. This is wise, just, and equitable; but it is exceedingly displeasing to the Otagan monopolists, whose chief object is to drive all University pupils of Otago into what is called the University of Otago—that is, the well endowed anti-Catholic College in Dunedin bearing that name. Success on the part of these gentlemen would have the effect of rendering the establishment in Dunedin of a Catholic College affiliated to the University an impossibility, and would impose on Catholics a new disability. And that this is one of the objects of these gentlemen we entertain no doubt whatever. They will not permit Catholics to profit by University education, except on anti-Catholic principles—that is unless they submit themselves to the teaching of sectarian anti-Catholic, or godless professors. Anti-Catholic, sectarian, and godless institutions for educational purposes are established and profusely endowed by the State; but the policy of these gentlemen is to prevent the Catholics establishing, even at their own exclusive expense, such Colleges as will entitle them to share in University advantages.

The representatives and advocates of these gentlemen are now in the Cabinet, and are powerful there; indeed, so powerful, that their selfishness on this and some other questions threatens to wreck Sir George Grey's Government at no distant day. But the moment and the circumstances seem propitious for an effort to get rid of the hated principle of affiliated Colleges, and consummating the triumph of monopoly in education. Perhaps, too, the zeal of these gentlemen is quickened by the prospect of the establishment of a Catholic College in Dunedin within the next few months.

We shall await with much curiosity and a little anxiety the announcement of the names of the Commissioners. These will enable the public to judge of the nature of the report that may be expected. If the majority share in the views of the Otagan monopolists, then, so far as the report is concerned, the fate of affiliated Colleges is not doubtful; their doom is sealed; and the Otago University, so called, is freed from the annoyance of all rivalry.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

**I**N the House of Representatives the Government was asked, two or three days ago, if a sum of money would be placed on the estimates for the purpose of aiding Catholic schools, to which question the Government replied in the negative. So far, therefore, as the present Government is concerned, the injustice done to Catholics in the matter of education is to be upheld. This determination of Ministers does not surprise us, we had never hoped that a Ministry containing such members as Mr. MACANDREW and Mr. STOUT would do Catholics justice. But, though such was always our conviction, we have



not till now given expression to it, because we felt it would be difficult to persuade some of our readers that a Government presided over by Sir G. GREY would refuse justice to any portion of New Zealand colonists or natives.

We waited till the Government itself had authoritatively declared its determination to uphold injustice, and continue to heap disabilities and undue burdens on Catholics, because they wished to rear up their children in the principles and practices of Christianity and Catholicity. But we need have no reticence now; the Ministry has itself removed all doubt and obscurity; and, henceforward, Catholics can labour under no delusion as to how they ought to act in reference to the several members of the present Cabinet and their supporters in Parliament. The Catholic electors of Dunedin, for example, will know what answer to give when asked to vote for Messrs. MACANDREW, STOUT, and OLIVER, and Catholic electors in other constituencies cannot be ignorant of their obligations towards other members of the Government and their supporters. What, we are curious to know, will the Catholic electors of Tuapeka say to Mr. BROWN, the Government whip, who so actively aids the Ministry which declares it will continue to refuse all aid to Catholic schools, and do everything at present in its power to drive Catholic children into godless and demoralising schools.

Personally we entertain a very great respect for Sir G. GREY, and have great confidence in his wisdom and strong sense of justice; and we feel assured that if his colleagues would permit him to act according to his individual judgment, we should have little, if anything, to complain of. But as a member of the present Government we can only regard him in his official capacity, and in the discharge of our political duties treat him as a practical politician. For this reason we are compelled to range ourselves amongst the opponents of the present Government; and should an opportunity present itself of doing so, we shall certainly oppose the re-election even of Sir George GREY himself. Until we obtain justice and redress of the grievances under which we groan in the matter of education, we must strenuously oppose every government which refuses to do what it can to redress these grievances.

It is only at the hustings and the polling booths Catholics can strike efficaciously. We wish, therefore, to impress on Catholics two things. In the first place they must keep in mind the names of all who opposed their claims in Parliament, amongst whom, of course the members of the present Ministry now hold the first place; and secondly, they must take measures to secure the registration of all Catholics having the required qualifications. To ensure success organization is necessary. It would be well, therefore, if in each locality a small working committee were formed for the twofold purpose of reminding Catholics at the proper time of the names of their prominent enemies, and of attending to the registry of Parliamentary voters. Such committees ought to be appointed at once; and then they ought to work industriously but silently. And we would beg to remind Catholics that earnest, determined men are accustomed to mature their plans and pursue them without making much noise about their doings.

No doubt we are now giving some information to our enemies, who will threaten to do as we do. But what we have now said is under the circumstances unavoidable, and it need not be repeated. As to the determination of our enemies to oppose us actively, we may not be troubled; they have always done this; and whether we act or remain quiescent they will certainly continue to do so. Remissness in political organisation is not amongst their short-comings; but is one of our greatest failings. If we really wish to obtain redress, we must bestir ourselves, and imitate the example of our determined opponents. "*Fas est etiam ab hoste doceri.*"

It pains us very much to find ourselves driven into opposition to Sir GEORGE GREY's Cabinet, but the principle of justice is paramount to all other considerations "*justitia fiat, ruat cælum,*"—even if the heavens were to collapse, let justice be done. All personal considerations must give way before the claims of justice; and the Catholic who supports a Ministry pledged to wring taxes from Catholics for the purpose of stamping on them the mark of inferiority and mental degradation, or compelling them to accept godless schooling, has forfeited the name of Catholic, and gone out into the wilderness of infidelity and godlessness. There is no alternative for Catholics but to fight the battle of justice in education, or to permit the faith and morals of their children to be utterly ruined. Taking things as they are, Catholics can only pursue one of three courses—namely submit to cruel injustice

and entirely maintain Catholic schools as best they can, whilst contributing largely to support godless schools, or struggle like brave men to wring their rights from the tight grasp of their oppressors; or, thirdly, abandon the fight, and allow their children's faith to be lost. It is for Catholics to choose. Which course will they adopt?

## News of the Week.

A MAN in Wellington had a quarrel with his wife recently, and, being desirous of getting the best of it laid an information that she was a dangerous lunatic. In consequence the woman was arrested and brought to the police station, where it was discovered, after she had spent some time in the cell, that there was no truth in the charge. £1,500 has been paid for 15½ acres of land at Waitara.

THE survey of the the Waimate Plains is to be carried on under the supervision of Major Brown.

THE winter at the Serpentine is reported of as unusually severe. SOME enterprising folk in Sydney are said to contemplate sending a shipment of oysters to London.

THE King of the Hawaiian Islands has sent a likeness of himself to the editor of the *Charleston Herald*. The Press of New Zealand may look up now that it is under the direct patronage of royalty.

THE people of New Plymouth are about to petition Government to hasten the construction of the railway to Hawera.

A PROPERTY in Hawksbay has recently been sold for £30,600, and which a year and a half ago is said to have been estimated at £18,000. This looks well for the prospects of the district.

TAWHIAO is gone on a visit to the chiefs of the Ngatimaniapoto. His object is supposed to be consultation respecting the Waitara meeting.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society was held on Friday evening last. The attendance was small, not more than twenty members being present; numerous apologies were received from absentees, assigning various reasons for non-attendance. In the absence of the President and Assistant Secretary, Bros. Cunningham and Harris were appointed to act in their place *pro tem*. The election of officers for the ensuing half-year was then proceeded with, with the following result:—President, Bro. A. H. Norman; Vice-President, Bro. Jno. Harris; Secretary, Bro. A. Corrigan; Librarian, Bro. W. Williamson; Assistant Librarian, Bro. J. Daniel. Owing to the sparse attendance, the appointment of Treasurer and Auditors, the half-yearly report and balance-sheet, and other important matters were deferred till the following meeting night.

REWI and his followers are preparing for a stay at Waitara by planting a quantity of potatoes near Raleigh.

It is said that on one occasion when Mr. Henry Russell, a popular composer and vocalist, was singing his pathetic ballad of the "Gambler's Wife," and had arrived at a most touching passage relating to the protracted absence of the gambler from his home, a shrill voice of some matron who evidently expressed the sentiments of her heart, called out, "Wouldn't I have fetched him!" That identical lady would now seem to inhabit the province of Auckland, for it could hardly have been any other, who lately descended upon a native dance at the Thames and hauled out from the very midst of the festive group her erring husband, who was amusing himself there with delights clearly forbidden.

THE sacrament of confirmation was administered at Christchurch by His Lordship the Bishop of Wellington on Tuesday last. There were 100 recipients.

OWING to the floods in the Buller river recently, Lyell was in danger of running short of provisions.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction has been caused on the West Coast by a report that the head quarters of Public Works in the South Island are to be situated in Dunedin.

The Government are said to have promised to Westland £10,000 out of the £100,000 to be voted for building purposes by the Assembly.

FACTS are obstinate things; and there is no use in denying that the streets of Wellington have a fair share of mud when it can be shown that a cat got smothered in the attempt to cross one of them. There are traditions of men and women having been drowned in the streets of Melbourne, but these things are wrapped in the legendary obscurity of the city. The fate of the cat, however, belongs to the present; it is said to be an undoubted fact, and tells its own story.

CAPITALISTS are reported to be flying from Victoria. Nine of that fortunate species, representing collectively £180,000, are said to have lately departed for the northern colonies.

THE Westland county council is complained of as being, in proportion, twice as costly as any other in the colony.

A CATHOLIC Hall is about to be erected in Melbourne. The Archbishop has generously given a site for it in Elizabeth-street.

In the Province of Wellington the females outnumber the males by 2,100.

In Dunedin just now Protestant children are having their religion as they have their music and dancing, at the rate of two lessons per week. We know that the fate of accomplishments in general is to last the boys until they leave off being obliged to learn, and the girls until they get married or make up their minds not to do so; but we doubt if the new superficiality will even strike as deeply as this. It makes no show and is not amusing.

THE gold discovery lately reported of two photographers traveling in the neighbourhood of the Sounds, has received some confirmation.

It is reported that Mr. Berry has joined the ranks of his own enemies by obtaining an interest in a large station and thus becoming a squatter.

THE prosperity of New South Wales at present is testified to by the fact that it is almost impossible to find a vacant house in Sydney.

MR. HENRY DRIVER has been returned for Roslyn. The defeated candidate, Mr. A. H. Ross, however, has declared an intention of filing a petition against Mr. Driver's return.

THE Rev. Father Hennebery will open a mission at Timaru on Sunday next, 4th inst. His Lordship the Bishop of Wellington will also be present there.

A SERIES of entertainments and exhibitions in aid of the Benevolent Institution is about to be held in Dunedin. An influential and able committee has been appointed, and energetic steps are being taken to promote the success of the undertaking.

WE perceive that our Invercargill contemporary finds the Rev. Mr. Hazleton's "Sketch of Irish History" instructive. A journal, however, which lately informed its readers that Cardinal Wiseman would probably succeed Pius IX. is evidently in a position to pronounce any kind of nonsense "instructive." We found the lecture in question such complete rubbish that we felt ourselves incapacitated from taking any serious notice of it. We did indeed allude to the Protestantism of St. Patrick, but that was because such has been asserted elsewhere by people whom one might expect to know better; but as to entering into a serious critique of this Wesleyan minister's farrago of ignorance, we should no more think of it than we should criticise the mistake of an A B C boy who would take an n for an u. We strongly advise our Methodist fellow colonists to subscribe at once the money this man is in search of; Methodists in Ireland do indeed appear to be sadly in want of some kind of respectable educational institution. But the fact is if the sum is to be collected by means of these extraordinary lectures, the sect will expose itself everywhere to the ridicule of people of any kind of information. The bigotry of the New Zealand public shields them to some extent here, but elsewhere folk are more liberal, and it may be better instructed as well.

THE drawing in connection with the art-union for Rev. Father Hennebery's likeness has been unavoidably postponed to September. Friends of the cause to be served are earnestly requested to exert themselves in forwarding it, as very little has yet been done.

## Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, July 26th.

Parliament will be prorogued on the 20th August. The political agitation amongst the Italian Democrats is now subsiding.

It is contemplated to send a Pontifical Nuncio to England.

BRISBANE, July 27th.

The steamer Success was wrecked at midnight on the 8th inst., on an unknown sunken reef off Russell Island. The carpenter, steward, cook, and cabin boy, with some provisions, took a boat and landed on Hinchinbrook Island, and were rescued by the steamer Victoria.

The Success slipped off the reef and disappeared.

VIENNA, July 27th.

The Porte consents to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LONDON, July 27th.

The Russians have occupied Shumla.

It is officially denied that Parliament will be dissolved in autumn. Money is hardening and the Bank reserves improving. Consols,

95½.

The Adelaide loan of £688,000 has been floated at a minimum of

95.

The corn market is unchanged.

NEW PLYMOUTH, July 27th.

A deputation of influential gentlemen waited upon the Immigration Officer to-day, with a view of ascertaining what immigrants were to be expected here to counterbalance the dearth of labour. Mr. King said men were getting seven and eight shillings a day, and there was a great want of servant girls. He said the railway to Stratford must be completed before next summer, and that would absorb a large amount of labour. Mr. Courtney said he had called for tenders for moving a building and for ploughing, and received only two tenders for one job, and none for the other. Mr. Bayly said 300 immigrants might be absorbed next summer, not to speak of

harvesting. Mr. Webster said the grass seed harvest next year would be a large one, and if there was not more labour it would be lost. He had to pay eight shillings a day and food, and had almost to beseech men to work at that rate. The Immigration Officer said the immigrants by the Hurunui were absorbed in eleven days. He would represent what had been stated to the Government.

WELLINGTON, July 28th.

About one o'clock this morning a violent north-westerly gale set in and has blown with great fierceness ever since. Several houses in course of erection were blown down, and others much twisted and strained. Many fences and outhouses were blown down. The yacht Xariffe was blown ashore, and one of H.M. Nymph's boats was swamped, but all the crew got ashore. The lifeboat was sent after them to bring them back but could not do so, and both were hauled up on the beach. All the vessels at the wharf had out extra warps, and the Nymph had all her topmasts and yards down.

AUCKLAND, July 29th.

Another case of spontaneous combustion in an empty house has occurred in Newton—third in three weeks, all between midnight on Sunday and Monday mornings. The house destroyed was a six roomed two-storey building, belonging to John Carr King, insured for £200 in the National, and which cost the owner £330 a year ago.

WELLINGTON, July 30th.

Messrs. Proudfoot and McKay are the successful tenderers for the Tapanui branch railway. The contract amount is L61,500. The length of railway is 15½ miles, and the contract includes the formation and supply of permanent way, building stations and platforms. The time for completion is twenty-two months. The contract was signed to-day. There were four other tenders.

## Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Company) reports for the week ending July 31st, as follows:—

Fat Stock.—The following came forward at the yards to-day—125 head cattle, 3766 sheep.

Fat Cattle.—Of those forward the greater portion were only medium quality, but there was very little alteration in prices. Best pens of bullocks brought from £13 to £16 10s; do cows, £7 10s to £11—or equal to 73s to 40s per 100lbs for prime quality; medium bringing from 27s 6d to 32s 6d. We sold 30 head as above.

Fat Sheep.—Those penned were chiefly cross-breeds of very good quality, but the number forward was far in excess of the requirements of the trade, and sellers had to submit to a reduction in price on our last quotations of at least 2s 6d per head, and 1500 had to be held over. Best cross-breeds brought from 11s to 17s 6d; medium, 11s to 13s—or equal to 3d per lb for prime mutton. We sold 750 as above, and have placed 500 privately at fair rates.

Store Cattle.—There is a very active inquiry for well-grown bullocks and cows, at £5 10s to £6 15s for former, and £4 10s to £5 10s for latter. Mixed herds are not in much demand. We are negotiating for the sale of 700 head.

Store Sheep.—There is no alteration to report.

Wool.—There is no change in value. We sold a few lots on Monday at very full rates.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued 1600 at our weekly auction on Monday last, for which there was keen competition at last week's rates. Country slaughters brought—for cross-breeds, 3s 8d to 4s 3d; merinos, 2s 5d to 4s 2d.

Tallow.—The demand for tallow is dull; former rates cannot be obtained. Prime mixed, £27 to £28; medium, £24 to £26; inferior, £21 to £23; rough fat, 20s to 21s 6d per cwt.

Hides are in good demand. Medium weights, in good condition. 4d; heavier, 4½d to 4¾d.

Grain.—Wheat sales can only be effected by submitting to a considerable reduction in price. We reduce our quotations this week to 4s for prime milling, up to 4s 3d very choice; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; inferior, 3s to 3s 3d. At these rates millers only buy to supply immediate wants. Oats are still in short supply, but equal to local consumption. Export orders are waiting for lower rates. Sales are made at 3s 8d to 3s 9d for fair to good feed; 3s 10d to 4s for milling sorts. Seed samples are scarce, and bring, in some instances, higher rates. Barley: Malting samples are in good demand; prime, 5s 6d to 6s; inferior, 5s to 5s 3d; feed and milling, 3s 6d to 4s 6d. Seed is inquired for; very choice is held for high figures.

MR. MERCER reports for the week ending July 31, as follows:—Retail prices only—Fresh butter, in ½ lb and 1 lb prints, 2s; fresh butter in lumps, none; powdered and salt butter, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; fresh butter is very scarce and there is barely enough coming in to supply the market; salt butter in keg is pretty plentiful at present, and selling at 10½d to 11d per lb. Cheese, best quality, 10d; side and rolled bacon, 10d; Colonial hams, 1s; English hams, 1s 2d to 1s 4d (no demand) English cheese, 1s 4d per lb., no demand. Eggs have been scarce again and retailing at 2s 6d per doz.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending July 31, as follows:—General activity in all departments. The month just closed has been very favourable in weather, there being little or no broken time. Demand is far beyond supply for people at all suitable for dairy, station, and arable farms. Couples and shepherds are now in request, the sooner we have a fair shipment of good people the better. Female servants of all sorts command fine wages, and get placed quickly. The building and iron trades are sound, as are all skilled trades. There is a fine demand for hotel servants of all sorts. Dairy folks are always welcome. Gardeners cannot be got. Wages:—Couples, £65 to £99 shepherds, £65 to £70; ploughmen £55 to £65; dairymen and boys, 6s, 10s, 15s, and 20s; Cooks, boots, waiters, &c., 20s to 40s; gardeners and groomers, 25s to 35s; girls, 10s, 25s, 20s, and up to 40s.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending Aug. 1, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed), 3s 10d to 4s per bushel. Wheat—milling, 4s; chicks, 3s to 3s 1d. Barley, malting, 5s to 5s 6d; feed

9s to 3s 6d. Pollard, £5 10s per ton. Bran, £5 10s. Flour, large bags, £11; small, £11 10s. Oatmeal, £20. Potatoes, £4 to £4 5s per ton. Hay, £5 per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

Mr. J. VEZY reports for the week ending Aug. 1st, 1878, retail: Roasting beef, 5d to 8d per lb; boiling do., 3d to 5d per lb; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 8d per lb; mutton, 3d to 5½d per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork, 6d to 8d per lb; lamb, 2s 6d to 4s per quarter.

### A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ON GERMAN PROTESTANTISM.

SOCIALISM alone does not receive and express the thoughts which are so full of dark omens for the future. Protestant Christianity in Germany has become cankered to the very core of it by unbelief. A score of philosophers have attacked by turns the Gospel—the old Gospel (according to Paul and Luther). Honest endeavours to present views of God perfectly have ended in thinnest ether or blackest smoke. Strauss himself, the chief modern prophet of the nation, beginning with the sublime mythical theory about Christ, ends even on his dying bed with a denial of a personal God, and the declaration that there is no supreme intelligence in creation, or in history, or in society, and that the only God modern thought can recognise is the universe, the great whole, the sum total of all things, and so public opinion generally, beginning by impugning the truths of Biblical history, has come to deny the possibility of miracles, the efficacy of prayer, the interference of the Almighty. What room for the profession of faith? What room for the worship of God? Go to the churches of Protestant Germany to-day and what will you see? Vast and gloomy edifices almost empty; a few women, and yet fewer men. No fervour, no enthusiasm, no passion. An eminent German authority, speaking of the condition of Protestantism in the land of Luther, says, 'It is eaten to the core by unbelief, it is sapped to its very foundations by infidelity.' Government strives to do what it can to stem the advancing tide, with the success that usually attends Government effort in religious matters. The closest union exists there between the Church and the State, and the power of the State is employed in every department of life to uphold the authority of the Church but all in vain. The Evangelical Church, which is the Church, of the Empire and the Prime Minister, has persecuted bitterly the other Protestant Churches.—Rev. J. Jefferis, LL.B.

### THE MANNERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(From the *Roscommon Messenger*.)

WE have often been told by Englishmen and Irish pro-Britons that the people of this country are unfit for self-government, and that the Irish House of Commons, if it existed, would be rejuvenated Donnybrook, where muscle would prevail over logic, and the most beautiful flowers of rhetoric wither and die in the potent presence of the venerated blackthorn. The people who write these things expect, of course, to be believed, as their judgment is so much superior to that of the rest of the world, but perhaps in their magnanimity they will allow a few millions in this country to dissent from their view on this very vital question. We feel certain that an Irish legislative assembly would never tolerate in its midst a set of men such as those noble and enlightened individuals of the high and mighty Tory party who nightly convert the House of Commons into a howling wilderness, where is heard the melodious braying of a donkey, the defiant music of the chanticleer, or the dismal wail of the enraged but impotent catamount in the presence of a superior power. When we say that to this may be added as a matter of course a most artistic performance on the penny whistle by some of the mocking birds of the festal establishment, and the disgorging by some overfed member of the community of surplus investments in meat and wine, we shall be far from having laid before our readers a list of the accomplishments or an adequate representation of the gentlemanly demeanour of the Darwinian section, as they have been properly termed, of the Tory party in the House of Commons. Twice within a month has Mr. Gladstone—whose position, age, and virtues should entitle him to the forbearance, if not to the respect, of his opponents—been most grossly insulted within the very walls of the House. This would remind one of a pack of poodles barking at the heels of the monarch of the forest. Lord Hartington has been similarly treated. Last Monday night one of the cats of the House was belled. On Thursday a Mr. Cave made a hollow speech about "the impertinence of Mr. Parnell," and said "that the entrance of that gentleman to the House was a curse to the kingdom." May such curses long continue. On the same night a Mr. Green told the Irish members to let Sunday closing alone, and to get rid of their priests. What a powerful argument was that from the verdant member against the bill? We hope that our Irish gentlemen in the British Parliament may not lose any of their native courtesy and inbred politeness in such an assembly. We know that evil communications corrupt good morals.

We beg to apologise to those of our advertisers whose advertisements pressure on our space obliges us to hold over to next week.

MR. G. CARRIGHAN, chemist, of Princes and Walker-streets, Dunedin, and likewise of St. Kilda, is prepared to compound prescriptions and execute all orders connected with his trade in the most satisfactory manner to his patrons.

MR. E. KIRK'S Boarding House, Cumberland-street, Dunedin, offers excellent accommodation at the most reasonable rates of charge.

THE postponed sale of the township of Burke's Brewery will take place on Saturday next, at 2 p.m.

MR. THOS. POWER has purchased the livery stables lately conducted by Messrs. Bacon, in MacLaggan-street, Dunedin.

MR. S. T. KERR, of George-street, Dunedin, is at present selling off his excellent stock of drapery at a great sacrifice.

PERSONS engaged in furnishing will find an ample supply of all the articles required at the establishment of Messrs. Chadwick Bros., George-street, Dunedin.

### DEATH OF CAPTAIN DONOVAN AND LIEUTENANT WARD.

THE following full particulars of the death of these two brave officers has been given to us (*Cape Mercury*) by an eye-witness:—

On Thursday morning the Diamond Field Horse, numbering some fifty men, proceeded on foot in skirmishing order, to scour a portion of the Perie Bush, or Amatolas. They were supported by Captain Brabant's troop, and a number of Fingoes. After walking all day and seeing very few Kafir men, but numbers of women, about three o'clock in the afternoon they heard a noise of breaking boughs of trees. Someone called out "The cattle are being driven out," and there was a general push forward to ascertain the cause; Colonel Warren was in front, revolver in hand, when the stem of a tree, which had been broken off and was merely resting on one of its boughs, suddenly, without the least warning, fell directly on him, crushing him to the earth. He was eventually conveyed to Captain Brabant's camp, where every attention was paid to him, and his friends will be glad to hear that he has escaped any serious injury save a severe shaking and general shock to the system. The private carriage of the Governor was sent out to convey him to town, but he preferred to remain where he was at his own camp.

Almost immediately after the accident to the Colonel, Captain Donovan advanced and suddenly came to the edge of a deep krantz. On looking down he saw two Kafirs running out of the bush below, shouting, "Here they are, boys," and levelled his revolver to shoot, when he was attracted by some Kafirs who had remained behind, whom he evidently saw were attempting to take his life, for he was observed to turn his revolver and fire. Simultaneously the two shots rang out, and Donovan received a bullet in the mouth, coming out at the back of his head, and he fell lifeless without a groan. It is a wretched consolation to know that he and his adversary fell dead together, as his revolver bullet struck the Kafir full in the forehead, penetrating the brain.

Lieutenant Ward was shot within minute of his brother officer, and fell within a few feet of his body. A ball entered above the ear, passing right through his head; he lived about three minutes, and endeavoured to speak, but owing to the rush of blood from his mouth, it was impossible to understand what he wished to say.

After the forces had left the bush, a noise was heard, as of the bleating of sheep and goats—this was done by the women to try and induce the men to return in search of stock.

Throughout the day, not more than twenty-five Kafir men were seen; but there must have been at least one thousand five hundred women in the portion of the bush that was entered. The women were there to act as a barrier between our forces and the Kafirs, and to give notice to their side of any threatened danger.

It sounds almost fabulous, but it is a simple fact that the energy and discernment of Pius IX. has given to the Catholic Church no less than 213 new episcopal sees, exclusive of those for which he signed the decree only a few days before his death, and which now form the Scottish Hierarchy, erected by his successor on the 28th of March, 1878. Of these, nearly 200 new bishoprics are erected without any concordat or other concert with the civil power, and thus it may be said that a new era has been created for the relation of the Church and State, more especially in those lands to which mankind is looking as the seed-plots of human energy, and the advanced guard of the great human army in its onward career towards the occupation and control of the whole globe. To us, as Englishmen, it is of special interest to note that in these sees more than a hundred are occupied by subjects of our sovereign, and nearly two hundred by those who speak our tongue as their vernacular. This great increment of the organic structure of the Catholic Church, therefore, represents in the main the rise of a new order of things. While the "liberal" press has been prating and drivelling of the retrograde tendencies of the Pope, and complaining that he will not "reconcile himself to accomplished facts," he has been for more than thirty years building up in all lands a "free Church in free States;" and in none more than in our own land and its world-wide dependencies.—*Dublin Review*.

SINCE 1870 the Freethinkers in Rome and Italy have every opportunity of showing their hatred to Christianity. In the month of March, 1871, the Society of Freethinkers in Pisa determined to have a banquet on Good Friday, and issued a notice that "the constitution of our society prescribes that on the day on which the Catholic Church commemorates the death of her founder, the members of the society should meet together at a brotherly banquet to affirm the principles which they profess, and make a public act of protest against Catholicism." The Freethinkers of Venice sent their congratulations to their brethren in Pisa on the occasion of that sacrilegious banquet on Good Friday in 1871. Another banquet was intended to be held by the Italian Freethinkers in Rome in the Piazza Barberini. This year the Freethinkers of Florence have taken another method of exhibiting their enmity to the Catholic Church. They issued the following circular:—"On Thursday (*sic*), April 18th, 1878, the day on which the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church bewails the death of Jesus Christ, the people of Florence will see the glorious and triumphant resurrection of *Satan*, a daily political journal for the people. *Satan* will issue his cries in the morning hours of each day." The Florentine admirers of his Satanic Majesty appear to have forgotten that it is on Good Friday, not on Thursday in Holy Week, that the Church commemorates the death of the Redeemer.—*Tablet*.

THE Rev. George Rigg, Bishop-elect of Dunkeld, arrived in Rome on the morning of the 30th April, and proceeded to the Scots College, where he will remain until after his consecration.

A SERIES of performances are now being given by the Civil Service Dramatic Club at the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, in aid of the Telegraph Rowing Club. Several amateurs of high reputation are taking a leading part in the affair.

MR. HERMANN ROSE of George-street, Dunedin, is engaged in the manufacture of genuine German sausages. He is prepared to supply the trade on advantageous terms.

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT CHRISTCHURCH.

(From the *Lyttelton Times*.)

THE solemn re-opening and blessing of the Church of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Barbadoes street, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday, 28th ult. The church was crowded. Upon the entrance of the clergy His Lordship Bishop Redwood explained the ceremony which was about to be performed. The clergy and acolytes then formed a procession, and went round the outside of the church. They entered, went to the altar, and walked round the interior of the building. High Mass was then celebrated by the Bishop, the Rev. Father M'Namara being deacon, and the Rev. Father Ginaty sub-deacon. Father Hennebery preached, taking for his subject The Word of God, and the importance of frequently hearing it expounded. In the evening, after Vespers, the Bishop discoursed upon the position of the Catholic Church. His sermon was a defence against the charges more commonly made against the Church, which, as briefly stated by him, are that the Church enslaves the intellect of man, degrades religion, and demoralises the individual and public conscience. After explaining that these charges were founded on perfectly honest but mistaken notions of Catholic belief, the Bishop addressed himself with much eloquence and power to their refutation. His defence consisted mainly of explanations of the Catholic doctrines of a Divine Authority in matters of faith, of the intercession of the saints, and of confession. It also contained a clear exposition of the reasons why the Catholic Church employs the splendours of ceremonial, and all that is choicest in architecture, painting, music and poetry. In the morning His Lordship gave notice that he would like to see non-Catholics present to hear the remarks he would make in the evening. In the evening he explained that he had invited them because he wished them to hear a Catholic exposition of Catholic doctrines. He also said that as the Catholic Church formed a great bulwark against infidelity her position was worthy of the attention of all Christians, the more especially, he contended, as her influence in the world was greater at the present moment than it had ever been. If the Bishop did not convince those of his hearers, who are not of his Church, he at least gave them a clear statement of doctrine, a very eloquent discourse, and amply redeemed his promise not to wound the tenderest conscience by the heat or unkindness of controversial expression. It was announced that on Tuesday evening there will be a Confirmation service, and on Thursday evening a re-union of those who took the temperance pledge on the occasion of the Rev. Father Hennebery's last visit to Christchurch. On that occasion Father Hennebery will deliver a lecture on temperance.

## THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

(From the *Weekly Argus*.)

WITH regard to the West Coast of this island, it is not beyond the actual facts to state that the Catholic Church was the pioneer of education. Schools were established almost as soon as population became settled, and they paved the way for the operations of other religious bodies. Whether the control of these schools was confined to the clergy of this religious denomination or not matters little; it is sufficient to say that they supplied a want at a time when no other means were afforded. The educational efforts of the Roman Catholics deserve recognition, and the same could be equally said with regard to any other denominational industry in the same direction. But the question arises—is the purely secular system of education, as supported by the State, to be the fixed and only one to receive State aid, or are the special, and probably valid, objections of religious bodies to be set aside? It is on record that in Nelson, in Westland, and in some other parts of the colony, a reasonable compromise has worked harmoniously and well. It has, as much as all compromises can be expected to accomplish, succeeded in welding elements which in some special respects are antagonistic, with the further result of creating a sense of content on the part of a large social and religious minority which cannot, of course, expect to get all that it asks for, but is satisfied so long as it receives fair justice. The case of the Catholic schools in Nelson appeals to the generous thoughts of everybody. At a time when there were scarcely more than "hedge schools" in the district, Father Garin, with the aid of able and accomplished coadjutors, established St. Mary's school and its off-shoots. The grade of education in these schools were so much higher than that existing in the Provincial schools that numerous Protestant families preferred to send their children to them; and staunch Protestants in Nelson will be found to recognise, in the most grateful terms, the advantages which their children acquired in them. We have no doubt a similar story could be told of other institutions of the kind; and, it appears to us to be, not only cruel in these special instances, but absolutely antagonistic to true policy, that in the early stage of the history of the colony, existing useful machinery should be dislocated because of a theory, the success of which in older countries has yet to await the verdict of thinking mankind. In this argument we refer only to the Roman Catholic community, for the simple reason that this body is the only one concrete enough to assert its objections. But there is no reason why any other sufficient body should not be entitled to similar consideration—but there is this difference: that the various Protestant denominations are so diverse in organisation that it is best for them, unless any one of them is strong enough to act alone, to accept a system of education which does not hurt any of their opinions, or tread upon their prejudices.

It is impossible that the Education Act of New Zealand can remain as it is. Without entering upon any discussion of the mere theory of the matter, it is sufficient that, as it stands, the Act is unpalatable to a large section of the community, and that some modification of it is necessary. We discard altogether the idea of creating a denominational system as applied to all bodies of religionists. The field is too small, and the population is too limited. The system of the English Act could not be used here, and the only thing that is possible is that concessions should be accorded in those directions in

which concessions can be reasonably and fairly made. That direction is, to our minds, towards giving to the Catholics a fair share of the general revenue of the colony in aid of the support of their schools, always provided that their standard of efficiency is equal to that of the ordinary State schools. As to what the Government propose to do in regard to the subject, we have but little information. It is not probable that the Ministry will go out of its way to raise the question, but it is reasonable to suppose that it will be raised, and that the House will be asked to affirm those discarded clauses of the Act, as it was originally presented, and which would have quieted many differences, and have assisted much in maintaining that homogeneity of purpose which, in a young country like New Zealand, it is so necessary to preserve.

## General News.

THE *London Spectator* regrets deeply to see statements that gold has been discovered in Wynaad, the best coffee-producing district of South India, and is being worked by the "Alpha Mining Company." The world does not need more gold, and the disturbance which a profitable gold-field would produce in an Indian district might be excessive. The profits of the business will certainly not exceed those of coffee-planting, while their gambling character may attract hosts of Europeans, whom the Madras Government may find it very difficult to control. We do not, of course, vouch for the reports, but we believe them, as the existence of gold in the South, as well as in Assam and the Punjab, has long been demonstrated. The natives, more especially in the Punjab and Assam, make a wretched living of the search, but then they only wash the surface-sands, leaving the "reefs" from which the gold is brought down, unattacked. The Assam gold-bearing region is in the centre of a continent, and well out of the way, but the Wynaad reefs, if they turn out profitable, are accessible by railway within twelve miles.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, writing the other day in acknowledgment of the receipt by him, at Rome, of an address and an offering to the Sovereign Pontiff from the Holy Family Confraternity of St. Catharine's Meath-street, Dublin, says, in the course of his letter:—"Yesterday I had a conversation with a Turkish Ambassador, who has been sent expressly by the Grand Signor to compliment the Pope on his accession to the Chair of Peter. I heard Pope Gregory XVI. say, about forty years ago, that of late (in his days) the Turks were acting as Christians, but that the Christians were acting as Turks. The Grand Signor now sends an Ambassador, who is an excellent Armenian Catholic, to present his congratulation to the Pope, thus acting like a Christian; but the letters written by the Tsar and the President of the Helvetic Republic, in which they recklessly assert that the Catholics have full freedom in Russia and Switzerland, in both which countries they are cruelly persecuted, and especially in Russian Poland, are worthy of the old Turks a couple of centuries ago." Your readers will, I know, be glad to hear that in the same letter his Eminence confirms the accounts which we have been receiving as to the great and continued improvement in his health, and expresses his hope of being able to leave for Ireland before the close of the month. Speaking of His Holiness the Pope, Cardinal Cullen, than whom no one has had better and closer means of judging, writes: "His Holiness is well, and working continually for the Church."

RUMOURS have been industriously circulated to the effect that the health of Leo XIII. is seriously impaired, and that before long a termination of his Pontificate may be expected. For these rumours there is not the slightest foundation in fact. Leo XIII. is not of a robust constitution, nor does he enjoy what may be termed rude health, but he is not suffering from any particular disorder, nor has he any infirmities other than such as are incident to his age. He rises early and transacts his business regularly, and without betraying much fatigue. He eats and drinks very sparingly, and his table is supplied only with the simplest viands. He goes to bed somewhat late. He takes exercise from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. every evening in the Vatican gardens, and sometimes says his Mass as early as 6 a.m. in a small chapel in the gardens.—*Tablet*.

THE Orleans papers, the *Journal du Loiret* and the *Moniteur du Loiret*, contain a florid account of the grand celebration which took place a few days ago of the 449th anniversary of the deliverance of that city by the Maid of Orleans. The venerable Bishop, Mgr. Dupanloup, presided, as usual, at the ceremony in front of the Cathedral, supported by his coadjutor and the Bishop of Blois, the ancient edifice being illuminated to the summit. There was an immense concourse of people, and the annual oration in praise of Joan of Arc was delivered in the Cathedral by the Rev. Abbé Rouquette, honorary canon of Bordeaux; after which the usual procession through the streets of the city took place, returning to the Cathedral, where the celebration concluded by the singing of the *Te Deum*.

THE *World* gives its account of what it calls a most miserable episode that occurred at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner on May 18th. Lord Dunraven, in a speech full of genial humour, gave the toast of foreign and American journalism, coupled with the name of Mr. H. M. Stanley, and the toast was received with great cordiality. Mr. Stanley, in his reply, appeared deliberately to set himself the task of offending this cordiality. From being sardonic, his remarks, which wandered over a bewilderingly wide field, became offensive, and there arose the strange sound of energetic hissing. Quiet was temporarily restored at the energetic instance of a well-known English journalist, who sprang to his feet and shouted "Shame!" But Mr. Stanley could not take a hint so marked, and with inexplicable obstinacy pursued a course of irrelevant offensiveness. The storm of hissing broke forth again uncontrollably, and was not to be stayed until Mr. Stanley sat down, leaving his observations uncompleted. Can no friend to a good but strangely warped fellow suggest to his immediate attention another unexplored desert?



## GOOD NEWS!

**THE GREAT CHEAP CLEARING SALE** of the whole of **KERR'S STOCK OF CLOTHING AND DRAPERY** is now going on, and will continue for one month only.

As the Stock must be reduced to make room for new goods to arrive, the bargains are not confined to a few articles, but the whole Stock has been re-marked to such prices as to make it worth while for every one in search of Clothing and Drapery, to inspect the Stock and make their purchases.

Special Lines—The whole Stock of Boys', Youths', and Men's Overcoats, under Cost.

Special Purchase of Men's Trousers and Suits—A Marvel of Cheapness.

Three Bales Carpets suitable for Parlour or Bedroom, to be cleared at 6½d a yard.

120 pairs Ladies' White and coloured Corsets, worth from 6s 6d. to 10s., to be cleared at 2s. 11d. a pair.

Note the Address:—

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

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(FIRE AND MARINE.)

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

With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

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HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,

Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,

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

**FIRE INSURANCES**

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
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West Taieri	...	David Grant
Baichutha	...	J. Macdonald & Co.
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Walkouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans	...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra	...	James Pollock
Riverton	...	Peter Grant
Tapanui	...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown	...	Wm. Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,  
Agent for Otago.

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THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-DRESSER, WIGMAKER, AND PERFUMER,  
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The finest assortment of Hairwork of every description. Ornaments for day and evening wear. Perfumery (only of the best makers). Hair Jewellery made to order from your own hair.

The latest fashions by every mail.

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

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



WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

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

**GHOLLAH'S GREAT INDIAN CURES,**

speaks for itself and requires no comment. All who are suffering from Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatic Gout, or that dreadful malady **GOUT**, can get completely cured by these remarkably curative

INDIAN MEDICINES.

Nelson, July 24, 1877.

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

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

(Signed) Mrs Wm. GILL, Wakapuaka.

## WANTED KNOWN.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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

LAMBERT'S  
North East Valley Works.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

**MELVILLE HOTEL,**  
MAIN NORTH ROAD,  
TIMARU.

M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

## FRANCIS MEENAN

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KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

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## GEORGE HOTEL,

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PORT CHALMERS.

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

## JOHN HISLOP,

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,  
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Every description of Jewellery made to order. Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated by Transit Observations. N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care will receive his utmost attention.

## RUSSELL'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

## E. C. MORRIS,

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

Next door to Begg's,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

## JOHN VEZEY

(Successor to John Gardner),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,

PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.



FATHER HENNEBERY AT ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

[From the N. Z. Times.]

ALTHOUGH there were a few seats vacant and standing room in the aisles, a large congregation assembled at St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday, 21st ult., at 11 a.m., when Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Redwood, assisted by the Rev. Father McGuinness, P.P., and another clergyman of the diocese, and the parish priest of Blenheim. At the two earlier masses the admission was free, but at 11 o'clock admission was obtained by tickets at half-price each, the proceeds of which are to be devoted towards reducing the debt incurred in the completion of the Cathedral. After the celebration of Mass, the Rev. Father Hennebery preached a sermon, but before entering upon the subject of his discourse he took the opportunity of referring to matters connected with his special mission to this country. He said he was very pleased to be once again amongst the kind and good Catholic congregation of Wellington. Since the commencement of the missions in that Cathedral at the end of last year 10,000 persons had taken the sacrament from his hands; 11,110 persons had taken the temperance pledge; 5000 had joined the Society for the Propagation of the Catholic Religion; and there had been seventy converts to the Catholic Church. With regard to those who had taken the pledge, he was glad to say that he had heard of very few having broken it. He had heard the very best accounts of those who had taken the pledge from him in Wellington. Altogether he had only heard of three persons having broken the pledge they had taken, one of whom was a washerwoman. (Laughter.) One man to whom he had administered the temperance pledge went to see him. He said: "Your reverence, I have been the greatest old toper in Wellington; but I took the pledge from you, and, thank God, I have kept it ever since." This was not all he said, and he (Father Hennebery) was a little shy in relating a portion of the man's story, but it was too good not to be told. He said: "Do you know what, your reverence; I went into a house the day after taking the pledge, and saw something alcoholic in a glass on the table, and do you know it nearly turned my stomach." (Laughter.) He (Father Hennebery) only hoped a similar sight would always turn the poor fellow's stomach, as well as the stomach of everybody else who had once felt the beneficial effects of temperance. Since he was last amongst the people of Wellington he had travelled over almost every part of the South Island, and had encountered many trials, tribulations, and difficulties, but these were inseparable from those who devoted themselves to the work of Christ and the propagation of Christianity. In the course of his travels, attempts were made to thwart him in the good work in which he was engaged, and personally he had been the subject of abuse, malignity, and falsehood of every kind. A great deal of this originated with persons who denied the Christian religion altogether. It was in Dunedin that the first attacks were made upon him. There he was charged with slandering America, but he declared that it was a malicious falsehood to say that he had ever slandered that great country. When referring to America, he had only spoken a portion of the truth; he could have said a great deal more than he did; but he challenged anybody to assert that what he did say was not strictly the truth. When referring to the subject of education, he pointed out several of the evil effects that had followed upon the introduction of secular-schoolism in America, and what he said upon the subject was perfectly true. The person who attacked him was Mr Charles Bright, a man who was paid £400 a year—partly by some of those who assisted in framing the laws of the country—for blaspheming religion and declaring that Jesus Christ was not God. When he visited the West Coast the enemies of Christianity were again at work. He was most violently attacked in a paper called the Hokitika Evening Star. He was accused of saying in one of his lectures that mixed marriages were no marriages at all. Now, such a statement had never been uttered by him. He took the paper with him into the pulpit, and read out what was written in the newspaper in question, and asked the good, kind-hearted Father Martin if he had ever made such a statement as was attributed to him? Father Martin's answer was "No." He appealed to the congregation if they had ever heard him assert that mixed marriages were no marriages at all; and they said they never had. He publicly denounced the Star's assertion to be a base and wicked falsehood, but the writer persisted in his attack and he (Father Hennebery) found it necessary in self defence to brand him as a liar. This, however, did not put a stop to an indulgence in all kinds of malignity, falsehood, and abuse; but he had survived it all, and was still living to declare that he never had made such a statement as was attributed to him—that mixed marriages were no marriages at all. The person who was the author of this base and wicked falsehood was a preacher at Hokitika, but he (Father Hennebery) had since heard that he had given up that calling because something else would pay him better, and he believed he now wished to become a lawyer, and was at present in this very city with that object. If he ever did become a lawyer, he could most appropriately put over his door the signboard that a wheelwright once put above the place in which he carried on his trade—"All kinds of turning and twisting done here." (Laughter.) But these malicious attacks and falsehoods did not stop at Hokitika, or with the paper called the Evening Star. Amongst other places which he visited on the West Coast he went to Kumara, where another paper, the Kumara Times, renewed the attack. He was abused and misrepresented as before, and everything was done that could possibly be done to interfere with the success of the good mission in which he was engaged. He did not know whether he was attacked because there were eighty drinking places in the township, but perhaps that had something to do with it. Notwithstanding all the trials and difficulties with which he had to contend, however, his mission on the West Coast had been a glorious success. The writer who attacked him in the Kumara Times lost his billet; people withdrew their support from the paper, and the writer left it with the sympathy of nobody except a few publicans. He had administered the pledge to 3500 persons on the West Coast, and they all regretted that they had not taken it ten or eleven years ago, as they would have been wealthy men, with happy, prosperous homes

around them. It was a happy reflection to him that he had been the instrument of affecting so much good since the commencement of his missions in New Zealand, notwithstanding all the falsehood that was circulated concerning what he said, and the attacks to which he had been subjected; but he could not be the servant of Christ without being subjected to trials, difficulties, and tribulation. These falsehoods by means of the Press Agency were telegraphed all over New Zealand, and even to the Australian colonies, because it was known he was going there, and therefore his enemies, who were the enemies of temperance and Christianity, wished to block him out in Australia by prejudicing the minds of the people against him, but this would only have the effect of making him still more earnest in the accomplishment of the great mission he had undertaken. And because he had told his enemies on the West Coast that their assertions were lies, he was served with a writ claiming £1000, and that writ was still in force. But if they swore till doomsday to the contrary, he would tell them that their statements were nothing more or less than malicious falsehoods. Not only was he kicked and cuffed by them, but they now wanted £1000 from him; they would be content with nothing less. (Laughter.) Had he known before he came that he would be made the subject of attack, such a consideration would not have deterred him from coming to this part of the world; in fact, it would have acted as a stronger inducement to visit New Zealand and Australia in the cause of temperance and Christianity. He had not defended himself by writing to the newspapers that had maligned him. He had stuck to his pulpit, and he was determined to stick to it, whatever his enemies might say against him. For the amount of good he had done on the West Coast he was in no way indebted to the writers in the newspapers or the press agents. He disregarded their attacks, and passed them by in the same way that a dog of nobler growth and nature would pass a yelping cur. He could not help relating an anecdote as to some of the opinions formed of him and his mission on the West Coast. One day an enthusiastic old Irishwoman came up to him and said, "Oh, your reverence, do you know what the Protestants of the West Coast say about you?" "No, my good woman; what is it?" "They say you are the very devil out of hell." (Laughter.) He hoped they did not think he was quite so bad as that; but whatever anybody might think, he had the gratification of feeling in his own heart that by the grace of God he had been instrumental in doing some good in New Zealand. He felt that he had occupied a good deal of their time in referring to matters which were apart from the sermon he intended to preach on that occasion, but he thought it necessary, in the first place, to make this digression in order that those whom he was glad to meet once again might have an explanation from his own lips at the very first opportunity with regard to the falsehoods that had been circulated concerning him during his visit to Dunedin and the West Coast. The Rev. Father Hennebery then proceeded to preach a sermon, selecting his text from St. John, chap. xix., 18th verse. The discourse was a most eloquent one, and altogether the reverend gentleman was in the pulpit for an hour and three-quarters.

PRINCESS THEATRE.



THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd August, 1878.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE  
Of the  
CIVIL SERVICE DRAMATIC CLUB,  
In Aid of the Funds of the Telegraph Rowing Club, when the Musical and Spectacular Extravaganza of  
CINDERELLA;  
Or, THE LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,  
Will be produced on a scale of magnificence hitherto unknown in this city.

Powerful Chorus of over 30 Voices. New Scenery. Gorgeous Dresses and Appointments. Novel Effects.  
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Cast of Characters:

Baron Balderdash	...	...	Mr. E. C. Corliss
Buttoni (page to Baron)	...	...	Mr. F. R. Smith
Prince Poppetti	...	...	Miss Alice Johns
Dandini (valet to the Prince)	...	...	Mr. G. A. Clark
Alidori (tutor to the Prince)	...	...	Mr. R. G. Fowler
Clorinda	} Daughters {	...	W. C. Norman
Thisby		} of the {	...
Cinderella	} Baron {		...
Fairy Queen		...	...
Hare Bell	...	...	Mrs. Deering
Honeydew	...	...	Mrs. Ashton
Rudolph	...	...	Mr. A. J. C. Baber
Mannico	...	...	Mr. T. Iveson
Raymondo	...	...	Mr. Gus Coates
Roberto	...	...	Mr. J. Edmonds
Giovanni	...	...	Mr. C. J. Long
Fernando	...	...	Mr. J. Runcie
Ferrari	...	...	Mr. G. H. Marsden
Valentino	...	...	Mr. Rupert Stachan

Huntsmen, Nobles, Foresters, Courtiers, Maids of Honour, Guests, &c.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, a performance will be given for the convenience of children and country visitors, Children under 16, half price.

Entrance to all parts of the house from High-street.

Seats can be reserved at Begg's Music Saloon.

Carriages may be ordered for 10.30.

Prices of Admission:—Dress Circle, 4s.; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. Stalls strictly select.

**CATHOLIC INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
NEWCASTLE.**

**T**HE 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 Superior of the Dominican Convent, can obtain all the required information.

**SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

**CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.**

Every description of  
**FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE**  
Effected at  
**LOWEST CURRENT RATES.**  
Settlement of Losses Prompt and Liberal.  
Offices—  
**LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.**  
**R. MARIS CLARK,**  
Manager for Otago.

**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.

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ON THE  
**MELBOURNE CUP, 1878.**  
2000 MEMBERS AT £1 EACH.  
First Prize ... .. £1090  
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.

**BUTCHERY NOTICE.**—The undersigned 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.**

**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.

**F. BATTSON,**  
GREAT KING-STREET,  
(Opposite the Museum.)  
**FURNISHING AND BUILDERS' IRON-  
MONGER AND TINSMITH.**

All kinds of repairs done well and with despatch.

**THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
NEW ZEALAND.**

**NOTICE TO INTENDING INSURERS.**

Advantages of Dealing with this Company:—

1. Mutuality of interests between the Assured and the Company.
2. Full consideration will be given to any particular elements of safety attached to the proposed risk without regard to any arbitrary or predetermined classification.
3. Very special inducements will be offered to small insurers.

The Company will be prepared to accept Risks on and after  
**MONDAY NEXT, JULY 8TH.**

**A. LEE SMITH, Manager.**

**OFFICES NEXT COLONIAL BANK.**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

**MR. JOHN P. ARMSTRONG,**

**SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL  
DENTIST,**

May now be CONSULTED every day (but Saturday) at his Residence, Stuart Street, opposite the Wesleyan Church, Dunedin.

**J. WILKIE AND CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail

**BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,**

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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.

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**ACCOUNTANT IN BANKRUPTCY,  
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**ALBERT BUILDINGS,**

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 improvement, he is now in a position to offer first-class accommodation. Good stabling with paddock accommodation. One of Alcock's Prize Medal Billiard Tables.

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

**TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,**

**ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES-STREET,  
(Opposite Post Office),  
DUNEDIN.**

**T. R O B S O N,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR,  
GEOGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,**

All garments guaranteed best workmanship.

**T. J. L E A R Y,**

**DISPENSING CHEMIST,**

Princes-street, Dunedin,

Has always on hand a well assorted stock of Pure Drugs, Homoeopathic, and Patent Medicine, Perfumery, &c.

To arrive per Calypso and J. N. Fleming:—  
Hunyadi Janos,  
Friedrichshall and other Mineral Waters,  
Seltzogenes, Eno's Fruit Salt,  
Möller's and Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil,  
Morson's Pepine Wine,  
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Magneto Electric Machines, etc.

All the latest chemical preparations added to stock by mail.

**J A M E S M U R P H Y,**

**BOOT MAKER,**

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Perfect fit guaranteed. First class workmanship. Repairs neatly executed. Charges moderate.

**THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.**

**D**URING the last twelve months our business has increased to twice its former extent. This is, undoubtedly, owing to the sterling value of all goods sold, combined with our well-known low cash prices. Being both Importers and Manufacturers, we are able to offer the public Boots and Shoes, both Home and Colonial made, cheaper than any other house in the trade. We feel assured one trial will lead to a determination to deal at no other than

**THE LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE  
WAREHOUSE**

(Wholesale and Retail).

George-street (near the Octagon).

**J. G. GREEN, Proprietor.**

**N E I L L B R O T H E R S,**

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**AGENTS FOR—**

**W. and A. Gilbey, London, Wine Importers  
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**Barnes and Co., London, Oilmen's Stores.**

**James Heddle, Leith, Cordials.**

**E. A. and W. Greenshade, Bristol, Brushware.**

**David Nicholson, Edinburgh, Palace Brewery.**

**Somerville Bros., Waitepeka, Oatmeal.**

**J. Cook & Son, Hobart Town, Rugs & Leather.**

**Arvil Creek Coal Company, Newcastle Coal.**

**W. J. Saftons, Nelson, Hops.**

**D. Connell & Co., Old Royal Irish Whiskey.**

**NEIL BROTHERS,**

High Street, Dunedin.

**C. A. A N N I N G,**

**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,**

From Savory and Moore's and Peter Squire's

(chemists to the Queen), London,

Begs to inform his friends, supporters, and the public generally, that he has commenced business, in George-street, (nearly opposite the

White Horse Hotel), and trusts as heretofore, to merit their confidence and support.

Prescriptions will be prepared carefully and

faithfully, with the most choice selection of

pure drugs and chemicals that can be obtained

from the most noted wholesale firms in

England and Scotland.

**PHARMACEUTICAL HALL,**

Dunedin.

**R A I L W A Y H O T E L,**

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 groom,  
One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

**W. P A R K E R,**

(Successor to W. Grinley)

**B U T C H E R,**

(Next to Robert Burns Hotel),

**GEOGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.**

Families waited on for orders. Charges reasonable.

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

RATRAY 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.**

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1878.

At 2 o'clock.

GREAT UNRESERVED LAND SALE.

2,373 ACRES SPLENDID LAND ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS,  
In farms of 70 to 200 Acres each.

400 Acres Ploughed and ready for Sowing.

**M**LANDRESS, HEPBURN, & CO. have received instructions to Sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Manse-street, Dunedin, on Wednesday, August 14th, at 2 o'clock.

CRICHTON PARK DOWNS,

Being the original selection of Professor Black, carefully chosen by him for its richness of soil, in the Waikaka and Waipahce Districts.

Crichton Park is situated in the very midst of the finest Grain and Root-growing District in Otago, and free from swamps. At the same time it is watered by running streams and springs. The streams command excellent sites for Flour Mills. The soil is composed of Rich Chocolate Loam of great depth. The natural grass is white silvery tussock. The whole of the Property has a northern aspect, rich undulating downs, warm, and well sheltered for stock, and every section ploughable.

Those who have visited the Property declare it to be the richest soil to be found in the whole District. It is surrounded by a most substantial ring fence of ditch and wire, 12 miles, 8 of which is sown with gorse.

Special notice is drawn to sections 18 and part of 15 ploughed, part of 15 and 14 in turnips, in block VI, Waikaka, consisting of say 400 acres, which have been well manured by sheep, and is now in fine cropping order. In sub-dividing the property, care has been taken to reserve good roads to each farm one chain wide, and where required culverts erected.

Looking at recent Government Land sales where land brought from £8 to £17 per acre, and the rapid advance in the price of land in the northern portions of Otago, and the comparatively little attention that has yet been given to the southern part of the Province. these circumstances, coupled with the remarkable fertility of the soil and the advantageous situation of

CRICHTON PARK DOWNS,

all combine in making this property one of the choicest and most desirable in which farmers can select or investors speculate.

The property now offered to the public has the advantage of the Southern Trunk Line passing through it with the Pukerua Station within half-a-mile, and Otaria ten chains, it lies within 8 miles of Gore, and 4 from Waipahce Stations, thus giving great facilities for commanding the Dunedin, Invercargill, and Bluff markets.

Intending Purchasers are warmly invited to inspect the Land. Mr. Charles Gardner (late tenant of the property, residing at the Pukerua Railway Station) will show parties over, and afford them every information.

Terms will be exceedingly liberal, viz.—One fourth cash, the balance in equal half-yearly acceptances extending over four years, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

Plans and further information can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

Messrs. M'LANDRESS, HEPBURN & CO.,  
Manse-street, Dunedin.

NOTE.—The Town of Otaria, adjoining the Railway Station, is now being surveyed into quarter-acre sections, and will be offered for Sale by Auction at same time as Crichton Park. Plans in preparation.

**R. SAUNDERS AND CO.,**  
DUNEDIN.

WINTER DRAPERY.

New Fancy Dress Materials.

New Winceys.

New Tartans.

New French Merinos.

NEW RICH BLACK SILKS.

New Fashionable Coloured Silks. New Evening Silks.

NEW COSTUMES.

New Jackets, New Shawls.

NEW MILLINERY.

New Baby Linen. New Underclothing.

NEW LACES AND RIBBONS.

New Linen and Lace Sets. New Scarves, Gloves, &c.

NEW FUR MUFFS, SETS, AND BOAS.

New Fur and Feather Trimming. New Gimps and Fringes.

NEW WOOLEN AND MERINO HOSIERY.

New Woolen Shawls, Pelcrines &c. New Woolen Gaiters, Bootes, &c.

NEW CLOTHING, ENGLISH AND COLONIAL.

New Overcoats, and Ulsters. New Hats, Scarves, Ties, &c.

NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS.

New Carpets. New Flannels.

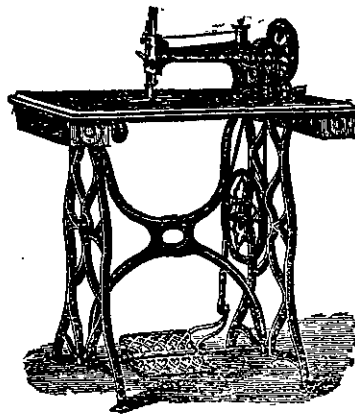
BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

Having received upwards of 750 pairs English Blankets (slightly soiled) they are now being sold considerably under wholesale list

R. SAUNDERS & CO.,

ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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



With new Triple-Action Balance-Wheel, is *instantaneously self-adjusting* for winding the bobbin without running other parts of the machine, and is vastly superior to the fast and loose wheels hitherto offered.

Price List FREE by Post.

N.B.—Beware of Imitations.

MACHINES LET OUT ON HIRE,  
OR  
SOLD ON DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

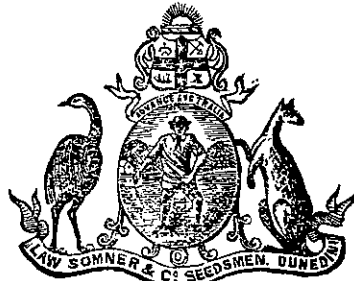
G. M. ALDRICH,

AGENT,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

L A W, S O M N E R & C O .,  
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-

lustrated Catalogue, sent post free on application.

S H E E D Y B R O T H E R S ,  
HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND

GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER.)

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

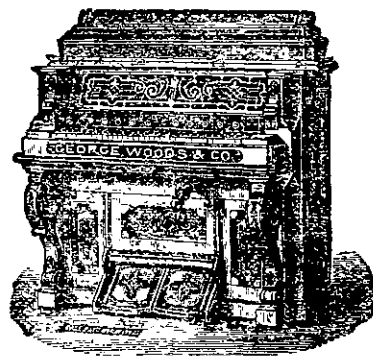
SHEEDY'S Plain Hams (sugar cured) are superior to any in Dunedin. SHEEDY'S Side Bacon (plain and smoked) can be had from all Grocers.

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

NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN

DUNEDIN PIANOFORTE GALLERY.

G E O R G E R . W E S T ,  
Importer of  
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS  
Of all descriptions.



PIANOS, ORGANS & HARMONIUMS,

And other Instruments, Tuned and Repaired.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

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

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 material 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 colours 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.

**BROWN,  
EWING  
AND CO.**

**BROWN,  
EWING  
AND CO.**

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**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 Sheetting	...	...	27 "
" 6.—10-4 "	"	"	70 "
" 7.—8-4 Plain	"	"	10 "
" 8.—9-4 "	"	"	10 "
" 9.—10-4 "	"	"	10 "

Aggregate of over 12,300 yds.

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

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**BROWN,  
EWING  
AND CO.**

**BROWN,  
EWING  
AND CO.**

**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.

**PROFESSOR STANICH,  
THE  
PALESTINIAN AURIST,**

Will leave next week for the northern towns of New Zealand. For his correct address in Christchurch, Wellington, and other towns see local papers.

See the most **EXTRAORDINARY CURES** as per following testimonials :—

WOOLSTON, June 11, 1878.

**PROFESSOR STANICH.**

Dear Sir,—My daughter Dilia Sarah Smith, having suffered from deafness for the last three years, and having tried two of the most eminent doctors in Christchurch without deriving the slightest benefit from their hands, I am happy to say that after three weeks treatment by you she can hear the slightest whisper, and I would advise anyone suffering from deafness to visit you, as, in the case of my daughter, it is a most wonderful cure.

I remain yours faithfully,  
Canterbury, N. Z.

**CHAS. SMITH,**

WAIKUKU, June 18, 1878.

**PROFESSOR STANICH.**

Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that my deafness has been greatly relieved after three weeks of your skilful treatment, being quite deaf in my left ear. The result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. By it I can now hear most distinctly the ticking of a watch at a distance of over two feet away; my hearing in the right ear has also very much improved; mine being a chronic case of over twenty-eight years standing and being unable to get relief elsewhere. My case being pronounced to be a very bad one by a medical gentleman of Christchurch, and I am more surprised at the result. Upon hearing of your arrival in Christchurch, I determined to consult you as a last resource; the above-mentioned has been the result.

I remain yours sincerely,

**JOHN B. ATKINSON,**

Canterbury, N. Z.

Waikuku.

**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.**

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

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

**A. CHIRONI,**  
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.**

**GEORGE GOW**  
(Late Weston and Gow)  
Begs respectfully to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced business as General Blacksmith and Wheelwright, next the premises occupied by the late firm.

He trusts by attention, and making none but first-class articles, to merit a share of public patronage. Town and country orders punctually attended to.  
**PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.**

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

**STREET AND MORRIS,**

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,  
SHAREBROKERS, COMMISSION AGENTS,  
Accountants, and Valuers.  
Loans Negotiated and Bills Discounted.

**SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE BUILDINGS,**  
Liverpool-street.

**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, Fricze, and Beavers. Secure this golden opportunity. Come and judge for yourselves. Address—  
**G. W. DRISCOLL,**  
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, ARCADE.

**DENTISTRY.**

**ROBINSON AND RAYMOND**  
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Scale of Charges :

Extractions	...	2s 6d
Do. Children	...	1s
Stopping Teeth	...	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 Vingar, &c.  
**GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN.**

**FRANK W. PETRE,**  
Engineer and Architect,  
Liverpool-street, Dunedin.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches unished under special arrangements.

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

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

**PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN. ||**

**V. R.**

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

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

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

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

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

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

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

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

W. C. KIRKCALDY, MANAGER,  
High-street, Dunedin.

**CITY HOTEL,**

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. MURPHY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

**CRICKETERS' ARMS HOTEL,**

TOP OF TORY STREET, WELLINGTON.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

J. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

**MEDICAL DISPENSARY.**

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

Dunedin, August 22, 1877.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1848.

**ANDREW MERCER,**

FAMILY GROCER,

Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Third Shop, Rattray-street

(Opposite the Otago Hotel Dunedin.

**M. MARSHALL,**

HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMIST,

George-street Dunedin,

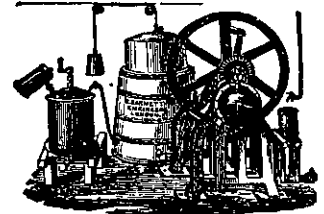
Has always a full Stock of Homoeopathic Goods of all descriptions.

Wholesale and Retail.

Homoeopathic Prescriptions carefully and accurately dispensed

**SOLE MANUFACTURERS**

OF THE PATENT STOPPERED AERATED WATERS.



THOMSON AND CO.,

Steam rated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers  
POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN.  
AND  
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.

Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordia  
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 21s.

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 those premises adjoining Mr Murphy's 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).

**WAIMEA BREWERY,**  
STAFFORD.

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

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

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

**O'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS,

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

[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 la Frontera, San Lucar de Barameda in Spain, and Oporto in Portugal, are genuine unadulterated, and having already gained a name in New Zealand for their superior quality and pureness. As commissions, profits, &c., to dealers and agents in London are scarce, 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.

**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.

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.

**M. & J. MEBENAN,**  
Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS,

Corner of George-street and Moray Place,  
DUNEDIN.

**WE HEREBY** beg to intimate that we have become the PURCHASERS of all DEBTS owing to the late Firm of JEWITT & 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 Clark 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,**  
STUART-STREET (Opposite Jail), Dunedin.

Newcastle, Scotch, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coal. All kinds of Firewood.

Branch Yard—

St. Kilda Road, near Moloney'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 2nd day of August, 1878, and published by the said Company.



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

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 diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure alike, deep and superficial ailments.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at  
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

# Report of the District Officers

OF THE

*Otago-Canterbury District Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, for the Half-year ending July 18, 1878.*

To the Delegates representing the Branches of the Otago-Canterbury District H.A.C.B.S.

1. In presenting the Third Half-yearly Report and Balance Sheet of the Otago-Canterbury District, your officers are sorry to say they cannot congratulate the Society on the progress which it has made in this District for the past half-year, 34 members only having been added to the District, while during the same period 37 members have withdrawn, including 10 members constituting the Lyttelton Branch now dissolved. During the half-year there have been three deaths in the District, representing the sum of £40, which amount absorbs nearly the whole of the receipts to the Funeral Fund. On reference to the Balance Sheet it will be seen that the actual receipts for the half-year amount to £54 Os. 4d., while the expenditure represents £68 8s. 6d. On looking at the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, it will be seen that the Assets amount only to £45 17s. 9d., while the Liabilities are £58 18s. 4d., from which you will perceive that there is a deficiency of £13 Os. 7d. It may appear strange that so large a liability should exist; we would, however, call your attention to the fact that, in presenting the Annual Balance Sheet, our affairs with the E. D. were in a state of abeyance. Since then, however, we have had communications with them, showing that the District Board was indebted to them for goods, obtained in connection with opening of the District, to the amount of £22 1s., and also among the Assets had been a fine of £5 recorded against Dunedin Branch, since cancelled. You will observe that the Assets and Liabilities were about equal at the last audit, but it will therefore be seen that there was actually the above deficiency of £27 1s., and, were it not for that, the Assets at the present time would fully cover the Liabilities. We would call the attention of Delegates to the fact that, in opening the District, the usual Contingent Fund (Rule 37) was not established to meet the opening expenses of the District. Your officers would, therefore, recommend that a sum equal to that amount be now levied.

2. The District has now been established eighteen months, and during that time reasonable and anxious efforts have been made to obtain a refund of the money paid by Branches to the Executive Directory towards the Funeral Fund prior to the formation of this District. On referring to the last Annual District Report will be found the following:—"On reference to the letter book we find that the late D. S. made application, as early as the middle of February of last year, for a refund of the money to its credit; at a later date, his successor made another unsuccessful application, and the Secretary will read copies of letters sent to the Corresponding Secretary and Chief President, Melbourne, on the 10th December, and 9th inst (January) respectively, without eliciting a reply. During the year the C. S., in answer to an appeal for settlement, asked that the various Branches of the Otago-Canterbury District would furnish him with the amounts remitted to Melbourne, as the accounts of his predecessor were in a mixed condition. The D. S. complied with the request, wrote to the different Lodges, but received responses from but four—Invercargill, Christchurch, Lawrence, and Naseby. Some idea of the amount retained in Melbourne may be formed, when it is stated that the amount received from those four Lodges represented £116." Later on complete returns were received and forwarded to the Executive Directory, which shows that the sum of £235 11s. 2d. was forwarded by Branches now representing the District; out of this amount the claim for Funeral Allowances was £120, leaving a balance of £115 11s. 2d. We regret that the chances of a settlement are now as remote as when the District was first established. We cannot too strongly condemn the laxity displayed from what ought to be the fountain head of discipline and order, and their evident insincerity in placing the Funeral Fund of this District upon a proper and legitimate footing, as will be seen from the following quotation of a letter from the C. S., dated March 19th, 1878: "I shall forward by next mail a draft for the amount which is indisputable, and settle the balance as early as possible." Instead of getting the promised draft by next mail, we received the following, dated March 27th: "This claim (meaning a claim of £20 by the relatives of the late Bro. M. O'Brien, Naseby), together with the settlement of a further charge on account of goods recently sent to Christchurch, will more than balance the amount due to your District, I therefore do not send the draft referred to in my last." Your officers are more than surprised that a proposition should come from such a source to charge the debts of the General Fund contracted by Branches, long prior to the existence of this District, against the Funeral Fund, being clearly against the laws to the Society. We have offered to aid them in collecting the debts

due them by Branches in this District, and have little doubt, from our experience of those Branches, had a reasonable effort from the proper quarter been made, the accounts would have been closed long since.

3. Your officers have to record, with deep regret, the death of Bro. John Golden, a benefit member of St. Joseph's Branch, Dunedin, and a Trustee of the District at the time of his death; also, the deaths of Mrs. McNamara, the wife of Bro. McNamara, a benefit member of the last-mentioned Branch, and Mrs. Whitty, the wife of Past President Bro. S. Whitty, also of the same Branch. Certificates of death were received, claiming the usual Funeral Allowances, which were promptly attended to.

4. An application was received from the C.S. in April claiming, on behalf of the relatives of the late Bro. Michael O'Brien, who was a benefit member of the Naseby Branch, but at the time of his death, unfinancial, and therefore the Branch would not recognise the claim. The deceased joined the Branch in June, 1874, and was declared on the Sick Fund in June, 1876, since when he had received the sum of £42 5s, less £5 deducted for contributions and goods. The deceased left Naseby contrary to the wishes of his medical adviser and his Branch, and had only been re-instated two weeks prior to being attacked with the illness that ultimately resulted in his death. The whole of the correspondence on this question will be laid on the table, and which will show that a more than liberal spirit has actuated the members of Naseby Branch towards their late brother.

5. Your officers beg to state that in accordance with the resolution passed at the District Annual Meeting calling on the two trustees, not resident in Dunedin, to resign, the District Secretary wrote to those gentlemen stating the necessity for having the District Trustees resident in Dunedin, and asking them to send in their resignations, which request they at once acceded to, and which will be placed before you in order that you may be enabled to elect two in their stead and a third in the room of the late Bro. John Golden.

6. Your officers have to intimate that on several occasions they have applied to the Registrar of Friendly Societies in order to have the District and Branches registered according to the Act passed last session, but that officer, in his reply, dated Feb. 20, 1878, stated that there being no Revising Barrister yet appointed for Dunedin the Society could not be registered until the Government make such appointment, and promised to furnish us with all information as soon as those arrangements were complete. Since that time, we have received repeated applications from Naseby, Christchurch, and Lawrence Branches on the registration question, and, having waited so long without receiving the promised information, we wrote to the Registrar on the 4th inst., and received a reply on the 15th, together with a copy of the Act, and full information to guide us in the matter. Your officers have, therefore, great pleasure in stating that the District and Branches will now be registered forthwith.

7. We are happy to notice that a marked improvement has taken place in the matter of Branches sending their Quarterly Returns and Balance Sheets, Dunedin Branch being the only exception to the rule, that Branch having been fined both quarters for not forwarding them in time.

8. Your officers have to express their regret at the cessation of Lyttelton Branch, owing to their small number of members. The Branch was very efficiently worked, and considering the excellent manner in which the officers fulfilled their duties it is to be regretted that it should have been found necessary to dissolve it.

9. We have to report the resignation of Bro. J. B. Dungan as District Secretary, owing to his leaving Dunedin for the North Island, and the appointment to that office of Bro. B. A. Dunne. We cannot let this opportunity pass without bearing testimony to the marked ability displayed by Bro. Dungan while acting as District Secretary, and regret that private business led him to another part of the colony. We, however, rejoice in the knowledge that he has gone to fill an honourable and lucrative appointment, in the world of literature, in the province of Wellington.

(Signed)

JOHN J. CONNOR, D. P.,  
PATRICK BOURKE, D. V. P.,  
MICHAEL CONNELAN, D. T.,  
ROBERT A. DUNNE, D. S.

# BALANCE SHEET

OF

OTAGO-CANTERBURY DISTRICT H.A.C.B.S. FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING JULY 15, 1878.

## GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
Jan'y 25—Balance in Bank ... ..	£	s. d.	Jan'y. 28—Treasurer's Salary ... ..	£	s. d.
July 15—Quarterage for Half-year ... ..	22	12 0	"   Secretary's " ... ..	15	0 0
"   Goods . . . . .	20	17 10	"   President's Allowance ... ..	2	2 0
"   On account of E. D. ... ..	32	16 8	"   Woodfield and Jolly—Printing ... ..	1	2 6
			"   N. Z. Tablet Co., " ... ..	3	11 0
			Feb'y. 20—Executive Directory—Goods ... ..	19	0 0
			"   25—Petty Cash ... ..	3	10 6
			March 2—Secretary's Salary ... ..	3	15 0
			"   21—Mills, Dick and Co.—Stationery ... ..	2	15 0
			"   Woodfield & Jolly—Printing & Stationery ... ..	10	0 0
			April 10—Petty Cash ... ..	1	8 0
			"   M. Fleming—Rent ... ..	0	15 0
			"   Woodfield and Jolly—Stationery ... ..	0	7 0
			June 10—Mills, Dick and Co " ... ..	1	10 0
			"   Petty Cash ... ..	1	0 0
			Credit Balance ... ..	8	3 10
	£76	12 4		£76	12 4

### Receipts and Expenditure of Funeral Fund.

Jan'y. 25—Balance to Credit ... ..	£	s. d.	Feb'y. 25—Dunedin Branch ... ..	£	s. d.
July 15—Quarterage for Half-year ... ..	87	0 3	April 10— " " ... ..	20	0 0
	43	9 0	July 15— " " ... ..	10	0 0
			"   Credit Balance ... ..	90	9 3
	£130	9 3		£130	9 3

We hereby certify that we have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Society, and find that the above Balance Sheet is correct.

(Signed) JOHN GALLAGHER, }  
JOHN T. HARRIS, } Auditors.

### Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Balance to Credit ... ..	£	s. d.	Received from Branches, due E.D. ... ..	£	s. d.
Due for Goods by Branches ... ..	8	3 10	Due E.D. for Goods ... ..	39	6 0
Goods in Stock ... ..	11	17 8	Secretary's Salary ... ..	8	5 0
Furniture ... ..	3	0 0	Treasurer's Salary ... ..	2	12 6
Fines ... ..	7	10 0			
Suspense Account ... ..	1	11 0			
Cash in Hand ... ..	0	10 3			
District Regalia ... ..	0	15 0			
Deficit ... ..	12	10 0			
	13	0 7			
	£58	18 4		£58	18 4

We hereby certify that the above Statement of Assets and Liabilities are correct.

(Signed) JOHN GALLAGHER, }  
JOHN T. HARRIS, } Auditors.

### Table

SHOWING MONEY RECEIVED by the District Board on account of different funds, from January to July 15, 1878.

No.	Branch.	General Fund.		Funeral Fund.		Goods.		Total.		Branches Dr. to Goods.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
73	Dunedin .....	5	5 9	10	11 0	.....	15	16 9	3	17 6	
74	Naseby .....	1	17 6	3	19 0	31	2 6	36	19 0	7	10 2
76	Oamaru .....	1	13 0	2	19 0	0	19 10	5	11 10	.....	
82	Christchurch .....	6	12 9	15	16 0	0	14 4	23	3 1	.....	
96	Invercargill .....	1	19 0	4	2 6	.....	6	1 6	0	5 6	
102	Lytelton .....	0	17 6	0	16 6	.....	1	14 0	.....		
107	Lawrence .....	2	12 4	5	5 0	.....	7	17 4	0	4 6	
	Totals.....	£20	17 10	£43	9 0	£32	16 8	£97	3 6	£11	17 8