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Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



CERTAIN section of the Protestant Press has told us that a true Gospel work has been performed at the Exhibition in Paris. Bibles by the cart-load were given away. The Prince of Wales was, for the time at least, converted, and, if he afterwards attended in London at an entertainment, which the newspapers have described as remarkable for pink roses and blue china, clever conjuring tricks and agreeable company, his attendance was due, not to the

fact that he disregarded the observance of the Sabbath, for the entertainment in question took place on a Sunday, but to his having interpreted the Bible as permitting Christian men to do on the Sabbath any manner of work that it is lawful for them to perform on any other day, a doctrine held as we know by certain evangelical sects, and, therefore, not to be looked upon as originating with His Royal Highness. Is was, however, upon the French priests that the greatest effect was produced. Each *abbé* as he passed the Bible Kiosk greedily pounced upon a Bible, having first given a searching glance round lest the officers of the Spanish Inquisition might be lurking in the neighbourhood and he should in consequence become the victim of an *auto da fe*, and then he hid his treasure away in the folds of his soutane, and his conversion was begun upon the spot. These Protestant journals, or perhaps journalettes, quite revelled in the Exhibition from which so great a blessing was sure to follow, and which ought by this to have brought about the evangelization of the French nation and atoned for all the failure, relapse, and decadence of Protestantism for the last three centuries and a half. The Catholic papers, on the contrary, have not been delighted with the Exhibition, not, indeed, as it might be expected, because of its threatening the downfall of the Church, but because they declare that decency was, everywhere throughout the ground covered by it, outraged most disgracefully. Everywhere there were exhibited works of art of such a nature as to disgust all those who were capable of being disgusted by the obscene, and, so flagrant was the thing, that the Archbishop of Paris found himself obliged to forbid any ecclesiastic over whom he exercised control to visit the polluting scene. We wish then that some of those journals that are so fond of telling us all kinds of things we do not want to know,—Protestant truths that we know and do not believe, and Catholic truths we never heard of and never by any possibility could credit—would now kindly inform us, if it is agreed upon once for all that indecent art is evangelical. M. Taine holds that the works of any great artist are as much the production of the age as of the individual, and when we find our evangelical friends in raptures over the success of their mission carried on in the very midst of obscene objects of art, which they refrain from condemning, we are inclined to think that M. Taine is right, and that the evangelical and atheistic elements of the age have much in common and eye with complacency their united fruit. Besides, here in Dunedin, we see in a small way something that tends to confirm us in this view. Under the very shadow of the First Church we find, evangelically exhibited, pictures full of obscene suggestions, and which must undoubtedly catch, and perhaps not shock the eye of all our godly ministers and elders as they pass. They are put forward to the public view, likewise, under a name that identifies them with the cause of the chief Protestant sect amongst us. We cannot suppose that the ministers of that sect are guilty of the gross vulgarity of employing a foul caricature for the purpose of annoying the members of a community to which they are hostile. This would at once degrade them to a level with the roughs constituting a Guy Fawkes mob. And yet we doubt not that it is in the power of these ministers to prevent this insult to us and scandal to their own denomination if they felt so disposed. But they do not see the impropriety of the thing. The fact is these miserable bits of daubs are but an attempt at the art that has been produced by the united evangelical and atheistical elements of the age. None of our evangelical friends see any harm in them, and we must make up our minds to disregard them as the outcome of the Presbyterian system, rather than look upon them as a disgraceful and shameless insult wantonly offered by malevolence and insolence to unoffending people.

Now that the question of a National Anthem is on the *tapis*, we may be permitted to say that a good many nations seem to us to be sadly at a loss for proper music to take such a place. No music, we conceive, is fit for the purpose to which grave and lofty words would be incapable of being sung. Yet consider the national airs of America. What words, of the least gravity, let us ask could possibly be sung to "Yankee Doodle," or "Dixie's Land?" In France again, "Partant pour la Syrie," we hold, although much superior to either of these jingles, had still too much of the lilt about it to qualify it for so high an office, and was best expressive of what it was originally intended to express, a "pretty fellow's" aspiration that he might bestow his affections upon the fairest damsel, and prove himself to be the most valiant knight. The Marseillaise, indeed, is a hymn of a different class from this. There are to be found united words and music that for solemnity and grandeur cannot be found fault with, but they are not of the kind required; they speak to men instead of to God, and rather excite earthly passion than appeal to the mercy of heaven. Nor could any nation in their senses desire that, in any case; they should be considered to suit their circumstances except at exceptional times, and that as seldom as possible. The more seldom a people requires to have its spirit stirred so that it may spring up and prevent its helpless members from being strangled in the arms of those who should protect them the better. None of these airs then to which we allude, and which either have been or still are employed, at least instrumentally, in the place of a National Anthem, are fitted for such a use. Nor, let us deprecate all intentions of disloyalty, do we consider that "God save the Queen," is much better fitted for the office. That the air is grave enough, we do not dispute, and we admit also that the heaviness of the words cannot be denied, but the garb of respectability and the humdrum is not that in which England should present herself when as a nation she addresses Heaven. Her history and traditions entitle her to the utterance of something more sublime than such lines as

"Confound their politics
Frustrate their knavish tricks"

and such lines, moreover, sung to chords which seem in nothing ill assorted with them. We honestly confess that, in our opinion, were the "New Zealand Anthem" as barren of all kinds of poetry as is "God save the Queen," its composer could ill lay claim to the reputation of a poet. Our intention, however, is not to criticise the anthem in question, of which, suffice it to say, that it may well fulfil for the present, and for long years to come, all that is required from it. What we are concerned with is the fact that Mr. Fitzroy is perfectly correct in his conclusion that Sir George Grey, by ordering this hymn to be sung in the Government schools, has glaringly infringed the secular code. We do not make this statement by way of an objection to the will of the Premier being complied with; we think his desire a very rational one, but all the time, we repeat it, he is violating a principle of the system he supports, or at least does not honestly oppose, and he has decidedly issued a direction in open variance with the Education Act. It is easy in fact to show that the "New Zealand Anthem" is a poem which contains a recognition of a personal God, and not only so, but that there are in it one or two statements that may be looked upon as clearly doctrinal. The very first line, indeed, implies a personal God, and violently flies in the face of Herbert Spencer, Darwin, Huxley, and all the rest of them by an open declaration of anthropomorphism—

"God of nations! at thy feet."

There must be split in the Cabinet, or so clearly an unscientific definition of the deity would never be suffered to invade the enlightened realm of secularism. The soul of the universe is described as the God of nations—plainly a personal God, and declared to have feet, which is plainly anthropomorphism! Is this a proper hymn to be sung by the sprouting philosophers of the future? There is a clear want of adaptation between the constitution of the hymn and its condition in the mouths of secularist pupils, and that we know is evil itself. But there is another expression in this anthem that almost denominationalizes it. It occurs in the third verse—

"Lord of battles, in thy might."

This brings us back amongst the Canaanites at once, and will be sure to taint the schools with a suspicion that such a person as Moses did really exist. It might indeed incline the "scholars" to take to studying the Old Testament, and that, according to Mr. Matthew Arnold would make them Puritans at best. "The British and North-American Puritans are the children of the Old Testament, as Joachim

of Flora and St. Francis are the children of the New." The "New Zealand Anthem," then, is a most objectionable hymn from a secularist point of view. It speaks in the old-fashioned manner of the old-world, personal, God, and says not one word of the "soul of the universe." Sir George Grey is bent on surreptitiously destroying the science of the country. He and Mr. Bracken between them will prevent the development of the race.

"Plague on't; 'tis past a jest—nay, prithee, box!"

OUR agreeable contemporary the *Otago Daily Times* again gives us occasion to lament that one who "speaks so well" should ever "speak in vain." We have heard him before complaining to the same effect as that to which he now complains, and already our experience has informed us that he has complained all to no purpose. It is not now for the first time he has given us to understand that he considers this a "pestilent" journal. We have always understood him so to regard us. We have indeed understood him clearly so to regard all Catholics, especially since his memorable utterances at the time of the late Duncdin election, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that whenever we warn our Irish Catholic readers against their enemies in this colony we include amongst the very chief of those enemies the *Otago Daily Times*. He, perhaps, with commendable humility, considers that his utterances are not so couched as to be capable of making any lasting impression, but, as we have already informed him, however slight may be his pretensions otherwise, his well-known relationship to the present ministry confers a certain importance on him, so that Catholics have not as yet forgotten the insolence of his method of writing about them in July last, when he was so candid as to inform them that their touch was contamination and that the bare idea of their favouring a Parliamentary candidate was sufficient to damn him. We are aware, however, that our contemporary is only one of a class; there are a goodly number of bigots, such as he is, whose souls are vexed at the idea of their being obliged to tolerate the presence of Catholics amongst them, and who, like our contemporary, let no opportunity slip of trying to do them an injury. To warn Irish immigrants of the existence of this class, and to place them upon their guard against making any trip or false step, which would cast them down before a foot that would gladly kick and kick again, was not an attempt on our part to excite vain and injurious prejudices but a duty our position demanded of us. Nevertheless it is true these bigots do not constitute the whole society of Otago: if they did no Catholic could possibly exist here. Fortunately there are a large body also of enlightened non-Catholics, whose number, moreover, becomes added to every day, and whose neighbourhood makes the place habitable for us. We do not think the attempt of this shallow Mephistopheles to injure our advertising business will succeed amongst the gentlemen to whom we allude, or induce them to join him in his attempt, since he cannot silence us by his writing, to put an end to our publication. As to all our contemporary says with regard to the block-vote he has said it all before, even more than once, and there seems now hardly any necessity for this ditto repeated. We have heard him before try to wheedle or bully Catholics into the belief that they did not know their own minds, but were quite willing to hand their children over to the tender mercies of the Government schools if only their priests would let them. But listen to the editor himself, and judge of what his capabilities are for lucid explanations, and the guidance of his fellow-citizens:—"This is the conclusion almost forced on us by a perusal of some of the articles in the TABLET: that the writer does not care a button about the alleged educational wrongs of the Catholics only in so far as they are a means of keeping the section of the people to whom he speaks with their minds embittered against their Protestant fellow colonists, and that in reality the obtaining of their demands would be a very poor recompense for the loss of this *point d'appui* in keeping religious passions alive, and so scouring the objects of spiritual despotism." Far be it from us to contradict him or to try and account for an interpretation that reveals the dunce. If this be our editor's "conclusion," our editor is capable of concluding any thing in the world,—What description of man again is he who draws wrong conclusions from right premises? We have heard him before declare that Catholics must not presume to speak out like men unless they would band the whole colony together into a bullying majority to trample them down. Let them crawl betimes in the mire, and then some well picked bone or other may be cast to them, but it is not for the likes of them to stand up and say "We must have our rights." Still, our contemporary notwithstanding, we agree with J. S. Mill, "The only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it." (Essay on Liberty p. 27.) Such is our legitimate freedom for which we consider it is our duty to struggle. We have not, indeed, that great reverence for the secularists of the colony that we should fling ourselves bound hand and foot at their feet. Their very leaders are experimentalising scientism in whose close neighbourhood we should fear to find ourselves. Let those people who choose bring up their children godlessly; we do not desire to impede or interfere with them. We only desire to pursue our own good in our own way, and in struggling for this we but struggle for freedom, "the only freedom which deserves the name." As to our contemporary's other denunciations of our

block-vote policy, they are as amusing as usual: if this policy did not disconcert and vex him and those whom for the time to represent insures his importance, there would not be the least use in our recommending it. In conclusion we again recommend it to Catholic voters: it is their only chance against petty tyrants, and men who have taken as their motto "Force until right is ready."—Golfless education by compulsion until there is no longer a Catholic, or even a Christian to be found amongst the population of the colony.

WERE we belonging to the class of dogmatizing scientists, of whom we have now for two or three years seen so many brilliant examples amongst us, and by whose scorn we have been so keenly visited, to the very entering of the iron into our souls, we should feel somewhat downcast again this year by much that took place at the meeting of the British Association the other day in Dublin—we say again, because last year also we must have been cast down considerably by Professor Virchow's address at Berlin, to which we have already referred. We should be down cast, because we should consider that we had "crowded before we were out of the wood;" we should have declared that the devil's *requiem* had been sung by a world rejoiced to escape from the thralldom of a wholesome self-restraint, that the idea of a personal God had finally been exploded, and the Christian faith proved to be but a hallucination lurking in the minds of folk cursed with an indomitable leaning towards idolatry. All this we should have declared in mocking tones, and, had we been endowed with oratorical gifts, such as under other circumstances might have made us an ordinarily respectable preacher of some dissenting sect, we should have proclaimed from the platform as settled certainties our unproven theories, considering ourselves qualified spontaneously to condemn intellects amongst the most powerful that the world has ever produced, if only they had chosen to give themselves up to the study of theology; for this we should have taken it for granted, deriving our persuasion from the confessedly deep learning to be acquired in a lifetime occupied by the labours of the newspaper press, was quite beneath the notice of the merest tyro. Had we been a politician we should have determined, by fair means or by foul, to cram our convictions, acquired also as if by miracle amidst various employments, down the throats of other people, and there would have been no step, however tyrannous, which we should not have considered ourselves justified in employing for such an end. We are glad, then, to have escaped the humiliation which, as a dogmatizing scientist, of the scientism class moreover, though this idea is perhaps included in the adjective, we must have felt, as we said, by much that was taught of late in Dublin. For instance, at hearing Professor Huxley declare that the anthropological researches of the scientific world have during the last twenty-one years hardly done any thing, not only towards finally solving the question of man's origin, but even towards clearing the ground in the direction of obtaining a solution. "It is," says the Professor, "an enormous question, and one for which a definite answer may possibly be looked for in the next century." Should we not, then, have had to blush for the assurance with which we had been silly and conceited enough to teach that the question had been fully answered, so fully as to brand with ignorance all those who ventured to doubt it, and to turn with loathing from the thought that they were the lineal descendants of the ape. This utterance of Professor Huxley's however, was not the only warning, or even the chief one, given of the absurd position in which those persons place themselves who presume to take the feeble alphabet of science which a course of desultory reading has made them acquainted with, and base upon it an impious attempt to overthrow the whole moral atmosphere of society. The President of the Association, Mr. Spottiswoode, a gentleman well known in connection with the science of mathematics, made it very plain that nothing can be more insane than the attempt to wreck faith by declaring it to be in opposition to the truths of science. Uncertainty, he shows, is all that science can reveal. Its very first principles, he declares, are less certain to the scientist than is the doctrine of the Trinity to the theologian. Mathematical science itself begins to prove the cause of profound uncertainty, and manifests the possibility of many things existing, of which our reason is incapable of taking cognizance. With the *Spectator* we, indeed, conclude "When physiology begins teaching that voluntary action is a fable, and mind nothing but a conscious register of the molecular motions of the brain; when biology assures us that evolution is the weaving of nothings into something, of nerves into thought, of accidents into essences, and of matter into mind; and when even mathematics bid us to believe that space may mean one thing here, and another thing beyond the fixed stars, that Euclid (if he still exists) may have already entered a world in which he finds all his axioms at fault,—it certainly becomes easy to understand why the most elaborate knowledge may lead to the profoundest doubt, unless you begin by assuming that the foundation of all our thoughts and all our beliefs, are laid in the veracity and fidelity of the Creator."

THE question of the Maori dual vote has been wisely opposed by the Legislative Council. The Council has struck out those subsections of the Electoral Bill which made provision for every Maori over the age of twenty-one being qualified to vote for Parliamentary

candidates, for such would undoubtedly be the effect of these subsections amongst men who might, every individual of them, be represented on occasion as possessed of the necessary qualification. The true effects of these subsections, then, would be to confer the right of manhood suffrage upon the natives, and to admit them to a share in the Government of the colony to which they are not entitled, and which could not fail to be exercised to the detriment of the settlers' interests. There is no doubt that hitherto in countries colonised by Anglo-Saxons, it has been the rule that the natives should be degraded, demoralised, and for the most part swept from the face of the earth. The history of America plainly shows this, as does that of the West Indies, and also in some degree, that of Australia; but there is a great difference between conniving at the annihilation of the native race and promoting them to a position which they are unfit to employ to their own benefit, and which must result in injury to civilisation and the progress of the colony. To give these men the suffrage now, could only result in mischief. They are incapable of exercising it with judgment or discretion. They would but become the tools of designing men, and we should find ourselves by means of them placed in the power of any man whose tongue was persuasive enough to convince these tribes in their vernacular that he meant to pander in all things to what they considered their advantage. It is needless for us to point out who is, at present, the master of the situation; the thing is too clearly understood throughout the colony, where nevertheless we see, with some amusement, the subtle Irish nature throwing its glamour over minds which theoretically are most opposed to it, and the empire of the Blarney-stone asserting itself in secret. We confess there are moments when we are tempted to triumph at the sight, as we recognise the charm which we know to be national, but which we invariably find pronounced to be exceptional by those who are vanquished by its influence. We do not, however, for a moment suppose that Sir George Grey is led by any considerations of personal advantage to favour so warmly and advance so imprudently the Maori domination. Men of the highest merit are apt now and then to take up hobbies, and, as it has been often remarked, to ride them to the death. The advancement and culture of the Maoris is the Premier's hobby, and we have not the least doubt but that it will result with him, as such fancies for the most part result with those who indulge and act upon them. Sir George Grey is preparing for himself the bitter disappointment of failure in his benevolent and somewhat visionary plans for the amelioration of the natives, and of seeing that he has furthered the designs of unprincipled politicians on the liberties of the settlers. Meantime, the Premier has, undoubtedly, paid a pretty compliment to the ancient people of Wales. Their glorious ancestors who so long defied the force of England, and earned for themselves undying fame, a brave and Christian people, he has delicately compared to savages, who the other day were cannibals, and amongst whom this moment are leaders at whose names many of our settlers tremble as at the names of dastardly and blood-thirsty murderers. Men who committed murder yesterday, and would commit it again to-morrow should the opportunity offer, notwithstanding all the fondling we have seen of late bestowed upon them. A hobby is undoubtedly a grave misfortune to the man of merit who adopts it; it invariably makes him ridiculous and sometimes harmful as well.

It appears the Victorian Minister for Education can find no better argument to put forward in his attempt to thwart the justice that it appears probable may be done the Catholics of his colony, than the silly old falsehood that the laity are quite satisfied with secularism, and that the whole agitation that prevails against it is the work of the priests. It must require a considerable amount of brass to put forward such an argument in a colony where the disposition of the laity is evident in the many excellent schools supported by them, and the sight of which drew forth a strong expression of appreciation from Bishop Moorhouse, but the matter finds an easy explanation in the Protestant tradition, which must hold to the belief that the Catholic faith is a kind of glamour cast by wily priests over the innocent minds of laymen, and which thus in the simplest manner accounts for the attachment of the laity to their creed, and for all the acts which are the natural fruits of such an attachment. On Catholics, of course, this peculiar phase of the great tradition produces no effect; so familiar are they with it that it hardly even nettles them, as men in general are nettled by the insinuation that they are as a rule led by the nose. Who is there that has not seen even the spirit of a hen-pecked husband roused for a moment into resistance at the thoughts of falling under such a suspicion so as to assert a passing mastery, that may by-and-by be laid down with heartfelt repentance at the tyrant's feet? But really we are so used now to the taunt that we are held by our priests, like puppy dogs in leash, that we invariably expect it to be advanced at every opportunity, and it comes to us from the mouths of non-Catholic opponents in the pulpit, the press, the Parliament, or anywhere else, as naturally as do remarks upon the weather from a passing acquaintance in the streets. We do not even feel jealous that our priests should be accredited with all the zeal and piety that exist amongst us; although really we are not the milk and water, washed-out people that we are represented to be; and we have a lurking sus-

picion that the priest who should not be zealous and anxious in reminding his people of their duty would be far from popular amongst them. We, however, have no intention of pursuing this theme, so as to refute the time-honoured accusation. The non-Catholic world has for the most part accepted it as a truth, and we do not see that there can be any rational objection on our part to their pleasing themselves by the adoption of a falsehood, if they so will. But this time the accusation has reminded us of an opinion lately pronounced in high quarters that the time is approaching when the greater number of men must needs be directed in their beliefs by others. When, as Catholics have been wont to do in the matter of theology, confiding its study to trusty students on whose decisions they could rely, it will be necessary for the vulgar herd to place their confidence in men capable of judging as to the truth of scientific discoveries. "Perhaps," says the *London Times*, "the real advance that has been made in the last generation is that we have learnt to confess that we cannot reject evidence before we have examined it. Whatever is proved is proved; and it may even be that there is in some quarters too great a readiness to admit the cogency of proof. It would be difficult to explain the acceptance of spiritualism, except that the minds of many people have become so unsettled by the demonstration of discoveries they cannot comprehend that they are ready to believe anything. What with the electric telegraph and the phonograph and other things, the reality of which he cannot dispute, though he understands nothing about them except the results, it is hard for a plain man to keep a firm footing. If he is forced to believe one thing, how can he escape from believing another? This is a practical difficulty, and it is not a satisfactory solution of it to tell our puzzled neighbour that he must follow those who are cleverer than himself, and who have had the time and capacity to examine every new theory and to discriminate between those that must be accepted as established and those that must be rejected. We are in this way in danger of getting back to the bondage from which we have escaped, with no other satisfaction than that of having exchanged one set of dogmatists for another. The dilemma is real, and we shall not be relieved from it until the standard of education has been so raised that any intelligent man would be able to know whether his teacher was pursuing a true method of discovery, even though he could not check every step of his progress." Whether the standard of education can be so raised is, we consider, extremely problematical. Indeed, we may go further than this, and say that it is impossible it can be so raised with respect to the masses. The greater body of mankind undoubtedly will never be in a position to know whether or not their teachers are "pursuing a true method of discovery." "Dogmatists" there must be, then, which brings us back to the Catholic principle of an infallible authority, insuring to us true beliefs in questions concerning which it is a matter of life and death.

OUR exchanges by the San Francisco Mail, bring us terrible tidings from the fever stricken districts of the American Southern States. In many places the horrors of the pestilence have been added to by the flight of wealthy persons, who carried away with them the means of subsistence of many families. Death and desolation are everywhere, and everywhere there are to be found marks of the reckless selfishness engendered by the great fear of death. Nevertheless the spectacle is not without its brighter aspect, there have been many exceptions to the pitiable rule. Some people who might have fled have remained to assist the afflicted, and chief amongst them have been the doctors, the Catholic clergy, and the religious orders. Wherever there are to be found sickness and sorrow, there are to be found the Sisters of some Order, enduring martyrs, who have made the great sacrifice of self, and are wasting strength and life, in soothing the pain their gentle presence renders more easy to be borne. As we read now of these ladies, the Dominican Sisters, the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Sisters of Mercy, and the Sisters of Charity, at their heroic work, we recall to mind Gerald Griffen's exquisite lines, in which he describes, the renunciation that a nun has made, and we recognise that their chief beauty lies in their unvarnished truth. There are few Catholics we know who have not seen the vision of that poem literally fulfilled. To-day all that the world considers the glory of womanhood, loveliness of looks, richness of attire, luxury of surroundings, the almost worship of friends and lovers, and pleasures that might seem to make a heaven of earth; to-morrow womanhood's true glory, the devotion of self; the companionship of the school child, the needy or the dying; the obliteration of beauty by the nun's coarse habit, so ugly in itself, so beautiful in its associations; the stern realities of life, and separation from all earthly ties. The heroism of such a change is more than can well be expressed. But how ill it is appreciated by the world. It is only at times like the present, when some tidings reach us of almost superhuman labours encountered by these ladies, who are ever prepared to encounter such, that we realize what they truly are. When we are told of their being present where no one else dare venture, raising up the dying children that cluster in their agony around their dead mother, persuading by a gentle violence the dying mother to leave the side of her dead child, or laying in the coffin the already decomposed remains of the dead, we

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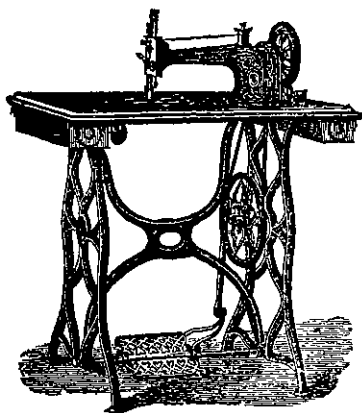
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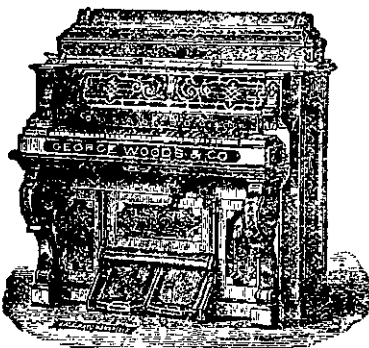
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George-street, near Hanover-street,
Dunedin.

recognise the height on which they stand and come to look upon them even at ordinary times, as a worshipful army ever holding themselves in readiness to enter upon such a field of battle. They have been warring there now for some time with disease and death,—that dreadful slow war that must be carried on in cold blood, and with nothing to stir the spirit,—breathing all the time the breath of pestilence, and now and then finding their number diminished by the loss of some Sister, who has fallen the victim of her charity. It will be long, we fancy, before any window in New Orleans or Memphis will be suffered to contain a disgraceful calumny on a religious Sisterhood, and we should think that, if nothing else prevails with them, a respect for their common humanity, with that which has suffered so grievously in those cities and been succoured by the nuns, should at least induce the Dunedin ministers of a certain sect to repress the ribald exhibition, for which we now, to a great degree, hold them accountable. These noble ladies who have, in common with the Catholic clergy, the Orders of St. Dominic and St. Francis especially as well as many of the secular priests, been labouring thus heroically in the jaws of death, have appealed to the Catholic world to aid them with their prayers; but we should say that, even without such an appeal, no true Catholic could hear of them without giving God thanks that he had sent into this world that seethes with wickedness, lives in which we see the light of heaven gleaming; or could refrain from sending up a prayer from the depths of his soul, that God and His Blessed Mother may be their speed and succour.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Sun*, writing from Grenada, Mississippi, on the 19th August, after giving a vivid description of the terrible condition of that plague-stricken town, says:—“I cannot omit mentioning the heroism of the Sisters of Charity. Their ministrations are tireless: their temper is never ruffled in the least by sleepless nights, spare diet, and constantly attending to the pettish demands of the sick and witnessing the agonies of the dying. Where they sleep or eat I could not divine. I saw the same faces around day and night, and again at dawn. They carry medicines about with them, work like bees in disinfecting houses, and have a magical faculty of raking up clean linen and bedclothes in out-of-the-way places. I also saw several clergymen who were behaving in a very disinterested way, one of whom had not removed his clothes for three consecutive nights. It is not possible to describe the harrowing incidents of the fatal pestilence at Grenada. It is a blighted, forsaken, and doomed town. “Among the deaths are Sister Loreto McKenzie and Sister Mary Keenan, at the Charity Hospital. Both have been unremitting attendants on yellow fever patients. The Very Rev. Joseph Millet, Vicar General of the diocese of New Orleans, is dangerously ill with the fever.” “Fathers Bokel and Meagher (at Memphis) are dying. Two Fathers and two Brothers at the Franciscan monastery are down. Father Walsh, of St. Bridget’s, and Father McGarvey, of St. Peter’s (Memphis), are dead.” “Among the new cases to-day (at Memphis) is the Mother Superior of La Salette. Father Martin is dead.” Such are the sad but glorious tidings that daily come to us over the telegraphic wires from the stricken South. There is no need to speak of the nationality as well as the religion of these noble priests and Sisters. Their names tell the story: McKenzie, Keenan, Bokel, Meagher, Walsh, McGarvey, Martin—we all know who they were. For the love of God and of souls they have laid down their lives.—*May their souls rest in peace!* A partial and imperfect list of the priests and Sisters who have either been prostrated by the yellow fever in the discharge of their sacred duties, or who have died from that terrible disease during the past week only gives the following names:—Attacked: Rev. Father J. Millet, Vicar-General of New Orleans; Father McNamara, Father Riordan, Father Hunter, Father Oberfelt, Two Franciscan Fathers, Two Franciscan Brothers, Mother Superior of La Salette, Sister Dominica, Sister Veronica. Dead: Father McGarvey, Father Bokel, Father Walsh, Father Martin, Father Meagher, Father Erasmus. It is to be feared that some of those who are in the first list have since died. But, for the living and the dead alike, let us pray.—*Catholic Review.*

ALL FOR THE LOVE OF SOULS.

THE apostate Chiniqui turned up not long since, this time in San Francisco, and with a new claim to notoriety, as he has himself announced as “the man for whom the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, died.” His explanation of his claim is what when he left the Church, “he was defended against persecution by Lincoln, then a lawyer of limited practice; and that from that time Lincoln was a doomed man!” The wicked Catholics permitted him to live to be President and to attain great honour and glory, and then they killed him by the hand of that zealous Jesuit, John Wilkes Booth. The wretched Chiniqui has long been very low down; but we had scarcely supposed until now that he had become a drivelling idiot.—*Catholic Review.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having learnt from a number of his clients that there is an impression abroad that he, G. Hirsch, Dunedin Dye Works, George-street, had gone out of the business as Dyer and Cleaver, carried on by him for the last fifteen years in this city, perhaps because he has let part of his premises—his shop only—to a shoemaker, this is to give notice that he is still dyeing and cleaning at the same works. Orders will be left at his office in George-street, between his former shop, now a shoe shop, and the “Little Dustpan” shop, almost opposite Miss Clough’s.

WAGES AND PRICES OF LIVING IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

THE United States Consul at Dublin has forwarded to the Department of State a very full and interesting report on the rate of wages paid the labouring classes in his district, the number and classification of holdings in each Province of Ireland, the annual average amount of the circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland, a return of joint-stock banks doing business in Ireland, Post-office savings banks, returns of distilleries, etc. From this report it appears that the skilled mechanic gets, per day, 6s. 6d., and the unskilled mechanic receives 17s. 6d. per week. Agricultural labourers are paid, per day, from 1s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. permanent, and from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. in the busy season, the rate of wages varying very much according to locality and season. Near large towns the rate is much higher than in the country districts; also, in spring and harvest the rate is higher than at other seasons. The price of wheat per 112 pounds, taking the average of six principle markets in 1851, was 8s. 6d. and the price obtained in the same markets for 1876 was 10s. 3½d. Oats have varied during the same period from 5s. 8½d. to 7s. 9½d.; potatoes from 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 9d.; beef from £2 2s. 2½d. to £3 14s. 3d., in each case the quantity from which this average is taken being 112 pounds. The amount of the State circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland in the year 1865 was £5,986,950, which was £367,544 under the issue fixed by the Act, and in 1876 the State circulation was £7,499,183, which was £1,136,996 over the issue fixed by the Act. In 1847, the number of depositors in the trustee savings bank in Ireland was 80,351, and the amount deposited was £2,410,720, while in 1876 the number of depositors had fallen off to 56,849, and the amount deposited to £2,178,266. Mr. L. Richmond, U. S. Consul at Cork, in his despatch of June 27th, to the Department of State, gives the following information: Agricultural labourers get 48 cents a day; coal-heavers, machinists, gas-fitters and bakers, 1 dol. 09 cents; masons, shoemakers, painters and joiners, 1 dol. 21 cents. On public works labourers earn from 48 to 60 cents a day. On the railways conductors receive 4 dols. 88 cents to 7 dols. 29 cents per week: engineers 1 dol. 21 c. to 1 dol. 70 c. per day. Last summer the railway employes struck for an advance, but failed. The cost of living to the labourer and the mechanic is about 85 dols. per annum. Trade is much depressed, with many failures. Wages and cost of living have increased about one-sixth since 1873. The amount of paper money in circulation in Ireland is stated at 35,000,000 dols. with a reserve of coin in the banks of 14,306,589 dols. Paper money and coin are on a par. The trade of Cork foots up: Whiskey, 3,616 puncheons, and 6,931 hogsheds; butter, 500,000 firkins, with large quantities of pigs, sheep, cows and calves. The importations of wheat and Indian corn are very large.

Consul-General Barbeau reports that during the past five years wages in England have increased gradually about 10 per cent., while the cost of living has increased about 25 per cent. Clothing is about 40 per cent. higher, while fuel has not risen in price. Agricultural labourers get from 2 dols. to 3 dols. per week, including beer; building labourers and gardeners, from 4 dols. 40 cents. to 5 dols. 10 cents per week; bricklayers, carpenters, masons and engineers, from 6 dols. 80 cents to 11 dols. per week; cabinet-makers, printers and jewellers, from 8 dols. to 12 dols. 30 cents per week, although the best marble masons and jewellers receive 14 dols. 75 cents. Bootmakers and tailors get from 4 dols. 86 cents. to 7 dols. 65 cents per week, and bakers from 4 dols. 65 to 7 dols. 25 cents, with partial board. Women servants are paid from 70 dols. to 240 dols. per annum. Railway porters and labourers on public works get from 4 dols. 45 cents. to 12 dols. per week. Rents have risen some 30 per cent., and are, for artisans in London, from 1 dol. 20 cents. to 2 dols. 40 per week for one or two rooms.

A MAD PROPHECY.

MR. JAMES KELLY, of Swinford, County Mayo, Ireland, was a lawyer of great learning and eloquence, but unfortunately, mad. He talked a great deal publicly after he was known to be insane. People called him “Crazy Kelly,” and he acknowledged the title as just. He died in a Dublin mad-house in 1857. In 1852, while mad Kelly was yet talking in public he made a prophecy about his nephew, Solicitor-General Keogh, who lately attempted two murders and has since been pronounced insane. After promising to accept no office under the British Government he accepted one, and this act added rage to his uncle’s madness.

“My own nephew has indeed placed himself under a compliment to the crown (here Kelly covered his face with his hands and sobbed for some minutes, the crowd uncovering). Gentlemen, I am in solemn, serious earnest now. It is a hard matter for a man to curse his own flesh and blood, but I want you to hear what crazy Kelly of Swinford has to say concerning his nephew, Solicitor-General Keogh; I curse him for all time. May he die like a dog, without the Sacraments. A curse be on him and his for evermore. May the grass wither under his feet and water boil in his polluted mouth. The curse of a betrayed people rest on him. May the plagues of heaven consume him, and all the torments of hell pursue him now and hereafter. Gentlemen, I am not a prophet, but I am the son—the mad son, if you will—of a prophetess. My poor, old mother, now nearly a hundred years old, said to me yesterday, ‘James, mark my words. Lord Castlereagh cut his own throat. Keogh will cut somebody else’s. He will die a madman, with blood on his hands, cursing and blaspheming the Church. He is a big man to-day, and wears a silk gown, but he will spend his last days in a strait jacket, and his eternity in hell.’ That is what my mother says, and God send that it may be fulfilled!”

The prophecy, mad in its mood, and altogether strange as it was, has been fulfilled—25 years after its utterance.—*Exchange.*

Count Wilhelm von Bismarck, second son of Prince Bismarck, has been elected Deputy to the Reichstag from Langensalza, the Catholics turning the balance in his favour in consequence of his promise to be guided by his father’s conciliatory disposition towards the Church of Rome.

NECESSARY THINGS
AND
WHERE TO PROCURE THEM.

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING
and Co. desire to draw the attention of Buyers of Drapery, Silk Mercery, Clothing, Carpets, and Household Furnishing to the completeness of their STOCK.

THE SILK DEPARTMENT

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, Fischeus, in all the leading styles and newest materials; Costumes, Parachutes, Umbrellas, &c.

THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Contains a choice assortment of French and English trimmed Bonnets and Hats, and of copies taken from them by first-class Milliners. These duplicates are equal to the imported goods and at much lower prices. Untrimmed Hats from 1s upwards. The Flowers and Feathers are the finest lot ever shown in Dunedin. Ladies who have had the pleasure of inspecting them unhesitatingly say that for beauty, variety, and cheapness they never saw such goods.

THE UNDERCLOTHING

Needs no comment, as all buyers of Under-clothing testify that ours is at least 25 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade.

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

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

THE FANCY DEPARTMENT

Is now overcrowded with all the novelties of the season; Ribbons of all kinds; Laces in black, white, and coloured; Handkerchiefs, Scarfs of every description; China Scarfs and Squares; Collars, Cuffs—sets in linen and lace; Taffeta Gloves for evening wear—2, 3, and 4 button Gloves in thread, silk, and kid of every quality; and a variety of Fancy Articles too numerous to mention.

THE HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT
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 Hosiery, &c., &c.

THE MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT

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 Frieze, Embossed, Printed, and Victoria—superior value.

MEN'S CLOTHING

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. **THE MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT** Embraces a grand variety of Dress, Oxford, and Regatta Shirts; Lambs-wool Flannel; Merino and Cotton Vests and Pants; Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Portmanteaus, Travelling Trunks, Bags, Rugs, &c.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

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.

KIRKPATRICK, GLENDINING & CO.,
DRAPERS, TAILORS, AND OUTFITTERS,
PRINCES-STREET.

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 ELLIOT,
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 ELLIOT,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturer and Importer.

WE HAVE FOR SALE,

On Hand, and to Arrive—

Sheep Nets, 40 to 50 yards long

Corn Sacks—full weight—Calcutta's

400-gallon Iron Tanks and 200-gallon Water Butts

Rock Salt

Fencing Wires

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

Turnip Seeds, both Colonial grown and imported

Rape Seed to arrive, also

Cocksfoot and Rye-grass Seeds

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

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

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

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

Barn Fanners

Potatoe Digging Machine, &c., &c.

NIMMO AND BLAIR,
FORWARDING

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

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 **GROCIER & GENERAL PROVISION MERCHANT**, in those centrally situated premises, between the Gridiron Hotel and Messrs. Scanlan Bros. & Co., Oil and Colour Merchants. Having had 12 years experience in the Grocery Business, and being well acquainted with all its Branches, I trust by attention and civility, and keeping nothing but genuine articles, to merit a share of public patronage.

Note the Address—

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

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

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.

G. CARRIGHAN,

Family and Dispensing Chemist,

Corner of Princes' and Walker-streets,

Dunedin.

And at St. Kilda, South Dunedin.

TYRANNY AND TERROR IN GERMANY.

(From the New York *Volks-Zeitung*.)

It is impossible to publish all the reports that reach us from every part of Germany of numerous and cruel punishments inflicted upon those charged with "insults to His Majesty," and we only give a few to show the fearful state of political affairs in our fatherland. The punishments already meted out aggregate over two hundred years of incarceration. Verily, indeed, a sad sign of the times.

In Leipsig a man accused with this offence has hung himself in prison.

The wife of a mason in Passetwalk, upon being arrested for words spoken against the Kaiser was kept under surveillance in her own house upon procuring a doctor's certificate that she was *enceinte*. In the meantime her husband, who had been previously arrested, upon hearing of his wife's fate, became deranged, and committed suicide in prison. Upon his body was found a letter to the Crown Prince pleading him to order the release of his wife. The poor woman has, however, since been condemned to six months' imprisonment.

In Hanau a meeting of the Social Democracy was broken up by the police.

In Pomerania the imperial representative has issued a proclamation calling upon his subordinates to arrest and hold as prisoners all those uttering seditious language against king or country, religion or Church. All keepers of inns and saloons are held responsible for language spoken in their place of resort, and the rigors of the law are to be applied to those proprietors who quietly listen to the remarks thus made by their guests.

The Berlin *Free Press* warns people not to enter into conversation with strangers at public places. Often they are policeman in civil dress, who attempt to drag them into political discussions, and also to be on their guard against pedlars offering photographs of Hoedel and Nobiling.

Bootblacks, painters, railroad employes cobblers, students, restaurateurs, and even numerous women have been condemned to one, two and three years' imprisonment in Marienburg, Elbing, Gorlitz and other places.

In Essen alone fourteen arrests have been made and several pupils of the gymnasium expelled.

Three editors of the Berlin *Free Press* are now in prison.

The authorities at Altona have discovered that several soldiers of the Thirty-first infantry regiment, stationed there, have visited the social Democratic meetings. No civilian is permitted to enter the barracks except under guard. Even the baker who furnishes bread to the garrison is carefully watched. Orders have been issued forbidding any soldier from reading newspapers in any of the barracks of the Empire, and officers are instructed to severely punish any one violating this order.

SALVATION MADE EASY FOR MURDERERS.

JOHN TEN EYCK was hanged at Pittsfield, Mass., on the 16th August, for the brutal murder of an aged couple in Sheffield nearly a year ago. The murder was deliberately planned and perpetrated. Although the proofs of his guilt were overwhelming, he maintained his innocence to the last. Before his execution he "experienced religion," as the cant of certain sectaries phrase it: and died, with a lie on his lips, in the pious hope of an instant translation to heaven. Indeed his only anxiety, as he expressed it, was lest his "persecutors and murderers" should meet him there. With an awful tragedy of God's words he prayed for his enemies, "for they know not what they do."

We have no quarrel with other forms of belief or the particular phase of "Evangelical" religion which assures immediate benediction to Ten Eyck or any of the hundred other "converted" miscreants who lecture a sinful world every year from the elevated standpoint of the gallows. Believing in the efficacy of good works, we comprehend how saints and martyrs live in fear and trembling, and die repenting of their sins. "Justification by faith alone" need deter no wrong-doers so long as the simplest road to Heaven leads through the scaffold. Were the stale calumnies about "Roman indulgences" even founded upon truth, how much worse would they be than this system of salvation made easy, which is the cardinal doctrine of a "reformed" church?—*Pilot*.

CURIOUS FACTS.

THE last educational report in England shows that since 1869 the Government or Board schools have provided an increase of accommodation for 705,122 scholars, while "voluntary schools" have provided room for 1,182,352 additional pupils. From this it will be seen that the London *Times* after all was correct when he said the principal portion of the work of popular education was being done by the denominational or religious party. The same thing in the end I suspect will be seen here. Government subsidise all schools in England. The expense to them of each pupil in a Board school is £2 1s. 4d.; in voluntary schools, £1 13s. 11d. "If any one had said in the debates of 1870," says the London *Saturday Review*, "that in seven years the voluntary system would have provided nearly double as much accommodation as the Board schools system, he would have found scarcely any one to believe him. If the New Zealand Government would treat voluntary schools as fairly as the English Government treat them, the same results might be seen here. But it does not suit secularists to be put to the necessity of aiding voluntary schools. Least of all does it suit Mr. J. Sheehan, the Head Centre of New Zealand Secularism?"

A vessel has just been built at Olessa to dive 12 feet under water and swim there 20 hours. Inside is a man who stays at will, and takes his breath from an air tank.

MORALITY IN DANGER.

THE *New Zealand Tablet*, which at the present time is so persistent in calling public attention to the unfair pressure upon Catholics by and probably the effect of, the secular system of education, contains in an obscure corner of its issue of October 11, the following paragraph:—"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."

The statement of the Superintendent is without doubt an incontrovertible one, and vividly brings before the mind that an educational system (other than either secular or religious) is daily going on in our midst—which it is certain will produce bitter consequences—but one also to which little attention is being paid.

The wretched man who so lately attempted the life of the German Emperor, when captured and secured, had found upon him a dated list of some thirty recent attempts at assassination of the crowned heads of the world; and how far attributable his connection with the political society to which he probably belonged may be traced to the careful study of these darkest shades of modern history it is difficult to say. The influences of cheap sensational publications on youth may be illustrated by thousands of examples. The circumstances of the attempt on the life of Queen Victoria by the young man Oxford in, if memory serves us right, 1840 must be within the recollection of many of our readers. Briefly adverted to, it may be summarised something like the following: During the drive of Her Majesty (in an open carriage) down Constitution Hill, Hyde Park, a youth was noticed walking up and down dressed in cloak and slouched hat, with folded arms and melodramatic step. On the carriage arriving immediately in front of him, he raised a pistol and fired twice at Her Majesty. Captured (for he made no attempt at escape) a crape mark was found upon him, together with papers in which he was apparently nominated to do the deed by a secret society. His mother, a respectable widow in very humble circumstances, who was much distressed upon hearing the occurrence, assisted the officers in their search of her unhappy son's room, where amongst other articles, were found another crape mark, pistol, dagger, a variety of papers relating to the Brotherhood, and sundries. She assured the officers no such society existed except in her son's brain, which had become almost demented by sensational books—a fact borne out by their presence in the room, and by the prisoner's examination. Oxford was declared to be insane and has paid the penalty of his folly by incarceration in a madhouse ever since. He is now (or at least was ten years ago though we believe him still living) a venerable, sober-looking man,—a capital chess and draughts player as well as a fair water-colour amateur, and personally avers that he attributes his misfortune solely to pernicious reading. Several instances are on record of youths as young as 13 or 14 having a brief career of success as bushrangers and even burglars. It is needless here to draw the veil from the history of many a feminine life. At the present day Algernon Swinburne's poems and the novels of "Ouida" have a most extensive popularity in distinguished circles. Eugene Sue, Paul de Koch, Reynolds, and several authors who prefer to write anonymously, are read by thousands; and the youthful portion of the population revel in a class of books and magazines at the contents of which their grandames would be astounded: whilst those too young to spell at all may be seen hanging around the news-vendor's shop, feasting their eyes upon the suggestive pictures of American journals, or revelling in the pleasures of the illustrated *Police News*. Meanwhile, hawkers of all sorts of degrees of apparent respectability offer for sale obscene photographs, and pins, brooches, and rings containing erotic fictions at the very doors of our households.

When to what is predicted as the outcrop of secular education, one adds this undercurrent of filth, and considers the "seeds sown in children will produce a crop at maturity," the morality of the rising generation must be said to be most imminently imperilled.—*Waimate Star*.

A GOOD story was told the other day by Archbishop Vaughan at Sydney, in the course of a speech in support of the building fund of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral. He said—"If there is anyone here who looks upon the idea of building such a cathedral as ours as a rash or extravagant idea, I would beg of him to listen to one historic fact that ought to act as a tonic to his spirit. The fact is this—On the 8th day of July, 1401, the church of Seville, in Spain, threatened to fall to the ground. The clergy met, somewhat as my priests met me the other day, to discuss what was to be done. After careful deliberation they came to one distinct resolution—a resolution so curious and expressive of so much audacity that I will give you their very words:—'Eugenes una Iglesia tal, que los venideros post nos, nos tengar por locos.' Let us build such a church that those who come after us may take us to have been mad. They did build the church; and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the most magnificent Gothic cathedral in the world. We do not take those priests for mad. We look upon them as those who come after us may perhaps look upon us if we are true to ourselves, with love and admiration." In turning from the address of Archbishop Vaughan to the speech delivered the other evening in advocacy of the Church of England General Fund by Bishop Moorehouse, or to the figures setting forth the progress of the fund towards the Cathedral of the Church of England to be erected in Melbourne, we at least find grounds for the congratulatory reflection that the Church of England in Victoria is not at present likely to leave behind any monuments of intellectual extravagance, or of profuse liberality of any kind, that will give rise to any doubt of the sanity of its members in the mind of future generations.—*Australasian*.

The oldest church in Quebec is that of Notre Dame, built in 1688 by converted Indians under the direction of the Jesuits. It contains three fine paintings by Van Dyke, and other objects of interest.

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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 Haverty, 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 Froude, by Rev. Father Burke, 1s 6d; by post, 2s.
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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.

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CARDINAL HOHENLOHE AND LEO XIII.

MUCH has been said by Liberal journals about the Liberal and anti-Papal opinions attributed by them to Cardinal Hohenlohe. The Cardinal has the misfortune to have a brother whose hand was raised against the Church during the Vatican Council, and since has been assisting Dr. Döllinger. The appointment of Cardinal Hohenlohe to the dignity of archpriest of Saint Mary Majors', created considerable surprise, and many falsehoods were circulated concerning it. Yesterday morning the Cardinal, at the head of his Chapter, presented himself before the Holy Father, and delivered these words:

"Most Holy Father—By the sovereign clemency of your Holiness nominated archpriest of the major temple of Mary most holy, I have the high honour of presenting, in the name of the whole chapter and clergy of the Liberian Basilica to your Holiness, their sentiments of profound homage, of subjection, of unalterable fidelity. If from the first moment of your exaltation to the sublimest dignity on earth we rejoiced and were grateful to Divine Providence for having given us such a Pontiff, our joy and our contentment is greatly increased by your personal virtues, by your wisdom and prudence in the government of Holy Church. If in a loss which lately came to you and to all the Church, we likewise have shared in your sorrow, we now pray and always will pray Mary most holy, especially before that sacred image (*Leon*), which our ancestors, with good reason, called *salus populi Romani*; we will always pray to Mary that she may obtain for you, most Holy Father, the most abundant consolation, the triumph of the Holy See, the universal recovery of the sacred rights of the Church, and to your Holiness a long life for the good of Christianity and for the consolation of us all. Prostrate at the foot of your throne, renewing the assurance of our firm fidelity, we humbly implore the Apostolic Benediction."

The Holy Father replied to the Cardinal's beautiful address in the following affectionate terms:—

"We experience the deepest satisfaction in receiving to-day the Chapter of the Liberian Basilica, and in receiving the sentiments of devotion and of filial affection which you, Lord Cardinal, have just expressed to us in your name and in that of the whole Chapter. If by many and special titles we are united by secret bonds to the Vatican Basilica and the Lateran, we are glad to tell you that no less dear to our heart is your Liberian Basilica. It retains its primary origin from the express will of Mary most holy, manifested by extraordinary miracle; raised by one of our glorious predecessors, St. Liberius, consecrated in a particular mode to the honour and to the worship of the Blessed Mother of God, who had selected it as a temple of her glories it has the fair fate of being the depository and guardian of the sacred crib of Jesus, inestimable treasure and precious memory which recalls to us the mystery of the infinite charity of God towards men, the Incarnation of the Word. For these motives we have deeply at heart the illustrious basilica of St. Liberius, and the Chapter who takes care of it; and of this most profound interest which we take in it, we have wished recently to give you a pledge, by the nomination of the Lord Cardinal as archpriest, knowing as we do the particular devotion he professes to the Most Holy Virgin, and well persuaded that he will employ every means to increase the beauty and the lustre of the church. And in this work so worthy we are certain you will be seconded by all the members of the Chapter, who, being united to you and amongst themselves in holy union, will show that they are animated by holy zeal to promote every day more and more the glory of God, the worship of the Blessed Virgin and the good of souls. And here it is opportune to call to mind this special condition in which to-day is found that part of Rome which is placed upon the Esquiline Hill. There the increasing population and the want of other churches in the neighbourhood requires specially of you greater assistance and a much more generous spirit of sacrifice. This is a vast field which is opened to your sacerdotal ministry; and we do not doubt but that you will enter upon it with an active and willing mind. May God and the Blessed Virgin liberally bless your labours and render them joyful with precious and most abundant fruits.

"And with this sweet hope we impart to the whole Chapter the Apostolic Benediction, imploring upon each one the fulness of celestial favours."

LEO. XIII. TO THE ROMANS.

THE two feasts of the Assumption of St. Joachim were the occasion in Rome of a grand manifestation of the devotion and love of the people for the Holy See. The demonstration was begun on the evenings of the 14th and 15th of August with a general illumination of the city in honour of the Blessed Virgin. On the 17th, being the eve of the feast of St. Joachim, the patron saint of the Pope, great activity was observed in and about the Vatican. The arrival of pilgrimages and deputations soliciting the honour of an audience was announced; telegrams expressing the best wishes arrived from all points. One was received from the Emperor of Austria, and it is even said one came from Prince Bismarck. On the 18th the Pope admitted to audience a very numerous deputation from the Trastevere, a section of the Eternal City which has become famous for its devotion to the Holy See. The deputation presented some valuable presents, and the Chevalier Pierre Gentili read a touching address, to which the Holy Father responded as follows:—

It is with the most lively satisfaction and with the deepest emotion that we find ourselves to-day for the first time, in the midst of such a goodly throng of Romans, who surround us with the desire of rendering homage to our person, and of confirming their protestations of devotion, obedience and submission to the supreme authority with which we are clothed. The strong and loving bonds of affection which unite the people of Rome to their Pontiff, as children to the most tender of fathers, as subjects to the most benevolent of princes, are not loosened, thank God, and never will be, notwithstanding the seductions and artifices which are being employed for this object. Of his we have a splendid proof even to-day, for you give us a pledge of

this truth in assembling in such grand numbers before us; you give a still further proof of it in the affectionate words you have addressed to us and by the noble gifts which you offer. And in assuring you that we willingly accept these testimonies of your reverence and love, and in wishing to express our gratitude to all of you, beloved children, that if, on account of our present circumstances, we are not found often in the midst of our Roman people, our heart is always with you, and we are ceaselessly occupied for your well-being. And now, dear children, you cannot give us a better proof of your devotion and affection than by showing yourselves constantly docile to the teachings of the Catholic Faith, and by continuing to follow the example left you by your fathers. Be zealous in guarding this piety in the bosom of your families, that you may transmit it as a precious heritage to your descendants. It is most agreeable to us to know that you use every means to give your children a religious education, and that you have expressed a horror of these impious schools where their faith and their innocence would be subjected to a fearful trial.

It is greatly to be deplored that in this city of Rome, the centre of Catholicity and the august See of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the heretical sects receive permission to build their temples, to open their schools, and to distribute among the people their corrupting publications, and that we are not permitted, as we would desire, to oppose a remedy to the impiety which surrounds us. But to you, my dear children, is the task committed of rendering abortive the efforts of the impious, which you can do by holding yourselves and your children entirely segregated from the contagion of heresies. And why should you, oh Romans, wish to frequent the temples of those newcomers, and desert your churches, so full of holiness, majesty and splendour, the churches in which you have been accustomed to assemble from your infancy? Is it that the Catholic schools of Rome are not sufficiently numerous in which your children may receive instruction without offending their faith or corrupting their morals? Thanks to the paternal solicitude of the Roman Pontiffs, to the generous charity of the faithful, and to the zeal of the ecclesiastics, there is scarcely a spot in Rome where our schools have not been opened, and more will soon be opened in numbers sufficient to meet all demands. We well know that the enemies of our faith, profiting by the distress of the people, will put to work all their seductions, and will scatter gold in profusion, in order to fill their schools and their churches. But we would not insult your conscience and your sense of religion by supposing you capable of sacrificing your eternal salvation and that of your children to the consideration of material interest. The bread bought at this price is a poison which will kill your souls and call down on your families the malediction of God. Remember the deeds of your fathers, who, sooner than betray their faith, sacrificed not only the goods of this earth, but life itself. Follow the same inspirations and imitate such noble examples.

May your constancy and holy determination be fortified by the Apostolic Benediction, which we give you from the bottom of our heart, and may it call down on you and your families an abundance of heavenly favours. *Benedictio, Dei, etc.*

VERY REV. FATHER SORIN, Superior-General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, who has lately returned from an eight month's sojourn in Rome and France attending to the affairs of his Congregation, gives a very bad report of the Paris Exposition, which he had occasion to visit. He states that some of the art works exhibited there are so shockingly indecent that no Christian can visit the Exposition without indignation. Contrary to custom, these obscene works are not confined to a special quarter, or to the galleries of art, but are interspersed throughout the Exposition building, so that they cannot be avoided. So glaringly indelicate are they that he forbade the members of his Order in Paris to visit the Exposition, and shortly afterwards a mandate from the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris laid a similar injunction upon the clergy of the diocese at large. When common decency is outraged in such a manner as at the Paris Exposition every up-right person should cry down the infamy; it is, in fact, their privilege, their duty to do so, as they are as free to condemn what is worthy of censure as to praise what is meritorious. In other matters there may be a *via media*, but where Christian modesty is concerned there is none, and it is one's duty to avoid whatever has a tendency to sully purity of mind or heart, without regard for what the world may say.

Eucharis, the official organ of the diocese of Treves, in Germany, proposes the following as a remedy for Communism, which is now widely spreading in Germany. It may apply equally well to other countries. The remedy comes in the shape of a legislative enactment as follows: To all priests, duly commissioned by their lawful Bishops as also to the Jesuits and all kindred congregations, the freest and most untrammelled exercise of their sacred functions is to be granted within the limits of the German Empire. Popular missions shall be given in all the parishes of the Empire, irrespective of religious belief, within the next three years. All "Tingel Tangels" (indecent variety shows, accompanied with obscene songs) are to be closed at once by the police. The authors and publishers of obscene pictures books and pamphlets should be punished with imprisonment of not less than five years' duration. Any newspaper publishing advertisements tending to propagate immorality is to be suppressed at once. Who dares to preach open unbelief in public meetings, to blaspheme the name of God and to scoff at Christianity, shall be liable to imprisonment for two years.

The following ladies, members of French Sisterhoods, have been nominated members of a French Order of Knighthood:—Mlle. Dussouliet, called in religion Sister St. Helena, Superioress of the Hospital of Jouarre. Mlle. Chagny, in religion Sister Barbara Superioress of the Hospital de la Grave, Toulouse. Mme. Massin, in religion Sister Jane Clara, Superioress of the Daughters of Charity, Compiègne. Sister Perrin, whose heroic devotion to the victims of the great floods at Toulouse in 1875 is well remembered. Mme. Lefevre, in religion Sister Onesime, Superioress of the Sisters of St. Joseph de Cluny at La Martinique.

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With reference to the above.

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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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GEORGE HYATT.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Between the years 120 and 240, we have the testimony of three most distinguished writers regarding the teaching of the Christian world in the earliest times respecting the position of the Blessed Virgin. St. Justin Martyr, St. Irenaeus, and Tertullian may be taken as representative of the mind of Christendom at that date. St. Justin Martyr represents the teachings of Palestine and the East, and Tertullian of Rome, Africa and the West; whilst St. Irenaeus, being a disciple of St. Polycarp, who in turn was disciple of St. John the Evangelist, possessed it may well be imagined the clear and full teaching of Asia Minor and Gaul. Now what was the teaching of these three remarkable Fathers to the ancient Church? They simply taught that which was on the lips of ever child of Ephesus in the fifth century, that Mary was the Mother of God, and the bringer of redemption; the second Eve who brought to life and the mother of Him who rescued us from death. These Fathers, in every ingenious method of parallel imaginable, ever love to compare Mary, the Virgin Mother, with the first Eve who fell and brought ruin on the human race. As Eve, by her disobedience and the want of faith, fell and lost the prize of everlasting beatitude for her children, so, on the other hand, Mary by her obedience and her faith became an active cause in the restoration of the human family. As Eve, by her eating the forbidden fruit, purchased death for her children, so Mary, through the efficacy of the fruit of her womb—Jesus—gained for her children everlasting life. As all men fell in Eve, so all men rose again in Mary. As all men were darkened and weakened through the fall of the first woman, so, by the purity and faith and virtue of the second, light and strength were given to the children of men. Such is the teaching of these great lights of the early Church, placing the Blessed Virgin before the Christian world as the advocate and assistant and helper in undoing that which the first woman's prevarication had effected, and as a being worthy of special reverence and affection, and as one who had been allowed to exert an active influx in the great work of reparation and redemption. It is evident that a parallel that has been thus worked out by great teachers almost at the same period, and in such distant parts of the world, could not have been invented by each independently; their harmonious and, indeed identical teaching, must have flowed from a common source. They simply repeated in their own way that which they had received, and in their turn handed down the traditions of their fathers. And when we come to reflect how nearly they lived upon the apostolic times we can scarcely escape the conclusion that theirs could not be other than the teaching of St. John the Evangelist and those other chosen men who had drawn the doctrines of truth from the very foundations of their Saviour. It is not necessary to refer to other great Christian doctors, who hand down the identical tradition in every part of the Christian world. They do not vary in their teachings. Read the writings of St. Cyril, of Jerusalem, or St. Ephrem, of Syria, and it is the same. St. Jerome, who represents Rome and Palestine, the disciple of that most accurate of theologians, St. Gregory Nazianzus, and of Didymus, of Alexandria, tells the same tale. St. Augustine, in Africa; St. Epiphanius, in Cyprus and Egypt; St. Peter Chrysologus, of Ravenna; and St. Fulgentius, of Africa, are in complete harmony with each other, and with those who went before them—all demonstrating, beyond all power of denial, that there was one constant, persistent doctrine taught by the Church from the very first regarding the sanctity and dignity and power of the holy Mother of God. And, indeed, does it not stand to common sense and propriety that the Mother who saved us should not be placed in an inferior position to the Mother who was the cause of the universal fall? If Eve came pure and clean and robed in grace from Adam's side, a spectacle of pleasure to God and joy to angels; is it fitting that Mary should be less favoured than she? Is it not natural and fitting that she too should begin her personal existence in the grace and favour of the Almighty? and would it not jar upon our feelings of propriety if she had been allowed to come under the serpent's fang? We feel it, we are sensible of the propriety of Mary's immunity from all stain of sin and all contact with the serpent; and we hold it to be a matter of simple fitness, apart from all other theological reasons, that the Mother of Him who came to conquer sin should never be subject to sin's thralldom. And what is this else but the doctrine of what is called the "immaculate conception?" As John the Baptist was sanctified after he had lived in his mother's womb for three months, why should not Mary be sanctified from the first moment of her personal existence? If Eve, the mother of our sorrows, came sinless from Adam's side, why should not Mary be blessed with a like privilege? Why should not she be saved from the taint which her own Son was to wash out by the shedding of his precious blood? She whose seed was to crush the serpent's head should not be crushed herself, or subject to its poison, even for a moment. Thus does her sanctity proceed from her divine maternity, and receives its explanation from the very position which she occupies as Mother of the Redeemer of mankind from sin.—*Bendigo Advertiser.*

Maria Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain, died at Havre last Thursday week. She holds an important place in the history of modern Spain, and the immense amount of injury the Church has suffered in the land of Ferdinand the Catholic for the last 45 years, is in a great measure the work of her folly, and more especially of her weakness. Being bent on the death of her husband, in 1833, to keep her infant daughter Isabella on the throne, in opposition to Don Carlos, she so far rallied to "Liberalism" as to allow a large number of convents to be destroyed from the very outset, and twenty years later, in 1854, this work of spoliation was completed by Espartero's ubiquitous law for the suppression of all convents. Queen Christina found that "we still have judgment here," for the punishment overtook her in the shape of nearly thirty years' exile from the country, a year which she ruled for seven years, and now she has returned only to be buried on the very spot she erst allowed to be made a prey of a crime.

A FEARFUL INDICTMENT.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, in the *Nineteenth Century* for August, dispels the glamor which is industriously spread over British rule in India. She gives the number of those who have died from famine in that country within a single year, apparently 1878, at 6,000,000. The official figures for the years 1877-78 are 1,850,000. The evils which she cites as the causes of the terrible ravages of death are: The lack of irrigation, which the local administration has engaged to provide, the monstrous taxation, which crushes out manufactures, and the usury which is permitted by the laws. The famine has been warded off from the provinces of Tanjore and Kistna, where irrigating has been provided. In other provinces one person out of four of the total population has been starved to death. The cry of the land and of the people is for the water which the Government has the power to secure. Of taxation Miss Nightingale cites the duty levied on salt of seven pounds a ton, upon a cost of 12s 6d. This is a tax of more than 11.00 per cent. on a chief necessity of life. Our indignant author declares that "manufactures are strangled by the tax on salt." Yet this is in the chief dominion of the Government which claims to be the champion of free-trade for the world. She has reasons for calling the authorities to account for their grievous extortions upon the suffering provinces.

The taxes are rendered more burdensome by the fact that they are payable in money, and not in kind, as in the olden time. As a consequence the people must get money for this purpose at every risk. Whether they have crops or not, whether their crops are saleable or not the taxes must be paid. The producer often has to borrow money to satisfy the tax-gatherer. For this he has to pay commonly 56 per cent., and often more, even up to 100 per cent. The money-lender is shrewd there as elsewhere; the ryot is often ignorant, and he signs for his loan the bond which is presented to him. The costs of the foreclosure of the claim are fearful, Miss Nightingale cites one case where, upon a debt of £4, the costs were £16, or 400 per cent. All these things occur under English law. The consequence is that the title of the land is going to the usurers, and India is starving to death. Terrible as is the picture, it is sketched by the hand of a woman who, by her devotion in the Crimea, has proven her devotion to Britain and its highest interests. Surely British rulers cannot neglect such evils in the provinces which give to the sovereign her proudest title. Let us add only a single paragraph of incidents which she relates from life:

"In the Madras famine (1873-1874) children of seven to ten years used to bring poor little naked living skeletons of two, and three, and four years to the government relief centres, feeding the babies day after day for weeks, with the daily dole, asking for nothing for themselves, till the little foster-mothers would themselves sicken at the gates. They were often of no kin, sometimes even of a different caste or religion. Hundreds of fathers and mothers going to other parts of the country to get work and food, left children to die in their villages. Little ones who had no little foster-mothers, wandered about to get a dole of food from any one who would give, then lay down and died with—pass me the word—the heroic agony of childish patience. For example, one missionary from Cuddapah met in one day over one hundred children who had no one in this world to care for them."

It is stated that there is now stored in this country 55,000,000 gallons of whiskey. If we could only analyze this quantity to its full extent, finding how much of physical death and disease, of mental shame and sorrow and suffering, and of moral corruption and infamy it contains, the sanity of civilization would be paralysed with horror. As it is, we merely reckon the number of gallons and the price of the grades and estimate how much richer the nation is made by 55,000,000 gallons of whiskey.—*Pilot.*

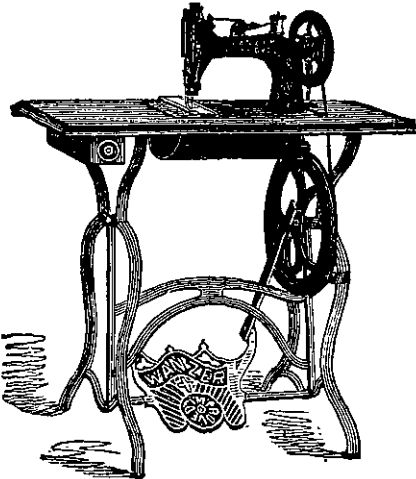
An unusually stupid cable despatch appeared in some of the journals on the 28th August, thus:—"London, August 28.—A special despatch from Rome declares that the Pope and Cardinal Nina, his new Secretary of State, intend to sweep the Jesuits from the Vatican." This announcement was followed the next day by this refutation:—"London, August 29.—A despatch from Rome categorically denies the truth of the report, either in the letter or the spirit, that the Pope intends to dispense with the services of those of his advisers and assistants who are members of the Society of Jesus, or—as the despatch puts it—'to sweep the Jesuits from the Vatican.' This report is understood to have emanated from the same source that circulated several other statements concerning the intentions of the Holy Father, all of which proved wholly false. The action of the Pope in every instance thus far has been in perfect harmony with the advice of his Jesuit councillors, and it is asserted that it is false to say at this moment there exists at the Vatican anything like divided counsels." The press agents at London would do well if they should decline to forward to New York any pretended "news from the Vatican" that does not reach them through well accredited Catholic sources. Adherence to this rule would save them great mortification.

THE Sisters of Mercy, New Orleans, are risking their lives in the service of their fellow-citizens with a heroism before which the sudden courage of the soldier must seem like child's play. They have now six Sisters down with the yellow fever, four of whom caught the disease coffining the dead whom no one but themselves would approach. Think of those delicately-nurtured ladies performing that office of charity to bodies already in an advanced state of decomposition! The Mother Superior writes to a friend:—"My heart is almost broken. I know not how I live through such appalling scenes. It is not unusual for us to find a dead parent surrounded by dying children. Get all the prayers you can for us, for we know not whose prayers God may hear favourably. We have given up all duties but the care of the sick and dying. Since I last wrote, the fever has broken out in our Orphan Asylum among the children."

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With Stand, to work by hand or foot, from 5 0



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

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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 Rouillon 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, B covers, 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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Quarter-acre, corner Eden and Dundas-streets, Seven-roomed House, Quarter-acre, corner of Forth and Dundas-streets; Six-roomed House, Stable, Garden, &c.
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Half-acre, Outram Extension, good House, Garden, etc.
Half-acre, Granton, near Kaitangata, Six-roomed House.
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Twenty-five Acres, Taieri, near Mosgiel, houses, etc.

North Taieri—One and a-half Acres, convenient to railway, 8-roomed house, etc.
One hundred and fifty Acres, Water of Leith, well adapted for a township.

54 Acres, Water of Leith block VIII, North Harbour and Blueskin district.

Splendid Agricultural Farms from 25 to 14,000 acres, improved and unimproved, in the Taieri, Hampden, Clutha, Warepa, Queens-town, Waipahi, Glenkenick, Waikaka, Winton, Waimea, Lothian, and Aparima districts.

Allotments in Williamsburgh, Caversham Rise, Mount Pleasant, Mosgiel, Duddingston, and Clarendon.

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DUNEDIN.

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OAMARU.

(Continued.)

PETER MULRYAN, Robert Simpson, Patrick Hogan, James Devlen, James Teney, James Hogan, W. Jessop, Dennis Kam, W. Drake, Thomas Donaldson, Robert Dunning, John Patrick, John Cockrane, John Gay, John Reid, John Nicholl, Robert Byrne, Thomas Hall, Patrick Carman, Wm. Waddell, Wm. Stephens, Michael Crown, Jeremiah Ryan, John Lyons, James Walsh, Thomas Daly, Francis Cassidy, Joseph Edwards, Thomas Kirkwood, Thos. Kelly, John Fulne, John Spratt, Henry T. Laing, Patrick Hannon, Mrs. Perry (each) 0 10 0
Charles Jessop 0 10 6
Henry Denis, Henry Mantel, Wm. Cooper, Charles Goding, James Porteous, Charles Kemp, John Milley, James Minnear, John McNeil, Martin Keely, Charles Sutton, John Watson, Thomas Trild, John O'Neil, Martin Keely, Charles Sutton, John Watson, Thomas Trild, John O'Neil, Wm. Mills, Alfred Bennett, Owen Murray, John McKay, John Bailey, Thomas Crone, John Drake, A Friend, Wm. Walsh, Patrick Greylish, Andrew Findlay, James Bremner, Archibald Leitch, Thomas Hood, John Bunce, Frank Ross, John Ross, James Bertel, Alexander Bremner, S. Nushall, John McGrigor, Henry Crail, P. Wood, H. Browne, Thomas Andres, Alexander Mahone, John McGill, John Gawn, John Cook, Hugh Robinson, Preston Kidd, Henry Mote, Peter Alston, Ronald Stone, G. Young, Joseph Smith, Duncan McMillan, Jas. Botting, John Brown, Walter Goslin, Hugh Boyd, George Livingston, James Brewster, Wm. McDonald, John Calderwood (each) ... 0 5 0
Frederick Freeman 0 4 0
A Friend 0 2 6
A Friend 0 1 0

On behalf of the Catholics of Oamaru, I thankfully acknowledge the above contributions; and I sincerely hope that the friends of Catholic education will quickly send their contributions for this excellent work. I think it is the duty of the Catholic body of this colony to organise a system by which they could perseveringly continue to establish Christian schools in the centres of population throughout the colony. This they could accomplish in time by combined action. If they establish first-class schools in the principal centres, they very soon will have efficient trained teachers from these schools to instruct the youth in the outlying districts. Let them only make a beginning by assisting us, and we will assist them in the future. It every generous person who reads this only send us one pound, we shall have all we require.—I am, &c.,

WM. COLEMAN.

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Or

REV. WM. COLEMAN,
Oamaru.

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WANTED.—Male Teacher, Roman Catholic School, Naseby. Salary £130 a year, with furnished residence and garden. Applications, with references, to be sent immediately to REV. M. WALSH, Ophir.

DOMINICAN CONVENT ART-UNION.

REMITTANCES have been received from Mr. McNeill, Reefton.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

✠ P. MORAN.							
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Stephen Marks	3	0	0	Mr. James Kirby	3	0	0
Mrs. Reed	1	0	0	Mr. R. Dunne	1	0	0
Miss Ann Coleman	3	0	0	Mr. P. Kcligher	5	0	0

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested when forwarding their Subscriptions to be exact in giving their full names and addresses, as we have on our book many subscribers of one name. It is further requested that subscribers desirous of stopping their paper will be good enough to forward the amount due by them at the date of stoppage, and not some weeks short of this. Post-office Orders to be made payable to Mr. John F. Perrin, Secretary. Communications intended for publication, or letters on literary matters, should be addressed to the Editor.

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. Carrick, Catholic Teacher, Hokitika
 „ J. Crowley, Storekeeper, Ross
 „ McCarthy, Catholic Teacher, Greymouth
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The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1878.

DOES NOT CARE A BUTTON.

OUR Christian contemporary the *Otago Daily Times*, who would not lie for the world about Catholics, particularly in reference to the *block vote* as was clearly proved during the late election for Dunedin, in his leader of Monday last, gravely tells the public that he is almost forced to the conclusion that “the writer of some of the articles in the TABLET does not care a button about the alleged educational wrongs of Catholics only in so far as they are a means of embittering Catholics against Protestants, and securing the objects of spiritual despotism.”

Very well: but the only efficacious way of testing whether our contemporary is or is not mistaken is just to try us. Let only justice be done to Catholic schools, and then it will be seen whether we cared a button for anything except the keeping alive of hatred and securing spiritual despotism. Our contemporary says that the policy we recommend in reference to all who voted against Mr. CURTIS' Bill must inevitably lead to the destruction of the slightest chance of Catholics obtaining assistance to their schools from legislation. If so, why is the *Times* so mightily concerned about our folly? Is not this the very thing our contemporary aims at? Is it not for this he writes, schemes, agitates, and repeats false statements about the block-vote? Surely our policy should

be a subject of congratulation, not of angry remonstrance on his part. According to him, we are doing his work more efficaciously than he is doing it himself; and yet he is evidently anxious to put a stop to our proceedings! Is not this strange? So strange that, to use the very words of our contemporary, “we are almost forced” to the conclusion that the *Times* is not so easy in his mind about our course of proceeding as he would fain make the public believe.

Our contemporary appears at present in what some people would call a fine Christian frame of mind, and holds up his hands in pious horror at our calling nick-names, and at our unchristian vindictiveness in urging Catholics to vote against the men who voted against their dearest, moral, social, and religious interests. We are much obliged to our contemporary for reminding us of our duty. He recommends us to be more choice in our language, and when smitten on one cheek to offer the other for a repetition of the injury. This is his idea of what is expected of Catholics. Other citizens may vote for whom they please—defend their interests like men—and prove their independence by refusing to return their political enemies to Parliament; but Catholics must not dare to do so, they must one and all vote for the men who have laboured assiduously to trample on them, under the penalty of being treated with still greater injustice and indignity.

The *Otago Daily Times* says we have called nick-names because we wrote the following sentence:—“The majority which rejected the Bill may be said to consist of three native gentlemen, a bad Catholic, the rationalistic Attorney-General, and the Native Minister's keeper—the hon. member for Newton.” Let us analyse this sentence, in order that we may clearly understand in what we have offended, for we are really anxious to improve, and although we do not pretend to the high literary standard of our contemporary, we do wish to avoid vulgarisms. We know our powers are small and our vocabulary limited, if compared with our contemporary, and that we have an awkward habit of calling a spade a spade, instead of grandiloquently describing it as an implement for delving into the earth, and we do not object to a little schooling.

Now, what have we done? just designated three Maori members as three native gentlemen. We thought this was a very polite and refined way of describing these hon. members, but we find, we regret to say, this is quite a mistake; the contrary is the fact. This is calling nick-names. Well, if it be nick-naming these Maori members to call them three native gentlemen, what is not nick-naming? Perhaps our contemporary would condescend to enlighten our dense ignorance. So much for the wrong done to the native gentlemen. In the second place we find the words—“A bad Catholic.” Well, if these constitute a nick-name, the words—“a good Catholic” must equally do so. Are we then to be debarred from saying that any one is a good Catholic because to do so would be to nick-name? We fear we shall soon have no words left with which to designate any one. Well then, we must on no account call Maori members native gentlemen; nor a bad Catholic a bad Catholic; to do so is to be guilty of horrible vulgarity! In the third place we designated the Attorney-General as the rationalistic Attorney-General. This also, it appears is a nick-name! Perhaps: but our idea is that the Attorney-General is a rationalist and glories in the name: he will hardly feel obliged to the *Daily Times*, for saying that we nick-name him in thus describing him. Then lastly, the hon. member for Newton is described as the Native Minister's keeper. This appeared to us highly complimentary to the hon. member. Have we not used parliamentary language and called him the hon. member for Newton? And considering that he owns himself that the imperfection of his education has, unfortunately for the colony, prevented him being a Cabinet Minister, what more honourable could we say of him, than that, though not a Minister, he has qualities that enable him to guide a Minister. But it is all nick-naming, so we must endeavour to purify our poor vocabulary.

But this nick-naming business is a small matter compared with our un-Christian conduct. We are, it appears, vindictive and recommend vindictiveness! Why? because we recommend Catholics not to vote for the Members of Parliament who voted against them. Our contemporary is, of course, well fitted to censure us on this score. His Christianity always prompts him to vote for his political, religious, and social opponents! On the occasion of elections he always votes for the men who strenuously opposed his principles in Parliament, compelled his children to go to schools he abhorred, or if not, forced him to pay taxes from which he derived no advantage, and imposed on him double taxation because he

was faithful to the dictates of his conscience. Of course this is how our contemporary always acts, has acted, and will act, and consequently he is in a position to censure us and denounce us as unchristian and vindictive because we do not follow his shining example!

And it is by pursuing such a course as this that our contemporary has always obtained justice and hopes to secure it in the time to come. Next election we shall all behold the edifying sight of witnessing the *Daily Times* advocating the claims of Messrs. ATKINSON, M'LEAN, and Co., and recording his votes for them in opposition to Sir GEORGE GREY! Here is a specimen of the Christian and not vindictive spirit and conduct of our contemporary taken from this beautiful leader, which ought rather to be called a Christian sermon—"The fact being that the late Premier is at his wits' end to know what to do, and like Mr. FOX and Mr. GEORGE M'LEAN would vote for anything just now, were it even the hanging of the Pope if it would either spite the Government or give them a little favour with the people." How Christian and not vindictive is this writing compared with ours: and how worthy of imitation by us, is not the conduct of our contemporary! Now although it is very considerate and Christian of the *Daily Times* to say that these three gentlemen would hang the Pope for the paltry purposes stated, we do not think they would do so, or that they are very much worse than the members of Sir GEORGE GREY's government.

It appears to us there is not much to choose between them, and that it is a matter of absolute indifference to the community at large which set of gentlemen sits on the Treasury Benches. Nor is it a matter of any concern to us Catholics; but it is very important for us not to help any one who voted against Mr. CURTIS' Bill to sit there. Of one thing we may be quite certain, the Editor of the *Daily Times* will not vote for any one who supported that Bill. And we cannot see how it is more unchristian and vindictive in us to vote against its opponents than it is for the editor of the *Daily Times* to vote for them. At all events, be the judgment of the *Daily Times* what it may, we Catholics are determined in this instance not to kiss the rod that has whipped us: neither shall we be frightened by the false and bigoted issues so adroitly insinuated by our contemporary.

News of the Week.

THE mails for Europe *via* San Francisco will close at the Dunedin Post Office on Thursday next, 7th inst.

It has been carried on the motion of Mr. Shrimski that the next session of Parliament is to be held at Christchurch.

THE Public Works Bill, which gives unlimited power to Mr. Macandrew, has been read a second time.

THE Chinamen on the Kawarau and Molyneux are said to have benefited highly by the floods, which left a deposit containing a considerable quantity of gold.

A MAN who was lately wading across the Hokitika river in about four feet of water fell forward and was taken out dead. It is supposed that he had entered the river in a heated condition and that the chill of the water occasioned a rush of blood to the head, which caused his death.

It is believed that the stone from the Macetown reefs now awaiting crushing will give results that will establish an excellent reputation for the district.

WE are informed by a correspondent that the assertion relative to the well-known race horse named Guy Fawkes, having been bred by inspector Emerson is totally destitute of foundation. The horse's dam when in foal was purchased from Mr. H. O'Leary by constable P. O'Sullivan, by whom the foal, foaled on November 5th '71, was sold at the age of fourteen months to Inspector Emerson. Our correspondent gives several other facts, and the name of a respectable witness to his truth but, as his letter is of rather a technical nature, and treats of a matter not having much bearing on the object for which the N. Z. TABLET is published, we are unable to insert it in our columns.

THAT worthy organ of secularism the Melbourne *Age*, which has been driven raging mad by the present state of the education question in Victoria, lately put forward that argument which we have ere now heard from scurrilous lips, and which is sufficient to brand as such any that utter it, that thieves might as well object to pay the police tax as Catholics object to pay for godless schools. The insult has been well answered by Dr. Moorhouse as follows. "You ask whether, on similar grounds, thieves should be exempted from contributing to the support of the police? I can hardly think you in earnest, Sir, in putting such a question. No doubt thieves have an

objection to being punished. But what moral force is there in such an objection? What sympathy can it command? Is it gravely suggested that the conscientious scruples of such men as Archbishop Vaughan and John Henry Newman are deserving of no more respect than the objection of thieves to be punished? The case of the Quakers is more to the purpose, but even this fails in one essential particular. The community cannot listen to the objection of the Quakers without leaving itself defenceless. But the concession which is sought by the Roman Catholics could injure no one. The Protestant would still get his child taught the Bible; the secularist, under the protection of a conscience clause, would still get his child instructed in secular subjects, without the Bible. If, in short, we give to the Roman Catholic what he seeks we shall injure no one; we shall establish no system of rival schools, we shall take no man's money to endow opinions of which he disapproves; we shall simply do an act of justice, and remove a great political danger."

THE Native Minister contemplates holding a "palaver" of Maori chiefs in Wellington which it is believed will be of much benefit to civilization.

THE Wanganui School Committee are plainly deficient in zeal. They are waiting to bring the compulsory clauses of the Education Act into operation until their new school is finished. Why, the Dunedin School Committee brought their clauses into operation months ago, and that without so much as contemplating the erection of a new school. Dunedin children are under compulsion now, although there is not room in the Government schools for many hundreds of them, who were it not that the taxed Catholic schools are open to them must be training for larrikins in the streets. This is a fact that requires to be kept on record for the benefit of the future historian of New Zealand. An occasional jingle of the fool's bells worn by some of our wisacres at present will enliven his tale.

A PARCEL of coarse gold from Waiho has been lately sold in Okarito. The precise locality from whence it was obtained is kept secret.

WE perceive that the Rev. Father McCaughey made an adventurous sally from Ross, in the midst of the floods for the purpose of seeing into the condition of his flock in the wide district entrusted to him. Okarito, Forks, Five-mile Beach, and Gillespies were visited by him; but fortunately, after a trying and dangerous round which lasted for some days, and led through swollen rivers, and quicksands in many instances, the Rev. Father arrived safe at his residence in Kumara.

THE moas are moving about again. Two big, screeching birds were lately seen by a couple of miners, between Lake Rotorua and Cannibal Gorge. They scared the two men who ran away, but now declare their belief that they have seen the much discussed fowl.

SINCE we are desirous to noise abroad the wonders of the colony, and to add to the store of astonishment laid up in minds at the other end of the world with regard to the strange productions of these antipodes of ours, we clip the following paragraph from our contemporary the *Wairoa Free Press*—Judge Koogh, who was reported recently to have become insane, is dead. The opposition which this really eminent man sustained from those of his own creed, in the conscientious discharge of his judicial duties, has, we doubt not, been the means of bringing him to an early grave." Here is an editor who may share in the renova of our black swans, and orinthorhynouses and other *lusus naturæ*. We defy the three kingdoms to display his like. He is clearly an antipodean growth, no man who did not walk about head downwards could produce anything to equal *that*!

It is particularly requested that members of the Catholic Young Men's Society will attend a special meeting to be held this day week, the 8th inst.

A MAN, who had his leg broken the other day near the Wash-dyke, in Canterbury, by a fall from his horse, was obliged to crawl to his tent unassisted, and took two days and nights to do so. Arrived there he lay for some days without any food except Maori hens, which his dog caught and brought to him. He is now in the Christchurch hospital.

WE clip the following from the *Manawatu Times* of the 19th ult. —Our Catholic friends will be pleased to learn that his Lordship Dr. Redwood, is to pay his first official visit to the district to-morrow week, upon which occasion he will solemnly bless and open St. Patrick's Church, Palmerston. His Lordship will be accompanied by the Rev. P. Hennebery, whose fame as a preacher and temperance lecturer has been recognised from one end of the colony to the other. Arrangements are being made to carry out the ceremony with fitting solemnity, and with that end the Catholic choir from Wanganui will be present. We also hear that it is more than possible special excursion trains will run on Sunday between Foxton and Wanganui, so as to give Catholics and others all along the line an opportunity of being present. On that day also, the Rev. Father Hennebery will commence a mission which will continue until the third of November, when it will close with the administration of the Sacrament of Confirmation.

We regret to learn that a lad named William Mulrooney, son of Mr. John Mulrooney, of Dunedin, met with a sad accident on Tuesday last. His left hand was caught between the cylinders of a sugar boiling machine, and the four fingers, together with part of the hand, torn off. It is feared that the thumb may have to be amputated.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, October 24th.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Sir Stafford Northcote say that it cannot be taken for granted that Europe is safe from the revival of war, seeing the obstructions offered to the execution of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin.

[SPECIAL TO THE PRESS AGENCY.]

LONDON, October 24th.

Mathew Buchanan and Co., of Glasgow, have failed. Liabilities, a million and a quarter.

The Rothschilds lend Egypt six millions sterling on the security of Daira (estates surrendered by the Khedive to be treated as national domain).

The Porte grants a concession towards the construction of a railway through Asia Minor.

There is an insurrection in Bulgaria against the organization of East Roumelia, and a rising of the inhabitants in several localities. The disaffection is spreading, and severe fighting is going on.

OTAKI, October 28th.

The City of Auckland is still in the same position. The ship's crew and a party of Natives, under the guidance of an old whaler, are busy dismantling the ship and discharging immigrants' luggage. Active operations, under Captains Bendall and Rolls, will be commenced at once to discharge the cargo, which it is believed will be landed in first-class order, as the city has made but little water yet. The Custom-house officer, with a party of Constabulary, are camped on the beach, and will guard the cargo, when landed, until carted for shipment to Foxton.

NAPIER, October 28th.

The City of Auckland immigrants appear a well-behaved lot of people. When landed from the Rimoua on Saturday they looked in a sad condition, but they spoke in high terms of the treatment they had received in Otaki both from the settlers and the Natives. The latter particularly seemed as if they could not do enough for the immigrants. The voyage up to the unfortunate disaster had been an exceedingly favourable one. There was little or no sickness, one birth, and one death on board. They speak in high terms of the doctor, captain, and officers. A committee of ladies and gentlemen has been formed to see to the wants of the poor people, most of whom have only the clothes they stood in. The single men and girls are not quite so badly off, but married people having to look after their children could not get to save anything. It is to be hoped their baggage has not been lost. Subscription lists have been opened for their relief.

CHRISTCHURCH CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

(From a Correspondent.)

A LECTURE in connection with the above society was delivered in St. Patrick's Hall, in this city, on Wednesday evening, October 23, by Mr. Nolan, a member of the society, who took for his subject "The Catholic origin and signification of some words." The chair was filled on the occasion by the President of the society, Mr. Gegan, supported by Father M'Namara. Shortly after eight o'clock the Chairman, in a few brief remarks, introduced the lecturer to the meeting, the Hall being pretty well filled by members and the outside public. Mr. Nolan at once made himself perfectly at home with his audience, whose wrapt attention he engrossed throughout his entire lengthy discourse. In his introductory remarks the lecturer showed that there were a great many words, commonly in use in the English language, that were truly Catholic in their origin, and had, to Catholics, a really beautiful meaning, and, closely identified as they are with our holy religion, were full of expression and sublimity; but these surroundings taken away, were almost meaningless. In dealing with the word *Angelus*, the lecturer illustrated his remarks by drawing a beautiful imaginary picture in connection with a painting after one of the old masters—the *Angelus*. At this portion of the lecture Mr. Nolan fairly drew down the house by his remarks, which were truly poetical and full of pathos. During the discourse the following words were introduced, and their origin and signification explained in a manner which showed that the lecturer had studied his subject thoroughly:—Christmas, *Angelus*, Martyr, Traitor, Mont de Piété, Lady, Chapel, Convent, Cloister, Monastery, Vocation, Protestant, Jesuit, Church, &c. The names of some sizes of type used in printing were also shown to be closely identified with Catholicity, a great many of the names being taken from prayers used during the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and receiving their appellations from the fact of their being first used on the introduction of the art into England, by Caxton, in printing Catholic works. The lecturer traced the following names, by which the types are known in our printing offices to this day, to a purely Catholic origin:—Canon, Augustine, Pica, Primer, Brevier, &c. The lecture, which was listened to with attention by an appreciative audience, occupied about two hours, and during its progress Mr. Nolan was frequently applauded. At its conclusion, a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Mahalm in a neat and humorous speech, and seconded by Mr. Kerr, was passed to the lecturer. A vote of thanks was then tendered to Father M'Namara, proposed by Mr. Kerr, and seconded by Mr. O'Connell; and after a recitation spiritedly rendered by the President, the meeting was closed with prayer.

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company) reports for the week ending October 30th, as follows:—

For to-day's market the following fat stock came forward; 239 cattle, 1535 sheep, 364 lambs, and 17 calves.

Fat Cattle.—Those penned were almost all first-class quality, but in consequence of the large number forward, and the trade having been supplied privately, we have to report a fall of fully 2s. 6d. per 100 lbs.—say best pen bullocks realised from £14 to £18; cows, £7 10s to £11—say, for prime beef 40s to 42s 6d per 100 lbs, medium, 35s to 40s—and as these prices did not come up to owners' expectations, about 100 head were withdrawn. We sold 40 head on account of Messrs. Keith, Little, and Wallace, at the above rates.

Fat Sheep.—About one-half of those yarded were prime quality, the remainder only medium. The supply being small, last week's rates were fully maintained—viz., 14s to 14s 6d for shorn, 17s to 21s with the wool—or say 3d per pound for the former, and 4d for the latter. We sold on account of Messrs. Wilson and Thomson 400 head. Mr. Thomson's being a very fine lot of shorn cross-breeds, brought 16s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—The supply was large, and the demand brisk. The whole of those penned sold at from 6s 6d to 12s 6d. 100 very prime, from the farm of Mr. Wm. Shaud, Taieri, brought 12s 6d.

Calves.—The few offered sold at from 15s to 45s each.

Store Stock.—We have no transactions to report.

Wool.—A few small lots of the new clip are coming into store, for which there is some inquiry. The London catalogues to hand by San Francisco mail show such a marked decline in value that our local buyers will require a great concession on last year's prices before being inclined to operate. At this period of the season, when wool growers are determining what process to adopt in getting up their clip (whether to wash, scour, or shear in the grease), it is well to notice the change in the direction of demand in the Home market, evidently caused by the absence of French competition; the silky fibred combing wools, mostly heavy in grease, have declined greatly, while light greasy, brook-washed, and scoured have maintained their values in very much better proportion. Long experience proves that when prices are weak and market unstable, wools that are clean, ready for the manufacturer, are most saleable, and induce greater competition.

Sheepskins.—At our weekly auction on Monday we catalogued 1400 sheepskins, which were fairly competed for, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of the wool market, and the absence of several buyers. Best cross-breeds sold up to 5s 8d; and merinos, 4s 6d.

Hides.—There have been no sales this week. The demand is slack. Wet-salted are saleable at 3½d per lb.

Tallow.—Market quiet. Value unaltered. Good lots rough fat, 22s.

Grain.—Wheat: Very little business doing. Market stagnant. Quotations nominal; 4s to 4s 2d for best milling. Oats: Feed oats are 1d dearer. No stocks or arrivals. Sales at 4s 1d for feed. Some holders require 4s 6d before supplying the market. Barley: A small sale of inferior malting at 6s 3d net cash is the only transaction to report. Feeding sorts, 4s to 4s 6d.

MESSRS. A. & H. MERCER report for the week ending Oct. 30:—Fresh butter in half and one pound prints, best brands, 1s 4d per pound; second quality, 1s to 1s 2d; powdered and salt butter 1s 2d; fresh butter is now very plentiful, and a good deal of the country people have a difficulty to get it disposed of; the grocers are all salting down new samples. Cheese, best quality, 10d; side and rolled bacon 10d; colonial hams, 1s. Eggs retailing at 1s 4d to 1s 6d per dozen.

MR. SKENE reports for the week ending Oct. 30, as follows:—There is a steady demand for men and women in all lines. No one willing to do ordinary work can go wrong. Skilled farm and station hands get good wages. Greenhands, of course, get small money. Town trade and business drags very much; but everything will soon waken up, with the fine opening season. The demand is now beginning for musterers, shepherds, stations couples, and cooks. Builders were never so busy. Dairy people are much needed. It is past writing about female servants; it is so difficult to get experienced ones. The fact is, smart girls are quickly married. Country smiths and carpenters are in fair demand. Wages: Couples, £65, £70, and up to £90. Shepherds and ploughmen, £55 to £70. Day labour, 8s, 9s, 10s. Cooks, bakers, waiters, grooms, &c., 25s to 50s. Hotel girls, 15s to 30s. Private house do., 10s to 15s. Boys and girls, 5s to 10s. Milking, 15s, 20s, and 25s.

MR. J. FLEMING reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending Oct. 30, 1878, as follows:—Oats (feed), 4s to 4s 3d per bushel. Wheat—4s; chicks, 3s to 3s 4d. Barley, malting, 5s to 6s 6d; feed 3s to 3s 6d. Pollard, 2½ 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, 38s. Cheese, 7½d. Bacon, 8d.

MR. J. VEZNY reports for the week ending Oct. 30, 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.

We advise our friends to buy no more "precious stones" at high prices—except the diamond, and even that royal stone is in danger of vulgar deposition. Two French chemists have discovered how not to imitate, but to make rubies, sapphires, emeralds, opals, and other precious stones. These are not merely like the naturally-formed stones—they are the same in quality, hardness, brightness, and lustre—in fact, they are as real rubies and emeralds, made by chemical skill, as the birds hatched by steam are chickens and ducklings. The precious material of ruby or emerald will soon be purchasable in the market at so much a pound.

San Francisco Mail News

(From our Exchanges.)

A despatch from Vicksburg brings the gratifying news that Bishop Elder, who was recently reported dead of yellow fever, has safely passed the crisis of his attack, and though much exhausted, is in a fair way to recover. Bishop Elder is the only prelate in the United States who suffered actual persecution for conscience sake during the war. He was obliged to leave his episcopal home because he would not conform Catholic worship to the prejudices of a puritanical martinet.

"Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, is in New York, earnestly urging aid for the yellow fever sufferers in his diocese."—Daily Paper. Why is not "Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee," in his own diocese, attending to the spiritual wants of his stricken people? Because he is a mock bishop, and not a true shepherd. And that is the reason why.

We do know of a single case where a Methodist pastor has abandoned his people in the present plague," says the *Methodist*. We turn to the Canton, Miss., correspondence of the *New Orleans Times*—a non-Catholic paper—and we read the following testimony, dated Canton, Miss., August 30: "I have been informed that a resident lady, a member of the Methodist Church, desired to see her pastor once more before dying, but lo! the pastor had gone long, long ago, he undoubtedly resting under his fig tree, out of danger, while his flock or members of his church must face death and die whenever they get ready. Likewise, the pastors of the Baptist and Presbyterian churches have deserted their post of duty and honour. They all got away in time, because they are not true soldiers—can't stand fire, and yet they want to be and call themselves ministers of God. If so, why did they not remain here and share with those truly godly men—Fathers Cogan and Dugan—the humble, unostentatious Catholic priests. God bless them. The Canton Protestant ministers have deserted their posts and left their dead and dying, regardless of consequences."

Here is a picture of German freedom, drawn by a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times*, writing from Berlin: "The poor policed people don't know what freedom means. No one of them dares to lift his voice, in the presence of a witness, to utter anything against the idol of the nation. The Gefängnis would be the result of his rashness. All police are bound by their bread and butter interests, and dare not say what they believe. All the rest live in fear of the police. And yet we are asked to look on Germany as a land whose institutions are worthy of imitation! A poverty-stricken empire, without a constitution, and depending on the will of one man, who cannot afford to have honest criticism. I attended the other evening a meeting to listen to an address on political subjects delivered before the Party of Progress. In the front row of spectators, directly in front of the speaker, sat a police lieutenant and his secretary, who took notes of the speaker's utterances, and these were forwarded to Berlin for the Ministers' reading. And the speaker was obliged to give four-and-twenty hours' notice to the police, who had the power at any time to dissolve the meeting." Six years ago Prince Bismarck began his work of consolidating his empire by depriving the Catholic subjects of his Emperor of that liberty with which Christ has made them free. From that moment Germany has been under the curse of Heaven, and the devil has been permitted to sow broadcast there the seed of woe. Let us hope that Bismarck's repentance has not come too late.

The great Dominican order is about to open a new and beautiful church in the old, historic city of Drogheda, where the infamous Cromwell gave up men, women and children to be butchered for five days by his savage soldiers. The Primate of All Ireland will preside, and the grand eloquence of Father Burke will ring out on an occasion so honourable to the Order of which he is so truly illustrious an ornament. Should any of our readers visit Drogheda on that most auspicious day let them not forget to make a pilgrimage to the convent where is treasured a precious relic of the head of the martyred Archbishop of Armagh (Oliver Plunket), who, in 1681, was basely put to death in London, as the result of a foul plot against that glorious victim to persecution.

A demonstration took place in Belfast recently which presents some features that are at once novel and agreeable. The Queen's Island men, employed in the extensive ship-building yards of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, went on their annual excursion, and, as they are almost to a man of the Orange fraternity, the usual precautionary measures were taken for the prevention of the row which it was confidently expected would break out between them and the Catholics. Those measures were not needed, for, so far from disturbances occurring, the opposing parties actually seem to have made an alliance for the day. Some Catholics it is said, marched in the procession, which was divested almost entirely of a party character, and the inevitable music included "St. Patrick's Day" as well as "God Save the Queen." It will be well, indeed, if the arrangement proves the commencement of a new departure in the North; but whether it does or not, those who effected the arrangement must be allowed to have set an excellent example.

Austria and Hungary celebrated, on the 20th August, the twentieth birthday of the Archduke Rudolph, the heir to the Hapsburg throne. Hungary alone celebrated on the same day the annual feast of St. Stephen, her glorious king, who proclaimed her constitution near a thousand years ago. This year the solemnity was more magnificent than usual. Mass having been celebrated at Buda, where the hand of the sainted king has been preserved for centuries, this relic was carried in solemn procession through the streets of the capital to the garrison church, where a Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Cardinal Simon, the Prince-primate of Hungary. After this the same procession returned to the parochial church, and a *Te Deum* concluded the solemnity. Hungary still glories in the name of the *Regnum Marianum*—"the realm of the Blessed Virgin"—and in spite of her "Liberal" Government the majority of the people remain as firmly attached to the Church as ever.

The town of Ortagnien, Italy, has been gradually sinking until it is some fifteen feet below its former level, and the houses are all tipped from the perpendicular. The people have taken to the fields while an investigation is made into this extraordinary behaviour.

A dispatch to the *London Times* from Rome says Cardinal Ledochowski has received another summons to appear before the German Ecclesiastical Courts.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *London Times* telegraphs on August 25th:—The death of Abdulla Jan, youngest son of the Ameer of Cabul, and recognised heir to the Cabul throne, is an event of considerable importance, and may be expected to exert a very material influence upon Afghan politics. Abdulla Jan is described as weakly, and as having held out little or no promise of moral strength or mental ability. He was inferior in every respect to his elder brother Yakoub Khan, who is reported to be a fine, gallant soldier, and a great favourite with most of his father's chiefs. Unfortunately he is influenced by feelings of the strongest hatred to the English.

At a recent meeting of Lodge No. 311 of the Loyal Orange Institution, held in Liverpool, a letter was addressed to the Marquis of Salisbury, congratulating him on his successful labours at Berlin, and asking his Lordship's permission to give their lodge the name of "The Salisbury L. O. L., No. 311," as "a memento of his gallant and noble conduct." To this letter Lord Salisbury's Secretary replied, thanking the Orangemen for the compliment, but quietly snubbing them by refusing, and ending thus: "Lord Salisbury thinks it better that you should adhere to what is, he believes, the ordinary practice of not naming lodges after living politicians."

This is the way the money goes. Breakfast on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to unveil the statue of the Prince Consort, £2000; thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, £13,000; reception to the Emperor of Russia, £13,000; the Shah of Persia's reception, £15,000; the Sultan's ditto, £30,000; flowers at the reception of the Prince of Wales on his return from India, £2000; banquet in honour of the Czar, £2676; and for the same occasion £7000 for upholstery, £93 for *menù* cards, £170 for bands, £25 for wands, £22 for gloves, £282 for gratuities—"tips"—and £7 for cork-screws; flowers for Shah's reception, £527; and gloves at Czar's reception, £57. Then there are the bills in connection with the freedom of the City and the banquet to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury.

The agents of her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Austria have concluded negotiations for leasing Summerhill House, County Meath, from the owner, Lord Langford, and it is her Majesty's intention to reside there during the coming hunting season, and to hunt regularly with the Ward Union and the Meath packs. The mansion will need some alteration and repairs to suit the royal sportsman, and these will be at once taken in hand, so that all may be ready for her Majesty's reception before the commencement of the hunting season. Her presence, which will give great *clat* to the sport in the Meath and Ward country, will, no doubt, be beneficial to the locality, and she may be assured of a warm and respectful greeting from a people, many of whose countrymen found a field for their bravery and talents in the army and public service of Austria when driven from their own land.

The *Paris Union* announces that a venerable ecclesiastic of the Diocese of Paris who had been marked out for assassination by the Commune is now engaged in founding a "Mission of Pardon." The greater part of those amnestied, who return from Noumea, New Caledonia, principally to Paris, are in a most wretched condition. All their business relations being lost, they find themselves literally outcasts, not even having the nourishment they could get in prison. The respected priest of whom we speak is trying to procure for these guilty men a charitable protection against destitution. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has already founded a mission in favour of "The Orphans of the revolt. It is thus that the Catholic Church answers insults and persecution.

The news of Bismarck's agreement with the Vatican is a bitter drink for the Italian radicals, and the leading papers of Italy are severe in condemnation of Bismarck. The *Courier* of Rome says contemptuously:—It has been frequently said and repeated that M. de Bismarck was the Cavour of Germany. Never was a comparison more formally contradicted by the facts of the case. Count Cavour was a man of genius, who succeeded in rendering moral force triumphant over material force. M. de Bismarck has followed a diametrically opposite path, and all his successes have been due to material force—a material force which he did not himself create, inasmuch as when he rose to power in an ancient and powerful State he found it ready at his disposition. Audacity and intrigue! that is what he has contributed of his own. Cavour, accordingly, has survived himself, and his successors have been able to accomplish the great work inaugurated by him despite the insuccess of the national arms. Moral force produced the triumph of the Italian cause against the cannon themselves. But what would become of M. de Bismarck this day if should come to pass that his cannon failed him? Not only will he not, as far as can be seen, survive himself, but it may almost be affirmed that he is condemned to witness while alive the decomposition of his own work.

Child murder, there is no use denying, is much more common in England than is generally believed. So glaring had the crime become several years ago that an act was passed to put down a too common abuse of the system of insuring the lives of children. That act provides that no greater sum than £6 shall be paid by any society or company on the death of any child under the age of five years. It has been proved pretty clearly that the measure has been of little or no use. The mortality among infant children during the first five years of life is admitted to be frightful, and, to say the least of it, looks suspicious. What should be done is to forbid the payment of any money on the death of a child under five years old, and to give encouragement for the class of insurance known as endowment insurance, by which a sum is paid not at death, but on a child attaining a certain age above five years. Until the law is altered to that extent we must not be surprised at a continued extraordinary mortality among infants.

The Italian Government has refused to grant an *Essequatur* to Monsignor Celestia, Archbishop of Palermo, no recognition having been made of the King's alleged right of presentation to that See.

CONVENT SELECT SCHOOL, AUCKLAND.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE young ladies attending the Convent Select School, aided by two or three friends, gave a very enjoyable entertainment in St. Joseph's school-room, Willoughby-street, last evening, October 16. The proceeds of the concert are intended to aid in liquidating the building debt on the new orphanage and native institution at Mount St. Mary's Ponsonby, Auckland, an institution deserving the support of the kindly disposed. The audience was large and respectable. The school-room was literally packed throughout, many not being able to get sitting room. Amongst those present we noticed the Rev. Father Paul (the parish priest of Onehunga), who is at present on a visit to the Thames. A long programme was very creditably gone through without even a stammer or break-down occurring from first to last; while, frequently, rounds of applause greeted the performances of many of the young ladies, particularly—but it is scarcely fair to say—where all did their best—the singing of Misses Hunter, Stephenson, Coney, &c. The piece, "Hark the Curfew's Solemn Sound," by Misses Hunter, Coney, D. McFarland, Stephenson, and Mr. Haydon; and a duet, "Osborne Quadrille," by Misses Coney, McIlhone, Gibbons, and Bagnall, were followed by a vocal duet, "O'er the hill, o'er the dale," by Misses Coney and Hunter, which were all very much appreciated. A piano solo by Miss Dora McFarland, and a song, "In Happy Moments," by Miss E. Walker, well accompanied on the harmonium by Miss A. McIlhone, followed, and the good taste of the audience was shown in the applause which greeted them. A drama, "The Quarrel of the Flowers," or who shall be Queen," was then given. Christmas was represented by Miss Coney; Rose, Miss Stephenson; Lily, Miss Gibbons; Fuchsia, Miss D. McFarland; Daisy, Miss S. Coney; Violet, Miss A. McIlhone; Poppy, Miss Reddy; Sweet Pea, Miss Langham; Sunflower, Miss Burke; and Cowslip, by Miss Joll. The performance was frequently applauded, as well as the epilogue, a carol, sung by Miss Coney. The next item was "The Queen of the Roses," by Misses Gibbons, Moore, Bagnall, and S. Coney, followed by a song, "My Pretty Flower," by Mr. Haydon, accompanied on the harmonium by Miss A. McIlhone, both of which elicited loud applause. Miss Hunter's song, "Killarney," was vociferously applauded and encored, which was responded to by Miss Hunter singing the "Gipsy Maid." A recitation, "Alexander the Great and the Robber," by Masters Dod and Murphy, was well delivered. The song "Love's Request," by Miss Coney, was highly applauded and encored; and responded with "Come Back to Erin," which was also greatly applauded. The next was a vocal duet, "The Fairies' Serenade," by the Misses Stephenson and Hunter, which was applauded and encored. A piano solo, "The Carnival of Venice," was given by Miss Coney; and a lecture on "Health" by Miss Leydon, was remarkably well given, and greatly amused the audience. A duet by Miss and Master Coney, was followed by another by Misses D. McFarland and Coney, and then a song, "The Lonely Harp," all of which took exceedingly well, but not better than the encore to the latter, "Nora O'Neal." A recitation "On Daniel O'Connell," by Master A. Dunn, was delivered in a finished style. The little piece entitled "Alfred the Great, as a wanderer in disguise" (represented by Miss D. McFarland), supported by Gubba, a farmer, Miss Gibbons; Gaudelin, his wife, Miss McIlhone; and Ella, an officer, Miss Coney, as the characters. A piano solo, "My Lodging is on the cold ground," by Miss A. McIlhone; and "See our ears with feathered spray," Miss Coney, D. McFarland, Hunter, Stephenson, and Mr. Haydon, were highly appreciated. The singing of the National Anthem concluded one of the most successful entertainments ever given at the Thames.

TABLET of 11th October to hand. I have noticed an unaccountable omission in my communication in reference to the Sisters of Mercy Schools, Auckland, which I wish to be corrected. In addition to the Schools and Convents enumerated in that communication as being built or established by the Sisters of Mercy, there are also to be added the Convent and Schools at Parnell—the Very Rev. Vicar-General's parish—where the Sisters have a Convent and two flourishing schools.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

LORD BEACONSFIELD is a character very difficult to fathom. He is an "artful dodger" on a larger scale. Mr. Gladstone says he is double-faced. Mr. O'Connell I think said the same thing many years ago, and in much more forcible language. He expressed a belief that Disraeli was a lineal descendant of the most double-faced Jew in all history, who need not be named. When one reads his works we find a difficulty to decide whether he ought to be a Roman Catholic or a Protestant. He butters up the Catholic Church immensely in one book. Then he tries to make out in another that Catholic Ecclesiastics are the very pink of schemers. He is dreadfully afraid of Irish priests. No wonder he refused to see an Irish Catholic deputation the other day. It was good policy for him. He has secured peace for the present, but at the expense of the honour of an old ally and the integrity of his kingdom. He has helped to kill "the sick man" skilfully and decently. Most likely he has sown the seeds of future wars by this. The Mahomedan millions in the East cannot regard him with much favour, I should say. He has provided for the observance of complete religious liberty and equality in Turkey. Why not in Russia too, and still more in Ireland? He binds the weak tyrants and lets the strong do as they please. He has written too much in praise of the Catholic Church, and too much against the Church of England, to allow one to believe that he is a sincere or at least a consistent member of the English Church. In his attempts to glorify the modern Jew he reminds us that a Jew "founded the infallible throne of Rome. If he believe that the Pope occupies an "infallible throne" he is most inconsistent in rejecting the Catholic religion. If he do not believe in papal infallibility he is a hypocrite when he speaks of an "infallible throne." Turkey's misfortune has been his opportunity. He has entirely destroyed her power as an independent state, and practically made her the vassal of England

when she was helpless. Time will show how the Mahomedan population of Asia will feel under such an arrangement. They say little. They know how to keep their own counsel. Semi-Barbarians do. Possibly they will concur with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. O'Connell in thinking Disraeli has two faces. Since the above was written, the telegrams tell that Bosnia is in open revolt against Austria. This looks as if Lord Beaconsfield had sown the seeds of one new war at least by his clever stroke of policy at Berlin. Some men are too clever. Lord Beaconsfield is perhaps one of them. He seems to worship intellect and money. Sincerity and consistency are apparently secondary things with him. Yet can any man be said to be truly great who wants sincerity and consistency of character. It must be allowed it is very difficult for a Protestant or a Catholic acting on Protestant principles to act with sincerity and consistency in his capacity as a statesman. Witness Sir George Grey and Mr. J. Sheehan. Expediency and a love of popularity rather than principle must guide them on their course.

Lord Beaconsfield politically considered has I think not only two but many faces. He is a royalist, an aristocrat, a democrat, a Roman Catholic, and a Protestant, in principle—according as you look at him.

In glorifying the Jews of modern times, and attempting to excite public odium against the Catholic Church as an alleged persecuting Church, he has drawn one strange character, that of Sidonia. This man, according to him, was a very modern Solomon in knowledge. His ancestors for many generations in Spain professed to be Roman Catholics and filled even high offices in the Church to escape persecution, while all the time they were Jews in belief. Most people will think that it would have been more to the honour of Sidonia's Jewish ancestors, if they had suffered martyrdom rather than keep up for so long his gross fraud and apparent apostasy from their creed. Perhaps Lord Beaconsfield considered that their fidelity to the Jewish creed atoned for their hypocrisy and dodging.

Lord Beaconsfield remarks that Christianity is not the change, but the completion, of Judaism. The modern Jew should think of this. But the Catholic and not the Protestant form of Christianity is the completion of Judaism. Everything about the Catholic Church—her dogmas, rites, ceremonies and practices, all are redolent of Judaism. On the other hand Protestantism is in violent contrast to Judaism. Go into a Protestant Church, and where do you find the altar and other things to remind you of Judaism. In the Parliamentary Church of England indeed there is something called an altar. But where is the victim and the offerer? Where do we see that pure oblation which was to be offered from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same in all lands?

When a Jew therefore embraces Christianity, there is something strange and inconsistent in his adopting Protestantism. In a man like Lord Beaconsfield Protestantism seems peculiarly out of place.

Since the above was written still further proofs are daily coming to hand that Lord Beaconsfield has, by his Berlin policy, sown the seeds of new wars. The British Government is now massing troops on the N. W. frontier of India to counteract the Russian policy in that quarter. This costs money at least, if war should be averted. If we believe the papers, the Indian Mahomedans seem disposed to court the friendship of Russia for offensive purposes against England, and seek to engage the Sultan in the same course. The Asiatics have by themselves small chance against England. But, if backed by a European military power like Russia, the situation would become perilous in the extreme. It is hardly possible that one of the "Great Powers" would help us to defend our Indian possessions. To alienate the Turk from our side was a great mistake; because it has roused the Mahomedans of India against us. The Sultan and Asiatic Mahomedans can read Lord Beaconsfield and see through him. Among the invaders and conquerors of India the Catholic Church is the greatest of all. She is steadily and quietly, though slowly, bringing the people of India under her rule. She seeks to rule the hearts and minds of the people, and not to get possession of their lands and money. It matters not much to her who have dominion over their persons or property, so long as she sways their principles and their feelings. When the dreadful revolt against the Church under Henry VIII. and Luther occurred, the further propagation of the Christian religion in India was arrested to a great extent, though not entirely. Previous to that time it had been progressing favourably, when the Natives saw a multitude of jarring sects contending for the mastery in the sacred name of Christianity, can we wonder if they turned from it with distrust and some thing like contempt? When England becomes Catholic again she will have little trouble with her Indian subjects. She would be the means of making them spiritually loyal to the Holy See, and therefore loyal from the best of motives to the Civil Government. Civil rulers who set their face against the Holy See pay dear for their bigotry. They have then no security for the civil loyalty of their subjects. I believe that as ancient Rome prepared the way for the diffusion of Christianity, so the conquest of England will prepare the way for the triumphs of the Catholic Church in all parts of the world in these latter days. The Imperial race of England are not altogether Catholic—would to God they were!—but they are to a great extent Catholic, and becoming every day more and more so. The triumphs of England now are virtually the triumphs of the Catholic Church.

"Bismarck and the Vatican" are still the burden of a great many foreign despatches. More than half would command patents if the invention of news had the same value at the Patent Office that other inventions have. One of the latest declares that it has been "agreed between Bismarck and the Vatican that the Church shall be ruled in accordance with the Prussian Constitution, and that the Falk laws shall remain in Force." This comes from Rome, where some one sleeps with his eyes open each night, thinking out fresh lies for the English papers next day. The lies are then cabled over here and printed in all Associated Press newspapers. Of course no Catholic believes them, but perhaps some Protestants do—until they become so confusing that no one can make head or tail of them any way.

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.

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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,

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers ...	William Elder
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Kakanui ...	James Matheson
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Nasby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrug
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton ...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra ...	James Pollock
Riverton ...	Peter Grant
Tapanui ...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown ...	Wm. Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT, Agent for Otago.

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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.

"T H E R O Y A L"

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 designs 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.

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Midway between Hanover and Frederick-sts.

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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

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Good Accommodation for Boarders.

MELVILLE HOTEL,

MAIN NORTH ROAD,
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M. MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

JOHN VEZEY
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHER,
PRINCESS-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

Shipping supplied. Pork skins for sale.

VENETIAN BLINDS!

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At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BURKE, AND CO.,
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THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

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

F. B E I S S E L,

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

The latest fashions by every mail.

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

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

THE HOKITIKA CONVENT.

This convent will in a few days be out of the contractors hands, and in full working order in about one month, when children of all denominations will be received, and such education as has not hitherto been imparted in this district will be given to them.

The building will cost about £2000, and will be an everlasting monument to the energy and liberality of the Catholics of this district, as well as an ornament to the town.

Our non-Catholic friends here have subscribed liberally towards the building fund, but much remains yet to be done in order to clear the buildings of present liabilities. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the friends of religious education, who are getting more numerous every year, will lend us a helping hand in our present financial difficulties. A good many persons, formerly residents here, have, I understand, been appealed to for assistance, and from the respective positions of these gentlemen, now scattered throughout the colony. I am confident that each and every one of them will send a small subscription—in fact, some have already done so: but the majority have not yet replied. The good Sisters, numbering ten, arrived here from Ireland on the 15th inst. Immediately on their arrival in the roadstead, Father Martin, with Messrs. Cleary and Burk, as members of the Convent Committee, proceeded in the little steamer "Waipara" to welcome them on behalf of the congregation, leaving the wharf about 1 o'clock p.m. It was fully expected that the Sisters would reach the Wharf about 3 o'clock p.m., where the school children, numbering 200, and the congregation were anxiously awaiting their arrival to give them a hearty reception. It was intended to march in procession from the wharf to the church, but this idea was subsequently abandoned, in consequence of the steamer not returning to port till 11 o'clock p.m., but even at that late hour hundreds were awaiting their arrival. The Convent Committee, Messrs. Gribben, Dowling, Daly, Dolan, Li-ton, Maher, and Hayes, were in readiness at the wharf with carriages, which conveyed the Sisters to their temporary home, being the house lately occupied by Mr. James Mulligan, rented for the occasion by Father Martin. On their arrival they were received by a few ladies of the congregation, who, it is needless to say, had made such excellent arrangements as conclusively convinced the Sisters that Irish hospitality had not ceased to exist under the Southern cross.

On Saturday last, immediately after last Mass, Father Martin and congregation proceeded to the school-room, where an address was read to the Sisters, welcoming them to the scene of their future labours.

The Rev. Mother replied at considerable length, detailing with great minuteness the voyage and many other events of considerable interest, which came under their notice, from the day they left their convent in Ireland till their arrival in Hokitika. She thanked the Rev. Father Martin and congregation for the great kindness shown them, and assured them that they came to New Zealand with cheerful hearts, hoping, in God's mercy, that by their humble exertions they should succeed in carefully looking after and educating the children committed to their care, and doing such other good works as may from time to time lie in their power, thereby promoting the glory of God.

Three cheers were given for the Sisters and Father Martin, after which the meeting dispersed.

These Sisters are highly educated and accomplished, and were selected by Mother Cecilia, of the Wellington Convent (who has just returned from Ireland), because of their superior attainments and fitness in every respect for a foreign mission.—BALLARD.

Hokitika, October 21, 1878.

A FAVOUR OBTAINED THROUGH THE INTER-CESSION OF PIUS IX.

(From a correspondent of the *Carb Examiner*.)

The following is a literal translation of a letter written by his Eminence Cardinal Luigi di Canossa, Verona, to the Director of *L'Unita Cattolica*, in which he relates a most singular grace obtained in his diocese through the intercession of Pius IX., in the instantaneous and truly miraculous cure of a child afflicted with violent epilepsy.

It is well known that the holy Pontiff himself when a young man, was most sadly afflicted with this disease, so much so, that fears were entertained that he could never be admitted to the priesthood, nor ascend the altar. He was cured by a signal grace from the Immaculate Virgin, and announced to him by Pius VII. Now, behold! the Divine Providence glorifying His great Pontiff, by imparting the same grace to others through his intercession, as the Cardinal Bishop of Verona relates in the following letter to the very distinguished director of *L'Unita Cattolica*:

"VERONA, July 19, 1878.

"With due respect to all the restrictions and rules in reference to this matter, established by the Holy See, but to the glory and honour of the holy and revered memory of our late immortal Pontiff, Pius IX., I communicate to you the following prodigious fact, wrought by his intercession, and which I abridge from the history of it sent to me on the 14th of this month by the Very Rev. Archpriest and Vicar Forranc. Don Antonio Balzani.

"In Bovolone, a large town in my diocese, there lives a boy named Victor Bisali, born on the 18th of March, 1872, of Philip and Beatrice Maria, who for two years has been violently attacked by epilepsy. At first the attacks were not so frequent, but later on, they increased so enormously that he was seized by them and cast to the earth about one hundred times a day. Needless to say how many remedies the afflicted parents tried in order to cure their child, whom they saw approaching each day more rapidly to the grave. In their desolation they had recourse to my archpriest aforementioned, begging him to suggest some more efficacious remedy. He suddenly felt, as it were, inspired, to propose to them to offer a novena to the Holy

Father, Pio Nono, on one day of which they were to approach the sacraments, and to apply to the breast of the boy a piece of the garment worn by him. This they promised to do, and returned home full of joy and hope. They performed their promise, and placed the relic on the breast of the boy, and oh, prodigy! from that moment he was perfectly cured, to the immense joy of his friends and all. A full month has been allowed to pass, to prove the miracle; the boy gets on splendidly, grows stronger each day, and not even a shadow or trace of his disease remains. Oh, mercy of God! oh, power of His great and faithful servant Pius IX., to whom, even whilst alive, the pious parents of the boy were most devoted!

"What saith the impious and unhappy Renan? To prove a miracle, he requires that a commission of inquiry be present. Behold! there are more than 4,000 souls in Bovolone. There is, therefore, an abundance of witnesses. The friends and acquaintances of the family are willing and ready to be sworn. Oh! would that the incredulous and the wavering would open their eyes to the shining light of such interpositions of the omnipotence of God, who glorifies His servants, sanctions their work, renews the proofs of the truth of our most holy religion, and gives to all a new impulse to be conformed in faith—to practise the Gospel—to believe, without hesitancy and human fear, and thus to secure the conquest of heaven.

"Viva Pio Nono!

"Accept, Mr. Editor, the esteem of yours most obediently and affectionately,

LUIGI, CARD. DI CANOSSA, Bishop."

THE JEWISH HELL.

WHEN Rabbi Jochanan ben Zachai was sick his disciples came to visit him; and when he saw them he began to weep. They say to him: "Rabbi! the light of Israel, the right-hand pillar, the strong hammer, wherefore dost thou weep?"

He answered them: "If they were carrying me before a king of flesh and blood, who is here to-day and to-morrow in the grave, who, if he were angry with me his anger would not last for ever; if he put me in prison, his prison would not be everlasting; if he condemned me to death, that death would not be eternal; whom I could soothe with words or bribe with riches; yet even in these circumstances I should weep. But now I am going before the King of kings, the Holy and Blessed God, who liveth and endureth forever and forever! If He put me in prison, His bondage will be everlasting; if He condemn me to death, that death will be eternal: whom I cannot soothe with words nor bribe with riches; when, farther, there are before me two ways, the one to Hell and the other to Paradise, and I know not in which they are carrying me, I shall not weep?"—*Talmud*.

TENDERS FOR INLAND MAIL SERVICES.

Sealed tenders will be received at the Chief Post Office, Dunedin, until THURSDAY, 7th NOVEMBER proximo, for the CONVEYANCE OF MAILS between the undermentioned places for a period of two years, from the 1st January, 1879, to the 31st December, 1880, both days inclusive:—

2. Dunedin and Portobello via North-East Harbour and Broad Bay, daily.
3. Port Chalmers and Portobello, daily.
4. Portobello, Broad Bay, and North-East Harbour, daily.
9. Outram and Waipori, twice weekly.
14. Railway Station, Waitepeka and Owaki, via Puarua, twice weekly.
15. Puarua and Port Molyneux, twice weekly.
16. Balclutha Post Office and Railway Station, thrice daily.
18. Lawrence and Tuapeka Mouth via Tuapeka West, twice weekly.
- 18A. Lawrence and Tuapeka Mouth via Tuapeka West, twice weekly.
21. Gore and Waikaka, twice weekly.
26. Oamaru and Awamoko, twice weekly.
27. Dunroon and Marewhenua Railway Station, daily.
28. Dunroon and Oamarua, weekly.
29. Dunroon and Marewhenua Diggings, twice weekly.
33. Palmerston and Naseby, twice weekly.
31. Palmerston and Naseby via Macraes and Hyde, weekly.
32. Naseby and Clyde via St. Bathans and Cambrians, twice weekly.
41. Rae's Junctions and Tapanui, thrice weekly.
41. Cromwell and Quartzville, twice weekly.
45. Quartzville and Upper Nevis, weekly.
48. Arrow and Mactown, twice weekly.
49. Queenstown, Skippers, and the Reefs, weekly.
50. Queenstown and Moke Creek, weekly.
54. Railway Station, Abbotsford, and Post Office Fairfield, daily.
56. Albert Town and Colquhoun's Station, weekly.
57. Portrose and Waikawa, weekly.

Forms of tender, with the terms and conditions of contract, may be procured at any Post Office.

No tender will be considered unless made on the printed form. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Mail Service, No.," and addressed to the Chief Postmaster, Dunedin.

ARCH, BARR,

Chief Postmaster.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of William L. Fitzgerald, who left the town of Leo, Allan County, Indiana, U. S. A., on April 1st, 1858; when last heard from, in 1870, was in Charleston, Otago, New Zealand. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother,

JOHN H. FITZGERALD,
251, Webster Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

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

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

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

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

**SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

CAPITAL - ONE MILLION STERLING.

Every description of
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
Effectuated at

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
Settlement of Losses Prompt and Liberal.

Offices—
LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.
ANDREW MAXWELL,
Manager for Otago.

A MERICAN 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.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.

NOTICE TO INTENDING INSURERS.

Advantages of Dealing with this Company:—

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

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

A. LEE SMITH, Manager.

OFFICES NEXT COLONIAL BANK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

W. M ' L A R E N,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES-STREET,
(Opposite Post Office),
DUNEDIN.

T. R O B S O N,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
GEOEGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

All garments guaranteed best workmanship.

T. J. L E A R Y,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
Princes-street, Dunedin,

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

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

All the latest chemical preparations added to stock by mail.

J A M E S M U R P H Y,
BOOT MAKER,
Princes-street, Dunedin.

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

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

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

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

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

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

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

C. A. A N N I N G,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
From Savory and Moore's and Peter Squire's (chemists to the Queen), London.

Begs to inform his friends, supporters, and the public generally, that he has commenced business, in George-street, (nearly opposite the White Horse Hotel), and trusts as heretofore, to merit their confidence and support.

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

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL,
Dunedin.

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

MOSGIEL,

WM. KNOTT, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

W. P A R K E R,
(Successor to W. Grinley)
BUTCHER,
(Next to Robert Burns Hotel),
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Families waited on for orders. Charges reasonable.

C R O W N H O T E L,
RATTRAY STREET.

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

FINDLAY AND CO.'S
OTAGO STEAM SAW,
PLAINING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND
SASH FACTORY,

Cumberland, Stuart, and Castle-streets,
DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

JAMES WALLS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
FURNISHING AND GENERAL IRON-
MONGER,

Desires to call attention of parties furnishing, Squatters, Architects, Builders, and the Public generally, to his Large and Varied Stock of Ironmongery, Consisting of—

White and Black Marble and Enamelled Slate Mantlepieces, Berlin Black and Bright Register Grates, Fenders and Fireirons Electro-plated and Britannia Metal Goods of all descriptions, from the best English makers, Block Tin, and Wire Dish Covers Mangles, Wringers, Churns, Tubs, Hay Rakes and Forks

American Lawnmowers, Boring Machines Fancy Bird Cages, Coal Vases, Looking-glasses

Flavel's, Radclyffe's, and Watson and Gow's Ranges, Heating and Cooking Stoves Register Grates, Fenders and Fireirons

Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools—a large assortment from the best English Makers

Howe Sewing Machines, Fairbank's and Avery's Weighing Machines

Muzzle and Breach-loading Guns, Revolvers, and Pistols; Game and Cartridge Bags; Powder Flasks, Shots Pouches and Belts

Sporting Ammunition of all kinds Table and Pocket Cutlery, a great variety

Mordan's Pen and Pencil Cases, Dictz's Table and Hall Lamps and Chandeliers, Rowat's patent Ancepnic Lamps, latest designs, Iron Bedsteads, Hip and Sponge Baths, Fencing Wire, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, English Corrugated Iron, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9ft, PRINCES STREET, SOUTH.

JOHN ANDERSON,

BOOT MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER,
CLARK STREET, DUNEDIN.

ishes 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 bespoken orders, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

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

SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

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



THOMAS MYERS & CO.,
PICTURE-FRAME
MANUFACTURERS AND GILDERS,
Lambton Quay, Wellington, N.Z.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Ginger Wine | Quinine Champagne |
| Ginger Brandy | Peppermint Cordial |
| Raspberry Vinegar | Clove Cordial |
| Orange Bitters | Tonic Orange Wine |
| Duke's Bitters | Curagoa |
| Gooseberry Wine | Maraschino |
| | Sarsaparella, &c., &c. |

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,
SEEDSMAN & SEED GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Has on Sale:—

- Field Turnip Seed (Purple and Green-top Yellow), Swedish Turnip
- Field Carrot, Mangold Wurtzel
- Tares or Vetches for green feeding
- Whin or Gorse and Broom Seed, for hedges
- Grass Seeds, Clovers, &c., &c.

Catalogues and Priced Lists forwarded 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,

Maunse-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
30s	Beaver Inverness Capes	" 17s 6d	1s 6d	Shetland 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	" 1s 9d
12s 6d	Boys' Melton Suits	" 8s 6d	3s 6d	Heavy Scotch Tweed	" 2s 9d
			5s 6d	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 RATTRAY 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.

Cottage Clocks from ...	£ s. d.
Do. striking ...	0 7 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 6d
Women's Kid Boots ...	4s 6d, 5s 6d

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. McGill 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)

Begs respectfully to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced business as General Blacksmith and Wheelwright, next the premises occupied by the late firm.

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

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

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

STREET AND MORRIS,

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

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

HANNAN'S POST OFFICE

HOTEL, Main Street, Kumara, situated 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.

FRANK W. PETRE,

Engineer and Architect,
Liverpool-street, Dunedin.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches
urnished under special arrangements.

CAREW AND CO.,

Manufacturers
OF
AERATED WATERS.

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

[ESTABLISHED 1848.]

A. MERCER,

Family Grocer,
Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant,
RATTRAY-STREET,

In returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers, both in town and country, for the very liberal amount of patronage he has received since commencing business, begs to intimate that he has admitted into partnership his son, Mr. Hector Mercer (for ten years in the office of Messrs. Cargills, Gibbs, and Co.), and that the business will in future be carried on under the style or firm of

A. AND H. MERCER.

With reference to the above, we beg to assure the old customers of A. Mercer that it will be the best endeavour of the new firm to merit a continuance of past favours, as they may rest assured nothing but the best articles in connection with their trade will be kept in stock, and at the lowest remunerative prices. Town and country orders promptly attended to.

Shipping supplied.

A. & H. MERCER.

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

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

CITY HOTEL,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

M. MURPHY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commodious Stabling attached to the Hotel.

Luncheon Daily at 1 o'clock.

CRICKETERS' ARMS HOTEL,

TOP OF TORY STREET, WELLINGTON.

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

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best brands.

J. MURPHY, PROPRIETOR.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

G. E. DERMER,
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 Goat Mixture. Two doses completely cured an attack of Rheumatic Gout from which I recently suffered.

Yours truly, VINCENT PYKE,

M. MARS HALL,
M. HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,

George-street Dunedin,

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

Wholesale and Retail.

Homœopathic Prescriptions carefully and accurately dispensed

M. J. MULLIGAN,

WATCHMAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.

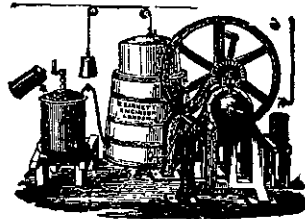
MRS. ANN PAVLETICH, PROPRIETRESS.

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.

The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c

Refreshments always ready.

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 patrona 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).



THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
533, OX-FORD STREET, LONDON,

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

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

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

PURE WINES.
MR. THOMAS REYNOLDS intimates that he can now supply guaranteed pure PORT and SHERRY WINES, having a Son in Portugal and Nephews in Spain. These Wines coming from his friends in Xerez de lo Frontera, San Lucar de Barmada 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,
OAMARU.

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

R. F. SMITH,
PRINCES-STREET NORTH,
(Next Begg & Co.),
CARVER, GILDER, AND PICTURE-
FRAME MAKER.
Pictures cleaned and renewed. Paintings bought and sold on commission.

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

M. & J. MEENA,
Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS,
Corner of George-street and Moray Place,
DUNEDIN.

WE HEREBY beg to intimate that we have become the PURCHASERS of all DEBTS owing to the late Firm of JEWITT & TUNNAGE, and that same will be received by us. We also notify that all monies due by the late firm will be liquidated by us.

We beg to take this opportunity of tendering our best thanks for the generous patronage the old firm has at all times received, and would intimate to our customers and the public generally that in taking over the business, our best attention and care will be given to same, and that we shall thereby continue to merit a fair share of their support and patronage.

TUNNAGE & HUGHES,
Princes-street.

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 Tobacconist, Princes-street South, next Prince of Wales Hotel.

YORK HOTEL
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.
PATRICK CARROLL - PROPRIETOR.

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

Private Rooms for Families.

One of Thurston's best prize medal Billiard Tables.

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

Persons called in time for the early Trains and Coaches.

MOLONEY'S HOTEL,
SOUTH DUNEDIN.

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

H. THOMAS,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST.
(Late of Walker and Great King-streets.)
Dunedin Dispensary,
Next Queen's Theatre,
PRINCES-STREET.

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