

# New Zealand Gable

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## Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A WRITER in the *Princeton Review* who writes THE HUGUENOT against secularism, and who to a certain extent in FATHERS consequence has our sympathy, in a few lines very pregnantly expresses his views respecting the nature of the historical teaching he considers it important to bestow upon Protestant children ; he at the same time adds strength to our conviction that Protestant schools are objectionable in the extreme for Catholic children. The bigotry of the following passage is supreme : " Shall the secular education leave the young citizen totally ignorant of his own ancestry ? But how shall he learn the struggles through which Englishmen achieved those liberties which the colonies inherited, without understanding the fiery persecution of the Protestants under ' Bloody Mary,' over which the Pope's own legate, Cardinal Pole, was sent to preside ? How shall the sons of Huguenot sires in New York, Virginia, or Carolina, know for what their fathers forsook beautiful France, to hide themselves in the northern snows or the malarious woods of the south, and read nothing of the violation of the ' Edict of Nantes,' the ' Dragonnades' and the wholesale assassination of St. Bartholomew's Day, in honour of which an ' infallible' predecessor of the Pope sung *Te Deum* and struck medals ? " We need hardly pause to defend Cardinal Pole from the charge of having been sent to preside over persecution : it would be amazing that such an accusation could be brought, had anything that comes from sectarian bigotry the power to amaze. We may, however, remark that it is not every Protestant historian who might be relied upon to colour to this writer's liking the " fiery persecution of the Protestants under ' Bloody Mary.' " We doubt for example whether Macaulay's sketch of the chief martyr of the reign in question would serve the purposes required, for says this author of Cranmer :—We do not blame him for not choosing to be burned alive. It is no very serious reproach to any one that he does not possess heroic fortitude. But surely a man who liked the fire so little should have had some sympathy for others. A persecutor who inflicts nothing which he is not willing to endure deserves some respect. But when a man who loves his doctrines more than the lives of his neighbours, loves his own little finger better than his doctrines, a very simple argument *à fortiori* will enable us to estimate the amount of his benevolence. . . . He never retracted his recantation till he found he had made it in vain. The queen was fully resolved that Catholic or Protestant he should burn. Then he spoke out as people generally speak out when they are at the point of death and have nothing to hope or to fear on earth. If Mary had suffered him to live, we suspect that he would have heard Mass and received absolution, like a good Catholic, till the accession of Elizabeth, and that he would then have purchased, by another apostacy, the power of burning men better and braver than himself." It would be almost as well to leave " Bloody Mary" alone, as to teach children to look in this way upon the prince of the " martyrs" made by her. And now for the " sons of Huguenot sires" : how shall they learn from a Protestant pen what manner of men their fathers were ? At this moment we find at hand no such sketch of the men, but Thomas Carlyle says a word or two concerning the women which may suffice for the present :—" Respectable edict of Nantes French Ladies, with high head-gear, wide hoops ; a clear, correct, but somewhat barren and meagre species, tight-laced and high-fizzled in mind and body. It is not a very fertile element for a young soul : not very much of silent piety in it ; and perhaps of vocal piety more than enough in proportion. An element founding on what they call ' enlightened Protestantism,' ' freedom of thought,' and the like, which is apt to become loquacious, and too conscious of itself, tending on the whole rather to contempt of the false, than to the deep or very effective recognition of the true." This is, indeed, a startling picture of those who were in exile for " conscience sake ;" but on the whole it agrees with the disposition shown by others of the same sect, males, and far inferior in rank. And who, moreover, did not go into exile, but renounced their errors and were received into the Church by Bossuet, the refuge and safety of many of those pur-

sued by, what seems to us now at least, the cruel and mistaken policy of Louis XIV., when, while at variance with Rome, he revoked the Edict of Nantes, and commanded the " Dragonnades." These men were vine-dressers of Meaux, and said they in their uncouth French : "*Je ne doutons plus, et sommes convaincus qu'il faut être Catholiques et nous convertir entre vos mains. Mais, Monseigneur, Je ne voulons pas obéir au Pape.*" The high-starched governesses of Prince Frederick were filled with " contempt of the false," but their " recognition of the true" was neither deep nor effective. The vine-dressers of Meaux were not devotedly attached to their creed but they greatly despised the Pope, refusing to obey him, and according to Carlyle the Pope stands for the " false," a " triple-crowned Chimera." But indeed all this agrees most admirably with certain traditions long known to the writer of this note. They are those of a Huguenot family, allowed by special favour of the King to remain unmolested in Brittany for years after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At length, however, they emigrated into Holland, and came thence to settle in Ireland. The third generation of their descendants are now at least middle-aged people, and we have more than once heard an eye-witness describe the elders who when young gave up their country for " conscience sake." We have never ceased to wonder how people of such moderate religious fervour came to make so great a sacrifice ; Carlyle's " contempt of the false" furnishes us with the only explanation. Such, we doubt not, were also the sires of our American Huguenots. And now we arrive at the St. Bartholomew massacre, the " infallible" Pope, the *Te Deum*, and the medals. Well, we shall conclude concerning all this with a quotation from Cardinal Newman's letter in the *Times* of Sept. 13, '72 :—Craft and cruelty and whatever is base and wicked have a sure Nemesis, and eventually strike the heads of those who are guilty of them. Whether in matter of fact Pope Gregory XIII. had a share in the guilt of the St. Bartholomew massacre must be proved to me before I believe it. It is commonly said in his defence that he had an untrue, one-sided, account of the matter presented to him, and acted on misinformation. This involves a question of fact, which historians must decide. But even if they decide against the Pope, his infallibility is in no respect compromised. Infallibility is not Impeccability. Even Caiaphas prophesied, and Gregory XIII. was not quite a Caiaphas.

WE remember reading some years ago a book of LADIES, AND travels in the West Indies, which dwelt largely on THE STAGE. the state of affairs that obtained there immediately after the emancipation of the negroes. Amongst the incidents related the writer told of the consequential airs assumed most absurdly by the blacks. As an instance, he said that one day he had seen an English lady come to the door and call to a negress who was selling fish in the street. The hawker, however, did not hear the call, but was passing on, when the lady begged of another negress who was near to attract her notice. This was accordingly done in the following words :—" Lady with the fish, this woman wants you." We have on a few occasions, since we read the book in question felt ourselves tempted to repeat *sotto voce* " Lady with the fish !" but never have we found the venerable old title more perverted from its right use than the other day in the Dunedin Police Court, when certain females were brought up there charged with disgraceful conduct in one of our theatres. The report speaks of the " first lady on the list" and the " four other ladies." Mr. Ruskin we believe it is who has enlarged on the term, lady as denoting one who serves her people with bread, and recommended all who bear the title to be true to its original signification. We, however, have been used to consider the word in a broader sense ; we know that " man does not live by bread alone," and we look to those who are rightly known under the name of lady to minister to him with all that is beautiful and refining in life, to feed his nobler nature with high thoughts, and lofty aspirations. Such is the office of the lady, and in proportion as we admire and reverence those who nobly fulfil it, we are revolted by any wretched woman who from time to time disgraces it and strives to bring it into contempt. But if such be the office which the lady should perform at home amongst a limited number, how deep are her obligations to perform it when placed in a position from which her influence must extend over multitudes. The stage is such a posi-

tion; it should be the haunt of the lady only; the effects of her presence should go out thence into a myriad homes to refine and gentile their rougher elements, and to help those whose "sweet influences" are already at work there. But for this high and holy task to be duly performed by those who are capable of performing it, the respectability of the stage must be maintained. If the theatre become hopelessly associated with such vile scenes as, to our deep humiliation and burning shame, have recently been witnessed here in the cities of New Zealand, how shall any pure and cultured woman venture to appear there. How shall a Mrs. Scott-Siddons, a Miss Dargon, a Mrs. Walter Hill, condescend to come forward in front of an audience befouled by the approbation of antics that have disgraced the boards on which she should tread? None who worthily bear the name of lady will at length be found to do so. The stage will become the prey of such creatures as now curse our city by their passage, and must leave behind them in many homes, we have too good grounds to fear, an atmosphere more poisonous, if possible, than that which emanates from Mabilie itself. For let us not suppose such spectacles as this can pass away and leave no consequence. No, the stage must be either of two things, a blessing or a curse. It must be the pulpit, as it were, whence the laic preaches the broad doctrines of Christianity, and excites to the practice of faith, hope, and charity; it must be the means by which the love of beauty is developed and heightened, by which culture is extended and refinement increased; it must be the means of rational amusement, the arena for the display of true wit and genuine merriment. Or else, on the other hand, it must be the medium of degradation, of the unbridling of every detestable passion, it must be that which vulgarises and brutalises, that which

"stirs the pulse  
With devil's leaps, and poisons half the young."

It is a blot upon our civilization that we have been forced to doubt as to the prudence of our writing, as we have now at length done. We have been forced on such a doubt by finding that when our contemporaries at Wellington performed their duty and denounced the people to whom we especially refer, they were found to have benefited their filthy cause, and to have secured for them increased audiences along their route. It was the knowledge of this disgraceful fact that hitherto deterred us from alluding to the matter in question; but, on reflection, we determined that, although our condemnation of this troupe should result in anywhere swelling their audience, it was a duty we owed the community at large to add our voice to the protest that has been already made by the Press in the towns infected by this pest; so as to try and prevent a repetition of the gross offence by recommending that the law be so amended as to prevent the escape of culprits of the kind on any technical point whatever. If very effective measures be not taken, now that the example has been set of such filthy exhibitions, and their impunity established, we may at once prepare ourselves to witness the speedy and extreme corruption of all classes of our colonial society.

WE clip the following from the *Morning Herald* :—

A BRAGGART PROFESSOR "Professor Blackie, famed alike for Gaelic and jokes, seems to have a rival in our local college in the shape of a certain burly philosopher, not

unknown to members of the Presbyterian Synod. Owing to recent rains, or some such cause the plaster in his lecture room gave way in several places, to the great alarm of students immediately below. The professor pausing in his lecture dispelled their fears with these words: "Fear nothing, gentlemen, your heads are thick enough to bear 'all this--ay more,' or I'm mistaken." And is this all that has come of the Chancellor's prayer meetings? Why, even the pagan Horace when a lump of a tree came clattering down about his ears had, according to his notions, some pious reflections to make concerning the matter. But our Professor who has been long warmed by "evangelical" blazes, and some time the object of the fervent prayer of a righteous man, in similar circumstances has not a word to say in hallowed recollection. He only, so well has he seasoned them, defies Jupiter Tonans himself to hammer anything worth speaking of out of the skulls of his students. Of course he was not "mistaken;" how could he be so after all his years of experience?

OUR contemporary the *Morning Herald* prefaces as

A QUESTIONABLE EXTRACT. follows the report of the alleged ill-treatment of a certain servant girl in Ireland :—"Female servants in Otago may feel interested to learn how some of their fellows are treated in the Emerald Isle." Female servants in Otago who have a taste for horrors need not travel so far to find them recorded. Let them turn up the report of the *cause célèbre* respecting the alleged manslaughter, in Dunedin, of Margaret McIntyre by Mrs. Reid, and they will find quite as much as they need desire. Servant girls are not well paid in Ireland it is true, because labour there is abundant and money scarce, but they are as a rule well treated. Our contemporary would do well to recollect that, at least, "those who live in glass-houses should not throw stones." We may further add that it is hardly a very manly task to furnish the already sufficiently blustering "missus" with a fresh weapon of

mortification. Yet we are at a loss to discover what other motive could have actuated our contemporary in publishing the report in question as he did publish it.

#### IRISH MORALITY.

THERE are various considerations presented to us by the statistics of crime in Ireland for 1878, furnished by the Dublin correspondent of the *London Times*, as compared with those of crime in England and Scotland. We find, in a word, that favourite theories are overthrown by them, and facts established that cannot fail to be awkward and unpleasant to the perceptions of very many worthy people. First of all there are the good folks who keep on declaiming from pulpit and platform, and who write in their small way in that dreary little Press inspired by them that, it has been proved beyond all controversy, the vice of Catholic countries is inestimably in excess of that known in those bright lands where shines the light of the glorious "Reformation." They cannot fail to be a little mortified at finding their assertions irrefutably contradicted by, for instance, such figures as we gave in our last issue, and which we now repeat. Offences punished after trial by jury—Ireland (total number), 2,886; England (proportional number for equal population), 4,189; Scotland (proportional number for equal population), 5,925. Offences against morals—Ireland, 142; England, 200; Scotland, 281. We do not, however, in the least expect that these figures, beyond, perhaps, a mere momentary chagrin, will produce the slightest effect. It is the usual tale that is repeated by them, and once more our good pious folk, who so dearly love to talk of the truth, and declare they enjoy a monopoly of it, will go their way and like that man, of whom Holy Writ speaks, that has seen his face in a glass and in a minute afterwards forgets all about it, they will forget the defective results exhibited to them of their own system, and still Boanerges will thunder his slanders and somebody with a halting goose-quill will continue to scribble them as unreadably as possible. But the fact remains that the hot-headed, quick-pulsed Irishman, with all his "Popery" goes to form a very much more moral people than does the phlegmatic Englishman, or the canny Scot, without a scrap of "Popery" about him, more especially the latter. Another fact we wish to lay before our "Evangelical" friends is also mentioned, and supported with figures, by this correspondent of whom we speak; it is that primary education in France, where it is so largely influenced by the priests, those foes to enlightenment, is in advance of what it is in England; the men and boys in England who cannot read and write being 30 per cent., and in France 29 per cent. In Ireland the percentage of men and boys who are so circumstanced is 38 per cent., but let us score it down to the advantage of the Catholic Church that she preserves to the population a superior morality, notwithstanding their inferior means of education. This fact we would also submit to our secularist friends, if they really care about morality and we are unwilling finally to determine the contrary, so that they may consider how salutary is the influence they seek to weaken or destroy. Again we find that of the indictable offences committed in Ireland in '78, more than one half were committed in Dublin which possesses only 1-16th of the population. This tends to confirm us in a belief we have already expressed more than once that the Irish people are good and moral in proportion as they are faithful to their religious duties. When in the tainted atmosphere of a large city they are tempted to neglect these they are not to be depended upon, and wherever they are to be found, it is the interest of those amongst whom they reside, not to place obstacles in the way of their obedience to the Church, or to endeavour by mockery or bribes to make them relinquish it, but, on the contrary, to encourage them to remain in it. Their doing so alone can insure their proving useful citizens or colonists.

WHAT in the world are our parsons about? Is

NEGLECTFUL PARSONS! there no longer a kick in them? It is nearly a fortnight now since the conversion of Press-men was begun in Christchurch, and yet there is not a single sign of anything being done for our souls in Dunedin. This is very remiss and very neglectful; we feel that we are being passed over and left out in the cold very unfairly. We don't like to feel that it is not thought worth while to convert us. Ever since we heard of the great work that has been inaugurated at Christchurch our mouth has been watering; we have been hungering after tracts, and exhortations, and tea meetings, and all the stock in trade that goes to rig out a "true Christian," and we have been hungering in vain. Not a scratch of a pen, a word in season, or a drop of tea has crossed our senses; we have only seen a little milk and water, and even that for some reason or another was at a safe distance away. Our contemporary the *Evening Star* we perceive with regret has been "cutting up rough" about this movement at Christchurch; somehow or other he has turned more indignant about it than twenty headless Kansas roosters all secularly repeating their a. b. c. could drive him to be. We might almost suspect in fact he had been contemplating a knot of exaggerated jackasses, animals concerning which out of respect for him we have never yet ventured to make any grotesque

quotations, so hot has he become. It is painful to him to see donkeydom commit itself to anything more ridiculous than usual, and it is no wonder he should be angry. Then the *Lyttelton Times* says, who spoke to the *Star*, but that he may "talk" to the clergymen as much as he likes. These are two very ill-disposed newspapers, and they don't in the least know what is good for them. We should not be surprised to hear they had so horrified the modest clergy in Christchurch as to deter them from their venture. Meantime we write this note for the express purpose of trying to counteract the evil influences. We consider the Christchurch parsons should persevere in the face of all obstacles, and if the Dunedin parsons do not follow their example they will be winking at the devil while he lays snares for the souls of Press-men. They had better take care, our blood may be required at their hands. Let them begin at once, we await them with impatience, and are most anxious to witness their entry upon the totally new line that is to result in our conversion.

HOWEVER fashion and superficial manners may

FAMILY JOYS. change from generation to generation, human nature continues the same. It is about two hundred years ago now since Molière wrote his play "*Le Médecin Malgré Lui*," exhibiting the consequences that follow on an interference in the quarrels of man and wife. A scene in real life, of which we read a description the other day in an Irish paper recalls this to us, and again admonishes us that family skirmishes are not always to be taken as an index of the true feelings of the parties concerned. The scene alluded to occurred in the town of Athy, and the rioters were a man and his wife who carried on the important employment of travelling tinkers. For some cause or another a row broke out between them which led to the appearance of the wife next morning in the police court, whence the following is reported. "Mrs. Wall, who appeared for defendant, said it was true Johnny 'had a dhrop; but he done or said nothing to any one.'—Constable Clarke: 'You notorious villain, were you not both bleeding like sheep when I went up?'—Mrs. Wall said there might be a little blood from 'Johnny's nose; but it was a falling he had.—His Worship inflicted a fine of 5s. and 1s. 6d. costs." It does, however, seem a hard case that a man cannot let a little of his claret be drawn now and then for the amusement of his wife, and *vice versa*, without having to pay a fee of 6s. 6d. for the pleasure. We can very well fancy that both parties would very gladly have interrupted their marital pastime, in order to have together attacked the constable, had not a fear of what must follow deterred them.

THE *Southland Times* of the 24th ult. says

FREEMASONRY R.W.D.G.M., His Honor Judge Harvey, deserves the thanks of the community at large for remaining at Invercargill to lay the foundation of the Law Courts, about to be built there, with Masonic ceremonies." We beg leave to differ with our contemporary; we do not think His Honor deserves the thanks of any part of the community at Invercargill or elsewhere for this particular courtesy, and we are convinced there is at least a large minority in the country whose bounden duty it is to be exceedingly indignant at His Honor's conduct. We do not, in fact, see what right a judge has to belong to a secret society, whose rules may occasionally bring him into close sympathy with the worst criminal that stands in the dock to be judged by him. Justice should be absolutely and voluntarily blind, no motive should be admitted that could in the slightest degree incline her to so much as wink an eye behind the bandage that conceals her organs of vision, and yet we have ere now had occasion to record the advantage reaped by the criminal because the bonds of Masonry united him to the occupant of the tribunal before which he had been arraigned. We do not consider, then, that His Honor by any means deserves the thanks of the community at large, and a considerable portion of it he has taken a principal part in offending wantonly; for no Catholic could possibly be present at Masonic ceremonies, without sacrificing his conscience, and incurring the heaviest condemnation of the Church. Masonry was the constant theme of the warnings of Pope Pius, and since his ascension of the Pontifical throne, the clarion voice of the great Pope Leo has not ceased to denounce it and declare it accursed. Our contemporary tells us there never had been so many Masons before gathered together at Invercargill; but, however many were their numbers, from however far and wide throughout New Zealand they were assembled, they were but a handful to those assembled at the Hotel de Ville, they were not one quarter of those met at the Palace of the Archbishop during the reign of the Commaune of '71. Who that should see them with all their paraphernalia and mockeries would not be reminded that the same trappings and ceremonies had been associated with the foulest murders, the most barbaric devastations, the most unspeakable abominations that have disgraced the face of Europe within the whole course of our century. For it is vain to say English Freemasonry has nothing to do with that of France: there were not wanting at Invercargill itself evident tokens of the falsehood of such an assertion; and

its falsehood was, moreover, once for all fully established when English Masons who had kept silence in sight of the enormities of the Commaune thought it necessary to protest against the action of the Grand Orient of Paris when they made an open profession of Atheism. Atheism, the word having for respectable English ears a shocking sound, although the deeds that were the fruits of such a principle might be passed over with a very moderate shudder. We say it was a grievous insult to every Catholic colonist in New Zealand to have any public ceremony in which all colonists are alike interested performed with Masonic honours. Why should Catholics be repelled from witnessing or taking part in such a ceremony; why should the enjoyment of such an occasion be withheld from them on pain of seriously compromising conscience, of incurring the heavy displeasure of the Church, of seeing with the mind's eye the bleeding spectres of their martyrs warning them back from the forbidden scene? Again we ask, are the volunteer ranks of the colony to be closed to Catholics? If it be included amongst their duties to honour such ceremonies as that at Invercargill where they were strongly mustered it must be so. No Catholic can in any capacity take part in anything connected with Freemasonry, and the service that is prostituted to make demonstrations in union with it is no service for Catholics. It is with such considerations as these we now associate R.W.D.G.M., His Honour Judge Harvey, and we by no means thank him for the invidious office he has performed.

WE are delighted to find that Jenny Geddes has

JENNY GEDDES still a representative. We were afraid her influence AT NAPIER. had passed away for ever, and that never again should the world have witnessed a spirit of piety like hers. But we were mistaken, and we are glad of it. There is, in fact, a funny old gentleman up in Napier on whom the good dame's mantle has fallen. We know he is funny because we have read a letter of his in our contemporary the *Weekly Mercury* of the 25th ult., and we know he is old because he tells us he is the oldest member of the Church of England in those quarters where he resides, and all the community in question cannot, of course, be young and blooming; some elders there must necessarily be amongst them. Besides, his letter contains all the marks of extreme senility, and one passage in particular we note as being on the very verge, at least, of dotage. It is the following:—"In the Name of the Father, &c. An ecclesiastical expression which should ever be most delicately handled and sparingly used;—as such always prefaced the stern, bigoted, and deadly announcements of Holy Inquisitors and Priests,—not of our God, but of Baal." Now, the Bible is the only book with which we are acquainted that affords us much information about Baal, and we have searched it through and through without finding that the Christian invocation alluded to was ever once used by the ministers of the false god. But perhaps this learned elder has something inscribed on a brick in cuneiform that throws some light on the subject; and if so, he ought to publish it for the benefit of his neighbours. Indeed, we are convinced it must be so, for surely nowhere else has he found authority for saying that "Holy Inquisitors and Priests" have issued "stern, bigoted, and deadly announcements," prefaced or unprefaced by the words in question, or any others. We know so reverend a signor would never set to and talk rank nonsense; depend upon it, he has it all in "good old hearty, and plain Saxon English" set down in cuneiform characters on a brick. But to return to Jenny Geddes. Our funny elder is her lineal descendant, and just such another as she was. He is only longing to find himself in any church of his sect where the unwary minister may commence his sermon with the invocation alluded to. He will "go" for him on the spot. Well, like the narrator of John Gilpin's celebrated adventure, we are inclined to add,

"May we be there to see."

A Quebec telegram to the *Montreal Witness* says:—"The remains of the pioneer missionaries of Canada, which were discovered during the demolition of the Jesuits barrack, together with other curious relics, and were placed for safe-keeping in the regimental magazine, near the site of the excavation, pending their delivery for permanent disposal to Rev. Pere Bache, superior of the Jesuit Order in Quebec, have been stolen therefrom by some person or persons at present unknown."

On the first of June, Dennis Collins started from San Francisco for New York on foot, the distance being 3,500 miles and the wager that he would accomplish it in 100 days being 1,500 dols. He reached Sing Sing on Tuesday the 2nd inst., being then 7 days ahead of time, and since then he has made his way by easy stages arriving in New York in advance of the time required. He has travelled all the way on the railroad tracks, and has kept in a little book the autograph and the stamp of every station agent he has passed, the stamp of course having the date on which he passed the place and furnishing him a practical diary of time and distances. He met with a few adventures, but none of them were noteworthy.

The Manchester *Guardian* reports that the farmers who sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 28, in the steamer *Helvetia*, for New York, are from Northern Yorkshire and Durham. They are of various classes, ranging from the small tenant-farmer upward. Several of them can command a capital of from £500 to £600, while some others have entered into partnership, one group having raised a capital of £1,200,

ESTABLISHED 1868.

## M'LEOD BROTHERS,

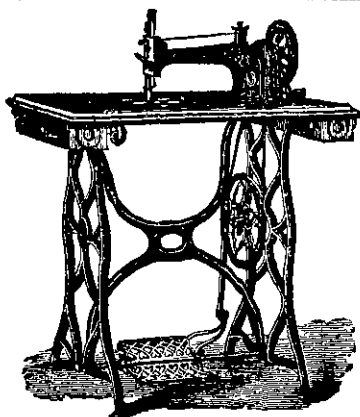
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BEWARE of Cheap Machines; as a rule they are perfect "rubbish."

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G. M. ALDRICH,

AGENT,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

[CIRCULAR.]

Princes street, Dunedin,  
November 1st, 1879

G. R. WEST has the honour to inform his customers and the public generally that he has This Day taken Mr. J. H. POPE into PARTNERSHIP.

The business will in future be carried on under the firm of G. R. WEST & CO.

The partnership arrangements necessitate that all sums due to G. R. WEST should be paid as soon as possible. He is therefore compelled to request the settlement of outstanding debts, and to intimate that all accounts due to the late firm must be paid before the 1st of December.

The new firm respectfully solicit a continuance of the support which has enabled Mr. West in the past to cater satisfactorily for the musical public of Dunedin. No efforts will be spared by them to have constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of Instruments, as well as the best and newest Music, and the Standard Works of classical composers.

A visit to the Warehouse will convince intending Purchasers of Music, or of Pianos, Harmoniums, Violins, Flutes, Concertinas, etc., that the Stock of G. R. West & Co., contains the articles they require, of first-rate quality and at reasonable prices.

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

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SHEEDY'S Plain Hams (sugar cured) are superior to any in Dunedin  
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Special attention is devoted to this department, which is conducted by Ladies of long experience in the foremost London and Parisian houses.

Dress material in Great Variety. Very Cheap.  
Ladies Ulsters and Jackets at exceedingly low prices  
Ladies and Children's Underclothing.  
Mourning Outfits and Family Mourning promptly attended to.  
50 George street, opposite A. and T. Inglis.

# The Lady of Heville Court

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

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

## CHAPTER XXIX.

RICHARD O'MEARA was right. The arrangements for his departure were very soon completed. To one as unsophisticated as the priest in business matters, it had seemed almost incredible that so important an affair could be so soon settled; but two or three letters to Rome and a visit to Dublin arranged everything, and by the middle of September the doctor was ready to start.

It was with mingled emotions of satisfaction and regret that O'Meara discovered, on his return from Dublin, that his friends at the Glebe House had left home during his absence, and that nothing remained but to bid them adieu through Father Donovan. Before he left a very sad succession of partings had to be gone through with the tenantry; but very enthusiastic were they withal; for the object of O'Meara's journey had, in some way or other, oozed out, and loth as the people of Ballycross were to part with "their doctor," they came of a stock that had long since learned to give their best and dearest to God, and they were not likely now to begrudge an offering for the defence of the Church they loved better than life, however highly that offering was prized. Dear as Dr. O'Meara was to them, if one word could have retained him at home, there was not a Catholic—man, woman, or child—in Ballycross that would have spoken it. And so, one golden autumn morning, with Father Donovan's blessing on his head and the blessings of all the rest hovering in the air around him, Richard O'Meara started on his holy mission.

Business connected with his new profession detained him a day in London; not far from Maude, he well knew, for he had received the address from her uncle. When the lamps were lighted, and there was no chance of his being recognised, he sought the house, found it, and for a moment stood irresolutely before the door; the next, he passed on his way with a firmer foot than ever, and only bade her farewell in the depths of his own heart. The next evening, just as the setting sun was bathing old London in a flood of gold and purple, he left. As he paced the platform of the railway-station, waiting for his train, his eye encountered group after group of friends surrounding departing travellers, and for the first time in his life he longed for a kindly hand to press his, and for a loving voice to bid him God speed. An exquisite sense of loneliness took possession of him, that most desolate of all loneliness, isolation in a crowd. The train came up, and for a few minutes the bustle incident on its arrival and the care of his luggage somewhat distracted him; but no sooner did he find himself whirling on his way, locked and double-locked all alone in a carriage, than the same sense of desolation returned, and crept through every nerve and fibre of his heart. As he looked out upon the dusky buildings of the fast-retreating city, with its mazy masses of dwelling-houses and warehouses, wharves and workshops, with the mighty cupola of its cathedral towering over all, like the head of a state giant, London no longer seemed to him simply the *terra incognita* it had always been before. It was rather what a grim black casket enclosing a precious jewel would be to a man who valued that jewel more than all on earth beside, yet without the faintest hope of ever possessing it. When the last few traces of city life had disappeared, and the varied and beautiful landscapes that surround London began to unfold themselves, rich in the golden radiance of the setting sun, the calm resolution that had supported Richard O'Meara during the last few weeks vanished altogether, and doubts of every kind assailed him. His errand was quixotic, its end a chimera, a chivalric dream, worthier of the romance of the Middle Ages than the common sense of the nineteenth century. There were Catholics enough who pronounced it such; why not believe them? And even if it were not so, why should he, more than thousands of others, be called upon to renounce the happiness of his life, and sacrifice friends, fortune, perhaps life itself, for the defence of the Holy See? "God wills it!" cried a voice within him, irresistible as the war-cry of the ancient Crusaders: and as he listened to it, though he folded his arms and threw back his head defiantly, his nostril quivered, his breast heaved, and heavy tears forced their way through his closed eyelids, bitter almost as those that had fallen on his father's coffin. With these tears the conflict seemed to cease; for after drying his eyes quickly, ashamed of his weakness, he drew a book from his pocket and began to turn over the leaves. It was a small copy of the "Spiritual Combat,"—Father Donovan's parting gift—and as his eye wandered among its beautiful truths and precepts, calmness and tranquillity once more returned. At length he closed it, and once more throwing himself back in his seat, began to repeat slowly, and with the deepest devotion, the "Veni Sancte Spiritus," a prayer that from his earliest boyhood had been his unfailing refuge in moments of doubt and distress. Nor did he to whom it was addressed fail him in that moment of perplexity; for as the words,

"Flecte quod est rigidum,  
Fove quod est frigidum,  
Rege quod est devium."

fell from his lips, the glory of his vocation as a soldier of the Cross, and the danger of his affection for a heretic, seemed to rise before him; and as he gazed upon the two pictures, thankfulness, enthusiasm, and even joy once more quivered in the heart, and beamed over the countenance lately so desolate and cast down. Nor did this brightness pass away; but the next day in Paris, before the altar of Notre Dame des Victoires, Richard O'Meara once again offered himself to the service of God in the person of His Vicar, and promised, by His Grace, never again to look back from the plough on which he now laid the most willing of hands, and went on his way rejoicing.

He spent the remainder of that day in wandering about from one object of interest to another with a friend, and at his solicitation had just consented to pass the remainder of the week with him when

news suddenly arrived from Rome which, though vague and uncertain, was more than sufficient to warn him that if ever true hearts and sturdy arms were needed round the Papal throne they were needed then and there. The very next train that started for Marseilles bore him to that city, whence he embarked on board a steamer for Civita Vecchia, and two days later was in Rome.

What his sentiments might have been under other circumstances at treading for the first time the hallowed soil of the Eternal City, Richard O'Meara had little leisure to consider. The evil tidings that had reached him in Paris had fallen even short of the reality, and terror and dismay were depicted on every countenance he met. Three days before his arrival, the Garibaldians had suddenly entered the Papal States at four different points, and had already possessed themselves of the strong town of Bagnorea. On reaching the barracks, notwithstanding the excitement that prevailed there, the doctor was most warmly welcomed by the English and Irish recruits, who clustered round him in the guardroom like so many bees. But a very small amount of reflection soon convinced him that, with his ignorance of military discipline, enrolment in either the Zouaves or Dragoons at such a moment was simply out of the question. It was, however, with no little envy that he watched the evolutions of certain fine young fellows, who formed part of a detachment that had received orders to start next morning for Bagnorea with a hundred and fifty Romans of the line. Suddenly an idea struck him. He craved an audience with the commanding officer, and having obtained it, asked permission to accompany the regiment as a civilian, to assist the staff-surgeon in the ambulance, a task for which his superior surgical skill eminently qualified him. His request was granted, and after a short but sound sleep, his first experience of soldier life, he set out on his holy mission with a joy in his heart too deep for words.

But although Richard O'Meara's errand was one of mercy rather than war, he nevertheless saw more active service in that one day than many a hoary veteran in the English army sees in a whole lifetime. For scarcely had they gained the high ground that encircles Bagnorea, from which the Italians retired at their approach, when a shower of balls rained out upon them from certain vineyards in the vicinity, in which the latter had taken refuge. Unflinchingly O'Meara passed through the fiery ordeal, though many a comrade fell wounded at his side. Furiously he joined in the charge that dislodged the enemy from their vantage-ground, and when the cowards took shelter in a neighbouring convent, he joined in the attack on the gate with the butt-end of a musket thrown away by an Italian in his flight, and was one of the first to rush in to victory. By three o'clock the town was in possession of the Papal troops, the action having lasted four hours. That night the victors rested from their toils; some in the various convents, others in the hospitable homes of the grateful townspeople. Not so the doctor, for though wearied and even slightly wounded, the night that gave rest to others only gave him fresh work. Hour after hour he passed with the patient sisters, from one groaning sufferer to another, tending Zouave and Garibaldian indiscriminately, relieving their sufferings with his skillful touch, and raising their drooping spirits with his cheery voice. Not once in the proudest and happiest moments of the last nine months had so bright a smile beamed on O'Meara's face as the one that shone there that night, nor would he have relinquished his post beside those lowly pallets for any other earthly happiness that his heart could have imagined.

## CHAPTER XXX.

INTERESTING as the theme of the Papal victories of 1867 undoubtedly is to every Catholic heart, it is not our purpose to pursue them any further. More than one of those who, during their course, braved the dangers of the field, and afterwards waved the sword of victory, have graphically portrayed the terrors of the one and the glory of the other; and to attempt, after them, a description of the heroic defence of Monte Rotondo or the glorious battle of Mentana with an unsophisticated pen would be an act of unpardonable rashness.

The struggle lasted for six long weeks, and although, after the first day O'Meara took no further part in the actual fighting, wherever the battle raged he was to be found untiring in his labour of love, and very often risking his life in his eagerness to remove the wounded from the scene of combat. To the intense disappointment of Garibaldi and his staff, not a single inhabitant of the invaded country joined their pretended liberators; all stood firm in their faith and loyalty to the Holy See, and at last the Piedmontese, finding their endeavours hopeless, were compelled to evacuate the Papal territories. As band after band of the disorderly rabble sneaked back to their native mountains, order and quiet were gradually restored; and when all had departed, the fervour of Italian joy and gratitude manifested itself in every town and village in every possible species of rejoicing. Then the little army that had done such great and glorious things marched back to Rome, amid the tears and prayers and *arrivas* of the rescued people. As O'Meara passed with the triumphant procession along the road leading from the Porta Pia, though weary and worn from over-exertion and long night-watches, his cheek kindled with enthusiasm, and his heart thrilled with joy, and he thanked God again and again for the future that lay before him as one of the privileged defenders of His Vicar on earth. He looked around at the exulting throngs that lined the road; at the bright faces that smiled from carriages, and rained down blessings from balconies; at the flowers that adorned the windows, and the gay flags and draperies that festooned the houses; and wondered what the world would say to such a living refutation of one of the blackest lies of the period. He forgot, poor fellow, that the world has a habit of denying everything it does not choose to believe, and ignoring everything it does not choose to see.

On reaching the barracks a letter was put into his hand from Father Donovan that had arrived shortly after his departure with the troops. He opened it, and with a flood of emotions far easier to imagine than to describe, read the account of Maude Neville's conversion. His first impulse was to write to her and express his delight at the news; but a very little reflection made him alter his mind, and he sent her instead a message of warm and kind congratulation through the priest.

(To be continued.)



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## A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

(From Archbishop Vaughan's Fifth Pastoral Letter.)

THERE is no doubt that in proportion as indifferentism and infidelity increase in that very same proportion Christian charity will diminish; for none are so bitter or so tyrannical as men who are free from those restraints on anger and ill-will which are the absolute creation of the Christian dispensation. Indeed, those thirteen Anglican clergymen, in their memorandum give expression to their profound objection to the present system in the following words. "We desire," they say, "to have a sufficient guarantee that the character and principles of the teachers in our schools are such as we can approve and have confidence in, that the schools in which the children of our people are taught should have the benefit of our influence, our aid, and our supervision." "We are at a loss," they say, with admirable boldness, to imagine on what principle it is assumed that the State has a mission to educate the children of the people in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the like, and there to stop short—refusing to aid in imparting to the youthful mind those principles of Christianity which are the foundation of public morality and conduce most of all to peace, righteousness, good order, and good government."

But apart from this, to attempt the impracticable in "prayerless, scriptureless, godless schools," with the conviction that such an attempt will issue in far more sectarian jealousy and animosity than ever, is more than discouraging, it is absolutely disheartening. Such a position, as is implied by this, is as unbearable as it is untenable; and we may say broadly, without much fear of contradiction, that, as a body, the Church of England in New South Wales, is ill at ease, and must be so, under the present condition of affairs. The Catholic Church has spoken out too clearly and emphatically to be misunderstood. Thus the two Churches would hail a change for the better with delight. Added to these we have that vigorous party which advocates secular, compulsory, and free education, as opposed to the present system. Surely at least 75 per cent. of the nation is dissatisfied with things as they are?

Now, how can that be called a national system of education which goes against the grain of the majority of the nation? It is rather a sectional system which the nation has adopted for the time. What is not based upon even-handed justice is based upon unrest. What is not in equilibrium will not maintain its abnormal position long. Statesmen who build their reputation upon a scheme which is not perfectly equitable all round, especially in matters touching on such a vital question as religion, are building their reputation upon the sand. Justice alone endures, and, like water will find the level of perfect equity and equality. There are two powerful Churches in the land; you cannot ignore them and legislate as if they did not exist. You have a strong party in favour of public schools as they are, let that party have such schools; you have others who wish for absolute secularism, let their conscience be respected. Why not exchange our present narrow and sectional system for a national one and take into account, and not ignore, the great powers that you are bound to deal with, and treat all equally and alike! A national system is that which fits in with the main characteristics of the nation; it does not consist in beating all differences flat with the ground, but in respecting essential differences and in legislating for them. Where the Catholic and the Protestant, the Jew and the secularist, feel that they can educate their children under the full influence of their respective creeds; where they feel that no one amongst them is more favoured in any respect than the other; where each receives equal help, after paying equal taxes, and all the children are grounded at school in the teachings of their fathers; where the main masses of the community are hence at peace regarding the education question—there is to be found, without dispute, a national system of education. In America, in Victoria, and in New South Wales, the system is sectional, not national. There is no equality. One portion of the nation is keeping the other down. Here the system is sectional in the extreme. It is the very reverse of national. Nor can it remain as it is. Time must change it. Justice will find her place. Then the secularist and the non-conformist will have no reason to complain, unless they wish to force their yoke on the necks of others. The Catholic will not be jealous of the Anglican, nor the Jew of either—all will feel that, whilst they are bringing up their children in schools filled with the spirit of their especial creed, they are, at the same time, equally assisted by the State for secular instruction, as tested by Government inspectors. Thus both science and religion will prosper. A slur will be cast upon neither. One man will not unweave what another man has weaved under the same roof; and children will grow up with some respect for a religion and morality which they found from their early infancy so tenderly guarded. Our present "public schools" would thus no longer be, as they are now, practically the schools of a section of the community, paid for by the nation: they would take their place in the ranks with others, and be treated exactly as the rest. This would not be returning to denominationalism, but it would be equalizing it. To all intents and purposes public schools are strictly denominational schools. Certain sections believe in them and use them: the rest do not believe in them and will not use them, if they can help it, though they have to pay for them. To call a school "public" does not make it a public school. A thing can be called by any name. A public school is that to which the nation can, in good conscience, send its children, irrespective of creed. With our public schools this is not the case. Therefore, they are not public schools, but private schools, or schools of a section, paid for by the public. Let the public pay, not for the schools of one section, but for the schools of all sections, according to secular results. Then education would be national, and each section of which the nation is composed would receive, in matters of education and religion, exactly the same treatment as the other. Thus the various powers in the body politic would add strength to the whole. In place of a principle of wrench and dislocation, as we have at present, we should rejoice in a principle of unity and in a bond of brotherhood, which would render the nation strong and happy, because contented, and the ceaseless cry for justice and equality would give way to mutual congratulations. We could not imagine any fame more to be envied

than that of legislators who, seeing the present condition of affairs, should apply their experience and their genius to remedy it; and who, aiming at even-handed justice, should deal it out with a strong and loving hand equally to all the people of the land. Such men would leave everlasting names, for their names would be inextricably interwoven with that of justice, which is imperishable.

True, the nation, by its representatives, has for the moment adopted the present system: but a system is not necessarily national because the nation has adopted it; otherwise, even the most sectarian system, provided one nation had adopted it, would be equally national with one eminently the reverse, which had been adopted by another nation. No! National means embracing fairly and equitably all the units of which the nation is composed, and punishing none, making "political slaves" of none, on account of their conscientious religious principles.

Things may be worse before they are better; but the day will come when justice and fair play will triumph in this land: when great bodies of Christians, who now seem half asleep, will bestir themselves; and when the nation will reject this wretched sectionalism, and give happiness and peace to every honest man, by adopting in its place a genuine system of national education.

## A PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES.

THE *Standard* correspondent telegraphs from Paris on Monday night:

It is now time to return to the pilgrims whose departure from Paris I recorded last week, and give you some information as to their progress. On that occasion I left them at Poitiers. Their stay in that town was enlivened by the Reverend Father Bailly, who related to them the life of St. Martin. The departure from that place occasioned some difficulty, on account of the number of the sick, the lame, and the blind, who hope to be miraculously cured in the famous grotto. This is proved by the following telegram published by the *Monde* :—

"It was rather a painful business to get the six hundred sick into the carriages again at Poitiers; but the hospitality and attention of the townspeople were admirable. It would have been impossible to show more generosity and delicacy. A person who had been blind for several years was suddenly cured on the way, while the Rosary was being recited for the sick. The five trains bringing the sick arrived at Lourdes without any accident. A train from Carcassone and one from Bordeaux joined them. All the pilgrims went immediately to the grotto, where the miraculous cures at once began. The cripples, restored to activity, left their crutches in the grotto. All the pilgrims expressed sentiments of faith, hope, and gratitude."

The correspondent of the *Univers*, the Viscount de Chaulnes, writes as follows :—

The arrival of the Holy Grotto was what it ought to be, universal prayer with alternate singing of hymns and inexpressible *entrain*. It was an admirable sight to look upon the Grotto, surrounded by the sick lying down, or seated, or supporting themselves on their friends, surrounded by robust pilgrims alternately singing hymns and reciting the rosary. That was an unspeakable scene which dominates all the absurd arguments of free thought and rationalism. The real France is here, and in the midst of the Alps, as at the foot of the Pyrenees, we pray to God with all our might. That is our answer to the persecution that has begun. I leave you to mount guard at the Holy Grotto. The rain that has been falling all the morning leaves the pilgrims indifferent. They surround the sanctuary with the same zeal as if a glorious sun were shining. The programme is not very varied and yet it is always changing. We pray to God, and sing in honour of Mary. There are no variations on these two exercises, and yet we live on emotions; emotions at the Masses in the Grotto where Mary lavishes her favours—emotions at the sermons when the preachers have but to let their hearts speak—emotions at the procession which yesterday presented the most magnificent sight it is possible to imagine. I give M. Spuler a rendezvous for tomorrow, or after to-morrow at nine in the morning, at the Grotto of Lourdes, near those wretched beds on which men lie suffering, or at the entrance of the miraculous pool, from which he will be able to see those who were carried in on stretchers walk out on their feet. I invite him as well as M. Ferry and M. Paul Bert to come here at seven in the evening, and I shall ask those gentlemen to what cause they attribute this enthusiasm of twenty thousand or thirty thousand persons singing with faith for two hours the praise of Mary, and carrying wax candles. They may vainly give what scientific explanations they please, a single word answers them all—faith in God, who can do all things, and who always hears the prayers of those who invoke him. Everything lies in that. The whole of repentant and suppliant France is represented at Lourdes. That France tells its beads. I also recommend those who demand the beads of the religious to reflect on the power of the rosary recited at the Grotto of Lourdes. It is a dynamical question the church has long since solved. Notre Dame de Lourdes will kill the revolution. It is done, in fact, since Mary has crushed the serpent. The bastard reptiles which now raise their heads cannot deny this Catholic assertion.

A ceremony very seldom witnessed in London took place at the Italian church in Hatton Garden yesterday afternoon. The Right Rev. Dr. Weathers, Bishop of Amycla, installed Mr. C. J. Cassiavi, F.R.G.S., as a knight of the Holy Sepulchre, an order which, from its foundation in the days of Charlemagne down to the present time, has always enjoyed the special favour of the Holy See. The ceremony of installation was very impressive, and was witnessed by a large congregation. The postulant wore a uniform of cream colour, heavily embroidered with gold lace, and a small dress sword. At the conclusion of the religious service, and after the candidate had taken the oaths, the bishop pinned on his left breast the insignia of the order a gold cross overlaid with red enamel, and surmounted by four smaller crosses, abutting from the sides, and enamelled in the same manner. A diploma in Latin, prepared by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, was presented to the new knight.—*London Cor. Freeman*

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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; pos-  
sessed in a considerable degree that agreeable  
fragrance that characterises genuine Port.  
They do not contain impurities of any kind  
The perfect freshness of these Wines from  
every kind of impurity, the proportion of  
Sugar and Alcohol which they contain being  
quite characteristic of unadulterated, unman-  
ipulated Wine, together with their rich frag-  
rance, arising from aromatic ethers, should  
strongly recommend them and gain for them  
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 acknow-  
ledged to be the finest Hotel in the Australasian  
Colonies, both as regards extent of accommoda-  
tion 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.

### D. PINKERTON,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

OCTAGON,

DUNEDIN,

(Next Athenæum.)

### MOLONEY'S HOTEL,

SOUTH DUNEDIN.

Superior Accommodation. Charges  
Moderate.

N.B.—Concrete Building. No Risk of Fire.

### GEORGE HOTEL,

GEORGE STREET,  
PORT CHALMERS.

THOMAS MAGUIRE,  
(Late of the Commercial)  
PROPRIETOR.

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

### QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN,

M. MOLONEY, PROPRIETOR.

First-class accommodation for Travellers  
and Boarders.

Terms Moderate.

### SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OF THE PATENT STOPPED

AERATED WATERS.

THOMPSON AND CO.

Steam Aerated Water 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.

### JAMES COUSTON,

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

### A. H. ROSS,

Surveying, Optical, and Nautical In-  
strument-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 to  
those premises adjoining Mr Murphy's City  
Hotel, Princes street.

### UNIVERSAL HOTEL.

Maclaggan street, Dunedin.

MRS. ANN PAVLETICH, PROPRIETRESS

First-class Accommodation for Boarders.  
The Finest Brands in Wines, Spirits, &c.  
Refreshments always ready.

### PARKSIDE BREWERY

CAVERSHAM,

DUNEDIN.

MCCARTHY AND FENTON,

(Late Brewer to Keast and M'Carthy).  
ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND  
BOTTLEERS.

### JOHN TUNNAGE

Wholesale and Retail  
FISHMONGER,  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

### GLAZED STONEWARE SEWAGE PIPES.

REVISED PRICE LIST:

Size	Price per foot
4-inch	6d per foot
6-inch	9d
9-inch	1s 4d
12-inch	2s 6d
15-inch	3s 9d
18-inch	5s 9d

Fire Bricks for Sale.

Agent for the Garnkirk Fire Brick Co.,  
Glasgow.

W. M. WHITE,  
Kensington, Dunedin.

Office: 10, Rattray Street, Dunedin.



## THE CATHOLICS AND THE JEWS.

From the *Catholic Times*, Waterloo, N.Y.

THERE are some bear-eyed people who must needs, by reason of their intellectual smallness, follow blind prejudices. It is to this class that the *American Israelite* talks as follows:—

"He is a Catholic; we are not going to vote for him; and there is a league of 20,000 men in this State sworn not to vote for any Catholic." These are the very words we heard concerning Gen. Ewing. If we were certain that Gen. Ewing is a Catholic, and that such a league exists in this State of Ohio, we would surely work and vote for the man proscribed by damnable intolerance, blind and narrow sectarianism. If Gen. Ewing was a Jew, and his Judaism would be in the way of fanatics, we would vote for him on the same principle, whatever his political creed might be; for religious liberty and mutual toleration are in principle much superior to any political creed."

In view of this manly sentiment of a Jewish organ, it is appropriate to give the following historical record, which contains an official acknowledgment of the action of the Popes in reference to the Jews. We quote from the French work of M. Nicolai:—

In 1807 the Rabbins and delegates from the different Synagogues met in Paris by invitation of Napoleon I., to form a great Sanhedrim. This was, perhaps, the first act of toleration and justice of which they were the object on the part of the civil government. The first use they made of it was to pay a solemn debt of recognition which they owed to the only power which protected them in the middle ages—the Papacy. The following is the record of their resolutions passed on the 5th of February, 1807, preserved by the Minister of Public Worship:—

It is in consequence of the sacred principles of morals, that in different times the Roman Pontiffs have protected and invited to their States the Jews, persecuted and expatriated from the different parts of Europe.

About the middle of the seventh century, St. George defended the Jews, and protected them in the whole Christian world.

In the tenth century, the Bishops of Spain opposed with great energy the people who wished to massacre them. The Pontiff Alexander II. wrote to those bishops a letter full of congratulations for their conduct in this matter.

St. Bernard defended them in the 12th century from the fury of the Crusaders; Innocent II. and Alexander III. equally protected them.

In the thirteenth century, Gregory IX. preserved them as well in England as in France and Spain from the great misfortunes with which they were threatened; he defended them, under pain of excommunication.

Clement V. did more than protect them; he gave them the means of education.

Clement VI. gave them an asylum at Avignon, when they were persecuted in all the rest of Europe.

In the following centuries, Nicolas wrote to the Inquisition to forbid compelling the Jews to embrace Christianity.

Clement XIII. calmed the fear of parents alarmed lest their children might be taken from them, as frequently happened.

It is easy to cite an infinity of the charitable actions of which the Israelites were at different times the object on the part of ecclesiastics instructed in the duties of men, and those of their religion.

## AN ART CRITIC.

THE following will be enjoyed by our readers as a change from the dull parliamentary speeches, counsels' addresses, and political articles of which there have been so many of late. The assault did not take place in Dunedin, neither have we in this city an art critic of the name of Potts:—

"Your charge against Mr. Barker, the artist here," said the magistrate, "is assault and battery, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"And your name is—"

"Potts. I am art critic of the *Weekly Spy*."

"State your case."

"I called at Mr. Barker's studio on his invitation to see his great picture, just finished, of 'George Washington cutting down the cherry tree with his hatchet.' Mr. Barker was expecting to sell it to the Government for twenty thousand pounds. He asked me what I thought of it, and after I had pointed out his mistake in the handle of the hatchet being twice as thick as the tree, and in turning the head of the hatchet round, so that George was cutting the tree down with the hammer end, I asked him why he foreshortened George's leg so as to make it look as if his left foot was upon the mountain on the other side of the river."

"Did Mr. Barker take it kindly?" asked the justice.

"Well, he looked a little glum; that's all. And then when I asked him why he put a guinea pig up in the tree, and why he painted the guinea pig with horns, he said that it was not a guinea pig, but a cow, and that it was not in the tree, but in the background. Then I said if I had been painting George Washington I should not have given him the complexion of a salmon-brick; I should not have given him two thumbs on each hand; and I should have tried not to slew his right eye around so that he could see around the back of his head to his left ear. And Barker said, 'Oh, wouldn't you?' Sarcastic, your Honour. And I said, 'No, I wouldn't; and I wouldn't have painted oak leaves on a cherry tree, and I wouldn't have left the spectator in doubt as to whether the figure off by the woods was a factory chimney, or a steamboat, or George Washington's father taking a smoke.'"

"Which was it?" asked the magistrate.

"I don't know. Nobody will ever know. So Barker asked me what I'd advise him to do, and I told him I thought his best chance was to abandon the Washington idea, and to fix the thing up somehow to represent the 'Boy who stood on the burning deck.' I told

him he might paint the grass red to represent the flames, and daub over the tree so's it would look like the mast, and pull George's foot to this side of the river so's it would rest somewhere on the burning deck, and maybe he might reconstruct that factory chimney, or whatever it was, and make it the captain, while he could arrange the guinea pig to do for the captain's dog."

"Did he agree?"

"He said the idea didn't strike him. So then I suggested that he might turn it into Columbus discovering America. Let George stand for Columbus, and the tree be turned into a native, and the hatchet made to answer for a flag, while the mountain in the background would answer for the rolling billows of the ocean. He said he'd be hanged if it should. So I mentioned that it might, perhaps, pass for the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. Put George in black for the headsman, bend over the tree and put a frock on it for Mary, let the hatchet stand, and work in the guinea pig and the factory chimney as mourners. But Barker said there would be somebody worse hurt than Mary, Queen of Scots, if I kept on."

"Didn't like it, hey?"

"I suppose not. And I said that while I did not want to force it upon him, I would say, if my opinion were asked, that the best hope of that picture would be to make it a representation of the Deluge. Building an ark around George, put a shirt on him, and call him Noah, crowd in other animals with the guinea pig, let the factory chimney do for Mount Ararat, and the tree for the stove-pipe projecting from the roof of the ark. Just as I had got the words out of my mouth, Barker knocked me clean through the picture. My head tore out Washington's near leg, and my right foot carried away about four miles of the river. We had it over and over on the floor for a while, and finally Barker whipped. I want to take the law of him in the interest of justice and high art."

So Barker was bound over, and Mr. Potts went along to the office of the *Spy* to write his criticism.—*Morning Herald*.

## A RARE IRISH ORCHID.

VISITORS to the south-west of Ireland on their way from Killarney to Cork by Glengariff pass along the upper or inland portion of Bantry Bay. Generally content with the beauties of the scenery surrounding them, they seldom explore the remote recesses of this magnificent arm of the Atlantic. Some 24 miles from Glengariff, on the northern side of the bay, lies the picturesque village of Castletown, protected from the south-westerly gales by a long chain of hills some 900ft. high, detached from the main land, called Bear Island. In the channel known as Bear Haven our fleet often rides securely at anchor. Here in a few sunny, sheltered spots, by the border of the sea, in little seaside meadows, there are now to be found in full flower specimens of a deliciously fragrant orchid—the sweet-scented Lady's Tresses. Each plant bears a stout spike of flowers of a cream-white colour arranged in three series or rows, each flower being at least three times as large as those of the autumnal Lady's Tresses so commonly to be met with in the dry pastures of the south of England and Ireland at this season. By botanists it is called *Spiranthes Romanzoviana*. Sir Joseph Hooker once referred it to *S. verna*, a species common in the United States, and till quite recently confounded with it by the American botanists. The chief charm or attraction in this little orchid is, however, its very peculiar geographical distribution. Except over a few acres near Castletown looking towards the south-west, it is not to be met elsewhere in the Old World. Unlike some of the rarer west of Ireland plants, it does not occur on the west coasts of Spain or Portugal; and yet cross over the Atlantic and it is to be met with in New York and thence on to the very borders of the Pacific. No doubt as to its being a true native of Ireland seems ever to have crossed the mind of any botanist; indeed, it is one of the most unlikely of plants to have been accidentally or otherwise transplanted, so that probably the solution of the question as to its origin on the shores of Bantry Bay must ever remain a mystery. The very remoteness of its habitat secures for it this advantage—that, while it will ever be a rare plant in our collections, it is not likely that it will ever be extirpated.—*Times*.

## THE SOUTHERN WILDERNESS.

SOUTH of the Mason and Dixon's line are 570,000,000 acres, including 359,000,000 not occupied as farms, and scarcely more than a fourth of the 211,000,000 in farms is actually cultivated. Here is a country four times as large as France, and ten times the size of Great Britain, favored with variety in climate and soil, from 40 to 60 inches annually of rainfall, a range of 6,000 feet in elevation, and 15° in latitude, and yet two-thirds of this vast area suitable for profitable production is still a wilderness. Cotton and corn comprise about four-fifths of the cultivated area, yet the corn-fields of Illinois occupy two-thirds as much breadth as all the cotton of the South. The money paid for imported sugar may in a few years equal the price of a dukedom, while the area in cane is not equal to the surface of a country twenty miles square.

A stray cow might wander at will, through an unfenced wild, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, could she swim the Mississippi and survive the perils of an irresponsible horde of white and colored "jayhawkers." Nearly half of this country is yet in forest. The wild pasture, including abandoned fields, mountain glades, a little lowland prairie, and vast tracts of thin forest, bearing a variety of grasses of some value to live stock, equal to two-fifths of the whole territory, and larger than France and Prussia together, is almost unoccupied by domestic animals throughout much the larger portion of it. It is not true that grasses do not thrive here. That thoughtful farmer, C. W. Howard, demonstrated to the contrary by continuous, careful, and widely extended investigation and experiment.—*Exchange*.

## S P E C I A L N O T I C E.

D. R. G R A N T,

M. B. Col. Surgeons, England, and of the Medical Boards of Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand,  
andP R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G,  
OCULISTS, AURISTS, AND SPECIALISTS,  
(From Europe.)

**H**AVE the honour of announcing that they have arrived in Dunedin, and may be consulted upon all Diseases of the **EYE, EAR, and THROAT.** Deafness, noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Cataracts, Amaurosis, Ophthalmia, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, Inflammation, and all Diseases of the **EYE, EAR, and THROAT** treated upon new and scientific principles, at their Consulting Rooms,  
**CRITERION HOTEL, DUNEDIN. PRIVATE ENTRANCE, MORAY PLACE.**

## P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

Will visit the undermentioned towns:—

## P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

WILL ARRIVE IN INVERCARGILL  
Wednesday, November 21, 1879, and may be consulted there,  
at his consulting rooms, **ALBION HOTEL,**  
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

## P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

WILL ARRIVE  
and may be consulted at his  
consulting rooms, **Mr. S. S. Hawkins' COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**  
FOR EIGHT DAYS ONLY.

## P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

HAS ARRIVED IN BALCLUTHA  
Saturday, November 8, 1879, and may be consulted there  
at his consulting rooms, **CROWN HOTEL,**  
FOR SEVEN DAYS ONLY.

## P R O F E S S O R W A L L E N B U R G

WILL ARRIVE IN MILTON  
Saturday, November 15, 1879, and may be consulted there  
at his consulting rooms, **Mr. G. Coombes' COMMERCIAL HOTEL,**  
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY.

## O P I N I O N S O F T H E P R E S S.

*Blindness and Deafness.*

By the kind invitation of Professor Wallenburg and Dr. Grant, the Editor of this journal, in company with the Editor of the *Saturday Advertiser*, visited their consulting-rooms, at the Criterion Hotel, yesterday morning. The first case shown was that of a Miss White, aged eleven years, the daughter of a settler at Oamaru, who has been totally blind for years. This young lady has been under the treatment of these clever oculists for three days, and, wonderful to say, her eyesight has been perfectly restored. The father of the girl assured us that he had placed her under the care of several medical men, who had failed to do her any good, despite the money that he lavished upon her. The next was the case of a Miss Hughes, a Dunedin resident, who stated that she had been deaf for a period of over three years. Strange to say, she has only been under treatment for eight days, and her hearing has been fully restored. This fortunate girl is nearly in ecstasies over her good fortune. The next subject under treatment was a labourer named Patrick Francis, working at Logan's Point, who informed us that latterly he was struck in the right eye with a stone by which he lost his sight, and of late his left eye has been materially affected by the blind one; but, thanks to the skill of Professor Wallenburg, he has now recovered the sight of his two eyes, and is able to discern the smallest print. Hermann Schultz, of Hyde, was the last patient introduced. He stated that he had been totally deaf for years, and that he had only been under treatment for a few days, and now he could hear plainly. The gentlemen have numerous other cases under treatment. The cases that we have instanced should be sufficient to remove any doubt from the most sceptical. All the patients that are now under treatment have been tampered with by the medical profession with no satisfactory result, and this in the major portion of the cases causes more aggravation, and makes effectual cure more difficult. The above cases clearly illustrate that Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg are, without doubt, what they profess to be—Oculists, Aurists, and Specialists. We would strongly recommend those who are either afflicted with blindness or deafness to consult the gentlemen at once as their stay here is limited.—*Dunedin Tribune*, September 24, 1879.

## AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—You will much oblige me, as well as benefit the public in general, by inserting in your columns regarding the cure effected on my right eye which was totally blind when I placed myself under the treatment of Doctors Grant and Wallenburg. I also found myself losing the sight of the left eye. I have now recovered my sight, and am going to work to-morrow. Out of gratitude to those gentlemen allow me to thank them, and hope all those suffering in the eyes may avail themselves of their skill.—I am, &c.,

PATRICK FRANCIS.

Witness—W. J. BAWDEN.

Logan's Point, Dunedin, 7th October, 1879.

*Capricornian, Rockhampton.*

"It is not surprising that, as Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg's skill as oculists, aurists, and specialists becomes more widely known, their practice is greatly extended. From many sources the evidence is increasing of the cures they have effected even during the very short time they have been in Rockhampton. In order to make further inquiries into the case previously reported, as well as to note any features of interest regarding new patients, we yesterday morning visited Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg's Consulting Rooms, in East Street. On entering the room, Mrs. Lewis, of George Street, a patient who was previously mentioned as having been six years almost totally blind, was leaving. This woman has been completely cured for nearly a fortnight, but at the request of the Doctor and Professor returned that they might see how her eyes were continuing. The eyes were perfectly clear, the sight as fully restored as ever it was, and to those who had seen them a month ago the change was equally astonishing and gratifying. Miss Elizabeth Madden, who was also previously alluded to as being obliged to give up her occupation of dressmaking, is fully restored to her sight, and the patches of white which darkened her pupils are completely removed. James Pascoe, an old resident of the town, has not been able to see in the right eye for fifteen years, having lost the sight of it through cold and inflammation contracted during the first flood in Rockhampton. After five or six visits to Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg, the sight in this eye has been restored. This man's wife, Sarah Pascoe, has been totally blind in the right eye for ten months, and the sight was almost gone in the other, being able to see only at the one side. This eye is now almost well, and on closing it and looking with eye formerly blind she could see the water in the river. William Brewer has been totally deaf in the right ear for the last six years. He has been only a few times under treatment, and could hear the ticking of a watch at the distance of a foot from the ear. Charles Clayton, a carpenter, formerly working at Blackall and on the Barcoo, got cold in the eyes by sitting in a draught. The result was total loss of sight nine months ago, during which time he has been trying one medical man after another in vain. When he came to Drs. Grant and Wallenburg, his eyes were in a frightful condition, and it is a wonder the man retained his reason through his terrible sufferings. He has been about twelve days under treatment, and in a darkened room he can see perfectly well. Gustav Ernst, a cabinet-maker's apprentice, in the employment of Mr. McKenny, upholsterer, received an injury to his left eye when only one year old, by a whirlwind carrying a piece of stick against it. The eye had been totally useless since, but Drs. G. and W. have restored the sight. Cases might be multiplied indefinitely, but these, all of which we have seen, should be sufficient to remove doubt from the most sceptical. It should be remembered, too, that nearly all the patients who come to Dr. Grant and the Professor have been under unsuccessful treatment elsewhere, which, in most cases, aggravates the original symptoms and renders the cure more difficult. Any persons afflicted with loss of sight or hearing should give these gentlemen a trial. If they are incurable they will at once be told so; but if it is in the power of professional skill, built up by long study and thirty years' experience, we have every confidence that these gentlemen will give invaluable relief."

## A W O N D E R F U L C U R E.

To Dr. Grant and Professor Wallenburg.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the wonderful cure you have performed in my case. I have been deaf for twenty years in the left ear, and twelve years in the right. I placed myself under your care on the 6th October. This day I am able to hear the ticking of a watch at a considerable distance from my ears, and am quite well. I hope all sufferers may be as fortunate as I have been. Thanking you again,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BRACKS,

Peninsula, Dunedin,

10th October, 1879.

PROFESSOR WALLENBURG begs to inform the public that he will not proceed further than Invercargill.

## GENERAL LEE ON IRISH SOLDIERS.

THE *Cincinnati Commercial* prints an account by the ex-chaplain of an Ohio regiment of an interview with General Robert E. Lee, while General Sherman's army was marching through Richmond. "One topic of our conversation," says the writer, "was the foreign element in both armies." Speaking of the Irish, he declared with considerable feeling that the South could not reconcile with their notions of consistency and honour how northern Irishmen, who were so desperately and violently opposed to the thralldom of Britain—how liberty-loving Irishmen—could fight against the Southerners contending for independence and equity of rights. I suggested that the soldiers of Irish origin in our armies were equally bewildered to know how Irishmen who for centuries had gallantly contended for the freedom of the Celts could be so inconsistent and recreant to every principle of right as to be engaged in a war for a government whose corner-stone was slavery. Besides that, though Irishmen were revolutionists at home, they were Conservatives in the United States, and there was an infinite difference between a war in the interests of oppression, and in favour of the oppressed. Adverting to the character of the Irish as soldiers, the General was very enthusiastic, saying that they played a prominent part in all the wars of the world for the last three centuries, now on one side, now on the other. The Irish soldier fights not so much for lucre as through the reckless love of adventure, and, moreover, with a chivalrous devotion to the cause he espouses for the time being. Cleburne, on our side, inherited the intrepidity of his race. On a field of battle he shone like a meteor on a clouded sky? As a dashing military man he was all virtue; a single vice does not stain him as a warrior. His generosity and benevolence had no limits. The care which he took of the fortunes of his officers and soldiers, from the greatest to the least, was incessant. His integrity was proverbial, and his modesty was an equally conspicuous trait in his character. Meagher, on your side, though not Cleburne's equal in military genius, rivalled him in bravery and the affection of his soldiers. The gallant stand which his bold brigade made on the heights of Fredericksburg is well known. Never were men so brave. They ennobled their race by their splendid gallantry on that desperate occasion. Though totally routed, they reaped harvests of glory. Their brilliant, though hopeless assaults on our lines excited the hearty applause of my officers and soldiers, and General Hill exclaimed: "There are those green flags again."

## OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Melbourne, 29th October, 1879.

Things are so dull with us just now that there is hardly anything to write about. No new move has been made with regard to the religious-cum-education question. Our revenue returns appear still to be decreasing. The difference between the last quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter for last year amounts to £33,743. On the twelve months the falling off was £65,768. These returns show that the country is still in a very bad way.

Anyone familiar with Sandridge must be struck by the wonderful change as regards the shipping there. Formerly this flourishing port was crowded with the largest and finest steamers and ships that traded to the southern hemisphere. There is no such treat in store for the visitor now; he merely sees the long wharves with a large wool ship here and there and a few inter-colonial steamers. Trade seems to be quietly diverting itself to Sydney. The large and magnificent steamers of the Orient line, such as the *Cuzco*, *Chimborazo*, *John Elder*, &c., remain with us about twenty-four hours, and then go off to Sydney. The *Northumberland* steamer, belonging to Messrs. Money, Wigram and Son, arrived here from London the other day, and stayed with us only a few hours, when she took her departure for Sydney. All the steamers belonging to this firm are going to follow suit.

Whilst writing on this subject, I may mention that when McMeekan, Blackwood & Co. sold their steamers to the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, it was stated that the change was a dead loss to Melbourne of £70,000 per annum, and if Melbourne lost this amount Dunedin, their present head quarters, must necessarily have gained it. We must comfort ourselves, however, with the old proverb, "It's not lost what a friend gains."

The Riverina people, who have been greatly annoyed by the fiscal treatment they received from the Victorian Government, are agitating to have their province connected by railway with Sydney, in order that they may send their wool to and draw their stores from thence. The New South Wales authorities have promised to move in the matter at once. Victoria will lose by this means a trade amounting to £5,000,000 a year.

The farmers of the colony have been aroused to action by the fiscal burdens recently laid on agriculture. They have formed themselves into unions, and appointed a deputation to wait on the Government, but they got no satisfaction. However, good must come of the movement; the farmers will certainly make themselves felt at the coming elections.

The mining dispute is still undecided. Mr. Lansell has written another of his very original letters advising the miners to accept the situation but it has not had the desired effect.

To the great satisfaction of the public the enquiry into the doings of the manager and directors of the Provincial and Suburban Bank has ended in their being committed for trial. The 'strongest Bar obtainable in Melbourne has been retained for their defence. I understand that Sir Archibald Michie will make his first appearance in Court since his return from Europe, as counsel for one of the directors.

The ladies have lately been making great way here. They are employed in considerable numbers in some of our public offices, notably in the Post and Telegraph Offices, but we shall have them flying at much higher game soon. I notice that at a meeting of the Council of the University, held on Monday, a resolution was passed

which will have the effect of admitting women to the competitions for all the University scholarships and exhibitions. Doctors, barristers, and other learned pundits of the male species had better look not only to their laurels, but to their bread and butter.

Theatrical matters are beginning to feel the general depression. Mr. Coppin, manager of the leading house, the Theatre Royal, has reduced the prices as follows:—Dress Circle, 3s; stall, 2s 6d; pit, 1s; and gallery, 6d. Prices remain, however, the same at the Opera House, where Mr. Marshall is still delighting the crowds who nightly go to see him. The Academy of Music, the prettiest theatre in Melbourne, which has lately been under the management of Mr. J. L. Hall, has been shut up.

It is pleasant to be able to relate that the drought has fairly broken up, and rains have fallen all over the colony in sufficient quantity to ensure a fine harvest. We had glorious weather on Saturday, the first fine Saturday we have had for weeks, and the public attended in great numbers at the various places of amusement. The naval and military sports took place on the Melbourne Cricket Ground. The racing brought out a number of experienced competitors, and the various events were closely contested. The tug of war between the artillery and the engineers was very exciting. On the East Melbourne Cricket Ground, the intercolonial practice match took place—Fifteen of the Associated Clubs v. Victorian Eleven. For the fifteen, B. B. Cooper and Healey distinguished themselves most; for the eleven, Slight and Heran battled magnificently; but the feature of the match was the bowling of young Palmer, who took eight wickets for 36 runs. The formal opening of the rowing season was celebrated by a procession of boats on the river. All the rowing clubs took part in it, and about 40 boats joined in the procession, that number including nine eight-oared boats representing the principal clubs. There was no lack of variety in the tasteful costumes of the clubs, and when the boats reached the end of their journey and baled close together, an attractive spectacle was presented, which was enhanced by the crowds of well-dressed ladies on the banks of the Yarra.

Yesterday, Melbourne was visited with a tremendous gale from the N.N.W. The dust was so great that it made locomotion not only difficult but almost impossible. It is feared that the orchards in the suburbs have suffered seriously.

## THE MURDER OF THE DUC D'ENGHIEIN.

(From the *Pall Mall Gazette*.)

AN interesting account of the death of the Duc d'Enghien is given in the memoirs of Mdme. de Rémusat, which are now being published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. On the evening before it occurred, Mdme. de Rémusat remarked that Mdme. Bonaparte was unusually sad; and as they were driving together to Malmaison she learned that the reason was that Bonaparte had sent M. de Coullaincourt to the frontier to arrest the Duc d'Enghien. The wife of the First Consul had pleaded with Napoleon that the duke's life should be spared, but in vain. "Women," he said, "must not interfere in such matters. My policy requires a *coup d'état*; this will enable me to act more mildly in future, while if I show mercy in the present case I shall be exposed to a whole series of conspiracies. The Royalists would have compromised me, and I must therefore set myself right with the Jacobins. Besides, the Duc d'Enghien is implicated in the conspiracy of Georges Cadoudal; he disturbs France, serves the English, and influences the army by his military qualities; while after his death the troops would entirely give up the cause of the Bourbons. In politics a death which gives peace to the country is not a crime." On the following day Mdme. Bonaparte told Mdme. de Rémusat that the duke would arrive that evening in Paris, and would be shot at Vincennes. She added that Murat was constantly exciting the First Consul against the duke, and suggesting to him that the Jacobins were furious at the moderation shown by the Government. At dinner Bonaparte remarked that Mdme. de Rémusat looked very pale, and asked her why she had not put on rouge. "There are too things," he said, "which are becoming to women: rouge and tears." He seemed in very good spirits, and joked with his wife "with more freedom than propriety." Next morning M. Savary came to tell Mdme. Bonaparte that all was over. The duke behaved with great courage, refusing to have his eyes bandaged, and only begging the soldiers not to miss him. Eugene Beauharnais and several generals approved of the execution, and the leader of the Jacobins said of Napoleon, "Now he belongs to us." Bonaparte afterwards asked his wife whether Mdme. de Rémusat was much impressed with the news, to which Josephine answered that she burst into tears on hearing it. "That is natural," he said, "she did what a woman ought to do; but all will soon be quiet again, and people will admit that I did not do a foolish thing." General Hullin, who played the principal part in the arrest and execution, was richly rewarded by Napoleon, who, however, always disliked him afterwards, saying: "His presence disturbs me; I do not like the recollections he awakens in me." On the day after the execution Napoleon was silent during dinner; but when it was over he said, as if answering himself: "At any rate, they now know what I am capable of, and it is to be hoped they will leave me alone." After dinner he spoke with M. de Fontanes about various French kings. Henry IV., he said, was not a great man; for he wanted dignity. "A sovereign must avoid being good-natured. It is foolish to remind people that one is a man like themselves. Alexander the Great showed a true political instinct in tracing his descent from a god."

The *Parisian*, an American paper published in Paris, says:—Mr. Duhamel, the private secretary of Mr. Jules Grevy, has antecedents that do not satisfy the thorough-bred Republicans. Indeed, people have often expressed surprise that Mr. Grevy should retain Mr. Duhamel in his service. A contemporary has explained the problem by informing us that the President of the Republic and Mr. Duhamel are both freemasons, and that the latter has a superior rank as a mason to the former, over whose actions he has been placed as a watch.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
PRODUCE MERCHANT  
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.  
Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower  
Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks,  
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HIGH AND LICHFIELD STREETS,  
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With a well-assorted Stock of  
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All orders entrusted to them will be exe-  
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the latest fashion.

## WOOD TURNING.

**T. STEWART,** having removed to  
new and commodious premises, begs  
to intimate to his numerous Friends, Builders,  
Cabinet-makers, and others, that he is pre-  
pared to execute all orders with his usual  
promptness, at  
GREAT KING STREET,  
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Band Sawing and Curve Cutting of all  
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Building Material at the Lowest Rates.

Particular attention is invited to their stock  
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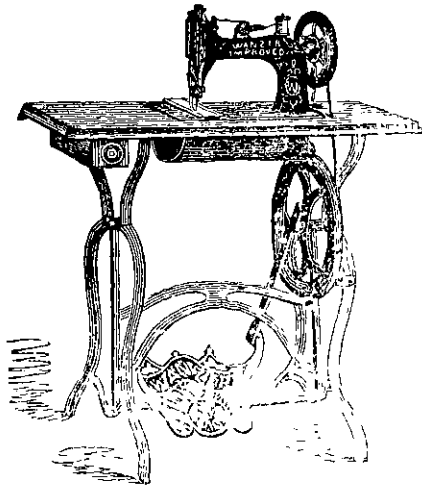
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Hotels, Dunedin, and late of Ravens-  
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Is now Landlord of the  
BLACK BULL HOTEL,  
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Desires to inform his customers and the public  
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and will give prompt attention to orders  
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Easy payments for everybody—viz., 2s. 6d. and 5s. weekly, or  
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Will be  
OPENED on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH  
With a Choice Stock of  
GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.  
This Establishment will be conducted on  
ABSOLUTELY CASH PRINCIPLES.

Everything will be of the Best Quality, and the Prices!  
THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

The R.A.G.E. Groceries will please all.  
The R.A.G.E. Teas best and Cheapest.  
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This Purely Cash Business will meet a felt want in the com-  
munity. No credit will be given, and as no bad debts will be  
incurred, the Prices for first-class Groceries, Wines, Spirits, and  
Provisions will be lower than have ever been attempted in Dunedin.

Goods on being paid for will be delivered free of carriage to all  
parts of the City and suburbs.

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Hold Auction Sales as under:  
Fat Stock—At Burnside Sale Yards, every Wednesday at 11.30 a.m.  
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Fat Stock by rail should be forwarded to the Burnside Railway  
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Produce stored at the very lowest rates.  
Improved and unimproved Freehold Farms for sale in all parts  
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First Prize	...	...	£1000
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J. J. CONNOR, Treasurer,  
"Atmospheric" Printing Office, Octagon, DUNEDIN.

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**—I beg respectfully to announce to you that I am a Candidate for the office of Mayor for the ensuing year.  
The Act under which the Council are now working precludes the possibility of my being a member for High Ward, the election for which took place in September last. I am desirous to continue taking part in the affairs of the City, believing that I can still be of some service, and should you think me worthy an extension of your confidence by re-electing me, I shall strive to act, as I have done in the past, for the good and welfare of the City.  
I remain,  
Your obedient servant,  
HENRY J. WALTER.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE—

**THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION'S SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT**, to be held in the GARRISON HALL, has been unavoidably POSTPONED until FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7. The onus of the entire musical arrangements has been kindly undertaken by Mr. Arnold R. Kelsey, and from the several kind offers of valuable assistance, vocal and instrumental, already received, an unusually brilliant programme may be safely predicted.

UNDOUBTEDLY the Most Enjoyable

CONCERT OF THE SEASON will be given under the Auspices of the Early Closing Association, in the GARRISON HALL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

SOLOS, Duets, Trios, Quartettes, Quintettes, and Instrumental Music. All the most recent compositions.

MUSICAL Director, Mr. Arnold R. Kelsey.

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Terms unusually liberal.  
Apply at Office of  
GEORGE W. ELIOTT,  
New Zealand Insurance Company.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.  
TO THE RATEPAYERS OF DUNEDIN.

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**—I most respectfully beg to intimate that it is my intention to solicit your suffrages for the position of Mayor at the ensuing Election in November next. Although unsuccessful upon the last occasion, I trust that my conduct and exertions during the past year in your behalf will induce you to give me such support as will place me at the head of the poll.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
H. S. FISH, JUN.

TO MANAGERS OF SCHOOLS

A Roman Catholic MALE TEACHER, trained, and certificated under "Education Act 1877," wants a school. Apply by letter or telegram to the Manager NEW ZEALAND TABLET, stating salary, with or without house-rent, and term of engagement. Certificates and testimonials will be forwarded to any manager or committee offering suitable terms.

JUST PUBLISHED.

**THE NEW ZEALAND TOURIST,**  
BY  
THOMAS BRACKEN.  
Issued by the Union S.S. Co., containing a Photograph and Two Maps.  
ONE SHILLING.  
ALL BOOKSELLERS.

NOTICE.

Any persons having in their possession the following numbers of the N. Z. TABLET are requested to forward them to the Secretary, TABLET Office, Dunedin. April 26, 1878; May 3, 1878; July 26, 1878; September, 20, 1878.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

Mr. P. Griffen	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Nelson	...	...	...	2	0	0
W. ....	...	...	...	5	0	0

✠ P. MORAN.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1879.

EDUCATION AND TAXATION.

(Continued.)

A SOLEMN WARNING.



VERY well instructed Catholic, indeed, every well-read man has heard of the celebrated *Père Lacordaire*. He is one of the glories of France, a lawyer, philosopher, theologian and great orator. By a wonderful mercy of God he was rescued from the consequences of an education not based on religion, became a great light in the Church, and left behind a warning of the deepest and most solemn import in reference to a secular education.

*Père LACORDAIRE* was the son of Catholic parents, and was brought up in a most careful and Christian manner by his pious mother. He had been well instructed in the dogmas and principles of his religion, and before going to the Government school of his town had been most attentive to his religious duties. In the French Government Colleges for secondary education, to one of which young *LACORDAIRE* was sent in his twelfth year, religion was not ignored. On the contrary, the law expressly provided that in these colleges religion should be taught. But notwithstanding this, religion was only permitted to hold a secondary place. The consequence of this arrangement, as we know on the authority of *LACORDAIRE*, was the loss of faith by the overwhelming majority of the pupils. Hardly even one of them practised the duties of religion, or ever troubled himself about it in any way, except perhaps to scoff at it.

The matter we are discussing is of such paramount importance, and the lesson conveyed by the history of *Père Lacordaire's* life so telling, that we shall make no apology for inserting here the following extract from *Père CHOCARNE'S* Inner Life of *Lacordaire* p. 17: It is unfortunately only too true that this gifted lad, so well instructed, so tenderly, yet intelligently reared by a devoted Christian mother, lost his faith for a time. How this came about will be best told in his own words. But in order to appreciate fully his sad words on this point, it will be useful to read beforehand the introductory remarks of his intimate friend and biographer *Père CHOCARNE*, p. 16-17. "Father *LACORDAIRE*," says *Père CHOCARNE*, "has related how it was he came to lose his faith, and on this point the testimony of his friends agrees with his own. He has so often publicly confessed his errors, and proclaimed aloud in the pulpit how impossible it is to preserve purity for any length of time without the supernatural help of grace, that it is unnecessary for us to dwell here on the share which independence of mind and the effervescence of the passions, always have in the apostacy of a lad of fifteen. But if he bade adieu to his mother's faith, it was only because there was no one at the Lyceum to keep it



alive. 'Nothing,' he said, 'supported our faith.' *He did not renounce his faith, it rather died within him.* He drank like so many others of his generation, at the poisoned sources of the preceding age, but he was not intoxicated by them. His incredulous mind took pleasure in objections, but hatred was foreign to his soul. His natural sympathies so fully harmonised with the gospel, his sincere love of truth and candour were such that Catholicism even then must needs have appeared to him as the solitary Pharos of life in the midst of that chill night which surrounded him on every side." "I love the gospel," he said at this time, "for its morality is incomparable; I respect its ministers, because they exercise a salutary influence on society; but I have not received as my share the gift of faith."

We shall now set down in his own words the result in him of an education from which religion was not banished altogether, as it is under our godless system, but in which it held only a secondary place.

"I left college at the age of seventeen," he writes in his memoirs, "with my faith destroyed and my morals injured, but upright, open, impetuous, sensitive to honour, with a taste for letters and for the beautiful; having before my eyes as the guiding star of my life, the human ideal of glory. This result is easily explained. Nothing had supported our faith in a system of education in which the Word of God held but a secondary place, and was enforced neither with argument nor eloquence, whilst at the same time we were daily engaged in studying the masterpieces and heroic examples of antiquity. The old pagan world presented to us in these sublime aspects, kindled within us a love of its virtues, while the modern world created by the Gospel remained entirely unknown to us. Its great men, its saints, its civilization, its moral and civil superiority, the progress made by humanity under the influence of the Cross, totally escaped our notice. Even the history of our own country, scantily studied, left us wholly unmoved; and we were Frenchmen by birth without being so at heart. I am far, however, from joining in the condemnations which some in our own time have passed on the study of the classics. We owed to them the sense of the beautiful, many precious natural virtues, great examples, and an intimacy with noble characters and memorable times; but we had not climbed high enough to reach the summit of the edifice, which is **JESUS CHRIST**;—the friezes of the Parthenon concealed from us the dome of St. Peters."

How sad to see a soaring genius and a poetic and cultivated mind like that of LACORDAIRE led astray even for a few years by the malign influence of a system of education in which religion is permitted to hold only a secondary place! He, and all others subjected to its influence, with a rare exception here and there, lost their faith and suffered injury to their morals. This is his testimony, and he is an unexceptionable witness.

Such being the case, what shall we say of a godless system of education which banishes God and religion from the primary school and college and university, and which, whilst degrading religion and its ministers, encourages assaults on everything sacred, holy, and venerable. Never were the words of our Divine Redeemer more strikingly verified than in this godless system—"He who is not with me is against me." Those, therefore, who subject their children to the influence of godless, secular, systems of education, place them in the arms of the idol of infidelity, and sacrifice them on the altar of the Demon. By their conduct they train them to the rejection of Christianity, and put them in the proximate occasion of losing virtue as well as faith. To such persons the words of the Apostle are applicable, viz., "He who neglects his own, particularly those of his own household, has lost the faith and has become worse than an infidel."

And who among those who have lost their faith and injured their morals under the influence of godless education may hope to recover from their loss, and repair the injury they have sustained? Père LACORDAIRE was fortunate in being amongst the number of those who were happy enough to do so. But of the tens of thousands who shared in his misfortune, how many were partakers with him in the blessing of repentance? How many returned to the profession and practices of religion? How many? They might almost be counted on one's fingers. This is what comes, and what must inevitably come, of purely secular education. Such a system in the midst of a Christian people is soul-destroying and demoralising, and can only end in the ruin of society, as well as in that of religion. Is it any wonder, then, that all wise men, all who fear God, all who really reverence constituted authority, all true patriots, abhor this system, raise

their voices in opposition to it, and leave nothing undone to destroy it, or, if this cannot be effected, to counteract its influence. It has been suggested by the powers of darkness, elaborated in the lodges of the secret societies—whose members are governed by a fiendish hatred of Christianity—and is advocated chiefly by men whose leading idea is the destruction of the Catholic Church, and who, in an evil hour, have succeeded in making dupes of some weak creatures who foolishly think themselves philosophic and politic.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

ACCORDING to the report of the proceedings of the Anglican Synod of Dunedin, Mr. Ashcroft made the following statement:—"Denominationalists, as he understood their wishes, asked that a certain sum of money should be handed over to them to do what they liked with. (No, no.) That was the position taken up by the Roman Catholics if the TABLET was the guide in the matter; and they would not accept a payment by results system." It is not polite to tell a man he knows nothing about the subject on which he talks. But when a man publicly states as a fact what is notoriously not a fact, such a course is justifiable. In this statement made by Mr. Ashcroft in the Anglican Synod, so far as Roman Catholics are concerned, and so far as the TABLET is concerned, there is not one word of truth. Roman Catholics never demanded a sum of money from the Government to be handed over to them to do what they like with it. The TABLET never made any such demand, and there is not the slightest grounds for saying that the Roman Catholics and the TABLET would not accept a payment by results system.

Mr. ASHCROFT is one of our most determined opponents. He is, if we are rightly informed, the chief editor of the *Otago Daily Times*, which is rabidly bigoted against justice to Catholic schools. But the value of this opposition may be estimated from the profound ignorance of the subject displayed by one of its principal agents. Mr. ASHCROFT would make the public believe that he is thoroughly acquainted with the views of Denominationalists and the teaching and principles of the TABLET. But a mere tyro can now see that he labours under the profoundest ignorance in reference to both. Such as he are the men who stand in the way of justice being done to a large portion of the community, and help to maintain a godless and demoralising system of education at the expense of the community at large, and to the exclusion of Christianity from the schools of a Christian people.

We now call upon Mr. ASHCROFT to produce from the columns of the TABLET even one passage stating that Denominationalists demand "that a certain sum of money should be handed over to them to do what they like with"; or any passage in which it is declared that, "Catholics would not accept a payment-by-results system."

### Occasional Notes.

HIS Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, accompanied by the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J., will leave Dunedin to-morrow (Saturday) morning, in order to be present at the ceremony of opening the new organ in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Christchurch, on Sunday, the 9th inst.

We are requested to acknowledge on the part of the Dominican Sisters; Art-Union, per Miss L. Carroll, £1 5s. Bazaar—Mr. Gartland, 10s; Mrs. Norman, needlework. It is requested that all subscription lists may be returned to the Convent on or before Saturday, 15th inst.

HIS Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese purposes paying a visit to Queenstown towards the close of next week.

WE request of our agents at Christchurch to furnish us with timely notice of the number of extra copies of next week's issue required by them. As we send a special reporter to their city for the ceremonies of the 9th inst, no doubt there will be a run on our journal.

WE clip the following from the Melbourne *Advocate* of October 25th:—"The merits of Father O'Malley's "Hymn of the Children of Mary," we are glad to learn, are receiving due recognition from lovers of music. It was sung very successfully in St. Francis' Church last Friday evening, and has already found its way into our schools. As we mentioned when noticing the hymn at its publication, there is a pleasing simplicity in both the words and music, and this fact renders the hymn one of the most suitable for little Catholics.

We have authority for stating that the Most Rev. Dr. Moran has no recollection of ever having used the following words attributed to him by the Right Rev. Dr. Neville at the Anglican Synod on Wednesday last. "Ah! you should get your people to be like mine. . . . Oh, they'll do what I tell them, if I move my little finger." His Lordship, we repeat, has no recollection of ever having said this. He will not, however, point-blank deny having used the words, if Dr. Neville is perfectly convinced he did so; but it must, at least, have been in a sense very different to that in which Dr. Neville has represented them.

We are pleased to see by the Government Gazette of the 24th July that two pupils of the Onehunga Catholic Boys' School, under Mr. Honan's charge, creditably passed the Junior Civil Service examination last June, the one obtaining first place and the other fourth in the order of merit. Considering that the examination is open to all the youths of the colony, this result is most satisfactory and speaks highly for the efficiency of the Onehunga Catholic School. We congratulate both the good pastor and teacher on this successful issue.

THE Wellington correspondent of the *Southland News* is accountable for an anecdote that throws the broadest flood of light possible in upon the true nature of the present Government. He says, that on the night of Sir George Grey's defeat Mr. Seddon saw a lady in one of the lobbies "throw her arms around her husband's neck and exclaim rapturously, 'We have done them at last!'" The lady, he adds, is stated to have been Mrs. McLean. Far be it from us to poke a finger in between the tree and the bark, or to comment on such familiar endearments in any way unfavourably; nevertheless we must say, it now appears most clearly that the matter is all amongst the upper ten, the lands of the colony are regarded as a family affair, and the course lies smooth for the establishment of our shoddy aristocracy, and nepotism in a new and aggravated form. The colony is, in a word, the prey of the land-sharks, and the working man becomes plain Hodge with the certainty of retrograding into the miserable condition he fondly hoped he had left at home behind him for ever. He has not the least chance of anything better before him. It is true that in the Old Country the aristocracy are beginning to think of pulling in their horns; there are certain traditions of the guillotine that admonish them that after all their class is not impervious to outrage, and accordingly we hear of projected changes in the law of landlord and tenant. But our *nouveaux riches* here are too dazzled with recent prosperity to give ear to prudence or moderation, besides a generation or two must possibly elapse before their hour should arrive. The *canaille* that could be stupid enough to allow themselves to be robbed of their right in the soil would not be likely to have sufficient spirit hereafter to demand a surrender of the plunder. It was but natural that on the triumph of the patrons of the gridironing system, the champions of squatting abuses—abuses, we say, for squatting also has its uses—aristocratic wives, the daughters of aristocratic fathers, should rapturously hug, all contemptuous of the vulgar eye, aristocratic husbands, half beside themselves with joy over the assured prospects of aristocracy as yet in pinafores. But, indeed, it would seem as if the great body of colonists were demented. Do they really mean to allow themselves to be pillaged of their rights? It is time, otherwise, they were up and doing. There is a strong coalition against them.

We would direct the especial attention of our readers to the half-yearly balance-sheet and report of the Bank of New Zealand which will be found in another column. The subject is one on which a good deal might be said, but we consider that it is unnecessary for us to comment on it. The report is very full and lucid, and nothing we could say is needed in explanation of it. Suffice it to add that a very cheering light is not only thrown by it on the condition of the company immediately concerned, but on the general state of the colony.

We have received the "New Zealand Tourist," by Thomas Bracken, and "Present Troubles in the Church," a sermon by the Rev. Charles Strong, Melbourne. We are obliged to reserve all further notice of either publication for next week.

ON Wednesday afternoon the Anglican Diocesan Synod of Dunedin discussed the education question. The discussion was a most important one, and strongly in favour of denominationalism, under the form of payment by results. We regret that pressure on our space obliges us to omit the report given by one of our daily contemporaries this week, but it shall appear in our next issue. Mr. . . . time we direct the attention of our readers to our leader on the extraordinary statement, of Mr. Ashcroft.

THE sacred and secular concert which was given at Port Chalmers, on last Wednesday week, will be repeated in Dunedin, on Friday, the 21st inst., under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, and at the request and in aid of the Dunedin Catholic Association, the performers having kindly tendered their services for that purpose. We have every reason to hope that the Temperance Hall will, on that occasion, be well filled, judging from the unqualified and well-merited praise bestowed on the last per-

formance by all sections of the Dunedin press. There will be some important additions to the previous programme. Mr. Charles Waud will again act as organist, with Mr. A. H. Norman as conductor.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of St. Joseph's Branch No. 73, H.A.C.B.S., was held on last Monday week, the president, Bro. C. O'Driscoll in the chair. Bro. Costello was elected warden in the room of Bro. M. Fenton. It was resolved to make the next a special meeting night for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual fete and the consideration of other important business. The attendance of members is therefore earnestly requested on next Monday evening, the 10th inst.

A CONCERT in aid of the Early Closing Association will be given at the Garrison Hall this evening. A most attractive programme has been issued, and the highest musical talent Dunedin affords has been obtained. A large attendance may be confidently expected.

## Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

LONDON, October 30th.

Three per cent. consols, 97½.  
The total reserve in notes and bullion in the Bank of England is £17,750,000.

The wool market is active. The sales opened to-day at 1d to 1½d advance on previous rates. Arrivals at date, 710,000 bales.

Arrived: Alaston, from Auckland, July 4th.

October 31st.

Best Australian mutton tallow, 41s 6d per cwt.

Obituary: Mr. Buckstone.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 31st.

Two Russian cruisers have sailed for the Pacific.

NAPLES, October 31st.

Vesuvius is still agitated and the eruption is increasing.

QUEBEC, October 30th.

The Ministry have resigned in consequence of the Governor refusing a dissolution.

MADRID, October 30th.

The iron and silver mines in Almeria are flooded. A quantity of ore has been lost.

An extraordinary water-spout burst over Malaga.

## TIMARU CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

(From the *Evening Telegraph*.)

THE Roman Catholic School was opened this (Monday) morning. There was not much ceremony, but an original poem was recited in honour of the event. The schoolmaster is Mr. P. O'Shea, who holds qualifications from the National Board of Education in Ireland, and the schoolmistress is Miss Dennehy, who was educated at the Dominican Convent, Dunedin, and received her training as a pupil teacher in the normal department of that institution. The number of pupils this morning was 45 boys and 54 girls. The school, which is a splendid brick building, finished in most superior style, well lighted and ventilated, can accommodate 200 pupils. It is intended to be solely used for a girls' school in connection with the future convent after the nuns arrive and the boys' school is erected. There is a large verandah for sheltering the children, abundance of fresh water for them, and the grounds have been laid out with the greatest neatness.

Particulars will be found in another column of the New Zealand Press Consultation on the Dunedin Cup, 1880. The transaction is *bona fide*, and deserves the patronage of the public.

Mr. G. R. West, of Princes-street, Dunedin, has received into partnership Mr. J. H. Pope, long very favourably known to the public of this city. Mr. West's high and well-deserved reputation in connection with the music trade requires no comment from us. The new firm will be known as Messrs. G. R. West & Co.

All descriptions of rope cordage and twine are constantly in stock at the South Dunedin Rope Manufactory, M. Donaghy, proprietor.

Mr. R. S. Howard, of South Dunedin, is prepared to supply families with all kinds of meat of the best quality, and at the cheapest rates possible. Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to give his establishment a trial.

Mr. J. Fleming reports for the week ending Nov. 5, 1879:— Wholesale prices, oats, 1s 10d to 2s per bushel; milling wheat, 4s 9d to 5s per bushel; chicks, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; barley, malting, 5s 6d per bushel; feed, 3s to 3s 6d; pollard, £5 10s per ton; bran, £5 5s per ton; flour, £11 10s to £12 per ton; oatmeal, £12 10s per ton; potatoes, £5 15s to £6 5s per ton; hay, £4 per ton; chaff, £4 to £4 5s per ton; straw, £2s 5s per ton; onions, 20s per cwt.

Mr. SKENE reports for the week ending November 5, 1879:— Affairs are still very quiet, and do not display the usual briskness of this season. Station demands must commence soon, when musterers, shepherds, couples, cooks, and bakers and odd hands will be needed. There is a little more stir about Dunedin in the way of public improvements and works, but still a great many have to "hump" their "swags." Female servants and hotel hands are improving. Wages—day labour, 6s, 7s, and 8s; couples, £60, £65, £70; shepherds and ploughmen, £45, £50, £60, £65; station cooks, 25s and 30s; shearers not quoted yet; ordinary girls, 10s to 15s; barmaids, housekeepers, governesses and cooks, 20s to 40s; boys and girls, 6s to 10s.

## STRANGE.

Royal Terrace,  
November 3, 1879.

Rev. P. O'Leary,

DEAR SIR,—As you have thought it wise to publish Mr. Duval's letter, may I request that you would also publish my reply to yours in the next issue of the same paper. The statement in Mr. Duval's letter is anything but correct, and indicates that he is a gentleman of strong feeling and biassed judgment, and whose memory, under these influences is not to be relied upon.

My informant, whom I repeat I shall be happy to introduce to you, reiterates the statement of the matter given in my former letter, and further states that he was the one who, at the priest's request, placed the screen around the bed and brought the candles, and that at least six others can be brought by him to support his statement. I may mention that I have learned this morning that the man did not die, although "extreme unction" was administered to him in expectation of that event.

My reasons for declining to allow the publication of my former letter were simply a disinclination to enter into newspaper controversy at the present time—which I thought might arise out of its publication—and, also, not being able to see any public good likely to arise from it.

Your insertion of the matter in the TABLET seems to require that my explanation, as given in my former letter to you, should also be given, and I therefore respectfully request that you will publish it along with this note. Unless the facts as stated by me are denied, it is not my intention to write further upon the matter.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,  
M. W. GREEN.

Royal Terrace,  
November 4, 1879.

Rev. P. O'Leary,

DEAR SIR,—Many thanks for your courtesy in sending copy of my letter.

I have made inquiry, and find I am slightly in error as to the date of the occurrence referred to in the hospital. It occurred on the 15th of May last, the sick man's name was William Smith, and the priest was Father Sheen, or Shean,

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,  
M. W. GREEN.

Royal Terrace,  
October 28, 1879.

Rev. P. O'Leary,

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your courteous note of the 25th inst., I beg to say that your correspondent has not given the matter presented by me in my lecture in quite an accurate manner; still I do not charge him with intentionally misrepresenting; it is such an inaccuracy as any one might fall into.

I did not state that "Romanists believe that whether a man has faith or not, he is sure of salvation, provided he receives the Sacraments." What I said was, that "when Luther was upon his trial at Augsburg in October 1518, he was charged with holding, that faith in the recipient, was necessary in order to receive grace from the Sacraments of the Church." My authorities for this are the historians of the transactions then occurring.

After stating the nature of the position which Luther was charged with holding, and the great danger to men of the opposite view. I gave, as an illustration, a circumstance which had occurred in one of the wards of the hospital, which I was sometimes in the habit of visiting. The circumstance was this:—A poor man, a Roman Catholic, was dying. He was a wicked man—at least so far as the use of bad language would enable persons to judge. He was using profane language when the priest came into the ward, and when the priest went to the man's bed, he (the man) cursed the priest. Notwithstanding this, the priest proceeded to administer the Sacrament to the man. Of course, the Sacrament was of no use to that man, except on the principle that faith, in the recipient, was not necessary in order to receive grace from the Sacraments. I gave the case as an illustration, and there I now leave it. Your correspondent is in error in saying that I said I saw the circumstance. I did not see it; it was told to me by a patient in the ward, whom I was in the habit of visiting, and who regarded the matter as a kind of sacrilege. I think the ward is No. 1; it is the first ward on the right hand side of the ground floor, on entering the hospital. The circumstance occurred from two to three months ago. As my informant is a resident of Dunedin, if you wish further information I will be happy to introduce you to him.

I hope your correspondent told you that I mentioned that for centuries the Roman Church had done much good, having been the only protector of the poor from the tyranny of the Feudal Barons, &c.; and also, that while they had persecuted most fearfully, they had been persecuted in return, and during the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, James I., and others, they had been most shamefully treated. I should be sorry to do any injustice knowingly, and therefore mentioned the above in my lecture.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,  
M. W. GREEN.

These letters contain Mr. Green's explanations in reference to Mr. Del Duval's letter published by us last week. These explanations are not satisfactory. In fact Mr. Green reiterates substantially the false charge that "Romanists believe that whether a man has faith or not he is sure of salvation, provided he receives the Sacraments." This is evident from his letter of the 28th October, notwithstanding his denial and explanation, which we must say is nothing better than a mere shuffle. Mr. Green has been inaccurate and reckless in his charge against a Catholic clergyman. The fact on which he relied to illustrate his false and audacious charge against the Catholic Church did not, he now admits, take place three months ago, but in May. It so happens that Father Sheehan is at present in town,

having arrived on Monday night from Ophir. He informs us he perfectly well recollects attending a man in the hospital in that month, who on his arrival was using strong language, and continued to use some strong words. This man had met with an accident, and at the time Father Sheehan came to him was out of his mind. Father Sheehan did what he could to calm him, and ultimately gave him Extreme Unction *conditionally*, but not the Blessed Eucharist, as he considered him in danger of death. But this is very different from the picture drawn by Mr. Green, as reported by Mr. Del Duval, who, of course, will have something to say to the charge against him of inaccuracy.—[ED. N.Z.T.]

Messrs. MERCEUR and M'DONALD report for the week ending Nov. 6th:—Fresh butter, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1lb prints, best and favourite brands, 10d to 11d per lb.; good ordinary butter, 8d to 9d per lb. Butter is now very plentiful and great quantities have to be salted down. Eggs are now being held for 1s per dozen and retailing at 1s 2d per dozen. Bacon 9d per lb.; hams, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.; cheese, 8d per lb.

The following are the heights of the principal monuments, domes, &c., in the world: St. Antoine column, at Rome, 135 feet; the principal tower of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 145; Trajan's column, at Rome, 145; Napoleon's column, at Paris, 150; Washington monument, at Baltimore, 180; the great obelisk, at Thebes, 200; Bunker Hill monument, at Boston, 223; column of Delhi, 262; Trinity Church steeple, at New York, 264; the contemplated new dome of the Capitol, 300; dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 320; tower of Manlius, 350; tower of the Cathedral at Strasburg, 460; dome of St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, 465; Great Pyramid, 481.

The official returns made by the Irish Registrars, stating the deaths registered in Ireland in the second quarter of this year, contain the following entries:—The Registrar of Coolmountain, Dunmanway, says: "A death has been registered in the past quarter at 117 years of age, and a death at 105; the latter I know to be correct, but I have my doubts about the other, although my informant insisted upon registering the death at that age." The Registrar of Glendernot, Londonderry, says:—"The longevity of this district, shown in the quarter's returns, is remarkable. There is one undeniable case of death occurring at the great age of 107 years. Into this case I personally inquired, and found my informant correct. The deceased was a farmer, in easy circumstances and of regular habits."

## BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held on October 23; John Logan Campbell, Esq., (Chairman of the Board of Directors), presiding. There was a large attendance of shareholders.

The General Manager read the advertisement announcing the meeting, also the half-yearly report, as follows:—  
THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, TO THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS, HELD AT THE BANKING HOUSE, AUCKLAND, ON THURSDAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 1879.

The Directors beg to submit the result of the past half-year's operations, which will, no doubt, be considered satisfactory.

	£	s.	d.
The net profit at 30th September, after making ample appropriation for dependencies considered bad or doubtful, and the usual reduction in Bank premises and furniture accounts, amounts to	69,038	14	9
To which has to be added—			
Premium on 25,521 new shares taken up, part of 27,500 issued under authority of the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors, held on 29th October, 1878	180,613	15	0
Balance from half-year ended 31st March 1879	9,753	11	8

Making a total available for division of

Which it is now recommended be appropriated as follows:—	£259,406	1	5
To payment of dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	49,010	10	0
To bonus of 5% per share, equal to 5 per cent. per annum	24,505	5	0
To proposed addition to reserve fund	180,000	0	0
To balance carried to profit and loss new account	5,890	6	5

The dividend and bonus will be payable at Head Office, Auckland, on Friday, the 24th October, and at Branches on receipt of advice.

For the Board of Directors,  
J. LOGAN CAMPBELL,  
President.

## AGGREGATE BALANCE-SHEET OF THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1879, INCLUDING LONDON OFFICE AT 31ST JULY, 1879:—

	£	s.	d.
Dr.			
Capital, £1,000,000: less £19,790—per value of 1979 new shares of £10 each, held in reserve	980,210	0	0
Reserve Fund	375,000	0	0
Notes in circulation	465,165	0	0
Bills payable in circulation	1,486,537	0	5
Deposits and other liabilities	6,658,287	13	8
Balance of profit and loss	259,406	1	5

£10,224,625 15 6

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
Cr.				
Coin and cash balances at Bankers	...	2,054,648	19	4
Bullion on hand and in transit	...	214,075	10	6
Government securities	...	200,000	0	0
Bills receivable, and securities in London	...	884,729	6	11
Bills discounted, and other debts due to the Bank	...	6,684,624	15	6
Landed property, Bank premises	...	186,547	3	3
		£10,224,625	15	6
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.				
Dr.		£	s.	d.
To dividends on 98,021 shares, of £10 each, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	...	49,010	10	0
To bonus at rate of 5s. per share, equal to 5 per cent. per annum	...	24,505	5	0
To proposed increase to reserve fund	...	180,000	0	0
To balance carried to profit and loss "new account"	...	5,890	6	5
		£259,406	1	5
Cr.		£	s.	d.
By balance from half-year ended 31st March, 1879	...	9,753	11	8
By premium on 25,521 new shares taken up, part of 27,500 issued under authority of the half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors, held on the 29th October, 1878	...	180,613	15	0
By net profit for half-year ended 30th Sept., 1879...	...	69,038	14	9
		£259,406	1	5
RESERVE FUND.				
Dr.		£	s.	d.
To balance	...	555,000	0	0
		£555,000	0	0
Cr.		£	s.	d.
By balance from half-year ended 31st March, 1879	...	375,000	0	0
By proposed increase	...	180,000	0	0
		£555,000	0	0
Andited.				
	BENJN. TONKS.			
	JOSEPH L. WILSON.			

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said:—Gentlemen—In rising to move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, which have just been read, the usual pleasant duty is assigned to me of congratulating shareholders on the success with which the Bank's business has been conducted during the last half-year, and the balance-sheet affords the best evidence of the maintenance of the Bank's position. When I last had the pleasure of addressing you from this chair, I took occasion to recount certain adverse influences which then existed, and which for the time being had unfavourably affected colonial interests. But we had not then fully realised the effect of the disasters of the previous period, nor did we then anticipate such an unfortunate result in the agricultural operations of this Colony, nor such a long continuance of low prices for wool and cereals which has since prevailed. The diminished spending power of the people, the contraction of Government works expenditure, the necessity to provide large remittances to England for public and private liabilities of the Colony, have all had a tendency to increase the pressure on our monetary institutions. But the absence of any heavy failures sufficiently proves the readiness with which these institutions responded to the demands made upon them, and is the best proof of the general soundness of the commerce of the country. As a consequence of the lavish orders which a previous season of unexampled prosperity had induced importers to send to England, and the diminished consumption from the causes to which I have alluded, stocks have in many cases accumulated to an inconvenient extent; but the corrective measures which have now long been in operation are already producing an appreciable effect, and we may confidently look at an early date to have this temporary difficulty fully remedied. The past season has been one of unusual severity to agriculturists, who, in many cases were overburdened by speculative purchases of land; and this, in conjunction with the bad harvest and low prices, has caused not a few failures among this class of the community. But, though numerous, they have not involved any serious amount, and with the improved prospects for this season—in the exceptionally promising condition of the growing crops, and the enhanced price of wheat—it may be reasonably expected that much of last season's loss to our farming population will this year be recouped. As affecting this institution, although we have as usual been exposed to exaggerated reports of heavy losses, I am happy in being able to assure you that these have not exceeded the average, and ample provision has been made for them. When I last addressed you I reported the result of the issue of the new shares, which had been only partially completed. The final result, as noted in the balance sheet, is that of the 27,500 shares offered to shareholders we are left with only 1979, which have not yet been offered for sale, but which the Directors will take a favourable opportunity to realise. From the public prints shareholders will have been made aware that we have given notice of our desire, at the end of six months from the 1st instant, to terminate the existing agreement as to the Government account, the terms of which have proved of a disadvantageous character. Beyond a mere acknowledgement of our notice, no indication has as yet been given of the intentions of the Government, which is sufficiently accounted for in the present political complications, which practically have brought public business to a stand. While prepared for a severance of the connection, which, on the whole has existed so satisfactorily for 18 years, we have intimated that we are willing to negotiate for a continuance of the account, if terms can be satisfactorily arranged. The Directors have given much consideration to the subject, and in the course they have adopted are assured they best

conserve the interests of shareholders. Referring now to the figures in the report and balance-sheet, shareholders will, I am sure, be pleased to find that, notwithstanding the largely-increased amount of capital on which dividend has to be paid, the profits of the last year admit of the usual dividend and bonus, and we are able to carry forward to the next half-year the sum of £5,890 6s 5d, after crediting reserve account with £180,000—the premium on the issue of the new shares, as far as these have been floated. The anticipation of a reduction in dividend has had a depressing influence on the price of shares, but the Directors are glad to assure shareholders that although the net profit shows a diminution on the previous half-year, owing to the increased provision which the present condition of the colony makes it expedient to put aside for possible losses, the usual dividend and bonus is confidently expected to be maintained. The untoward state of the colony during the past six months, and the fact that during that portion of the year business is always less active than during the wool and grain season, will sufficiently account for the diminution which appears in some of the items of the balance-sheet. There has been a reduction in the note issue of about £60,000 and of over £800,000 in bills payable in circulation, which, although resulting in lessened profit, may be accepted as the best evidence of the measures adopted by importers to reduce their too heavy stocks. There has been a reduction in current accounts of a little over a million, which is largely due to fluctuations in Government balances, the remainder being the natural outcome of the general depression caused by bad harvests, low prices and reclamations on consignments of wool and grain. The condition of the Home market having been favourable for the realization of securities, advantage was taken of the opportunity to realise the bulk of the Government bonds held by us at last balancing period, and the proceeds have been temporarily utilised in strengthening our coin and cash balances at banker's, pending a favourable opportunity for re-investment. Our coin in the colony at date of balance amounted to about £900,000 and at the Bank of England £1,100,000. Our lessened liability in London accounts for the diminished amount of bills receivable and securities held there. The contraction of our advances, it will be seen, approaches the decrease in our current accounts, to which I have already referred, and is in a great measure the effect of largely-diminished purchase of bills in London drawn on the colonies, another evidence of the wholesome and timely check given to a previously too-extended importation. Shareholders will have reason to be gratified at the large addition proposed to be made to our reserve fund, which will now stand at £555,000, and to which it will be the policy of the Board to continue to make such additions from time to time as our profits may warrant. Every addition to this fund not only increases the intrinsic value of our shares, but increases the dividend-earning power of the Bank. We have been asked from time to time whether there is any special investment of this fund. I need hardly tell you that there is no uniformity in the practice of Banks on this subject, but the majority follow the course we have adopted of making no special investment of the reserve fund. Practically, although it swells the general dividend-earning power of the Bank, we usually hold Government securities to a larger amount than the reserve fund, and though at present this is not the case, the deficiency is more than represented by the largely increased amount of coin and cash at bankers. I assume that the real purport of the question is, does the Bank hold such reserves, or immediately convertible securities, as afford reasonable protection in all contingencies? and I think no one will doubt this if the balance-sheet put before you to-day is examined and understood. Another question has been asked: Does the Bank hold any shares in any unlimited company? The answer is simply that it most certainly does not. It has also been asked if it is intended to register under the Bank Act which is now being considered in England, but as our liability is already limited under an Act of Incorporation, and we have no information as yet of the provisions of the proposed Bill, no consideration has been given to the subject. It remains for me now only to close these remarks, and I may be permitted, in retiring in ordinary rotation as one of your Directors, and consequently vacating the President's chair, to embrace the present opportunity to express the conviction I entertain that the severe check which the Colony has sustained during the past year will be attended with the most beneficial results to the community generally, as tending to lessen the over-speculative spirit which previously existed, and to lead all engaged in business to confine their operations within more legitimate limits. We have in the Colony of New Zealand every element which leads to and secures prosperity. Climate alone would ensure its future greatness, for we know by statistical proof that no country in the world has greater agricultural and pastoral capabilities. And it is the Colony upon which both the capitalist and the labourer in the Mother Country now look with longing eyes as the refuge where to find a new field of enterprise and create a new home. With the progress of the Colony, which nothing I feel assured can retard, will also progress this institution; and should you at a future time again do me the honour of electing me to a seat at your Board, I have no misgivings but I shall then find this Bank still maintaining, under my successor, the position of precedence which I am proud to say, it held when it devolved upon me to occupy this chair, and which it still holds on my retiring from it. I now beg to move "The adoption of the report and balance-sheet."

Mr. J. C. FIRTH, in seconding the motion, said: There is the less reason for my offering to the shareholders any lengthened observations, as the very full address of the President will have already made you acquainted with a great many of the conditions which have affected this institution during the past six months. I can only confirm generally the statement he has made as to the prospects of the Colony. From every quarter we receive information that owing to this most genial season through which we are now passing, the crops all over the Colony never looked better and never gave greater promise of a most abundant harvest. In regard to the clip of wool, there is every promise of a greater yield than for years past, and it is the general opinion of those most capable of giving an opinion that the prospects of the Colony, from an agricultural and pastoral point of view, were never better. We have all been anticipating for a con-

**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,

- O'Callaghan's History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France, 16s, by post 18s 4d.  
J. Mitchell's History of Ireland, 2 vols, 7s 6d, by post 9s 6d.  
History of Ireland, by Mertin Haverty, 10s 6d, by post 12s 6d.  
Tytler's History of Scotland, 2 vols, 16s, by post 18s 8d.  
Moore's Irish Melodies, elegantly bound in Morocco, extra gilt, 30s, by post 33s.  
The Illustrated Catholic Magazine, 7s, by post 8s 8d.  
Reeves' History of the Church, 6s, by post, 7s.  
Lingard's History of England, 10 vols, 45s.  
O'Connell's Speeches, 2 vols in 1, 5s 6d, by post 6s 8d.  
Lectures on Faith and Fatherland, by Father Burke, 1s 6d, post 1s 10d.  
The Irish Agent, by W. Carleton, 2s 6d, by post 3s.  
The Life of O'Connell, by the Rev. J. O'Rourke, 1s 6d, by post 1s 10d.  
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considerable period a revival of trade, notwithstanding the low prices that have prevailed in respect to the production of colonial wool. There is little doubt, as far as wool is concerned, a revival of trade might have been expected to take place in the old country had it not been for the unusual bad harvests that have afflicted England. But the cycle of bad harvests may be expected to have approached a termination. We may, I think, look forward, looking to the history of the past, for a revival of trade at no distant date. At any rate there is likely to accrue to the colony an advantage, arising from the recent depression through which England has passed, and is still passing, which will be found in the emigration from the mother country to this and other colonies—an emigration which is likely to embrace an extremely valuable sort of colonists—I refer to English farmers and their labourers. I may state that there is now on its way a deputation from Lincolnshire farmers, the deputation representing perhaps some 400 or 500 farmers and their families, who are sent out to this Colony to inspect its capabilities and to report thereon with as little delay as possible. Should the report of the deputation be favourable—as there is little doubt that it will be—it is probable that a large number of farmers from what may be called the "garden of England" will soon arrive in the Colony. All these immigrants to this country, having money in their pockets, and skill and knowledge to employ their capital to the greatest advantage for themselves and for the whole community, will be so valuable an accession to our population that it is not necessary for me to say more on the subject. Another advantage which the colony will obtain, as it appears to me, from the recent temporary depression, will be the information that will suggest greater economy and greater caution on all sides, as compared with the periods of good times and good trades in conducting alike the individual and general affairs of the Colony. I cannot but think that these two elements—better information and the practice of economy—will be attended with the happiest results in the future when good times return. I have to congratulate you upon the favourable report that has been laid before you, considering the extreme difficulties connected with banking business during the last half-year. I hope that we are on the eve of better times, and that this Bank will continue to occupy the high position it has hitherto held. (Hear, hear.)

The motion for the adoption of the report and balance-sheet was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

**J O H N C A R R O L L,**  
HOTEL VALUATOR,  
(CARROLL'S HOTEL),  
GEORGE STREET (Near OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

**A. E V A N S & C O.,**  
NOTICE FROM  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,  
Between St. Andrew and Hanover streets, left hand side going North.

**M I L L I N E R Y.**  
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's, 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."

**D R E S S D E P A R T M E N T.**  
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.

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New Fringe 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 8d for Josephines (Gant's Ronilou 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.

**F U R N I S H I N G D E P A R T M E N T.**  
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 Union kept). Holland, 7d, 8d, 9d, and 1s; cheaper than any wholesale house in Town. Everybody wonders where we get them. Blankets, Bedcovers, Sheetings, Towels, Turkish, 10d upwards; Toilet covers, 1s upwards, and everything else proportionately cheap.  
Call and examine, go away and compare, and buy from the Cheapest.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN HERBALIST,

Has now removed to Christchurch, where he may be consulted daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Address—Tully's Buildings, opposite Laurie's Timber Merchant, Christchurch.

The undermentioned testimonials will suffice to prove the efficacy of his treatment.

Woolston, May 14th, 1879.

To Professor Gusscott,

Sir,—I have been suffering from nervous debility for ten years, and have tried all the medical skill I could get in Christchurch, and other physicians in the old country. I have never been able to sleep or eat, but since being under the treatment of Professor Gusscott for such a short time, I have received wonderful relief, and persons in Christchurch who have known me for years can certify that I am quite a new man; and it appears to me extraordinary how Mr. Gusscott can effect such wonders. I can safely recommend any person suffering in the same way as I have been to place themselves under his herbal treatment. I write this for Mr. Gusscott to do or publish this as he pleases.

(Signed) In the presence of  
Mr. Mumford,  
Shopkeeper, Manchester street South,  
Mr. J. Feslop,  
Painter and Paperhanger, Manchester street South.

Tuam Street, Christchurch,

April 28th, 1879.

To Professor Gusscott,

Sir,—I have been troubled with Liver Complaint these last six years, many times being not able to attend to work. I have tried everything in the shape of patent medicines. I have been an outdoor patient in the Hospital; I got at times temporary relief. I could not sleep on my left side; I kept rolling about backwards and forwards in bed. When I got up in the morning, I would rather be in bed, but work I had to attend to. When I had eaten a light meal I found it always lodged in my stomach. Always costive, a great palpitation, pains across the chest, more particularly under the left breast, always a violent pain between the shoulders, felt just the same as if any one was pouring water down my back, feet always cold. Happened to get one of your bills when you came to St. Asaph Street, which explained to me all my symptoms I was labouring under. When I applied to you, you told me all my symptoms and guaranteed a perfect cure, which, I am happy to say you have done through your herbal treatment. I should recommend those troubled with Liver Complaint to place themselves under your treatment.

I am, Sir,  
Truly thankful,  
WILLIAM MANSON

To Professor Gusscott,

Sir,—I have been troubled with Dysentery for the last three months, so much so that I was perfectly exhausted, the linings of my intestines peeled away in flakes. I tried every remedy that I could hear of, but to no purpose. Hearing that you were in Christchurch, and seeing the many wonderful cures, induced me to place myself under your treatment, and I am happy to say in one week I am free from the diarrhoea, and gaining strength from your herbal treatment.

I am, yours respectfully,  
ELLEN BROWN.

I give you this testimonial for the benefit of others as I know there are a great many others suffering from the same complaint in Christchurch.

Borough Hotel,  
Manchester street, Christchurch,  
April 21st, 1879.

To Professor Gusscott,

Sir,—I have been troubled with Sciatica and Rheumatism since the commencement of the West Coast diggings in 1864, where I had to leave through medical advice, and went to Melbourne, thence to Sydney, and then I thought I would try the tropical climate of Queensland, and found only temporary relief. I came to Christchurch and tried doctors of the best medical repute, and got no better. Thinking that it was useless to go any further, I gave up all hopes of being restored; I could hardly walk, and staying at an old friend's, he advised me to consult you, and I am happy to say I am in as perfect health as I was in 1864, when I crossed the ranges to the West Coast. I was only ten days under your treatment.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

To Professor Gusscott,

George street,  
Dunedin.

Dear Sir,—I have been under medical men in Tuapeka for eighteen months, and have been treated by the doctors for indigestion, but found no relief. I was advised to come to Dunedin for change of climate, and was advised to call on you. When I did so, you seemed to be acquainted with my complaint, for you were able to explain to me all the symptoms. I am happy to inform you that after three weeks of your herbal treatment I am restored to perfect health.

I am, yours truly,  
MRS. ELIZABETH WATERS

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

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35s Waterproof Tweed Overcoats	"	25s	3s 6d Brown Cotton Pants	" 2s 6d
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35s Black Cloth D.B. Jackets	"	17s 6d	3s 6d Boys' Tweed Hats	" 2s
12s 6d Check Tweed Trousers	"	9s 6d	5s 6d Merino Under Shirts	" 3s 6d
5s 6d Boys' Trousers	"	3s 9d	5s 6d Black Felt Hats	" 3s 6d
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Luncheon daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

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**WANTED,** the Residents of the above District to know that SCANLAN AND COMPANY have opened their New Premises, and beg to solicit a continuance of past favours.

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The Miners' and Mechanics' Home.

Good Stabling.

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(Signed)

W. P. WOODIFIELD,

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To arrive per Calypso and J. N. Fleming:—

Hunyadi Janos,

Friedrichshall and other Mineral Waters,

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All the latest chemical preparations added to stock by mail.

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SATURDAYS after 4 p.m. REDUCED ½d per lb. Hotels supplied.

Best quality. Lowest price

A. DORNWELL, George-street.

**MESSRS PORTELLI & BROOKS**

having acquired those commodious premises situated in Mansford Bay, Port Chalmers, and having engaged a number of experienced first-class fisherman, are now in a position to

SUPPLY EVERY VARIETY OF FISH

To the Trade and Public,

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SHIPPING SUPPLIED.

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Two doors south Queen Theatre.  
**T**O PREVENT MISTAKES the public are hereby notified that the Offices of the FERNHILL COAL COMPANY

Are situate as above.

Reduced Price for Cash,  
SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS PER TON  
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**C**OMMERCIAL BUILDING AND  
MUTUAL INVESTMENT SOCIETY,  
MERGING INTO  
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Capital £100,000.

In 10,000 Shares of £10 each.

Money lent on Approved Security, repayable by periodical instalments to suit borrowers. Society shares convertible at pleasure of owners.

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Applications will be considered in the order of receipt.

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125 guaranteed in return for 75 monthly payments of 5s. each. Any multiple of £25 issued on same terms. A profitable and secure investment for large or small savings. Application may be made any time during office hours. Investors may nominate their own monthly pay day. Withdrawable before maturity if desired. Those who wish to accumulate capital by degrees, and with certainty, should subscribe

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The Company receives deposits of £5 and upwards daily for such term as will suit depositor, and at rates of interest increasing with the period for which the deposit is made. The following are the present rates: If placed at call, or 7 days' notice, 6 per cent.; if placed at three months at least, 8 per cent.

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 LINE OF ROYAL MAIL COACHES,  
 Leaves the Australasian Hotel  
 (Calling for Passengers at the Empire Hotel),  
**FOR CHRISTCHURCH,**  
**EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.**  
 At 5 o'clock a.m.

The Coach reaches Goodfellow's Accommodation House (nine miles from Kumara) at 8 a.m., leaving Goodfellow's for Hokitika every Wednesday and Saturday, at about 2 p.m.

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For every pound spent, the purchaser may select 2s. worth in value. The immense success attending our NIMBLE PENNY in preference to the SLOW SHILLING has enabled the proprietor during the present depressed state of the Home Market to secure very many special lines now selling at Small Profits to ensure Quick Returns.

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 It has become a by-word in every home as the Cheapest Shop in Dunedin for Kitchen, Parlour, or Bedroom Furniture. China, Glass, Earthenware, Pictures, Plated Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Baskets, in fact

**EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY**  
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 In Prices we challenge comparison—which are not to be rubbed out!

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 Families waited on and orders punctually attended to. Small goods always on hand, fresh daily.

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 Still to the Front in the Arcade.  
**A SWEEPING REDUCTION OF**  
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Men's Boots soled and heeled	...	3s 6d
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**FIRST-CLASS QUALITY OF WORK-**  
**MANSHIP, AND LEATHER**  
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 Large Assortment of Patterns  
 in the Mosgiel Tweeds, specially  
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 Dresses, which are now held in  
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 warmth and durability.

The range of Tweeds for Gentlemen's attire is exceptionally heavy in materials suitable for the Winter Season.

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 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.

EXPIRY OF LEASE.

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 MERCANTILE STATIONERS,  
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 Beer, Wine, and Spirits of the Best Brands.

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Two minutes' walk from Railway Station.  
 Suites of Rooms for Private Families.  
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Scale of Charges :

Extractions	...	...	2s 6d
Do. Children	...	...	1s
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No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

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Complete designs for Catholic Churches furnished under special arrangements.

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**AERATED WATERS,**  
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**ECONOMY AND RESPECTABILITY,**  
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ESTABLISHED 1848.

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 having retired from the business, we have much pleasure in intimating that we have admitted into Partnership Mr. ALEXANDER M'DONALD (late of Irvine and M'Donald, George street), and in future the business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of **MERCER AND M'DONALD.**

A. & H. MERCER.

Referring to the above announcement, 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 hitherto the best of articles will be kept in stock and supplied at the lowest remunerative rates.

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 WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCERS  
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 BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c.  
 School books and requisites. Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers by every mail. Book-binder, Manufacturing Stationer, Paper Ruler, Printer, &c.  
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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.

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**T**HE 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.  
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V.  R.  
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 Funerals attended to and supplied at most reasonable prices.  
 Undertakers to the General and Provincial Governments.

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 THORNDON QUAY,  
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Mrs. PATRICK HANNEY, late of Greymouth, West Coast, begs to thank her friends and the public generally for the patronage which she and her late husband have received for the last thirteen years, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.  
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 DEE STREET,  
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 First-class accommodation for Boarders and Travellers.  
 Private apartments for families.  
 First-class Billiard Room.

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 Savings Bank Buildings,  
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 Good Accommodation for Boarders and Travellers. Wine, Beer, and Spirits of the best brands.

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 COLONIAL WINE AND CORDIAL MANUFACTORY.  
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 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 a 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 Cristo, Clyde, Otago, two samples of Aromatic Tonic Bitters, with the following result:—No. 827 is a sherry coloured, and No. 928 is a port-wine ed-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.  
 Colonial Wines, Cordials, and Syrups,  
 Either in bulk or bottle.

Orders from any part of the province punctually attended to  
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 Capital £1,000,000. Established, 1859.  
 With Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.  
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 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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Queenstown ...	T. F. Roskrige
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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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 Agent for Otago.

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 HEAD OFFICE; PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.  
 FIRE, MARINE, AND F DELITY  
 GUARANTEE RISKS TAKEN AT  
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 Manufacturers of all kinds of ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS  
 For Balconies, Verandahs, and Palisading, Tomb Railings, Columns of all kinds, Register Grates, &c., &c.,  
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 WOOD AND COAL YARD,  
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 P. BARRY, Proprietor,  
 Newcastle, Kaitangata, Shag Point, and Green-island Coal, always in stock. Firewood of every description on hand, cut or uncut.  
 Orders delivered in all parts of the City and suburbs.

**SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**  
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 Of D. F. Ploughs, Harrows, Rollers, Improved Broadcast Seedowers, Fencing Standards, &c., which are the best and cheapest in the market.

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 The Oldest Optician in town.—Established 1862.

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 Good Accommodation for Boarders.  
 Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best brands

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 THE CHEAPEST and best Pianos in the Colony—Possess all the modern improvements—have a remarkably pure, brilliant, and powerful tone—a free and elastic touch—are not affected by damp—seldom require tuning—have proved to be the most lasting pianos imported.

EVERY INSTRUMENT is guaranteed for five years, and if proved not to be what is represented will be exchanged. Send for a circular containing full description and illustrations of these now celebrated Pianos, which can be purchased for the price of a Good Pianette and on such easy terms as will enable all classes to become possessed of a most delightful Piano without feeling the outlay.

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 New Fruit by every Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmanian, and Inter-  
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 Perfumery of the best quality always on  
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 A large assortment of fancy Tobaccos and  
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 Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets  
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 Orders promptly attended to.  
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The above Hotel has been thoroughly  
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**TURKISH BATHS**  
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 Turkish, Russian, Vapor, Sulphur, Warm, Cold,  
 Shower and Swimming Baths, on approved  
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 GENERAL FORWARDING AGENCY COM-  
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 Head Office: Manse Street (late Cobb's), next  
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 Parcels, Packages, &c., forwarded by every  
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 J. M. has always on hand a large and well-  
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 Office: Late Bounan and Macandrew's,  
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 All descriptions of Produce, Merchandise,  
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**PRODUCE AND PROVISION**  
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**CITY COAL DEPOT,**  
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 Newcastle Coal } Delivered in town  
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 long and short lengths.  
 Also on Sale,  
 Charcoal, Coke, and Drain Pipes.

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**THOS. HEFFERNAN, PROPRIETOR,**  
 Desires to inform his friends and the public  
 that he has purchased the above Hotel, and  
 hopes by strict attention, &c., to the wants of  
 his patrons to obtain a fair share of public  
 support.

Good Stabling, with Loose Box.  
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 The above well-known Hotel has, under the  
 supervision of the present proprietor, under-  
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 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  
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 Private Rooms for Families.  
 One of Thurston's best prize medal Billiard  
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 First-class stabling; an experienced groom  
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 Persons called in time for the early Trains  
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 Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all hours.

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**SHIP AND EXPIRATION OF LEASE.**  
**Messrs. GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,** beg to  
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 selling off the whole of their large and well-  
 assorted stock of watches, clocks, and jewel-  
 lery at enormous reductions.  
 To enable them to realise by the beginning  
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 counts are respectfully requested to be paid  
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 firm to be rendered for settlement.  
**GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,**  
 Watchmakers and Jewellers, Princes Street.

Printed for the **NEW ZEALAND TABLET COMPANY**  
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 Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system  
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 viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and  
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Is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers,  
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 The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at  
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 And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the  
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