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Current Topics.

AT HOME & ABROAD.



It must be particularly flattering to English pride to find that Prince Bismarck who has obtained so large a share of admiration in England by no means returns the sentiment with which he has been honoured. On the contrary he appears to entertain feelings the direct opposite to those of admiration for the English people. There is a saying of his recorded in the lately published diary of Dr. Busch, a German gentleman who held a post of confidence near the person of the prince during the Franco-German war, and from which we learn so much and a little more that may, perhaps, be also of interest. Speaking of his cousin Bismarck Bohlen, the Prince said: "B told me some pretty stories about the English Court, and especially of the Prince of Wales. . . . A nice fellow, truly!—he promises well for the future; may that disgusting people have a good time with him." When people have been for years employed in bestowing applause and admiration on a man it hardly pleases them to find that all along he has considered them—"disgusting."

As to the Prince of Wales, we must remember that this sentence was pronounced concerning him before he had been given a Bible at a kiosk in Paris; since then we are to turn a deaf ear to all little tales of a naughty tendency whispered concerning his Royal Highness. He belongs now to the piety of the future, has come under the influence of the Bible Society and partaken of their grace, and cannot fail to crown with honour the great craft over which he presides, and to form the happiness by-and-bye of the nation, "disgusting" or otherwise, submitted to his sceptre. It was a most fortunate thing his Royal Highness visited the Exhibition in Paris and obtained that Bible; so to speak, sucklings accomplished then and there what giants had been attempting half-a-lifetime in vain. Years of labour on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury and all his suffragans had failed to effect what was produced in a few moments by the effort of a few laymen, nearly "kilt" by dint of firing out Bibles to the famishing French. In a word the Prince of Wales, who will next year, perhaps, open the Sydney Exhibition will be a converted Prince of Wales, without so much as a grain of wild oats within a mile of him. We may remark, *en passant*, that we hope the Bible Society will forward a kiosk also to Sydney, who knows but his Royal Highness, grateful for his own conversion, might be induced to speak a few words of pious exhortation in front of it, describing the effects of that Bible on his own soul, and only think what results that would produce. There would not be such a thing as a "Papist" left next day in all the colonies. Meantime it is, fortunately, loyal to hope that many years may still elapse before the "disgusting people" alluded to by Prince Bismarck shall enter on their "good time" under the reign of their monarch that is to be.

THE "schoolmaster is abroad" indeed as our contemporary the *Evening Star* observes, and what is more, he is carrying his cane—a perfect shillelagh—about with him on his rounds, and trouncing soundly everyone he meets. We have come in for a cudgelling amongst the rest, and the result is that we hasten to stick our thumb in our mouth, and to promise amendment for the future. "What is to be said, however, when the erudite TABLET persists week after week in publishing a prominent notice that 'Catholics interested in election matters should lose no time in having their names placed on the electoral roll.'" This is what his pedagogueship says of us, and all we can urge in reply is the famous answer given, we believe, by a cute, if not "erudite," Yankee under similar circumstances, that he would be a poor scholar who could not spell a word in more ways than one. We thank our contemporary for the correction, and will look up our spelling: a week or two of Mavor will perhaps set us all right.

THE Captain of the German man-of-war, who has investigated the proceedings of the Rev. George Brown at New Britain has been perfectly delighted with the doings of the rev. missionary. The captain has reported his reverence's conduct to the German Govern-

ment, where it is certain to meet with appreciation. In fact, we should not be surprised to hear that Prince Bismarck had so thoroughly approved of the Rev. George Brown's style of evangelization as to have imported him in Germany for the express purpose of employing him in the conversion of the Socialists. He would be the very man to preach a gospel of peace to these people, for it is clear that, if they are to be converted at all, the preaching that converts them must be something of a kindred nature to that of the Rev. George Brown. It is encouraging to find that there are such preachers to be found, and we have no doubt that the German Government would be very glad if they could employ a corps of them numerous enough to be effectual in the conversions desired by them. Of course such preachers are dear to the hearts of German naval commandants, and other fire-eaters, and men of martial heart.

THE book published by Dr. Busch, and to which we have already alluded, has excited considerable astonishment all over Europe. Opinions are divided as to whether its publication has displeased Prince Bismarck, or as to whether, for some reasons best known to himself, he is not, in truth, the cause of its publication. However the matter be, it must seem to the uninitiated that many things thus published might better have been reserved in private, and that the character of the Chancellor assumes a lower standing, seen in the light of much now revealed, than that previously supposed to be occupied by it. Dr. Busch relates, for instance, that Bismarck is inclined to be censorious, and that he amuses himself and his guests continually by commenting upon—or what we may familiarly call cutting up—his neighbours, without regard to the eminence to which they may have attained. It is not so startling to hear him ridicule Alexandre Von Humboldt, who is dead, and out of the reach of being offended by his satire, and we naturally expect to hear him castigate Von Arnim, his open enemy, but we should hardly have expected that he would have been guilty of the indiscretion of reflecting slightly on Von Moltke and other generals. He declared on one occasion that the commanders had nothing to do with the battles, but that all resulted from the action of the troops themselves. They began by a quarrel between two sentinels, followed by a *mêlée*, in which the advanced guards shot one another without any need. Then a troop was brought up, and then a regiment. Last of all arrived the General, with the body of forces under his command. It was thus, he affirmed, that the battle of Gravelotte took place before the day appointed for it. The fact is that the Chancellor was enraged with the Generals, who did not treat him with the deference he desired them to show toward him. Not only did they not consult him, as he believed they ought to have done, but they were even careless of furnishing him with information. On this account he at one time had almost determined to retire into private life. He was also vexed with the generals because, he said, they were too prodigal of German life, and displayed too much humanity towards the enemy. He thought the *franc-tireurs* and peasants generally were too leniently dealt with, that the military courts were too easy, and the number of prisoners taken far from sufficient. "A little hanging," he said, "is the best means of calming the peasant's patriotic ardour, especially when it is accompanied by a few grenades and burning houses." Besides the pique of M. Bismarck against the generals, these sentiments betray the cruelty and coarseness of his nature. There are not, moreover, wanting other indications by which we are admonished of this. One day during the siege of Paris it was reported to him that the besieged had been driven by their hunger to eat all the animals in the *Jardin des Plantes*, and that a delicacy had been discovered in the camel's hump, upon which the Chancellor remarked, awaking roars of laughter in his hearers, that the hump-backed people could afford a kindred delicacy; and then he went on to enlarge upon the theme—a brutal one, it must be acknowledged, in the presence of a gallant but unfortunate people reduced by their bravery to extremities. A light remark is also chronicled as made by him respecting the burning of Bazelle, and some of his speeches to individuals amongst the French are singularly petty and disgusting. France he seems thoroughly to hate, and no spark of generosity shines through the manner in which he spoke of her in her great and nobly endured misfortunes. The French were a "nation made up of noughts, a regular herd formed of thirty million obedient Kafirs." He believed that the country would end in being divided into petty States. Brittany, he said, was legitimist, the south red republican,

elsewhere the moderate republic held chief place, and the majority of military officers remained faithful to the Emperor. Each province would recall the ruler it wished for, and the Bourbons, the House of Orleans, Napoleon, and the Republic would each find a realm. It is well that we know the Chancellor has been disappointed; how bitterly we may divine from what we now behold of the nature of the man, who, for all his intellect and all his strength does not fail to be as petty a creature as ever blotted with the record of his life the page of history. Whatever may be the true story of this book to which we refer, or whatever are the circumstances that have resulted in its publication, it must at least have the effect of stripping of every shadow of respect the name of Bismarck.

If it be not kicking against the goads to attempt the forcible conversion of one of the reprobate, we know not what it is. Had not Mr. Varley already passed sentence on the members of the Press? Had he not declared that, from editors to printer's devils, not one of them would ever see the silver-lining of the clouds as they sped heavenwards? What manner of man is he to enter upon an interference with the great doctrine of predestination or to reverse the decrees of John Calvin? Could it have been to exhibit to his spiritual bouquet of candidates for "conversion" the truth of his dictum, and to recreate himself for a moment by playing with the malicious imp, he, with the eye of a seer, beholds lurking in the soul of every journalist that he proposed to the *Daily Times* reporter that he should become a "Christian" on the spot. We almost think we discern a sweet frolicsomeness in the dear revivalist that displays to us how charming is that righteousness that makes merry the hearts of the elect. At all events the scene with the reporter who would not be converted, but who, like-minded with Byron's recording angel using up

".....both his wings in quills,"

was bent, in the interests of journalism, of casting from him the preferred robes that should render him a becoming denizen of glory, and scouring instead a smart paragraph or two for his newspaper; this scene we say has edified us amazingly. We do not know that there ever before came under our notice so sharp a contest between nature and grace; and had grace only obtained the victory the thing would have been perfectly sublime. But, alas the feeble creatures that we are! grace caught it on every side. It went down in Mr. Varley's soul before nature asserting its right to be in a regular tantrum at fancying itself held up in a newspaper report to ridicule, and it went down again on Mr. Varley's tongue before the self-possession and smartness of the reporter who most decidedly got the better in the *rencontre*. Ah! dear Mr. Varley is quite right, journalists all have their backs turned to the clouds, and are continually on a stampede in the very opposite direction; the wrestling of the godly man where they are concerned is all in vain, he really must be prevailed upon to resign them to their fate and no longer to kick against the goads.

APROPOS of remarks that we see made here and there in the newspapers concerning the narrowmindedness of attacking a man because of his religious opinions, and referring particularly to the Attorney-General, we have a word or two to say. We also hold that it would be reprehensible to attack a public man for such opinions held by him and acted upon legitimately, so as to direct his own conduct and that of those over whom he had legitimate control. But when we find a public man not contented with this, but determined by hook or by crook to force his opinions on people who differ with him to the utmost, who detest his opinions, and look upon them as leading directly to perdition, misery in this world, and damnation in the next—determined not only to educate such children as he has a right to decide for in atheism, but to rob of what their parents regard as their dearest heritage, the children of others, then we consider such a man can claim no man's forbearance. To be silent concerning his designs would be to be numbered amongst his dupes, and to make use of every means of opposing him is but to adopt weapons such as he himself adopts. Mr. Stout, as Attorney-General, is prostituting his place to the inculcation of his private opinions: he holds, as we know from his teacher, Mr. Bright, that it is his duty to prevent all the children he can from receiving a Christian education, and he is giving the lie direct to that much vaunted manliness of his by pretending, in order to accomplish his object, that he is only desirous of establishing an efficient educational system. With his private opinions we for one would not meddle, they would, saving so far as charity compels us to lament all error, be to us matters of perfect indifference, and indeed we find it tiresome enough to be obliged to watch them, were it not that they are the clue to Mr. Stout's public action, and that they are the enemy we must guard against: were it not for this we say again, we should not trouble ourselves as to the God at whose shrine the Attorney-General might worship, or as to what theories might direct his life; in themselves they are no concern of ours.

ENTERPRISE, when vigorously undertaken and judiciously carried out, is undoubtedly capable of accomplishing wonders. The genius, moreover, that directs the particular line in which enterprise shall proceed is various, and the goals it aspires to are many; still a

feature common to almost all is the acquirement of wealth, and it is interesting from time to time to follow the methods by which this is attempted to be attained to. We must confess that a bank clerk whose annual salary was fixed at the moderate figure of £168 was endowed with peculiar powers when we find that he so managed his affairs as to become involved in pecuniary difficulties to the amount of £800,000, and he may well claim a place on the list of those who have earned the reputation of heroes amongst the light-fingered. A gentleman holding such a position as that to which we have referred, and named Eugene T'Kint de Roodenbeke, has been lately arrested, convicted, and sentenced to fifteen years' solitary confinement because he had so utilised his clerkship in the Bank of Belgium as to become a defaulter for close upon a million of money; he was found guilty of one hundred and forty-nine thefts, a number, however, not surprising when we consider the gigantic nature of his transactions. His particular weakness appears to have been speculating on the Bourse, and for this his situation in the Bank—at the head of his department managing the securities entrusted to that institution—furnished him with facilities. He profited extensively by them, so much so indeed that one of the gentlemen employed by him, as *agents de change* received from him as commission in the space of five years £7,500,—the number of his agents were in all twenty-five. For nearly twenty years this accomplished clerk maintained his dishonest course unsuspected, and it was not until circumstances led to an official examination of the securities that he was obliged to make good his retreat to Liverpool with the intention of going to America, and the fact that he changed for dollars £5000 in Belgian notes proves that he did not leave home without provision for evil days to come. So fine a career is worth chronicling, it forms even a feature in the fraud of this enlightened century of ours, which, notwithstanding its high pretensions has produced much that might reasonably be supposed to have perished with the "dark ages."

HAS Mr. Macandrew got nothing on earth to do with the religion of the Ministry. We had thought that, if our worthy ex-Superintendent were anything at all, he was a true blue Presbyterian to the backbone, and would lay down his interests any day, if not his life, in defence of John Knox, or even of his descendant Dr. Cumming. But Mr. Macandrew, we are disappointed to find, seems to have made no sort of a fight at all in support of orthodoxy: he has given way to the science of the period, and has not so much as dared to wag a finger in the Cabinet in opposition to the Brightism that appears to prevail there. We should have expected that Mr. Macandrew would have retained sufficient of the spirit of the covenants to deter all over whom he had any influence from insulting the prophets of his fatherland, and it would not have lessened our respect for him to find that he had done so. We do not say, however, that our respect for him has become materially altered by finding that he has failed to prove the champion of the creed of some of his fathers. We all have our weaknesses, and who shall say that the strongest minded of us all could sit for several months check-by-jowl with an emporium of the deepest thought, widest research, and intense originality, such as our great Attorney-General, without learning that he dared not budge an inch in opposition to any of the opinions put forward by so bright a luminary. The comfortable, plethoric, easy-going doctrines of orthodoxy would have no more chance of holding their own in presence of so enormous a capacity than had the fat kine of Pharaoh's dream of escaping to be gobbled up by the lean ones that overtook them. We may pity, but not blame, then, Mr. Macandrew, since his influence has not been strong enough to prevent that worthy Government organ, the *New Zealander*, from insulting Presbyterianism in the person of its great prophet, Dr. Cumming. Te Whiti, says the *New Zealander*, is "as familiar with Scripture as Dr. Cumming," and our contemporary goes on to say that this illuminated Maori "considers himself better able to expound prophecy" than is the doctor "of whom he (Te Whiti) has never heard." This is very remarkable, but as Te Whiti is a prophet his believing himself more able than a man of whom he has never heard may perhaps be accounted for. He has beheld him with prophetic eye, and so knows all about him, without ever having needed to hear a word. The editor of the *New Zealander* was not one bit confused in his notions when he wrote the sentence alluded to. However, this is beside the question, what we are concerned with is that Te Whiti has been stung in the face of Dr. Cumming, the great glory for many years of Presbyterianism, and its infallible seer every one of whose predictions have been fulfilled, as we know, to a letter; and that under the very nose of Mr. Macandrew, who has evidently been unable to make such terms with the "science" that rules the roost in the Cabinet, as to secure from insult at least the creed of which he always has been considered a pillar, and to which after all he really owes something. We were not surprised to find that the Cabinet considers Te Whiti can compare favourably with Mr. Spurgeon, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Pope. Although we might, perhaps, have expected that Sir George Grey would have urged some feeble plea on behalf of his grace the Archbishop. And as to the Apostles, they of course are fair game for any one who chooses to have a rap at them. Why should not Te Whiti indeed expound the Scriptures as

well as any of the authorised Christian teachers of the day. Only think of the sort of coves who first taught Christian doctrine, and you will see that the idea of its requiring any kind of peculiar qualification to do so is ridiculous. Any savage in the land is fully qualified to write a gospel if he only took it into his head to do so. "And considering the kind of men who first taught the Christian faith before it was reduced to a science, there seems no valid reason why he should not." So says our contemporary, whose thoughts, as it becomes a trusty henchman of our great Attorney-General, seem to run on "science." However, we are to know all about it next March. Te Whiti is then to publish his new religion, and whatever it may be, whether eclipsing Dr. Cumming, Mr. Spurgeon, His Grace of Canterbury, and the Pope, or not, of one thing we are certain, that it may be a great deal better, and cannot possibly be more degrading or mischievous to society than is secularism, the creed of the Grey Government.

OUR contemporary the *Otago Daily Times* published an article on Wednesday last on the Agar-Ellis mixed marriage case, which has lately been finally decided, and to which we referred some few months back, pointing out to our readers the impossibility of relying on the promises made by non-Catholics previous to their marriage with Catholics as to the faith in which their children should be educated. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Agar-Ellis, a member of the English untitled aristocracy had pledged his solemn word to Miss Stonor, whom he desired to marry, that all children born of their marriage should be brought up in the Catholic faith, and that on this condition the lady in question accepted and married him; that for some months he respected his word, but that afterwards, in a manner that even deprives him of the right to be considered so much as a gentleman, he broke his word, and charged his wife not to instruct his children as he had consented that she should instruct them, and in virtue of which consent he had prevailed on her to marry him. His wife, however, considered that he was bound by his promise, and we cannot conceive how she could be called upon to think otherwise, and continued to teach the children the tenets of her faith. Of this the *Daily Times* says:—"Having given general instructions to that effect, he appears to have been careless as to how they were carried out; while his wife, true to the instincts of her creed, was subtly imbuing them with her own doctrines." That is to say this lady, in acting on the word that had been solemnly pledged to her, and for which she had paid the price demanded of her, was acting subtly, with cunning, and in an underhand manner, when she determined on holding the right that had been conferred upon her, and that she was acting in this cunning and reprehensible manner according to the teaching of the creed professed by her. If we knew what the principles of the *Daily Times* really are, or if our contemporary did not veer round like the wind, and wag hither and thither,

"Comme la queue de notre chat,"

so that it is impossible to tell one day what opinions he may represent the next, and so that all we can discern in his columns is that coarseness has been replaced by feebleness, and that "God knows what," would be his most fitting motto, we should be the better able to deal with him. The sentence to which we refer would a little time ago, we know, have been an outrage on the principles which then ruled our contemporary's columns, for it would have been a slap in the face for "woman's rights" which tenet is held by the party that were then represented by the *Times*. However, it matters very little as to whether we can show that our contemporary is false to his principles or not. The sentence to which we refer hardly deserves criticism; it is stupid, slanderous, and ignorant to a degree, and therefore false to all true principles. Our contemporary makes another assertion which is almost equally stupid; it runs as follows:—"The beneficial lesson to be learned from the Agar-Ellis case is the avoidance of mixed marriages. Father Hennebery, when he took occasion to denounce them as he did some time ago, was not so wanting in worldly wisdom as many people imagined, had he only restrained his wrath within reasonable bounds." The one grain of common sense that remains in this is the condemnation it contains of mixed marriages; but it misrepresents Father Hennebery at the same time. Father Hennebery displayed no wrath whatever on the subject of mixed marriages. He taught his congregation the doctrine of the Catholic Church on the subject in moderate and plain language, and so they understood him. On the West Coast his teaching, it is true, was misinterpreted by a knot of bigots and interested persons, who, for reasons best known to themselves, though, perhaps, not quite hidden from others, were anxious to bring the mission into disrepute. But the missionary was not accountable for this; he had stated the simple truth, and had done so moderately and well. This has been abundantly testified too, and had not our contemporary been aware that any sneer at anything Catholic made by him, however mild, would pass with his readers for smartness, or however unfounded, would be accepted as just, he would not have ventured to make the allusion to which we refer.

A WEEK or two ago we commented on a paragraph which we had seen in a Northern contemporary, and which referred to some

thing alleged to have taken place at a certain church in Dunedin, evidently Knox Church. We now find that there is no truth whatever in the matter alluded to, and hasten to express our regret at having been misled by a statement that, it seems, had no foundation. At the same time, perhaps, we may have furnished the opportunity for contradicting a report that otherwise might have gone the rounds unnoticed. A letter in our correspondence column will fully explain the matter.

Is brigandage to become an institution in the neighbouring colonies? It will add much to the romance of the bush if it be regularly established there, but we doubt as to whether the comfort of settlers will be much improved by it. In fact it is very little to the credit of the police of Victoria that the Kelly gang are still at large, and for any signs that we can discern to the contrary, that they bid fair to remain at large, and continue the scourge of the border. We were lately told that the desperadoes had been hemmed in, so that their capture was made sure of; and that it would be impossible for them to escape from the net drawn around them; but while this report was still current there came the intelligence that at a distance from the place in which they were supposed to be lurking they had crossed into New South Wales, and stuck up a bank, robbing it of £2000, and destroying valuable documents of various kinds. This wanton destruction speaks very badly of them, and goes far to contradict the pretence of their having been driven by the force of circumstances on a life of violence and bloodshed. It betrays an innate malice altogether at variance with the traditional spirit of the bold-hearted highway man, who only robbed the rich, and half atoned for his lawlessness by kind actions to those in need. Meantime it must be very pleasant, for the squatters particularly on the border, to know that so reckless, so swiftly-moving, and powerful a band of desperadoes are in their neighbourhood, and may at any time appear around the station. The intense quietude of the Australian bush must become much altered by such a change. We can fancy with low much trembling interest every advancing body of equestrians is watched, and how each range and stretch of tranquil forest becomes a menacing lair which the imagination peoples with the dreaded band. Such a state of things must be all the more unsatisfactory because of the contrast it affords to the peaceful life led of late years by settlers in those parts, who had long given up all thoughts of bushrangers. It is now a good many years since the Clarkes, the last men of the kind whom we remember to have heard of as frequenting the country alluded to, were captured. They had been settlers in fairly respectable circumstances, who seem to have taken to the bush more through the spirit of adventure than anything else, and their career was short. We remember to have received an account of an enterprise undertaken by them from one of the persons who were principally and most unwillingly concerned in it, and it was not without its amusing features. One evening, during the time they were out, it happened that the mistress of a bush public house, whose family had been absent during the day at races held in the neighbourhood, had just achieved the task of cooking for them a holiday supper and it was laid on the table in readiness. When, as the hungry party were about to commence proceedings, a man with his face blackened appeared at one of the windows, and presenting a revolver ordered them to bail up, to rise from the table and stand against the wall, with their faces towards it. This man was in a moment joined by three others, and as ladies only were present in the room his orders were promptly obeyed. A search of the house then commenced, but without much results, for almost all the money then under the roof was hidden away in one of the beds, and the Clarkes do not seem to have been well skilled in searching. Indeed they appear to have been singularly stupid for on their way to the inn in question they had passed in the bush a servant woman, who was carrying back from the racecourse the proceeds of the day's sale at a booth amounting to £40; and on her telling them she was "only a poor girl" on her way home from the races they did not in any way molest her, but let her carry her money safely in their rear to the inn, which she reached some time after they had gone away. The ladies continued with their faces to the wall, all the time the bushrangers were in the house, but when these had taken their departure, and the usual clatter of women's tongues set free at last had come off, the lady of the house proposed that they should now eat their supper and so comfort themselves for their fright. They accordingly sat down at the table, which was apparently untouched, but on lifting up the dish covers they were dismayed to find that the gang had carried off all their victuals, and, evidently as a trick, had covered up the dishes again. The party, therefore, were obliged to go supperless to bed. Meantime it is to be hoped that the present state of things will speedily come to an end. However excellent a shot a desperado may be it is a disgrace to the civilization of the country in which he finds himself that he is allowed to go long at large.

We do not as a rule lay any very great stress on conversions to the Catholic faith. If the converts are persons of any note, and on the part of whom any considerable change or movement would claim attention, or if any other circumstances make the matter more or less

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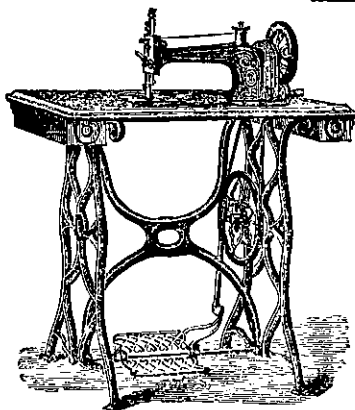
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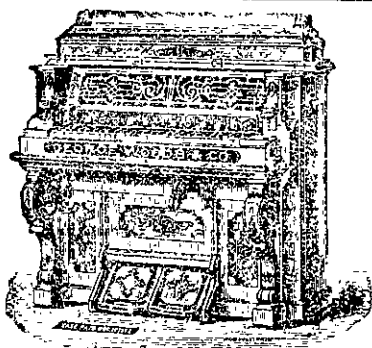
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remarkable, we generally insert the names of these converts in our columns, or, perhaps, allude to their conversion. But to us conversion to the Catholic faith seems the matter, of course. We are astonished, not that men should now and then become Catholics, but that the whole non-Catholic world does not do so, and we await in the expectation, not of hearing of an individual here and there co-operating with the grace bestowed upon him, but of hearing of masses and nations doing so. We therefore do not find it at all strange or worthy of comment, as we said, to hear of conversions at any time, but sometimes circumstances connected with them are worthy of note. We read, then, in a paragraph from some Irish paper, that a Dr. James Flanagan, of Tuam, was received, on his death-bed, into the Catholic Church by the Venerable Archbishop McHale. There is, however, nothing strange to us in this, considered in itself; if we especially notice it, the reason is because Tuam is the very birth-place and original hot bed of the Irish Church Missions in the West of Ireland. They began there some thirty years ago, and, if we were to have accepted as Gospel all the boasts made in connection with them by this time we must have believed there would not have been a Catholic left in the province of Connaught, much less in the town referred to. The diocese of the Right Rev. Bishop Plunket, up to the time we speak of, had not borne amongst the godly a very high reputation. The bishop, in fact, had not been looked upon by the ultra-pious as a "Christian man." His Lordship had something of the reputation of a *bon-vivant*, and a great many old ladies thought very little of him. But in a lightning flash the thing was changed; not that the Bishop made personally much improvement; the man who pirated the Archbishop of Canterbury's charge and evicted the tenants at Partry, could hardly claim a very high personal sanctity. But he displayed a perfect detestation of the Pope, and that we know passes for a most excellent righteousness. Under the direction of one Mr. Dallass (we are not sure of the orthography), an English ex-military man, a crusade was entered upon against the faith of the people, and at once the Diocese of Tuam rose some thousands per cent. in the estimation of the pious. The results we fear have not justified the expectations. We suspect that Archbishop McHale has just as many subjects in his arch-diocese today as he would have had had the Irish Church Missions never been heard of there, and we find in the conversion of this doctor, at the very fountain of evangelicalism, an additional confirmation of our opinion.

LENTEN PASTORAL FOR 1879.

FRANCIS,

BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE,
BISHOP OF WELLINGTON.

TO THE CLERGY AND FAITHFUL OF THE SAID DIOCESE, HEALTH
AND BLESSING IN THE LORD.

Dearly Beloved Brethren and Dear Children in Jesus Christ,—In announcing to you the return of this holy season of prayer and penance, we feel bound to give expression to a deep sentiment of gratitude and thanksgiving to Almighty God, at the remembrance of the very great graces showered down upon our diocese, during the last year, by means of the Missions. Few duties are more neglected than that of thanksgiving, and yet how emphatically it is inculcated in the Holy Scriptures. The great Apostle St. Paul, tells the Ephesians that we are "to be giving thanks always for all things, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, to God and the Father." (Eph. v. 20). Again we are taught "to abound unto all simplicity which worketh through us thanksgiving to God." (2 Cor., ix. 11.) "Be not solicitous,"—says the same Apostle—"but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your petitions be made known to God." (Phil. iv. 6). And again—"As you have received Jesus Christ the Lord, walk ye in Him . . . abounding in Him with thanksgiving." (Col. ii. 7). Not to weary you with quotations, we may conclude the Apostle's testimony to the duty of thanksgiving by the observation that, according to him, the very characteristic of the heathen was that "when they knew God, they glorified Him not as God, nor gave thanks." (Rom. i. 21). Hence the Holy Church, which is filled and guided by the spirit of God, prefaces the Canon, or more solemn part of Mass, with these words—"It is truly meet and just, right and salutary, that we should always, and in all places, give thanks to Thee, O Holy Lord, Father Almighty, Eternal God, through Christ our Lord."

Now, what benefit deserves our heartfelt tribute of gratitude more than the extraordinary graces of a mission? Wherefore we eagerly take this long-desired opportunity to rejoice with you over the abundant fruits produced by the late Missions, to return solemn thanks to God for His goodness towards us, and to beg of Him to "confirm the work which He has wrought in us." (Ps. lxxvii. 29).

We owe you, Dearly Beloved Brethren, a well-earned meed of praise, and we wish it to be heard in all the churches of our diocese. By the loving grace and mercy of God, you have not received the heavenly dew on an ungrateful soil. When the word of God was preached to you, urging you to penance and a change of life, "you received it not as the word of men, but (as it is indeed) the word of God, who worketh in you that have believed." (1 Thess. ii. 13). Not only did you worthily answer our appeal, but you surpassed our fondest hopes. It is sweet to recall to your memory and ours those touching and impressive scenes. The confessional thronged with tearful penitents; the ministers of reconciliation weary with uplifting their hand to forgive; the table of the Heavenly Father surrounded

with children, who were erewhile prodigal sons and prodigal daughters, but now returned to their true home which, we hope, they will never leave again; those religious exercises attended with much assiduity, exertions, and sacrifice; those exemplary conversions from sin and heresy; those crowds enlisted under the noble banner of temperance; that general gladness and expansion of heart; that resurrection to a life of grace exhibited by whole congregations eager to renew their covenant with Heaven—all this formed a picture which deeply moved the heart and which we can never forget.

We deem it a high favour of heaven that our diocese has been the first in all New Zealand to receive the extraordinary grace of Missions, and we attribute the outpouring upon us of the first-fruits of so holy a visitation to the fact that this diocese had been solemnly consecrated to the Adorable Heart of Jesus, by a special act, in every church and chapel, during the first year of our episcopal administration. A zealous and indefatigable preacher of the order of the Most Precious Blood, has been sent to you by the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and the graces merited by that loving Heart and shed upon you by the Missions, have renewed your faith and good works. Everlasting thanks to God for so great a benefit!

But, Beloved Brethren, it is your duty to preserve that faith and sustain those works, and here let us address each and every one of you in words suited to your needs, to congratulate the perfect, encourage the weak, stir up the faint-hearted, and display towards the most callous and obdurate that "goodness, patience, long-suffering, and benignity of God which leadeth them to penance." (Rom. ii. 4). Out of the whole of our dioceses, some, and God be praised, they are the majority, have generously availed themselves of all the graces of the Mission; others began their work of conversion, but did not fully achieve it; while others, and they are comparatively few, though still too many, since Christ died for every soul, have shown no signs of their return to God, and have neglected, or despised the mission.

"Come," therefore, Beloved Children, "hearken to us, we will teach you the fear of the Lord." (Ps. xxiii. 12). Firstly, you who have faithfully attended the Mission, you, the choicest and happiest portion of our flock, since you "hold the mystery of faith in a pure conscience." (1 Tim. iii. 9), accept the congratulations of your chief pastor, but also his paternal admonitions. It was not only in the time of the Mission that you engaged to keep the law of God. He is the Lord who never changes. "I am the Lord," says He by the Prophet Malachias, "and I change not." He was yesterday, He is to-day, He will be to-morrow and always—always your Father, always your Master, always your King, always your Judge; you always belong to Him, and must therefore always fear, love, and serve Him. What will it profit you to have begun well, unless you persevere? "He that shall persevere to the end, he shall be saved." (Math. x. 22). Was not your heart happy, did it not abound with sweetness and consolation, while you were in the fervour of the Mission? Did you then regret the time of sin, the sad days of unlawful gratification? Did you not feel a peace immeasurably surpassing the false and fleeting delights of wickedness? Will you now barter your heavenly joy for bitter pleasures? Are you already weary of the yoke of the Lord that weighs so light on the shoulders of love? After setting your heart in heaven, will you ignominiously descend and grovel in the mire of sin? The mission is over, but not your conflict; you have shared in its graces, but you have not yet fulfilled all your duties; on the contrary their number has increased: "unto whomsoever much is given, of him much shall be required." (Luke xii. 48). Real penance is not a mere trace with sin; it is not, if we may so speak, a balancing of accounts with God and our conscience, after which we are at liberty to contract new debts, in hopes of another period of indulgence and remission. Penance is not a looking-glass, "in which a man beheld his countenance and went his way, and presently forgot what manner of man he was." (James i. 24). Of course, exemption from all sins whatsoever, even venial, for any considerable time, is a privilege not to be hoped for in this life. What we ask of you is to continue the work you have begun, and, if need be, to renovate it; not to abandon your soul to the chance of those extraordinary graces on which it were rashness to rely, but to prove that you are seriously changed, divinely renewed, sincerely converted to the Lord, by the faithful discharge of a Christian's duties; and especially of the obligations connected with the holy season of Lent. What more unmistakable evidence can you give of the sincerity of your conversion, than your fidelity to the practices of fasting and abstinence, those salutary observances despised by impiety, neglected by indifference, but most dear and precious to all truly Catholic hearts?

As for those among you who "put their hand to the plough and then looked back," who began, and partially attended the exercises of the Mission, who promised to be converted, but were not, we might address them in the words of St. Paul to the Galatians! "You did run well, who hath hindered you that you should not obey the truth?" (Gal. v. 7). But you deserve pity more than blame. Why should we add to the keen reproaches of your reason, faith, and conscience? God is still merciful, and we exhort you to return to Him with full hope of forgiveness. True, you have irretrievably lost the grace of the Mission—a misfortune you cannot sufficiently deplore; but is that a reason for giving up your soul altogether? The Mission is gone, but Lent is here, and it too is a time overflowing with divine mercy. The Mission was a favour to be accepted with thanksgiving, but Easter Communion is a duty not to be neglected without grievous sin. Come therefore, and, with due dispositions, confess your sins, and receive the body and blood of Jesus Christ. Then you will have that peace which you refused to obtain in the days of the Mission.

Lastly, we come to you who totally neglected or despised the Mission. Without pretending to enter the secret of your hearts, we make bold to say that you are sorry for your omission, and you regret your coldness and indifference in the midst of general fervour. If our judgment of your feelings be too indulgent, our mistake redounds to your honour and affords us an agreeable illusion. Have confidence, then, in the Lord; He is more merciful than we are wicked. He has treasures of charity for our wounds, remedies for our most inveterate diseases, and forgiveness for all our sins. Is there not always a mission going on in the Church? Are not the copious graces of the

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Great King street.

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

With reference to the above,

MR. THOS. POWER

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

Sacraments, of the Word of God, of the Holy Mass, and other fountains of sanctification, one continuous Mission? Is not the Sacred Heart of Jesus always open to the repentant sinner? Come then, seize the golden opportunity and redeem your sinful neglect. The Church summons you once more to her standard. Take up the weapons of fasting, abstinence, prayer, and penance; "redeem your sins with alms and your iniquities with works of mercy," (Dan. iv., 24). and we promise you the victory over your spiritual foes, we warrant to you peace of heart and solid happiness.

2. We again call your earnest attention, Beloved Brethren, to the all-important subject of Catholic Education, and exhort you to ponder well the following noble and deeply instructive letter recently addressed by the present Pope Leo XIII to his Cardinal Vicar. Its far-reaching observations and paternal warnings are so applicable to our present situation, that we deem its perusal most fit to intensify your zeal for the establishment of Catholic Schools, wherever they are possible, or for the organization of Catechism classes, or other arrangements—such as, in remote districts, the co-operation of Catholic men and women—whereby our rising generation may receive adequate religious instruction, and learn the way of eternal life.

His Holiness writes,—

"A decree has recently been issued by those the duties of whose office should have bound them to guard the true interests of the inhabitants of Rome, banishing the Catholic Catechism from the municipal schools, and, by this most reprehensible measure, throwing down the bulwark against the eruption of heresy and infidelity, and leaving open the way to a new kind of foreign invasion, much more deadly and perilous than the old, as it more directly tends to tear from the hearts of Romans the precious treasure of the faith and the fruits which it brings forth. This new attempt against the religion and piety of our people fills our soul with a deep and pungent sorrow, and constrains us to write to you, my Lord Cardinal, who fill our place in the spiritual government of Rome, the present letter upon the melancholy subject, to complain loudly in the presence of God and man.

"An I here from the very beginning, in virtue of the pastoral ministry, we must recall to the mind of every Catholic the very serious duty which by the natural and the divine law, is incumbent on him of instructing his offspring in the supernatural truths of faith, and the duty which, in a Catholic city, binds those who rule its destinies to assist and promote its fulfilment. And whilst in the name of religion we raise our voice for the guardianship of its most sacred rights, we likewise desire that it should be shown how this ill-advised measure is contrary to the well-being of society itself.

Certainly no one could imagine what pretext could have counselled such a measure, except, perhaps, that unreasonable and pernicious indifference in matters of religion in which it is now wished that the people should grow up. Heretofore reason and natural good sense have taught men to set aside and put out of use that which experience has not approved, or which has become useless through the changed conditions of society. But who can affirm that the teaching of the Catechism has not heretofore been productive of great good? Was it not religious instruction which renewed the world, which sanctified and softened mutual relations amongst men, which made the moral sense more delicate, and educated that Christian conscience which represses excesses, reproves acts of injustice, and raises the people who are faithful above all others? Will it be said that the social conditions of the present age have rendered it useless or noxious? But the safety and prosperity of nations have no secure protection apart from truth and justice, of which society at present so deeply feels the need, and whose rights the Catholic Catechism preserves in their integrity. Through love, however, of the precious fruits which have already been gathered and are expected with such justice from this instruction, it should not only not have been banished from the public schools, but it should rather have been promoted by every means.

"Likewise the nature of the child, and all the special conditions of the times in which we live, require this. By no compact can the judgment of Solomon on the child be renewed, and he cannot be divided by an unreasonable and cruel division between his intelligence and his will. If the cultivation of the first be undertaken, it is necessary to direct the second to the pursuits of virtuous habits and of its last end. Whosoever in education neglects the will concentrating every effort on the culture of the mind, makes instruction a perilous weapon in the hands of the wicked. For it is the working of the intelligence which sometimes, strengthening the evil inclinations of the will, endows them with a force which it is impossible to resist.

"The teaching of the Catechism ennobles and raises man in his own idea, teaching him to respect at the same time himself and others. It is a great misfortune that so many who would banish the Catechism from the schools should have forgotten, or are unwilling to reflect, that they themselves learnt the Catechism when they were children. It would have been easy enough for them to understand how by teaching the child that he issues from the hands of God and is the fruit of His love; that all that he sees is ordained of God, King and Lord of Creation; that he is so great and of such worth, that the Eternal Son of God to redeem him did not disdain to take his flesh; that by the blood of the Man-God his forehead is bathed in baptism; that by the flesh of the Divine Lamb his spiritual life is nourished; that the Holy Spirit dwelling in him as in His living temple infused in him life and virtue wholly Divine. This is that which gives him efficacious impulses to keep the glorious character of son of God and to honour it by virtuous conduct. They would likewise understand that great things may be expected from a child who in the school of Catholic Catechism learns that he is destined to a most high end in the vision and in the love of God; that he is taught to watch over himself continually and comforted by all manner of helps in sustaining the warfare which his implacable enemies wage against him; that he is induced to be docile and obedient, learning to venerate in his parents the image of his Father who is in heaven, and in the Prince the authority which comes from God, and from God draws its existence and its majesty; that he is drawn to respect in his

brethren the Divine likeness which shines upon his own forehead, and to recognise under the miserable appearances of the poor the same Redeemer; that he is saved in good time from doubts and from uncertainties by the benefit of the Catholic doctrine, whose title to infallibility and authenticity are its Divine origin, the prodigious fact of its establishment upon earth, the abundance of the most sweet and salutary fruits which it brings. Finally, they would understand that Catholic morality, armed with the fear of chastisement and the certain hope of the most high rewards, runs not the risk of those civil ethics which they would substitute for the religious; nor would they ever have taken the fatal resolution of depriving the present generation of so many and of such precious advantages by banishing the teaching of the Catechism from the schools.

"And we say *banishing*, since the proposal to bestow religious instruction solely on those children for whom their parents make express demand is thoroughly illusory. Nor, in fact, can it be understood how the authors of this ill-omened proposal have not been aware of the sinister impression which must be made upon the mind of the child by seeing religious teaching placed in conditions so different from all other instruction. What inducement can a child—which will only apply itself with ardour to a study the necessity and importance of which it can appreciate—have to pay attention to instructions towards which the school authority is cold or hostile, and which are only accorded a half-hearted toleration? And then, if there should be (as it is not difficult to find) parents who, either through wickedness of mind, or more probably through ignorance and negligence, should not think of requiring for their children the benefit of religious instruction, a great portion of youth would remain deprived of the most salutary precepts, with extreme prejudice not only to those innocent souls, but to civil society itself. And this being so, would it not be a duty of whoever presides over the school to remedy the malice or heedlessness of parents? Hoping for advantages undoubtedly less important, it was lately thought to render elementary instruction compulsory by law, obliging the parents, even with fines, to send their children to school; and now, how can they have the heart to withdraw religious instruction from the Catholic youth, which is without doubt, the soundest guarantee of a wise and virtuous direction given to life? Is it not cruel to allow children to grow without ideas and sentiments of religion, until overtaken by fervid adolescence they are found in presence of seductive and violent passions, disarmed, unprovided with any curb, with a certainty of being drawn down into the slippery paths of crime? It is a pain to our paternal heart to see the deplorable consequences of this senseless scheme; and our pain is increased, considering at the present day the incitements to all kinds of vice are stronger and more numerous than ever. You, my Lord Cardinal, who, by your high office of our Vicar follow closely the development of the war which in our day is waged against God and His Church in our Rome, know well without our speaking of it at length, what and how many are the perils of perversion which youth encounters; pernicious doctrines, subversive of all constituted order; audacious and violent proposals to the prejudice and discredit of every legitimate authority; finally, immorality, which without hindrance proceeds openly by a thousand ways to contaminate the eyes and to corrupt the hearts of youth.

"When those and similar assaults are made against faith and morals, each one can judge for himself how opportunely the moment has been selected to drive religious education away from the public schools. Is it, perchance, sought by these proposals, instead of the Roman people, which was celebrated in all the world for its faith, even from Apostolic times, and was until the present admired for integrity and the religious culture of its morals, to form an irreligious and dissolute people, and thus lead them to a condition of barbarism and savagery.

"We do not doubt that the clergy of Rome will not at all be found wanting to the sacred duties of their sacerdotal ministry, and that they will employ themselves with the most affectionate care in preserving the Roman youth from the perils which threaten its faith and morality. We are certain, likewise, that the Catholic Associations, flourishing in this city with such advantage to religion, will contribute all the means placed in their hands to the pious undertaking of saving their holy city from losing the sacred and august character of religion and the envied boast of being the Holy City, and becoming the victim of error and the theatre of unbelief. And you, my Lord Cardinal, with the wisdom and firmness with which you are adorned, strive that oratories and schools may be increased, where the young may be gathered together to be instructed concerning the most holy Catholic religion, in which, by a particular grace of God, they have been born. Seek, according as it has already brought good fruit in some churches, that virtuous and charitable laymen, under the vigilance of one or more priests, may lend their labour to teach the Catechism to the children, and strive that the parents be exhorted by their respective parish priests to send their children, and that they be reminded likewise of the duty incumbent on all of requiring religious instruction for their children in the schools. It will be useful likewise that catechetical instruction for adults be established in the places which are believed to be the most fitting for them, in order to maintain ever living in souls the salutary precepts which they learned in their childhood's days. Never fail to enkindle piety and to direct always still better the labour of the priests and laity, placing before their eyes the importance of their work, the merits which they will acquire before God, before us, and before the whole of society, and which most strenuously we will study to hold in due consideration."

Now, Beloved Brethren, this mixed education so strongly condemned by our Holy Father is the public school system of this colony. Adequate Catholic religious instruction cannot be imparted by schools which close their doors on religion, much less by teachers who are, or may be, the bitterest foes of the Catholic Church. Wherefore, that secular education which brings together into one school teachers and pupils of every creed, or no creed, and systematically professes to teach the doctrines of no church, has again been vigorously reprobated by the Holy See, and declared unfit for Catholics, being the straight road to scepticism and infidelity. Let us then renew our zeal to provide for our rising generation a thoroughly Catholic training, and

J. A. M A C E D O,
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN,

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

- Life and Times of O'Connell, by T. C. Luby, 7s; by post, 8s 2d.
 Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry, 2 vols., by Carleton, 9s, by post 10s 8d.
 Two Years in the Pontifical Zouaves, by Powell, 5s 6d, by post 6s 6d.
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meanwhile employ every legitimate means to bring about the repeal, or modification, of the unjust and insane law by which we are oppressed.

Our position is this: our holy faith requires that Catholic children shall be taught religion and morality along with secular knowledge. Hence, the present purely secular system is utterly repugnant to our conscientious convictions. Yet we are constrained to pay taxes for the support of a system which we abhor, and of which we are debarred by conscience from availing ourselves. And, further, nothing is given in aid of the schools which we approve, and which we have erected at great cost and sacrifice. Is not our case parallel to that of the Dissenters in England, and the Catholics in Ireland, who were formerly obliged to pay church rates for an Establishment whose tenets they did not admit? Good sense and justice have abolished those obnoxious church rates in England and Ireland, and ere long, we hope, they will sweep away our present galling grievance. What we want is that the State should pay us only for secular results. The so-called religious difficulty is, in a great measure, as far as we are concerned, of easy solution, by the introduction of an auxiliary system of payment by results under Government inspection. Let any fair number of persons be free to establish a school under the Education Act, which would receive the periodical visit of a Government inspector, and let all, and only, such pupils as would reach a fixed secular standard, obtain a liberal grant. Let this be the fundamental principle round which all minor practical details would revolve. This system would greatly stimulate secular instruction, secure the rights of conscience, and be a lasting bond of social peace and harmony. Let us pray that God, by whom "Kings reign, and Lawgivers decree just things," may turn the minds and hearts of our rulers to counsels of fairness and justice, and that, come what may, our children may keep inviolate the priceless treasure of their Catholic faith and morality.

"Now the God of peace be with you all. Amen." (Romans xv. 33.)

✠ FRANCIS,
Bishop of Wellington.

Given at Wellington on the 11th day of Feb., 1879.

REGULATIONS.

All who have arrived at the years of discretion are bound to go to Communion within Easter time, which, in the Diocese of Wellington, begins on the first Sunday in Lent, and ends on Trinity Sunday, both days included.

All days in Lent, except Sundays, are days of fast and abstinence, subject to the following regulations which we make in virtue of special faculties received from the Holy See:—

1. We grant permission for the use of flesh meat at dinner only on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and also on all Saturdays except two, viz., the second Saturday in Lent and the last.
2. Lard and dripping may be used after the manner of butter at all meals on all days of fast and abstinence during Lent (and also on all Fridays and fast days throughout the year) with the exception of the first and last Wednesday of Lent, and Good Friday.
3. White meats—such as butter, milk, cheese, and eggs—are allowed on all days at all meals, with the exception of Ash Wednesday, and the Wednesday and Friday of Holy Week.
4. Fish and flesh are not allowed at the same meal during Lent.

There is neither fast nor abstinence on Sundays in Lent.

All who have completed their 21st year are bound to fast and abstain—unless excused by the state of their health or the nature of their employments—according to the regulations stated above; and all who have arrived at the use of reason, though not bound to fast before the completion of their 21st year, are nevertheless bound to abstain from the use of flesh meat on the days appointed—unless exempted for a legitimate cause, of which the respective Pastors are to be the judges.

The clergy are requested to read this Pastoral from the several altars as soon as possible, and to cause a copy of its regulations to be placed during Lent in a conspicuous place in their respective churches and chapels.

✠ FRANCIS,
Bishop of Wellington.

The usual collection for the Holy See will be made in all the Missions of our Diocese on the feast of Saints Peter and Paul, the 29th of June.

BISHOP MORAN AND THE EDITOR OF THE *CHRISTIAN RECORD.*

THE Catholic and Protestant laity both ought to thank the minister of the "First Church." He has been the means of causing Bishop Moran to write a very interesting letter in the TABLET containing some things which I believe are "not generally known" either to Catholics or Protestants. By the way, what is the meaning of the name "First Church?" It seems an odd and, not to speak irreverently, a queer name for a church. We have all heard of the Catholic Church, the English Church, the Presbyterian Church, and we know what these words mean. But a "First Church"—No I never! Why "First?" Is it the biggest, the finest church in Dunedin, or the worshippers in it, are they prominent in Christian piety and aims deeds, in liberality and refinement and high principles of justice and honour above all other Dunedinites? The title seems to savour somewhat of vanity and ostentation. Perhaps the Rev. Lindsay Mackie may tell us at a distance the reason why it is so called. Bishop Moran has hammered the minister of the First Church, and I presume we must call him the first minister of Dunedin, terribly; and

cut him to the bone. But the concluding part of the Bishop's letter was the unkindest cut of all, in my opinion. It looked like an attempt to make the "First" minister practice justice, gentlemanly manners, and Christian charity "on compulsion;" we shall see if he succeed. I shall be agreeably disappointed if he do. I would have liked if Bishop Moran had left the "First" minister to make a voluntary and graceful apology after he found how cruelly he had been deceived and his credulity practised upon by the Melbourne *Cross*. What a profanation in such a paper assuming such a name! But the Melbourne *Cross* and Dunedin *Christian Record* have in this instance only acted as the Protestant pulpit and Press generally have acted ever since the birth of Protestantism. They voluntarily or involuntarily have practised a system of gross and shameful deception on the people in regard to Catholic matters. To ask such deceivers to make reparation or apologies to those whom they have wronged, or tried to wrong, has usually proved idle and vain. The only result has been to make them repeat their calumnies and try to justify them. Let us hope the "First" minister will be an exception. He owes Catholics not only an apology, but the fullest and most ample apology which the English language can possibly express for the atrocious, and we may well call them devilish, calumnies he has been the means of circulating against them so recklessly. He owes such an apology, not only to Dr. Moran and the Catholic clergy generally, who are our spiritual guides and teachers, but to every member of the Catholic laity. As the Catholic Church believes so the Catholic laity believes. A wrong done, or attempted to be done, to the character of the Catholic clergy is done to every even the humblest, member of the Catholic laity. The "First" minister may rely upon it we feel it as such. As well may he expect that a grateful and affectionate child would read without indignation some foul calumny published against his parents, as that the Catholic laity would read unmoved such slanders against the Catholic Church as he has just published in his *Record*. He expects possibly by such unworthy means to damage the good name of the Catholic schools for higher education in this colony, and set the people against them. But just and sensible Protestants will not so easily be imposed on now. The Protestant world is too well informed for that in these days of cheap books and Catholic newspapers and other Catholic literature. The reign of Protestant prejudice and ignorance is fast drawing to a close. Perhaps even in this colony it is declining. If the "First" minister wishes to avert this, and keep Protestantism up, he will publish no more such articles as that which Dr. Moran has replied to. If he do persist, he will thereby set educated Protestants of good will to enquire into the *real* tenets of the Catholic Church; When any sincere Protestant does this in a spirit of humility, and relying on the Divine guidance, he is half a Catholic already, and will very soon become a full-blown "Roman Recruit," if he only honestly persevere in his researches. The credulity of illiterate or half-educated Protestants in regard to Catholic matters as misrepresented by the Protestant pulpit and press, is even now amazing. But it is nothing now compared to what it was some forty or fifty years back. If the Protestant public were weak enough to believe such men as the editors of the Melbourne *Southern Cross* and Dunedin *Christian Record* they would believe that the Jesuits, or in other words the Roman Catholic Church, have had the daring impiety to promulgate a new Decalogue diametrically opposed to that given to Moses on the Mount. The new Catholic, or Jesuit, Decalogue, if we believe the *Record* and others of his cloth, teaches the duty of worshipping idols or false gods. It teaches theft, lying, murder, and impurity. No wonder they say that there should be so many bad Catholic people everywhere. Unfortunately Catholics, no less than Protestants, often violate the moral law as contained in the Decalogue without scruple. The "First" minister, for example does not seem to pay much respect to that part of the Mosaic Decalogue, which says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." He violates it without hesitation, and in a way the most shameless and shocking. Would an action for defamation of character not lie against the *Record* for the insult. A public body, no less than an individual, may be defamed, and entitled to legal redress, I believe. The *Record's* article bears malice on its face, or inexcusable, and criminal ignorance.

JOHN WOOD.

Auckland, January, 1879.

Many attempts have been made to penetrate into the interior of Greenland from the west coast, but, until this summer, with little success. Three Danish gentlemen, Messrs. Jensen, Kormerup, and Groth, under the direction of the Commission for scientific exploration in the Danish colony, started to explore and survey the coast between Godhaab and Frederikshaab. Lieutenant Jensen took advantage of the opportunity to make an excursion into the interior over the ice. The aim was to reach several mountain peaks rising out of the ice. The baggage was placed in three small sledges of the travellers own, and the toilsome journey commenced on July 14. After two days the loose snow accumulated on the surface of the ice to such an extent that the journey became very dangerous, while they continually sank in concealed crevasses and holes, saving themselves only by adopting the Alpine expedient of attaching themselves to each other with a rope. The surface of the ice was generally undulating, but there were also many rugged parts and chasms which rendered the journey a very difficult one. It was foggy nearly the whole time, and on July 23 a snowstorm came on. On the 24th the expedition reached the foot of the mountain referred to above. Then came on another storm which lasted for six days with continuous snow and fog; the travellers were snow blind. The weather cleared on the 31st, when the ascent of the mountain might be undertaken with some prospect of success. The height was estimated at about 5,000 feet above sea level, and on the other side of the mountain, as far as the eye could reach, ice sheets and glaciers were seen, and not the smallest speck of land free from ice. After finishing their observations the expedition returned, and reached their starting-point on August 5, having been away for twenty-three days. The mountain referred to was 45 miles from the coast.—*Times*.

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General Sales anywhere in the country as may be arranged.

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where we have no agency may rely upon Stock or Produce put upon

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WOODIFIELD & JOLLY, General Printers, Octagon, Dunedin, beg to inform their numerous friends and the public generally that they have admitted into the Firm Mr. J. J. CONNOR (for many years Overseer in the Machine Department of Mills, Dick and Co.'s Printing Establishment). The Firm will in future trade under name of "Woodifield, Jolly and Co."

(Signed) **W. P. WOODIFIELD,
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The prizes, which are numerous, consist of Works of Art of great merit—chosen specially for this drawing, and a number of splendid Nuggets contributed by diggers in the district.

Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, may be had of Rev. J. Mackay, Queens town.

Drawing postponed till St. Joseph's day, the 19th March, 1879.

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

DUNEDIN CUP, 1879.

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SILKS.—Silks, Satins, and Velvets dyed and finished in best London style. **DRESSES.**—Cashmere, Repps, and Wool Cords, dyed in the most fashionable colours, and finished equal to new goods. **FEATHERS.**—Ostrich Feathers dyed the most brilliant colors. White Ostrich Feathers bleached by a new chemical process, producing a pure French white, without in the least destroying the flue of the feather. **GLOVES.**—Gloves cleaned from all impurities, free from smell. **GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES.**—Cleaned from impurities, and steam pressed, at moderate charges. City Dye Works, Frederick Street, (4 doors from George Street.)

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

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

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COLONIAL WINE AND CORDIAL MANUFACTORY.
MONTE CHRISTO, CLYDE.

J. D. FERAUD takes the present opportunity of informing residents of the Northern Goldfields and the general public that his Factory being replete with every convenience, he is now turning out an article not to be equalled.

Mr. Feraud has succeeded in producing AROMATIC TONIC BITTER WINES which are not only agreeable beverages, but also have excellent medicinal qualities. The following is Professor Block's report :—
University, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.
Class—Beverages.

November 5th, 1875.

I have examined for Mr. J. D. Feraud, of Monte Christo, Clyde, Otago, two samples of Aromatic Tonic Bitters, with the following result :—No. 827 is a sherry coloured, and No. 828 is a port-wine red-coloured liquid; they are both perfectly transparent, showing the purity of the water and other substances employed in their manufacture.

These two Beverages have a slight acid chemical reaction, and possess an agreeable cool bitter taste, blended with a sensation of sweetness, arising from the saccharine matter of the fruit of which they are the fermented extract.

I have also examined the aromatic and other flavouring substances used by Mr. Feraud in their manufacture, and from the proportions in which they are blended with the fruit wine, they must be pronounced perfectly safe, and free from anything like deleterious properties.

I consider this wine, therefore an agreeable and perfectly safe beverage, and when diluted with three or four times their bulk of water, they will make a good cooling summer drink.

JAMES G. BLACK, Provincial Analyst.

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R. FLEMING begs to inform his customers, and the general public that he has removed his New Zealand Cooperage to Hope Street, between Walker and Stafford Streets.

The Lady of Neville Court

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "MARION HOWARD," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER VIII.

"PAPA," exclaimed Fanny at length, "you forget it is a gentleman's party."

"No, I do not my dear. It was always a gentleman's party, but Lady Neville always entertained them after dinner in the long drawing-room, and that is just what Maude and you could do now. It would really be great fun," he continued, rubbing his hands gleefully, "for I should let nobody into the secret but old Mills and Mrs. Barton. How surprised they would all be to find anything in the shape of womankind once more gracing the dear old room!" And again his voice slightly trembled. "Well, how do you like my plan?"

"Delightful!" cried Fanny, ready to dance with delight.

"And you, Maudie? You are the party most interested."

"I will do my best, uncle," but her lip quivered nervously.

"Would it not be better for aunt Barbara to preside?" she whispered, glancing towards the little table.

"Certainly not, my dear," answered her uncle, in the same subdued tone. "Why, Maudie, you would spoil the *marale* of the whole affair! You, and no other, must play the hostess."

Maude looked so miserable that Fanny could not forbear laughing. Just at this moment the pen in the corner stopped, and aunt Barbara cast a furtive but searching glance towards them. Mr. Neville immediately seized the opportunity to inform her of his plan, and invited her, in Maude's name, to join the party. The very fact that it had been proposed and adopted without consulting her would at any time have been a sufficient reason with aunt Barbara for refusing the invitation; but on this occasion, with her jealousy of Maude seething in her heart, her refusal was even more curt and ungracious than usual, and was accompanied by a glance that seemed to betoken something very like the "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness" that she prayed against every Sunday. Finding, however, that her nephew and his children were too much interested in their consultation to notice her ill temper, she turned to her writing, and was soon, to all appearance, once more deep in the *Groans*.

Inspired at last by her uncle's assurances, Maude took heart, and after a little more conversation with him began to agree with Fanny that "helping to give a party" might be very good fun after all.

"Of course it will," cried Mr. Neville, rubbing his hands again.

"Why, Maudie, you could not possibly begin on a better occasion! We are few in number now; for death has been busy among us; and though one or two younger people may sometimes fill their father's places, it is not every young man that cares to meet such old fogies as most of us are now. The first time I sat in my poor brother's chair we were twenty-five, the last we were fourteen, and there have been changes even since then. So cheer up, Maudie; your guests will be few, unless the young fellows should chance to get wind of my little plan, and in that case I will not answer for it. But we will keep it to ourselves, child; and don't be afraid, for I am sure you will play the hostess to perfection. Depend upon it, pussy, we 'lords of creation' are far more easily pleased than our ladies. If you should get nervous, and pour coffee into tea, I promise you shall not be quizzed by any of your guests; but I would not promise as much, mind, if their wives were to be there!"

CHAPTER IX.

ST. PATRICK'S-EVE arrived, and although dark and somewhat stormy, our little party from the rectory arrived in safety and high spirits at the east lodge of Neville Court. As the carriage wound up a steep drive, nearly half a mile in length, it may well be imagined with what earnestness the young heiress peeped out into the gloom; but dense shrubberies, looking very black and dreary in the darkness, and a dim network of leafless branches overhead was all that met her view. Nor was the result of her scrutiny much more satisfactory when Maude reached the house and alighted; for the united gleam of the lights in the windows, coach lights, and stable-lanterns only seemed to make the darkness more palpable, and all that she could distinguish of her paternal home was a broad flight of gray stone steps, somewhat mossy and grass-grown, surmounted by a heavy portico of the same material. But that portico once passed, the gloom and darkness ceased; for the vestibule behind was flooded with light, and in that vestibule all that remained of the old servants had gathered, with loving hearts and bright faces, to welcome their young mistress home. The aged butler—a kind of universal genius in his way—had arranged them in a picturesque group, with the housekeeper at their head, while he himself stood in the foreground, bowing his white head in a series of profound salaams. Maude's entrance was the signal for a general burst of welcome, so vociferous in its heartiness that she clung, startled to her uncle's arm. After a time, at a sign from the housekeeper, quiet was restored; and then the butler, producing a highly ornamented scroll, prepared himself, with sundry preliminary coughs, to read an address of welcome to his young lady. Alas, poor Mills, that address was never read! Even at the "Honoured Madam" the old man's voice began to fail, and the second line saw him fairly sobbing on his knees, with his cherished production crushed in his withered hands. Maude stepped lightly forward, and taking it from him pressed it to her lips, and told them all she should read it for herself, and keep it for ever as a testimony of their affection. As she spoke, the light fell full on her beautiful blushing face; and when she had concluded, another shout of love and welcome woke the echoes of the old house, the like of which had never been heard since her father had first brought home his bride to Neville Court.

If good Mrs. Barton could have had her own way, she would

have conducted her young mistress through every nook and corner of the old mansion immediately on her arrival. But dinner-parties are always disturbing influences; and the one then in preparation in the large kitchen of Neville Court called the old housekeeper so many different ways, that could she have been in a dozen of places at once she could hardly have satisfied its requirements. Very majestically did she usher the ladies up the grand staircase, and more majestically still did she descend on the various family portraits that lined the gallery above. Dearly would she have loved to have told them the stories and legends that lurked in every grim old face they passed; but just as she was expatiating on a certain bewigged and beruffled pair, the clanging bells gave the first announcement of dinner. Poor Mrs. Barton cut her story short, and hurried to a room which, she whispered to Maude as she turned the handle of the door, had once been "my lady's." And a grand old-fashioned room it was, such a one as Maude had never seen before; and the young girl glanced curiously round at the carved wood-work and antique furniture, the pride of Mrs. Barton's heart. But although everything around her looked novel and unusual, although the spaciousness of the chamber awed her, and its very atmosphere seemed strange, blending, as it did, a certain shut-up fustiness with a fair aroma of herbs and spices, there was something in the flashing of the bright peat-fire that reassured her; whether it twinkled on the quaint oak wardrobes and cabinets, or ran in streaks of ruddy light across the polished floor, or buried itself luxuriously amid the heavy hangings of the distant bed, it seemed to bid her welcome.

Notwithstanding Maude's protestations that they needed no assistance, Mrs. Barton refused to leave until she had herself disencumbered them of their wrappers and seen them seated comfortably before the fire. Then, promising to warn them in time, and to send Mrs. Watson to them the instant she should arrive, the old woman bustled down-stairs, where she soon became heart-deep in anxieties and occupations, leaving Fanny to shape castles in the fire and Maude to dream of her mother.

Meantime the dinner proceeded quite to Mr. Neville's satisfaction; for it was well served and evidently well appreciated by the guests. But he had been right: the last two years had thinned still further the number of the latter. Still fewer hats adorned the antlers of the monster stag in the hall; still fewer of the old familiar faces gathered round the table. Many a sigh did the old major-domo heave as he stood at the back of Mr. Neville's chair; and those sighs, though all unheard, found an echo in the hearts of more than one of the guests. Who could behold that narrowed circle without reflections strangely at variance with the clinking of glasses and the rattle of knives and forks? Certainly not Edward Neville; and although his face wore his usual kindly smile, as he discharged the varied duties of a host, there was a certain nervous twitching of the lip, and a certain far-away expression in his eye, that soon bespoke an inward conflict. To him death and change, like unbidden guests, seemed to sit on the vacant chairs, and low sad voices of the past seemed to mingle with every gust of wind that moaned without. In vain he struggled against his emotions; for his mind, still unnerved by his late bereavement, refused to be schooled. It was a trying moment; for he felt that his abstraction was already beginning to cast its shadow over the rest; but though he would have given worlds to rally his spirits and be himself again, it was beyond his power.

It was just at this moment that the door suddenly opened, and to the satisfaction of everybody present our old friend, Richard O'Meara, presented himself. He excused the lateness of his arrival by informing his host that his business had compelled him to remain to the latest possible moment in Dublin, adding that, except for Jerry's kind offices in finding him a corner at the station in which to perform his toilette, and getting him a postchaise afterwards, he could never have arrived at all.

The doctor had not been seated five minutes at the table before he perceived Mr. Neville's embarrassment, and quickly divining its cause, with the deepest sympathy strove to cover it. So quiet and unobtrusive, however, was his interference that no one perceived it, though all felt its power. For without trespassing on the vantage-ground of his seniors, or bringing himself prominently forward in any way whatever, the doctor made a charming substitute for his host, who many times smiled in sly gratitude across the table. The fact was Richard O'Meara possessed in a high degree the rare art of being able to lead a conversation, so as to bring forward each person's favourite topic in turn without suffering one man's hobby to weary the rest. Thus when Mr. Neville's old friend, Professor Broadview (who as usual had come up from Dublin for the occasion), had entertained the company, numbering three or four scientific men, for fully half an hour with an account of certain geological discoveries, an old fox-hunter *vis-à-vis* beginning suddenly to yawn, in five minutes' time O'Meara had set the whole party leaping fences and five-barred gates in imagination, until the old sportsman was almost choking with excitement. Then came the prospect of the crops, which wonderfully interested two agricultural squires, and whence they naturally digressed to the value of labour and the condition of the working classes. This brought forward the question of the "tenant-law" in Ireland, and Richard O'Meara knew that other ears besides his own writhed beneath the sentiments of the whole party on the subject. He, and perhaps he alone, knew how, as a boy the old gray-headed priest, Father Donovan, had been turned out of house and home; and his quick eye alone detected the quiver of the old man's lip, and the flush on the old man's cheek. Before two minutes were over he had put an apparently careless question to the professor about the progress of the excavations at Rome, and in two more Father Donovan was the centre of attraction as he gave an account of his own investigations during his five years' residence at the Irish College in the Eternal City.

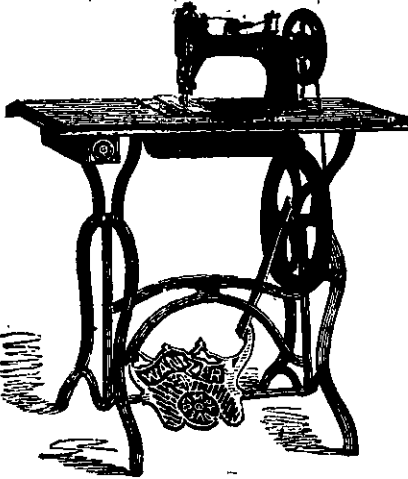
Little by little Mr. Neville's abstraction wore away; the conversation gradually interested him; and the doctor, feeling he might now safely leave him to his own resources, descended from the height he had so unostentatiously occupied to the enjoyment of a quiet conversation with his neighbour, the professor.

(To be Continued.)

WANZER'S "IMPROVED" AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.

700,000 now in Use throughout the World

WANZER'S IMPROVED Little Wanzer, bearing all the most recent improvements, including 16 extras ... 4 10 0
With Stand, to work by hand or foot, from ... 5 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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N.B.—All kinds of SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED with dispatch and on moderate terms, by a first-class Sewing Machine Mechanic.

NOTICE

FROM
A. EVANS & CO.,
GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,
Between St. Andrew and Hanover streets, Left-hand side going North.

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, Bedcovers, Sheetings, Towels, Turkish, 10½d upwards; Toilet covers, 1s upwards, and everything else proportionately cheap.

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

A. EVANS & CO.
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F O R S A L E.

DUNEDIN—

Quarter-acre, corner Eden and Dundas-streets, Seven-roomed House. Quarter-acre, corner of Forth and Dundas-streets; Six-roomed House, Stable, Garden, &c.
Fine Building Allotment, St. David-street.
Half-acre, Maori Hill, Seven-roomed House, Stable, Buggy House well-stocked Garden, &c., will be sold cheap.

Half-acre, Outram Extension, good House, Garden, etc.
Half-acre, Granton, near Kaitangata, Six-roomed House.
Ten and a-half Acres valuable Land, Waikari district.
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, Waipahi, Queens-town, Waipahi, Glenkenick, Waikaka, Winton, Waimea, Lothian, and Aparima districts.

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

Four Sections town of Moeraki; two Dwelling-houses containing five rooms and six rooms respectively, Garden, &c., will be sold cheap—together or separately.

Capital Fellmongery Business, with every convenience for doing a large and profitable trade.

TO LEASE.

Valuable frontages in Moray Place to lease on favourable terms. Money to Lend on Freehold Security.

DONALD REID and CO.

S. T. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, WAIKARI, Near Dunedin.

QUARTER DAYS:

Second Tuesday in February; May 1; July 20; October 5.

TERMS:

	Per quarter	£	s.	d.
Day Pupils	3	3	0
University and Civil Service Classes	4	4	0
Resident Boarders	15	15	0
do. University and Civil Services Classes	...	16	16	0
<i>Extras:</i>				
Music
Drawing
Italian	2	2	0
German	2	2	0
Library	0	5	0
Washing	1	1	0

Each boarder is to provide himself with three pair of sheets, a sufficient supply of blankets, a hair mattress, two feather pillows, six pillow cases, two white counterpanes, six table napkins and ring, four plain towels, two bath ditto, knife and fork, tea-spoon and desert-spoon, two suits of clothes (a strong one for play, and a dress suit), shirts, stockings, two pair of strong shoes and two pair of house shoes.

Each boy's outfit to be properly marked.

The Day Pupils to pay quarterly, and the Boarders half-yearly.

All payments to be made in advance.

A quarter's notice, or half a quarter's fee required before the removal of a pupil.

The Jesuit Fathers will have everything in readiness for the reception of pupils by the 3rd of February. As they can receive only a limited number of boarders at present, applications should be made immediately.

The terms for music and drawing will be stated as soon as arrangements shall have been completed.

S. T. MARY'S CHURCH, NELSON

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES.

The Cash Prizes are—

- ONE OF FIFTY POUNDS,
- THREE OF TEN POUNDS,
- FOUR OF FIVE POUNDS,
- TWENTY-FIVE OF TWO POUNDS

Then there is a direct shipment of first-class

PLATED GOODS,

In all 110 articles—many worth from Five to Ten Pounds each, and none less than Twenty Shillings. They include Swing Kettles, Toilet Sets in Gilt and Steel (very handsome), Celery Stands, Card Cases and Baskets, Salt Cellars, Fruit Dishes, Inkstands, Gilt Chased Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, Vases, Jewels, &c., &c., &c.

TEN NEW WATCHES

Have been especially ordered from England. There will be also a great variety of other Valuable Prizes, forming altogether

THE BEST DRAWING OF PRIZES EVER OFFERED.

TICKETS—HALF-A-CROWN!

May be obtained from

REV. FATHER GARIN,
St. Mary's, Nelson.

WANTED, an Assistant Teacher for the Boys' Catholic School, Christchurch. Application to be made to the Rev. Father Ginaty, S.M.

WANTED—Qualified Catholic Teacher, for St. Mary's Boys' School, Hokitika. Salary—£200 per annum.

Apply, with testimonial, to REV. FATHER MARTIN.

WANTED, a qualified CATHOLIC TEACHER for the Ahaura Boarding School. Salary, £150 and board.

Apply, with testimonials, to Rev. J. B. L. Rolland, Ahaura.

EYE, EAR, AND THROAT SPECIALIST.

D. R. SCHWARZBACH

has arrived in Dunedin, and may be consulted at MURRAY'S FAMILY HOTEL, RATTRAY-STREET, till about the middle of February, previous to his departure for Europe.

Hours from 10 to 1.

THE Proprietors of the New Volunteer Hall, Dowling Street, invite OFFERS from Religious or other Bodies for the use of the Hall on Sundays for a period of one to five years. The hall will shortly be ready for occupation, and will hold (seated) over 1500 people.

Apply

COMMISSIONERS,
Box 199, Post Office.

NOTICE.

CATHOLICS interested in Election Matters, should lose no time in having their names placed on the Electoral Roll, as the time for doing so expires in March next.

Forms for filling up can be had on application to the Returning Officer.

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, DUNEDIN.

TENDERS are requested for Contract No. 1, Masonry only, until FEBRUARY 28TH.

Full particulars with

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

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Christian Brothers' Establishment at Oamaru:—

PER MISS FINNIGAN, WESTPORT, £5.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Edwards, Chemist	3	0	0	Mr. P. Malone	1	0	0
„ Chris. Galbraith	1	0	0	„ P. Dunn	1	0	0
„ and Mrs. Kerr	5	5	0	„ T. M'Grath	1	0	0
„ James Wansbrough	2	0	0	„ C. Devine	1	0	0
„ James Rooney	3	0	0	„ J. Moriarty	1	0	0
„ John Rooney	3	0	0	„ P. Kane	1	0	0
„ Patrick Slattery	3	0	0	„ M. Markham	1	0	0
„ Patrick Watterson	1	0	0	„ J. Singleton	1	0	0
„ J. Lynch (Dunedin)	1	0	0	„ John Vaughan	2	0	0
„ Joseph Kelly	1	0	0	„ A. Cameron	0	10	0
„ Robert M'Auley	2	0	0	„ S. Pullen	0	10	0
„ N. Haffernan	1	0	0	„ D. Simpson	0	10	0
„ R. Walsh	1	0	0	„ E.	100	0	0
„ M. Curran	1	0	0				

This portion of last year's contribution is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

WM. COLEMAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO TABLET FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 13th, 1879.

Messrs. J. McDonald, Arrow, 50s; — Hailes, Tekaka, 12s 6d; W. Morisey, Charleston, 25s; C. O'Donnell, Clyde, 12s 6d; D. Healy, Refton, 12s 6d; O. Lynch, 25s; Dr. Gillespie, 12s 6d; — M. Gannon, Dillmanstown, 30s; J. Moran, 6s 6d; M. Maloney, Kumara, 12s 6d; J. McDonald, Dillmanstown, 12s 6d; D. Murphy, Westbrook, 25s; J. Mulvihill, 25s; P. Melican, Westbrook, 25s; J. Murphy, Kumara, 12s 6d; E. Clarke, Kumara, 31s 6d; D. Flavey, 20s; T. Mullball, 25s; M. O'Grady, Greenstone, 19s; C. Briody, Kumara, 25s; Mrs. Cox, 20s; Mrs. Cooney, 25s; J. Dennis, 25s; J. Dalton, 31s 6d; J. Feeney 12s 6d; E. Fitz-Henry, 20s; S. Garguilo, 19s; T. Hansberry, 12s 6d; J. Hinnegan, Maori Gully, 15s; M. Healey, Kumara, 12s 6d; M. Malaghan, Queenstown, 25s; James Dunne, Greymouth, 25s; M. Darmody, No Town, 12s 6d; J. Diamond, Marsden, 12s 6d; J. Kelly, Maori Gully, 12s 6d; J. Kawangh, 12s 6d; M. Madden, 12s 6d; P. McDonnell, 12s 6d; J. McDevitt, Greymouth, 25s; M. D. Morice, 25s; M. D. Morice, 25s; M. Brag, Nelson Creek, 12s 6d; J. Maloney, Greymouth, 12s 6d; P. McClarthy, No Town, 25s; — Cremeri, 12s 6d; P. Molloy, 12s 6d.

DEATH.

On the 10th instant, at Russell-street, Dunedin, Mary Philomena, aged 7 years, second daughter of W. J. Hall.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Miss Burke	1	0	0	Mr. W. Wilson	5	0	0
Miss Ellen O'Neill	1	0	0	Mr. Broad	2	2	0
Mrs. Gogarty	3	0	0	The Christian Brothers	10	10	0

P. MORAN.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1879.

THE NELSON ELECTION.



CERTAIN journalists and politicians are jubilant over the result of the late Nelson election, and endeavour therefrom to point a moral and adorn a tale. They would make the world believe that this election has struck a blow from which denominationalism will find it difficult to recover, and that it has proved the folly of the Catholic block vote.

But, unfortunately for their cause and their argument, their premises are all at fault. We have seen a journal which distinctly stated that this election turned on the question of denominational education. This, however, is not the case.

There were two candidates, and only two, and these declared themselves the opponents of denominational education, and the advocates of free, secular and compulsory education. As to denominational education, therefore, there was no question, no dispute, and consequently no contest. Both candidates were its declared enemies, and as one of them, Mr. PITT, said, there was really no difference between himself and his opponent so far as this question was concerned.

There is no ground, therefore, for this jubilation and congratulation of the politicians and journals referred to; and it is clear that there is some object to serve by this misrepresentation. Nor is it difficult to hit upon the reason. There is nothing the secularists dread more than the block vote used in the way we have so often recommended; and consequently these avail themselves of every opportunity, legitimate and otherwise, to endeavour to discredit it, and if possible persuade Catholic electors, that to have recourse to it cannot but be injurious to the cause they have most at heart. It is time lost, however; Catholics are no longer to be hoodwinked and cajoled by trading politicians; Catholics now know the policy they ought to pursue and are resolved to become no more the victims of their deadly enemies, of men who are determined to insult and injure them.

But if the result of this Nelson contest does not teach the lesson suggested by certain journals and politicians, it teaches another and a very important one. Although there was no difference between the principles of the two candidates, in reference to secular and denominational education, there was a wide difference, we believe, between them as to the justice and wisdom of Mr. CURTIS' Bill of last session. We are under the impression, though we are not quite sure, that Mr. PITT would support this Bill, whilst his opponent, the successful candidate, would oppose it. Now Mr. CURTIS' Bill is not what we Catholics want, and we are not very much concerned about it. Still it is a step in the direction of justice and fair play, and we are consequently much obliged to Mr. CURTIS and his supporters for their good intentions, and their efforts to have it enacted into law.

But what are we to think of the men who resolutely refuse to concede even the little that this Bill offers? Amongst Catholics there is only one opinion concerning them and it may be expressed in a very few words, viz:—These men, judged by their political conduct, are tyrants and plunderers. Tyrants because they set up a system of education which invades the duties and rights of parents which belong to them by the law of nature, and insist on separating education from religion to the ruin of individuals and society; and plunderers because they abstract money against their will from Catholics for the purpose of rivetting their chains and inflicting on them the most serious injury.

Well then, the lesson taught by the Nelson election is this,—the lovers of justice and fair play among the electors

of that little city are in a minority. The majority there is bent on tyranny and plunder. This is the lesson and Nelson ought to be ashamed of it. Nelson, through the majority of its electors, has declared itself the determined enemy of justice and Christian education, and the advocate of a policy which loves to trample one portion of its fellow citizens to the dust, to outrage their principles, condemn their rights, ignore their just claims and take their money for no other purpose than to insult and injure them.

The example of Nelson, however, will not be followed everywhere and always. In the end truth and justice must prevail. In this faith we protest, agitate, use our privileges as men; and it is our duty as well as our interest to do all this. This determination, however, on our part rouses the anger of the tyrants and plunderers. Why, is it because they fear such a policy will help to injure us? The men who are zealously engaged in doing us all the injury they can, are not solicitous lest we should injure ourselves. Of this there can be no doubt. Is it because they know that a manly attitude and an unswerving use of the block-vote must ultimately defeat them? This is the true reason. Hence they unceasingly deprecate it, lie about it, and labour to raise false issues in reference to it. We know both from theory and experience what the punishing principle can effect, and it is not unlikely that at the general election, which is not now very distant, even the Nelson secularists, who are now rejoicing at the injury and insult heaped on their Catholic fellow-citizens may have reason to regret their tyranny and injustice. Catholics! we say again, watch in silence for your opportunity, and when you can, vote against the men who voted against you, no matter who are their opponents.

WICKEDLY SILENT.

SOME time ago the *New Zealand Christian Record*, published a series of the most barefaced and wilful falsehoods in reference to GUY'S Compendium of Moral Theology; and, when refuted, added an atrocious and equally false accusation against the Jesuits as a body. We have waited patiently for an answer, an apology, a retraction on the part of the *New Zealand Christian Record*, but in vain. No attempt has been made to answer our leaders in reference to these attacks of our contemporary. Nothing we have written has been controverted or denied, for the simple reason that our statements have been correct; and our request that a passage from any one of the greatest Jesuit writers should be given, in which it is taught that the end justifies the means, has not been complied with.

We concluded our first leader on this subject with these words:—"It is thus the great anti-Catholic tradition commenced, has been kept alive, and hopes to be perpetuated. Founded in lying and fraud, it has flourished by the same means, and is found living to-day, nourished by the same means. The editor of the *Christian Record* has had no hesitation in publishing these terrible falsehoods and misrepresentations. Is he just and manly enough to give publicity to the fact that he has been misled; and Christian enough to apologise for having allowed himself to become an instrument in propagating slanders against his neighbours. We shall see." And we have seen. On the part of the *New Zealand Christian Record* there has been no retraction, no apology. This silence gives us to understand that we Catholics are to expect no redress, no justice, no truthfulness from the conductors of this journal. This silence proves that the *New Zealand Christian Record* will continue to give the sanction of its authority to the most untrue and damaging charges against Catholics, and that, so far as Catholics are concerned, deliberate falsehoods once published by it will never be retracted. If there were any use in doing so, we would again ask our contemporary to point out one passage from any of the greatest Jesuit writers which states that the "end justifies the means."

LENTEN PASTORAL, 1879.

PATRICK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE HOLY SEE, BISHOP OF DUNEDIN AND APOSTOLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF AUCKLAND.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF SAID DIOCESES HEALTH AND BLESSING.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

The Holy Season of Lent begins this year on the 26th February, Ash Wednesday, and ends on the 13th April, Easter Sunday. At the

end of this Pastoral you will find a Schedule of Regulations for the fast and abstinence of this penitential time, which we have made in virtue of special faculties received from the Holy See, and after duly considering the circumstances of these Dioceses.

The essence of the fast of Lent primarily consists in abstinence from flesh meat. This species of food was given to man by God, out of condescension to his weakness, and not as one absolutely essential for the maintenance of life. Hence, whilst in many countries the use of eggs, milk-meats, and even of dripping and lard is permitted, abstinence from flesh-meat is everywhere insisted on as essential to fasting. We call attention to this, for the purpose of exhorting all to bear in mind that if they are really desirous of spending their time during Lent as Christians ought, they will to the utmost of their ability abstain from the use of flesh-meat, according to the regulations of this Pastoral.

No doubt it is sometimes found to be extremely difficult to find, particularly in country places, suitable fasting fare; and people, particularly men who are obliged to work hard, are not unfrequently unpleasantly situated. The Church is not unreasonable, and does not impose an obligation of abstaining from flesh-meat when no other species of food can be obtained. But she expects that everything that can reasonably be done, will be done to comply with a law of Christianity, which dates from the days of the Apostles, has been always and everywhere observed by the faithful, and which is so necessary in order that men may satisfy for their sins, conquer their passions, and acquire virtues.

To fasting should be joined prayer, alms deeds, and other good works. Such is and ever has been the practice and teaching of the Church. We earnestly exhort you, then, to attend assiduously at the exercises of piety and devotion which will be held in the various churches, and to contribute according to your means to aid all good works recommended to your charity. In particular, in addition to those of a local character, of which you have never been neglectful, we must remind you again of the claims of Our Holy Father the Pope, on your charity. And we may go further, and say what is really the fact, that His Holiness has a claim in justice on us all. In justice and charity we are bound to help to maintain Him in independence in the administration of the affairs of the Universal Church. When called upon, therefore, you will, we feel assured, respond generously to the appeal that will be made for Peter's pence. There is also another object to which we ask your special attention. In order to provide a sufficient number of priests to meet the wants of this Diocese, it is necessary to aid candidates for the Ministry during their college course, to pay the expenses of their journey from Europe to New Zealand, and to provide them an outfit.

In order that the Bishop may have at his disposal a fund for these purposes, an annual collection will be made in all the churches and chapels of this Diocese, the proceeds of which will be forwarded to the Bishop and placed to the credit of a Fund to be called "The Seminary Fund." The amount collected for this Fund in any one year will be acknowledged in the Lenten Pastoral of the following year; as also the balance that may remain after all necessary expenditure for the purposes indicated above.

Having spoken and written so frequently and distinctly on the Education question, it is not now necessary for us to write many words on the subject. You know your duty in this matter, and we are happy to be able to testify that you have bravely and nobly done it. It only remains for us, then, to exhort you to persevere and to be prepared to make, in the future, if necessary, even greater sacrifices than you have hitherto made. The faith of your children, your own salvation, are at stake. Secularism is determined, if you permit it, to destroy Christianity, make men forget or ignore God and their own eternal destiny. Its object is the unchristianising of the world, and the re-introduction of Paganism. Be not deceived by the sophistry and hypocritical professions of its advocates. We are bound to be Christians and Catholics above and before all other things; and we should never forget the words of our Divine Redeemer, "He that is not with me is against me."

All Government schools in these dioceses are godless and hostile to the Catholic Church. Catholics cannot frequent them without exposing themselves to grievous dangers to their faith and morals. Of these schools, therefore, Catholics cannot avail themselves, except in cases of very great necessity, and when—such necessity being supposed—every possible precaution is taken to ward off all dangers to faith and morals. Parents and guardians should bear in mind that they are responsible for the children under their charge, and often reflect on these words of the Apostle: "He that neglects his own, particularly those of his own household, has lost the faith and has become worse than an infidel;" and again on these words of our Divine Master: "What will it avail a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul, or what will a man give in exchange for his soul?"

We, therefore, most earnestly exhort all to exert themselves to establish and maintain efficient Catholic schools wherever it is possible to do so; and we call upon the clergy—who, indeed, have not been wanting in this matter—to exert themselves with the greatest zeal and perseverance in the great cause of Catholic education. Nothing but Catholic education can save the rising generation from the baneful influence of the infidel systems of education so characteristic of this century and so fashionable in this colony.

During this holy season pray for the conversion of sinners and unbelievers, pray that all may come to the knowledge of the truth, "that there may be one fold and one Shepherd" (John xv. 16).

Pray also for our Holy Father, and the liberty and independence of the Church; and that a merciful Providence may send us a sufficient number of good priests, and enable us to provide a Christian education for our children.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen." (Thess., last verse).

Given at Dunedin,
Feast of St. Agatha, 1879.

† P. MORAN.

The following are the regulations for Lent, which we make in virtue of special faculties received from the Holy See:—

- 1st. We grant permission for the use of Flesh Meat at dinner only, on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and also on all Saturdays except one, that is, the second Saturday, during Lent.
- 2nd. Lard and dripping may be used after the manner of butter, at dinner, on all days of fast and abstinence during Lent, and also throughout the year, with the exception of the first and last Wednesdays of Lent and Good Friday.
- 3rd. White meats—such as butter, milk, cheese, and eggs, are allowed on all days at dinner, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and the Wednesday and Friday of Holy Week, on which three days the ancient discipline of the Church is to be observed in all its rigor.
- 4th. Fish and Flesh are not allowed at the same meal during Lent.

There is neither fast nor abstinence on Sundays in Lent.

All who have completed their 21st year are bound to fast and abstain—unless excused by the state of their health or the nature of their employments—according to the regulations stated above; and all who have arrived at the use of reason, though not bound to fast before the completion of their 21st year, are nevertheless bound to abstain from the use of flesh meat on the days appointed—unless exempted for a legitimate cause, of which the respective Pastors are to be the judges.

Subject to the above regulations, every day, except Sunday, in Lent, is a day of fast and abstinence.

All who have arrived at the years of discretion are bound to go to communion within Easter time, which, in this Diocese, commences on Ash Wednesday and ends on the Octave of the Feast of Sts. Peter and Paul.

The clergy are requested to read this Pastoral from the several altars as soon as possible, and to cause a copy of it to be placed, during Lent, in a conspicuous place in their respective churches and chapels.

News of the Week.

We have received some further correspondence relative to the matters discussed by members of the H.A.C.B.S. in our columns last week, and the week before; but, as we consider that the affair in question may much more easily be arranged without the intervention of a newspaper, and can see no other end to be served by the publication of these letters, we refrain from publishing them.

We find some errors crept into our list of subscriptions at the laying of the foundation stone of the Dunedin Cathedral. Mrs. Coblen £5, should read Mrs. Colahan £5; and Mr. R. A. Dunne £1, was omitted. We shall be happy to correct any other mistakes on their being pointed out to us.

HIS-Excellency the Marquis of Normanby has arrived in Christchurch, *en route* for Melbourne. From Christchurch his Excellency comes to Dunedin, where preparations are being made to give him a suitable reception.

WINTER appears to have announced its approach early this year. Snow has already fallen at Skippers, and on some of the Reefton ranges.

It is reported on the West Coast that Government are about to open up the Haupiri district by the construction of a passable track.

THE *Waka Maori* reports a large Native meeting at Omaha, Ahuriri, in which a strong feeling against the present Government has been expressed.

HIS Lordship the Bishop of Wellington administered the sacrament of confirmation at Christchurch, on Monday last.

AT the funeral of a member of the Society of the Children of Mary, which took place this week at Christchurch, there a full attendance of members of the Society, wearing the dress of their Association.

WE are happy to see that a new Catholic weekly has been started in Adelaide. It is a spirited and well-edited paper, and is tastefully and neatly got up. We wish it most heartily a long and prosperous career.

"WHO are the Saxons," a pamphlet reprinted from the *Otago Witness*, by Mr. George F. Clarke of Dunedin, furnishes the arguments adduced for the identification of the Anglo-Saxon race with the lost Ten Tribes. The views put forward are at least curious and amusing.

A COMPANY is projected for the purpose of taking over the Catlin's River sawmills. The property is a most valuable one, and the enterprise presents attractions, and a certainty of large profits not often to be found. Full particulars will be found in another column.

THE Turkish Baths in Moay Place, Dunedin, continue to be conducted in a high-class manner, and by the large patronage accorded to them speak eloquently of the benefits derived by those who frequent them.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, February 8th.
Wheat and flour are sixpence lower. New Zealand securities are unchanged.

February 9th.
A column of the British troops have occupied Quirkir. It is considered unlikely that any further operations will take place in the direction of Kilat-zilze.
A strike among the engineers has commenced, 2000 men are out in 18 London firms.

February 10th.
Admiralty reported that the Thunderer gun missed fire, but re-loaded and fired both charges.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE ARGUS.)

LONDON, February 8th.
Money is in moderate demand. The bank minimum is unchanged. The bank reserve acquires fresh strength week by week. Consols, 96½. The market for Australian securities is very steady. The corn market is weak, with a downward tendency.

(REUTERS TELEGRAMS.)

SYDNEY, February 11th.
The Kelly gang have entered New South Wales. They surrounded and imprisoned the police at Jerilderie, in this colony, and took their arms, ammunition, horses and saddles. The men robbed the Bank of New South Wales of £2000, and destroyed the bank documents.

COOKTOWN, February 11th.
The French war ship *Allier* has arrived here with troops for New Caledonia.

MELBOURNE, February 11th.
McDonald and Co., of Geelong, have failed. The liabilities are £81,000 and their assets £67,000.
The bush fires have interrupted the Adelaide line.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO PRESS AGENCY.)

MELBOURNE, February 21st.
The Kellys' raid on Jerilderie was executed with great judgment. They assumed no disguise, and were generally known in the township. The police introduced them to several persons. There is no further news.

SYDNEY, February 12th.
Troopers have been despatched from Wagga Wagga after the Kelly gang. The telegraph wires have been cut at Urana, whither it is believed the Kellys have gone.

A PAIR OF THEM!

(From the Melbourne Advocate.)

It is not customary to remove, under any circumstances, a single brick from the huge fabric of misrepresentation on which Protestant prejudice with regard to Catholicity rests. If anyone doubt this let him see how the *New Zealand Christian Record* shuffled out of the dirty business. After repeating, apparently on its own authority, the gravest charges against Catholic teaching and a Catholic institution, its only excuse for a proceeding so rash, so unjust, and disgraceful, was that it had taken the statements from a "carefully and ably conducted paper, whose statements, as a rule, are thoroughly reliable." Could the *N. Z. Christian Record* have been ignorant of the fact that this "carefully and ably conducted paper," meaning the *Southern Cross*, was convicted, not so many months past, of gross plagiarism by the *Argus*, and that its evocations and prevarications in explanation made its original sin still blacker? Could the *N. Z. Christian Record* have been unaware that the Press of this Colony held the *Southern Cross* up to scorn for its barefaced act of piracy? We do not believe it. So great a scandal as this must have reached New Zealand, and brought a blush to the face of the editor of the *N. Z. Christian Record*. But if that gentleman's faith in the convicted newspaper was still whole, why did he not get a copy of Gury's "Compendium of Moral Philosophy," and, having discovered that the *Southern Cross* had deceived and betrayed him, apologise for his rashness and for having borne false witness? That would have been a manly and an honourable course, and a step becoming a Christian. Instead of that he sheltered himself behind his false witness, and attempted to bolster up the ruined character of that witness. The whole affair is, with one exception, the dirtiest we have met with in the so-called "religious journals," and anything so bad as it we do not often come across in the secular journals. If a report of it were widely circulated it could not but very much serve Catholic interests in Protestant society.

MR. E. LYONS, of George Street, Dunedin, continues to conduct with his usual ability his servants' registry, and to act as house and estate agent and valuator.

EMPLOYERS in want of servants or employes, and persons in search of employment will find their requirements carefully attended to by Mrs S. A. Wilson, Registry Office, Ross's Buildings, Octagon.

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 Cleaner, 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 Dutchman" shop almost opposite Miss Clough's.—*Advt.*

Commercial.

MR. HENRY DRIVER (on behalf of the N.Z.L. and M.A. Company, Limited) reports for the week ending 12th February, 1879, as follows:—

Fat Cattle.—The small supply of 87 head was yarded for to-day's sale, consisting of medium to good quality. Competition was fairly animated, and prices obtained were rather over last week's rates. Bullock's brought from £9 to £14 per head; cows, from £7 to £9—equal for prime beef, to from 30s to 32s 6d per 100lbs.

Fat Calves—7 yarded, and were sold at satisfactory prices.

Fat Sheep.—1663 penned. The trade having bought largely last week, bidding was languid, and sales difficult to effect, and prices showed no improvement on last quotations. We disposed of a few small lots at from 13d to 2d per lb, at which we quote mutton.

Country Sales.—Land: On Saturday, the 8th inst., sold 30 sections in the township of Clinton, at an average of £17 16s, on account of Fitzclarence Roberts, Esq.

Wool.—We sold a small catalogue of farmers' lots this afternoon. The attendance of buyers was not full, and bidding lacked spirit. It was with difficulty that former prices were obtained. Merino fleeces, both in grease and washed, were in good demand, and brought very full rates. The former sold at from 7½ to 10d, the latter from 13d to 15½d per lb., the last named price being from the stud flock of John Johnston, Esq., Kaihiku. Crossbreds barely maintained former rates, particularly Leicesters and three-quarter-breeds, which, if in at all heavy and cotted condition, brought very low prices.

Sheepskins.—At our usual weekly sale on Monday we catalogued 1500 skins, which were fairly competed for, though without improvement in prices, the stormy weather preventing some fellmongers from buying their usual requirements. Cross-breeds in wool sold at 3s 9d to 4s; lambs, 11d to 1s 4d each; station skins, 4½d to 5½d; pelts, 6d to 9d each.

Tallow.—Small parcels of inferior tallow sold at 22s; rough fat, 21s to 21s 6d.

Grain.—Wheat market quite stagnant; no business doing; prices are nominal. Oats: Market quiet; old corn moves off in small parcels, at 3s 6d to 3s 7d. The unsettled state of the weather has prevented new grain from coming to market; dealers are without stock, waiting for arrivals of new grain. Barley: Malting samples are inquired for. Brewers getting low in stock, fair prices will be given for early samples.

Messrs. A. & H. Mercer report for the week ending Feb. 12:—Retail prices only.—Fresh butter, ½ and 1lb. prints, best and favourite brands, 1s 2d per lb; ordinary butter, 1s per lb; fresh butter in lumps 11d per lb: powdered and salt butter, 1s. The market is still well supplied with fresh butter, and although several of the shopkeepers are salting down large quantities, prices are looking up. Salt butter in keg, 10d to 11d per lb, no demand; cheese, best quality, 10d to 1s per lb; side and rolled bacon 10d to 11d per lb; colonial hams, 1s per lb; English hams, 1s 3d per lb; eggs still scarce and retailing at 1s 10d to 2s per doz.

Mr. Skene reports for the week ending February 12:—Harvest operations are now in full swing, and every man is at work. Ordinary works on roads, Railways, harbour works, &c., are all crying for men. Wages were never so high as at present in every department. Town and Country.—Shopmen and clerks are poorly paid, in comparison to ordinary labourers; hotel servants are in good demand and trained people are scarce. The Building Trade keeps very active. Couples are more asked for. Men trained to bush work are much wanted. Female servants are a shade more plentiful. Wages—Couples, £75 to £90; harvesters, 30s to 50s; cooks, waiters, boots, &c., 20s to 40s; ploughmen and shepherds, £60, £65, and £70; day labourers, 8s, 9s, 10s, and 11s per day; girls, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s, and 30s; milkers, 15s, 20s, and 25s; boys, 6s to 10s.

Mr. J. Fleming reports (wholesale prices) for the week ending Feb. 12, 1879, as follows:—Oats (feed), 3s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel. Wheat—4s; chicks, 3s to 3s 4d. Barley, malting, 5s to 6s 6d; feed 3s to 3s 6d. Pollard, £6 per ton. Bran, £4 10s. Flour, large bags, £10; small, £10 10s. Oatmeal, £19 10s. Potatoes, £5 0s to £6 per ton. Hay, new, £4 per ton; old do, £6 per ton. Chaff, £4 10s to £5 10s per ton. Straw, £2 per ton. Onions, 10s. Cheese, 6½d. Rolled bacon 9d.

Mr. J. VEZEY reports for the week ending Feb. 12, as follows: Retail prices. Roasting beef, 6d to 8d per lb; boiling do, 3d to 6d per lb; stewing do, 4d to 6d per lb; steak, 6d to 8d per lb; mutton, 2½d to 4d per lb. veal 4d to 8d per lb; pork, 6d to 9d per lb; lamb 2s 6d to 3s 6d per quarter.

A good story of a priest and a parson is related by the *Birsener Courier*, a Berlin paper, as having lately happened in one of the largest towns of Prussia. The wife of a journeyman carpenter out of work having given birth to a very delicate child, wished it to be baptized at once, and so the husband called on the Protestant minister, asking him to perform the ceremony. The parson refused to do it unless a fee of six shillings were paid him in advance, and all entreaties of the poor man to wait for the money were of no avail. A friend then told the child's father that the Catholic priest of the place would baptize the child for nothing, and so he went to see him about it. "But, my good fellow," said the priest, "you're not a Catholic; why don't you have the child baptized in your own Church?" The man explains to him that it is owing to want of cash, whereto the priest replies, "If that is all, here is six shillings. Go and take it to the minister. It shall not be said of me that I want to proselytize." The man went back to the parson, who, on being told that the six shillings came from a priest, would not for very shame accept it, but christened the child gratis; adding, however, "Go and tell the priest that out of pity for your poverty I have done it for nothing." Upon the money being offered to the priest, this excellent man refused to accept it, but said it had better go towards some comforts for the poor woman in confinement.

THE HORRORS OF RUSSIAN CHRISTIANITY.

At length the official report of the correspondence respecting the proceedings of the International Commission sent to the Mount Rhodope districts is before us, and we have an opportunity of studying the "plain, unvarnished tale" which is offered for the consideration of Europe by its special representatives. The commission journeyed from place to place, gathering evidence and investigating statements. Nothing like enthusiasm or even humanitarian sympathy marks its proceedings; witnesses are heard, their testimony is sifted, and then the calm report is made. The Consuls-General and Secretaries of Legation went to the Rhodope district to ascertain the truth, and what they heard they compile in the form of an ordinary official document, leaving their respective governments to supply the requisite comment. They tell us, for instance, that at Saremborg a number of Turkish refugees were chased by the Russians, who, on overtaking them, "carried off the young women," but of the fate of these hapless Mussulmans no more is said. At Carlova it was found that the Russians had arrested sixty-eight men and three women in the village of Medressi, close at hand, and shot them all; but why this slaughter was perpetrated we are not informed. In the district of Tirnova ample evidence is given to show that the Russians cut off the hands of twenty-four Moslems, and then hurled them from a precipice, the only comment on the appalling tale being that it is "confirmed by all the delegates." Forty Turks are found to have been bung at Selvi and ten shot, the sole explanation given being that they were "the rich people of the district. Once only the members of the commission are represented as greatly impressed, and it was when they saw, inside the Russian lines near Gabrova, about a dozen burnt villages, which had been so evidently destroyed by design as to prove beyond a doubt the determined nature of the devastation which Muscovite soldiers had committed. Referring to Philippopolis, the stories of large numbers of women, who testify to the brutality of the Czar's troops to their children and themselves, are summarized in the fewest possible lines; and even the evidence of those who witnessed the decapitation of thirty unoffending peasants in a glen is not dwelt upon with the slightest emphasis. A man named Issi sees ten Turkish women taken towards a wood by the Russians, some of them sabred on the way for offering resistance; another man who witnessed the murder of his wife and the abduction of his daughter-in-law, is merely mentioned in a long list of those who at Hannanli who were either killed or outraged; while a crowd of widows near Camarkow, who furnish evidence of the most fearful nature it is possible to conceive, are simply catalogued, and so left. The narrative which deals with the agony of thousands, continues in the same quiet fashion to the end. The recital at Kerdjalli was indeed so terrible that as it proceeds, the sobs of the victims are mingled with the tears of "more than a thousand auditors;" but the commission makes no comment, even when noting the infamous conduct of the Muscovites at Fourlton, when fifty women were put in a shed full of leaves, and there burnt to death. Nor is the terrible record more highly coloured when it relates the destruction of two thousand children in the Maritza river, or when the fact that skeletons lay lining the road, as was the case near Hasskeni, is grimly added to the proceedings.

The report bears the signatures of the representatives of England, France, Turkey and Italy. Illness prevented the Austrian envoy from adding his name to the paper, and the Russian signatures are missing for obvious reasons.—Exchange.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

The Chinese Minister has addressed the following letter to the Foreign Secretary on the subject of the recent famine in China:—
"My Lord,—I have been instructed by the Tsung-li Yamen and the Grand Secretary Li to request that your lordship will have the goodness to present to the subscribers of the China Famine Fund the grateful acknowledgment of the Chinese Government for the generous alacrity with which, on hearing of the fearful calamity which had befallen the northern provinces of China, they hastened to the assistance of the suffering population. The noble philanthropy which heard in a far-distant country the cry of suffering, and hastened to its assistance, is too signal a recognition of the common brotherhood of humanity ever to be forgotten, and is all the more worthy of being remembered, because it was not a mere passing response to a generous emotion, but a continued effort persevered in, until, in sending the welcome rain, Heaven gave the assuring promise of returning plenty, and the sign that the brotherly succour was no longer required. Coming from Englishmen residing in all parts of the world, this spontaneous act of generosity made a deep impression on the Government and people of China, which cannot but have the effect of more closely cementing the friendly relations which now so happily exist between China and the Government and the people of this country. But the hand that gave also assumed the arduous duty of administering the relief; and here I would not forget to offer my grateful thanks and condolence to the families of those, and they are not a few, who nobly fell in distributing the fund. To Englishmen in all parts of the world I beg to offer, through your Lordship, the thanks of the Government and people of China for the generous assistance afforded by them in a time of great calamity; but I more especially desire to thank his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Thomas Wade, Sir Rutherford Alcock, the Governor of Hong Kong, and the various missionary societies who inaugurated the China Famine Fund, supported it with their influence, and advanced it by their strenuous exertions. Trusting that your Lordship will convey to them this acknowledgment of the Chinese Government, I beg, &c. (Signed) KUO SUNG TAO." Lord Salisbury has thus replied:—"Foreign Office, October 25, 1878.—Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., conveying to me an expression of the grateful acknowledgments of the Chinese Government for the assistance rendered by Englishmen in all parts of the world towards relieving distress in the districts of China recently stricken by famine, and I beg leave to acquaint you, in reply, that I shall have great pleasure in communicating such acknowledgments to the persons who were instrumental in establishing the fund for the relief of the suffering population in China."

Correspondence.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION CONSISTENCY.

To the Editor of the N.Z. TABLET.

SIR,—Our Roman Catholic fellow citizens are deserving of great credit for the consistent stand which they have taken from the beginning on this subject and also for the persistency with which they have sought to realise their aim. The helpless condition in which the Protestant professing religious community finds itself in the matter of education is a lesson which ought not soon to be forgotten. It is cause for deep humiliation that as a people professing a supreme regard for the authority of God and the supremacy of a conscience enlightened by spiritual truth, we have yet, through division and false ideas of that wherein true liberty consist, bowed down our heads in the dust and allowed the unclean foot of secularism to be placed upon our necks, a secularism that fears not God nor yet regards any duty which is due to man.

It is the naked truth and it may not be denied that this professing Christian community has not had the courage of its opinions; it has been browbeaten with the idea that one man's opinion is as good as another until this strange result has been brought about, viz:—that the godless minority, unscrupulous as such a minority always is, rule with an iron hand. You must not suppose that this strange state of things has resulted without protest; by no means, but those who saw what was coming received no sympathy from those who affected to rule in the Church. There are those among us who put themselves forward as oracles and who yet care for little else than to please the crowd, and if a course of action would only bring them a little ephemeral popularity, they would follow it even if the result should be the ruin of the unfortunate church with which they are connected. They will hold out their hand and even open their door to any godless charlatan that comes hither to blaspheme. It is a small matter to them that a Peckles and Dunne, a Walker and a Bright, are attracted thither to deery, in hope of gain, a religion which they have too little soul to understand. If such adventurers can only gain the ear of a thoughtless mob, some of our would-be leaders will be on good terms with them. We have, you see, got far a-head of St. John who says that such are not to be received even into our houses. They will also encourage and support such men as the Attorney-General, who from the lofty height of his agnosticism, some say egotism, looks down upon them with the complaisant feelings with which it is said the wolf regards the sheep.

I am afraid that some of our so-called leaders will seek before the next election to tone down the feeling of deep indignation and disgust which is at present felt for the Attorney-General, if they should do so they will deserve to share with him a common ruin. There is a limit to forbearance, and I think, in this instance, our representative has gone beyond that limit. Had any one in the interests of religion acted so unscrupulously as he has done against religion there would have been a cry raised against him throughout the whole country. Mr. Stout, feeling secure in his own want of religion, comes here, and in the very face of the Presbyterian Church has the audacity to repeat the untrue statement, to wit, that he is doing as that Church desires, and when that statement gets the lie direct he has not the manliness to say he was mistaken.

I suppose this is what he meant the other night when presiding where no noble-minded Attorney-General would be seen he whined over the impossibility of a man being allowed freely to say what he thought. We know, Sir, this gentleman is *supra grammaticam* but it is quite another thing if he should seriously claim to be also *supra veritatem*. But, Sir, supposing he did not refer to being taken to task for unblushingly asserting that Mr. Bannerman said what he did not say, and supposing he meant that in Dunedin there was no liberty of speech, was this true? and did it become him to say so? Is there no liberty of speech in the anti-Christian nonsense talked during the last twelve months in the Princess Theatre by this gentleman's friend? Is there no liberty for secularists, seeing that obscene books—declared to be obscene by the judges of England—published by leading free thinkers, are sold in this city without hindrance? Is there no room for a man to hold his opinions in this place seeing that the paper over which this hon. gentleman rejoices as quondam editor is a repertory of writing against our common Christianity? And finally, looking at the position which Mr. Stout so frequently occupies as speaker at every meeting of vagarydom, it is a little too much to say that there is no liberty of opinion, unless he wishes an unrestricted right to blaspheme. I confess, Sir, that I know of no degradation deeper than that to which as a professing Christian community we have sunk in supporting a representative that is out of all sympathy with us on the most important of all subjects, and if we suffer such a state of matters to continue we deserve the scorn and the misery which we are likely to experience. If not for our own sakes then at least for our children's we should be true to our better feelings and rid ourselves of an incubus.—I am, &c.,

A PROTESTANT.

WHY IS THE GOVERNOR TO BE HONOURED ?

To the Editor of the N. Z. TABLET.

SIR,—It will be in the recollection of a number of your readers who are interested in curiosities of literature that some time ago, to wit before the present spotless ministry got into power, on the occasion of a visit of the Governor to Dunedin, a long, rambling letter appeared in the columns of the *Otago Daily Times* by the now Attorney-General which letter was entitled

"WHY WAS THE GOVERNOR HISSED ?"

It appears that some naughty little boy from, I suppose a certain northern island in the neighbourhood of Greenland, under "spirit" influence, made a feeble attempt to utter

a hiss, but it died away in the *th* sound which characterises that race. The then plain Mr. Robert Stout taking the tide at its turn, which leads on to glory, wrote the above named letter, in which it is hard to say which was most conspicuous—bad grammar, or bad taste. And, now, sir, the wheel of fortune having turned on its axle, Mr. Robert Stout having become the hon. the Attorney-General and the Marquis of Normanby about to leave the colony it is well to consider for a moment our surroundings and having cast the log to find whereabouts we are.

It happened once upon a time that a wasp found its way into the palace of a great king; by and by it lighted upon the king's nose, and, true to its instincts, as all wasps ever are, it stung its poor victim; being unused to such summary treatment, the king sprang from his seat in pain, but his foot catching in the dress of some of his nobles, he fell and broke his neck. His sons quarrelled over the division of the kingdom, and the result was that that wasp earned for itself in the annals of the nation a name to which it was not otherwise entitled. Now, to compare small things with great, Mr. R. Stout has by attempting to annoy our coming illustrious visitor sought to earn for himself a niche in the temple of fame, but like many more he is likely to find that it is not permitted to a cobbler to judge *ultra crepidam*. It is no doubt hard to convince the Attorney-General, even when he is manifestly wrong. The spirit that characterised Goldsmith's country schoolmaster, is strong in some natures—"though conquered he could argue still," and no doubt he will not see in the preparation to do honour to our departing Governor any indication unfavourable to himself. Still it might almost convince the Attorney-General that his son has pretty well set when the *personnel* of his platform friends is compared with that of those who on the present occasion lead in the preparation to receive the ex-Governor. It may well be asked why is all this desire to do honour to our late Governor? No doubt, it is, in a measure, because he has acted the part of a many upright gentleman during the time of sojourn with us. He has been quite a contrast to some of his predecessors; he has shown both firmness and urbanity, and in the face of insult he has shown no disposition to meet littleness of soul, otherwise than with the dignity that became her majesty's representative. All this, however, was only his duty, and on this ground alone we hardly have gone out of our way to honour him. There is, however, a reason, a very humbling one, why we should honour him,—our representatives have grievously misrepresented us in their treatment of him. Let the other parts of the colony deal with their own offenders, we have enough to do with our own, and we mean to show that sham points of order, that questions as to who hissed the Governor, as profound as the question "who killed cock robin," that stump orations as to elective governors, we mean I say to show that we as heartily despise such things as we see clearly through, and abhor the spirit from which they flow, and what is more such things read in the light of past experience effectually warn us of something ahead. It may be a strange psychological fact, but a fact it is that in all thoughts and motives of some men there is a shadowy something that stands out in bold relief; it is carefully hid from others but it somehow is ever revealing itself. Hobbs must either have been such a man or he must have mingled largely with such men. That something is *self*; they will do little for God's sake, if they believe their is such a being, and they will do as little for man's sake, unless a *quid pro quo* is to be had. And you may rest assured that when anything is done by those men there is something personal to which it points. Now, just look at the Attorney-General's political career, he "pitched into" all and sundry in power. Macandrew, among others, when he was an unfeathered lawyer, seeking place, and what followed? why place and power. The same process was gone over in the House of Representatives, and what followed?—place and power. Now all this was perfectly lawful, but it makes us shy, and it causes us to ask what is the object aimed at in this transcendent nonsense about an elective governor. Surely there is something more than merely annoyance to our Governor, etc. Do our representatives all or any of them aspire still higher, if so then we say—"pride goeth before a fall." Sir, we are richly deserving our humiliation in having made the Attorney-General our representative. When a man casts aside the faith of his fathers so lightly, as some among us do, we degrade ourselves by doing them honour, and why should we be startled at the result? I suppose the foolish farmer who put the frozen snake into his bosom wondered that the ungrateful reptile stung him—others did not wonder. Why in our circumstances should we be surprised that Christianity is tabooed by the laws invented by men, who see nothing better in Christianity, as a divine revelation, than in Hindooism, unless we bestir ourselves matters wont rest here, there is little basis for loyalty or any other part of the frame-work of society, if religion is destroyed. We may show our abhorrence of its results in spasmodic efforts, like the present reception of the Governor, and so far it is well, but the evil is deeply seated, and it must be pulled up by the roots. And not only Catholics, but all men who have got the least regard for the religion of Christ are bound in principle to rise and hurl from their seats men who will not recognise the claims of a religion that has procured for us everything good which we possess.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the N. Z. TABLET.

SIR,—It would be but affectation to suppose that any other than Knox Church was referred to in a paragraph copied into your journal of 31st ult. from "a northern contemporary," and therefore I take upon myself to correct the statement therein contained. Such an alteration in the arrangements of the choir as is suggested in the paragraph has not in any way been thought of by me, and most certainly has not been found desirable.—I am, &c.,

W. G. INNES,
Precentor, Knox Church.

[The paragraph referred to was found by us in the *Poverty Bay Standard*, and ran as follows:—"The other day a member of the

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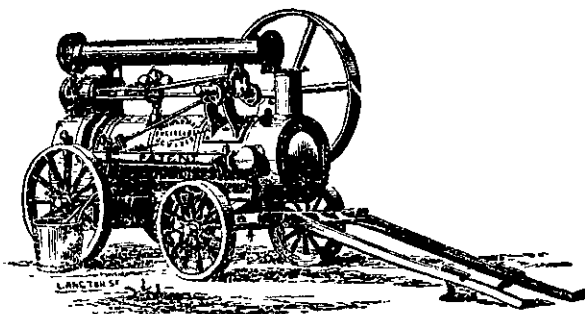
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Make Pipes 1 1/2 in. to 9 in.

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With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.
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111 HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite the Custom House and Railway Station,
With Sub-Offices in every Country Town throughout the Province:
FIRE INSURANCES
Are granted upon every description of Buildings, including Mills, Breweries, &c., Stock and Furniture; also, upon Hay and Corn Stacks, and all Farm Produce, at lowest current Rates.

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Palmerston ...	John Keen
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Otakia ...	Henry Palmer
Naseby ...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo ...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell ...	Chas. Colclough
St Bathans ...	Wm. McConnochie
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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.

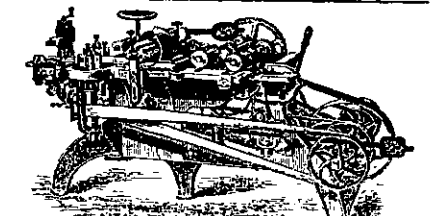
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That GIBBS and CLAYTON, Bond-street, Dunedin, have on hand a large and assorted stock of wood-working Machinery, comprising Planing, Moulding, Mortising, Mitring, Dove-Tailing, Boring, Shingle Cutting and other Machines, Band, Swing Cut Off, Circular, Buck and other Saws. We have also the Patent Exhaust Fans, for removing shavings and dust from machinery, steam, smoke or gas from manufacturing establishments, bran or dust from mills, malt houses, &c.

The celebrated White Oak Tan American Belting; also, the real American Stoves can be procured from Gibbs and Clayton, Bond-street, Dunedin.

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F. BEISSSEL,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSER,
Begg to inform his Patrons and the Public that, having disposed of his present Premises to Messrs Fergusson and Mitchell, he will remove his Hairdressing Establishment next week to Murphy's City Hotel Buildings, Princes Street, where he hopes to get the continuance of their past favours.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
THE undersigned have ON SALE a large stock of American Clear Pine Doors, from 6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. to 7ft. x 3, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, and 2 inches. Also, American Shelving Lumber, Clear Pine, Spruce Deals, Scotch Flooring, and Baltic Deals.
Colonial Timber of every description.
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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.

ALEXANDER SLIGO,
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School books and requisites. Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers by every mail. Book-binder, Manufacturing Stationer, Paper Ruler, Printer, &c.
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M R. J. B. CALLAN, B.A., LL.B.,
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WELLINGTON STEAM BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY WORKS,
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For Catalogue of Prices apply to the Factory.
S. S. GRIFFITHS, PROPRIETOR.

choir of one of the Dunedin churches, named after the great Scottish reformer, requested the Precentor to alter the arrangements of his choir, so as to allow of the *ladies* (?) sitting on one side, and the *sewing girls* on the other! ! Some months ago in the same Church the (then) Precentor found he had, to keep his choir together, to have two practice nights, ostensibly for morning and evening service, but those composing the morning choir were the *ladies* (?) and those of the evening choir the *sewing girls*." Ed. N. Z. TABLET.

THE BLOCK-VOTE AT NELSON.

THE following letter, written by Mr. Jacob Frank to the Editor of the Nelson *Colonist*, makes it clear that whatever may have been the cause of Mr. Pitt's defeat it was not his having been favoured by the Block Vote:—

Some short time ago Mr. Acton Adams canvassed certain Catholics, and distinctly pledged himself to support Mr. Curtis' Bill. Then finding, I suppose, he could catch more votes by the other cry, round he goes, and, to serve his purpose, pours upon the Catholic Church every species of vulgar and ignorant abuse, both directly and by innuendo, knowing too well that by so doing he would stir up the worst passions of our poor human nature, those evil dispositions, which he was all the time pretending to be so anxious to get rid of for ever. Nor did this poor young man stop short at this. There was still a deeper depth to his political two-facedness. Yesterday morning, adding insult to injury, he had the bad taste to station himself at the entrance to St. Mary's Church just as the congregation were leaving, and did not hesitate to disturb them by commencing a brisk canvas for their votes, during which he made the following statements: "I have never said one word against your Church." "I have the greatest respect for your religion." "I will do all in my power to promote your interests." This is a fact, and can be proved by the clearest evidence.

Now, as regards Mr. Pitt, we do not yet know what his views are, or what he has to say, but I do know that he has not canvassed for Catholic votes as such; that he has made no promises; and that the statement that the Catholic block vote is secured for him is a wilful falsehood, propagated, I fear, purely as an electioneering dodge. We lay Catholics can no more be driven to the poll by our clergy, like sheep, than our Protestant friends can, and Mr. Adams' imploring appeal to the clergy to act as his electioneering agents will only have the effect of setting the laity dead against him.

I have written this to my old fellow settlers here to expose humbug, and I hope they will not think any the worse of my letter because of my faith. I agree that religious animosities ought to be buried, and Mr. Adams is responsible if they have been galvanized into life for a time. I declare if I had to choose to-morrow between giving my vote to a Catholic or Protestant, I should give it to the latter if I thought him the more honest man of the two, for no matter in what religious body he may be found, "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

DISHONORABLE WARFARE.

(From the *Advocate*),

TAKE up a few numbers of a Catholic paper wherever published in a Protestant community, and the fact will strike you that its chief work is to reply to the misrepresentations of the enemies of the Church. And if you looked carefully through the files of these journals, you would see that they are, with few and unimportant exceptions, acting always on the defensive. It is indeed notable that the best of them are not aggressive, that they do not needlessly attack other other denominations, nor, in writing of them, utter a bitter word for which there is not justification in the provocation received? All this is remarkable, and in the fact there is food for contemplation. Why is it that Protestantism does not rely for its safety and propagation upon its presumption that it possesses the truth? Why, if its cause be just and the progressive enlightenment of this 19th century must advance it, is it always snarling at Catholicity, misrepresenting it, or lying against it? Why, if it have any faith in the proverb that truth will prevail, is it so nervously and impatiently anxious to advance it; and why, above all things, does it strive to help it by lying? If it were conscious of strength, surely this is not the course it would pursue. If it contemned Catholicity, as it affects to do, it would not be every day assailing it with poisoned arrows.

HUMBERT'S POPULARITY.

It is said to have been one of the vulgar resources of the Humbert party in Italy to spread ten thousand rumours of intended assassination during the progress of the son of Victor Emmanuel and his wife through the dominions which they have stolen (or accepted, knowing them to have been stolen) from others. The wildest follies have been uttered and believed in. "King Humbert," says the *Daily News*, "looked haughty." Well, perhaps so; but when we think of him we are reminded of Noah Claypole, and of Dickens' shrewd remark, that "it is difficult for a large headed, small eyed person of lumbering make and heavy countenance to look haughty under any circumstances." Thinking over the past history of his house, Humbert must have felt exceedingly haughty and noble at his late entrance into Rome, especially as he knew that, "Eighteen thousand soldiers were in the garrison, and guards of public security vigilant in plain clothes at every street corner" to protect him from the people who love him so much. The correspondent of the *Daily News* employs a very ominous phrase in speaking of the late clumsy farce. He talks of "Prætorian devotion" to the usurper. Does he forget that the old Roman history which supplied him with those unlucky words relates how the Prætorian guards were wont to raise to the purple one of their own fellows to-day and to slaughter him to-morrow? We have a telegram from Paris which tells us much more correctly than all the romancing nonsense of the irreligious party how very popular the Savoyard

must be—Soldiers and gendarmes are echeloned at intervals of fifty metres along the whole route to be taken by the royal procession. At Naples 300 arrests have been made. The Government, it is stated, is in possession of proofs that there exists a vast association whose object is to contrive the death of the King. It is said that the sum of 2,500,000 lire which was recently stolen from the bank is in the hands of the International.—*Universe*.

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OF THE
CATLIN'S RIVER FREEHOLD SAWMILL COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£25,000, IN 5000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Five shillings per share will be payable on application; five shillings on allotment; and two pound ten shillings in five calls of ten shillings each, of intervals of not less than two months.

No further calls are likely to be required for some time, and will only be made with the consent of the shareholders.

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George O'Driscoll (O'Driscoll and Co.)

Keith Ramsay, Dunedin.

T. T. Ritchie, Dunedin.

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This Company is projected with a view of acquiring that extensive and valuable property known as the Catlin's River Sawmill, and through increased Capital extending the hitherto limited operations carried on for a number of years with a very considerable amount of success by private enterprise.

The natural advantages pertaining to the property are unequalled being situated in the heart of the most extensive bush country in the South of New Zealand, where all varieties of timber are easily obtainable, and having a water frontage of many miles to the Catlin's River and Lake—the former being navigable at present for vessels drawing 8ft., but when contemplated Harbour improvements are made by Government, for which the requisite money has been voted, vessels drawing 10ft. will be able to load at the Mill Jetty.

In connection with the sawmill there are 1230 acres of valuable freehold, which by judicious selection command beyond risk of interference great extent of thickly timbered country. This freehold has a river frontage of 2½ miles, and after the timber has been removed, if cut up into suitable sized sections, will readily sell at a high figure, and yield a very handsome profit indeed to the Company.

The whole of the Machinery and working appliances are in first-class order, and for some time past the average quantity of timber disposed of has been 200,600ft. per month, but with additional appliances this quantity can be largely increased to meet the growing demand for timber throughout New Zealand, and which can be delivered at the various ports at a price giving a profit of at least 3s. per 100ft.

The Proprietor has agreed to dispose of his interest in the property (all orders on hand to be transferred to the Company) for £13,200, to be paid in 400 Shares, £3 per share paid up, and the balance payable in cash by instalments. The Vendor will take 500 Shares, paying all Calls as made, and binding himself (if required) not to dispose of these Shares for two years.

The Provisional Directors have very carefully gone over the Books of the Vendor for the past 12 months, and they have no hesitation in saying that this will prove a *bonâ fide* investment. The property has just been valued by competent parties, and there can be no doubt the price asked is extremely moderate, and that very handsome returns on the capital invested will be at once obtainable. The fact of the Vendor taking 500 ordinary Shares in the Company, shows his faith in the remunerative prospects of the concern.

It is almost unnecessary to point out the large and increasing demand which exists for Building Timber, and in particular the great value of Black Pine for Railway Works, &c. Most of the timber cut at Catlin's River has been shipped direct to Oamaru, Lyttelton, &c., and when the improvements to the navigation of the river already mentioned are carried out, and larger vessels enabled to enter, timber will be landed at the various Ports at a much lower rate of freight, thus giving increased profits, or, if necessary, enabling the Company to meet on equal terms any possible competition.

The projected line of railway to Catlin's River, when carried out by Government, and there is every prospect of its being among the first of the Branch Lines to be constructed, will enable the Company, in addition to the seaports, to supply the inland districts with timber. Telegraphic communication will shortly be opened with the district, thus greatly facilitating business arrangements all over New Zealand.

The Provisional Directors, while they do not bind themselves to allocate shares to all applicants *pro rata*, will, so far as they conveniently can, adopt that principle.

Application for Shares may be made to the Managers of the various branches of the Bank of New Zealand, and to the Interim Secretary, Dunedin, up to 4th March.

Nearly half of the shares are already taken up, and the Company will be registered and business commenced immediately.

NOTE.—Since this Property has been put under offer by the Vendor, the Mill-house has been burned down, and part of the machinery damaged; but the whole being fully covered by insurance, will be replaced within a few weeks at the expense of the Vendor in a more eligible and convenient position; and with improvements contemplated, and new machinery, the producing power will be very considerably increased, and at a much lessened cost.

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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.

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Every description of
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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.

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FURNISHING AND BUILDERS' IRON-
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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.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders at Moderate Charges.

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ARCHITECT,

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Plans prepared, without superintendence, if necessary.

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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.
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The Company are now prepared to accept Risks.

A. LEE SMITH, Manager.

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

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

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Princes Street Cutting, next Glasgow Pie House.

Every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes in stock, and made to order on the shortest notice. Repairs neatly done; Orders receive prompt attention.

Terms—moderate.

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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.

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TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

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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,

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Best quality. Lowest prices.

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The Novelties include "The Beaconsfield," Morocco, and "Salisbury," Prunella Rosette Shoes, Button Shoes, High-leg Prunella Boots, &c. A variety of Ladies' Light Kid Boots, for holiday wear, at 6s 6d. Men's and Boys' Strong Wearing Boots, *our own make*, at lowest possible cash prices.

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GREAT Clearing Sale of White Lead, Oils, Paints, Canvas Tacks, Brushware, Plate, Sheet, and Ornamental Glass.

PAPERHANGINGS, from 4d. per piece. All kinds of requisites for painting equally cheap, to save expense of removal.

SALE now going on at William Gilchrist's, George-street. Goods sold at cost price to make room for new shipments.

TO CONTRACTORS, builders, and others. Glazing in sheet, ornamental, and plate-glass done on lowest terms.

A LARGE assortment of Mirrors in gilt frames, from 40 x 30 to 60 x 40, to be sold at extremely low rates at the clearing sale, George-street.

PAINTING, Glazing, Graining, and Varnishing cheaper than ever at the clearing sale of William Gilchrist, George-street.

MDERMOTT & WHITBURN,
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANTS,
Great King and Union Streets,
DUNEDIN.

Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Greenisland, Coal. Firewood of every description cut on the shortest notice. Orders left at the Office, Rattray Street, will be punctually attended to.

CROWN HOTEL,
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.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!
WANTED, the weak-sighted to

know that they can have spectacles properly adapted to suit their sights, at PERCIVAL'S, Optician, and Spectacle-maker to the Dunedin Hospital, No. 5., George Street. Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended for defective visions. Also on sale—Sykes's Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers, Thermometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants, Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinometers, Lactometers, Mathematical Instruments, Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.

N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathematical Instruments bought.

The Oldest Optician in town.—Established 1862.

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

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

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

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

As we import large quantities of our Colonial timber in bulk, we are prepared, with our large saving 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, coastwise 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 Fancy Bird Cages, Coal Vases, Looking-glasses

American Lawnmowers, Boiling Machines Mangles, Wringers, Churns, Tubs, Hay Rakes and Forks

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, Shot Pouches and Belts

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

Mordan's Pen and Pencil Cases, Dietz's Table and Hall Lamps and Chandeliers, Rowat's patent Anceapnic 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.

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.

W. LANE & 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 Caracosa
 Gooscherry Wine Maraschino
 Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
 MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

J. BARRETT,
 (Late of BARRETT'S FAMILY HOTEL
 Durham-street, Christchurch.

Has removed to that central position the BROUGH HOTEL, Having purchased the freehold, where Travellers and Tourists will find comfort and civility.

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

Travellers called for the early trains.
 JOHN BARRETT, Proprietor.

RANKIN AND CO.,
 TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
 No. 6 Arcade, Dunedin,

Have always on hand a choice assortment of Tweeds.

Gentlemen can depend on obtaining a first-class article at a reasonable price.
 Style and fit guaranteed.

THE CORNER CLOTHING HOUSE.

J. HARDIE & CO.

SWEEEPING REDUCTIONS.
 IN
 MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

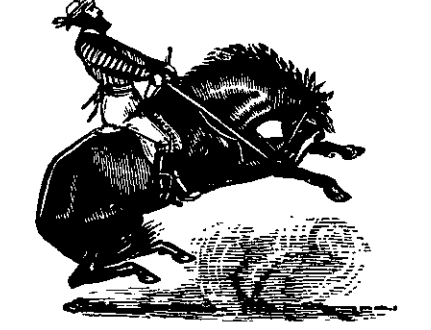
9s 6d Fancy Tweed Vests Selling at 6s 6d
 35s " Trousers and }
 D.B. Vests } " 25s

17s 6d Witney D.B. Jackets " 12s 6d
 25s Pilot Jackets " 19s 6d
 25s Mackintosh Waterproofs " 12s 6d
 35s Waterproof Tweed Over }
 coats } " 25s

50s Beaver Inverness Capes " 17s 6d
 35s Black Cloth D.B. Jackets " 17s 6d
 12s 6d Check Tweed Trousers " 9s 6d
 5s 6d Boys' Trousers " 3s 9d
 7s 6d Youths' Trousers " 4s 6d
 12s 6d Boys' Melton Suits " 8s 6d

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

HENRY RICHARDSON,
 SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,



GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,
 (Opposite the "Robert Burns Hotel.")

A. CHIRONI
 CARVER, GILDER,
 PRINT-SELLER, AND IMPORTER,

Picture and Looking-Glass Manufacturer. All kinds of Picture Frames made to order. Frames regilded, and made equal to new.

GEORGE STREET, near Octagon, Dunedin.

MARTIN & WATSON
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 AL, 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.

NEW HAT
 Manufactory,
 OCTAGON,
 (Next Athenaeum)
 Dunedin.

P. POWER,
 (Late of D. Sampson's),
 Every article guaranteed. Prices strictly moderate.

Begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has commenced business at the above address. Thirty years experience in the Best English and Colonial Houses, together with the fact, that he has arranged for the receipt of the Newest Styles in Material and Pattern, on arrival of each Mail from London, will assure those favouring him with their orders, that every article manufactured by him will be of the best material, the best workmanship, and in the latest fashion.

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.

SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

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



J. HARDIE & CO.

SWEEEPING REDUCTIONS.
 IN
 MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

7s 6d Black & White Check }
 Shirts } Selling at 5s
 2s 6d Oxford Shirts " 1s 6d
 6s 6d Tweed Crimean Shirts " 3s 6d
 1s 6d Swanskin Drawers " 2s 9d
 3s 6d Brown Cotton Pants " 2s 6d
 1s 6d Shetland Merino Sox " 1s
 3s 6d Boys' Tweed Hats " 2s
 5s 6d Merino Under Shirts " 3s 6d
 5s 6d Black Felt Hats " 3s 6d
 2s 6d Fancy Scotch Tweed }
 per yard } " 1s 9d
 3s 6d Heavy Scotch Tweed " 2s 9d
 5s 6d Deerskin Driving Gloves, per pair 2s 6d

50s Beaver Inverness Capes " 17s 6d
 35s Black Cloth D.B. Jackets " 17s 6d
 12s 6d Check Tweed Trousers " 9s 6d
 5s 6d Boys' Trousers " 3s 9d
 7s 6d Youths' Trousers " 4s 6d
 12s 6d Boys' Melton Suits " 8s 6d

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 OUTFITTERS
 CORNER OF PRINCES AND RATTRAY STREETS, DUNEDIN

BROWN, EWING & CO.
 SPECIAL
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

Have the pleasure to draw attention to their annual importation of a very varied assortment of useful and ornamental articles, suitable for
 NOW LANDING
 Ex WAIPA, Ex AUCKLAND, Ex CANTERBURY.
 BROWN, EWING, and CO. beg to intimate that, in consequence of the late arrival of these vessels, the several cases will be marked off ready for inspection immediately upon being landed, thus ensuring a daily variety of presents.

On View—
 JAPANESE CURIOS, PARISIAN BIJOUTERIE. ELEGANT PRESENTS, INEXPENSIVE PRESENTS, ORNAMENTAL PRESENTS, USEFUL PRESENTS.
 Consisting of—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Velvet Perfume Caskets | Ivory Photo. Frames | Silver-mounted Beaver Bags |
| Pearl do. do. | Oak do. Gates | Do. Seal do. |
| Pearl Inlaid Hand Mirrors | Illuminated and Floral Albums | Inlaid Inkstands |
| Hand-painted Toilet Sets | Fern and Scrap Books | Ladies' Work Baskets and Boxes |
| Rustic Watch Stands | Plain and Chased Silver Locket | Picnic Baskets in variety |
| Perfumery and Brushware | Mosaic Jewellery | Gents' Embroidered Slippers |
| Velvet Photo. Cases | Pebble do. | Do. do. Cigar Cases |
| Do. do. Albums | Jet do. | Do. do. Smoking Caps |

And numberless other articles, from 1s. to £10 10s.
BROWN, EWING & 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 | 12 | 6 |
| Eight-day Striking Clocks (large size) from ... | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Good English Lever Watches, capped and jewelled ... | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Rotherham's Levers ... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Silver Hunting Watches ... | 8 | 0 | 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. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
- 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.

CHEAP BOOTS.

Buy your Boots from
THE BEST MAKER IN TOWN
 Who defies competition
 for
STYLE, CHEAPNESS, AND QUALITY.

None but the Best of Workmen kept.
 All Repairs and new work done on the shortest notice.
 H. HIRD,
 23 ROYAL ARCADE,
 DUNEDIN.

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.

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.

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.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In returning thanks to my numerous friends and customers for the liberal support accorded to the late firm of Bennett and Jamison, I beg to intimate that having secured the services of a first-class cutter, and by keeping only first-class material, hope to merit a continuance of their favours.

All orders punctually attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch, combined with strictly moderate prices.
JOHN JAMISON,
 MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
 Corner Manse and Stafford-streets, Dunedin.

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.
 By appointment to the Dunedin Hospital Lunatic Asylum, and Immigration Depot.

[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, &c., &c.

A Single Garment at Wholesale Price.

All Goods are marked in Plain Figures, from which an 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.

R. BENNETT,
(Late Bennett and Jamison)
TAILOR AND CLOTHIERS,
Princes Street South,
Opposite Cargill, Gibbs and Co.,
DUNEDIN.

ROYAL HOTEL,
George-street, Port Chalmers.
JAMES MORKANE, Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—T. SIMPSON wishes to intimate to his friends, and the general public, that he has commenced business as **MERCHANT TAILOR and CLOTHIER**, in PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, next Prince of Wales Hotel.
Always on hand a well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for the season.
Prices strictly moderate. Inspection invited.
T. SIMPSON,
Merchant Tailor, Princes-street South.

W. BACON & SONS,
Livery, Bait, and Letting Stables.
Great King-street.
HAVING made great alterations to our premises, we are now prepared to let Carriages, Waggonettes, etc., for Wedding and Picnic Parties at Reduced Prices.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HACKS.
Quiet Harness Horses and Hacks always on Sale.
We have just received from Home a large Stock of **SADDLERY**, consisting of Saddles, Brilles, Single and Double Harness of all descriptions, Whips, etc., etc., which we are prepared to sell at remarkably low prices.
THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN.

PURE WINES.—THOMAS REYNOLDS, WINE MERCHANT AND IMPORTER, Stafford-street, Dunedin, imports the Wines direct from Spain and Portugal, where they are carefully selected from the Vineyards and Merchants by his Agent, Mr. Wm. Reynolds, to insure purity and quality.
These Wines are to be procured Wholesale from the Importer, and Retail from Messrs. A. & J. MACFARLANE & Co., Princes and MacLaggan-streets.
Report of Analysis by Professor Black, Colonial Analyst:—
University Laboratory,
Dunedin, 21st Oct., 1878.

Thomas Reynolds, Esq.,
Sir.—I have the honour to report on five samples of Port Wine forwarded by you for analysis. These samples may all be described as full-flavoured, fruity, aromatic Wines; possessing in a considerable degree that agreeable fragrance that characterises genuine Port. They do not contain impurities of any kind. The perfect freedom of these Wines from every kind of impurity, the proportion of Sugar and Alcohol which they contain being quite characteristic of unadulterated, unmanipulated Wine, together with their rich fragrance, arising from aromatic ethers, should strongly recommend them, and gain for them a good place in the colonial market.
(Signed) **JAMES G. BLACK,**
Colonial Analyst.

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.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
CAPITAL £2,000,000
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES
Effectuated on Every Description of Property AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, AND LOSSES SETTLED PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY.
Horses, Cattle, Threshing Machines, Farm Implements, Stooks, Stacks, and risk of Threshing Insured for any period.
Dunedin Office, High-street,
W. C. KIRKCALDY, Manager.

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 underwent a thorough renovation, and can now offer accommodation second to none in Otago.

A. BARNES,
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 Pipping 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.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF THE PATENT STOPPERED
AERATED WATERS.
THOMPSON AND CO.,
Steam rated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers
POLICE AND CRAWFORD STREETS, DUNEDIN
AND
CHELMER-STREET, OAMARU.
Importers of Soda Water Machinery and Cordial
Maker's Goods of every description.

HUGH LAMONT,
BUTCHER,
Arthur-street, Dunedin.
The undersigned having taken over the above old-established Butchery, respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore accorded his predecessor.
The public may rest assured that no effort will be spared to give every satisfaction as to quality, price, and attention.

A. I. 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.

UNIVERSAL HOTEL,
Maclaggan-street, Dunedin.
MRS. ANN PAVELETICH, PROPRIETRESS.
First-class Accommodation for Boarders.
The Finest Brands in Spirits, Wines, &c
Refreshments always ready.

G. CARRIGHAN,
Family and Dispensing Chemist,
Corner of Princes and Walker-streets,
Dunedin.
And at St. Kilda, South Dunedin.

JOHN TUNNAGE
Wholesale and Retail
FISHMONGER,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH
DUNEDIN.

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MOSGIEL,
WM. KNOTT, Proprietor.
The above Hotel has been newly erected near the Railway Station. Visitors will find it replete with every modern convenience and comfort.
N.B.—Good stabling and careful grooms.
One of Alcock's Prize Billiard Tables.

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 BAY 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.

HAIRDRESSING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
(Next Prince of Wales Hotel),
DUNEDIN.

JAMES McADAM, Late of ALDRED and PIRIE'S begs to inform the general public that he has commenced business at the above address, and hopes to merit a large share of support.

Perfumery of the best quality always on hand. Hair ornaments for day and evening wear.

A large assortment of fancy Tobaccos and Cigars.

BASKETS. BASKETS.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.
Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. S U L L I V A N.
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 the famous remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
533, 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,

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(Opposite the White Horse Hotel).

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Turkish, Russian, Vapor, Sulphur, Warm, Cold, Shower and Swimming Baths, on approved European principles.

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

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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. MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail
PRODUCE AND PROVISION
MERCHANTS,

Corner of George-street and Moray Place,
DUNEDIN.

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Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.

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Good Stabling.

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MONEY advanced on Freehold and Leasehold Securities in Town and Country.

BUSINESS transacted for Country Residents with the Land Office and other Government Offices in Dunedin and Wellington.
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Corner of Princes-street and Water-street,
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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.

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GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,
(Watchmakers and Jewellers),
Of Princes Street, Dunedin.

Have resolved, in consequence of dissolution of partnership, to hold a sale of their present large stock of Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware, Jewelry, etc., at Cost Price, so as to effect a speedy clearance.

Note the address—
GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,
Opposite the Custom House.

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