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Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



THE REV. DR. STUART is a sadder but not a wiser man. With his fancy for theological variety, and the spirit of thankfulness by which he is pervaded that he lives in a world divided in sentiment, at least of the religious sort, he has been grateful to heaven for having formed just such an Attorney-General as up to the present he supposed the Hon. Robert Stout to be ; but his idol has been shattered, and he cannot tell why. The doctor is not qualified to follow empyrean creatures in their flight, and, therefore, he can only wonder and mournfully confess the crumbling away of that admiration and pride with which he tells us he had been filled by the brilliant career in question. Though what there was in this career to excite the enthusiasm of a douce and godly minister, we, of the outer barbarians, may perhaps be excused if we fail to perceive. We fail to see anything transcendental in the career of a successful attorney ; it is very creditable if honestly pursued, as in the present instance we have no doubt it was, but what there is heroic in it we are quite blind to. We cannot suppose the doctor to be amongst the number of those "innocent and ignorant minds" which we are credibly informed exist amongst many "very highly respectable people" in Dunedin, so that he should be beguiled by that confused rehash of "essays" and things to which our Attorney-General is so addicted, and of which we never fall in with a sample that we do not find ourselves moved to exclaim, "What a mercy it is for Mr. Stout's clients that it is impossible to introduce philosophy into the law courts!" If it were, poor bodies, they would invariably lose their cases, and very probably ever after be subject to megrim into the bargain. We cannot suppose the doctor in extasies over rignarole ; nor can we believe such literature as that brought out by an editor of the *Echo*, to have excited his admiration. We remain, then, in entire darkness as to what it was that ever made the Rev. Dr. Stuart proud of Mr. Robert Stout. The Rev. Dr. Copland, however, is much less canny, or much more keen sighted ; he, it is true, may not be better qualified than his reverend confrere for continued gaze into the empyrean, but he can give a sly glance up there and detect suspicious movements and their meaning. We have ere now witnessed the blinking of eyes, and the fretful twittering that was caused in the poultry yard when a hawk, or, as in the present case of course, an eagle, was aloft amongst the clouds. The Rev. Dr. Copland then is of opinion that the Attorney-General wanted to take the selection of subjects to be taught, and the appointment of professors to teach them, at the University of Otago out of the hands of the Presbyterian Synod, although the Presbyterian Synod pays for the teaching of such subjects with its own money, simply because "they were guilty of being religious." Dr. Copland hit the nail on the head ; that is the whole state of the matter. The Attorney-General thinks that the Presbyterian Synod is religious, and, therefore, he is determined to overthrow its power in every thing possible to him. Such is the reason for that move which Mr. A. C. Begg judges to be so dishonest, and which he considers as clearly a slur on the Attorney-General's political morality. Of the honourable minister's private morals Mr. Begg told the Synod he knew nothing ; it is well that this elder had an atheistical statesman to deal with, instead of a Catholic priest, or nun, or perhaps his ignorance on the subject would not have prevented him edifying his hearers by narrating something very spicy indeed. Had the theme been popular, details in illustration of it might easily have been invented, and a sketch produced that would have "tickled" the reverend audience immensely, and which, under the circumstances, would have been considered, at least, only excusably indecent. But now the question suggests itself of how far the Attorney-General is justified in considering as "religious" a Synod that has played into his hands in making the education of the children of the colony godless. Are they justly to be considered "religious?" Our opinion, frankly, is that they are nothing of the kind ; and, after all, we are not astonished to find that the Attorney-General has been emboldened by the indulgence accorded to his aggressive atheism, to take the bull

by the horns and openly hector where he believed it was not possible for him to be met with acquiescence. He is the *enfant gâté* of the situation, and even yet the Rev. Dr. Stuart may be admiring him in his clerical sleeve.

AMONGST the proofs quoted by that sect or school which at the present day is attempting to identify the Anglo-Saxon race with the lost Ten Tribes of Israel, and of which Mr. Rees, M.H.R., appears to be a warm supporter, there is quoted the prediction that the tribes in question would be the "deliverers of nations." We fail to perceive, then, how this prophecy has been fulfilled in the case of the Anglo-Saxons. If we read history aright, this people have from the first been rather the oppressors and destroyers of nations than their deliverers. They came prominently on the stage of modern history as barbarians who over-ran a civilised country, destroyed a Christian population, and themselves needed the deliverance which they obtained from the missionaries of Rome. What they were for centuries to Ireland there is no need for us to recount ; they proved themselves there to be any thing but deliverers. They were wanton tyrants, and persecutors of marvellous ingenuity, and harshness. The negro race can tell us the deliverance they wrought in Africa ; for no one can deny the part that Anglo-Saxons took in the slavery of the Southern States of America. In Asia, amongst the names of these deliverers, we find those of Clive and Warren Hastings, and, as a further monument of the deliverance brought about by them, the Rohillas will serve continually, as will also the opium trade with China. Who was it that blotted the Red Indians of America off the face of the earth, and who is it that is accountable for the condition of the Maori race as shown the other day in the statement of the Native Minister ? We do not know of any nation that has not suffered from the contact with Anglo-Saxons. They have demoralized, and by the demoralization they introduced, swept entire tribes from the land of the living, or they have where it served them cruelly oppressed. Let some other proof be sought then by those good folk who would identify their forefathers with the followers of "Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin," but with whom, indeed, their fathers had something in common, since they were led by evil rulers to turn aside from God's true church. The deliverance of nations wrought by Anglo-Saxons is still in the future.

Is M. Victor Hugo's reading of Calvinism a true one ? Is the Geneva Calvinist and minister, M. Merle Daubigné, the professor of a faith akin to that of M. Victor Hugo ? This great poet, but small ranter, addresses the Calvinistic minister as "*coreligionnaire*." But when the *Univers* asks if M. Hugo is about to become a Calvinist ; we feel ourselves justified in replying by a qualified negative. M. Hugo is not about to become a Calvinist, so far that is, as the name Calvinist implies a professor of Christianity. He is already a Calvinist so far as the name implies one who hates the Catholic Church. This is the tie which unites M. Merle Daubigné with M. Victor Hugo, they both very cordially detest the Pope. It is a religion in itself, this religion of hatred, and unites men of all creeds who cherish it. M. Merle Daubigné, who pretends to preach Christ, is thus the brother of M. Victor Hugo, who preaches Voltaire, and who has glorified the sentiments of Voltaire ; of which take the following as an example. We give the passage under the veil of a foreign language ; in the vernacular we dare not admit it into our columns, and yet it is not the worst passage in the writings of this most fearful wretch :—"Nos déïchricoticoles, à qui attribuent-ils la divinité ? A un homme de néant, vil et méprisable, qui n'avait, ni talent, ni science, ni adresse, . . . qui a été méprisé, fouetté, et enfin qui a été pendu, comme la plupart de ceux qui ont voulu jouer le même rôle, quand ils ont été sans courage et sans habileté." This is the religion of M. Victor Hugo, who styles himself fellow-Calvinist with M. Merle Daubigné. It is not only in Dunedin that Calvinism and Atheism are found to have common sympathies.

THE spirit in which anti-Catholic history has been written had a practical exemplification the other day. The Catholics of Marseilles were celebrating the anniversary of the great plague when they were attacked and ill-treated by a mob of revolutionaries. The cause

which excited the fury of this rabble was that the most memorable event connected with the terrible visitation in question was the heroism of the Bishop, Mgr. de Belzunce, and the Nuns and Jesuit Fathers who helped him in his devoted care of the dying.

"Why drew Marseilles, good bishop purer breath,
When nature sickened and each gale was death?"

It was in the year 1720 that Marseilles was visited by the plague. Fifty thousand of the inhabitants died of it in five months; every one who could do so left the town, amongst them certain Jansenists, who, under the guise of sheep had been doing the work of the wolf there amongst the Catholic people. The Bishop, however, in the true spirit of the Church—the spirit which still exists, and of which even now we have found marks in the tidings we have received of the devoted Nuns busied amongst the fever patients of Constantinople, and of the districts in America stricken with yellow fever—the Bishop remained at his post, and there came to his aid in attending on the sick a party of Jesuits from Aix; Mgr. de Belzunce had been a pupil of the Jesuits, and for some time a member of their Order. The magistrates of Marseilles in gratitude decreed that yearly a procession should take place in memory of the plague, and a commemoration should be made of the Bishop's heroic conduct. But the revolution is thoroughly cowardly; like anti-Catholic history, it cannot afford to let in the light of truth on lives guided in sincerity by the teaching of the Catholic Church. This year the Mayor of Marseilles is a radical, and, in consequence, he forbade the procession. It would ill have served his cause to have it published how great is the devotion religion confers on those who follow its precepts. The revolutionist would hide the virtues of Belzunce: his policy demands it. He proclaims aloud the wrongs of Calas and Labarre, noising abroad that blot upon the history of his country because he finds that an unbelieving multitude will join him in casting the blame of these great faults upon the Church. The deed of Belzunce and his companions, which are the true fruits of the Church's teaching, the revolutionist would erase, if he might, from the page of history. His cause is falsehood, and he seeks to buttress it by lying and the repression of the truth. But the revolutionists of Marseilles were not content with forbidding the memory of the holy Bishop to be honoured with the customary observances; they went further, and desired to have his statue removed from its public standing place, and concealed in some museum. Such is their patriotism, they would, if possible, rob their country of one of her noblest sons. Countries have ere now contested the honour of having given birth to a hero, and he is but a sorry patriot who would rub out from the names of the eminent men his native land has produced, that of any man whose virtues or talents might serve to add brightness to its aureole. Mgr. de Belzunce was a true hero, a greater even than many whose names are handed down to us from the dim ages of antiquity. Leonidas and Horatius did but devote their lives, and they did so in the sight of an applauding country, in all the excitement of war; they are the standard by which all heroism is judged. But Mgr. de Belzunce offered his life, in obscurity, amongst a people sick unto death, and incapable of noting his devotion; in the oppression of mind arising from the neighbourhood of pestilence, and death, and foulness. It is a sorry cause that finds it needful to smother his memory in order that it may be strengthened; and the men who have done this are recreant Frenchmen, unworthy utterly of their great and glorious country; but they are true to the Revolution.

AMONGST the entertaining articles of the period, the leader published by the London *Times*, headed "Close of the Lambeth Conference," is not the least entertaining. It is in itself an amusement to find so great and so pretentious, even more than great, an organ trying to be sublime and solemn, filling a couple of columns with what one might naturally suppose ought to be weighty, and grave, and full of matter; and yet failing to say one word of the least consequence, to throw any light on the subject discussed, or to leave anything but confusion in the mind of the reader. We are told that there was a special service at St. Paul's for the closing, that the eloquence of the American Bishops "thrilled London," that the prelates issued an encyclical, that they administered an overwhelming rebuke (and one likely to be severely felt no doubt) to Rome, and that smaller conferences are now being organised in the provinces. Conferences, perhaps, of bishops who agree in doctrine with one another and consequently have appointed to meet where they will not be afraid of speaking out their minds lest it should lead to a riot amongst the episcopal company in general. So much we are told, and a little more that is commonplace and comprehensible, and then the affair begins to grow hazy. The "Spanish and Portuguese Reformed Episcopal Church," we are told, begged that a bishop should be consecrated for them, but were refused, because Spain and Portugal have already bishops of their own; although not in communion with the particular Church in question. We should say not, very widely separated from it in fact; but it is a pity to deprive this church of its bishop, for the worthy gentleman might be consecrated at Canterbury

and sent over, and no bishop in Spain or Portugal would consider his diocese encroached upon, because the consecrated gentleman would not be a bishop by any means. It is a pity the prelates refused to satisfy this whim of a handful of apostate oddities in Spain or Portugal, or it may be of some English busy-body acting in their behalf! A bishop is to be sent to Mexico, however, from the United States, and his Lordship may cross the ocean occasionally and go through his empty Anglican forms with the spiritual step-sons provided for him in the Peninsula. And if that is not a round-about way of providing episcopal supervision for a flock we do not know what to say. A plan of the same kind is to be adopted towards the old Catholics; they cannot be treated with too openly, lest a bad example should be followed, and a revolt against constituted authority should take place in the Anglican establishment. Whose example, by the way, did the Wesleyans follow, and the Ranters, and the Plymouth Brethren, and all the rest of them? That rubbish may be swallowed by the extreme High Church party, but it is the merest rubbish; it is wonderful to hear it enunciated by men who pretend to common sense, not to say learning. They might very well give the "old Catholics" a "bishop" if they want one, there is no reasonable objection to their doing so. The *Times* goes on to say that the Conference must needs have produced some fruits, and then it tells what some of these fruits are. In the first place, "It is only by such a synod as that which is just ended that the English people at home can realize the dimensions of the Church of which they are members." All the bishops gathered together for nothing in the world but to show the people in England how big a body there is that calls itself the Church of England! That we say, was just so much travelling expenses thrown away. Any one in England interested in the matter could have found out all about it much more simply. Our contemporary does not say how he supposes the sight of material bulk beneficially to affect the spiritual welfare of the English people, but he evidently considers that there is some connection between these things. A solitary colonial bishop seen in the streets he believes to be a suspicious object, and a grievance to those persons who have rigged him out, but when summoned by the Metropolitan this bishop bears quite a reputable appearance. This is another advantage derived from the Conference. Again he returns to the question of bulk, and wants to know by what name to call this mighty Church. "English is too narrow, Catholic is broad enough, but it is indistinct, and for our purpose inaccurate." It is, in fact, much too broad, and for his purpose most decidedly inaccurate. "Anglo-Saxon would be at least tolerably correct." He, however, does not insist upon the name, "It would be better, perhaps, to leave the irregular, wide-spreading society un-named." It would at least be more consistent, for the name Church of England, as it is, conveys no meaning whatever; it is impossible to say what any man's tenets may be, even any minister's, who belongs to it. "When we have found a collective name suited to the Anglo-Saxon family, we will ask next how far it can be applied to the ecclesiastical body which we do not wish to call the Anglo-Saxon Church." He considers that the meeting at St. Paul's of which he writes furnishes a conclusive proof of the vitality of English Church principles; but that no meeting can do, when it is certain that every individual who goes to make up the mass interprets those principles differently from his neighbour, and would in, perhaps, most instances, renounce the membership of the Church rather than sincerely accept any interpretation other than his own. In such a body, whatever appearance of vitality there may be, it must of necessity be false. But indeed he seems to look upon the Church rather as a decorous, civilizing, temporarily useful institution than as anything spiritual, and even in this light he thinks it suited only to the Anglo-Saxon race. "Nor will our respect be given with less good will when we find further, that this body is in a very real sense our own; that, for some reason or other, it does not flourish at all, or flourishes in quite another form, outside Pan-Anglo-Saxondom; and that wherever Pan-Anglo-Saxondom extends, the old family Church goes with it and forms a very essential part of it." So it then; let it be the Church of Pan-Anglo-Saxondom; the Church of England; anything rather than the Church of Christ. He goes on to tell us that "The meeting at Lambeth, as its report carefully points out, bears no resemblance to the early Councils which occupied themselves with settling the doctrines of the Church. To meddle with these would be as much against the grain with our modern Church dignitaries as it would be certainly beyond their legitimate power." And yet, unless it be admitted that a house divided against itself can stand, which no Christian can admit, there is sore need for the Anglicans to settle their doctrines. But the fact is they dared not touch upon the point; their differences are too wide, and the contention would have been dangerous. There were undoubtedly bishops present at Lambeth who firmly believed, not only that certain of their brother bishops were in error, but that they were absolutely without the pale of salvation. A discussion of doctrine amongst them would have been as violent and as various as a discussion amongst sects the most opposite in practice and opinion. In conclusion we gather from the *Times* that the Lambeth Conference was, as it might reasonably have been expected to be, a mere empty show. The high

sounding paragraph in which our great contemporary ends his leader has absolutely no meaning whatever. He has said his best on the subject and his best is the merest nothingness. Here is his conclusion: The Lambeth Conference is probably a great demonstration of what the English Church has grown to be. It helps us all to feel that our national form of religion is a vast and widely-spreading influence, co-extensive with our race, and dependent upon something better and more enduring than the accidents of place or of establishment. If we are to have further results, it is to the by-play and to the after-wave of the great movement that we may look for them with the most assurance."

THE Invercargill, which arrived last week at Port Chalmers, brought over one hundred and seventy Irish immigrants to Otago. Some of these immigrants we have seen, and have been much struck with their fine and respectable appearance. The men are stalwart young fellows of the right bone and sinew to contend with the wild nature of a country like this we live in. It is not, however, without mixed feelings that we look upon Irish immigrants arriving on these shores; for our own part we welcome them gladly. We know whence they come, and how great an element of all good they bear with them, if they are only true to it, and are not led by the strong temptations, amongst which they are destined to find themselves, to betray it. We know the kindly virtues that accompany them, and we know that even their vices are less dangerous than those of others, because they are not concealed. The evil that is an Irishman is apparent, and serves as a warning rather than as a snare to lead others to their destruction. But we also know that our fellow-countrymen in coming here are coming to no friendly land; they are coming amongst a people that will rejoice to see them make a false step, rejoicing in iniquity if only they may thereby gratify an unreasonable hatred, and a contemptible prejudice; who will place every obstacle in the way of their continuing in the wholesome customs in which they have been trained, and who will often prefer to find themselves in the neighbourhood of, or companionship with, some unprincipled fellow whom they have induced to compromise his conscience, to sell his birthright, blush at the name of his country, and deny his God; than that of an honest, brave man, openly professing his adherence to the truths that were taught him in his far-off Irish home, and which, there and here, were and are his safeguard, and the surest pledge to all with whom he has dealings that he will deal uprightly and honestly. We know that Irishmen have here a strong contest to maintain their integrity, and yet be permitted to earn their living; there are people amongst us who would starve them, if they might, because they refuse to lie and cringe, to act the hypocrite and pretend, at least, to renounce their ancient and sublime creed; if not to adopt the dreary tenets that here guide the majority; but which to them are as distasteful as they are strange and new. Within the last few weeks a notable instance of this has come to our knowledge. There is a house of business in Dunedin which has lately changed hands. The former proprietor was unprejudiced, and many of the workmen employed by him were Irish. The establishment was of good repute, the work well done, and the workmen known as of the highest skill in their trade. But a change of proprietors took place; and the new man brought in with him a strong stock of those contemptible prejudices that obtain in small, weak minds, and which are so complete and reprehensible an obstacle to the amalgamation of races that it is desirable to see brought about in a country, which must needs be inhabited by various races, let who will object, and where it is desirable that these various races should build up an united nation. This new proprietor, then, would gladly have openly erected on his new premises the old and disgraceful warning, "No Irish need apply;" but he was a careful man. An open step of the kind might have injured his business; the Irish are, it is true, in the minority in Dunedin, but "mony nickles mak a muckle." A bawbee is always a bawbee, and no matter from whose hand it falls it is to be respected. Our proprietor was determined to save himself, and grasp every bawbee he could, while at the same time he was equally determined to drive out the Irish employes, to starvation for aught he cared; perhaps, indeed, he would have preferred this; there is no place for mercy in the bigot. Fortunately the thing was easily to be brought about, a hint to the manager sufficed. He was told to get rid of the "Irish element," and at once the men were found to work badly. Excellent workmen who had been employed in the establishment for fifteen years were found to fail in their tasks, and on such a plea they were dismissed; the establishment is, in a word, as free now from the Catholic element as is the "Shorter Catechism" itself. But the plans of our proprietor were not quite so opaque as he thought; they were clearly seen through, and not only so, proof positive of them was found. As to the men dismissed they secured employment elsewhere, and a further proof of the fact that they have been dismissed on a false plea is furnished by their giving all satisfaction in an establishment, at least equal in repute to that from which they were so scurvily turned out. We give this as an example of the unreasonable bigotry, and disgraceful and

un-Christian prejudice that are frequently here opposed to the Irish immigrant. It behoves Irishmen coming to this colony, therefore, to be careful of themselves. There are people who will not scruple, as in the case of this proprietor of whom we speak, to injure their characters wantonly so as to hide their own motives, lest they should run the chance of losing even a half-penny, for dealing shabbily with them and who all the time may still maintain a very godly reputation. Although we cannot exactly say to them "Whosoever killth you will think that he doeth God service," we may, in all truth, tell them that whoever corrupts them will by many be considered to have performed a very praiseworthy work. Therefore it behoves them to be firm and careful, to watch themselves well, and avoid all approach to a false step. It would, indeed, be a very good thing if the Irish settled in New Zealand would take example by their Scotch fellow-colonists, and organise societies to advise and aid immigrants coming from the different districts of Ireland. Such societies would undoubtedly be extremely useful, and are much more needed in the case of the Irish than of the Scotch.

THAT easy acquiescence in Secularism which, amongst other Protestant Christian sects, the members of the Church of England in New Zealand seem to indulge, is it would appear quite at variance with the opinions of many of their bishops in other parts of the world. The Anglican Bishop of Wellington, if we understand aright, is the only prelate of his sect in this colony who has condemned the system, but the Archbishop of Canterbury is a warm opponent of it, and we find him, in May last, advocating that a certain society connected with the Established Church in England should discourage everything in connection with the system called into existence by the legislature "which would make it more secular, and encourage that which would make it as religious as possible." The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol was also present at the meeting in question, which took place at Westminster. We find, however, that the Bishop of Melbourne has expressed himself very strongly on the subject. His decision is that secularism if persevered in will be the ruin of Victoria, and in an able address delivered by him at the opening of the Church of England Assembly, on the 17th ult., he made the matter very clear, and proposed a remedy for the evil which ought to meet with the earnest consideration of all sensible men in the colony alluded to, and which, if the disposition of our legislators here be not hopelessly fatuous may well induce them to a juster frame of mind than that which has hitherto prevailed with them—but here we must recollect that we have to deal not only with Atheism, but with a Christianity which is not ashamed to pronounce itself filled with pride and admiration at Atheism. We cannot, however, do better than give our readers some extracts from the address of Bishop Moorehouse, which, we have no doubt, they will find alike instructive, enlightened, and charitable, as we ourselves have found the address from which they are taken. "We know what generated 'the moral force,' what inspired the unselfish motives of the Puritan forefathers of America and the generation of the first English revival. It was the example of that unparalleled self-sacrifice which is portrayed in the pages of the New Testament, and which passed like a spirit of fire and love into the hearts of the English and American people. What measures then, let me ask, are we taking in this colony to generate this moral force of self-sacrifice in the hearts of Victorian children? We hope to do it apparently by concealing from them in our State schools the only example which has proved itself able to quicken it, among European races, by forbidding the State teacher to mention Christ's name; by excluding from our schools not only the New Testament, because it speaks of Christ directly, but also the whole record of modern history, because it cannot help speaking of Him indirectly. What must be the result of such a system, if by any unhappy fatality the people of this country should be induced to persist in it? Do not modern examples enable us to judge? Professor Monier Williams, in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*, describes the result of a purely secular training among the higher classes of the Hindoos—men, he it remembered, of the same race as ourselves. "It has raised up," he says, "a generation of clever, egotistical, self-indulgent youths, without either energy or character—men who know the meaning of 'I am,' 'I can,' 'I will,' but have not yet learnt to say 'I ought' and 'I ought not'—mere clever animals, without the power to say 'no' to one of their animal passions." What then, let us ask, does he propose as a remedy for this state of things? 'My deliberate conviction is,' he writes, 'that we are bound to search for, and utilise educationally, every true idea in Hindooism and Islam.'" Religion, even a false religion, presents the only remedy for the utterly brutalising effects of secularism. The Bishop then goes on to show how in Victoria the children of the masses are deprived of all religious training; one half of them are under no religious instruction whatever. He brings forward testimonies in favour of Christianity, and continues:—"Well, then, if we are all agreed—dogmatists and rationalists alike—that character is the secret of a nation's greatness, and that the example of Christ is

ESTABLISHED 1868.

M'LEOD BROTHERS,

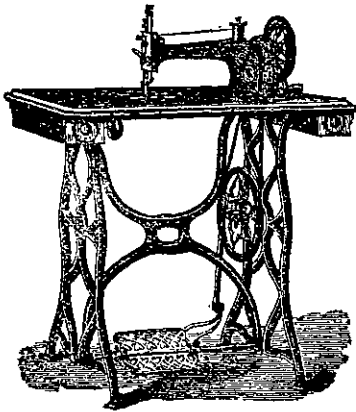
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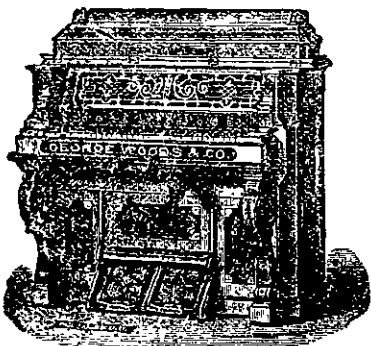
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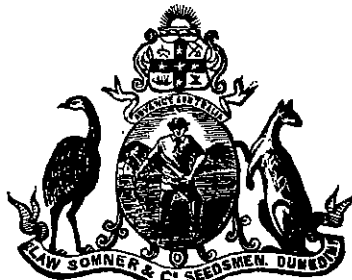
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NONE GENUINE unless branded SHEEDY BROS., DUNEDIN

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

the great model and stimulus of character, by what horrible fatality, by what diabolical conjuncture, has it come to pass that we are all here, folding our hands, and doing little or nothing, while there is too much reason to fear that more than the half of the children of our working population are growing up without any knowledge of Christ? the common answer is—that all action is paralysed by sectarian jealousy. Then, in the name of God, my brethren, let us all resolve that, so far at least as we are concerned, the demon of sectarian jealousy shall be suffered to drink the life-blood of our children no longer. (Applause.)

Yes, but you forget, it may be objected, that in England the Roman Catholic difficulty does not exist, because in England both Roman Catholic and Protestant schools can obtain Government grants for satisfactory secular training. True, and I would ask you to prove your sincere love of Christ and of His lambs by agreeing that here too, the Roman Catholic body shall be suffered to claim Government grants for secular knowledge after examination by Government Inspectors. I urge this upon principle. The Roman Catholics believe—and they have shown the reality of their belief by their magnificent self-sacrifice—that it is not enough to make their children acquainted with the examples and principles of Holy Scripture. It is necessary they think that their children should study these principles and examples in the light of Roman Catholic explanation." The bishop's plan is that religion shall be taught in schools without denominational explanations. Such teaching is not considered necessary by Protestants, who only desire that the "religious and moral sensibilities" of their children should be awakened. "The Roman Catholics cannot conscientiously submit to such a system, and therefore if the Government will only adopt such a measure as I have referred to, it will be nothing but reasonable, as it seems to me, to concede to the Roman Catholics the indulgence which they seek. They are a body sufficiently large to demand separate consideration. They already possess schools, which they are increasing rather than diminishing. And shall we, then, for the chance of starving them out, and of inflicting on them the acutest spiritual misery, go on starving the souls of all the children of Victoria, and keeping them from the Saviour who died for them?" (Applause.) This language speaks for itself; it requires no comment. But let our Catholic friends note well what the effect is which firmness and self-sacrifice has produced upon a gentleman of learning, intelligence, and moderation, and let them be assured that in New Zealand it can do no less. Let them, therefore, persevere, and if their efforts here have no such good effect it will be because learning, moderation, and intelligence are not to be found amongst the party now opposed to them.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH NOT HOSTILE TO SCIENCE IN HER ACTION.

(Concluded.)

BUT what about the Spanish Inquisition with its 130,000 victims tortured or burned to death for daring to differ, on some abstruse question, from the Pope of Rome?"

Llorente, on whose authority this enormous exaggeration is maintained, was a native-born Spaniard, and circulated innumerable lies about the Spanish Inquisition. He was a bad Spaniard, a bad priest, and a bad Catholic, and, therefore, I suppose, worthy of the fullest confidence.

The Inquisition, as we have just seen, was originally instituted for the protection of heretics against the severity of the civil laws, which date from the pagan republics of Rome, from which the Church herself had suffered for centuries, and which she had no hand in making. The Spanish Inquisition of which many horrid tales—lies for the most part—are told, was a politico-ecclesiastical court, conceded by the Pope, though reluctantly, to the solicitations and representations of the kings of Spain, and had for its object to ferret out and bring to trial, according to the judicial forms of the kingdom, persons accused or suspected of being engaged in secret conspiracies to overthrow in Spain both the Church and the State. Those persons were, for the most part, recently baptized Jews and Mussulmans, who were suspected, while publicly professing Christianity, and in some instances filling high offices in the Church and in the State, of practising in secret their old religion, and plotting with the unbaptised Jews and the Moors of Africa against the peace of the realm. Such was the Spanish Inquisition in its origin. It was directed against real criminals—conspirators—punished by all States. Its object, throughout its first period, was not to ferret out heretics, as such, but as secret conspirators, though heretics, too, usually. It did not take cognisance of heresy when not suspected of other offences also.

We don't mean to say that no heretic was arrested and condemned by the Spanish Inquisition. But we say that it was not instituted or consented to by the Pope for that purpose. It may be urged that persons suspected of favouring the Reformers in Germany and the low countries were arrested by the agents of the Inquisition and thrown into dungeons. Undoubtedly; but the Reformers in Germany, the Netherlands and elsewhere, were not simply heretics in the eyes of the Church, but also a political party in the eyes of the State, and, as such, waged in the Netherlands, then a possession of Spain, a civil war against their sovereign and suzerain. In the eyes of Spain they were arrant rebels and revolutionists, and no Spaniard could favour even their theological opinions without suspicion of high treason. At least so it was represented to the Pope, who consented to the revival of the Inquisition under Philip II., and its extension to the low

countries. That the Pope never regarded the suppression of heresy as such, is proved from the fact, that though there were many adherents of the Reformers—some open and more concealed—in Naples, then an appanage of the Spanish crown, the Pope absolutely refused to consent to the introduction of the Inquisition into that kingdom.

But did none perish by the Spanish Inquisition merely for heresy? We do not say that; but we say that it was not for such a purpose that the Pope consented to its establishment or re-establishment. It was abused for purposes not originally intended, and was severely censured for its abuses, as we know from the Pope's letters, and from his authorization of appeals from its sentences to the Papal Court, where, in most cases, its sentences were overruled and the prisoners discharged. Besides—and this is a most important observation—the temporal and spiritual orders were so mingled in Spain that an offence could hardly avoid being against both. "Aye, but by whose fault were they so mingled?" By the fault of the Church? No; but by the fault of times and circumstances. Many things just and useful in the beginning, become by time and change of circumstances positively hurtful; yet to undo them, or to reform their abuses, which have been incorporated into the habits, customs, and life of a people, especially if they favour the secular government by giving it a quasi authority in ecclesiastical affairs, is a work of great difficulty and delicacy. *Illoc opus, hic labor.* Many privileges had been conceded by the Popes to the Christian princes throughout the long struggle for 800 years against the Mussulmans for the recovery of the kingdom. These privileges strengthened the hands of the princes and Christian warriors, and served the interests of both religion and national independence. But when the war was over and the last Mussulman expelled, such an order of things as suited the period of struggle, became in many respects positively injurious to both Church and State, and especially embarrassing to the Church. The king was found to have an undue authority in spiritual things, and a sort of confusion of the two orders ensued, for which Spain and Spanish America are even now paying the penalty. I do not defend that confusion of Church and State, which resulted from measures wise and just in their origin, nor do I defend throughout the Spanish Inquisition always far more political than ecclesiastical; but I cannot join in the ignorant outcry against either. (See Brownson's Conversations on Liberalism.)

As I am not lecturing on the Inquisition exclusively, but only alluding to it as an objection, I must only give the sum and substance of what impartial history, and the admissions of non-Catholic writers like Ranke and Guizot, warrant us to conclude. As established and recognised by the Church, and as far as used in strict obedience to her directions and as her instrument, it was an institution holy in its object, just in its measures, and beneficial in its results. The popular notions about it are astounding instances of senseless credulity nurtured by prejudice, and perpetuated by a false tradition. What gross exaggeration about the number of its victims! At the highest figure they were only a few thousands in the space of three centuries and a half, and not condemned for heresy alone, but for a variety of crimes. It is said that in one reign, that of Henry VIII. of England, 22,000 persons suffered death for theft—a greater number than all the victims of the Inquisition in Spain for over three hundred years. Again, what absurd notions about the *auto da fe*! Did an *auto da fe*, or act of faith (*actus fidei*) consist in the public burning or torturing of wretched prisoners, for the savage delight of a fanatical crowd? No, but simply in pronouncing sentence on those prisoners who had been tried; nay, in many instances it was simply the acquittal of persons falsely accused. For instance, we read of an *auto da fe* at Toledo in 1486, at which seven hundred and fifty culprits were punished. How? By a fiery furnace like that of Nabucodonosor? Not one suffered death, but, with canonical penance, were restored to the communion of the Church. In the same year another *auto da fe* "and nine hundred victims," says Llorente. What all burnt alive? No, not one.

Furthermore, of certain objections to the Inquisition, such as the concealment of the accuser's and witnesses' names, we contend that some arose out of the very nature of the crimes in question and the peculiar circumstances, others again, such as the use of torture in the examination of witnesses, were common to it with all the secular tribunals of the day, only used with greater caution and moderation by the Inquisition than elsewhere. When the Inquisition was guilty of cruelty it was reprimanded by the Church, and acted as an engine of the State in disobedience to the directions of the Pope. Lastly, the Spanish Inquisition might be a thousand times worse than its calumniators assert, and yet, as Catholics, we should not be concerned to defend it. For first—it was a royal and political, rather than an ecclesiastical court, and secondly—its severity was resisted again and again by the Popes, and often with success.

But perhaps some Englishman will say: "I don't care for your arguments. You Papists can prove anything you like. I care for facts. I am for religious liberty absolutely, under all conditions and circumstances; and if the Pope condemns that, I condemn the Pope."

That fair statement deserves a fair answer. I appeal to the legislation of England to bear me out. The principle of intolerance such as the Catholic Church maintains, is in the British constitution. The proof of that will satisfy Englishmen, I presume.

First, it is unlawful, by the laws of England, to deny the Christian religion to be true, or to deny the Holy Scriptures, that is, all the books of Holy Scripture, to be of divine authority. By an Act of 9 and 10, William III., it is decreed "if any person shall deny the Christian religion to be true or the Holy Scriptures to be of divine authority, he shall for the first offence be declared incapable of holding any office or employment, whether ecclesiastical, civil, or military; and for the second offence shall be disabled to sue, prosecute, or plead in any court of law, to be the guardian of any child, or executor of any person, and be incapable of any legacy or deed of gift, or to bear any office, civil, military, or ecclesiastical for ever, within this realm, and shall also suffer imprisonment for three years without bail." You may say, indeed, that this law is not now in force. I do not say it is; but it has not been repealed, and, therefore, it is still the law of England.

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AND
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Has just received a large addition of the famous makes of Lyons and English Silks—warranted to wear—in blacks and colours; Everlasting Irish Poplins all shades; Jackets, Mantles, Fischus, in all the leading styles and newest materials; Costumes, Parachutes, Umbrellas, &c.

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Is replete with a beautiful and well-selected Stock of the most fashionable materials, consisting of French Cashmere Serges, Foul Jaggnot, French Carmelite, Snow Flakes, Plevia Silk mixtures, Lustres, all shades; French Merinos and Washing Materials of every description.

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Is splendidly stocked with the newest designs in Trimmings, Black Waterfall and Coloured Silk Fringes; Buttons of all kinds, and of every colour; Ladies' and Children's Hose, &c., &c.

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Is as well stocked as ever with Colonial, English, and Scotch Blankets and Flannels; American and English Calicoes, in grey and white; also, special value in Brown Hollands, Irish Linens, Diapers, Tabling, Tablecloths, &c., direct from noted Irish manufacturers; Table Covers, in Tapestry, Velvet Pile, Embossed, Printed, and Victoria—superior value.

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Of every description is well selected, comprising Boys', Youths', and Men's Suits; Coats, Trousers, Vests, and trousers and vests, from Geelong, London, Bristol and Glasgow. In this Department we are offering special inducements in style, quality, and price.

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Is second to none—all patrons agree in giving us credit for having the best Cutter in town. Workmanship guaranteed. A large and well selected stock of stylish Colonial, Scotch, and English tweeds and cloths to choose from. Charges moderate. Self-measurement charts, with patterns, FREE on application.

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

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

"We believe that all that this movement needs, in order to commend it to the reasonable part of the community, is to set it in its true light. It is not a matter in which the question as to the relation of employers and employed to each other is involved. The promoters of this movement are the employes; but it is not in a spirit of antagonism to their employers, as if to relieve themselves from oppression, that they are going about it. Nor is it a matter involving the personal interests of the employers. Some of the heads of establishments, we are aware, are viewing the movement with a very unfriendly eye, as if it were a dead set made on them personally for the purpose of snatching the bread out of their hands. But really, this boon sought is for the heads and subordinates alike; and the boon is sought at the hands of the public, who, in this case, hold the reins, and drive both the shopkeepers and their assistants at their own sweet will. The whole thing is a movement to educate the public to do their shopping within reasonable hours, and if this could be accomplished no one would be a loser, but all—shopkeepers, assistants, and public—would be gainers in many directions.—Extract *New Zealand Christian Record*.

The leading firms have adopted the Early Closing Movement, because the bulk of the public desired this *Social Reform*. Now, Reader! Do you think the assistants who enjoy their Saturday evening, being themselves free, are content to see their brethren deprived the boon?

We respectfully urge you to make your purchases, as far as convenient, during the week, or certainly before 6 on Saturdays.

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
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Turnip Seeds, both Colonial grown and imported

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

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

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

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

Barn Fanners
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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.,)
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ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRY.

KENSINGTON BOOT WAREHOUSE.
W. CLARKE,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, HILL SIDE ROAD, KENSINGTON.

W. C. in returning thanks to the residents of Kensington and South Dunedin for fresh favours, begs to inform them that he has removed to his new premises, at the above address. His large stock of Boots and Shoes are of the best quality and will be sold at prices which will insure a ready sale.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes in great variety. Orders promptly and carefully executed.

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Corner of Princes and Walker-streets,
Dunedin.

And at St. Kilda, South Dunedin.

Secondly, it is constitutional law in Great Britain that blasphemy is punishable at common law. The proof is from the following passage of Stephen's "Commentary on the Laws of England":—"Blasphemy against the Almighty, by denying His being or providence, or by contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ, also all profane scoffing at Holy Scriptures, as exposing it to contempt and ridicule—these offences are punishable at common law by fine and imprisonment, or other infamous corporal punishment, for Christianity is a part of the laws of England"—there you have the principle underlying the whole legislation of Christendom in the middle ages—"and a blasphemous libel may be prosecuted as an offence at common law, and punished by fine and imprisonment." And the same authority could be quoted to show that cursing and profane swearing and profanation of the Lord's Day are punishable by the common law of England.

Thirdly, and lastly, I find that civil allegiance and the right to the crown of England depend on religious creed. The act of settlement to the crown of England was passed in the first of William and Mary. Another Act was subsequently passed—12 and 13 William III, cap. 2—affecting the limitation of the crown. The first section of that Act limited the succession to Princess Sophia and the heirs of her body, "being Protestant." The second section provided that any person who shall take or inherit the crown of England by virtue of such limitation, and is or shall be reconciled to or hold communion with the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish religion, or marry a Papist, shall be subject to the incapacities provided by the recited Act, that is, shall for ever be incapable of possessing the crown, and the people are in such cases absolved from their allegiance. The third section further provided that whoever shall hereafter come to the possession of the crown "shall join in communion with the Church of England, as by law established." The result of this is that no person can be sovereign of these realms unless "he join in communion with the Church of England as by law established." Nonconformists and Catholics, therefore, appear here to be in the same condition. It was also provided that a sovereign holding communion with the See of Rome, or becoming a convert, or even "marrying a Catholic," is thereby deposed, and his or her subjects absolved from allegiance. Hence we draw the irrefragable conclusion, that the English constitution does not admit full and entire liberty in the matter of conscience and worship. It restricts these liberties upon the same principle that the Pope restricts them, namely, because Christianity is part of the laws of England. Far from approving or praising all kinds of liberty of worship or of conscience, the English constitution in legislating on these matters uses the very same terms as the Pope. For the Act which first granted liberty of worship, the Act passed in 1688—that being the first time that the English Constitution recognised liberty of worship for Dissenters and Nonconformists—was called a "Toleration Act." So, in the same manner, when Catholics behold a hundred different sects, when the Pope, from his prison of the Vatican, looks out into a Christendom split up into a hundred denominations, he and we do not bless the division, we do not consecrate by words of praise and approval this destruction of unity and of Christendom, but we "tolerate" it in the same manner that the English Constitution has brought in an Act calling it simply a "Toleration Act." Hence, while not a few Englishmen are so loud in their denunciations of Roman intolerance, they will perhaps be rather startled in waking up to the fact that, in principle as to liberty of worship, their own laws are as Popish as those of the Pope.

I again refer to that common accusation, by which we find in our leading newspapers—such as the London Times, the apology of the present persecution of Catholics in Germany and other countries—if Catholics got the upper hand again they would punish non-Catholics as heretics. The assertion is utterly false, and not a single precedent can be produced to prove it. It is as unfair as for us to say, if ever Protestantism regained its domination, it would repeal the Emancipation Act, re-impose the Test Act, re-enact the Penal Laws, and renew the persecutions of Elizabeth. Reason and experience have taught the non-Catholic world that principle on which the Catholic Church has ever acted, namely, that in a *de facto* divided community, where religious unity is a present impossibility, the less of two evils is a practical toleration. The task of the Catholic Church in the lamentable divisions of the present time is to endeavour to bring back the nations to the unity of faith by the pacific means of persuasion. If ever the happy day should dawn, when religious unity in Catholic truth prevails, then, indeed, she will remind princes of their duty, to protect the truth; for truth has essential right to existence, while error in itself deserves nothing but suppression. The protection of truth in a religiously united community, and the toleration of error in a religiously divided community—such is the doctrine and practice of the Catholic Church. In this she stands forth at once the champion of truth and the promoter of liberty.

ARCHBISHOP ALEMANY'S PASTORAL.

THE Most Rev. Joseph Sadoc Alemany, D.D., O.P., Archbishop of San Francisco, in a Pastoral Letter on the occasion of a collection for the Pope, avails himself of the opportunity to refer, among other things, to the following topics:

CATHOLIC PAPERS, OFFICIAL ORGANS.

It is, besides, agreeable, interesting and generally conducive to enliven our faith, to read sound Catholic periodicals, in which the struggles and triumphs of the Church throughout the world are brought to our notice; the local religious events are recorded, the voice of the eminent defenders of the faith is heard, and the Allocutions of the Father of the faithful reach us for our edification. Hence, most of the dioceses or provinces possess a Catholic journal, generally the organ of one or more Bishops, which as a true friend periodically visits the various families, and is entitled to a corresponding friendly welcome. Instead of reading scurrilous sheets, we should rather encourage such Catholic journals as greatly contributing to the cause of truth. We do not mean to state that whatever ap-

pears in them is emanating from the Prelates, or that any statement in them should be charged on the Church, even when they be the official organs of Bishops, who are responsible only for what appears under their signatures; yet we take pleasure in echoing here the wise words of the Fathers of the second Plenary Council, who say on this subject: "We cheerfully acknowledge the services the Catholic Press has rendered to religion, as also the disinterestedness with which, in most instances, it has been conducted, although yielding to publishers and editors a very insufficient return for their labours. We exhort the Catholic community to extend to these publications a more liberal support, in order that they may be enabled to become more worthy of the great cause they advocate. It is our duty to avail ourselves of this mode of making known the truths of our religion, and removing the misapprehensions which so generally prevailed in regard to them."

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The last, though not the least, point to which we beg your earnest consideration is the obligation of possessing, supporting and using Parochial Schools. It would be desirable and republican-like if the people would charitably consider the unequal and unfair method of exacting an enormous taxation to conduct a system of education, which, though satisfactory to many, fails to meet all the demands of a considerable portion of the community. Were we under a monarch, we could understand why a hundred and fifty thousand in this city, nay, three-fifths of its population, should be overburdened with a crushing weight of taxation, to support what they find incomplete, as unprovided with the most important class—that of religion. We value the enlightenment of the mind, but we do not prize less the culture of the heart; and of the two, the latter is the most important. Learning is necessary for society, yet virtue is no less so. It is not only St. Paul that declares religion important for temporal happiness, no less than for the eternal, but the wisest of the ancient philosophers proclaimed also, that society, without religion, could not endure any more than a building without foundations, or a fortress without walls. Religion, in order to benefit society, should be imparted to children while young; for otherwise the passions, long unrestrained, will not be apt to learn moderation. Some will imagine that religious education may be given after the school hours, or on Sundays; yet experience proves that the tender minds, after being sufficiently strained at school, cannot be easily taxed again with another, perhaps less agreeable, lesson, but they clamor for the natural rights of relaxation; and the same reason holds good, more or less, on Sundays. The inconvenience is prudently met by some practical satisfactory measures in some countries less republican and nearly as wise as ours; and as ways and means are found to gratify a smaller number petitioning for a class of French or German, a way could be found to satisfy a far larger number of citizens of various denominations, loudly calling for a catechetical class, which they consider the most important. But, if we will not be heard, we should patiently submit, without, however, losing sight of our duty to our children. For, if we recognise God, the King of the Creation, the Saviour of Mankind, and the Supreme Judge of all, we must also acknowledge His claim on the grateful worship even of children, who will not likely learn how to discharge that debt, unless they be regularly taught to do so when young. We toil with unceasing diligence to provide for their temporal wants, and the culture of their intellect; but we would neglect the most important part of our duty, if we omitted to adorn their soul with that religious training and virtue which will prepare them to become upright members of society and citizens of heaven. We cannot educate our children by halves, if we love their well-being. "We can," (as Leo XIII is reported to have recently said) "we can in no way revive the judgment of Solomon on the child, and divide him by an unreasonable and cruel blow of the sword, separating his understanding from his will. While cultivating the first, it is necessary to direct the second in the acquirement of virtuous habits and to his last end. He who, in the education of youth, neglects the will and concentrates all his energies on the culture of the intellect succeeds in turning education into a dangerous weapon in the hands of the wicked. It is the reasoning of the intellect that sometimes joins with the evil propensities of the will, and gives them a power that baffles all resistance."

THE HOLY SACRAMENT TO BE REFUSED TO PARENTS WHO NEGLECT THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN.

Much has been done by many of you in erecting parochial schools, colleges and academies, but there are some who neither take part in the noble burden nor avail themselves of the facilities placed within their reach. It is a well-known and avowed fact that none can surpass the Jesuits, the Christian Brothers, and the Sisters, in literary accomplishments and in the talent of imparting them to children; and yet some make a pretext for their pusillanimous spirit and sending their children to un-Christian schools, the plea of their vain superiority. It is true, that sometimes parents live too far from Christian Schools, or may have some other especially serious impediments; but in the absence of such reasons pastors are not allowed to admit to the Holy Sacraments, parents who either expose their children in such schools to grow without due Christian training, or take not the proper precaution to see that they be not infected by evil associates.

Children soon grow, parents rapidly advance in age, time swiftly passes away; let us therefore worship God, let us love His true revelation, let us shun fallacious intriguers, let us practice our religious duties; and thus by keeping God's Holy Law, we shall enter eternal life.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost be with you all."

Your humble and devoted servant in Christ,

† JOSEPH SADOC, O.P.,

Archbishop of San Francisco.

San Francisco, St. Ignatius' Feast, 1878.

THE number of students in the Mount Melleray Seminary, Ireland, last year exceeded one hundred and thirty. Fully five-sixths of these are destined for the foreign missions.

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 he has just received the following Historical and other works.

- Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, from the French of the Abbe Orsini, by the Very Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, D.D., embellished with steel engravings, 25s : by post, 28s.
- Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, translated from the French of the Abbe Orsini, by the Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, D.D., with illustrations, 5s ; by post, 5s 10d.
- Life of St. Patrick, by M. F. Cusack, 7s 6d : by post, 8s 6d.
- Lives of Saint Columba and Bridget, by M. F. Cusack, 9s ; by post, 10s.
- Catholic Souvenir, or Tales Explanatory of the Sacraments, by Mrs. Agnew, 7s 6d ; by post, 8s 6d.
- Catholic Keepsake, with illustrations, by Canon Schmid, 6s ; by post, 7s.
- History of Ireland, by M. F. Cusack, 15s : by post, 17s.
- The Patriots History of Ireland, by M. F. Cusack, 3s 6d ; by post, 4s.
- History of Ireland, Ancient and Modern, by Martin Haverly, 10s. 6d ; by post, 12s 6d.
- Life of O'Connell, by Rev. John O'Rourke, P.P., 1s 6d ; by post, 1s 10d.
- Refutation of Fronde, by Rev. Father Burke, 1s 6d ; by post, 2s.
- The Sincere Christian, by Right Rev. Bishop Hay, 3s 6d ; by post, 4s 2d.
- The Devout Christian, by Right Rev. Bishop Hay, 3s 6d ; by post, 4s 2d.
- The Mission Book, in roman, by the Redemptorist Fathers, 3s ; by post, 3s. 8d. In French. Morocco, 5s 6d ; by post, 6s 2d. In English, Morocco, 9s ; by post, 9s 8d.
- Jail Journal, by John Mitchel, 1s 6d ; by post, 1s 10d.
- Willy Reilley, by William Carleton, 2s. 6d : by post, 3s.
- A History of the Protestant Reformation, by W. Cobbett, 1s by post, 1s 4d.

Please note the address—

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

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LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON,

In returning thanks to the Clergy and Laity for the support they have received since their commencement in business, beg leave to announce that they have just received a fresh supply of BOOKS, consisting of the following :—

The O'Donnell's of Glen Cottage,
The Blakes and Flannagans,
Constance Sherwood,
Lady Bird,
Rector's Daughter,
Geraldine—a Tale of Conscience,
The Catholic Souvenir,
The Catholic Keepsake,
The Mission of Death—Tale of the New York Penal Times,
The Fate of Father Sheehy,
Daute's Inferno,
Challoner's Meditations for every day in the year,
Bishop Hay's Devout and Sincere Christian,

Douay Bibles, Testaments, Garden of the Soul, Catholic Piety, Key of Heaven, Ursuline Manuals, Missals, and a variety of Devotional and other Books, too large to enumerate.

W. B. have also a large stock of Crucifixes, Bronze and Silvered Statuary (including a bust of the late Pope Pius), Rosary Beads, Medals, and Holy Water Fonts.

A liberal discount to the Clergy and Schools.

P.S.—All orders addressed to the above address will receive prompt attention.

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New Fashionable Coloured Silks. New Evening Silks.

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New Jackets, New Shawls.

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New Baby Linen. New Underclothing.

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

NEW FUR MUFFS, SETS, AND BOAS.

New Fur and Feather Trimming. New Gimps and Fringes.

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New Woolen Shawls, Pelicans &c. New Woolen Gaiters, Booties, &c.

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

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BLANKETS. BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

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

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Silk, Wool, and Moonlight Fringes
Parisian and British Costumes
French and English Jackets
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Scotch Wineceys and Tartans
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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.

H E R B E R T, H A Y N E S, and C O.

RETURNING TO TORMENT THE INVENTORS.

"CITIZEN" Dennis Kearney, who has made a great noise, and produced considerable uneasiness, in California, has "poised" his demagoguism, and offered Massachusetts its share. "Citizen" Kearney is a product of America. In one of his diatribes, skilfully concocted as a demagogue, he claims to have come to this country, with clothes on!

They must have been baby-clothes: or young boy's clothes. His education was not Irish. We are only remotely, of Irish blood. We are proud of it, and would exchange it for none other. But "Citizen" Kearney claims to be "Irish!" God forgive those that let this clever intellect become a tool of chaos, in place of educating it as a factor of true civilization! Dennis Kearney, as one of his first duties, after passing the Continent, from San Francisco to Boston, was to go and see his mother. From this we infer two things:

First, that Dennis, savage as he tries to display himself, has family instincts! That is to his credit.

Second, we infer, as his mother lives in Massachusetts, that there was where he had his "brought up!"

By faults of Catholics, of high and low degree, and by the perversity of public sentiment, the plan of schooling without any religion, was advocated in Massachusetts. Thirty years ago we told you what would come of it! It has come! Here is your own boy. Dennis Kearney, come back to bid his patrons good morning. "Thank you," he says, in effect, "for teaching me not to think of God, or of Eternity, or of Heaven or Hell! In not having me taught these things, in schools, that religious teaching, by Catechism only, can do, you left me untaught! Here I am! look at me! I represent that grand majority of the American people, that have no fixed belief in God, in any doctrine of a future life, be it hell or something else, nor in the existence of their own souls, in any form or manner, set, fixed, and determined!"

The Massachusetts boy, Dennis Kearney, returned from California, is too gross, and violent, to be dangerous. But the indication is given, and will be followed by shrewder schemers.

Horatio Seymour, an honoured and honest statesman, whom New York State ought to respect, who has held, repeatedly, the highest office in the State, takes a favourable view of our public affairs. He thinks all will work right! It is pleasant to find so good a gentleman, in his advanced years, so full of hope.

We, too, have confidence that Society will, after whatever outrages, right itself! Or, rather, that; after letting riot play the devil with things, God will stay the storm—when He pleases!

But we are of the opinion—also indicated by Mr. Seymour, that the quicker our "statesmen" set about undoing the burdens of the people, the sooner the tomahawk will be taken from the hands of the "dangerous classes."

But we do not suppose we will ever agree with Mr. Seymour, in regard to all the burdens that we think the people have to complain of.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

CATHOLIC SOLUTION OF STRIKES.

In reviewing the strike now going on at Anzin, in France, the Viscount G. de Chaulines very justly remarks:—A formidable strike has broken out in the coal region of Anzin, which threatens to spread. It does not manifest itself by any acts of violence, but up to the present time it has resisted every argument. This time the working miners have committed no excesses, but faithful to their word passed, they continue to desert their mines, and their women and children are in distress, begging for the necessaries of life. The authorities are ordering battalion after battalion to the scene of action to prevent any disorders that may break out, and redouble their paternal remonstrances to bring about the termination of a situation lamentable for the labourer and equally so to public industry and security. The first question that suggests itself to the impartial mind is this: "Where does the fault lie?" followed by the other no less important question: "Where is the remedy?" The number of hours claimed by the labourers and the matter of wages are secondary questions, for the moment there is no accepted arbiter between the two belligerent powers to resolve this difficulty, the time will come when the workmen will retire to Mont Aventin, and when the operators, unwilling to keep their works in idleness, will surrender, by increasing the wages and reducing their prices. The thesis involves, therefore, a question of principle that capitalists have too much lost sight of, and which now asserts itself. Here it is in all its ugliness. The attitude of the workmen is the result of the policy of secularisation. No sooner was God driven out of the workshop than the spirit of revolution came in. This satanic spirit whispered revolt to the workman, selfishness to the employer. I begin by admitting that there are admirable exceptions in both camps. Yes, I know workmen that command my respect and employers that excite my admiration. These admissions made, I come to my thesis. Since the deplorable Turgot campaign, aggravated by the inefficient Olivier law, the poor workman has found himself despoiled of every succour, of every assistance. This is what they have been pleased to call the freedom of labour. What grim irony! As if a poor child abandoned in a desert could rejoice over the freedom it enjoys. This freedom of labour has been changed into a piece of egotism. The employer, released from the paternal duties to which he was bound by the statutes of old abolished corporations, no longer thinks of anything beyond his own interests. To obtain them, he has mused day and night over the means of making his property yield as much as possible. His ledger with its Dr. and Cr., has become the code of his duties; and new discoveries, by increasing industrial forces one hundred-fold, have, by enriching him, completely intoxicated him. One morning he woke up a very rich man, but a confirmed materialist. It was this day that begot the antagonism between capital and the labourer. This latter, sometimes wrecked, always ill-advised, unable to triumph over an adversary that can reduce him to hunger, heard within himself the mutterings of that implacable hatred that Catholic conscience alone can smother,

Having no hope of succeeding individually, he joined issues with his companions in suffering. Out of this have grown those secret and sinister associations that are spreading over Europe, and that may, at a given signal, cover the land with bloodshed and ruin. The evil is great. Where is the remedy? Has the government any in reserve? Alas! No. It has only the bayonet, that represents the most lamentable of arguments. As to its remonstrances; they are without authority. It is very simple: The government, the offspring of the revolt of September 4, 1870, cannot preach obedience. The only code of the democracy is the law of numbers. It is in the name of a universal suffrage that the workmen, more numerous than their employers formulate their claim. It would be useless to call to their minds the imperishable principles of the Decalogue, because there is not a day on which a pernicious Press, inspired by an atheistic and materialistic middle class, does not repeat to them that there is no God, no conscience, no Decalogue; that the only god known to modern society is called the liberties of 1789. This is what the liberty of labour brings us to. Whether men choose to see it or not, what is beyond all doubt is that this liberty of labour is a delusion to the workman. In 1864, M. Kolb-Bernard so denounced it in the Chamber. In 1878, the most recognised thinkers in the democratic ranks curse it. Moreover, in spite of M. Ducarre's lamentable conclusions, formulated in the celebrated report of 1875, the workman now thinks of nothing but unions. The aspirations, legitimate in their origin, have given rise to the Syndicates. These Syndicates, that the Government appears to have made up its mind to encourage, are the most formidable enemies of society. They are the most dangerous portions of the revolutionary army. The remedy, then, does not lie here, but in just the opposite. The remedy lies in the restoration of corporations of Christian workmen, adapted to the advancement of industry and to the wants of modern society. By re-establishing this corporation you replace God at the head of society, you restore the conscience of the employé and the employer. This revolution revives the most beautiful of theological virtues: Charity. Then the employer now becomes the servant of those who work in his shops. This devotion begets a reciprocity of feeling. The Christian workman's family is reconstructed, revolt and selfishness are driven from the factory, because men do not revolt against those they love, and when the workman becomes attached to any one, nothing can ever break his affection. This is what we see at Val-des-Bois, at Teil, at Vidallon-les-Annonay, at Saint-Didier-la-Sauve, at Lille and elsewhere. Let us, then, organise Christian corporations if we would hear no more of strikes.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES MADE BY THE BERLIN TREATY.

(From the London Athenæum.)

THE territorial changes effected by the Berlin Treaty are of a most comprehensive nature. By the treaty of San Stefano Turkey was called upon to surrender 78,550 square miles, with 4,339,000 inhabitants. The treaty of Berlin deals with 83,300 square miles and 4,882,000 inhabitants, as follows:

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Ceded to Roumania.....	5,985	246,000	142,000
Ceded to Servia.....	4,326	264,000	75,000
Ceded to Montenegro.....	1,549	40,000	9,000
Ceded to Austria.....	15	2,000	...
Ceded to Greece (?).....	5,300	750,000	40,000
To be occupied and administered by			
Austria.....	28,125	1,061,000	518,000
Formed into the Principality of			
Bulgaria.....	21,404	1,773,000	681,500
Included in Eastern Roumelia.....	13,646	746,000	265,000

The island fortress of Ada Kaleh, recently occupied by Austria, is not referred to in the treaty at all, and will probably remain in the hands of the power which now holds it. Roumania, in exchange for the territory ceded, is called upon to surrender 3,270 square miles, with 140,000 inhabitants to Russia. The political divisions of the Balkan Peninsula will henceforth be as follows:

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Roumania.....	49,463	5,149,000	143,300
Servia.....	18,816	1,642,068	75,500
Montenegro.....	2,898	210,000	9,000
Turkey.....	140,965	8,359,000	3,081,000

But if we exclude the Provinces "indefinitely" to be occupied by Austria, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia, there remain to Turkey only 74,790 square miles, with 4,779,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,521,500 are Mohammedans. In Armenia Russia takes 10,000 square miles, with about 350,000 inhabitants. Cyprus, intrusted to the keeping of England, has an area of 2,288 square miles, and about 150,000 inhabitants.

RECENTLY Mrs. Loane, wife of the proprietor of the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Bandon, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Canon M'Swiney, the present parish priest of the town. The lady died on Monday last, and to-day Canon M'Swiney, accompanied by Father O'Keeffe, proceeded to her residence for the purpose of accompanying the funeral to the family burial place, and conducting the burial services according to the rites of the Catholic Church. Two of the Protestant clergy of the town also attended, and claimed the deceased as a member of their communion. When it was found that Father M'Swiney would not yield the point, the gate of the Protestant graveyard, in which the deceased was to be buried, was locked, but after a while it was opened by the sexton, and the burial took place without molestation, Father M'Swiney reading the burial service. A good deal of excitement prevailed, but no breach of the peace occurred. Father M'Swiney insisted that he had a perfect right to accompany the remains of a parishioner to the burial ground of her family, but the Protestants threaten that they will not let the matter rest here.

WOODFIELD AND JOLLY,

GENERAL PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
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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.

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TERMS:—

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V.  R.

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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'LLISKEY,
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 est material and workmanship.

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 collars 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.

M. R. P. BRENNAN

STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,

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Commissions Executed Promptly.

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CORNER OF MAITLAND AND WALKER STREETS,
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For Catalogue of Prices apply to the Factory.

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

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GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT
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GORE BROTHERS,

Wood and Coal Merchants,
Beg to inform their Customers and the Public generally that, on and after the 1st of October, they will be prepared to supply Coal and Firewood at the following rates,
FOR CASH ONLY—

Coal (per ton)—Newcastle, 47s; Kaitangata, 28s; Walton Park, 19s; Freeman's, 19s; Green Island Company's, 17s.

Firewood (per load)—Manuka, 20s; Maple, 16s; Pine 14s; Mixed, 11s, Cut Wood, 3s. per load extra.

N.B.—A Weighbridge Ticket rendered with all Coal of 10 cwt. and upwards, and all Firewood stacked for measurement. No conjuring with scales.

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CUMBERLAND STREET
(Near Hanover-Street).

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EDMOND & HARRINGTON

WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,

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

Orders punctually attended to.

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GOURLEY AND LEWIS,

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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.

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Sole agents for the Patent Folding Bassinettes.

CHADWICK BROS.,

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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.

DEATH OF FATHER SEON.

AGAIN that "Reaper whose name is Death" has come into our midst and harvested one of the "ripe and bearded grain"—one of that noble band of devoted missionary priests, veteran soldiers of the cross, who landed on the shores to teach a horde of cannibal savages that there is a brighter land beyond the grave and to show them the path in which they must walk in order to reach that happy place; braving all dangers, enduring hardships of which we at the present day have but a faint idea, holding their lives in their hands, so to speak, that they might win souls. Animated with a fervent charity which ever burnt brightly they toiled on with a varied amount of success, seeking no earthly reward, improving none of the opportunities of acquiring riches which were so often cast in their way. No; these warriors looked for a far better reward than earth can supply—the laurels of heaven; the approving "Well done" of their Saviour, and the welcome of His Blessed Mother, and all the saints when their armour should be laid aside.

Some of these have lived to see the fruits of their toil, to see the little sapling grown into a mighty tree extending to every part of these islands, and amongst these few is the subject of these lines, Antoine Joseph Seon, who expired calmly and peacefully at the Meance Mission, near Napier, on Wednesday 31st July, at 3 p.m., at the ripe age of 72 years. He retained his consciousness up to the very last moment.

The deceased was born in Lyons, in the South of France, in August 1806, of very respectable and pious parents and acquired the first rudiments of his education at the Christian Brothers' School. Whilst in that school a certain noble lady took a deep interest in him and by her influence he was admitted into a higher seminary, where he amply repaid his kind patroness by the rapid progress he made in the acquirement of learning.

At the time of his birth, his mother, whose death was caused principally through hardships received during the troubled times of the French Revolution in sheltering a priest from the assaults of a maddened populace had earnestly prayed to God to grant that the son born amidst such suffering and trouble should be a priest. God heard the prayer of the devoted mother and gave her the desire of her heart. The young man gave unmistakable evidences of a religious vocation and was accordingly entered as a theological student in one of the colleges of his native city where he acquitted himself remarkably well.

After his ordination as priest by the Administrator-Archbishop of Lyons, Monseigneur de Pince, he joined the Marist Society, then in embryo, and was employed for some time by the chief of that Society, Father Collins, as procureur in several of the colleges belonging to that order, but principally in the diocese of Belley, the diocese contiguous to that of Lyons. The Marist Society, as has just been stated, was in its infancy, not having received, at the period to which we refer, the Papal sanction, although many efforts had been made in that direction by the leaders of the Society. However, the long-wished-for came at last. His Holiness Pope Gregory XVI. at length wrote to the Administrator of Lyons, stating that it was his earnest desire that a mission should be undertaken to Oceania and requested the assistance of the Archbishop in such a glorious cause. The Archbishop in reply stated that there was in existence at Lyons and Belley a society called the Marist Society, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, who would gladly undertake the task, difficult and dangerous though it was, and who had been waiting a long time for such an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and craved His Holiness to look with a favourable eye upon this society. This letter was approved of by His Holiness and the consequence was that Father Pompaillier was nominated and sent to Rome, where he was consecrated first bishop of the Order. On his return to Belley twenty-four priests assembled in retreat after which they elected as Superior-General Father Collins, who had so ably guided the infant order heretofore. Thus, then, was the Marist Order definitely *status*, but it did not receive a final ratification and complete establishment until about six years ago, so careful is the Church in such matters.

Father Seon was one of the number of those twenty-four priests, and left his native country, in company with several other priests of the Order, in December 1840, landing at the Bay of Islands, N.Z., in June 1841.

These priests landed without money, as, unfortunately, the Bank in London, to which their funds had been transmitted, failed, and they were thus left penniless to commence an arduous mission in these inhospitable shores. But an Almighty Protector was watching over them, and they found friends in the country of their adoption, who supplied their wants until they procured other means of support. Before this subject is ended, it may be interesting to know that Father Seon lived just long enough to receive intimation that the money which he had supposed irretrievably lost by the failure of the Bank, as stated above, had been refunded in part, and was at his disposal.

After recruiting himself at the Bay of Islands for about six weeks, Father Seon was sent among the Maori tribes at Mata-Mata, Waikato, East and West Coasts, &c., during which period, through his indefatigable exertions, two churches were erected by the Natives, but unfortunately these edifices were destroyed during the late war.

A fellow-priest at this time describes Father Seon coming to his whare very early one morning covered with dust and mud from head to foot, reminding him forcibly of one of Napoleon's veteran soldiers returning from the burning walls of Moscow. "I lost my road last night," said he, "and had to sleep under the friendly shelter of a flax bush." Not a word more, no murmur, and this was only one of many such incidents in his career at this time. Like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, St. Paul, he suffered hunger and cold, nakedness and want, without complaint. We, at the present, can scarcely imagine a man making a meal day after day of a few small potatoes boiled in a pannikin—yet so it was. These devoted men, to establish the mission of which we feel so much the benefit, had to suffer all this and a great deal more. Let us preserve carefully what they took so much pains to build up. Father Seon resided afterwards at the North Shore, Auckland, where he laboured in conjunction with Father

Forest for a short period. He was then sent to the French settlement at Akaroa, and thence to Wellington. During his stay there Father Forest, who was then living at the Hut, was taken seriously ill, and Father Seon was sent to fulfil his duties. Shortly after the death of Bishop Viard, about six years ago, Father Forest was appointed Vicar-General, and went to Wellington to administer the affairs of the diocese until the appointment of a Bishop. The Venerable Father Forest found his old comrade then very feeble, and sent him to Meance, where he has resided ever since. For the last three years he has been stricken with paralysis, and was as helpless as an infant, having even to be fed by an attendant. The writer can picture vividly to himself the old man as he sat in his strong arm-chair facing the window, in his room off the verandah, his eyes fixed on the string of rosary beads on a table before him, his lips moving in silent prayer—his venerable aspect, his long white hair and beard; his trembling hands, powerless now, though they had been strong enough once to minister to the necessities of his flock; his almost inarticulate voice, to hear which my ear had to be put close to the speaker's mouth; a wreck—but what a glorious wreck to be wrecked in such a cause.

Through all his sickness he showed the utmost fortitude and Christian resignation to the will of God, never murmuring nor complaining, although his sufferings must have been very great, and offering these sufferings, as he once told his attendant, as a penance for any shortcomings (!) he might have been guilty of during his labors amongst the Natives.

His funeral took place on Saturday, 3rd August. At 10 o'clock a.m. the coffin was brought into the Parish Church, Meance, where a Requiem Mass, set to Gregorian music, was sung by Father Reigner, assisted by the Venerable Father Forest, V.G. (who pronounced the absolution), Fathers Michael and Claffey. The Marist Brothers sang in the choir, Sister Mary Joseph presiding at the harmonium. The church was completely filled with a congregation anxious to pay every respect to the memory of one whom they had learned so much to esteem. Many of these had driven out from Napier. Father Claffey preached the funeral sermon, extolling in the highest terms the piety, good works, patience, meekness, and charity of the deceased, and described in graphic terms the hardships to which the early Catholic missionaries to this country were exposed, comparing their conduct with regard to native dealing in lands with that of ministers of other denominations. The funeral procession was then formed, and accompanied the body to St. Joseph's (about two miles from the Meance parish church), where the service at the grave was read by the Venerable Father Forest, V.G. *Requiescat in pace.*

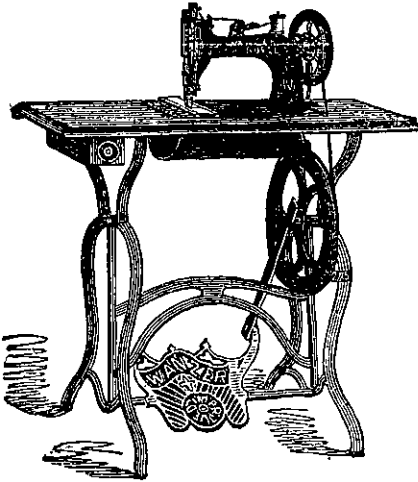
LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND THEN UPON THAT!

A non-Catholic journal at Mayence, Germany, justly indignant at the calumnies launched against the Pope, the Jesuits, and the *pfaffen* (a slang term for priests), draws the following striking comparison between the slandered and the slanderers. It asks: "What harm have the *pfaffen* (priests) really done us? The assertions regarding the domineering of Rome and the spiritual oppression of the *Verdummung* (or fostering of ignorance among the people) are hackneyed phrases, and the people have now become too well-informed to believe them. Who brought culture into Germany? The priests. Who founded our schools? The priests. Who, even to-day, take care of the schools? The priests. Who built our hospitals? The priests. Who founded our asylums for all kinds of physical and moral infirmities? The priests. With whom do our poor take refuge in their distress? With the priests. Who begs the alms for our sick, and visits them? The priest. Who has still the courage not to fear fine and imprisonment for his principles and his conscience? The priest. But on the other hand, who have made our exemption laws? The Liberals. To whom do we owe the taxes upon salt, tobacco, brandy, beer, wine, etc., and who have caused our heavy burden for military expenses? The liberals. Who have stretched to the utmost limits the *Blutsteuer* (conscription)? The Liberals. Who have closed the gates of the Reichstag to the middle classes, by abolishing salaries? The Liberals. Who have frustrated the truly liberal amendments of the Central fraction? The Liberals. 'But stop!' they will cry; 'they were only so many hypocrites.' Even so! was it not the duty of the Liberals to punish the Catholic hypocrites by converting the amendment proposed by them merely for show, into real facts, by supporting them? If they are in reality as liberal as they pretend to be, was it not their duty to bring in these bills themselves? But the *soi-disant* Liberals are not liberal. They hurl the weight of their anger against the Pope's tiara, only to worship the more leisurely and devoutly the Prussian *pickelhaube* (spiked helmet worn by the Prussian soldiers)."

CYPRUS is about sixty miles off the south coast of Asia Minor, in latitude 35 deg. north, and between longitude 32 deg. and 34 deg. 40 minutes east. Area estimated at 4,500 square miles; the population 108,000, of whom 75,000 are Greeks and 30,000 Turks. Two mountain ranges traverse it from west to east, having between them the Valley of the Pedias, and Mount Santa Croce (ancient Olympus) is estimated at 8,000 feet above the sea. The climate is cold in winter, and the summer heat excessive. The surface is in many parts uninhabited, and covered with heaths and wastes; elsewhere very productive, and about 112,000 qr. of corn, 63,000 qr. of carobs, 1,246,000 gallons of wine, and 198,000 cwt. of salt are stated to be the average annual produce; besides which madder, colocynth, cotton, hemp, pitch, wool, tobacco, olive oil, cheese, raisins, silk, lambskins, fine timber and fruit are important products. Carpets, silks and cotton goods are made. The principal towns are Lefkosia or Nicosia, Larnica, Famagusta and Baffa. The island, at an early period, was colonized by the Phoenicians, then successively possessed by the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Venetians, and lastly by the Turks.

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NOTICE

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MILLINERY.

The very choice stock of English, French, and Continental novelties in this Department is worthy of everybody's attention, while those Bonnets and Hats made up by our Milliner (who, by the way, is direct from Peter Robinson, Oxford-street, London), are an exception to the class of goods showing in town this season, both for style and prices. We have some really nice Hats at 5s 6d and up to 25s. Bonnets from 7s 6d to 42s. We use only the very best materials procurable, and which are entirely new this season (never having kept Millinery previously). We have a desire to foster a large trade in this Department, and with that view we intend to sell everything very cheap, "Please inspect the goods."

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

We have not been able to keep a very assorted stock until this season. Having enlarged our premises, and exceeded our previous imports fourfold, we are satisfied we can please our patrons as regards assortment quality, and price; the very best value ready money can buy, selected with our buyer's usual good taste. Prices from 6d per yard upwards.

FANCY DEPARTMENTS.

New Fringes, the greatest bargains we have ever had, 1s up to 2s 11d for Black Silk Ball-Fringes. Moonlight trimmings, 3d per yard up to 1s, worth six times as much; new Frillings up to 2s; Silk Ties, with Frillings combined, 1s, usually sold at 3s 6d; Kid Gloves, 1s 6d up to 3s 8½d for Josephines (Gant's Bouillon genuine). These are not fictitious prices, merely advertised to attract attention, but genuine regular prices with us, and which cannot be bought at any other house in these Colonies for the same money. We are always glad to show our goods without pressing you to purchase. Come and see for yourselves.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

We have a grand stock, and really cheap. Calicoes, 4s 9d per doz. in grey and white, free from dress, and yard wide; these are good goods, and will wear well. Flannels, 1s 3d, all wool (no Unions kept), Holland, 7½d, 8d, 9½d, and 1s; cheaper than any wholesale house in Town. Everybody wonders where we get them. Blankets, Bedcovers, Sheetings, Towels, Turkish, 10½d upwards; Toilet covers, 1s upwards, and everything else proportionately cheap.

Call and examine, go away and compare, and buy from the Cheapest.

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WANTED, Male TEACHER for the Roman Catholic School, Lawrence. Good references required as to character and ability. Applications, with references, to be sent to Rev T. Crowley up to 10th October.

Salary, £150 per annum.

WANTED, by a Roman Catholic, a situation as Teacher. Has good experience and references. Apply to the office of this paper.

DOMINICAN CONVENT ART-UNION.

REMITTANCES have been received from the following:—Mrs. Watson, Kintail, per D. M. Cameron, Esq.; Miss Langan, Hokitika; John Griffin, Esq., Kumara.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

		✠ P. MORAN,	
Miss Anne Francis	1 0 0	Mr. John Carr (First instalment)	1 0 0
Mr. Michael Francis	2 0 0	Mr. John Gollar	3 0 0
Miss M. A. Prenly	6 0 0	Mr. W. F. Halligan	10 0 0
Mr. W. F. Halligan	10 0 0	Messrs. Sheedy Bros.	7 0 0
Mr. F. Mcenan	20 0 0	Mr. Emmanuel Donovan	3 0 0
Mr. Mannix	5 0 0	Mrs. Rutherford	2 0 0
Mr. Garr	3 0 0	Mr. John Reidy	1 10 0
Mr. James Connolly	2 0 0	Mr. Thomas Millar	1 0 0
Mr. Patrick Sheedy	3 0 0	Mr. Patrick Macnamara	2 0 0
Mrs. R. Wright (First instalment)	3 3 0	Mr. James McGrath	2 0 0
A Friend	2 0 0	Mr. Murray	3 0 0
Mrs. Potter	2 0 0	Mr. William Cullenan	2 0 0
Mrs. Cantwell (First instalment)	3 0 0	Mr. J. M'Caw	3 0 0
		Mr. J. Rabbit	2 0 0
		Mr. Buckley	1 0 0

NOTICE.

ALL of our subscribers who do not receive their TABLET regularly are requested to communicate at once with the Secretary, TABLET Office, Dunedin.

NOTICE.

THE following gentlemen have kindly agreed to receive subscriptions on behalf of the N.Z. TABLET Company. Subscribers are requested to attend punctually to accounts furnished by them:

- Mr. P. Duggan, Catholic Teacher, Kumara
- " J. J. Crofts, Catholic Teacher, Reefton
- " M. B. Carriek, Catholic Teacher, Hokitika
- " J. Crowley, Storekeeper, Ross
- " McCarthy, Catholic Teacher, Greymouth
- " P. Moroney, Catholic Teacher, Oamaru
- Messrs. Whittaker Bros., Booksellers, Wellington.

Post Office Orders may be made payable to Mr. John F. Perrin, Dunedin.

MARRIAGE.

MACDONALD—MCINTOSH—On October 2nd, 1878, at the Catholic Church, Timaru, by the Rev. F. Chataigner, James Macdonald, of Timaru, to Kate, daughter of Adam McIntosh, of Mackenzie County, late of Invernesshire, Scotland.

DEATH OF LADY DUFFY.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of Lady Duffy, which took place at her residence Hawthorne, Victoria, on Saturday, 21st ult. The deceased Lady had been suffering from a severe illness, gangrene of the lung, but had so far recovered as to be considered almost restored to health, when a relapse occurred with fatal results. R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1878.

TO BE ATTENDED TO.



NOTHING is more common with the secularists of New Zealand than the contention that secular education by Government is cheap: much cheaper than a system under which voluntary—that is denominational—schools, are aided by the State. And this contention is maintained in defiance of notorious facts. This striking defiance of truth and decency can only be accounted for on the principle that it is only necessary to repeat for a considerable time a fallacy

agreeable to popular taste in order to, as it were, harden it into a fact, not to be questioned, in the public mind. Secularists know their public well, and are thoroughly well acquainted with the most efficacious mode of proceeding for creating an unreasoning public opinion. We have no doubt, therefore, that the public of New Zealand, accepting as gospel the teaching of the secular Press, is convinced that our present system of education is not only economical, but the most economical that could be devised.

Our contention is, and has been from the first, the opposite of this. We hold that a system of secular education paid for by Government is not only expensive, but the most expensive to the State that can be imagined. Theory first led us to this conclusion, which every day experience has only tended to confirm. It always appeared to us only reasonable to suppose that schools maintained in part only by the State could not possibly be as expensive to Government as schools maintained wholly by the State. This seems a self-evident proposition, as clear as the proposition that the half of four is two. But our public instructors say No, you are quite mistaken; the fact is, if you take two from four, you make the four six. This is, in reality, the contention of secularists. They say if the Government pay only a moiety of the expenses of public education, they are at greater expense than if they paid the entire sum required for schools. Such an argument is worse than childish.

But leaving theory, let us come to undoubted facts. Everybody knows that in England there is a dual system of education—the secular and the denominational—or, as it is officially called, the voluntary, both equally aided by grants from the Government. This dual system has now been in operation for seven years. And what, let us ask, has been the well-ascertained result as to the relative expense to the State? No higher authority on this question exists than the Minister who has charge of the Education Department in the House of Commons. This Minister, who is at present Lord G. HAMILTON, moved, in committee in the House of Commons on the 5th August last, the vote for public education in a remarkable speech. It is not our intention to burden our readers with all Lord Hamilton's figures, but, refer them, for a report of his speech to the *Mail* of the 7th August. There is only one part of his statement which concerns us to-day. From this it will be seen that secular schools are five times more expensive to the ratepayer than denominational, or voluntary schools. We think we can do nothing better than give his lordship's own words on this point.

Here they are, "The only public money, with the exception of a few fees, which voluntary schools received, was from the annual grant; the whole of the rest of their income was drawn from private sources. School Boards, however, derived the chief part of their income from rates, which was as much public money as taxes, though levied locally. Deducting all private sources of income, and dealing only with the public money, the education of a child in voluntary schools costs the country 14s. 4d., in Board Schools £1 15s. 0½d. But even this comparison does not show the real cost of School Boards, for he had excluded all expenditure except that of the maintenance of the school. The School Boards spend now three and two-thirds times as much from the rates as they get from the grant. If they had the whole of the grant they would be levying £6,750,000 in rates alone."

How would the British ratepayer regard such crushing taxation as this? The taxation of the School Boards amounts at present to something less than £400,000 annually; but, were there no denominational or voluntary schools, this taxation would have been, instead of far less than half a million, six millions seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling last year. Denominational schools, then, have saved the English people from additional taxation to the amount of nearly seven millions of pounds sterling in one year. Nor can it be said that Secular or Board Schools are more efficient than the Voluntary. The aid given to all schools is apportioned in accordance with the results of examinations by Government Inspectors; and Lord HAMILTON states the amount granted per head during the last two years, in these words:—"As regarded the grant, the children in Board Schools had turned the tables this year upon the children in Voluntary Schools. Last year the grant to Voluntary Schools was 13s. 3¼d., as against 13s. 0½d.; this year it was 14s. 4d., as against 14s. 5d. to Board Schools. The cost of maintenance per child was estimated in Voluntary Schools to be £1 13s. 11d., in Board Schools £2 1s. 4½d."

Here, then, is a proof of the error of these public writers who never weary of telling the public that to aid Voluntary

Schools is to waste the public money. In England the experiment has been made of both Government Secular Schools, and of Denominational or Voluntary Schools; and the results show that Voluntary Schools are as efficient as Board Schools, and five times cheaper to the ratepayers. The experience of Victoria is to the same effect. There it has been ascertained that under the aided school system as many children were as well educated at an expense of £180,000 as have been under the secular system for £500,000. Even here, in New Zealand, though this latter system has been very lately introduced as a general system, it is evident that our experience will confirm that of England and Victoria. For the maintenance of schools we shall have to pay this year £200,000, and another £200,000 for the erection of school buildings. Nor will £200,000 suffice to provide sufficient school buildings throughout the country. See what a burden all this imposes on the taxpayers, a burden that is absolutely unnecessary, and without any real justification, a burden, too, which is imposed for the purpose of giving a free education to children well able to pay, in part at least, for their education.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

It was at one time thought in Victoria that this question had been finally settled, and politicians flattered themselves that a law suggested by political hatred and carried amidst the plaudits of bigots and infidels had extinguished for ever the love of Catholics for their religion and the manly virtues of self-respect and courage. Parties felt convinced that they could do without Catholic support; and an idea prevailed that it was only necessary to wait a little in order to see the total collapse of Catholic schools.

But years have elapsed and the realization of these hopes seems more distant than ever. Instead of collapsing the Catholic school system has been found to be extending the sphere of its influence and usefulness. New Catholic schools are being built, old ones enlarged, Catholic pupils are increasing by thousands, and Catholic generosity and enthusiasm in the cause of Christian education grow stronger day by day.

And not only this, Catholics have again brought their grievances before the legislature, demanding justice to their schools, and a partial repeal of the iniquitous education laws of that colony. Will this demand be refused by Parliament? The present Victorian Government opposes justice to Catholics, and this may probably induce Parliament not to listen to Catholic demands at present. For this Catholics are, it appears, prepared. But they are also prepared to punish the *soi-disant* liberal party, which, though loudly proclaiming its advocacy and love of fair play, is the veriest tyrant in existence.

Nor, it appears, will Catholics forget the reiterated calumnies and insults of the liberal organ, the *Age*, which, except at the bidding of liberal leaders, would not dare habitually to slander Catholicity. At length it would seem that the spirit of the Catholics of Victoria has risen to the exigencies of the situation, and determined to do what we have so often recommended the New Zealand Catholics to do, viz., to keep a list of all who in Parliament vote against justice to Catholic schools, with a view of voting against them on the first opportunity, no matter who may be their opponents.

This is the policy Catholics in the sister colony should have pursued long ago. And it always appeared to us disgraceful to Victorian Catholics that they should have been found in the ranks of the present liberal party. The fact is, so long as this question of education remains as it is, Catholics should carefully oppose all parties and all politicians who insist on giving the rising generation a godless education. To help secularists to maintain themselves in power is to be disloyal to God and to CHRIST, to manifest a wicked indifference to the true interests of individuals and society, and to patronise that which must inevitably lead not only to the loss of the Christian faith but to the destruction of society.

We were delighted then to learn from the columns of the *Melbourne Advocate* that Catholics were about to sever their connection with Messrs. BERRY & Co., and the constituents of the ignorant or slandering *Age*. We hope this project will not be permitted to remain a mere project, but that it will be soon realized in very decided action. Catholics may rest assured there is nothing to be gained by an unholy alliance, and that it will be better for all their legitimate interests to put themselves into an attitude of opposition to Mr. BERRY and the *Age*, than to support both or either.

The faith, zeal, and generosity of Victorian Catholics, as such, cannot be praised too highly, but they ought also to

remember that if Catholics first, they are at the same time citizens, and that they fail in their duty as such if they support a godless political party. Catholics should not only have a love of their religion above all other things, but they should religiously use their influence as citizens to promote the well-being of the State to which they are so much indebted for the protection of their lives and properties. Political action, then, is not a merely indifferent action. On the contrary Catholics should weigh well the principles and aims of politicians and strenuously oppose all whose principles and policy they are convinced lead to the moral or material injury of the community. On this principle it is Catholics are bound to give the most strenuous opposition to secularists in education for mere secular education can only lead to the ruin of citizens and the State.

News of the Week.

ON Sunday last, Feast of the Rosary, there was exposition of the Most Holy Sacrament in the Catholic Church, Christchurch. A procession took place in the evening, formed of the members of the Catholic Societies, and in which the Blessed Eucharist was carried under a silken canopy, and preceded by children strewing flowers.

UNDER the heading "Religious Record" an American contemporary inserts the following paragraph, amongst others:—"Some of our subscribers are in debt to us for their paper. If they will send us the money they owe us, we shall in return mail them a receipted bill." We admit that it is a most charitable action to be prompt in paying subscriptions to a Catholic newspaper, and we recommend the affair to the kindly consideration of our subscribers.

LABOURERS are short of the demand at Patea in the North Island.

THE Kumara appears to be keeping up. A washing lately took place there which yielded the owners each £20 per week.

THE Hon. the Attorney-General lets no opportunity slip of trying to have a slap at the Church. During the discussion in committee on the Land Tax Bill he scouted the idea of convents being exempted. It is a pity the caricaturist who drew the famous sketch a couple of years ago of Bismarck trying to pull down the Church, rather to the amusement of his Satanic Majesty, did not know of the Hon. Robert Stout, he might have given him a corner of the rope to drag, under the disguise of Bismarck's poodle. The Prince, we conclude, patronizes feebler puppies than that which attacked the Russian Minister.

WE fear the old "Botany Bay" reputation of these colonies is about to be revived in the old country. They say that Mr. Bradlaugh has been invited by some of our notables to visit Australia and New Zealand.

A CORONER'S inquest was appointed to be held lately in Wellington. The affair, however, was prevented from coming off, because the corpse proved even more "fresh" than that demanded by the Innocents Abroad of their Italian guide. The coroner found, in fact, that the subject was "alive and kicking."

AN epigram, said to be composed by the murderer Sullivan has been going the rounds of the papers. The suggestion may be worth something to literary aspirants unable to attain to fame. They have only to do something exceedingly disgraceful, and the ear of the public will at once be open to them.

WE have received from Mr. J. J. Crofts, Reefton, an acknowledgment of the receipt of the Waipori subscription of £5 10s. towards the Fenian Prisoners Relief Fund. Mr. Crofts informs us that a few weeks will still elapse before his subscription list closes, during which it will be possible for the sympathisers of the hardly used prisoners to forward to him donations for their benefit. The cause we need not say is a thoroughly deserving one and has claims upon every Irishman. This indeed has been well acknowledged, and the Irish everywhere have responded to the call in a very generous manner, and one speaking highly of the union that subsists between the "sea divided Gael" as the *Nation* happily names them. A remittance already forwarded by Mr. Crofts has been received in Ireland, and has given substantial proof to the sufferers of the gratitude entertained towards them by their fellow-countrymen even in this part of the world the furthest removed from them.

THE town of Fielding is said to derive a revenue from timber amounting to £1,000 per week.

POWERFUL flour-mills have been erected and set to work at Hamilton, Waikato. It is computed that they are capable of grinding 36,000 bushels yearly.

THE Rev. Father Hennbery has concluded his mission at Blenheim, where the usual success attended upon his ministry. He is now in Nelson. On Sunday 29th ult, Feast of St. Michael, His Lord-

ship the Bishop of Wellington opened a new church in the first named town.

It is said that the natives continue to regard with complacency the survey of the Waitemate Plains.

THE Taranaki *Budget* says:—We were under the impression that at the Government schools there was to be no religious instruction given, yet we hear that at one of them the Bible is read every day.

MR. TAIAROA says he looks upon the Native Minister as a Maori. We are not disposed to contradict the notion.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Weekly Argus*:—Parents were led to believe that great things would happen so soon as the much-talked-of Education Act came into force; but it is not too much to say that, so far as the Grey Valley schools generally are concerned, they have been worse managed, and their unfortunate teachers much worse paid, than when under the previous system of subsidies and school fees.

THE Maoris of the King Country are busied at various industries, and present a most reassuring aspect.

THE drawing in connection with the Dominican Convent Art Union will be held without fail on Saturday, November 9th next. All persons who have disposed of tickets for the Art Union are requested to forward the blocks in due time to the Lady Superior at the Convent, Dowling-street, Dunedin. Friends of the cause will doubtless increase their efforts to make the matter a success.

THE return of gold at the Thames from September 1st to 28th was 4342 ozs. 1 dwt. 12 grs. from 3788 tons 5 cwt. 37 lbs. of stone.

WE learn from the Auckland *Evening Star*, 30th ult.:—An interesting ceremony, being the renewal of the baptismal vows of the children attending the Roman Catholic Sunday schools of the city, took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There were between 500 and 600 children present, including the inmates of St. Mary's Orphanage (Ponsonby), and their neat and healthy appearance was much admired. The Rev. Fathers W. McDonald and O'Dwyer were present, as also a number of parents and friends of the children. The Rev. Father McDonald delivered an appropriate address, explanatory of the ceremony; reminding those present of the engagements entered into at the baptismal font, and that it was only by the fulfilment of these obligations that they could hope for eternal salvation. The rev. gentleman alluded in a happy manner to the edifying appearance of the children, and passed high eulogiums on the Sisters of Mercy, who had prepared the girls for the ceremony, and whose labours for the past 27 years in Auckland were worthy of the highest commendation. He also thanked the members of the Christian Doctrine Society, who were engaged in imparting religious instruction to the boys, and expressed a hope that the members would be strict in the observance of their own religious duties which was the only sound basis on which they could make progress in the noble work they had in hand. The usual form was read in a very distinct manner by Miss Mary Fernandez, and the singing of a hymn by the children's choir brought the proceedings to a close.

THE Catholics of Melbourne are about to present a testimonial to the Rev. Fathers Kelly and O'Malley, S.J., prior to the departure of the rev. gentlemen from Victoria. Father Kelly goes to Sydney, and Father O'Malley comes to New Zealand to assist in founding the Jesuit mission of Dunedin.

MR. JAMES McLOUGHLIN, late of Adelaide, S.A., has been appointed master of the Catholic school, at Invercargill.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, September 26th.

The British Government are massing troops on the portion of Afghanistan in case it should be found necessary to undertake a march to Cabul. The mission to the Ameer has been abandoned. Orders have been given to concentrate at Quetta with a view of making an immediate advance on Kandahar. It is expected to detach Khyber Pass from the Ameer. Although the British Government are in possession of evidence showing that Russia has promised the Ameer a subsidy and a portion of Indian territory in the event of a successful war, they desire to leave the Afghan question entirely in the hands Lord Lytton, and to avoid dragging Russia into dispute.

LONDON, September 27th.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned for next week to deliberate on a course of action consequent on the unsatisfactory condition of the Earl of Beaconsfield's health.

Captain Naros has sailed in the ship Arctic on an expedition to the South Pacific.

September 29th.

Mount Vesuvius is in full eruption.

The Russian troops have evacuated Tchataldji, and the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora has withdrawn to Aski, where it will remain till the Russians leave Adrianople.

VIENNA, September 29th.

Bosnia is virtually pacified. All the insurgent bodies have been dispersed. The Austrians have occupied Smarank.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Turkish troops in Thessaly have been defeated by the insurgents.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, in a speech at Chipping-Norton, warmly praised the patriotic behaviour of the colonics during the Eastern crisis, which thus testified to their loyalty and to the unity of the Empire.

(SPECIAL TO THE PRESS AGENCY.)

LONDON, September 25th.

The British fleet will leave Prince's Islands on Saturday for Artaki.

Much business is felt on the Continent at the Affghan difficulty, may lead to a conflict between England and Russia.

The *Standard* says Russia persists in the scheme of a permanent mission to Cabul.

September 28th.

The money market is easy.

Large imports of gold have given improved monetary position.

Discount rates in open market are equal to the Bank minimum.

The Bank reserve is becoming so strong as to warrant a reduction in the rate of discount.

The stock markets are agitated by the Affghan crisis.

The market for Colonial debentures is heavy and depressed.

An improvement recently reported in wool has now been totally lost, and prices show an average decline of from 1½d to 2d.

NAPIER, October 7th.

At a meeting of the Education Board to-day, a memorandum was read from the Secretary to the Education Department, stating that if the £100,000 for school buildings were divided according to population, as he believed it would be, this district would only receive £2300. A reply was ordered to be sent, pointing out the inadequacy of the amount as the Napier school buildings will alone cost £4000, and trusting that the Department would not render the Board unable to carry on its functions. There was a general feeling expressed in favour of resigning in a body, and leaving the matter to the Minister of Education to carry it on himself.

Considerable agitation is going on here about the Maori franchise. The Natives are getting up a petition against it, stating that they want more representatives, and do not want to vote for Pakeha members. To-morrow night a public meeting is to be held to protest against the monstrous injustice about to be inflicted on this constituency. A petition is being numerously signed to the Legislative Council, asking that Chamber to strike out the Maori franchise clause.

(Per *Taranua*, at *Bluff*.)

MELBOURNE, October 2nd.

The Church of England Assembly closed its session, after having passed the Dean of Melbourne's resolution in favour of Bible teaching in schools. The subject of religious education is just now prominently before the community, owing partly to the remarks of the Bishop of Melbourne in favour of a separate grant to Roman Catholics, and partly to the Bill introduced by Sir John O'Shanassy, providing that a grant be made to those schools in which it is shown the prescribed standard of education has been reached, the object being to get separate grants to Catholic schools.

POPULATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF NEW ZEALAND.

FROM the Census Returns, for a copy of which we are indebted to the Registrar-General, it appears that the number of inhabitants in the four chief cities of New Zealand and their immediate suburbs is as follows:—Dunedin and suburbs, 37,026; Wellington and suburbs, 20,000; Auckland and suburbs, 24,072; Christchurch and suburbs, 27,019.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10th, 1878.

Messrs. P. Butler, Reefton, 25s; J. Harris, Reefton, 12s 6d; Miss J. Gilchrist, Reefton, 6s 6d; W. O'Shanassy, Kouai Pass, 25s; E. Flynn, Palmerston, 25s; M. Flannagan, Palmerston, 12s 6d; M. Fagan, Palmerston, 12s 6d; J. Cosgrove, Waikanae, 31s 6d; J. Gavin, Invercargill, 32s; M. Joyce, Oamaru, 12s 6d; R. J. Collins, Wellington, 12s 6d; M. Collins, Waimate, 2s 6d; M. Gaffney, Temuka, 25s; McGoldrick, Hokitika, 25s; J. Dunn, Oamaru, 25s; P. Colvey, Wanganui, 18s; A. Sullivan, Blenheim, 25s; Farrell, Merton, 20s; J. Purcell, Maori Creek, 12s 6d; J. Austin, Nelson Creek, 25s; J. McEntee, Nelson Creek, 25s; Brazil, Roxburgh, 25s; Ricards, Roxburgh, 31s 6d; Mee, Roxburgh, 25s; Wildermoth, Timaru, 25s; P. Fabey, St. Bathans, 44s; Gudgeon, Cromwell, 25s; J. Lavery, Charleston, 12s 6d; W. O'Neil, Little Grey, 7s; N. Wall, Waimate, 37s 6d; J. Honner, Roxburgh, 25s; W. McFadden, Invercargill, 25s; Fitzgerald, Ashburton, 26s 6d.

Money Orders may be made payable to Mr. John F. Perrin, Secretary, TABLET Office, Dunedin, to whom letters on business should be addressed. Letters on other matters connected with the paper, or communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

A SAFE investment for capital, with a certainty of large returns, now offers in the Railway Waggon Company. The Company becomes entitled to run waggons provided by them upon the railways in the colony, thus making provision for carriage which the Government has not found it convenient to make, and which must be largely available by the public, who would otherwise be delayed in sending their goods to market. There is no risk whatever of loss connected with the undertaking; on the contrary, we have no doubt that the certainty of profit will make the shares much run after. The prospectus of the Company will be found in another column, and it furnishes full particulars of the enterprise.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company) reports for the week ending October 9th, as follows:—

For to-day's market the following fat stock came forward:—54 cattle, 1786 sheep, 143 lambs, and 8 calves.

Fat Cattle.—The number forward not being sufficient to supply the requirements of the trade, prices advanced fully 2s.6d. per 100lb. on last week's quotations. We quote best bullocks from £14 to £19 10s; cows, from £8 10s. to £11d.—or 42s. 6d. per 100lb. for prime beef. We have placed 100 privately at above rates.

Fat Sheep.—Those penned consisted chiefly of very prime cross-breeds, and although the number yarded was sufficient to supply the trade, yet on account of the extra quality, they were briskly competed for, and thus last week's rates were well maintained. We quote best cross-breeds from 18s 6d to 22s 6d, or say 4d per lb. for good mutton. We sold 1000 at the yards, at above rates, on account of Messrs. Keith (Canterbury), Corson, McLaren, Grey, and Buckland.

Fat Lambs.—Those to hand were only of medium weight and quality, and brought moderate prices, viz., 7s 6d to 10s 6d.

Store Stock.—No change of importance has taken place since last report.

Wool.—By Press cablegram under date of 29th of September, the wool sales are reported as progressing unfavourably to sellers: the improvement, in tone and prices, had entirely given way, and quotations showed a reduction of 1½d. to 2d. per lb. As the sales are now closed, we should soon be in possession of closing prices.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly auction on Monday, over 2000 skins were offered, which sold at a slight decline. Some heavy cross-breeds brought 6s 8d; average slaughters, 5s 10d to 6s; merinos, 4s 10d to 5s 6d.

Tallow was in good demand; medium mixed brought from £24 to £28; rough fat, 22s to 22s 6d per cwt.

Hides are unaltered; good condition wet salted 4d per lb.

Grain.—Wheat is unaltered in value, fair enquiry, but little offering. Prime milling, 4s to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; fowls' feed, 3s 3d. Oats are still scarce, good demand, 3s 10d to 4s for feed samples; seed, 4s 6d. Barley: Some quantity of malting has changed hands this week at 6s to 6s 3d. at which price there is a good demand.

MESSRS. A. & H. MERCER reports for the week ending Oct. 9:—Fresh butter in half and one pound prints, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per pound; powdered and salt butter, 1s 3d per pound, and supply not quite so plentiful, owing to the floods. Colonial cheese 10d per pound; English cheese, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per pound—no demand. Bacon, 10d per pound. Colonial hams, 1s per pound. Eggs are in good demand at 1s to 1s 3d per dozen.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending Oct. 9, as follows:—The crowd of excellent people by the Invercargill have come and are almost absorbed already. In fact they are only as a drop in the bucket, and only stem the demand for a very few days. Wages continue firm for all good farm and station people. Builders are very busy, bricklayers cannot be got. Female servants are as much needed as if none had come by the Invercargill. Couples are quiet, so are shepherds. Storemen are needed. The busy season is all before us now and the certainty of plenty work. Wages:—Ordinary girls, 10s, 12s, 15s; upper do. 20s, 25s, and 40s; station cooks, smiths and carpenters. 25s to 50s; storemen, 50 to 60s; couples, £75 to £90; ploughmen and shepherds. £65 and £70; musterers, 50s; labourers, 8s and 9s; milkers and groomers, 10s: to 25s.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending Oct. 9, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed), 4s to 4s 3d per bushel. Wheat —4s; chicks, 3s to 3s 4d. Barley, malting, 5s to 5s 6d; feed 3s to 3s 6d. Pollard, £6 per ton. Bran, 25 10s. Flour, large bags, £10; small, £10 10s. Oatmeal, £20. Potatoes, £4 10s to £5 per ton. Hay, £6 10s per ton. Chaff, £4 10s to £5 per ton. Straw, £2 per ton. Onions, 28s. Cheese, 7d. Bacon, 9d.

MR. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending Oct. 9, as follows:—Retail prices. 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, 4d to 6½ per lb; veal, 4d to 8d per lb; pork, 6d to 8d per lb; lamb, 4s to 5s 6d per quarter.

ROSARY SUNDAY AT CHRISTCHURCH.

THERE was an Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at the Catholic Church here, on Sunday 6th inst.

It was most edifying to witness the number of the faithful present on that solemn occasion.

The members of the different societies attached to the Church kept up a continual adoration during the time of exposition, relieving each other every half hour.

Notwithstanding the increased size of the church, the large congregation which attended the evening's devotions filled it to its utmost capacity.

After Vespers a procession took place around the interior of the church, preceded by a number of little children who scattered flowers before the Sacred Host as the procession went on.

Those little ones, who wore scarlet dresses, gave to the scene an angelic aspect which must have tended to impress those present with the great solemnity and grandeur of that evening's devotion.

The Children of Mary, dressed in blue and white, and the societies of the Christian Doctrine, Catholic Young Men, and Hibernians took part in the procession.

MR. HENRY RICHARDSON, saddler, George-street, Dunedin, has on hand an excellent supply of all the articles connected with his trade. Mr. Richardson is prepared to execute all orders with expedition, and displaying workmanship of the highest order.

REEFTON MINING REPORT.

THE following few items of mining intelligence may not prove uninteresting to shareholders, a large number of whom reside at Dunedin and other places where the TABLET circulates. They may be relied upon for their accuracy, as they are the result of personal experience. I shall begin with the

WELCOME

which is now so far proved, that the proprietors may congratulate themselves in holding property of a very substantial character, and calculate with a certainty on a distribution of a sum of £8,000 or £9,000 in dividends during the next three months if they can retain the battery for that period. The amount of amalgam for the last fortnight's crushing being 1380 ounces from the blankets only. They are working from the same level as the Hopeful, No. 5, along which they have driven for 300 feet, carrying an average width of stone the whole way of 2½ feet, with 134 feet of back. This is one of the longest blocks ever proved in the district, and from the quantity of stone in sight it will not probably yield less than £20 per share dividend. They have still to drive 900 feet before they reach the northern boundary toward the Occidental Company's ground. The whole area consists of 29 acres.

KEEP IT DARK.

Driving low level tunnel and expect to strike the reef in less than a fortnight. This level will give 160 feet of backs, and is expected to give employment to the battery for the next two years, yielding regular monthly dividends, making it a safe and desirable property. At present there are ten stampers employed for the Nil Desperandum.

INDEPENDENT

Is opening out on a large reef twelve feet thick. Shaft down 150 feet on the reef, which is the same as has been worked on by the Wealth of Nations and is driven on for 60 feet on the low level. Intend to start crushing in six weeks at Anderson's, with fifteen head of stampers. The stone will average from ten to twelve dwts. to the ton, and, as 25s per ton will cover all expenses, there will be a considerable balance for dividends.

VULCAN

Have struck a reef 3 feet thick, which will average an ounce and a-half to the ton.

J. J. C.

POPE LEO XIII. ON. MODERN CULTURE.

In reply to a deputation from the Arcadian Academy of Rome, conveying to his Holiness an address announcing his election as sovereign pastor of that body, Pope Leo XIII. delivered an address on modern culture which has just been officially published. His Holiness said, in the course of his reply:—"The war which is waged now-a-days against the Church and Roman Pontiff is made, as you know, in the name of science and progress, of which some persons would lead you to believe the Church and the Roman Pontiff are the unrelenting enemies. Reason and the history of centuries emphatically contradict these calumnious statements. If the diffusion of science, of literature, and of the arts throughout the nations be a sign and proof of the culture of the people, no institution that we know of has better merited of civilisation and culture than the Catholic Church. It is a fact that the Roman Pontiffs have always sheltered the arts and sciences under their protection. Under the protection of the Church they have developed their power and their vigour. For the sublime thoughts of faith and religion with which all men of great genius are inspired, they are indebted to that divine impress which is vainly sought for in the ranks of infidelity and mere naturalism. All the literary and artistic institutions of which this city of the Pontiffs has ever been the revered asylum, and even your own academy, which is seated between the two hills sanctified by the martyrdom and the tomb of the first Pope, and which counts among its pastors a long series of Popes, are to-day a proof of the favour accorded by the Sovereign Pontiffs to science and to literature, and of the benefits which religion has lavished upon them. Follow then your noble labours and keep in high reverence the honour of human literature, treading carefully in the steps of the great masters of the classical school. We are reminded of that expedient which Julian the Apostate adopted when he desired to degrade the Christians of his name and make them contemptible in the eyes of Pagan society: he forbade them to study or cultivate literature. Do not permit this weapon to remain in the hands of our enemies; but rather, by the persevering study of the sciences and letters, train yourselves to use it dexterously, that by it you may attain victory."

THE Bishop of Verona, His Eminence Cardinal Canossa, writes a letter to the *Unita Cattolica* relating the particulars of a miraculous cure through the intercession of Pius IX. of holy memory. The subject of the miracle was a boy of twelve years old, who was a martyr to epilepsy of the severest character during the last two years. The attacks of this fearful disease increased in number and intensity. On June 11, the Archbishop of Bovolone (the town in which the event occurred), in the diocese of Verona, ordered a novena of prayers in the Holy Father Pius IX., an approach to the Sacraments, and the application of a relic of the dress worn by Pius IX. to the suffering child. As soon as the former conditions were fulfilled and the relic applied, the child became well, and during a whole month has not been attacked by this disease. Four thousand, the whole population of Bovolone, are witnesses to this fact.

Now that the summer is about to commence, no doubt, our lady readers will be looking for directions as to where they may best find articles of dress suited to the season. Messrs. A. Evans and Co., George-street, Dunedin, have laid in for the occasion a handsome new stock of all the requisites possible, which have been selected with the utmost attention to the durability of material, and the beauty of appearance.

General News.

HIS Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has just erected, by a brief of June 21, a new Vicariate Apostolic in China. It is the Vicariate of Kan-Sou, and is composed of the province of that name, of Keu-Kou-noor, and of all the western part of Tartary not already occupied by missionaries. The administration of this vast territory is confided to the priests of the Congregation of Scheutveld-lez-Bruxelles, and Rev. Ferdinand Hamer, priest of that congregation, is appointed Vicar-Apostolic with the title of Bis'hop of Tremitha *in partibus*.

THE "Old-Catholic" priest, Feig, lately residing at Stuhlingen (Grand Duchy of Baden), but now seriously ill at Weinheim, has returned to the unity of the Catholic Church, and has notified this both to the Government and to "Bishop" Reinkens. Very few Baden priests joined the Old-Catholic movement. Only three now remain involved in it. Herr Feig has realised that whatever it may be about living, it is well to make sure at least of dying a Catholic.

Mussulmans, Jews, schismatics and infidels have nothing but words of praise for the devoted sisters who are engaged in nursing the victims of the late war in the overcrowded hospitals of Constantinople. No less than 2000 patients, of all ages and sexes, are writhing in the agonies of typhoid fever in these abodes of sorrow. So great is the mortality that beds sometimes change their occupants by death two or three times within twenty-four hours. By day and night the corpses of the victims, scantily covered, are brought on litters to the shores of the Bosphorus and thrown into the sea. Four sisters have already achieved a glorious martyrdom by dying at their posts, and fourteen others are lingering between life and death in consequence of their heroic efforts on behalf of the patients.—*Are Maria*.

FROM Chang-hai, China, we learn that in Pe-tche-ly the famine has introduced contagious diseases. Typhus and typhoid fever are killing those whom hunger spared. The new scourge has entered the episcopal residence and the seminary of Tchang-kiatchouang. Thirty scholars have been attacked. Brother Pelte, who had devotedly nursed Rev. Father de Rabaudy, Superior of the mission, followed him to the grave in eight days. Since then P. Edcl, director of the meteorological observatory, and Mgr. Dubar, Vicar-Apostolic of South-East Pe-tche-ly, have died, and Rev. Father Brueyre and Brother Temple were at last accounts grievously ill.

WITHIN the last few weeks a man died in America who deserves a little notice on the part of Catholics. It is Herr Eugen Tahisco von Beust, a nephew of Count Beust, who was formerly premier of Saxony, and after the war of 1866 became prime minister of the Austrian monarchy. Count Beust is a staunch Protestant, but his nephew who had emigrated to America, there embraced the Catholic faith, and remained poor all his life time, earning a scanty living by giving music lessons at St. Louis, Missouri, where he died lately in the hospital of the Alexian Brothers. The *Amerika*, a Catholic journal published in German in the United States, remarks on the subject:—"It seems a remarkable destiny to witness the return to the Catholic Church of the nephew of the very man who at the time when he was most powerful attempted to ruin the Catholic Church in Austria by destroying the Concordat concluded between the Holy See and the Austrian empire.—*Universe*."

THE Paris *L'Univers* of July 24 announces that the *Semaine Religieuse* of Frejus reports the conversion of a Protestant family. The father, a Mr. Wardrober, was an Anglican minister, and first had his doubts raised by reading a life of the Cure d'Ar. His wife was the first to enter the true fold, and on Thursday, the 30th of May, he made his abjuration in the College of La Seyne, Provence, France, and on the following Sunday his four sons were received into the Church.

COUNT LADILAUS PLATER writing from Zurich, under date of June 7, on the Russian Persecution of Catholic Poles, says:—"I will soon be able to furnish the public with the names of the ecclesiastics either hanged or massacred by the Russians. The facts are so horrible that no one could believe such barbarism possible in our age. The history of the martyrdom of the Uniates has just been published in Polish. It is written by a resident of the country. What wonderful devotion to the Catholic faith! Men, women, and children died like martyrs praising God. The survivors are pining in exile at Cherson, a prey to the most abject poverty. The cup of iniquity is full; the day of deliverance will come."

MANY of the American and Colonial Protestant bishops are at present on a visit to England. They have come at the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and they naturally discuss religious matters. We do not know the substance of their conversations, for it has not been published to the world; but we have heard thus much—and it is an intimation of the general tone—that one subject for discussion is "the best mode of maintaining union among the various churches of the Anglican communion." If this be so, we should be afraid that, in that one sentence there are three delusions which had much better be brushed aside. It is impossible to maintain a union which does not exist; it is impossible that there should be "various churches" in one communion, and it is impossible that there should be a real "Anglican Communion," seeing that there exists no communion among Anglicans.—*London Tablet*.

BERLIN has gone back to the darkest days of police despotism by the reintroduction, by order of Prince Bismarck, of the passport system. By such measures, which show his real nature, the Chancellor is making himself very unpopular. Since the second attempt was made on the life of the Emperor, 250 policemen have been added to the police force of the capital. They say that now every tenth man in the street of Berlin wears a helmet.

A GERMAN paper announces the arrival at Ems of the Empress Eugenie. She is accompanied only by the Duchesse de Mouchy, and occupies, under an assumed name, a villa hired for her and called "Petit Elysee."

SISTERS OF MERCY SCHOOLS, AUCKLAND.

(From our Correspondent.)

At the distance of a mile from Auckland, to the right of the road leading from the city to Ponsonby, is situated Mount St. Mary, the site of the beautiful convent of St. Mary, the convent schools, a boarding and a day school, an orphanage for destitute children, and a neat convent chapel, and among the abiding memorials of the erections of the first bishop of Auckland, the late Dr. Pompallier, there are none which reflect to so much advantage the merit of his character, or which so well attest the success that has attended his labours, in the cause of religion and education, piety and helpless humanity, as the sight of this group of useful and elegant buildings, with the charming scenery surrounding them.

This site in the first instance was selected by him, and a better selection could not have been made; it commands a full view of Auckland harbour, the vessels entering or leaving; of the North Shore across the harbour, of Auckland city, its principal buildings and a wide expanse of the surrounding country. It covers a space of about fifteen acres of a gentle slope facing the city and the harbour, and extends from the Ponsonby road, on one side, to the waters edge on the opposite; its situation gives it its chief beauty, and is perhaps the healthiest and prettiest in New Zealand, and although it is not too good for the occupancy of the Sisters of Mercy, or the use which they make of it, it is a most valuable possession, and will never fail to endear and perpetuate the memory of the pioneer Bishop of Auckland and of New Zealand.

He bought the place in 1831 for a few thousands, four or five, and it would not now be had for ten times as much; the grounds are tastefully laid out, intersected by paths and avenues, and scattered over with shrubs, pines, flower pots, &c., which, while cultivating the scenery, afford to the pupils every facility and ample scope for recreating and disporting themselves to their hearts' content.

The growth and expansion of the Order of Mercy and their schools since 1850 until the present time are highly cheering and satisfactory; in that year they opened a small school near St. Patrick's Cathedral for the children of tradesmen and the humbler classes; they were nine in number, and began duties within the first week after landing in Auckland; and from this poor beginning, of one school and a few sisters, there have grown the present beautiful convent and schools at Mount St. Mary, Ponsonby; a convent and two schools at Onehunga; a convent and two schools at Otahū; and a convent and three schools at the Thames; besides a filiation of three sisters who were sent to Wellington, and who opened a convent there.

Of course it would be needless to dwell upon the excellence of the training and education imparted in those schools, as it is nothing else but this very excellence which is the key of their success and popularity, which has overcome the early prejudice and dislike of non-Catholics, and which has made many amongst them to be as good supporters of the convent schools as the Catholics are; and whose children, in consequence, have derived the advantage of an education and training, and have seen an example in the persons of their good preceptresses, superior to anything that could be either got or seen by them at other schools.

While having stated so much in general of the convent schools, it would not be at all adequate unless something more definite was added in reference to the select or boarding school at St. Mary's. This school is, at once, the highest in aim, and the most comprehensive in its scope of instruction, of all the convent schools in the district. In addition to a course of sound English education, Italian, French and German languages, science, painting, music, &c., are taught. Every attention is paid to personal neatness, orderly habits, and propriety of decorum; children of all denominations are received as boarders or day pupils, and whose principles, it is quite unnecessary to remark, are never interfered with; and this, the history of the school for the last twenty years most satisfactorily guarantees, even to the most suspicious minds. In connection with this school, which has been recently enlarged, there is excellent accommodation, with every appurtenance for a hundred boarders; there are not this number at present, but there is little room to doubt that very soon there will be.

It is not easy to overrate the value to society, in general, and to the Catholics, in particular, of these schools in the difficulties caused by the unjust Education Act to the latter; only for the nuns' assistance their case would be far worse than it is, and it is not too much to say that only for the convent schools, among Catholics, educational matters would be in a deplorable state.

It is a remarkable fact that the convent schools are all self-supporting, and no cost to the Catholic community; even the convents, except at the Thames and at Onehunga, have been built by the sisters themselves; they have paid for all their own schools, as well as the expensive furniture, and all this out of their means and the proceeds of their unceasing labours. Of course there have been some contributions received, but the gross amount would not be a large one; the cost of the St. Mary's schools was not under £4000, and this large sum, with the help of a bazaar and some benefactions, was paid off by them in this way.

There are 70 inmates at the Orphanage for destitute or homeless—the pitiable, waifs and strays, of neglected and bad parents (in the greater number of cases)—who are well cared for, educated, &c., by the sisters. The Government gives a small grant, but it is so trifling that it would scarcely be sufficient for the cost of maintenance, not to speak of clothing, Education, &c.; the deficit must be borne by the Sisters of Mercy, which is an unfair and unhappy arrangement. Some voluntary contributions are received by the sisters occasionally, but such support is, at best, spasmodic, and cannot in the hour of need, with any certainty or satisfaction, be calculated upon; and as the Government support is altogether inadequate to recoup the expenditure of the nuns, it would be only fair that the Catholics generally, in the different parishes should assist by giving a certain definite sum each in the year.

Between the Convent of St. Mary and the sea a building is now in course of erection, intended for an Educational Institute for native children, to be under the care of the Sisters of Mercy; its cost was

fixed at £600, and out of this the Government has paid £250; the institution is very nearly finished, but, unfortunately through a scarcity of funds, the work has come to a standstill, or at least it is very nearly so, which is very much to be regretted.

The Association of the children of Mary was inaugurated recently at St. Mary's; there were twenty-three candidates who received the medal and green ribbon, preparatory to the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, 8th Dec. next, when they are to be consecrated children of Mary. The ceremony took place on Sunday afternoon in the convent chapel; a practical instruction was delivered to the candidates by the officiating clergyman, which was followed by the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, SOUTHBRIDGE.

THE little town of Southbridge, thirty-two miles distant from Christchurch, on Sunday, September 8th, was the scene of an interesting ceremony, and as I had the pleasure of being present on that day I purpose giving a brief report of the ceremonies in connection with the event which I am sure will not fail to be interesting to the Catholics of New Zealand, who have the prosperity of the Church at heart, and desire to see temples, raised throughout this land dedicated to the honour and glory of God. The occasion was the consecration of the new church under the invocation of St. Joseph, which has been erected by the Catholics of the district, and when it is borne in mind that they do not form a wealthy part of the community, it redounds highly to their honour, and shows conclusively that their faith is not dead among them when they undertook the erection of this church, the accomplishment of which has been to them a source of great joy as was manifest to the most casual at the ceremony.

The building stands upon an acre of land, the munificent gift of Mr. Flood; its situation is extremely picturesque, and is a conspicuous object amongst its surroundings. The church is of the Gothic style of architecture, 50 feet in length and 28 feet in breadth, capable of accommodating 150 people. It has four windows on either side with a large one at the southern end, and one over the altar. The entrance is at the side over which is a porch and fine tower. There is a sacristy attached to the building with a door leading into the church. The interior of the building is nicely finished, the walls being plastered and the woodwork varnished. The altar too is exquisitely chaste, and is of most unique design. The work has been executed with great care and in an excellent and substantial manner by the contractor, Mr. Early, from the design and under the superintendence of Mr. Jacobsen, architect. The church is not only an ornament to the town, but, as far as architectural taste and beauty are concerned, it will for its size compare favourably with any in the colony. The total cost will amount to about £600, of which £400 has already been paid, leaving a debt of £200, which the Rev. Father Chervier hopes soon to have cleared off. This is the fourth church that this devoted priest has built in his extensive district, and is another monument of his unflagging zeal and energy.

There was a large attendance of the residents of the district, and had not the weather appeared so threatening the number would have been greater. Shortly before twelve o'clock, the Rev. Father Ginaty, parish priest of Christchurch, arrived by coach, and immediately after his arrival, proceeded with the ceremony of consecration, assisted by the Rev. Father Chervier. The exterior and interior of the church having been blessed, the door was thrown open and the people entered. In a very short space of time every seat was occupied, while many were happy in obtaining standing room. Father Chervier celebrated High Mass, assisted by Father Ginaty. The choir of St. Joseph's Church, Lyttelton, sang L'Abbe Jouve's, No. 3 Mass, which was very effectively performed. At the conclusion of Mass, Father Ginaty preached a most eloquent sermon, taking his text from the words, "I have loved O Lord the beauty of Thy house and the place where Thy glory dwelleth," which was listened to throughout with rapt attention. In his eloquent discourse the preacher referred to the great pleasure he experienced in beholding before him a church so beautiful in all its parts. He commended the zeal of pastor and people as exemplified in the sacred edifice now dedicated to the worship of God, the place where they would approach the tribunal of penance, partake of the sacred mysteries, offer their hearts to God, and obtain from him temporal as well as spiritual blessings. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the congregation, reminding them that a debt still remained, and towards the payment of which he trusted they would contribute generously. The Rev. Father Chervier then received the donations of those present, and I was glad to learn that over £80 was realised.

The Rev. Fathers Ginaty and Chervier and the members of the choir were entertained at an excellent dinner by Mr. Flood, who is deserving of the highest commendation. At Vespers, according to announcement, Father Ginaty again preached, taking for his theme St. Joseph, patron saint of the universal Church. The discourse was excellent, the preacher being still in fine voice and quite at home with his subject. The sermon lasted about an hour and a half and was listened to with most marked attention. After benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the good pastor of the district in a few well-chosen sentences, tendered his grateful thanks to the Rev. Father Ginaty for his kindness in coming at such inconvenience to himself on the occasion of the opening of their new church. He also returned his sincere thanks to the choir for having come so great a distance to assist at the pious work.

Thus ended Sunday, September 8th, a day that will be memorable in the annals of the Roman Catholics of Southbridge.

LYTTELTONIAN.

THE Superintendent of the House of Refuge, New York, says a large part of the boys who come to that institution are made bad by reading cheap, sensational papers, such as the *Police Gazette* and the *Boys' and Girls' Weekly*, etc. These papers unsettle their minds and fill them with a desire to do some striking, sensational thing. They teach boys to scorn all control.

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
Baichutha	...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Walkouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans	...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra	...	James Pollock
Riverton	...	Peter Grant
Tapanui	...	Alex. M'Duff
Arrowtown	...	Wm. Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
MACLAGGAN STREET.



THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

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

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

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

The latest fashions by every mail.

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

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

B. I S E N,

GENERAL CLOTHIER AND OUTFITTER.

HATS, CAPS, AND HOSIERY

Of every description Cheapest in Town.

Note the Address—GEORGE-STREET.

A. B A R N E S,

PORK BUTCHER,

George-street,

Wishes to remind his old customers, and the public generally, that he has always on hand the best Small Goods. Hams and Bacon of the best quality. And his is the only shop in town where you can procure the real Epping Sausages.

A. BARNES, George-street.

N.B.—Wanted the travelling public to know that JOHN GRAHAM, Bookseller, near Railway Station, is agent for Barnes' Sausages, from whom they can obtain any quantity.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Permanent Building Society of Otago. J. S. WEBB, Secretary. Northern Assurance Company. J. S. WEBB, District Agent. Mutual Life Association of Australasia. J. S. WEBB, Agent. Telegram Agency (working in connection with the Oriental and American Telegram Co., Ltd.) J. S. WEBB, Proprietor.

J. S. WEBB.

Commission Agent, Share and Money Broker, Public Account and Average Adjuster. TO COLONIAL BANK BUILDINGS, Corner of Princes and Water Streets.

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.

IS NOW OPEN.

"THE ROYAL"

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

WALTER J. BURTON,
Proprietor.

W. J. B. begs respectfully to inform his old Patrons and the Public generally, that he has erected a new Gallery and Premises, after plans and design taken from the best Galleries in Europe by personal inspection and investigation during his recent visit there; and having selected and purchased the most recent and approved instruments, chemicals, furniture, and all other appliances requisite for a FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

He is now prepared to execute THE HIGHEST CLASS OF WORK

In all the several branches of Photography.

"THE ROYAL"

GALLERY OF PHOTOGRAPHY,

GEORGE-STREET,

Midway between Hanover and Frederick-sts.

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.

MELVILLE HOTEL,

MAIN NORTH ROAD,

TIMARU.

M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

THE Rev. A. M. Garin writes to the editor of the Nelson *Colonist* :— The approaching visit of the Rev. Father Hennebery to Nelson renders it desirable to offer some explanation of his purpose in coming here.

The Church has many missionary priests doing different kinds of work. Some having a special vocation, are sent to labour among the heathen; others visit places where Catholic congregations are already established, for the purpose of exciting greater zeal in the cause of religion. There are many other ways in which the Church makes use of missionaries; for instance, some devote themselves to teaching philosophy and theology to young men destined for the priesthood. The Marist Fathers, whose Order closely resembles that of the Jesuits, which comprises in its constitution all sorts of missions, came to New Zealand originally to minister to the Maoris, and some of them are still engaged in that work. The rapidly changing circumstances of the country, however, consequent upon the influx of Europeans, cast upon the Catholic Bishops of New Zealand the duty of providing for the spiritual wants, and the mission was extended so as to embrace on a larger scale both Europeans and Natives. Thus the Marists became not only the missionaries to the Maoris, but also the parish priests of the colony. The diocese of Wellington was from the first under their exclusive charge; first under the lamented Bishop Viard, and now under Bishop Redwood. It was in 1850 I was appointed by Bishop Viard to the charge of the Nelson Mission, receiving from him the appointment of Rector of St. Mary's, and being allowed at the same time a Curate to assist me, and to act as Curate-in-charge of Waimoa, Wakefield, and Takaka.

But the Rev. Father Hennebery is a missionary not doing exactly the same work. He goes to such places as the Holy See thinks proper, for a limited time, armed with the special recommendation of the Pope, and empowered to grant certain indulgences to such of the faithful as religiously attend his services. He is sent not to proselytise, but as a Catholic priest of eloquence and ability to deliver a course of spiritual lectures to the members of his Church. If Protestants choose to attend his services, which they are perfectly welcome to do, and as they have done in large numbers elsewhere, let them first of all clearly understand the position the rev. father occupies, and the special duties he comes here to perform. They ought not to blame him afterwards if they hear anything they do not like. He does not appear as a controversialist, but it is evident that in expounding Catholic doctrines to Catholics, he may say something that would sound offensively in Protestant ears. So much for the mission services, which, as I have tried to explain, are specially intended for Catholics, but to which all can go who please.

There is, however, another matter which the rev. missionary advocates from strong personal conviction, the result of world-wide experience; that is the cause of temperance. He is one of the ablest and most ardent apostles of teetotalism, and it is certainly rather a startling fact that he should, in less than a year, by his reasoning and eloquence, have induced about 7000 persons in this colony to take the pledge. Many of these perhaps will fall away, but nevertheless it is wonderful that so many should have been seriously induced to make an attempt at total abstinence. I do not know if he will consent to deliver a lecture on this subject in a public hall, but those interested specially in the cause should lose no time in ascertaining, if they wish to secure his eloquent advocacy.

DURING the five months from the 1st October last to the 1st March of the present year, nearly 19,000 adult pagans have been instructed and baptised in the three Vicariates-Apostolic of Coimbatore, Mysore, Pondicherry; and besides these 12,000 children at the point of death have been baptised. At Pondicherry there are now 3,831 catechumens.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE NEW ZEALAND RAILWAY WAGGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £100,000.
In 10,000 shares of £10 each, of which it is proposed to call up £5 viz. —5s on application; 5s on allotment; and the balance in calls of 10s each, at intervals of not less than three months.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS—G. G. Russell (National Mortgage and Agency Company of N.Z.); Henry Driver, M.H.R. (New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company); W. H. Cutten, M.H.R.; John Davie (M'Laudress, Hepburn and Co.); James Mills (Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand); William Evans (Timaru); John McGregor, C.E.; Jas. P. Maitland (Commissioner of Crown Lands); Walter Guthrie (Guthrie and Larnach's New Zealand Timber and Woodware Factories Company, Limited); P. C. Neill (Neill and Co.); T. S. Graham (Bing, Harris and Co.); Allan Holmes (Solicitor).

BANKERS—National Bank of New Zealand, Limited.
SOLICITOR—A. Holmes.
BROKER—J. A. Mackenzie.

This Company is promoted with the view of supplying the great and increasing want of rolling stock on the Government railways.

It is a well-known fact that, ever since the railways in this island have been opened, the supply of trucks has been quite insufficient for the needs of the system; and as the lines are extended, and the traffic increases, the evil is becoming more and more seriously felt.

All classes using the railways for the transmission of goods, grain, minerals, &c., have already suffered more or less inconvenience and loss from this cause, and will continue to do so even more severely, unless steps are taken at once to remedy this state of matters.

Already the Government rolling stock is greatly overtaken, and with the completion of the main line between Christchurch and Invercargill, and the branch lines now in course of construction, will be still more so; and it is quite certain that, owing to the heavy expen-

diture necessary to complete the lines at present being constructed, the proper equipment of the various lines with rolling stock will be even more neglected in the future than in the past.

There has been an inclination on the part of individuals to attempt to supply their special wants by providing their own trucks, but with no result, as the matter is one which can only be satisfactorily dealt with as a special line of business.

Exactly the same state of affairs has been developed in England, the capital of the original companies has proved insufficient to maintain a proper supply of rolling stock on their lines, and individuals have been unable to supplement the defect. Consequently, a large number of Waggon Companies have been started, which are now tending to engross this class of business into their own hands, with, in nearly all cases, very satisfactory results.

The present Company is intended by the Provisional Directors to occupy exactly the same position as the English Waggon Companies. The project has been submitted to, and after careful investigation, approved of by the Government, and in order to offer private enterprise sufficient inducement to undertake this necessary work, it has been agreed to alter the rates of freight, so that goods carried in the Company's waggon will be allowed a rebate equal to one penny per waggon per mile. The above rebate has been fixed for a period of five years, but should the Government not be willing to extend it, they are to purchase the waggons of the Company at their then value.

The business of the Company will be the building of railway and tramway rolling stock of every description, and selling or leasing the same to the Government, private railway companies, grain merchants, and others.

The profits made by companies engaged in this class of business in England are very large. A statement extracted from *Financial Opinion* of May 1878, is appended, showing the value of shares in a number of these companies, and the dividends paid by them have ranged from 9 to 20 per cent.

In the present case the above rebate would enable the Company to let out their waggons on such terms as would yield a handsome profit to the shareholders, and the hire could in all cases depend on a regular supply, and would have the right to unload when convenient to himself, without liability for demurrage.

The following circulation will show the profits to be derived from the operations of the Company :—

Allowing sixty miles as the average weekly mileage of a wagon (a very low estimate), the Government rebate on a five ton wagon would amount to five shillings per week, and a further sum of five shillings per week would be charged to the hirer, thus giving a return of ten shillings per week for each wagon.	
500 waggons it is estimated would cost, say, £45,000.	
Estimated earnings at 10s per week for one year	£13,000
Less maintenance at £2 10s per wagon yearly...	£1,250
Depreciation at £5 per wagon yearly...	2,500
Management, &c.,	1,500
	£5,250

Net profit of over 17 per cent. £7,750

The average life of a wagon, as taken from English practice, is about 14 years, so the sum allowed for depreciation may be considered ample, and the cost of maintenance has been fixed at a higher rate than the Government estimate.

With a view of at once commencing operations, so that a supply of waggons may be made available as soon as possible, the Provisional Directors have obtained from Messrs. James Davidson and Co. an offer to build such waggons as they may require on exceedingly favourable terms, and, in addition, they have agreed to give the Company the option of purchasing those valuable premises known as the Otago Foundry, containing about one acre, and having frontages to both Castle-street and Cumberland-street, together with such plant as the Company may require, at any time within twelve months from the formation of the Company, at a valuation.

Should the Company ultimately agree to purchase the above premises, the vendors have agreed to take at least one-third of the purchase money in fully paid-up shares in the Company.

The Company will therefore be in a position to determine during the first twelve months whether it will be better to accept the above offer, or to secure fresh premises, or continue the system of building by contract. Thus it will be necessary to call up only a comparatively small amount per share of the subscribed capital until the remunerative nature of the business, and the best means of carrying it on, have been fully tested.

The share list will close on the 1st day of November, 1878.

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the National Bank of New Zealand, and branches, or from Mr. J. A. Mackenzie, the Company's broker.

STATEMENT SHEWING VALUE OF THE SHARES IN THE WAGON COMPANIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AS QUOTED IN FINANCIAL OPINION, FOR MAY, 1878.

	Shares	Paid.	Present Value
Birmingham Wagon Company	£10	£10	£17½
Midland Railway Car and Wagon Company	10	10	16½
Metropolitan Railway Car and Wagon Co.	10	5	8½
Brown, Marshall and Co. (Limited)	5	5	7
Railway Car Company (Limited)	5	5	6½
Starbruck Car and Wagon Company	10	10	13
Bristol and South Wales Wagon Company (Limited)	10	4	7½
British Wagon Company (Limited)	20	10	11½
North Central Wagon Company	20	20	27½
Sheffield Wagon Company	20	15	17
Yorkshire Railway Wagon Company	10	10	14
Bristol Wagon Works Company	20	10	11½

The dividends paid by the above-mentioned companies have ranged from 9 to 20 per cent. per annum.

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.

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.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE
COMPANY.

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.

Every description of
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
Effectuated at
LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
Settlement of Losses Prompt and Liberal.

Offices—
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.
ANDREW MAXWELL,
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),
tobaccoists, 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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MR. JOHN P. ARMSTRONG,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTIST,

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

J. WILKIE AND CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
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.

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

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
MOSGIEL.

SAMUEL O'KANE, PROPRIETOR,
Wishes to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the above Hotel and having made considerable alterations and 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, Luo's Fruit Salt,
Müller's and Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil,
Morson's Pepine Wine,
Hendrie's Moclaine,
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.

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 with no other than

THE LEICESTER BOOT AND SHOE
WAREHOUSE
(Wholesale and Retail).
George-street (near the Octagon).
J. G. GREEN, Proprietor.

NEILL BROTHERS
DUNEDIN,
AGENTS FOR—
W. and A. Gilbey, London, Wine Importers
and Distillers.

Barnes and Co., London, Oilmen's Stores.
James Hiddle, Leith, Cordials.
E. A. and W. Greenslade, Bristol, Brushware.
David Nicholson, Edinburgh, Palace Brewery.
Somerville Bros., Waitepeka, Oatmeal.
J. Cook & Son, Hobart Town, Hags & Leather.
Anvil Creek Coal Company, Newcastle Coal.
W. J. Saffons, Nelson, Hops.
D. Connell & Co., Old Royal Irish Whiskey.
NEILL BROTHERS,
High Street, Dunedin

C. A. A N N I N G,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
From Savoy and Moore's and Peter Squire's
(chemists to the Queen), London,
Begs to inform his friends, supporters, and the public generally, that he has commenced business, in George-street, (nearly opposite the White Horse Hotel), and trusts as heretofore, to merit their confidence and support.

Prescriptions will be prepared carefully and faithfully, with the most choice selection of pure drugs and chemicals that can be obtained from the most noted wholesale firms in England and Scotland.

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL,
Dunedin.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MOSGIEL,

WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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.

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, coatway or up-country, shall receive our best attention

FINDLAY AND CO.

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

Has on hand and to arrive—

Register Grates, Leamington and Scotch Cooking Ranges,

“Smith and Wellstood’s” and “Watson and Gow’s” Cooking Stoves, Mantlepieces, Fenders, Fire-irons, etc.

A large variety of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Latest designs also

Britannia Metal Goods, newest patterns.

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

AMERICAN ANGLO-CUT NAILS.

Wire and “Ewebank’s” Patent Nails, Locks, and Hinges; Iron and Brass Screws, and Builder’s Ironmongery of all descriptions.

PAINTS, OILS, AND COLOURS

Of every description.

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

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

Fancy Bird Cages—a large variety.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTELPIECES. A special line in English Galvanised Corrugated Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 feet—best brands.

A general assortment of Carpenters’ and Joiners’ Tools by the best makers, always on hand.

Agent for Wheeler and Wilson’s Sewing Machines.

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,
Tambton 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, Acrated, and Mineral Waters, &c.

Importers of Machinery and Cordial Makers’ Goods of every description.

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

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

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Ginger Wine | Quinine Champagne |
| Ginger Brandy | Peppermint Cordial |
| Raspberry Vinegar | Clove Cordial |
| Orange Bitters | Tonic Orange Wine |
| Duke’s Bitters | Curagoa |
| 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 FIRST HOUSE IN DUNEDIN FOR
SADDLES AND HARNESS!

HENRY RICHARDSON
has now on view the largest, best, and cheapest Stock of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c., &c., ever seen in New Zealand.

A saving of fully 50 per cent. is effected by purchasing at this establishment.

Note the Address—

Opposite A. & T. INGLIS, Drapers,
GEORGE-STREET,
DUNEDIN.

A. J. PARK,
AUTHORISED SURVEYOR,

Victoria Chambers,

Manse-street, Dunedin.

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.

THE CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE

J. HARDIE & CO.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

IN
MEN’S, BOYS’, AND YOUTHS’ CLOTHING.

9s 6d	Fancy Tweed Vests	Selling at	6s 6d	7s 6d	Black & White Check	} Selling at 5s
35s	”	Trousers and D.B. Vests	”	25s	Shirts	
17s 6d	Witney D.B. Jackets	”	12s 6d	2s 6d	Oxford Shirts	” 1s 6d
25s	Pilot Jackets	”	19s 6d	6s 6d	Tweed Crimean Shirts	” 3s 6d
25s	Mackintosh Waterproofs	”	12s 6d	4s 6d	Swanskin Drawers	” 2s 9d
35s	Waterproof Tweed Over-coats	”	25s	3s 6d	Brown Cotton Pants	” 2s 6d
50s	Beaver Inverness Capes	”	17s 6d	1s 6d	Shtland Merino Sox	” 1s
35s	Black Cloth D.B. Jackets	”	17s 6d	3s 6d	Boys’ Tweed Hats	” 2s
12s 6d	Check Tweed Trousers	”	9s 6d	5s 6d	Merino Under Shirts	” 3s 6d
5s 6d	Boys’ Trousers	”	3s 9d	5s 6d	Black Felt Hats	” 3s 6d
7s 6d	Youths’ Trousers	”	4s 6d	2s 6d	Fancy Scotch Tweed,	} per yard
12s 6d	Boys’ Melton Suits	”	8s 6d	5s 6d	Heavy Scotch Tweed	
					Deerskin Driving Gloves, per pair	2s 6d

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

TROUSERS, TROUSERS and VESTS, and SUITS Made to Order at the LOWEST CASH PRICE. Two Hundred Patterns of the Best Tweeds and Coatings to select from, comprising every variety of MOSGIEL, GEELONG, SCOTCH, and ENGLISH Manufacture.

J. HARDIE & CO.,
TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER
CORNER OF PRINCES AND RATRAY STREETS, DUNEDIN.

BROWN, BROWN, EWING AND CO. beg respectfully to notify that they are in receipt of **BROWN, EWING AND CO.**

47 CASES ex Stracathro. 46 CASES ex J. Nicol Fleming 17 CASES ex Rokeby Hall.
1 CASE ex s.s. Aconcagua (via Melbourne). 23 CASES ex s.s. Syria (via Melbourne).

And have Invoices already to hand of

47 CASES per Inglewood; 19 CASES per Elizabeth Graham; 27 CASES per Nelson; 30 CASES per Waimea; 7 CASES per s.s. Somersetshire (via Melbourne); 26 CASES per s.s. Lusitania (via Melbourne).

The above shipments will comprise the first instalment of their **SPRING AND SUMMER ORDERS**,
And contain every serviceable and fashionable line for the coming season.

EACH DEPARTMENT REplete WITH CAREFULLY SELECTED NOVELTIES.

BROWN, EWING AND CO.

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.

J. F. STRATZ, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, CLOCKMAKER, AND JEWELLER,

(From B. Petersen and Co., High street, Opposite Bonnington, Booksellers.)
IMPORTER OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELLERY.

J. F. S. is well acquainted with the principal Manufacturers of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery in Switzerland, Germany, France, and England, and therefore he is able to import and SELL CHEAPER than any other firm in Christchurch.

	£	s.	d.
Cottage Clocks from ...	0	7	6
Do. striking ...	0	12	6
Lever Clocks from ...	0	10	6
Eight-day Striking Clocks (large size) from ...	1	4	6
Good English Lever Watches, capped and jewelled ...	6	10	0
Rotherham's Levers ...	8	0	0
Silver Hunting Watches ...	2	2	0

N.B.—All kind of wheels and pinions, &c., made and cut on the premises for Chronometers, Duplex Repeaters, Levers, Horizontal, American and Verge Watches. The only place in town where it can be done.

Verge Watches also improved and converted into Levers. All Watches and Clocks sold by J. F. STRATZ examined and Guaranteed for two years. MAN SPRICHT DEUTCH.

GREAT EPIDEMIC IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

HARRY HIRD, Importer and Manufacturer, ROYAL ARCADE, is determined to sell cheaper than ever. In proof of which see for yourselves—

Men's All-calf Elastics ...	10s	6d
Men's Lace-up Boots ...	12s	6d
Men's Shoes ...	10s	6d
Men's Carpet Slippers, with heels ...	3s	6d
Women's Calf Elastics ...	10s	6d
Women's Shoes ...	6s	6d, 7s, 8s
Women's Kid Boots ...	4s	6d, 5s

Just Arrived—144 trunks of the Choicest and Cheapest Boots that money and 25 years' experience can command. The above have all been selected by Mr. T. M'Gill during his late travels in Egypt, Persia, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Turkey, and the Continents of America. No Humbug. No Old Stock.

HARRY HIRD,

No. 23 and 24, ROYAL ARCADE.

SUPREME COURT HOTEL, Stuart-street, DUNEDIN.

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

MILLS, DICK, & CO.'S

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

ST. ANDREW STREET, WOOD AND COAL YARD.

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

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

Orders punctually attended to.

GEORGE GOW

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

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

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

STREET AND MORRIS,

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

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
Liverpool-street.

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,

DENTISTRY.

ROBINSON AND RAYMOND
SURGEON DENTISTS.

Scale of Charges:

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

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—

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

M. J. MULLIGAN,

WATCHMAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

CAREW AND CO.,

Manufacturers
OF
AERATED WATERS.

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

FRANK W. PETRE,

Engineer and Architect,
Liverpool-street, Dunedin.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches urnished under special arrangements.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL.

M. MOLONEY, PROPRIETOR.

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

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

V.  R.

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

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

WALTER G. GEDDES,
Undertaker, Octagon, Dunedin.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,

Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

MRS. ANN PAVELETICH, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c

Refreshments always ready.

ENCOURAGE LOCAL INDUSTRIES,
The leading one of which is
THE NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY,
Which Employs between 300 and 400 hands to work their
WATER-POWER MACHINERY,
Capable of
PRODUCING SEVEN THOUSAND GARMENTS WEEKLY,
DUNEDIN RETAIL BRANCH :
CORNER OF PRINCES-STREET AND OCTAGON,
Under the Management of
M. R. F. LAWRENSON,
Branches opened at Christchurch, Oamaru, Timaru, and Wellington.
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING :
A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.
HATS, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, BLANKETS, RUGS, &c :
A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.
All Goods are marked in Plain Figures, from which no abatement
can be made.
Note the Address :—
The Dunedin Retail Branch is at the Corner of
PRINCES-STREET AND OCTAGON.
A SINGLE GARMENT AT WHOLESALE PRICE.

THOMSON AND NIVEN,
BOOK IMPORTERS,
Great King-street,
Have in stock Haydock's Douay Bible, approved by the late Cardinal Wiseman, Cardinal Manning, and other eminent R.C.D.Ds.
Terms : Monthly instalments can be paid to their Agents or Canvassers in all the principal towns in the New Zealand and Australian Colonies.

MARTIN & WATSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,
STUART-STREET,
Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut). Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce.
Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

ROYAL HOTEL,
George-street, Port Chalmers.

JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital £2,000,000.

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

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

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

CITY HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.
M. MURPHY,
Formerly of the Shamrock Hotel, Dunedin and late of Sandhurst (Victoria).

The above magnificent Hotel is now open for the reception of travellers, and is acknowledged to be the finest Hotel in the Australasian Colonies, both as regards extent of accommodation and the perfection of its appointments. The private suites of apartments are specially designed to suit the convenience and privacy of families.

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

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

The Billiard-room is fitted with two of Alcock's best tables, and luxuriously furnished. The CITY HOTEL EXPRESS in attendance on the arrival of every train and steamboat.

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel. Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

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

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

J. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

G. E. DERMER,
G. MURPHY'S NEW CITY BUILDINGS.

Water of Leith, May 16, 1874.

Mr. G. E. Dermer.—Permit me to bear testimony to the efficacy of your Gout Mixture. Two doses completely cured an attack of Rheumatic Gout from which I recently suffered.

Yours truly, VINCENT PYKE,
Dunedin, 20th January 1877.

Sir,—In accordance with your request I have pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your Rheumatic Mixture. I have experienced great relief from its use, and certainly advise all who suffer from Rheumatism to try it. I am &c.,
J. T. WARREN.

Mr. G. E. Dermer.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

ANDREW MERCER,
FAMILY GROCER,
Wine and Spirit Merchant.

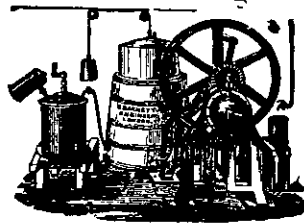
Third Shop, Rattray-street
(Opposite the Otago Hotel, Dunedin.)

M. MARSHALL,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMIST,
George-street Dunedin,
Has always a full Stock of Homoeopathic Goods of all descriptions.

Wholesale and Retail.

Homoeopathic Prescriptions carefully and accurately dispensed

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF THE PATENT STOPPERED
AERATED WATERS.



TOMSON AND CO.,

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

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

T. B. CAMERON
ARCHITECT,
MORAY PLACE.

Plans prepared, without superintendence, necessary.

HUGH LAMONT,
BUTCHER,

Arthur-street, Dunedin.

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

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

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
PRINCES-STREET, SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR,

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

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

ALLIANCE HOTEL,
Thames-street, Oamaru.

MATHEW GRANT - - Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSPECTION OF THE HOTEL INVITED.

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

P. O'BRIEN, PROPRIETOR.
First-class Accommodation. Single and Double Bedrooms, and a Bath-room. Private apartments for Families. Charges moderate.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL
TIMARU.
THOMAS O'DRISCOLL - PROPRIETOR.

Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.
Private Rooms for Families.
Good Stabling.

BASKETS. BASKETS

designed 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).

WHITE HORSE HOTEL,
GEORGE AND FREDERICK-STREETS,
Dunedin.

JAMES DALY.....Proprietor.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated by the present Proprietor and can now offer First-Class Accommodation. Stabling for 40 horses, an experienced groom always in attendance. Prize Medal Billiard Table. Persons called in time for early trains.

O'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK,

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

[A CARD.]

L. B O L D I N I,

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

PURE WINES.

MR. THOMAS REYNOLDS intimates that he can now supply guaranteed pure PORT and SHERRY WINES, having a Son in Portugal and Nephews in Spain. These Wines coming from his friends in Xerez de lo Frontera, San Lucar de Barameda in Spain, and Oporto in Portugal, are genuine unadulterated, and having already gained a name in New Zealand for their superior quality and pureness. As commissions, profits, &c., to dealers and agents in London are saved, 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,
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N.B.—Millinery and Dressmaking on the Premises.

R. F. S M I T H,

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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. M E E N A N,
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.

WANTED KNOWN.—Just opened.

James M'Adam's Hairdressing and Shampooing Saloon, Princes-street South, next Prince of Wales Hotel. Children's Hair Cut, 6d. Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds to be obtained at JAMES M'ADAM'S, Hairdresser and Tobaccoist, Princes-street South, next Prince of Wales Hotel.

Y O R K H O T E L
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.

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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.

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SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Superior Accommodation. Charges moderate.

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(Late of Walker and Great King-streets,)

Dunedin Dispensary,

Next Queen's Theatre,

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