

New Zealand Tablet

VOL. VI.—No. 275.

DUNEDIN : FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1878.

PRICE 6D.

Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



THE Russians, it would seem, are uneasy at the thoughts of the nations of the East being supplied with arms, and having their thoughts directed to Western conquest. History repeats itself; but it would be a grim repetition of the past were we once more to see vast hordes descending upon civilization, or comparative civilization, and laying all waste before their march. There is a great deal to captivate the gloomy imagination in dwelling on the incursions of the barbarians from the north and east upon the declining strength of the Roman Empire. It is impossible to contemplate without a certain wild charm the fierce bands of Attila sweeping over Italy and Gaul, and retreating thence with the spoil of ruined countries and cities back into their rough home beyond the Danube, and leaving in their rear whole realms so desolate that the forest springing up covered them, and wild beasts were their sole inhabitants until the monks came in after ages, and by degrees the hermitage became a monastery, and the monastery the centre of a city, and so human society and civilization were restored. The incursions of the barbarians across the Danube, tribe after tribe coming down and requiring room upon the borders of the empire; the wild Avars swooping at will upon the Greeks who grew more feeble every day, and carrying off their splendid spoils and the treasures of Constantinople to that hurdle-fenced camp amongst the marshes of Hungary, the future conquest of Charlemagne. The atrocious cruelties related of Zingis and Timur, the exterminations, the slaughters marked with monumental towers of human skulls; all these things engrave upon the north-east of Europe, and away into the regions of Central and Northern Asia, an epic for him who has eyes to read it, that is akin in horror and weirdness to Dante's description of the Inferno. But the crime of those, by whose instrumentality a repetition of such things should occur, would indeed cry to heaven for vengeance. Were it possible by turning the minds of the inhabitants of India or China to conquest, and by facilitating their obtaining a supply of arms, to throw western civilization especially open to their incursions, the guilt of those who would prepare the way for any such things would be beyond expression. But, in fact, the idea seems strangely far-fetched. It appears to be one that could hardly have been seriously entertained by a man worthy of the name of statesman; and we cannot wonder that the English delegates treated it coldly when proposed to them at Berlin by Count Schouvaloff. The vigorous Europe of to-day, with all her mighty armaments, is not the region to be over-run by Asiatics, however numerous, far less powerfully armed and totally unable in other respects to cope with her soldiers. If Count Schouvaloff made the remonstrance attributed to him, he must have concealed his true meaning. It is far more probable that what is feared by the Russians is that the Eastern tribes whom they are now oppressing may be encouraged to resist, or that their further advance in Asia may be checked by the steps taken by England in preparing to employ her Indian forces against them. The spirit of the Asiatic tribes may be roused, and they may be found more difficult to keep down or more persevering in resistance, by finding kindred people esteemed capable of confronting and subduing the Russians at home, backed up by the whole strength of their empire. We do not, indeed, consider the intended employment of Indian troops well-judged; but this is not because we have any doubt of its paving the way for an independent Eastern descent upon even Russia, but because we think it unwise for England to have displayed her weakness, or given cause for it to be supposed she was weak, amongst a people and to an army that has already rebelled against her, and that may perhaps again rebel.

IN looking through the columns of our contemporaries, we meet with much that is curious. Sometimes we are instructed, sometimes edified; but occasionally we are amused or disgusted. We confess, however, that it was a combination of amusement and disgust which we experienced in coming across a certain controversial letter in the

columns of our contemporary the *Thames Advertiser*, and which purports to be a final clincher for the Church of Rome, and one that makes it as clear as daylight that no man with an ounce of common understanding could possibly belong to her communion. We, who actually do so, are all the merest simpletons; there is nothing plainer than that her doctrines are a mass of contradiction, her councils, assemblies that give each other the lie, her Popes opposed to each other and to the councils, her saints fools, and her bishops ready to condemn in the most violent and undisguised terms the opinions and interpretations of her Popes. The miracle, in fact, of the prolonged existence and present vigour of the Church is shown to be more remarkable than even we had supposed it to be; for, if it be difficult for an institution united in itself, and well knit together, to bear the storms and adversities of centuries, how much more difficult must it be for such a bedlam, as this strong controversialist to whom we refer asserts the Church to be? Moreover, another thing he teaches us is that the word of Christ has failed, for behold a house widely divided against itself, and yet it stands and promises to stand until the end of time.—Let us not forget Lord Macaulay's New Zealander—and, by the way, let us remind our editorial friends who have helped to make him immortal, we might perhaps, indeed, say eternal, that even him they owe to the Catholic Church, for unless to illustrate the marvellous youth and vigour of this, he would never have been called into existence. But to return, our man up North is vastly erudite; somewhere or another he has evidently managed to furbish up a volume of printed controversial sermons—by some Irish parson we will be bound, they are the boys who know how to do that sort of thing to perfection—and has gleaned out of it a prodigious list of names and dates; but all beside the purpose. We know how such things are got up; by suppressing a bit there, misinterpreting a passage here, mistranslating in another place, and occasionally by the bold assertion of a direct falsehood; the thing is very simple. The fact is, however, our controversialist has made a grievous mistake; his point is to prove that the "Apocrypha" was not pronounced canonical until this was done by the Council of Trent in 1546; but, alas! for his conclusions, his text-book has not informed him that that portion of Scripture which Protestants consider apocryphal was included among the canonical Scriptures at a Council held 1149 years before that of Trent—namely, the Third Council of Carthage. And again, that it was clearly defined as canonical at Florence in 1439. So much for his strong point, and the argument by which he has convinced the southern hemisphere that the whole Catholic world are comparable only to "asses." As for his details they are complete nonsense, and most nonsensically stated.

A WRITER who has contributed to the *Melbourne Review* an able article on colonial literature, amongst other reasons which he assigns for the failure in many instances of colonial authors to attain to the position to which their talents have entitled them, gives that of the jealousy which he assumes, and possibly justly assumes, to prevail amongst certain literary men who, having failed to make an independent reputation for themselves, are lost amongst the anonymous crowd that supply with matter the columns of the newspaper Press. He does not, indeed, in so many words accuse the reviewers to whom he alludes of jealousy; he deals more delicately with them; but, nevertheless, his meaning is very plain from the definition he gives of that "Bias of age and experience" which he attributes to the professional journalist. He says, "If he (the professional journalist) has attained to any position he is generally a man past middle life, and worn in the daily service of letters, but from the fact that his voluminous writings are anonymous, and upon ephemeral topics, he receives but scant personal recognition for his labours. Whatever his intellectual ability and requirements may be, so long as he takes refuge under the anonymity of the Press, he is *vox, et præterea nihil*. Naturally, it annoys him beyond measure to notice on the title pages of books the names of obtrusive young men—unless they happen to reside on the other side of the equator. He, himself, has not published a sonnet to his mistress' eye-brow these many years, and has not thought of bringing out even a sketchy book of travels for the last quarter of a century. There was a time when he may have attempted odes to Liberty, or love verses to Melinda, but now he devotes his talents to the more practical questions of Underground Sewage and Roll-stuffing. He has outlived the period when literature appears as

a brilliant mistress, and has learned to regard her as a useful but prosaic wife. What can be more aggravating to him than those pert attempts of his juniors to bring themselves (too often, alas! at the expense of the printer) into public notice; for there is no sin in others, so hideous in our own eyes, as that for which we have a natural though restrained propensity. This will serve to show what I mean by the bias of age and experience; and it is only by presupposing the existence of this bias, that we can account for the utterances of local journalists—who are often undoubtedly men of ability—upon colonial books and authors." This we take it is a sufficiently clear definition of jealousy, although the writer has shunned to bring an open accusation of such an unbecoming motive against the journalists of whom he speaks. We are not now, however, especially concerned to examine so far into the matter as to discover whether the charge, which in truth loses nothing of its gravity by being tenderly advanced, is justly founded or not; suffice it to say that, if it be, a graver vice prevails amongst colonial journalists, than even the puffing which so excited Lord Macaulay's disgust; for if, according to his illustration, it be an unbecoming action to throw up caps, clap hands, and utter *vivas* in order to gain the applause of the rabble for an unworthy object, still more disgraceful is it to stand between a man worthy of applause and capable of benefitting his fellow creatures, and the position in which he may enjoy his deserts and exercise his wholesome influence. Verily it is not too much to say that, if such a state of things exist amongst our mediocre men of letters, there is again occasionally heard a voice of evil sound—

"As when those hinds that were transformed to frogs
Railed at Latona's twin-born progeny."

We have, however, as we said, no intention of pursuing an enquiry into the justice of the charge in question, and it is, by the way, one much easier to advance than to disprove. But we should feel far more hopeful of its turning out to be false were we not obliged to recognise that jealousy of others who succeed in life is unfortunately a colonial failing generally, and one which all classes of people amongst us would do well to be on their guard against. Certainly there is no where in the world where actual misfortune is sympathised with or a helping hand stretched out to those who need it, more readily, and unquestioningly than in these colonies; but no less certain is it that the temptation or tendency is very common among us to deprecate all success in which we do not personally share. We do not in the least ascribe this failing to malevolence, although in cases where anything is done to mar such success, as in that of the journalists already alluded to, it would be difficult to repel such a suspicion, but it is perhaps naturally to be expected in a new country that persons, who have not succeeded in raising themselves up to independence, should look upon those who have done so as reproaching them, in a manner, by giving tangible proofs of superior thrift, or cleverness, or whatever it may be; and that those, who have succeeded in establishing themselves in life, should experience an enhanced sense of contentment by contemplating the falls or failures of others. It heightens the estimation in which they hold themselves to see that some who have had the ability to rise with them, or to their level, have not had the stability to abide there, and that there are many who vainly essay so to raise themselves. By force of contrast too, their position feels all the easier; much as those fortunate folk who have obtained good places where there is abundance of room, from whence to view a public spectacle, may appreciate their position all the more from seeing how in the crowd below them people are jostled and elbowed about; and yet all the time there is nothing that seems to prevent their being fully in charity with all men. But, nevertheless, we are confident that this feeling of jealousy is foolish at best, while it tends to lower the tone of the society in which it exists, and utterly to corrupt the individual who gives way to it. It is one of our colonial failings whose growth it behoves us to resist.

"I AM a determined character," said Mr. Creakle, "that's what I am." Determination, in short, is the cardinal virtue of the pedagogue, and we rejoice to find that a brilliant example of it is present here amongst us in Dunedin, for the encouragement of the well disposed and the chastisement of evil doers. Professor Macgregor, a shining light of our University of Otago, or rather a light which it is but civil to suppose would be found to shine if there were anything worth speaking of to reflect its rays, is as firm as a rock. Homer when he wants to illustrate the determination of the great Ajax does not hesitate to compare that hero to a jackass, and, therefore, we trust we shall not be considered to make an improper comparison when we say, in fact, that the Professor is as immovable as a mule. He does not understand why the least concession should be made under any circumstances, and accordingly on the last occasion of his breaking in upon the *dolce far niente* entailed by his professional career, to attend the meeting of that learned body in whose hands the educational interests of the city are centred, he passed a censure on the Government for departing, or seeming to depart, from what, had it any true meaning, would be a grossly oppressive measure, and one that in a country calling itself free would openly give the lie to any such

pretence as freedom. The Professor thinks that no system of education can be considered national that does not exclude from all participation in public life every native of the country not educated in strict compliance with the rules of that system, for it necessarily follows that, if none but pupils of the public Government schools are to be considered fit for the civil service, none but such ought to be considered eligible to any other public position either. Now there is very much of the spirit of the traditional pedagogy apparent in such an utterance, that is to say, a spirit of peculiar narrowness, smallness of mind, self-opinionativeness, and obstinacy. It is a very small mind, and a very small mind only, that cannot conceive how any one may reasonably object to tread in the one particular path chosen and approved by itself; it requires self opinionativeness to adhere to such views in spite of all representations to the contrary, and obstinacy to maintain this course. All this Professor Macgregor has proved himself amply possessed of. But what may Professor Macgregor's qualifications be to pronounce as to what a national system of education ought to be? No one who has seen much of the world will jump at the conclusion that because a man has managed to have the title *Professor* prefixed to his name, he is a man of brilliant talent or even of deep learning. There have been ere now, men who had by some means or other so crammed themselves up for particular examinations as to have taken fellowships even in European universities by competition, and yet who afterwards had fallen into such sluggish ways, continually betraying ignorance of even the commonest subjects, as to have become butts for the wit of the undergraduates they essayed to teach. Our conviction is that a man is to be judged, not by what he has been known at one time to have taken in, but by what he has subsequently given out; and really there is nothing in the world to lead us to suppose that anyone connected with the Otago University is of any remarkable talent, or an authority on any earthly subject but the mere letter of whatever it may be he is engaged to teach. There is no reason, especially, why we should conclude that Professor Macgregor's idea of a national system of education should be anything more exalted than the idea of a system that would provide agreeably for the temporal, and what he believes to be the spiritual, interests of colonists who hail, themselves or their forbears, from North Britain, and which in all its higher branches will continue to afford pleasant refuges for professors that have, it may be, worked hard to qualify themselves for their title, but since its acquisition have been content to rest upon their laurels in the enjoyment of virtual sinecures. But,—God help the school-masters! are they indeed to have another Pandora's box opened under their very noses? Are they to be required to recommend youths as qualified for Government situations? They have up to this been subject enough, heaven knows, to the suspicions and complaints of parents, but now their will be no limit to the matter. They will be the perpetual mark for jealousy and envenomed feelings of every kind; we pity them. There is, however, another consideration as well connected with this arrangement: if the recommendation in question is to rest with the committee there will be something to elect committee-men for. When the question of loaves and fishes once steps in the affair becomes interesting; candidates for the membership of the committee will be seen in quite a different light, and, we doubt not, canvassing and election will be based on quite other grounds. This is a point which we conclude his sagacity has already revealed to Mr. Fish. It is one of that class of small things which lies in his line, and affords a field for the exercise of his peculiar talents. Nevertheless the fact is we have no faith whatever in this high sounding arrangement; we do not believe there is the least chance of any such regulation being honestly carried out. Whoever recommends the youths or whoever may be the youths recommended, Ministers and Members of Parliament will not forego one iota of their accustomed patronage; nor can they afford to do it. The idea is chimerical and ridiculous in the extreme. It must have originated with Mr. Stout.

"Nethought I heard a lady's voice
Lamenting in the tower."

CAPTIVE ladies are certainly amongst the most pathetic figures in history. It is impossible to refrain from a feeling of pity even for the Greek Helen—guilty though she was, a voluntary prisoner, and the cause of innumerable misfortunes—when Venus spitefully brings home to her the unhappy situation in which she is placed, and threatens to turn all those amongst whom she finds herself into her implacable enemies if she presumes to contradict the goddess's will. Nor can we help deeply commiserating the sad lot of that unhappy Chinese princess, who, as a historian tells us, in an age anterior to Christianity was married amongst the Tartars—without her consent asked most probably, poor dame—and longed in their wild abode for wings, a common wish of the weary and solitary, to carry her back to the land of her people; and, again, the fate of a Christian lady, daughter of Eudes of Aquitaine, who was carried away to Damascus, strikes us as one of the most deplorable events of individual misfortune narrated in the early history of modern Europe. The captive ladies, in short of all countries and ages have ever been objects of interest, and

chivalrous regret to every manly heart. And yet it is a startling fact that such ladies will never perish out of the land; they are ever present with us, and we are utterly impotent to deliver them; in fact, we see no probability whatever of their being at any time or in any manner delivered. We do not now allude to those ladies held captive by a life of single blessedness, of whom, let gallantry flatter as it will, there must be always found a certain quantity; still less do we allude to ladies married, but not to their tastes, since for these kindly legislatures have here and there provided the means of deliverance, of which it is, in fact, rumoured they are by no means slow to avail themselves. But we allude to the tyranny exercised over the sex universally by fashion, and which rules some who are willing slaves, and some who no doubt are unwilling, but all universally in a greater or lesser degree. We are reminded of this wonderful truth by a hint that we have somewhere or other seen in a paragraph from a London paper to the effect that a mode is now trembling in the balance of feminine fancy. It is, in short, contemplated to depart from the ruling mode and return to that prevalent in its height some fifteen or twenty years ago, and whose chief feature was the crinoline—a generic term used to describe various constructions of cane, steel, horsehair, or goodness knows what, but whose end and object was to stick out the person to astonishing dimensions. Now it is by no means to be supposed that this is an indifferent matter; no cynic, even of the most dried up and acrid old batchelor class, need try to pass it off as of no consequence, or sneeringly assert that the life of women must of necessity be taken up with some such trifles, and that the peculiar form taken by them signifies in nothing. It does signify very much, for it means no less than a matter that will gravely affect the temper, time, and comfort of one-half of civilized mankind, and surely that cannot be said to be a light thing, or of little consequence. But into this it is not for us to enter deeply; the affair is one that would fitly occupy the attention of a philosopher, and that we profess not to be. There is, however, an aspect of the matter that meets the superficial view, on which we do take upon us to remark; if crinoline pulls down the scale, one half of civilized mankind will require about three times the room it now occupies upon the surface of the earth—it might, by the way, delight an arithmetician to calculate the exact increase of area in square miles necessary to give it standing room—and will in consequence encroach seriously upon the territorial rights of the other half of civilized mankind. There will, in short, ensue an usurpation of a greater extent of territory than has often led to sanguinary wars. But wherein is centred the tyranny of fashion; what is it that directs this variation of the female costume and make up? It is certainly not regulated by a desire to please the sterner sex; that seems well established, for the sterner sex invariably finds the loudest fault with whatever the fashion of the period may be, and all to no purpose. How often have we not heard the "pull back" style of the present day ridiculed and complained of. It has been likened to many kinds of reptiles—

"Scorpion, and asp, and amphibrena dire,
Cerales horned, bytrus, and clops drear."

And, in fact, it does not require a very extensive acquaintance with the Australian bush to recognise that there is a striking resemblance between certain of the costumes prevalent and the shape of the iguana, the dew lizard, or others of the denizens of the woods. It is almost sufficient, in some instances, to qualify the wearers for appearing as representatives of such straitened creatures in masquerades or *bauf gras* processions, or occasions of this kind. Nor can the ruling motive of the fashion be the setting off of personal appearance; all shapes are not alike. Colour, indeed, may be altered to suit individuals; it is possible to tone down a red rose, or to tone up a pallid cheek. But cut is inflexible; what becomes the dumpy will not become the scraggy, and that which displays the graceful will expose the clumsy. The thing is a mystery to whose unravelling there is no clue. The tyrant rules with an iron rod, but there is none to explain on what his existence depends; or whence his power directly springs. But why do we dwell upon this subject; is it that we hope in any thing to influence the matter? Verily, no; we are not so insane, and had as lief undertake to drain Lake Wakatip with a porringer, or bridge Cook's Straits with oyster shells. The matter is a current topic of importance; it treats of the comfort, circumference, and appearance of one half of civilized mankind, and we feel that it would be disrespectful to overlook it. That is all.

APROPOS of criticism, on which our thoughts have been turned by the article from the *Melbourne Review* to which we have already alluded, it strikes us as just barely possible that a certain luckless wight who in his day received a most unmerciful dressing from a hand that, unfortunately for those of whom it fell foul, has immortalized all it touched, may have been in a few instances not quite fairly dealt with. We allude to Mr. Robert Montgomery, whom the world knows now only as the victim of Lord Macaulay's scathing review. As all the world knows, amongst the weaknesses of the hapless poet pointed

out by his reviewer certainly the most reprehensible are some cases of what seems to be direct plagiarism. These are passages, affirmed to be stolen from Sir Walter Scott, Campbell, Dryden, and Lord Byron, and sadly marred in the stealing. Now it appears to us that after all there exists a possibility that Montgomery had no intention whatever of making a misuse of his neighbour's goods, but that either he had unwittingly employed ideas that he had received from the writers in question, forgetting all about the passages referred to, or that such ideas did actually originate also with himself. And we are encouraged in adopting such a charitable belief by finding that here and there in the writings of authors of eminence, and elevated beyond the reach of all suspicion, we find passages in which there are ideas, apparently original, but which bear a close resemblance to others to be found elsewhere in works published before those in which they occur were written. In Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette," for instance, the hero is described as grasping a spear

"— of grain
Storm-strengthened on a windy site."

But Agamemnon is described by Homer (Il. 11, 256) as having just such a spear. The Laureate evidently in writing had the idea in his mind without suspecting that it was not properly his own. Otherwise, no doubt, he would have acknowledged his indebtedness in a note; the occasion of his borrowing not being sufficient to require notice in a preface such as Macaulay gives to prepare us, for example, to find Sarpedon's words in the mouth of Horatius,—

"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late."

But again, in "David Copperfield," amongst a few sentences written by little Em'ly to Ham the following passage occurs:—"In another world, if I am forgiven, I may wake a child and come to you." The circumstances under which this was written, no less than the sentiment, strikingly recall to us an exquisite passage in "Guinevere."

"Perchance, and so thou purify thy soul,
And so thou lean on our fair father Christ,
Hereafter in that world where all are pure
We two may meet before high God, and thou
Wilt spring to me, and claim me thine, and know
I am thy husband —"

Yet there can be no suspicion that there was any connection between the origin of the latter utterance and the existence of the former. It is more difficult to believe that the second of these two passages which follow is altogether independent of the first; for we cannot suppose George Eliot not to be intimately acquainted with, or to be forgetful of, Shakespeare,

"O, my Antonio, I do know of these,
That therefore only are reputed wise
For saying nothing; who, I am very sure,
If they should speak, would almost damn those ears
Which, hearing them, would call their brothers fools."

"Comprehensive talkers are apt to be tiresome when we are not thirst for information, but, to be quite fair, we must admit that superior reticence is a good deal due to the lack of matter. Speech is often barren; but silence also does not necessarily brood over a full nest. Your still fowl blinking at you without remark, may all the while be sitting on one addled nest-egg; and when it takes to cackling, will have nothing to announce but that addled delusion." (Felix Holt, Chap. xvi.) The illustration is strikingly original but the truth it conveys had already found a tongue to utter it. Again, Charles Dickens published "Oliver Twist" some seven or eight years after Carlyle had written "Sartor Resartus," and the former said in his work:—"Strip the bishop of his apron, or the beadle of his hat and lace; what are they? Men. Mere men. Dignity, and even holiness too, sometimes, are more questions of coat and waistcoat than some people imagine." Carlyle had previously given expression to the same doctrine; for example, "Much therefore we omit about 'kings wrestling naked on the green with carmen' and the kings being thrown: 'dissect them with scalpels,' says Teufelsdrückh; 'the same viscera, tissues, livers, lights, and other live-tackle are there: examine their spiritual mechanism; the same great need, great greed, and little faculty. . . . Whence, then, their so unspeakable difference? From Clothes.'" But before either Carlyle or Dickens had written, this doctrine of theirs had received a rough exemplification, which it may not be out of place here to narrate. It happened in this wise: Sometime about the end of the last century there was resident in Dublin a worthy, known as Bully Egaa, a man as his name indicates, of repute for duelling, brawling, and all the unfortunate habits at the period deemed becoming in a gentleman. This worthy, then, went one day to take a bath, in a public bathing place, much and fashionably frequented at the time, and plunging in according to his blustering ways, created a prodigious splash. Whereon an elderly gentleman, already stripped and in the pond, remonstrated, basing his objection to a ducking on the fact that he was the Archbishop of Dublin. The Bully, however, was not inclined to be civil, and therefore retorted, in coarse language—which it is not necessary for us to repeat—that, if his Grace wished for courteous treatment while in a state of nudity, it would be advisable for him to have his mitre painted in a conspicuous position on the archiepiscopal

FINDLAY AND CO.'S

OTAGO STEAM SAW,
PLAINING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND
SASH FACTORY,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets,
DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

Our very large Shed and Building Accommodation enables us to keep all stock suitable for up-country purposes, or which would be injured by exposure, completely under cover. All Orders, coatwise or up-country, shall receive our best attention

FINDLAY AND CO.

JAMES WALLS,

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

Has on hand and to arrive—

Register Grates, Leamington and Scotch
Cooking Ranges,

"Smith and Wellstood's" and "Watson and Gow's" Cooking Stoves, Mantelpieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also

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

AMERICAN ANGLO-CUT NAILS.

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

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLOURS

Of every description.

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

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

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing
Machines.

JOHN ANDERSON,

BOOT MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER,
CLARK STREET, DUNEDIN.

Wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has OPENED a RETAIL BRANCH in Albert Buildings, Princes street, immediately opposite the Post Office, where none but goods of the best quality will be kept. As all goods are manufactured and imported by himself, he is enabled to sell at prices that defy competition.

Ladies and gentlemen will find that special care and attention will be given to bespoke orders, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
PRINCES STREET
(Opposite the Post Office).

SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES. SKENE'S LABOR EXCHANGE PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN OTAGO. N.Z.



THOMAS MYERS & CO.,

PICTURE-FRAME
MANUFACTURERS AND GILDERS,
Lambton Quay, Wellington, N.Z.

PICTURES neatly mounted and pressed. Oil Paintings restored and varnished. Looking-glass Frames regilt and repaired. Glass cut to any size.

P.S.—Greatest variety of Picture-frame Mouldings in New Zealand.

N.B.—Birds, Beasts, and Reptiles preserved and fixed in glass cases.

LANE, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO REEVES AND CO.,
Manufacturers of

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

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

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

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

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Has on Sale—Fruit and Forest Trees of every description. Agricultural and Garden Seeds of finest quality. Lawn Grass Seed. Ornamental Plants and Shrubs for lawns. Hawthorn Quicks for hedges. Dwarf Boxwood for edging walks. Broom and Gorse, or Furze Seed, for hedges.

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

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, Ravenscraig, and Fernglon.

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

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

J. HARDIE & CO.,

TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL 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 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.

person. We do not suppose that either Carlyle or Dickens ever heard this anecdote, and yet it certainly suggests the philosophy they teach. Thus we see that there is much to be found in the writings of great authors which has not been in substance originated by them, and, therefore, we think it but natural to expect to find in the publications of small writers much that we have already heard, it may be even in detail. When reading the terrible critique, then, on poor Robert Montgomery, we are led to hope that, although, he certainly was wonderfully silly, he may be absolved from the accusation of wilful plagiarism. But what has this to do with *Current Topics*, under which heading we write? so much, that an attempt to deal charitably with all men ought always to pass current; and that the extracts we have given are at all times worthy of perusal.

WHILE so much is being done by men in public life to injure and repress the Catholic Church amongst us, it is encouraging to find that the private enterprise of Catholics is everywhere offering a barrier which it is impossible for our enemies to overcome. However small or insignificant the Catholic community may be, everywhere the same energy is remarkable, and the good will with which they go to work, and the perseverance of their efforts more than atone for their fewness in numbers or moderate possession of means. Amongst the most deserving of such communities in New Zealand, it is gratifying for us to have to record the name of the Catholics of Wanganui. It is not long since, few as they are in number and limited in wealth, they completed a Church in which the Divine Mysteries may be becomingly celebrated, and now we learn that they are rapidly completing the erection of a Presbytery, which will serve for long years to come for the residence of the clergymen to whom the mission amongst them is entrusted. No doubt a good deal of the credit of such undertakings, and their successful results, depends upon the priest who inaugurates them; but it is none the less true that, unless such a priest has a willing people to work amongst, his task becomes difficult of accomplishment, and wearisome in the extreme. The Rev. Father Kirk, then, has been most fortunate in finding himself placed over a congregation that have always been anxious to second his efforts for the establishment of the Church on a proper footing amongst them, and willing to make any sacrifices which such an effort demanded. The Presbytery now approaching completion is built in the upright Gothic style; it is a two-storied house, the ground floor containing a hall, six feet in breadth; on the left of which is a reception room 14ft. x 12ft., and on the right a large apartment capable of being divided into two by means of folding doors, and the dimensions of which are 21ft. x 15ft.; the height of both rooms being 12ft. To the back of these lie the servants' room, kitchen, and scullery. The rooms over head are 10ft. in height, and consist of a large apartment, which, like that immediately beneath, is constructed so as to be divided at will by folding doors, and which it is contemplated to make use of as a bedroom and study. Opposite to this and over the reception room are two bedrooms, which with a bathroom, complete the floor. The building will have a remarkably good appearance from the outside, and when the laying out of the grounds, already to some extent carried on, has been accomplished, the effect will be extremely good. The contractors for the Presbytery are Messrs. Corcoran, Anderson and Gray.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

(Communicated to the Nelson *Evening Mail*.)

ON Tuesday afternoon the boys attending the above school presented the Rev. Father Garin with the following address, accompanied with a handsome and useful book entitled "Haden's Dictionary of Dates." The following address was read by Louis Frank:—

To the Rev. A. M. Garin, Patron of St. Mary's Schools.

We, the undersigned pupils attending St. Mary's School, beg to offer you our sincere congratulations on this, the 68th anniversary of your birth, and hope you may be spared to us for many years. Though the Government grant is withdrawn from this school, and it is solely supported by school fees and voluntary contributions, we have much pleasure in congratulating you that even under those great disadvantages St. Mary's Schools shall continue to hold the high position they always had in Nelson. Wishing you every happiness, we are, etc.,

(Signed by 57 boys.)

After having thanked the pupils for their kindness in feeling terms, the Rev. Father Garin said: There is a remark which on this occasion I wish to pass upon the character of St. Mary's Schools, and this remark is grounded upon facts. You will agree with me that these schools have always been highly spoken of. The Inspector of schools in all his annual reports showed how they were excelling on many points, but I must say that this year it has not been so favourable. The report states that this year the school falls somewhat short of the high standard reached in former years. This report may in one respect be true, but if Mr. Hodgson had stated the cause of this falling off instead of conveying an unfavourable idea of the teaching powers in the schools it would have, on the reverse, reflected to the credit of the teachers. But being limited in his articles for want of space I suppose he could not enter into details. The matter of fact is this: Since January it was rumoured that St. Mary's Schools, after six months, would cease to be supported by Government, and on this

account several pupils of the first class of the first division tried to secure for themselves situations before the school would break up. The consequence was that the best pupils by degrees left the school, which consequently could not in the last examination show the same high results as before. Was not this circumstance a mark of great proficiency when pupils who had not even accomplished the studies they intended to go through were yet able to be promoted to advantageous situations? Therefore as the report pointed out a defect in the school without referring to the cause of it I consider it but right that I should tell you that the cause of that defect, far from being disadvantageous, reflects most favourably upon the proficiency of several pupils, who were able to find readily situations on leaving the schools. As to Mr. Kavanagh, who has been acting as second teacher, I will only pass this remark: He took charge of the second division about fourteen months ago, and during that short period he has had to contend against the greatest disadvantage of having had more children than he could reasonably be expected to attend to, a great number of them being very small children crowded in the small space allotted them. But what shows Mr. Kavanagh's ability is the good name that he has already earned, for he has had to replace a good experienced teacher—Mr. Richards. He has to contend against the great disadvantage of keeping a school which had been for many years free and which must now be supported by fees. And yet, in spite of these disadvantages, children come to place themselves under his charge in great numbers, so much so that he has already been obliged to employ a monitor in order to be able to attend the upper classes, and I have no doubt that his exertions will be repaid with brilliant success.

Mr. Kavanagh said: Rev. Father Garin and my pupils—I feel proud indeed of the generous manner my boys have acted to-day towards the patron of this Catholic school. Father Garin has done more for Catholic education than any man in New Zealand. When you are older, my dear boys, you will understand what a great obligation you are under to Father Garin for your education. I thank Father Garin for the flattering terms he has spoken of me in. I am perfectly satisfied with the progress of my pupils. I did my best to advance them in their studies. If your parents were not satisfied, you, particularly the Protestant boys, would not be sent here, when you can receive education free in the Government schools in the town.

Father Mahoney spoke a few words of advice, and hearty cheers were given for Fathers Garin and Mahoney, and Mr. Kavanagh.

Father Garin was also presented with an address and copies of "Chambers' Encyclopedia of Science" and "Roget's Thesaurus" by St. Mary's Branch Hibernian Society, for which he returned thanks in a suitable speech.

A MAN OF SCIENCE.

ON the 30th April last, the City and University of Pavia inaugurated, in the midst of general rejoicings, the statue of Alexander Volta, whose name is immortalised by his invention of the Voltaic pile or electrical column. Volta was born in 1745, and he died in 1826. His life was therefore passed in an age when it was the fashion among learned men to disbelieve revealed religion. But Volta prided himself in not following the fashion, as he showed by what he wrote and printed at Como in 1815:—

"I have always held, and still hold, as unique, true, and infallible, this holy Catholic religion, ever thanking the good God for having infused into me such supernatural faith. I have not, however, neglected means purely human for confirming myself in it yet more, and for dispelling whatever doubts might arise to tempt me, studying it attentively in its foundations, retracing in the perusal of many books the reasons *pro*. and *con*., whence arise the most powerful arguments, which render it in the highest degree credible even to natural reason, and such that every well-constituted mind can do no other than embrace and love it. May such a protest, made openly and before all—for I am not ashamed of the Gospel—produce good fruit!"

—Bombay C. Examiner.

AN ANCIENT BATTLE.

Free from the smoke of a modern engagement, a Hellenic battle must have been a gallant sight. In purple tunics and burnished armour the men stood many deep, beneath a glittering forest of spearheads. Those who were well-to-do had no lack of gold about their greaves and breast-plates, and were dandified in plumes and sword-belts; while even the poorest citizen wore a helmet fashioned by the exquisite taste of a Greek artificer. It must have been a trial of the nerves of the bravest to stand biting his moustache; humming a bar of the psalm which he was to sing within the next quarter of an hour; wondering whether his widow would marry again; hoping that the cobbler on his right might not turn tail, or the teacher of gymnastics on his left shove him out of line; dimly conscious meanwhile that his colonel was exhorting him in a series of well-turned periods to bethink himself of the tomb which covered those who died in Thermopylae, and the trophy which stood on the beach at Artemisium. And then the signal trumpet sounded, and the music struck up, and the whole army moved forward, steadily at first, but breaking into a run when only a few hundred yards separated the approaching lines. And, as the distance between grew shorter and the tramp of the enemy mingled with their own, the front rank men had only time to imagine that the countenances of the people opposite looked like finching, and that the notes of their war-chant had begun to falter; and the next second there would be a crash of pikes, and a grating of bucklers, and a clutching of beards; and those who would fain be home again were pushed on by the man behind, excited at hearing others fighting, and with no steel at his own throat; and after five minutes of thrusting, and shouting and fierce straining of foot, and knee, and shoulder, the less determined or the worst disciplined of the two hosts would learn, by cruel experience, the old lesson, that life as well as honour is for those who retain their self-respect and their shields. Exchange.

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 men 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'LISEY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Rattray Street,

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

G. CARRIGHAN,

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-farrow 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.

THE WAR IN LANCASHIRE.

THE *Liverpool Journal* of Saturday, May 18th, says:—

At a meeting of the cotton employers, on Monday, some proposals submitted by the men were rejected. This continued firmness of the masters excited the most intense exasperation in the strike districts when the result of the conference became known. At Blackburn the men met together in the streets in enormous numbers, and, unhappily, not only repeated, but far exceeded, the worst outrages committed on the previous Friday at Over Darwen. A mill belonging to a town councillor was partially pulled down; and the mob afterwards totally wrecked the house of Mr. Hornby. The latter gentleman offered them £100 to desist, but they refused; and appear not only to have destroyed his property, but to have personally ill-used him, as he was wounded in the thigh. The mob then proceeded to the residence of Colonel Jackson, who seems to have excited their special enmity. They set fire to the house; but Colonel Jackson himself heard of their advance and escaped. The Riot Act was read about midnight. On the following day the streets of Blackburn presented an appearance which is happily very unusual in English towns. They were guarded by soldiers, and thronged with mobs which had not lost their appetite for mischief. During the whole day the town hall, where the magistrates had assembled, was surrounded by a crowd of forty thousand; and their humour evidently was to wreak further vengeance upon Colonel Jackson, chairman of the Masters' Association, whose mansion is now a smoking ruin. When a report spread that Colonel Jackson had been seen in a certain direction several thousand persons at once set off in pursuit, and were followed by the military and the police. The colonel, however, was not to be found, and the threat of the mob to pull down his mill was not carried out. An attempt was made during the day to fire another house; and the windows of several establishments were smashed. The Riot Act was again read, and the mayor published a notice warning all parties that persons congregating together in the streets would be dispersed and then prosecuted. The riots were continued on Thursday, but yesterday the excitement had to a large extent subsided, and arrangements were made which will probably result in an immediate termination of the strike.

Writing on the destruction of Colonel Jackson's house, a *Central News* correspondent says:—

In the direction of Clitheroe, about three miles, the headlong course was pursued until Colonel Jackson's mansion was reached. There thousands vowed that they would have the life of Colonel Jackson, on the ground that he had been the suggestor, the concocter, and prime mover in the present attempted reduction. There are two roads that run to the mansion almost longitudinally, and, on hearing the mob coming, Mr. Jackson darted out at the back door and down towards the Bull's Head, where he managed to get a hired cab. Then he drove on towards Blackburn, but adopted at the old highway a circuitous route, and reached Blackburn town hall at 10.50. His whereabouts was kept a profound secret. Shortly afterwards a cab was seen leaving Colonel Jackson's residence, and the driver was seized and roughly assaulted. The cab was held, as if in a vice, and the opening of the door disclosed Mrs. Jackson and her children all crying bitterly. They were allowed to go forward. The house was entered, and the best chairs brought to the door, as also the piano, and other valuables, and ruthlessly smashed. The house was fired, and the beds and other blazing articles of furniture were pitched out of the window. The hall, which cost from £3000 to £5000, was soon a wreck. Then the carriage of Colonel Jackson was seized; it was trailed down the turnpike road to Blackburn, where, on Salford Bridge, vitriol, spirits, and all sorts of combustibles were applied, and the carriage was burned amid shouts of approval.

ENGLISH CIVILIZATION.

IF the scene which occurred in a street of the large and busy town of Sheffield in the full glare of day on Wednesday, the 11th May, had taken place in any part of Ireland, long, and bitter, and scornful, and angry would be the lectures devoted to the subject by the British Press. In all the modes and tenues the Irish people would be denounced. The would be called vile names; their claim to be a civilised and Christian people would be disputed, and their possession of the common feelings of humanity would be questioned, if not denied. And, truly, there would be a good reason for a feeling of indignation and a fair excuse for the use of hard words. But the scene occurred in England. That, with the English pressmen, makes all the difference in the world. There are no homilies preached on the subject. The *Pall Mall Gazette* does not pour out a flood of invective on the chief actors in it; the *Telegraph* does not melt into tears. The sad and shameful scene is allowed to pass unnoticed, or is disposed of in a little side-headed paragraph in one or two of the local newspapers.

The facts of the case, however briefly and plainly stated, cannot be read without emotion. On the day above mentioned, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a poor woman named Eliza Smith, the wife of a militia man, while passing through one of the streets of Sheffield, was seized with the pangs of labour. In her perilous and painful extremity she went from house to house in the neighbourhood, and pleaded piteously with the inmates to let her have any sheltering nook in their concerns for a very little time. Everywhere she met with a blunt and heartless refusal. She was forced back into the street; and the doors in several instances were closed against her. Soon a crowd gathered around her, but no pitying English matron offered her the needed relief. One would think that no possible condition of any human being could so touch the heart of either man or woman, and bring forth all its feelings of pity and mercy, as that in which this poor woman was then placed. But there was no compassion, no consideration for her among the English crowd that pressed around her, and might even have trampled on her but that a police constable, Holgate by name, came up and exerted himself to keep them at a little distance from the sufferer! After the lapse of some time a pro-

fessional midwife chanced to come into the street; she saw the mob she inquired the cause of the commotion, and, learning the state of the case, she went to the help of the woman, who, then and there, in the presence of the surrounding savages, was delivered of a still-born babe. The policeman then procured a cab and bore off the nurse-tender and her patient to the workhouse. Whether the latter has lived or died after the inhuman treatment, the fright, the horror, to which she was subjected, the newspaper accounts have not informed us.

This is but one of the many indications which show that all is not as well in England as some of her swaggering writers would have the world to suppose. The truth is that an immense mass of her people have sunk into a fearfully brutalised and heathenish condition, and the degradation appears to be spreading. It sometimes happens that a single incident startles one into a perception of evils which, though evident enough, were previously disregarded. We should be glad indeed, if the occurrence of this shocking scene in the streets of Sheffield had the effect of awakening many English minds to a consciousness of the fact that the national habit of trumpet-blowing and self-congratulation may as well be given up for a while; that the national custom of admonishing, reproving, civilising, and evangelising the rest of the human race may well suffer a temporary interruption while something is being done to bring back to human feeling and Christian sentiment the mass of the English people, who appear to be daily drifting farther and farther from the reach of such saving influences.—*Nation*.

FIGHT WITH A LION.

THE crowd was silent. At the end of some seconds, the barred gate of the pit was opened, and gave entrance, not to the brave and powerful Hercules, but to a poor dog that was thrown towards the ferocious beast with the intention of still more exciting his ravenous appetite. This unexpected act of cruelty drew hisses from the spectators, but they were soon absorbed in watching the behaviour of the dog. With apparent unconcern, the lion creepingly advanced towards the dog, and then, with a sudden movement, he was upon his feet, and in a second launched himself into the air! But the dog at that instant bounded in an opposite direction, so that the lion fell in the corner, while the dog alighted where the lion had been. Then the lion, scanning his victim from the corners of his eyes, walked sideways a few steps, and, turning suddenly, tried again to pounce with one bound upon the dog; but the latter anticipated this movement also, and in the same second jumped in the opposite direction as before, crossing the lion in the air. At this the lion became furious, and lost the calmness which might have insured him victory, while the courage of the unfortunate dog won for him the sympathy of the spectators. As the lion, excited and terrible, was preparing a new plan of attack, a rope ending in a loop was lowered to the dog. The brave little animal, whose imploring looks had been painful to look upon, saw the help sent to him, and, fastening his teeth and nails into the rope, was immediately drawn up. The lion, perceiving him, made a prodigious leap, but the dog was happily beyond his reach. The poor creature, drawn in safety to the terrace, at once took to flight, and was soon lost to view. At the moment when the lion threw himself on the floor of the pit with rage at the escape of his prey, the Sicilian entered calm and firm, superb in his brilliant costume, and with his club in his hand. At his appearance in the pit, a silence like death came over the crowd of spectators. The Hercules walked rapidly towards a corner, and, leaning upon his club, awaited the onslaught of the lion, who, blinded by fury, had not yet perceived his entrance. The waiting was of short duration, for the lion, in turning, espied him, and the fire that flashed from the eyes of the terrible beast told of savage joy in finding another victim. Here, however, the animal showed for a moment a feeling of anxiety; slowly, as if conscious of the presence of a powerful adversary, he retreated some steps, keeping his fiery eyes all the time on the man. The Sicilian also kept his keen gaze on the lion, and, with his body slightly inclined forward, marked every alteration of position. Between the two adversaries it was easy to see that the fear was on the side of the beast; but, comparing the feeble means of the man—a rude club—with the powerful structure of the lion, whose boundings made the very ground beneath him tremble, it was hard for the spectators to believe that courage, and not strength, would win the victory. The lion was too much excited and famished to remain very long undecided. After more steps back, which he made as if gaining time for reflection, he suddenly advanced in a sidelong direction, in order to charge upon his adversary. The Sicilian did not move, but followed with his fixed eyes the motion of the lion. Greatly irritated, the beast gave a mighty spring, uttering a terrible roar; the man, at the same moment, leaped aside, and the lion had barely touched the ground when the club came down upon his head with a dull shocking thud. The king of the desert rolled heavily under the stroke, and fell headlong, stunned and senseless, but not dead. The spectators overcame with admiration, and awed at the exhibition of so much calmness, address, and strength were hushed into profound silence. The next moment the Bey arose, and, with a gesture of the hand, asked mercy for his favourite lion. "A thousand ducats the more if you will not kill him!" he cried to the Sicilian. "Agreed!" was the instant reply. The lion lay panting on the ground. The Hercules bowed at the word of the Bey, and slowly withdrew, still keeping his eye on the conquered brute.—*Exchange*.

A PARIS paper says that the prefects of many of the departments complain that the maires of many of the communes are completely illiterate, and that the local public business cannot be carried on on that account, these maires making themselves a laughingstock to their subordinates. They turn the municipal office into a public-house, and when any serious question is put to them they have nothing to say. These are the officials that have been put into office by the present Administration to replace those that had served under the Duc de Broglie's Government.

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. Mechon, 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.

Keeble's General History of Ireland, 6s; by post, 7s

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please note the address—

J. A. M A C E D O,

CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

Princes-street south, Dunedin.

W H I T T A K E R B R O T H E R S

Respectfully beg to announce that they have added to their

Large Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

SOME VERY CHOICE

WOOL WORK

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, &c.,

Has Removed to the Corner of

BOND STREET AND JETTY STREET,

DUNEDIN.

INFORMATION 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,

DUNEDIN CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Society was held on Friday evening, the chair being occupied by the vice-president—Bro. J. Harris. Mr. Jas. Hill was admitted to the privileges of full membership, and another nomination was received. The half-yearly report and balance-sheet were then read, and showed that the Society was in a flourishing condition: notwithstanding the heavy expenditure, incurred with the library, &c., during the past few months, the Society has a comfortable credit balance to carry forward. The election of treasurer and auditors was then proceeded with, and resulted in Bro. P. Daniel being elected treasurer, and Bros. P. Cotter and J. Griffen auditors, for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers, and a special vote of thanks to the late secretary for the care and attention he had devoted to the affairs of the Society; the recipient replied in suitable form. The secretary acknowledged the receipt of a donation in aid of the Society from the spiritual director, which was thankfully received. The remainder of the evening was spent in a social manner, several recitations, readings, &c., being rendered in finished style.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

THIRTEEN hundred years ago, when Ireland was rejoicing in the light of the Faith, and enjoying the fruits of the labors of St. Patrick, Scotland was almost entirely in the darkness of heathenism and barbarism. The north of Scotland was peopled by the Picts, a race of the same Celtic origin as the people of Ireland, but wild, warlike, and roving, a race who painted their bodies, believed in Druids, and were the terror of the Britons, and had gloriously resisted the Roman armies of Agricola. The southern Picts dwelling on the banks of the North had received the Faith from St. Ninian, but seem soon to have lost it. The isles off the western coast, and the western portion of Scotland were inhabited by colonies of Irish, or, as the people of Ireland were then called, of Scots. These Scoto-Irish leaving their own green isle, had taken possession of that part of Scotland now known as Clydesdale and Argyshire, and were destined to become the parent stock of that famous and unfortunate House of Stuarts, around whose standard in the last drama of their history so many brave Irish soldiers were doomed to rally. These Irish invaders, or colonists, ultimately became the sole rulers of Caledonia, and from them it derived the name of Scotland. They appear to have lost the Faith at the time of which we are speaking, or not to have been more than half Christianised. Such was the state of Scotland when S. Columba, or as he is sometimes named, S. Columbkille, with his twelve companions, left his beautiful green Isle of Erin and set sail in his frail bark of hides and wickerwork upon the blue waters of the Atlantic for the rugged and inhospitable coast of Scotland. He landed on a small isle called Iona, and there he and his little apostolic band of Irish monks set up the torch of faith, and without delay set about to convert the Pagan people of the north. Time would fail to tell of the labours, the miracles, and the achievements of this glorious monk-apostle from Ireland. But a terrible day of weeping and mourning came over the Church of God. The greed of money, the lust of power, the concupiscence of the flesh wrought death and destruction in the ranks of the one fold. The shepherds were struck, the sheep dispersed, the monks and nuns driven from their cloisters, the lamp of the sanctuary was put out, a wooden table, bare and barren, substituted for the sacrificial altar of the living God, whilst some of the most magnificent abbeys were set fire to and reduced to a heap of black, gaping ruins. The Church of S. Ninian and S. Columba, of S. Aidan and S. Cuthbert, of S. Margaret and S. David, was ruthlessly despoiled and widowed. All that was left of its ancient organisation and splendour at the beginning of the nineteenth century were two missionary bishops, forty priests, eleven churches and chapels, two small seminaries, and about thirty thousand faithful. Nowhere did the Church of Scotland suffer more than in the Highlands, where S. Columba had preached, and nowhere was the faith preserved with greater fidelity and heroism. It would seem that the spirit of this great Irish apostle still rested mightily upon them. There had always been a constant relationship between the Churches of Ireland and Scotland. Even during the latter days of persecution this intercourse was kept up between Ireland and the Highlands. In the middle of the seventeenth century the Scottish priesthood had almost become extinct, and the scattered people of the Highland glens were left almost as sheep without a shepherd. To Ireland the Chief of the Macdonnell clan turned for help, and two Irish priests, Father Grey and Father White, crossed over to the Highlands and spent their lives, till death, in travelling over the mountains and through the glens of their wide district on foot, attired as poor peasants, administering the sacraments, and keeping alive in the hearts of this heroic people the torch of Faith and the fire of Charity. In 1746 the battle of Culloden was fought, but there was no brave, dashing Irish Brigade present, as at Fontenoy, to turn the fortunes of the day. Prince Charles fled into exile. A military garrison was stationed at Fort Augustus under the Duke of Cumberland, with orders to ruin and depopulate the district, and alas! terribly did they do their work. The Highlanders were shot down on their mountains like rabbits, and the screams of innocent girls and women, outraged by a brutal soldiery, re-echoed through the mountains. Thousands, preferring exile to apostasy, left the Highlands for ever. In 1790 two thousand Highlanders emigrated to Nova Scotia, were followed three years later by three thousand more whilst others found a home in Canada, St. Edward's Island, and in Australia. The Catholic remnant that remained behind clung to their Faith with heroic fortitude, transmitting it to their posterity as their most precious inheritance. To this day there are whole districts, and vil ages, and groups of hamlets in the glens almost exclusively Catholic. The priests are few, the churches long distances apart, the people poor: nor is it an uncommon thing

for men and women to walk ten, fifteen, and even twenty miles to church on foot fasting, to receive the Holy Communion. It is in the midst of these brave and noble Catholic Celtic people, in the very district which was the scene of the Apostolic labours of Father White and Father Grey, in the region which tradition says was once hallowed by the footsteps of St. Patrick, amidst those wild mountains which witnessed the miracles of St. Columba, and on the very banks of Loch Ness, on whose waters he used to steer his little skiff—it is here, I say, that the Benedictine Order is once more to return to Scotland; and amidst such glorious historic associations as these to sing again those chants and hymns in the land which have so long remained silent and hushed. We yearn to do a great and lasting work for the Church in Scotland, and with the generous and ever ready aid of the great Catholic people of Ireland we shall accomplish it. The fathers of the Benedictine Order in England have accepted the old military building of Fort Augustus, and on the foundations of those walls, constructed to overawe the Highlanders and stamp out the Catholic Faith, are now rising the walls of the Catholic college, destined to provide for youths a liberal education. A monastery which will be at once a sanctuary of prayer and a school for monastic missionaries, and hospice, where the scattered clergy of the north and western portion of Scotland can assemble with their bishop and enjoy in retirement and solitude a week of spiritual exercise, and refresh their spirits, worn down with the perpetual wear and tear of missionary solicitudes.—Father Vaughan, O.S.B.

LEO XIII. AND LOUIS VEUILLOT.

M. LOUIS VEUILLOT, the renowned Editor-in-Chief of the Paris *Univers*, had the honour of being received, on Saturday, May 4th, in a private audience by His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., and to present to him the subscriptions sent to the *Univers*, as an offering on the occasion of his happy accession—“*Don de joyeux avènement*” amounting to over forty thousand dollars, contributed by subscribers of the *Univers*. In accepting this offering, the Holy Father said:

I accept this offering of *happy accession*, as you have called it, and I pray you, M. Veullot, to say in the *Univers* that the Pope receives this gift with a heart moved with gratitude, and that the Pope blesses the donors with all his heart.”

The *Univers* adds that its Editor-in-chief was honoured with a protracted audience, and that the Holy Father, after telling M. Veullot that he was delighted to see him, adverted to the Catholic Press which is “an absolute necessity,” and to the happy results that his personal services had accomplished and are still accomplishing for the Church. “The *Univers*, that I always read,” added the Holy Father, “is wholly devoted to the service of the Church and it has served it manfully.”

Pope Leo XIII. was pleased again to bless the *Univers* and all connected with it.—N. Y. Freeman.

THE PALACES OF ANCIENT IRELAND.

AMONG the most noted of the old Irish palaces were Tara, Cruachan and Emania, respectively in Leinster, Connaught, and Ulster. Emania, the oldest, was the residence of Cormac MacNessa, and as famous in the history of Hibernian chivalry as the Glastonbury of King Arthur. Emania, eman mach, *i. e.*, two-fold, was so called because the structure consisted of two oblong buildings. It was the resort of the Red Branch knights, the residence of the chief of the Clan Rory. Cruachan was the Connaught Palace in Roscommon. It was built for the celebrated Queen Medby by her father, Eochaidh Firdleth, King of Tara. There are many accounts of Cruachan, which was a large single building. Its exterior was formed of pine, its roof of oak, while the interior walls were yew. It had sixteen windows, with shutters of bronze. Small sleeping chambers lined the sides of the great hall, which was decorated with armour. The royal compartment was in the centre, and highly embellished with bronze, silver and gold. The couch of the queen was in the centre compartment, elevated above the floor and railed in. The champion seat fronted it. Emania ceased to be a royal residence A.D., 351, Cruachan, that of the Connaught kings, in 645; Cashel, the kings of Munster, in 903; Nass, that of the royal line of Leinster, 904; and the other Ulster Palace, Aile, in 914.

ON the evening of the 16th April, Lord Talbot de Malahide, introduced by the Hon. and Right Rev. Mgr. Slonor, had a private audience. In the course of this interview Leo XIII. mentioned the circumstance that when he was Nuncio at Brussels he had conversed with Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Monsignor Pecci had the precedence as senior of the diplomatic corps, and sat next to her Majesty at dinner when she was entertained by the king of the Belgians. When Mgr. Pecci, in 1846, left Belgium, he thought it a good opportunity to visit England, and accordingly he spent a month in London, lodging in Regent street. He was there visited by Bishop Griffiths, the Vicar-Apostolic of the London district, and was surprised to find him attired without any of the external tokens of his episcopal rank. The Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain brought Mgr. Pecci to Lord Palmerston, and Lord Palmerston, finding that Mgr. Pecci had been previously acquainted with Queen Victoria in Belgium, brought Mgr. Pecci to one of the Queen's drawing rooms. Her Majesty received him on that occasion with much affability.

THE results of the magisterial inquiry into the Crispi case are the following:—Francesco Crispi was married in 1845 to a Sicilian. In 1854, while his first wife was alive, he married in Malta a Savoyard lady named Rosalie Montmasson. This second marriage if legally celebrated would have been bigamous, but the magistrates do not consider this marriage to have been legal. Crispi married lastly in January, 1878, Filomena Barbagallo, and as the first wife was then dead, and the second was not legally married, this third marriage is valid and legal. Consequently the ex-Minister of the Interior is not to be prosecuted for bigamy.

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.

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.

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 "Belleck" 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)

Durham-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.

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.

IMPORTERS.

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

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

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

The whole Moderate in Price.

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

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.

MACFIE AND FOX
(late Battson and Brown.)

HAVE FOR SALE

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

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

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.

KIRK'S BOARDING HOUSE.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

HANNAN'S POST OFFICE

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.

HEAD OFFICE: PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.
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.

HERMANN ROSE,
(From Germany),

DEUTSCHER WURSTMACHER,
Wholesale Manufacturer of Real German Sausage.

Mettvurst, Leberwurst, Blutwurst, Franfort, 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.  R.

GOURLEY AND LEWIS,
UNDERTAKERS,

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

Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

A. G. WATSON (late Watson and Gow),

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

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 Bassinets.

CHADWICK BROS.,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

HAVING obtained a Lease of the **TURKISH BATHS,** Moray Place, I 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.

CATHOLIC AFFAIRS AT NAPIER.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

CATHOLIC affairs in Napier seem to be at a standstill, if we may judge from the little notoriety that our rapidly improving town occupies in your esteemed journal; but I am sure this negligence is not to be attributed to the N.Z. TABLET, but to the carelessness of Catholic Napierties themselves, who seem to be perfectly content in observing the rapid strides our holy religion is making here without thinking of their co-religionists in other parts of New Zealand, to whom a knowledge of these facts cannot fail to be interesting. This is too selfish; if not selfish it is a mistaken view of the matter. All Catholics of every clime are pleased when they hear of the triumphs of the Church. They have an interest—a deep one too—in its progress. New Zealand Catholics have an immediate one in their adopted country, and I think it is not only right, but just, that those of the different parts of New Zealand should be informed when any remarkable success is attained in any parish.

The parish of Napier has always been looked upon as a model one; a magnificent church—second to none in the country—good presbytery, extensive convent buildings, comprising parochial and boarding schools, and Providence for the Maoris, were indeed sources of consolation to those who have always been ready to contribute their mite for church and school purposes. Notwithstanding all this we felt that our success was still incomplete. There was still a want that, thanks to a vast amount of self-sacrifice and good will, no longer exists. After many years' unceasing efforts, we have at length succeeded in obtaining the Marist Brothers to take charge of our boys' school. The hearts of the Catholics here are full of joy, for they know with what implicit confidence and high hopes they can entrust their children to these good and highly accomplished gentlemen. For the time being, they are living at the presbytery as their new monastery is not yet quite completed. Speaking of the new house for the Brothers, I may say it will be an ornament to the hill and no discredit to the beautiful church to which it is contiguous. Taking into consideration the poverty of the people, I think, we have done well. The new building, school improvements, and other expenses will, as far as I can learn, come up to nearly £1800. Aware of the generosity of the Catholics of New Zealand when the interests of education are at stake, I have no doubt but that they will come forward generously to the assistance of the poor but devoted congregation of Napier.

Catholics of New Zealand! send us some assistance, however small. Don't let it be said that you would allow a burden to rest on our shoulders for years. Do not let it be said that an infidel Government should triumph over us in their wicked efforts to stamp out religion. Come to our aid and God will bless you.

Napier, July 27th, 1878.

THE DUNEDIN SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

(From the *Daily Times*.)

MR. RAMSAY said that in reply to the memorandum from the Government re recommendations for Civil Service appointments, he had forwarded the following letter:—

"Dunedin, 26th July, 1878.

"John Hislop, Esq., Department of Education, Wellington.

"Dear Sir,—Referring to your circular memorandum of 20th June, addressed to the Chairmen of School Committees, on the matter of filling up vacancies in the public departments of the Civil Service by youths over sixteen years of age, at present or formerly pupils of public schools, I should like you to furnish me with your definition as to what is meant by 'public' schools. Would youths at present or formerly pupils of the Roman Catholic schools in this city be eligible, or can I include any of them in the list I propose sending the Government by-and-by?"

"The TABLET of last week puts the circular down as another attempt at persecution, and I should like to be in a position to ask the head master of the Roman Catholic School in Dunedin to send me a list of youths attending his school whom I could recommend to the Government. An early answer will oblige.—Yours, &c.,

"KEITH RAMSAY,

"Chairman Dunedin School Committee."

The reply received to the above was as follows:—"I am authorized to say the Government will be glad to receive the names of those belonging to the Roman Catholic or any other schools who can be recommended in terms of the memorandum.—(Signed) J. HISLOP."

Professor Macgregor: Yourself have taken this action in the matter; upon that I have nothing to say, with the exception of this, that as far as the Government are concerned, they have made a mistake in conceding anything of the sort; it is simply inconsistent with any system of national education. The TABLET will say the same thing, no matter what you say or do.

Mr. Robin: I am very glad Mr. Ramsay, our Chairman, did that. I think he did right.

Professor Macgregor: I have no fault to find with the Chairman. I think the mistake is on the part of the Government.

Mr. Robin: I think it is not wrong on the part of the Government. I think it is not a sign of weakness, but simple justice, if he is efficiently taught.

Professor Macgregor: We do not know that he is sufficiently taught.

Mr. Fish: The question is, whether the list should contain those over whom the Committee have no supervision. Everybody will admit that anyone whose qualifications are sufficient should be entitled to enter the Government service; but the question is, whether the Chairman of any School Committee should be allowed by the Government to include in his list of recommendations children who are not under the control of any School Committee acting under the Act of Parliament? I distinctly say they should not, and I quite agree that it is a sign of weakness to concede what it has, and it will

be as little appreciated by the sect to whom it refers as any other concession short of denominational education. I feel quite clear on that point.

Mr. Sherwin agreed with the remarks made by Mr. Fish.

Mr. Robin said that he supposed no one would be allowed to enter the Government service who did not pass an examination, and that he thought would be a guarantee of efficiency which would apply to scholars from the Catholic or any other schools.

Professor Macgregor: We may recommend children under our own jurisdiction; but how can we know anything about the other children?

Mr. Sherwin: The recommendation ought not to be made by the chairman of the Committee, but by the four head masters of the schools and the Committee as a whole.

Mr. Ramsay: Of course I will be glad if such a thing can be done, but the whole question has arisen from a memorandum which seems to vest the power in the Chairmen of the School Committees. I have simply had the correspondence read. I took it on my own responsibility.

Mr. Fish: I do not find the slightest fault with what you have done. I simply find fault with the principle on which the Government has acted.

THE VALUE OF INDEPENDENCE.

SUPPOSE Government were to give us all we ask. Suppose on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Sheehan, the H.R., were to appropriate £30,000 for Catholic schools—that would be a pecuniary advantage to us—but would it be an advantage in other ways? I suspect not. There would, of course, be certain provisions or conditions attached to the grant. Some of these might—and, no doubt, would—materially interfere with the freedom of teaching in our schools, unless they were evaded. If evaded to any considerable extent our self-respect would suffer; we should be taunted with dishonesty. I say with the American Bishop better for the present waive all claim to this money, however just the claim may be. Make our Protestant friends a present of it since they are in such necessities, and let us shew the Government and the public that our schools can get on very well without it. Between a Protestant Government—a Government of secularists—and the Catholic school, there can be little or no communion. The moor completely they steer clear each other the better. Protestants and Catholics in parish life can get on well and harmoniously together; but Catholic schools and a Protestant Government—no—any official connection between them whatever is an anomaly—a sort of "mixed marriage," and dangerous to the Catholic party. Especially on the other hand, it may be said that Catholics are not at liberty to waive any just claim. It is their bounden and sacred duty to fight the battles of justice; a duty they owe to God, to themselves, and their fellow Catholics in all lands, who may be their fellow-sufferers. The good American Bishop referred to was possibly actuated by a love of peace in giving his advice to Catholics to waive all claim to State aid for their schools. But though we be bound to follow peace with all men" so far as we can, we may not sacrifice justice and principle even in the interests of peace. The Church is a "militant," a fighting power ever at war with her enemies, visible and invisible, of justice truth and righteousness: the enemies of God in fact. But the proper weapons of her warfare are spiritual not carnal. She seeks to conquer by faith—by the word of God—by the agency of good common and higher schools and Universities by New Zealand Popes, Priests, Bishops and priests; by moral suasion. She tries to persuade or shame her enemies into justice. Her people, it must be allowed, are very urgent and persistent in their petitions and bother her enemies very much by their persistency. Having good men of other creeds on their side by their joint efforts their claims are allowed, at least for the most part. There is another consideration—Catholics, like the Jews of old, stand under very peculiar circumstances in regard to other men. We are a kingdom separate and apart, and living in fact a Theocracy. The divine founder of our kingdom warned us that the "world" would hate, revile, and wrong us. By the world, I presume, we may understand all the enemies of the Church—bad Catholics, non-Catholic people, non-Catholic Governments, and their Press. We need not wonder, therefore, at any wrong we suffer from the "world," and should bear it patiently where we have done our best to get redress. The Jews were at times cruelly oppressed by their enemies "without a cause," as the Prophet tells. More frequently they suffered as a just punishment for their irreligious or impious and immoral habits their disloyalty to God and His Church. So it is with us Catholics. Nevertheless, speaking for myself, I should rather see the Catholic schools in this Colony as free from any State connection as the Catholic Church is. Unless, indeed, under a "concordat," or agreement which would leave the teaching in the Catholic school as free in all respects as the teaching in the Catholic Church. If Cæsar, as he has often done, favour or even treat justly the Catholic Church; good and well, he deserves honour and thanks at our hand for it; but he has more frequently oppressed the Church, or attempted to destroy her purity and independence under pretence of patronising her. Let her beware, therefore, of Cæsar. The civil power indeed is an "ordinance of God," and Catholics, clerical or lay, are bound to obey it as such in all temporal matters. They often, however, act as rival powers. The Church in the very nature of things must be the superior, the spiritual before the temporal Christ before Cæsar. But how often has Cæsar been seen to attempt to reverse this order of things, and to aim at supremacy even in spiritual. Look at the parliamentary Church of England, the mere creature and abject dependant of the English Cæsar. Minister of the day appoints her Bishops, but the Minister of the day is the creator and representative of a legislature of sectaries,—what wonder if the Parliamentary Church of England should be the victim of religious error and eternal dissensions, re-union to law, peace, and stability. Courtly and obsequious French Abbés and Bishops brought discredit on the Church at one time, and furnished her enemies with argument against her.

S A L V A G E

FROM

T H E L A T E F I R E

AT

THE CUTTING WAREHOUSE.

UNRESERVED SALE NOW ON.

SALE OF BLANKETS.

SALE OF FLANNELS.

SALE OF QUILTS.

SALE OF CURTAINS.

Only Smoke Soiled.

SALE OF DRESSES.

SALE OF WINCEYS.

SALE OF MERINOES.

SALE OF WINCEYS.

Some Partially Stained.

BARGAINS IN COSTUMES,

BARGAINS IN JACKETS.

BARGAINS IN SKIRTS.

BARGAINS IN MANTLES.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

All Perfect.

BARGAINS IN BOY'S CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN MEN'S CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN WOOL CRIMEANS.

BARGAINS IN WHITE SHIRTS.

BARGAINS IN FELT HATS.

SALE UNRESERVED.

MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S

DRESS,

Are all being offered

NOMINAL PRICES.

THOMSON, STRANG, & CO.

HERBERT, HAYNES and CO.,
IMPORTERS OF

British Silks, Foreign Silks
Foreign and British Dress Fabrics
Paris and Brussels Kid Gloves
British and Foreign Hosiery
Parisian and British Millinery
Ladies' Outfitting and Under-clothing
Mourning Outfits (complete)
Household Linen for immediate use
Bed Linen for immediate use
British and American Calicoes
Foreign and British Laces
Galloon and Moonlight Trimmings
British and Foreign Ribbons
Silk, Wool, and Moonlight Fringes
Parisian and British Costumes
French and English Jackets
Black Dress Materials
Scotch Winceys and Tartans
Witney and Bath Blankets

Welsh and Lancashire Flannels
Crimean and Union Shirtings
New Designs Brussels Carpets
New Patterns Tapestry Carpets
New Patterns Kidderminster Carpets
Linoleums, Floor Cloths
Cocoa Mattings, China Mattings
French and German Curtains
Nottingham Lace and Muslin Curtains
Velvet Pile and Cloth Table Covers
Tapestry, Repp, and Damask Curtains
Dimities, Crestones, Cornice Fringes
Door Mats, Coir Mats, Hearth Rugs
Cornice Poles, India Rubber Mats

MANUFACTURERS OF
MEN'S CLOTHING,
YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING.

TAILORING.—This Branch is now giving every possible satisfaction. All garments well shrunk, faithfully made, and the fit guaranteed.

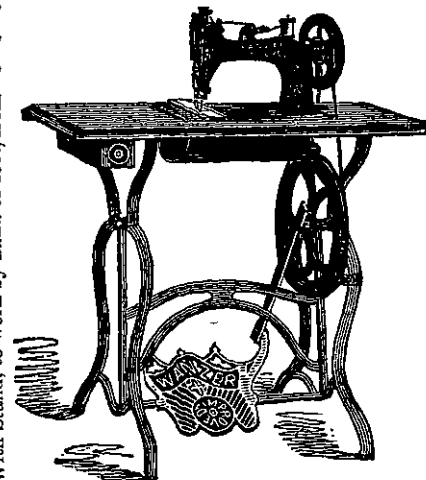
Patterns of Tweeds, Coatings, Trouserings, Vestings, with self-measuring charts, free by post.

HERBERT, HAYNES, and CO.,

WANZER'S "IMPROVED"
AMERICAN
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.

700,000 now in Use throughout the World

WANZER'S IMPROVED Little Wanzer, bearing all the most recent improvements, including 16 extras ... £4 4 0
With Stand, to work by hand or foot, from 5 5 0



WANZER'S IMPROVED Wanzer A, bearing all the most recent improvements, including 16 extras ... 4 10 0
With Stand, to work by hand or foot, from 5 11 0

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

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

To be had only from

A. B. SIDFORD,
4, ROYAL ARCADE, DUNEDIN,
Agent for New Zealand.

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

WANTED, A Qualified Teacher for the R. C. School, Lyttelton. Applications to be made to Rev. Father Donovan, Lyttelton.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing in connection with the Art-Union for the Rev. Father Hennebery's likeness has been unavoidably postponed till September next. Tickets obtainable at the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, or at the office of the N. Z. TABLET, price 2s. 6d. Friends of the Convent, please assist.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8th, 1878.

Messrs J. Higgins, Greendale, 12s 6d; W. Kennedy, Greymouth, L1 5s; M. Kennedy, Greymouth, 15s; J. O'Boyle, Doyleston, L1 5s; W. Gamble, Christchurch, L1 5s; F. Charles, Springbank, 12s 6d; W. H. Grant, Swananoa, 12s 6d; J. Ryan, Greenpark, 12s 6d; M. Redfern, Kouai, 16s 6d; P. McGrath, Rolleston, 12s 6d; J. Smith, Killinchee, 19s 6d; R. Stewart, Nelson, 12s 6d; E. Rippel, Christchurch 12s 6d; F. Frank, Nelson, 12s 6d; J. D. Pope, Lyttelton, L1 5s; J. Pope, Lyttelton, 12s 6d; T. Mitchell, Rolleston, 12s 6d; — Stagpoole, Inglewood, L1 5s; M. Spillane, Aroawhenua, L1 5s; — Brankin, Ashburton, L1 6s; M. O'Driscoll, Timaru L1; J. Hayes, Waipabee, 12s 6d; M. Cummins, Waltham, 12s 6d; M. O'Brien, Killinchee, 12s 6d; W. Luddy, Killinchee, 12s 6d; P. Donnelly Christchurch, L1 5s; M. O'Neill, Christchurch; L2 10s; J. McCafe, Lincoln, L1 5s; J. Sheehan, Taitapu, 13s 6d; S. Conway, Oamaru, 12s 6d; — Ward, Wanganui, L1 5s; J. Corr, Christchurch, L1 4s; — Owens, Loburn, 12s 6d; J. Donovan, Wanganui, 19s; G. O'Reilly, Wanganui, L1; T. Dunn, Doyleston, 12s 6d; J. Slattery, Doyleston. 12s 6d; T. Donohue, Doyleston, L1 5s; D. Harley, Wellington, 17s; — Brady, Wellington 16s; — Byrnes, Wellington, 7s; — Mahoney, Wellington, 12s 6d; J. O'Mara, Wellington 6s 3d; G. Wills, Invercargill, L1 5s; J. Maher, Invercargill, L1 5s; C. McCarthy, Christchurch, 12s 6d; M. Forley, L1 5s; P. Collins, Greymouth, 12s 6d; G. McS. Gentleman, Temuka, L1 5s; Mrs. Nash, Manuka Creek, 12s 6d; Mrs A. K. Macdonald, Oxford, 12s 6d; Miss Herlihy, Christchurch, 13s.

DUNEDIN CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

✠ P. MORAN.

£.	s.	d.	A Friend	£.	s.	d.
Mr. J. O'Brien	5	0	0	3	0	0
Mr. Donald Cameron	2	2	0			

DOMINICAN CONVENT BUILDING FUND.

REMITTANCES in payment for art-union tickets, or in the form of donations have been received from the following ladies and gentleman: Mr. O'Dri. coil, Timaru; Mr. Wixcey; the Misses White, Christchurch; Mrs. E. Lord, Greymouth; the Misses Hughes, Melbourne; the Misses Dungan, Melbourne; Messrs. M. Craig, D. Coll, M. O'Donnell, — Cummins; Mr. M. Moran, Arrowtown; Mr. P. Blake, Timaru; Mr. J. Sullivan, Timaru; Mr. F. Barry, Kauri Bush; Mr. W. Kane, Greymouth; Mesdames Fisher, Nesbit, Toal, Gaffney, Brennan, Miss Corcoran; the Rev. Fathers Larkyn and O'Leary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that we are unable to insert original poetry in our columns. We deal very little with sentiment, and prefer our "reason" without "rhyme."

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1878.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

THE Financial Statement made by the Hon. Mr. BALANCE, on Tuesday evening last, is eminently satisfactory. During the last financial year, all the great sources of revenue show an increase, and the proposals of the Government both for the remission and increase of taxation in the future are wise and moderate. This statement, therefore will be well received by the inhabitants of New Zealand, or we are greatly mistaken.

There is a surplus from last year of more than £100,000; and the Government proposes to remit taxes to the amount of about £117,000. The surplus of last year would render this feasible. But the Government, of course, proposes to make good the amount remitted by imposing new taxes, which will

not press unjustly, or even heavily, on any class of the people, and which will leave an estimated balance of £50,000 in favour of next year's revenue.

Taxes on several articles of great utility to the public, to the amount of £19,000, are to be remitted altogether. Some duties are to be reduced one-half, and what the Hon. Treasurer proposes in reference to tea and sugar is liberal and politic. The deficit is to be made up by a tax on the unimproved value of all lands, an exemption being made in favour of all holders possessing unimproved land worth less than £500, and all holders of more than £500 worth of unimproved land being allowed an exemption to the extent of £500.

This provision puts all landholders on a footing of equality, and effectually takes away all ground for charging Government with having recourse to class legislation. The duty on light Australian wines is to be reduced one-half, and this is done not only with a view of provoking reciprocity on the part of the Australian Colonies, but also, we fancy, as a step towards the promotion of habits of temperance. In consideration of the relief afforded to the beer trade by the remission of the duty on sugar, a tax of moderate amount is to be imposed on beer. With these proposals no one, we think, will find fault.

People at a distance reading the figures of the Hon. Mr. BALANCE will be astonished at the evidence they give of the prosperity of New Zealand. Our population does not exceed 450,000, of whom, perhaps, 30,000 are Maoris. In any calculation affecting the exports, these 30,000 do not count for much. The producing population, then, amounts to little over 400,000 people; and yet the exports of this handful amounted during last year to over £6,300,000, and their imports to nearly the same figure. The total revenue was £4,400,000, or thereabouts, and their railways, only a few years in operation, and not yet complete in any one province, gave a return of nearly £600,000 for passenger and goods traffic.

We may venture to say that no country in the world affords evidence of such astounding prosperity. And, taking into account the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources of the country, it will hardly be denied that New Zealand stands at the head of the most favoured regions of the world. This, therefore, is the country to which English capitalists and emigrants will be likely to turn their attention as the best place for the investment of their capital and labour. Nothing can mar the bright prospect before New Zealanders, except a war, in which England should be engaged, or foolish legislation or administration. The former is not now probable for many years to come, thanks to the foresight and firmness of Lord BEACONSFIELD's Cabinet; and the latter is very unlikely, if we may judge from the policy shadowed forth in the financial statement of Sir GEORGE GREY's government.

In the picture of New Zealand's present and future prospects there could be little to find fault with, were public education put on a proper footing. But if the present system of Godless and one-sided education be persevered in, there is every reason for believing that an unstable population, without knowledge of God and without religious, and consequently without social principles, must grow up in the land, and bring confusion and ruin on the country. It is to be hoped that Sir GEORGE GREY's Ministry will reconsider their attitude in reference to denominational schools; and whilst maintaining secular schools for such as will have them, if needs must, treat denominational schools with justice by putting them on a footing of equality with the others, so far at least as the capitation allowance of £4 per head of average attendance is concerned. Denominationalists as rate-payers are entitled to demand more, for why should they, not only contribute to the support but also the erection of schools for other people, and not have a right to claim support for their own schools, and the sums required for the building of these schools.

If the Government will complete their clever and wise policy, they will take measures to at least help denominational schools, and thus, whilst securing peace and contentment amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, create a wholesome rivalry, which will prevent Government schools from lapsing into a groove of dull mediocrity and routine, and from becoming so many seminaries of sheer worldliness and immorality.

CERTAIN persons are engaged in an endeavour to have a new county erected in Westland, between the Arahura and the Teremakau.

News of the Week.

WE no longer need wonder at the commotion stirred up throughout the world by even a glance given by the Vicar of Christ, for we find that those words falsely reported of a humble Catholic missionary, in a remote part of this out-of-the-way land of ours, have spread far and wide and excited loud comments. The fact is the falsehoods disseminated here respecting the Rev. Father Hennebery's doctrine on mixed marriages seem to have created almost as great a sensation in India as amongst ourselves, we find they have been published throughout Madras and Bombay, and that in the latter presidency our excellent contemporary the *Catholic Examiner* has considered it necessary to insert in his columns the Rev. Father Martin's letter of contradiction. Who shall say that Rome is not vigorous and formidable!

It is complained that forged bank notes, almost impossible to detect, are being extensively circulated in Sydney.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the purpose of thoroughly prospecting the country between Kumara and the sea.

A GENTLEMAN in the Patea district who lately purchased five and a half acres of land for £208, has sold one and a quarter acre of the same for £175.

EIGHT and a half tons of stone lately crushed at Lyell yielded 175 ounces of gold.

A CASE of the biter bitten is reported from Waimate, where it is said that a gentleman who undertook to kick an acquaintance had his leg broken by a fall received in the process.

A LADY in Taranaki met with a severe and unusual accident the other day. A horse she was riding dropped suddenly dead, and fell upon her, keeping her painfully imprisoned for several hours.

A PARTY at Kumara have washed up 150 ounces of gold for six weeks' work.

WILLIAMS and party have at length struck gold at Red Jack's. Their prospects are said to promise well.

SULPHUR works have been erected at Tauranga. They consist of a store for holding the raw material, and a building for retorting and refining.

OUR contemporary the *Evening Star* hints that a newly-elected M.H.R. would have added to certain choice epithets bestowed by him on a friend that of "Goat-headed" had he not feared that "his arguments would be rebutted." Really if our contemporary goes on like this, we shall have him ere long breaking out into a weekly *Punch* whether he will or no.

We learn that the report of the Rev. Father Hennebery's address at Wellington, copied by us from a contemporary last week, is asserted to be far from faultless. The missionary in particular is said not to have accused the Rev. Mr. Russell of commencing the attack upon him in Westland, as reported, but of having joined in with those who had done so.

We clip the following from a Westland newspaper:—"The New York correspondent of the *Leader* writes:—"Levy has arrived in New York. He styles Australia "a land of thieves," and gets up impromptu denunciations of the "blasted country" on the side walks. As Australians, notably some of those in the show business, have made the name of the colonies rather unsavoury here, he gets a few sympathisers.

The Rev. Father Bleasdale and Father Walsh, who came with him from Australia, were most villainously abused and caricatured by a blackguard illustrated paper in San Francisco. . . . It is a most extraordinary fact that a quiet and unassuming man like Father Walsh should be denounced, and it can only be accounted for, in our opinion, by the lying villainy of Levy."

As already announced by us, the Jesuit Fathers will arrive in Dunedin next month, where they will establish a mission, and, if sufficient encouragement be given, open a college. It is needless for us to dwell upon the advantages conferred upon the Catholic public by the vicinity of a Jesuit College; the fame of the great Society as a teaching power has been known throughout the world for centuries, and at all times their pupils have been amongst the occupants of the chief positions in the Church, civil society, the army or the navy. We should but waste our time and space in dwelling on what every Catholic already knows, and it is only necessary for us to acquaint our readers that the boon referred to is now within their reach, and dependent on their will. Parents who determine on obtaining so great a benefit for their children, will do well therefore to communicate at once on the matter with his Lordship the Bishop of Dunedin, so that it may be determined, as soon as possible, whether the contemplated college may be established with a certainty of success.

The Rev. Father Hennebery commenced his mission at Timaru, on Sunday last. There was a crowded attendance at the opening and the telegraphic report of the Missionary's address, for the exactness of which, however, we by no means vouch, was as follows:—"At the commencement of his address, he referred to himself, and

that he had been reported to have said that the marriages between Catholics and non-Catholics were no marriages at all, even if the ceremony had been performed by a priest. He emphatically denied that he had said so, and urged, if he had, the priests would not have sanctioned his preaching in their churches, and the Bishop would have suspended him. He had no doubt a conspiracy was at work to frustrate the good of the mission, and if in the future his hearers read such reports in the papers, they would know that they were not true. He likened newspaper men and editors to a curse, and treated them as such. He never saw such a Press as existed in New Zealand. Regarding the writ against him for libel, he said there was not a shadow of a case, and all the witnesses in the world and picked juries couldn't make a lie the truth. It had been said that he made money by the mission, and that he took £1300 from Reefton. He was sorry this was not true. He was in debt, and stood before them in debt." The mission will terminate on Sunday next, 11th inst.

A WOMAN has been sold by her husband at Wellington for fifty shillings.

ST. PATRICK'S School-Chapel, South Dunedin, will be opened by His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, on Sunday the 18th inst.

The funeral of the late Dr. O'Donohue took place at Port Chalmers on Sunday last; the Rev. Father Larkin performing the service. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, there was a numerous attendance—several of the friends of the deceased going from Dunedin and elsewhere to testify their respect for his memory. —R.I.P.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

WE take the following figures from the Financial Statement delivered at Wellington on Tuesday evening last.

The total ordinary expenditure for 1877-8 was £3,080,241 against an estimated expenditure of £3,206,188, so that upon the votes of last Session there was an unexpected power of expenditure to the amount of £175,946. There was a small excess under the heads of Law and Justice and Native Departments, while under the head of Education there was an excess of £29,261, arising from various causes, some of them being exceptional, but the total stated did not include all the disbursements of the year. Taking the Land Revenue paid to local bodies under the Financial Arrangements Act, together with £465,093 of surplus Land Revenue paid to Counties, and other items, there was an amount of £725,307, which brought the year's expenditure up to £3,755,540. Adding the gold duty and license fees given over to local bodies there was a total disbursement from the Consolidated Fund during 1877-8 of £3,069,240.

The Surplus brought forward from the previous year was estimated by the then treasurer at £148,220. Of the sum so estimated only £123,110 had proved to be realisable, being £25,110 0s 8d less than the estimate. The revenue of the current year was estimated by the late Government at £3,153,635, consisting of ordinary revenue, £2,263,160, and territorial revenue, £890,525. The net revenue actually collected amounted to £3,915,315, consisting of ordinary revenue, £2,328,752, and territorial, £1,586,532. The benefit the Eschequer had received from the Colonialisation of the Land Revenue was £91,740. The Customs Revenue reached £1,272,961, or an excess of £72,961 over the estimate. On Stamps there was an excess of £27,063 chiefly due to legacy duties. Other excesses over estimates were Postal £6,358 Telegraphs £2,361, Land Transfer £7,078, and miscellaneous £15,073. The income from railways was estimated at £600,450, but had only reached £546,458, showing a deficiency of £53,991. This resulted from certain lines not having been opened during the year as they were intended to have been, and the expenditure had been proportionately less than the estimate. The profit for the year on railways was £145,151, against £84,182 during 1876-7. The net increase on ordinary revenue was £123,919, and on territorial revenue, £580,707. This showed an increase of £1,004,626, or, adding the increase in the revenue of local bodies, which amounted to £75,784, there was an increase in the revenues collected by Government last year of £1,080,411 over the previous year." Summing up the results of 1877-8, "The receipts for year amounted to £4,445,560 5s 6d. The expenditure was £3,969,240 17s 1d. The excess of receipts over expenditure being £476,319 8s 5d. The actual balance in the Consolidated Fund on the 30th June was £629,793 6s 5d; but this was reducible by a sum of £573 9s brought from loan in aid of Provincial liabilities; by the balance of the deposit account, £93,069 17s 9d, and by sums held at the credit of several counties, £54,582 11s 10d. Deducting these sums from the total just referred to, there remains £476,319 8s 5d, agreeing with the excess of receipts over expenditure. To this we add the assets realisable £44,453 3s 9d, making £520,772 12s 9d. The liabilities to be provided for out of this sum consist of 20 per cent of Land Fund and other moneys, payable to Counties or available for special services, £279,134 17s 2d, and the ordinary Departmental Services, £121,169 1s 10d. These sums amount to £400,303 19s, and deducting them from the balance of £520,772 12s 2d there remains £120,468 13s 2d.

The most gratifying feature is the remarkable increase of exports for the year ending December, 1877, which stand at £6,327,472 against £5,673,465 in the previous year—an increase of £654,007. The imports, unnaturally influenced in 1874 to upwards of £8,000,000, have fallen to £6,973,418, indicating probably a more healthy condition. The quantity of wool exported in the calendar year 1877, exceeded that of the preceding year by about four and a half million pounds weight, the value showing an increase of £263,122. The value of gold exported in the last financial year was £1,475,669 against £1,407,247 in the previous year; the increase being £68,422. The export of grain slightly declined in the year ending December, 1877, the return being £290,415 against £344,142 in 1876.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons yesterday, it was asserted that another secret treaty had been made between England and Turkey regarding the Russian occupation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave an evasive reply.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE ARGUS.)

LONDON, August 2nd.

The Imperial Government have given notice to the Australian Colonies that the present postal arrangements will cease at the end of the year.

The Agent-General having protested at an interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the matter is now being reconsidered by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Treasury, and the postal authorities.

The City of London confers its freedom on the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury to-morrow, and is preparing great ceremonies for the event.

The debate in Parliament continues.

Mr. Lowe made a vigorous attack on the Government, and Lord Manners defended them.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, this morning, Lord Hartington's motion, censuring the Government for undertaking responsibilities without the consent of Parliament, was negatived on a division by 338 to 195.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury were to-day presented with the freedom of the City. At the banquet at the Mansion House afterwards, Lord Beaconsfield said he believed peace to be durable.

Sir S. Northcote in the Commons last night denied the existence of a secret treaty with Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 3rd.

The Russian troops are moving homewards.

(SPECIAL TO THE PRESS AGENCY.)

LONDON, August 3rd.

There was a great ceremonial in presenting the freedom of the City to the Premier, when he said he yielded to none in devotion to his country.

Lord Salisbury hoped peace would last for many years.

A banquet followed.

In the House of Commons Mr. Forster, Mr. Levefre, and Sir W. Harcourt, attacked the Government, and bestowed hot censure.

Lord Elcho; Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Catt, and Sir S. Northcote defended the Government policy.

Money is very scarce, and rates are rising. The Bank advanced the rate of discount half per cent.

Consols have receded three-quarters per cent.

The market for Australian securities has suffered through sympathy for other description of stock.

Wool is quiet at current rates.

Corn is quiet. The prospect of the wheat harvest at Home are favourable.

LAWRENCE, August 5th.

The snow storm here was such as has never before been known. The Blue Spur claims have all left off work. The morning train from Dunedin is stuck in ten feet of snowdrift at the mouth of the Round Hill Tunnel. Traffic was suspended all day on Monday owing to the heavy fall of snow. All communication between Reefton and here has been stopped for the past four days. It is still snowing heavily.

BALCLUTHA, August 5th.

The coach could not face the storm to-day, and therefore did not go to Clinton. Passengers from Dunedin by the train had to stop here. The storm is still increasing.

WELLINGTON, August 5th.

A piece of land in Willis-street, 60ft. by 100ft., adjoining the Empire Hotel, and formerly occupied as Turnbull's store, was sold by auction this afternoon, and purchased by Thomson, of Thomson and Shannon, for £134 per foot.

A COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of carrying on the *Age* newspaper, Dunedin. This newspaper bears a high repute and is now firmly established. Shareholders are sure of a profitable investment, and may enjoy besides the certainty that they are possessed of a most useful and creditable journal.

A SAFE investment for capital, with a certainty of obtaining a high rate of interest on it now offers in the Otago Slate Company. The quarry, which produces slates of the best quality, contains an unfailing supply, and is a property that will yearly increase in value.

THE body of Saint Alphais, a shepherdess, who died in 1211, in the order of sanctity, has just been found at Cudot, near Joigny, Yonne, France. Even during her life, pilgrimages journeyed from all parts of the world to be edified by her virtues and asked the aid of her prayers. She had the gift of prophecy, and foretold scientific discoveries, among which was the daily revolution of the earth, affirmed by Galileo four centuries later. Before proceeding to erect a new monument in her honour, the Curé of Curot had a search made for her relics, and was rewarded by finding the coffin underneath the floor of the building, and covered with a marble slab and masonry. The tomb was opened in the presence of the Archbishop of Sens, and in it were found the bones whole and in perfect order. The holy relics will soon be translated and placed in a costly reliquary.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Company) reports for the week ending August 7th, as follows:—

The following fat stock were yarded at the sales to-day:—100 head cattle, 12 calves, and 2116 sheep.

Fat Cattle.—Those forward were chiefly good to prime, and prices realised showed an advance on our late quotations of 2s 6d per 100 lb. Best pens of bullocks brought from £13 to £19 10s; medium, £10 to £13 10s; cows from £8 to £15—or equal to 40s per 100 lb for prime beef; medium to good, 37s to 37s 6d. We sold 20 heads as above.

Fat Calves.—Those penned were only of indifferent quality, and realised from 18s to 40s, according to weight and quality.

Fat Sheep.—The number penned, considering the market has been so well supplied of late, was far in excess of the demand, and had it not been for the presence of two or three store buyers there would have been difficulty in clearing the market. Prices, however, receded on our last week's rate from 1s to 1s 6d per head. Best cross-breds brought from 12s to 16s to 16s 6d; merinos, of which there were 500 forward, from 9s 6d to 11s 6d—or 3d per lb for prime mutton. We sold 200 at the yards as above.

Store Stock.—No change of importance has occurred since our last report.

Wool.—Latest London advices wool was quiet, pending the sales, which commences on the 20th inst.

Sheepskins.—We catalogued 1200 at our weekly auction on Monday, for which there was very brisk competition, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather for fellmongering operations. Country slaughtered cross-breds sold up to 4s 7d each; merinos, 4s 4d each; green town-slaughtered cross-breds are saleable at 5s each.

Hides.—A small supply, which we placed at full rates, from 4d to 4½d per lb.

Tallow.—For country rendered there is not much demand, and lower prices are offered. We sold a few lots of prime mixed at 26s 27s; rough fat sells readily at 21s to 21s 6d.

Grain.—Wheat: Market is very weak, to make sales lower prices have to be accepted. 3s 9s to 4s, good to prime milling; some extra choice for seed at 4s 3d to 4s 6d; inferior and secondary qualities unsaleable. Oats, since the severe weather has set in, have become very scarce. Prices are firmer; 3s 9d to 3s 10d for feed, to 4s milling. Good seed much inquired for. Barley: Very little offering. Prices are firm. Good malting samples are saleable from 5s 6d to 6s; medium, 5s to 5s 3d.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending August 7, as follows:—Labour is plentiful, but very much retarded by the extremely severe winter. It is to be hoped that the seasons will now revert to the time laid down in the almanacs, so that we can again count on summer in summer time, etc. The demand never ceases for farm people in all directions. Shepherds are quiet. Of course the building trade is at a stand still, as frost does not agree with lime and cement. Couples—hotel servants, blacksmiths, shearers, milkers, and gardeners, are all short of the demand; station cooks and bakers are in request; shopmen and clerks are very quiet—commercial affairs being dull. Wages: couples, £65 to £85; shepherds, £65 to £70; day labour, 7s, 8s, and 9s; cooks, boots, waiters, grooms, gardeners, 20s to 45s; station cooks, 25s to 30s; ploughmen, £52 to £65; dairy hands, milkers, boys and men, 10s, 15s, 20s, and 25s; female servants, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s, and up to 30s.

MR. MERCER reports for the week ending Aug. 7, as follows:—Retail prices only—Fresh butter, in ½lb and 1lb 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 are more plentiful, and retailing at 2s to 2s 3d per doz.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending Aug. 7, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed), 3s 10d to 4s per bushel. Wheat—malting, 4s; chicks, 3s to 3s 4d. Barley, malting, 5s to 5s 6d; feed 3s to 3s 6d. Pollard, £5 10s per ton. Bran, £5 10s. Flour, large bags, £11; small, £11 10s. Oatmeal, £20. Potatoes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Hay, £5 to £5 10s per ton. Chaff, £4 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton.

MR. J. VEZY reports for the week ending Aug. 7th, 1878, retail Roasting beef, 6d to 9d per lb; boiling do., 3d to 6d per lb; stewing do., 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 9d 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.

AN interesting discovery has been made lately, according to Lieutenant Kitchener, by the French monks at Jerusalem. While digging for the foundation of a new school on the site of the Kal'at Julud, or "Goliath's Castle," they came upon four massive piers of ancient drafted masonry. A number of ruined vaults and masses of rubbish have been removed, and now the ancient work is uncovered almost down to the rock. Two of these piers were seen by Major Wilson, and were, in his opinion, of mediæval date; but the lower portions now disclosed seem to be earlier. The French monks are quite confident that they have here discovered the foundations of the Tower of Pepphus. The stones are large, measuring 8ft. 6in. by 2ft. 9in. by 2ft. 4in. high, 7ft. 6in. by 2ft. 8in. by 2ft. 4in. high. Some are rather smaller; they are all drafted, the draft varying from three to four and a half inches. The joints are carefully finished, and the courses are quite regular. The stones are fixed together by a thin layer of very hard cement. The bosses are left rough, and project in some cases as much as eight inches. The stones show no signs of being weather-worn.—*London Weekly Register.*

AN EDIFYING WEEK.

LAST week has been an eventful period for the Catholics of Christchurch, and if they avail themselves of the many graces that are now placed within their reach, they should become the most faithful and devoted servants of God. Thanks to the zeal and energy of their clergy, backed by their own hearty co-operation, they now enjoy benefits which many Catholics in less favoured localities sigh after, and which they would gladly sacrifice a great deal to obtain.

Through the rapid increase of the Catholic body here, it has been found necessary to enlarge the church in order to afford more accommodation, and the result is one of the largest and handsomest churches in New Zealand. The Church of the Blessed Sacrament as it now stands is an ornament to the city and an honour to all connected with it. We may justly be proud of it, for from the shabby building that supplied the want of the Christchurch Catholics four years ago it has by little and little expanded into a beautiful and commodious church capable of affording sitting accommodation to 1000 people. This fine church is the result of the labours and generous donations of the faithful, guided by the foresight and unflinching determination of the enterprising Fathers who have been parish priests here. It has cost much toil and many a hard struggle to raise funds to carry on the building, but when the result is seen, all are pleased, and feel confident that the efforts of both priest and people were profitably exerted in the prosecution of such a noble work.

On Sunday, July 28th, His Lordship Dr. Redwood solemnly blessed and re-opened the church, after which he celebrated a Pontifical High Mass. After Mass the Very Rev. Father Hennebery preached a sermon from Luke, chap. 19, verse 47, "He was teaching daily in the Temple," in that sound and impressive style which is so eminently his. In it he plainly showed the necessity of hearing the Word of God taught in all its purity, the dispositions with which we should hear it, and the reasons there existed for regulating all our thoughts and actions so as to be in conformity with the Divine Precepts contained in the Bible. In the course of his sermon he referred with pleasure to the immense multitude of Christians who had lived within the pale of the Church, contented with her teaching, because it directed man's thoughts heavenward, and inculcated the practice of that religion established by our Saviour as an unerring guide to heaven. Her teaching had ever been a subject of disgust to her enemies and the object of their attacks, because it was opposed to the sentiments of the world, but their assaults could not retard her progress, because God is with her; and even in this age, when she is assailed on all sides by her enemies, she is stronger than ever she was before, having 250,000,000 faithful servants enrolled under her banner, firmly believing her to be the only depository of revealed truth, and the infallible teacher of that truth.

In the afternoon, the Bishop and Father Hennebery visited the Sunday school. His Lordship complimented the children on the proficiency they had attained in their studies, and on the importance of being thoroughly versed in the Christian doctrine. He also expressed great pleasure at seeing such a large and well-regulated Sunday school in the parish.

Father Hennebery then came to the front, saying he had just a little question to ask them, and that was "were they all abstainers?" The show of hands that followed was a direct answer to the question, and one that saved the Temperance Apostle all further trouble.

In the evening, after Grand Vespers, his Lordship delivered an eloquent and instructive controversial lecture "On things that Catholics do not believe." In the introduction to his lecture he pointed out to his hearers the necessity of getting all proof of Catholic doctrine from Catholic sources, as it is a proved fact that those living outside the Church seldom write or speak the truth concerning her. He also showed her to be the greatest enemy of the giant evils of socialism and infidelity, the pernicious offspring of modern free-thought. Catholics, he said, do not believe her to be what her enemies assert she is, viz.—The enslaver of the reason of man; the bewitcher of his intellect, and the demoraliser of the public and private conscience. On the contrary, they believe her to be the reverse of all these; and most conclusively he proved that she was so. She could never have been the enslaver of his reason, because she ever had been, and is now, the patron and the home of learning, and demands obedience to the laws of God in making human learning subservient to these laws and in accordance with them. She does not bewitch the intellect of her children by poetry, painting, architecture and ceremonial, but uses these arts as aids to salvation. By them she speaks to man's eyes, to his ears, to his imagination, to his heart, in order to gain him to God. Here he painted in glowing colours the beauties of the Basilica of St. Peter, and how that vast temple, by its grandeur and magnificence, possessed the power of elevating the soul and bringing it nearer to its God. God, he said, beautifully coloured the depths of the ocean and the blue vaults of heaven, moulded earth's surface into scenes of gigantic grandeur and sweet beauty, implanting in the heart of man the power and the love of music; and when God presents such examples of His works to the eyes of man, it is that he may love and imitate them, that his soul may rise above the grovelling instincts of his nature. It is for this noble end that the Catholic Church uses them, and not for the purpose of bewitching the intellect of her children. Neither does she demoralise the public and private conscience by worship of saints, honouring relics, and by confession. She regards saints as light-houses to guide us to the harbour of salvation, and in the respect we show to the saints we only do what we often do to our fellow-creatures on earth, viz.—give expression to the gratitude that we feel towards them for the many blessings they have conferred on us. Relics we value because we love to have remembrances of the great and good who have lived before us, and because the utility of them has been well proved. And here he brought forward examples from the Bible of the wonderful things effected by relics. Confession he conclusively proved to be the purifier, and not the demoraliser of the conscience; and, in support of his arguments, cited the opinion of such a non-Catholic as Voltaire, who, he said, could not but acknowledge that confession was good for both the public and private conscience.

He concluded his brilliant lecture by showing the written fallacy of those assertions advanced against the Church with presumptuous arrogance and without the support of reason, and showed her to be the one true Church, standing firm and immovable amid the shifting sands of infidelity and sectarianism, and such, he said, was the Catholic Church, such she ever had been, and will be till time is no more.

On Tuesday evening the Bishop administered the sacrament of confirmation to 100 recipients, after which, accompanied by Fathers Hennebery, Glnaty, McNamara, and a long array of acolytes, he went around the Church erecting the pictures of the Way of the Cross, and saying the stations as he proceeded.

The following evening his Lordship and the priests of the parish honoured the meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Young Men's Library Society with their presence. The members took advantage of the occasion to present his Lordship with an address, expressing the great love and respect in which he was held by the society, and the pleasure they felt in being thought worthy of a visit from the Bishop of the Diocese. His Lordship in reply thanked them for their cordial address, and spoke of the high opinion he had of the utility of Mutual Improvement Societies, and expressed a hope that the members of this one would avail themselves to the utmost of the advantages that were to be derived from it. He finished a very warm and encouraging speech by wishing the Society all success and a long and useful career, and ere he departed bestowed his blessing on the members.

Thursday evening brought to a close the stirring religious events of the week. Father Hennebery had arranged that on this evening there should be a reunion of those to whom he had given the pledge during his mission here. By 7 p.m. the church was filled with an eager and expectant congregation, most of whom wore the sash and medal of the Temperance Association, and all anxious to once more hear the great apostle of sobriety lecture on his favourite theme. In his lecture he exposed the terrible vice of drunkenness in truthful and appalling pictures. He showed it to be a fearful rebellion against the merciful Giver of all things, a prostitution and abasement of the noblest and greatest gifts of the Creator, and nothing, he said, more completely worked the ruin of man spiritually and temporally than giving way to this vice. From statistics he could prove that two-thirds of the crimes committed in America were due to the influence of drink, but, to be more precise, in one particular branch of crime, viz., the forcible extinction of human life, he could prove that 600 murders and 400 suicides were committed annually in America under the direct influence of drink. In the same country 200,000 children were rendered paupers through drink, and millions and millions of dollars were annually expended in repairing the destructive ravages of this monster. The indulgence of this vice is fraught with terrible evils to the individual, the family, the congregation, and the State, and none of these conditions of society can be happy or prosperous, when great consumers of reason-destroying liquor. But the reverse of this picture he showed to be as pleasing as the picture itself is horrible; and he spoke in a happy and practical manner of the many blessings that are the results of a temperate life, and stated that he had pledged 11,000 people to total abstinence during his short sojourn in New Zealand, and urged on all the merit and necessity of perseverance.

ENTERTAINMENT AT CHRISTCHURCH.

ON Tuesday 16th inst a concert was given at St. Patrick's Hall, Barbadoes-street, under the auspices of the societies of St. Vincent de Paul, and Catholic Young Men; for the purpose of raising funds with the twofold laudable object of distribution among the distressed poor visited by the members of the former society, and of enabling the latter to meet the expenses consequent on its formation a short time since. By this means the Catholic Young Men's Literary Society will receive a helping hand, to tide it over his youthful struggles, until its noble aims and objects become more widely known among the Catholic young men of Christchurch, who, by giving it the strength of their numbers, will place the society in the position of carrying out the soul elevating designs of its founders, i.e., the mutual instruction and improvement of its members, the fostering and nourishing of that brotherly Christian spirit which is to be derived from such meetings as those held weekly by the society. With these intentions before the public, together with a varied and admirable programme for their entertainment, it is needless to say that those concerned in its getting up expected a good house. In this they were not disappointed; for such was the crowded state of the hall that long before the time for opening the concert every available seat was filled.

The first part of the programme consisted of selections from "Maritana." These were rendered in a manner which told well for the taste and ability of the company, and confirmed the audience in their already high opinion as the principal performers; Madame Winter, Mrs. A. P. Sheath; the Misses Fuhrmann, Winter, and Whelan, Messrs Melchor, Winter, H. H. Loughnan, Knox, and A. P. Sheath. Madame Winter presided at the piano.

Part II. of the programme included a recitation of that thrilling poem "Shamus O'Brien," which was done good justice to by Mr. A. J. Adams, and an address by the President of the C.L.S., Mr. A. Duncan, who, gave an outline of the working of the Society, and pointed out the advantages which young men would derive from becoming members; this part was concluded by Mr. E. J. Barret's recital of "Othello's Apology."

Part III. consisted of further selections from "Maritana," the finale being "With Rapture Glowing."

Fathers McNamara and Chervier gave the company the pleasure and encouragement of their presence.

The fittings of the, in fact all the arrangements, reflected the highest credit on the working committee, and gave such general satisfaction that when the Societies of St. Vincent de Paul and the Catholic Young Men favour the public with their next evening's entertainment, it may be safely asserted that their success, in so good a cause, will meet with a similar recognition to that accorded them on the 16th of July.

WELLINGTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

August 1st.

ON Monday, the 21st July, a large congregation assembled at St. Mary's Cathedral, it having been previously announced that the Rev. Father Hennebery, who had arrived from the West Coast, was to preach on the occasion of the formal opening of the cathedral in its complete state—a description of which some time since appeared in the columns of the TABLET. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by his Lordship Dr. Redwood, assisted by the Rev. Fathers McGuinness, Kerregan, and Seauzeau. After mass, the Rev. Father Hennebery ascended the pulpit. He expressed the pleasure he felt of once again addressing the Catholics of Wellington, to whom he had given his first mission in New Zealand, and which he rejoiced to learn had been productive of so many happy results. He said it especially afforded him exceeding great pleasure to learn they had so faithfully adhered to the pledge he had given them. The only persons who had broken the pledge, as he had been informed, were "two old rakes and a washerwoman." He then entered into a full description of his missionary labours, the results of which had fully realised his expectations, and for which he could not but render his sincere thanks to the Catholics of Wellington, whose prayers he knew followed him in the different missions which he had given since leaving Wellington. He stated that in all about 11,100 had enrolled themselves under the banner of Temperance, and that about 5000 had joined the society for the Propagation of the Faith. The Rev. missionary related the circumstances connected with the slanderous statements that had been made by the West Coast Press, and circulated throughout the Colony—of his lectures and preaching, particularly on the subject of mixed marriages. He said that during the whole course of his missionary career in every part of America, he had not been so bitterly assailed or his teachings so flagrantly misrepresented as by some West Coast journalists. Having occupied considerable time in describing his missionary progress, he deferred his lecture until the evening, when he requested they would not only come themselves, but would induce their friends to come also, so that he might be gladdened by the sight he had witnessed during the time of the mission. Vespers being concluded, the Rev. missionary mentioned that there was one thing he had omitted during the mission, and for which he felt sorry; it was the establishment in Wellington of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, which had been done in the other centres of population where he had given missions. Having at some length explained the objects of the Society, and the manner of its organization, he asked them to make manifest their intention of co-operating in this good work in the same manner as when taking the pledge; and immediately everyone present stood up. One great work having been thus effected, there still remained another, and that was to clear off the debt that was hanging over the cathedral by means of a subscription. He told them of the manner in which the Catholics of Dunedin had determined to erect a new cathedral in their city, and of the munificent sums that had been contributed for that purpose by all classes, and he was confident that the people of Wellington would not be behind hand in a similar work. He then descended from the pulpit, and with the local clergy proceeded through the Church, interviewing each person, which occupied about two hours, the result being that a sum of £1,100 was subscribed, which will fully wipe out the existing debt. The Rev. Father was prevented by the lateness of the hour from delivering his lecture until the next evening.

On Monday evening, owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was not such a large attendance as no doubt there otherwise would have been. As he had announced the previous evening, the Rev. Father said the subject of his lecture was "The Catholic Church and Modern Revolutions." Taking as his text, "The nation and the people that will not serve thee shall perish," he said the Catholic Church was established by Christ, when on Pentecost Sunday the Holy Ghost came in the form of many tongues of fire, and sat upon the Apostles, and they were told, "go forth and teach all nations" Christianity such as it is established by our Lord, and promulgated by his Apostles. He traced the progress of Christianity, which was the Catholic Church, since its foundation; how it had elevated the nations and brought them to a high degree of perfection and union until men began to fall away from the Church, particularly by revolutions; none but God himself understood the world of good the Catholic Church had effected. A great deal was heard in our time all to the contrary; amongst the rest that religion had nothing to do with politics; that the Church must be separated from the State; that the priest goes beyond his sphere if he mixes with politics; that the State must be free. The Church had always battled for liberty of action, she had been opposed in every way; all the nations had opposed her in every age. One thing had always been the result, that those nations that had separated themselves from Christ had gone straightway to destruction, especially when individuals or nations were of the Catholic Church and opposed Christianity. He drew several remarkable illustrations from ancient history, showing that those who had assailed or opposed the Church most miserably perished. In modern times there were still more examples of "The nation and the people that will not serve the incarnate Son of God will perish." Voltaire was a man that seemingly received from below the power of destruction. He denied everything, He denied God, the incarnation of Christ, the immortality of the soul, everything Christian. He used to say "Let us destroy infamous Jesus." He took an oath to destroy Christianity. He was talented, a beautiful writer, and these talents he employed to write down Christianity. The Rev. lecturer graphically described the dreadful end of Voltaire. The philosophers of the eighteenth century, directed by men of the same stamp as Voltaire, wished to write down Christianity, to destroy it, and promised to those who were foolish enough to believe them, that there was a new era at hand. The first result of the teaching of this philosophy, of the secular teaching of the eighteenth century, was the reign of terror. The reign of terror was a true curse to France and to this day she has not recovered from the shock. That was one manifestation of the secular teaching of modern times. Referring to Italy: The Father

of Victor Emmanuel who commenced robbing the churches, died in exile in Portugal. Victor Emmanuel followed in his father's footsteps, and for a long period was led on by the revolutionary spirit of the age, to destroy Christianity in Italy. He had his views, which were to spread his rule over the whole earth and make it what it was when Christ came on earth. But he was a mere mortal. He has now gone to his end with his hopes unfulfilled, and the Church remains.

Napoleon the first ruled with a strong arm for eleven years. He subjected kingdoms and set up his friends in the kingdoms he had conquered. He confiscated the Church property. He kept Pope Pius the Seventh a prisoner in Fontainebleau for three years. Soon after this, he took an army into Russia. Pius the Seventh foretold him that all his victories would become defeats. Every reader of history knows how that noble army was annihilated. Napoleon, who wanted to extend his sway over the world, to be another Alexander the Great, who wanted to be a God of all men, who wanted to rule all men, who wanted to rule all men and make the Church subject to his will, who wanted the Pope to bow down to him, ended his days in exile. There was a Napoleon the third. He voted against the Pope, and always had his intentions against the Church. He sent word to Vicar Emanuel to invade the Papal States. No luck afterwards attended Napoleon's arms. On that very day eight years later, he declared the war against Germany, which was the commencement of his ruin, and of France on his account. The same day on which the French troops evacuated Rome, the French army suffered their first defeat. France had always been the defender of the Catholic Church, and the day she went with the enemies of the Church, and forsook the Church, the punishment of God fell upon the French people. The rev. lecturer then described the state of civilisation, to which the Franciscan missionaries had brought the Indians of Mexico and central America, and how Christianity was progressing there, until the revolutionary spirit broke out which confiscated all Church property and everything the missionaries had. At the present day there was nothing to be seen in those countries but wreck and degradation. Looking at the United States of America, that grand nation that has been so much spoken of, and which is the wonder of all the nations of the east, he had seen America forty years ago, when it was insignificant, and he had seen it at the pinnacle of glory, and it is well nigh on the brink of a precipice. This had resulted from the system of revolutionary education that had been established there, by which the minds of the generation are weaned away from God. As a result of that secular system of teaching in America we have the sad state of twenty millions of infidels; infidels who have broken away from God, who tear down everything that concerns belief. That America is going straightway to destruction he had no doubt. Looking at the Germany of to-day; they have introduced godless education with a vengeance there. The Catholic Church can make no use of the systems of education there; a stern persecution against Christianity is now in Germany, led on by Bismarck. In early years Bismarck went through different countries in Europe to study their weak points. He came to power in his own country. After the late war he gained further power, and this he made use of to persecute the bishops, priests and nuns; since then endless nuisances have come upon the Catholic Church there. We need not have to wait very long to see the fall of Germany, which is now on the verge of a precipice, and it may thank secular education for the revolutionary spirit now there. The Church is like a grand old mountain that elevates itself into the heavens. Storms break in upon it from every side, and possibly the people in the valley below think the good old mountain will be destroyed. No danger; the breath of heaven will dispel the same. The Catholic Church is founded upon a rock; let storms and persecutions rage, let the nations revolt, let the revolutionary spirit endeavour to destroy, they cannot succeed, for, "the gates of hell shall not prevail against thee." Cavour, Mazzini, Victor Emanuel, Napoleon, and many others who assailed the Church, are gone, but the Church still remains. There is nothing for us but to cling to the Church of God, she is the post of safety for us, she is the ark of Noah. The Catholic Church, the pillar and the ground of truth, through which we shall see and possess God for ever.

The Catholics have gained a staunch friend to advocate their rights in the matter of education, in the person of Mr. P. A. Buckley, the well-known Wellington barrister, who has been called to the Legislative Council. At every meeting held here connected with Catholic education he has come prominently forward, and by voice and purse helped on the good cause. In seconding the address in reply to the Governor's speech, on Wednesday last, he said that the subject of education had been too lightly dismissed. If to work an injustice to a portion of the community was immaterial, then he did not know what was material. He was surprised the matter had been treated so lightly. Socialism was rampant in Prussia, Nihilism in Russia, and many other isms in America, and he thought that before long the system of education which was being pursued here would be felt. On the same day, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Walter Johnston asked the Premier if the Government intended to place a sum on the estimates this Session in aid of Roman Catholic schools. He called the Premier's attention to what he had said at a public meeting in Wellington, when he asserted the rights of the Roman Catholics to special consideration. The Government replied that it was not their intention to make special provision for any denominational schools.

A YOUNG Canadian eight-year-old takes the palm for cruelty. She is the child of Mr. Charles Frost, of Berlin, Ont., and being left with the care of a sister of five, became angered because it interfered with her frolics with her companions. She determined to rid herself of the incumbrance, and began to abuse the child in the most fiendish manner. First she filled its mouth with snow, next dipped it into a quantity of water until it was nearly drowned. Then it was placed under the oven of the stove and burned and bruised, and next thrust under the stove. All these devices failing, she went for a saw to saw its head off, but relented, and hit upon the plan of placing it in a bag and dragging it about the room. She was engaged in this pleasant amusement when the horror-stricken mother returned. Of course, the injuries proved fatal.

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 Vests 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.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Capital £1,000,000. Established, 1859.
With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
Offices of Otago Branch:
HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,
With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:
FIRE INSURANCES
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.
SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
Green Island ...	William Gray
Tokomairiro ...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri ...	David Grant
Baichlutha ...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence ...	Herbert & Co.
Walkouaiti ...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston ...	John Keen
Oamaru ...	George Sumpter
Kakanui ...	James Matheson
Otokia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans ...	Wm. McComochie
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.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.

V.  R.

THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

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

F. BEISSSEL,

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

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

The latest fashions by every mail.

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

Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths always ready,
Price 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

GHOLLAN'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 dreadfi 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 MEENA

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT

GEORGE-STREET.

DUNEDIN BREWERY,

Fillcul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

GEORGE HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET,
PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE,
(Late of the Commercial)
PROPRIETOR.

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

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

Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago, Princes-street.

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

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

RUSSELL'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

CORNER OF

CUMBERLAND & FREDERICK STREETS

DUNEDIN.

Good Accommodation for Boarders.

E. C. MORRIS,
WATCHMAKER & WORKING JEWELLER

(Late of J. Hislop's, Princes Street),
Next door to Begg's,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

JOHN VEZEY
(Successor to John Gardner),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for Orders in all parts of the City.
Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

General News.

The *Annals of the Propagation of the Faith* for May, 1878, gave a letter from M. l'Abbé Lemarchal, A French missionary in Japan, describing the solemnity of the laying of the first stone of a new Catholic Church at Tokoi. The Vicar-Apostolic, Mgr. Ozouff, who presided on the occasion, alluded to a deplorable accident that would be remembered, he said, by many then present to have taken place five years ago, and which had caused the death of the Vicomte Pierre F. Secretary of the French Legation at Japan. "That young man's father and mother, the Comte and Comtesse Daru, mourned the loss of their son, and prayed for the repose of his soul, and had formed the pious intention of raising a monument to his memory in the shape of the Church now to be erected, where prayers would still be offered for him and for themselves, and where the progress of the Christian religion in Japan would be promoted.

NEWS has reached us that six persons on Saturday evening last, May 11th were struck dead by lightning in the outskirts of Trichoor towards the south. It would appear that the persons were quite snug in a hut on a paddy field when all of a sudden the hut was found in a blaze. On examining it was found that six Polayans were burnt to death. We hear that a Brahmin was also greatly injured on one side of his face by lightning.—*S. of India Observer.*

THE *Univers* says that the late judgment of the Federal Tribunal has cast severe blame on the acts and principles of the Geneva Government in its attacks on the rights and liberties of the Catholics of that Canton, and has caused a lively emotion throughout the whole of Switzerland, and is held to form a striking commentary on the recent reply sent by the Federal Government to the letter of the Sovereign Pontiff, in which that Government chose to ignore the persecution still raging against the Catholics, and had the hardihood to assert that equal liberty and toleration was enjoyed by all denominations in that country. Several of the Cantons, and even some of those—to their credit be it said—in which the Protestants are the majority, have put forward protests against the treatment which the Catholics are experiencing at the hands of M. Carteret and his subordinates. The Canton Valais has even proposed an appeal to the Catholic Governments of Europe.

On the 6th of May, at the hour of 9 a m., the doors of the sacristy of the Chiesa Nuova were closed and sealed by three agents of the Government, with a view to convert the sacristy into another Court of Assize. This sacristy of the Church of St. Philip Neri is a monument of art. It contains a colossal statue of St. Phillip, the admiration of visitors. The carved presses are the work of Taddeo Landi, of Florence. The seats, more than a century old, cannot be removed without destroying them. In 1870 a Council of Ministers, including Signors Lanza, Sella, Venosta, Corrente, and Gadda arrived at the conclusion that it would be an act of Vandalism to turn the sacristy into a court-house, as thereby the artistic value of the chamber would be utterly destroyed. But the persons now in power seem determined to make war upon the Catholic Church, and have no respect for ecclesiastical antiquities. Nor are they moved from their purpose by the reflection that the Chiesa Nuova is one of the most frequented of the Roman Churches, and that the sacristy is required for the use of the officiating clergy. The frescoes on the ceiling of the sacristy are by Pietro Berettini, of Cortona, and represent the Archangel St. Michael. There is some hope that this sacristy may be restored to the use of the clergy, as the authorities are inclined to think it too damp to be used as an assize court.—*Tablet.*

ONE effect of the great Exhibition at Paris has already been to raise the cost of living to an exorbitant figure. Meat in particular has reached a price that practically places it beyond the reach of many respectable families. The butchers say that the dearness of meat is caused by a rise in the price of cattle, but this is denied to be the case. Everything, in fact, is dearer, and the real cause is the same all round. The other day, a gentleman in Paris found that he was charged 2 francs 75 centimes for a square of glass. "Why this augmentation?" he enquired. "I paid only the other day 2 francs for a square of exactly the same size." The reply was unanswerable:—*L'exposition.*

AS it was natural to expect, the Romans have taken the initiative in making the demand for the beatification of Pius IX. On Tuesday April 9, a deputation presented an address to the Cardinal-Vicar, signed by all the Court of the late Holy Father, ecclesiastical and secular, a number of the Roman nobility, and the middle classes. It was most graciously received by His Eminence, and hailed with joy by the faithful. The example thus set in the Eternal City has already been followed by several dioceses in Italy, and the movement will, no doubt, extend over all the world. Addresses presented to each Pope by their flocks expressing their ardent hope and desire to see Pius IX. raised on the altars of the Church, may be the means of expediting an event so earnestly longed for, and which would draw down blessings on the world at a time when it is in so dire a need of supernatural aid and consolation. The voice of the Catholic people everywhere unites in proclaiming the sanctity of their late Supreme Pontiff. At Rome, no one enters St. Peter's without kneeling at his tomb. Everyone longs to possess something he used in life or that touched his body after death. Each such memorial is prized as a relic. Many amongst us have experienced blessed results from the invocation of Pius IX., and American Catholics will not be the last to beseech their pastors to convey to the centre of Christendom their belief in his sanctity and their earnest desire for his canonization.

CONSIDERABLE surprise has been caused in England by the announcement that Professor Clifford, of Exeter, has joined the Catholic Church. He was educated at Cambridge, where he took high honours and was second wrangler of his year, and a short time ago became professor of applied mathematics and mechanics in University College, London.

AN extraordinary occurrence is reported from the neighbourhood of Coachford, in this county. A ditch sank suddenly into the earth to a depth of some fifty or sixty feet.—*Cork Herald.*

PROSPECTUS

Of the

O T A G O S L A T E C O M P A N Y

(LIMITED.)

Capital £100,000
(In 50,000 Shares of £2 each.)

Calls—Two Shillings and Sixpence per Share on application; and Two Shillings and Sixpence per Share on allotment. It is anticipated that no further Calls will be made upon the Shareholders until such time as it may be found necessary to construct a Branch Railway to connect the works with the Main Line of Railway at Maheno or Otepopo.

The present Proprietors of the Slate Quarry agree to dispose of their interest to the Company for the sum of £15,000, of which amount, according to the certificate of W. N. Blair, C.E., £7500 have been already expended in permanent works. For this sum of £15,000, the present Proprietors of the Quarry will take payment in fully paid-up Shares, and undertake not to dispose of any portion of their interests for a period of two years.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:—Hon. Robert Campbell, M.L.C.; Henry Driver, Esq., M.H.R.; G. G. Russell, Esq. (National Mortgage and Agency Company); George Whittingham, Esq. (Whittingham Bros, Melbourne); Walter Guthrie, Esq. (Guthrie and Larnach); John Davie, Esq. (McLandsry, Hepburn & Co.); John Mitchell, Esq. (Fergusson and Mitchell); Dr. Hooken; James Hazlett, Esq., J.P. (Mackerras and Hazlett); T. S. Crahame, Esq. (Bing, Harris & Co.); James Mills, Esq. (Union Steam Shipping Co.); B. Sievwright, Esq. (Siewwright & Stout); W. C. Roberts, Esq., J.P. (Manager Bank of New Zealand); James Marshall, Esq. (Marshall & Copeland); Keith Ramsay, Esq., J.P.; James M'Kay, Esq. (Proudfoot & M'Kay), with power to add to their number.

BANKERS:—Bank of New Zealand.

SOLICITORS:—Messrs. Sievwright & Stout.

BROKER:—J. B. Bradshaw.

SECRETARY *pro tem.*:—James T. Mackerras.

Applications for Shares will be received by the Broker for the Company, J. B. Bradshaw, Esq., Dunedin. Also, by the Managers of all the various Branches of the Bank of New Zealand throughout the Colony, from whom copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained. Share List will be closed on 1st September.

P R O S P E C T U S

OF THE AGE NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £3000.

In 3000 Shares of £1 each.

Of which it is proposed to call up 15s per Share, payable as follows: 2s. 6d. on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment, and the balance in equal instalments at one, two, four and six months.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS—Daniel Campbell, Esq., G. W. Elliott, Esq., Ralph Ewing, Esq., W. H. M'Keay, Esq., J. T. Roberts, Esq., R. Hudson, Esq., Alex. Inglis, Esq., John Findlay, Esq., J. J. Connor, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Bathgate and Buchanan.

BANKERS—The Bank of Australasia.

BROKERS—Messrs. Street and Morris.

GENERAL MANAGER—Daniel Campbell.

INTERIM SECRETARY—J. H. Clayton.

The AGE NEWSPAPER COMPANY is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the usefulness of the *Age*, a journal which has now been established nearly three years, and whose outspoken expressions of opinion on matters affecting the welfare of the community have been received with numerous marks of public favour. The esteem in which the *Age* is held as a faithful exponent of public sentiment, gives a promise of a prosperous future for that journal in the hands of an extended proprietary. The Job Printing business will also be acquired, and should prove a lucrative source of income to the Company.

An examination of the books of the present proprietor shows a profit from September 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, equal to a 10 per cent. dividend on the capital of the Company. With careful management there will be every reason to expect much larger returns in future, as a considerable amount of support has been promised the Company.

Mr. Daniel Campbell has consented to act as Managing Director, subject to the approval of the shareholders.

The Provisional Directors would point to the fact that the *Age* has proved itself a valued and consistent advocate of all matters which more particularly affect the working classes; and in order to make it the PEOPLE'S PAPER in every sense of the word the Shares have been fixed at £1, thus enabling the artisans and operatives of the City to participate as shareholders in its material prosperity.

The plant, copyright, and book debts have been valued by competent persons at £1662 2s. 11d.; and the company will acquire the property at this sum, free of all liabilities. The provisional directors have arranged to take over the business as from July 1.

Intending Shareholders are reminded that this Company is formed for the purpose and extension of an existing business. The risks attendant on a new venture are therefore avoided.

Over 1000 Shares are taken up; the balance are now offered to the public. Prospectuses and forms of application may be had from Messrs. Street and Morris, Liverpool street: or from

J. H. CLAYTON,
Interim Secretary.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
NEWCASTLE.

THE Dominican Nuns have much pleasure in stating that they are now prepared to receive
DEAF AND DUMB PUPILS,
From six years of age and upwards into the above Institute, which has recently undergone extensive improvements for the better accommodation of its inmates.

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

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

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.

AERICAN INSTITUTE, 1877.

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

Unanimous Report of the Judges:—"We do not hesitate to declare the new Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine the best in the world, and we recommend for it the highest recognition—The Special Medal of 1877."

Inspection invited by
W. MELVILLE,
Agent, George-street, Dunedin.
Sewing Machines Repaired.

DRAKE AND COLLINS'S
CONSULTATION

ON THE
MELBOURNE CUP, 1878.

2000 MEMBERS AT £1 EACH.	
First Prize	£1000
Second "	400
Third "	200
Starters (divided)	200
Non-starters (divided)	200

Address—Drake and Collins (late Metz),
tobaccohists, 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. B A T T S O N,
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. W I L K I E A N D C O.,
Wholesale and Retail

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

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

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

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

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

C O M M E R C I A L H O T E L,
MOSGIEL.

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

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,

GEORGE-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, Homeopathic, 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,
Hendrie's Moelline,
Trusses, Spongio Piline,
Magneto Electric Machines, etc.

All the latest chemical preparations added to stock by mail.

JA M E S M U R P H Y,
BOOT MAKER,

Princes-street, Dunedin.
Perfect fit guaranteed. First class workmanship. Repairs neatly executed. Charges moderate.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

DURING 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.

NE I L L B R O T H E R S,
DUNEDIN,

AGENTS FOR—
W. and A. Gilbey, London, Wine Importers and Distillers,
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.
Anvil Creek Coal Company, Newcastle Coal.
W. J. Saitons, 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,
Bugs 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.

RA 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 grooms.
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),
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders. Charges reasonable.

CR O W N H O T E L,
RATTRAY STREET.

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

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 Waipabee 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 Pukerau Station within half-a-mile, and Otaria ten chains, it lies within 3 miles of Gore, and 4 from Waipabee 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 Pukurua 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, Pelerines &c. New Woolen Gaiters, Bootees, &c.

NEW CLOTHING, ENGLISH AND COLONIAL.

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

NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS.

New Carpets. New Flannels.

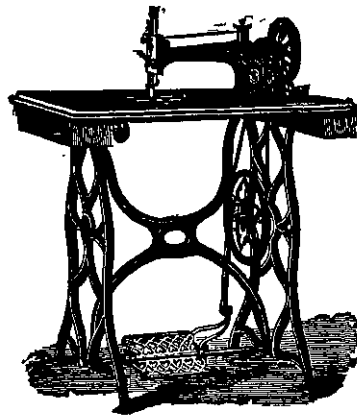
BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

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.

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

GENUINE SEEDS.



GENUINE SEEDS.

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

lustrated Catalogue, sent post free on application.

SHEEDY BROTHERS,
HAM AND BACON CURERS

AND

GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANTS,
WALKER-STREET, DUNEDIN.

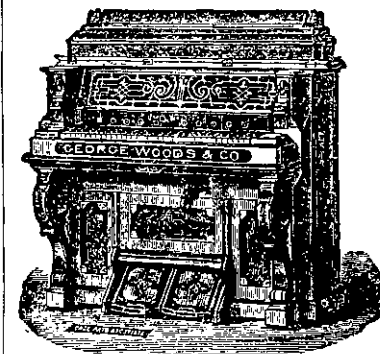
(Shop lately occupied by A. HELLIER.)

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

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

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

NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN



DUNEDIN PIANOFORTE GALLERY.

G. GEORGE R. WEST,
Importer of

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Of all descriptions.

PIANOS, ORGANS
HARMONIUMS,

And other Instruments, Tuned and Repaired.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

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

HISTORICAL! Vide "Jurors Reports and Awards, New Zealand Exhibition." Jurors: J. E. Even, J. Butterworth, T. G. Skinner. "So far as the Colony is concerned, the dyeing of materials is almost entirely confined to the re-dyeing of Articles of Dress and Upholstery, a most useful art, for there are many kinds of material that lose their colour before the texture is half worn. G. HIRSCH, of Dunedin (DUNEDIN DYE WORKS, George-street, opposite Royal George Hotel), exhibits a case of specimens of Dyed Wools, Silks, and Feathers, and dyed Sheepskins. The 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.**

**A
M
E
R
I
C
A
N**

**BROWN,
EWING
AND CO.**

**C
A
L
I
C
O
E
S.**

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

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

Aggregate of over 12,300 yds.

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

**S
P
E
C
I
A
L**

**BROWN,
EWING
AND CO.**

**P
U
R
C
H
A
S
E.**

**BROWN,
EWING
AND CO.**

U G H L A M O N T,
BUTCHER,
Arthur-street, Dunedin.

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

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

COLONIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

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

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

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

Full particulars on application to

T. CHALMERS REID,

Secretary,
Temple Chambers.

P R O F E S S O R S T A N I C H,
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.

P R O F E S S O R S T A N I C H.

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.

P R O F E S S O R S T A N I C H.

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, I am the 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,

Canterbury, N. Z. **JOHN B. ATKINSON,**
Waikuku.

S U P R E M E C O U R T H O T E L,
Stuart-street,
D U N E D I N.

C. O' D R I S C O L L,
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.

M I L L S, D I C K, & C O.'S

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

S T. A N D R E W S T R E E T, W O O D A N D C O A L Y A R D.

J O H N E D M O N D S,
can supply the public at the lowest current Prices with Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island COAL, also FIREWOOD of every description cut or uncut.
Orders punctually attended to.

A. C H I A R O N I,

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.

G E O R G E G O W
(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.

W. M. PARKER STREET, JOHN CAMPBELL MORRIS,
City Auditor, Certified Accountant in Bankruptcy.

S T R E E T A N D M O R R I S,

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

S O U T H B R I T I S H I N S U R A N C E B U I L D I N G S,
Liverpool-street.

H U R R A H F O R N E W Z E A L A N D !

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

G. W. DRISCOLL has determined on informing the public of Dunedin and surrounding districts, that he has just opened up his

WINTER STOCK OF OVERCOATINGS consisting of Whitney, Frieze, and Beavers. Secure this golden opportunity. Come and judge for yourselves. Address—
G. W. DRISCOLL,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, ARCADE.

DENTISTRY.

R. ROBINSON AND RAYMOND

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Scale of Charges:

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

No charge for advice.
Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—

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

M. J. MULLIGAN,

WATCHMAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

CAREW AND CO.,
Manufacturers

OF
AERATED WATERS.

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

F R A N K W. P E T R E,

Engineer and Architect,
Liverpool-street, Dunedin.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches unfinished 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, & CO:

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, Firwood (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.

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

Dunedin Board of Directors:

Hon. Robert Campbell, M.L.C.
T. S. Graham, Esq. (of Bing, Harris, and Co.)
T. W. Kempthorne, Esq. (of Kempthorne Prosser, and Co.),
Hugh M'Neil, Esq. (of Arthur Briscoe and Co.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

CITY HOTEL,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. MURPHY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

CRICKETERS' ARMS HOTEL,
TOP OF TORY STREET, WELLINGTON.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

J. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

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

Dunedin, August 22, 1877.

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,
FAMILY GROCER,

Wine and Spirit Merchant.

Third Shop, Rattray-street

(Opposite the Otago Hote Dunedin.

M. MARSHALL,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMIST,

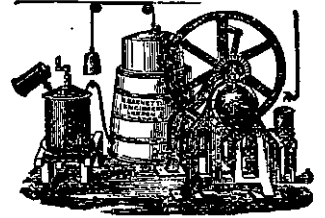
George-street Dunedin,

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
CHELMEYER-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 £1.

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

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET, SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR,

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

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

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT - - Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Boarders at Moderate Charges.

The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.
Good Stabling.

A. H. ROSSES,

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 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).



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.

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 so cheap, 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. MEENA,

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 Clarke and Maclaggan streets, Dunedin.

YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

PATRICK CARROLL - PROPRIETOR.

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

Private Rooms for Families.

One of Thurston's best prize medal Billiard Tables.

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

Persons called in time for the early Trains and Coaches.

MOLONEY'S HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Superior Accommodation. Charges moderate.

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

P. FORRESTER,

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.