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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Once more the Festival so deeply revered by every Catholic heart has come round. Once more the birth of the Saviour has been celebrated, and the Church has chanted her thanksgiving to God for His unspeakable mercy. It is a time, indeed, for rejoicing, and the soul must be dull and bound in earthly chains that does not, in some degree, partake in the spirit of the season. But this year, while we are thankful for the mercy of Heaven and rejoice as the memory of the Saviour's birth is brought more vividly before us, and while we are all the more thankful because our thankfulness is caused by that which is heavenly, and which, therefore, cannot be tarnished or wrested from our reach, there is much also to chasten our sentiments and to cause us to rejoice with a tempered joy. We are, in a word, called upon to sympathise in a special manner with those who are in affliction, and who are weighed down at this holy season by bitter temporal distress. We allude to the multitudes in Ireland who, we have but too good reason to believe, are now suffering the extremity of want, and we think we shall not be considered as intruding upon the notice of our readers matter that does not concern them if we lay before them some details of what the winter that was approaching, and that is now advanced at home, promised to bring forth. We derive our information from the special commissioners of the *Freeman's Journal*. "Food there is for the moment," wrote one of these gentlemen last October, "foul and scanty and unwholesome though it be. It is running out at a terrific pace. The rot is still preying wholesale upon whatever is left healthy in the potato fields. The half of almost every peasant's field of potatoes is already eaten out. You hear of a man not being able to find his breakfast among a stone of potatoes, and not being able to find the stone of potatoes without digging for an hour and a half for them. A small farmer, struggling sorely himself, declared to me that he would not have the heart to ask a penny from the starving creatures to whom he had let out his bit of potato-bog in consacre. Within one month in many cases, within two months in most, the present stock of provisions will have been most certainly consumed. Thousands of helpless peasants will hear their children's cry for food, and will have none to give them. Money will have disappeared from the community. It is madness to think that credit can be any further prolonged. As money grows scarce so will food grow dear. Indian meal is already advanced three shillings a bag. Flour is rising. Coal will inevitably rise, and if coal were to be had for the asking at the pit's mouth it would be as impossible a luxury as Turkey carpets by the time it came to be distributed through the Connemara wilds. In short, if the people of this neighbourhood are abandoned to their unaided resources—if the Government, which has hitherto sent them nothing except extra police, buttons its purse, and refers them to the ordinary channels of relief—as surely as plague and famine once before turned these lovely regions into charnel-houses, so surely will famine and plague once more give the ghouls a feast this approaching winter in Connemara." He then draws a picture of the horrors of a famine, and predicts that, unless help be rendered before Christmas, they will be felt in all their rigour. At all times, he says, the district of which he writes is a poor one, but now he describes it as follows:—"A respected gentleman told me that within the last few weeks he saw an absolutely naked child haunting the roads. The number of cases in which there is but one straw bed among six, or even nine persons, would shock your dainty philanthropists. You might pick out hundreds to whom a meal of flesh-meat would be an event in their lives. Their homes are huts, their farms scratched wildernesses. The only avenue to a considerable section of country lies over a rough wooden bridge. When I inquired how the car traffic was accommodated the reply was that there was not even a country butt in the whole region, and that the business of its beasts of burden was done either by asses' panniers or by buckets carried upon the people's backs. I saw numbers of women toiling for miles along the Galway road to market with huge laden wickerwork hampers, weighty enough for oxen, fastened between their shoulders, like Brobdignagian

knapsacks. If it were a time for merriment, their tattered mation burlesque of a harvest, their fugitive morsels of greenish oats, prostrated to the ground, in the midst of brown deserts of bulrushes and heather; their potato fields, with gigantic rocks cumbering the middle of the beds and streams of bog-water coursing lazily down between the furrows; their potatoes of the size of black marbles; their turnips also of most diminutive size; their meadows poisonous fungi, and tillage plots where nothing blooms except the ill-omened poppy—might seem to be a *mauvais plaisir*, rather than the recompense for which the husbandman endures merciless rents and more than the labour and less than the feeding of beasts. I cannot bring myself to speak with patience of the little caricatured crops I saw withering about me; the hay simply so much poison; the very oats unfit for animal food; the ears filled with clammy pulp where they are filled at all; the potatoes blackened to death as under the touch of a destroying angel." He then goes on to suggest such measures as he considers needful for the people, and thus describes the causes of their accustomed poverty and suffering. "It is not the act of God which sentences the people of Connemara to the pangs of chronic semi-starvation. There are many thousand acres scattered here, there, and everywhere, which are quite as capable of reclamation as the patches which have been reclaimed. It is not the industry to reclaim them that is lacking, for those peasants labour harder for a guerdon of yellow strabour than misers do for gold; nor the capital, for it is in their stout right arms. It is not agitation that has debauched them, for the mule whose back bows under his master's ingots is not more dumb and uncomplaining than they. It is that the product of their industry is devoured by a voracious land system, whose monstrous appetite grows with what it feeds upon. They dare not improve. Bad as it is to be poor, it is worse still to appear rich. Their only security is to have nothing worth securing. As in a land infested with banditti their best protection is indigence. But even poverty like theirs, for ever hovering on the border of hunger, is not too lowly game for the scent of your smaller breed of traffickers in Irish land. It is one of the melancholy reflections which have dogged me at every stage of this investigation that here again, where a peasant never fired a gun nor uttered a threat in anger, his poverty has been recognised, and his submission rewarded by exactions infinitely more intolerable, *mutatis mutandis*, than have ever been attempted against his fellow-countrymen in richer and more turbulent latitudes. I mark this trait of all mean despotisms here in the perfect confidence that a people who have humbly kissed the rod in days when despair was their only counsellor will not be stung from their beautiful and sinless trust in Providence now, when, I hope, the lawful power of national opinion is awakening to their rescue." He tells us that all the country once formed the estate of the Martins, of Ballinabinch, in whose ruin the tenantry were also involved. "First, an English Insurance Company fastened upon those magnificent estates. Then they became the spoil of various speculators, English and Irish, three of whom at this moment divide their fairest slices. You may form some judgment of the quality of the soil we are dealing with when I tell you that the Poor-law valuation of the 159,000 acres which fell to one of these gentry (an opulent London tradesman) is, as nearly as I can calculate, 7½d. per acre, and that of another division more favourably situated 1s. 1½d.; and I believe if there is anything satisfactorily settled about Sir Richard Griffith's valuation, it is that, although the grazing trade was at that date in its infancy, and pasture lands escaped proportionately lightly, plots of mountain tillage were estimated at their full, if not an exaggerated, value. Need I repeat the miserable tale which might stand in stereotype for a hundred letters from a hundred different corners of Ireland—how famine and consolidation, like fond twin brothers, went hand-in-hand to reap their merry harvest—how those swarming tenantry were huddled into the cholera-pits and fever-ships—how 'the clearances' finished what this half-hearted famine had left unslain—how whole villages tottered, fell, and were buried out of sight—how a few graziers and their herds roamed lordly over the silenced hills—how the new proprietors learnt the luxury of rack-renting—how the new agent came burning with ingenious patents for doubling rents and taming tenants—how whatever remnant of the old tenantry had struggled through the jaws of death and eviction found themselves only spared for the lash, their bodies,

weakened, their spirits cowed, their rents doubled, trebled, sometimes quadrupled, the potato-crop which had been their main-stay doomed to an incurable disease, until it seemed scarcely a mercy that they had survived to be bled and tortured instead of resting under the tender grassy shroud beneath which their kith and kin slept their untroubled sleep." He collected, he says, the statistics of many villages that had formerly been populous, but now were almost wholly swept away. "But the ruin of dead tenants is less to the point than the ruin of living ones. There is hardly a miserable holding for miles around that has not been wrenched up to twice its valuation. The increases were effected by the process known in Connaught as 'stripping the lands'—that is to say, fields which were parcelled out in doubtful divisions among the members of the little communities, as in the vineyards of Champagne, were cut up into separate lots and erected into separate tenancies at enormously increased rents upon the pretext of enlarged holdings. And so what upon the surface would seem to be a judicious way of determining the tenant's rights and putting an end to litigation became by due legerdemain a cruel instrument of oppression. One townland which passed through this subtle crucible went in with a rental of £60 a year, and came out with a rental of £217; and the turbary (right of cutting turf for fuel), and mountain pasture which used to be thrown in with the £60 had been shorn away in the process. Another which was once yielding £15 a year was with skilful manipulation milked for £70. Gold was wrung out of the very bogs. Upon one estate tenants who once enjoyed a free range of turbary were charged 2s 6d per house for their fuel (which in the matter of eight or nine hundred houses, became an exceedingly handsome feather in the agent's cap). Upon another estate the unfortunate turf-banks were rack-rented from 1s to 4s per man's day's cutting. A man was paying a rent of £7; he reclaimed an acre of bog, and his rent was in consequence raised to £14. A holding on the outskirts of Oughterard which is valued to poor-rates at 15s is rented at £12. One of the most improving tenants in the district, whose holding was rented at £16 10s, was mad enough to build a farmhouse and expend £300 on fencing and draining; his reward is a rent of £40 5s, instead of £16 10s. Not to pester you with cases which have a ghastly family likeness, I will be content with setting down twelve instances taken at random from four different estates, premising merely that the particulars are at the service of whoever shall question them:—

	Old Rent.			Increased Rent.			Poor Law Valuation.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1 ...	30	0	0	...	55	0	0	...	25	10	0
2 ...	42	15	0	...	81	13	6	...	48	10	0
3 ...	11	0	0	...	34	0	0	...	14	5	0
4 ...	23	0	0	...	80	0	0	...	52	8	0
5 ...	20	0	0	...	36	0	0	...	16	10	0
6 ...	48	0	0	...	68	0	0	...	37	5	0
7 ...	36	0	0	...	81	0	0	...	33	15	0
8 ...	20	0	0	...	50	0	0	...	17	10	0
9 ...	60	0	0	...	309	0	0	...	95	16	0
10 ...	14	0	0	...	62	0	0	...	25	15	0
11 ...	60	0	0	...	105	0	0	...	42	10	0
12 ...	120	0	0	...	206	0	0	...	114	5	0

I have searched in vain for materials to lighten this picture of pitiless extortion. The only land-owner in the neighbourhood of whom I can honestly say a praiseworthy word is Mr. W. D. Griffith, whose lands are let often below and seldom above the valuation, and who, like merciful landlords all the country over, has been first and alone among his neighbours to recognise the pressure of the times by reducing his rents all round to the level of the valuation. You may judge of the contrast between him and his mightier brethren from the fact that one man, who holds a farm from him at £19, the valuation being £18, holds a second farm of precisely the same quality at the other side of the ditch, from another proprietor, to whom he pays £15 1s, on a valuation of £7 10s; and while this man is relieved of a substantial share of his moderate rent by the beneficent landlord, the answer to his appeal to the other proprietor, to whom he has for years been paying 100 per cent. over the valuation, is that he will sell out the whole property rather than give a reduction of a penny. Apart altogether from the misery wrought by sordid usuriousness, I could wring the hearts of your readers with tales of the sufferings heaped upon peasants by the sallies of mere wanton caprice and intoxicated power. I could tell of an old man of high respectability, whose son quarrelled with the agent; how father and son were flung on the roadside together; how the sheriff's myrmidons tore down the roof-tree; how the old man clung to the roofless walls, and haunted them night and day until reason forsook him, and the poor old maniac caught a disease which mercifully killed him; how his stalwart son was driven across the Atlantic, and his five young children into the Oughterard poorhouse. I could tell of another old gentleman (gentleman none the less for his rough coat of frieze) whose deathbed was rudely disturbed by the threat that upon his decease those whom he left after him should dwell there no more. I could name the tenants of a townland who are at this moment under notice to quit under penalty of paying doubled rents, for no other reason in the world than that their little pastures are coveted by a neighbouring grazier. But need I add another bitter sentence to convince the

world that, if the people of Connemara are kept for ever suspended over a gulf of ruin, and are at this very hour in danger of toppling in, it is not by the will of God, but by the will of heartless and devouring men?" But it may, perhaps, be said that we present here only gloomy Christmas thoughts to our readers. Still if our fellow-countrymen at home are forced to suffer such things, we may well endure to think of them. There is, however, one consideration connected with them that is full of consolation; it is that we may be convinced many amongst those who are suffering thus piteously this Christmas time are, notwithstanding, comforted, and made able patiently to endure whatever has befallen them by the holy thoughts the season renews, and the faith that cherishes them.

JUDGE BATHGATE AT HOME.

THE first of a series of articles on New Zealand, in *Chamber's Journal* of Oct. 18th, signed "W. C.," and whose contents are, for the most part, derived from conversations held by the writer with Judge Bathgate and from the Judge's lectures, speaks highly of the advantages offered as a field for emigration by this colony, and should go far towards inducing a desirable class of emigrants to select it as their destination. Of Judge Bathgate himself the writer speaks as follows, testifying that his Honour's well-deserved popularity and his reputation for ability, although doubtless sustained and increased, were not originated in this colony:—"When, thirty years ago, we began to reside during the summer months on the banks of the Tweed, we were fortunate in having for acquaintance, in the neighbouring town of Peebles, a gentleman of agreeable manners, singular sagacity, versatility of talent, great earnestness of purpose, and withal a keen sense of humour and love of anecdote. This was Mr. John Bathgate. Professionally a solicitor and banker, he occupied the responsible position of Procurator-Fiscal for Peeblesshire. Mr. Bathgate was one of those rare individuals who are able at once to 'see the idea.' At the slightest hint, he saw the bearing of a case, which others failed to comprehend. Desirous to promote improvements of all sorts, he took a lead in establishing a railway between Peebles and Edinburgh, which, in spite of dolorous prognostications, has proved a marvellous success; for besides being an eight per cent. line in perpetuity, it has largely increased the prosperity of the district. He had 'seen the idea,' which a number of people who affected to be very wise could not see at all. Useful in forwarding every good work, and never grudging trouble, a pang came over the neighbourhood when he announced his intention of emigrating with his family to New Zealand. 'What could he mean? He was much esteemed, had an excellent business, and got through his varied duties without difficulty.' We happen to know why he contemplated this extreme step. One of his reasons was that his numerous family were growing up, and the settling of them in life might become a source of perplexity. But a more serious reason consisted in an alarming bronchial affection, and he felt that if he tried to encounter a repetition of winters in Great Britain, his doom would speedily be the churchyard. For safety, a warmer and more equable climate was necessary. Moved by these considerations, Mr. Bathgate gave up all his appointments, disposed of his property, and honoured with testimonials of public respect and remembrance, shipped himself off with his wife and family to New Zealand." The manner in which Dunedin obtained its name is described as follows:—"This was in 1863, at which time, as a British colony, New Zealand was still in its infancy. We, in fact, remember the commencement of it in 1840, under the auspices of the New Zealand Association, of which Edward Gibbon Wakefield was the moving spirit. Wakefield's notion was to found settlements of a temptingly denominational character. One, to be called Canterbury, with Christchurch as its capital, was to be specially a home for members of the Church of England. Another, designated Otago, with New Edinburgh as its capital, was to be set aside for Scottish Presbyterians. Possibly, the scheme was of service at the outset in attracting settlers. A prospectus having fallen into our hands, we felt an objection to the name New Edinburgh. Indeed, we dislike all names of places with the word 'New,' such as New York, New Orleans, and so on. The term New Zealand, which, like others of its kind, shows weakness of invention, is particularly senseless and objectionable. With this opinion, we suggested, in a letter to the editor of a New Zealand journal, published in London, that for the name of New Edinburgh might advantageously be substituted the term Dunedin, which is the Celtic name for Edinburgh. The suggestion was embraced by the New Zealand Association, and hence Dunedin became the accepted name for the capital of the province of Otago."

WE have given some food for thought this Christmas-time that is derived from the sad intelligence of SOME CATHOLIC SCHOOLS decay and the total wreck of all hope of prosperity, we now turn with feelings of relief to considerations that contrast brightly with all this and chime in well with the rejoicing that should prevail at the present season. We allude to the reports that reach us from all sides of the condition and progress of Catholic schools in New Zealand. We hear of examinations held

everywhere, and everywhere they have resulted in success more than might have been expected. Our columns now contain, or have already contained reports of such examinations held in Dunedin and Wellington, and the details of the progress evidenced one most cheering to read. Some of the schools to which we allude have been long established, and already there have gone out from them into many homes influences fully capable of raising their tone and spreading culture and refinement largely abroad throughout the colony. Such schools are those, for example, of the Sisters of Mercy at Wellington, and, though not so long established the schools of the Dominican Sisters in Dunedin may also claim a part in the happy results that have been thus brought about. This year, however, our reports include one of a kind published by us for the first time, that of the Jesuits' College at Waikari, and we feel that we should be guilty of an unpardonable omission were we to allow the occasion to pass by without attending especially to it. The college has been established one year only, but that year has been sufficient to stamp it with the mark of superiority borne, so far as we ever heard, without exception by the colleges conducted by members of the renowned society. The Jesuits have from their foundation been remarkable not only for the eminent men in every branch of art or science who have belonged to the Order, but for the brilliancy of their pupils, many of whom have left undying names inscribed upon the role of fame. "Forth from thier new college of Laflèche," says Father Prout, "came their pupil Descartes to disturb the existing theories of astronomy and metaphysics, and start new and unexampled inquiries. Science until then had wandered a captive in the labyrinth of the schools; but the Cartesian Dædalus fashioned wings for himself and for her, and boldly soared among the clouds. Tutored in the college of Fayenza (near Rimini), the immortal Torricelli, reflected honour on his intelligent instructors by the invention of the *barometer*, A.D. 1620. Of the education of Tasso they may well be proud. Justus Lipsius, trained in their earliest academies, did good service to the cause of criticism, and cleared off the cobwebs of the commentators and grammarians. Soon after, Cassini rose from the benches of their tuition to preside over the newly established *Observatoire* in the metropolis of France; while the illustrious Tournefort issued from their halls to carry a searching scrutiny into the department of botanical science, then in its infancy. The Jesuit Kircher meantime astonished his contemporaries by his untiring energy and sagacious mind, equally conspicuous in its most sublime as in its trifling efforts. Whether he predicted with precision the eruption of a volcano, or invented that ingenious plaything the "Magic Lantern." Father Bosovich shone subsequently with equal lustre; and it was a novel scene, in 1759, to find a London Royal Society preparing to send out a *Jesuit* to observe the transit of Venus in California. His panegyric, from the pen of the great Lalande, fills the *Journal des Savans*, February, 1792. To Father Riccioli and De Billy science is also deeply indebted. Forth from their college of Dijon, in Burgundy, came Bossuet to raise his mitred front at the court of a despot, and to fling the bolts of his tremendous oratory among a crowd of elegant voluptuaries. Meantime the tragic muse of Corneille was cradled in their College of Rouen; and, under the classic guidance of the fathers who taught at the College de Clermont, in Paris, Molière grew up to be the most exquisite of comic writers. The lyric poetry of Jean Baptiste Rousseau was nurtured by them in their college of Louis le Grand. And in that college the wondrous talent of young "François Aronet" was also cultivated by these holy men, who little dreamt to what purpose the subsequent "Voltaire" would convert his abilities.—

"Non hoc quantum munus in usus."

D'Olivet, Fontenelle, Crebillon, Le Franc de Pompignan—there is scarcely a name known to literature during the Seventeenth Century which does not bear testimony to their prowess in the province of education—no profession for which they did not adapt their scholars. For the bar, they tutored the illustrious Lamoignon (the Mæcenas of Racine and Boileau). It was they who taught the vigorous ideas of D'Argenson how to shoot; they who breathed into the young Montesquieu his "Esprit;" they who reared those ornaments of French jurisprudence, Nicolai, Molé, Seguier, and Amelot. Their disciples could wield the sword. Was the great Condé deficient in warlike spirit for having studied among them? Was Marshal Villars a discreditable pupil? Need I give the list of their more intelligent scholars? De Grammont, De Boufflers, De Rohan, De Saxe, De Etrée, De Soubise, De Crequi, De Luxembourg,—France alone. Great names these no doubt; but *literature* is the subject of this paper, and to that I would principally advert as the favourite and peculiar department of their excellence. True the society devoted itself most to church history and ecclesiastical learning, such being the proper pursuit of a sacerdotal body; and success in this, as in every other study, waited on their industry. The archæologist is familiar with the works of Father Petavius, whom Grotius calls his friend; with the labours of Fathers Sirmond, Bolland, Hardouin, Labbe, Parennin, and Tournemine. The admirers of polemics (if there be any such at this time of day) is acquainted with Bellarmine, Menochius, Suarez, Tolet, Becan, Sheffmaker, and (last though not least) O! Cornelius &

Lapide, with thee? But in classic lore, as well as in legendary, the Jesuits excelled. Who can pretend to the character of a literary man that has not read Tiraboschi and his "Storia della Letteratura d'Italia;" Bouhours on the "Mannière de bien penser;" Brumoy on the "Théâtre des Grecs;" Vavassour, "de Ludicra Dictione;" Rapin's poem on the "Art of Gardening" (the model of those by Dr. Darwin and Abbé Delille); Vaniere's "Prædium Rusticum;" Turcellin's "de Particulis Latini Sermonis," and Casimir Sarbievi's Latin Odes, the nearest approach to Horace in modern times? What shall I say of Porée (Voltaire's master), of Sanadon, of Desbillons, Sidronius, Jouveny, and the "*Journalistes de Trevoux*?" They have won in France, Italy, and Spain, the palm of pulpit eloquence. . . . They wooed and won the muse of history, sacred and profane. . . . They shone in art as well as in science. Father Pozzi was one of Rome's best painters. A Jesuit was employed in the drainage of the Pontine marshes; another to devise plans for sustaining the dome of St. Peter's, when it threatened to crush its massive supports. In *naval tactics* (a subject estranged from sacerdotal researches) the earliest work on the strategy proper to ships of the line was written by Père le Hoste, known to middies as "the Jesuit's book," its French title being "*Traité des Evolutions Navales*." The first hint of aerial navigation came from Padre Lana, in his work "*De Arte Prodromo, Milan*." Newton acknowledges his debt to Father Grimaldi, *de Lumine Coloribus et Iride*, Bononia, 1665, for his notions on the inflexion of light. The best edition of Newton's, *Principia*, was brought out at Geneva, 1739-60, by the Jesuits Lesueur and Jaquier, in 3 vols. In their missions through Greece, Asia Minor, and the islands of the Archipelago, they were the best antiquaries, botanists, and mineralogists. They became watchmakers, as well as mandarins, in China; they were astronomers on the "Plateau" of Thibet; they taught husbandry and mechanics in Canada; while in their own celebrated and peculiar conquest (since fallen into the hands of Doctor Francia) on the plains of Paraguay, they taught the theory and practice of civil architecture, civil economy, farming, tailoring, and all the trades of civilized life." Such is the testimony to what the Jesuits have accomplished in the past, and it is in nothing exaggerated. For what they accomplish in the present we have the witness of the European press, which is frequent in chronicling the success of their pupils, as, for example, the other day, when the principal places in the French law examinations were gained by them. It is but natural, then, to expect that any educational institution conducted by them must excel in all points, and we were not surprised in the least to find that their college near Dunedin had accomplished a great deal within the compass of its year of existence. Therefore, while we feel that the Fathers are to be congratulated on the accustomed result of their labours, we are convinced that the Catholics of New Zealand are much more to be congratulated on having such an institution within easy reach of them, and we trust that the approaching year will witness a large increase in the attendance. We know that there is abroad a notion—a mistaken notion—that the higher education is not needed for boys who are intended for trade or business pursuits of any kind. This notion we very decidedly condemn. Culture and extended knowledge can injure no man; they may not, indeed, be absolutely necessary to enable him to earn a decent living by handicraft, but he must be a poor man who is content with this. Is the mind not worth cultivation in itself, and is it not advisable to enable the humdrum avocations of ordinary life by the elevation of the man who conducts them? But besides this, what is the object in putting a boy into a business life or that of a trade? Is it not that he may make for himself an independent position; and if so, is it not desirable to fit him to fill such a place when he has risen to it? In a country like this there is no position to which any man may not aspire, but should fortune favour his efforts otherwise, defective education may of itself keep him back. We have no sympathy with the folly of merely fitting a boy for handicraft work and bidding him be content with that. Should the opportunity offer, he should be so educated as to be prepared to hold with credit any position to which, in any way, he may attain. A cultivated mind will enable him to perform the humblest duties with a due disposition, and will fit him for the highest. The Catholics of New Zealand have now an opportunity of securing such an education for their boys, and we trust they will not neglect it.

WE have always affirmed that the chief object of HONEST TESTIMONY. secularism was the destruction of the Catholic faith. So patent, indeed, has this fact always appeared to us that, although we have ever desired to accredit all men with sincerity when it was possible for us to do so, we have found it extremely difficult to refrain from accusing of wilful falsehood those who have asserted the contrary. We have maintained that secularists not only were the enemies of the Catholic Church, which knowingly they wished to destroy, but also of society generally, whose welfare they would endanger by tearing away the restraints and guidance that religion exercises over the lives and con-

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duct of Catholics. There is nothing, then, to surprise us in the following testimony borne lately at a conference of the English National Education Union, by the Rev. A. J. Kennedy, an inspector of schools as well as a Protestant minister. It is but what we have frequently ourselves advanced, and what we cannot understand any one's sincerely denying:—"I speak of my own personal knowledge when I say further that some of the zealous promoters of free schools aim especially at dealing a death blow to Roman Catholic schools. How far this feeling extends I do not know. Now, nobody can be more thoroughly Protestant than I am, but I deprecate this result. *Our Roman Catholic population is a great fact. You can't get rid of it. Facts are stubborn things. Will you make better men and better citizens of them in Board schools and secular schools? Not so; quite the reverse. I have lived for thirty years in the most Roman Catholic towns in England; and I, as a Protestant clergyman, have for some years examined Roman Catholic schools and I found that these schools spared no pains to turn a very poor and dangerous population into enlightened, humanized, God-fearing people. Liverpool especially owes a debt of gratitude to the managers and teachers of Roman Catholic schools; and I should be very much surprised if the able men, Mr. Bushell and Mr. Rathbone, who have been Chairmen of the Liverpool School Board, would not endorse what I now say."*

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, November 6, 1879.

ONCE again I am to try to compress in as brief space as possible for transit round the world the principal events that have broken the monotony of life in this little corner of the globe during the month that has just passed, and once again in the attempt to give your readers an idea of what we are doing and thinking about here, I am forced to begin with the Land Question. It has taken forcible possession of the entire country we are thinking about and talking about nothing else. We have mass meetings almost daily, sometimes in little bits of villages for whose names we have to search the geography, and in all places there are the great excited crowds of O'Connell's time to tell that the heart of the people is in the agitation. The *Freeman's Journal* Land Commission is over at last, but not until it had excited a ferment throughout the country, and not until it had tempted one of the greatest of the English dailies, the *Daily News*, to follow its example with the result of confirming its most gloomy descriptions and anticipations. But it is not merely in mass-meetings throughout the country that the great land crisis was indicated. In all the poor law boards, or almost all, despite the strenuous opposition of the aristocratic element, the local potentates, *ex officio* guardians, resolutions were adopted, and are being adopted, recognising the terrible condition to which the people are reduced, and calling on the government to provide some immediate and sufficient remedy. A very considerable section of the landlords themselves have endorsed those representations by granting substantial reductions, in some cases as much as 50 per cent. of the incoming rents. On the 30th of last month there was a special meeting and a very large attendance of the Dublin Corporation, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor to consider the question. After a protracted debate, (the City Fathers are wonderfully fond of hearing themselves talk,) it was resolved by a majority of 25 votes to two: first, that the Government should be memorialized to provide useful public works to give employment to the famishing people, and thus, if possible, to enable them to tide over the food famine and the fuel famine that the winter threatens; and secondly, that in the opinion of the council the present land system is one of the main factors in producing agricultural depression, and that a tenant proprietary is, in view of rapidly increasing foreign competition, essential to agricultural prosperity. The resolutions were moved by Mr. Gray, Lord Mayor elect, member of Parliament for Tipperary and responsible proprietor and editor of the *Freeman's Journal*. The members of Parliament who constituted what for want of a better name may be called the Irish party, have drawn up a memorial which is intended for immediate presentation to Government, setting forth that the establishment of public works is essential for the preservation of the people from famine. Indeed there are no few indications that the matter is passing from the domain of agitation to the domain of legislation. Lord Beaconsfield's first lieutenant, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and our jaunty Irish Secretary the hon. James Lowther (better known as Jim), have been touring through the country recently with the expressed purpose of examining into the truth of the rumours of prevalent distress amounting to impending famine, and already we have seen official announcements that the Government is disposed to grant the prayer of the several memorials and establish public works of a useful character throughout the country, so that those who are waiting to labour may not be compelled to starve. The unfortunate "Church Surplus" is, of course, to "pay the piper." It is curious to note how in this matter the present Government has, so to speak, picked the pocket of Gladstone's policy. If they had their way the Irish Church would still hold its endowments and as a matter of course there would be no Irish Church surplus to distribute. But the present Government have the spending of the surplus which the Gladstone Government created in spite of them.

A new system of intermediate education is established in Ireland, a matter apparently for imperial taxation, and the Government allocate one million of the Church Fund. The Irish national school teachers demand that their salaries shall be equalised with those which their English and Scotch brethren receive from the Imperial coffers and, after a hard fight, the Government generously consents to pay the deficit out of the Church surplus. I owe again when the people are starving a great compliment is made of giving them work to do and paying them for doing it with their own money.

The English agriculturist, we are told by the English papers, will have good reason to complain of favouritism. The *English Times* is indeed very vehement in offering its customary prescription, which like a Holloway's pills and ointment it seems to consider a universal panacea for every form of Irish grievance. "Let the Irish," it says graciously, "emigrate and be happy." Within what is but a brief span in the history of a country, emigration has reduced the population of Ireland by about one half; and here we are again in the close of 1879 on the very brink of another famine. The result is not encouraging of future experiments in the same direction. The most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, has just written a vigorous letter in condemnation of a policy which would seek to drive a people wholesale from the country rather than alter the laws that prevent them living in comfort at home.

Before passing from this dismal subject, I may be permitted to vouch, on my personal knowledge, for the fearful condition of the country, and for the bleak prospect before the peasantry. I was down in the extreme west of Ireland, the Atlantic verge of Connaught, and had an opportunity of personally inspecting the crops in several districts. The potatoes are at least half black. In very few cases has the corn been gathered into the hayyard; in some, it is still standing and green; and in almost no instance has the peat fuel been got in from the bogs. But it will never do to fill up my whole letter with such miserable truths, though I fear I shall have to revert to the subject again in future despatches.

We have been making a determined effort recently to revive the old poplin trade of this country. The Duchess of Marlborough has entered heart and soul into the project, and her example has, of course, been followed by the leading ladies of the city. Mrs. Gray, the wife of the Lord-Mayor elect, has declared that the state coaches for the ensuing year shall be lined with no other material. On the 29th ult., a great meeting of all interested was held in the Mansion House—the Lord-Mayor presiding—to consider the best means of reviving and fostering the industry. There was a general shifting of blame from one set of shoulders to another in the course of the discussion—the manufacturers accused the great merchants of not encouraging the sale, the merchants accused the ladies of not buying, and finally all appeared to be unanimous that the fault lay with the autocrats of fashion, the despotic men-milliners of France, who wont allow the ladies to wear Irish poplins, and the boldest even ventured to suggest a revolt against the long-established tyranny. It is curious, however, that when the trade was at its highest, as now when it is at its lowest, Ireland was and is the worst market for this cheap and beautiful national fabric. India was declared authoritatively at the meeting to be the best market. I wonder, do they send much to New Zealand?

I do not know if I am permitted in this letter to wander outside exclusively Irish intelligence, but I will venture on a digression of a few words to inform your readers that there was a fearful row the other day in the Mansion House in London, and that the Lord-Mayor himself, sitting in judgment, was very near being subjected to personal violence by the virtuously indignant crowd, his offence being that he had the temerity to discourage the exhibition in shop windows of photographs of naked Zulu women for the delectation of his moral Londoners. Must I confess I sometimes feel strongly disposed to envy the "special correspondents" who have their headquarters in London. They have such a constant succession of pleasurable horrors to sum up to their readers. There is a great dearth of sensational crime in Ireland.

A month or two ago I narrated the exploits of a gang of plate-glass-window-breakers in Dublin. They pleaded guilty a few days since to the charges against them and were sentenced. To the no small surprise and indignation of the Dubliners Mr. Justice Lawson, by whom the case was tried, considered that this inauguration of a system of wanton outrages was sufficiently punished by a fine of £10 on each of the offenders. I wonder will the forgers get off so lightly. We had a succession of ingenious and daring forgeries in Dublin about a fortnight ago. Ten pound notes of the National Bank were imitated with such minute care and such exquisite skill, that the most cunning and practiced eye found it difficult to detect the slightest difference between them and the real notes. All kinds of persons were deceived and defrauded. A zealous priest who received two pounds subscription from a generous benefactor who happened to have no smaller change than a ten pound note, which fortunately the priest was able to change: a good natured Jew who discounted several such notes at a heavy per centage for a young tourist who was on his way to London where he would have much difficulty in having them changed. The amount realized by the fraud has not been ascertained, but the perpetrators, two young men named Cross and Passet, are at present in custody awaiting trial, and further particulars will probably be forthcoming before my next dispatch.

Only a few days ago all Dublin was startled by a most pitiful tragedy. Amongst the most popular of high-class pianists in our city, both as a composer and a performer, was Mrs. Joseph Robinson. Her husband was a professor of music of considerable eminence and resided at 3 Upper-Fitzwilliam street, one of the most fashionable quarters of Dublin. People used to wonder at the mystery of her sudden and total disappearances for some months at a time from society, of which she was such an ornament. That mystery was solved at the inquest held on her dead body last Saturday at her husband's house. The unfortunate lady was subject to fits of insanity. At her eighteenth year the terrible infliction had come upon her, and though only 48 years of age she had been on six different occasions an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Her mania was a belief that she could fly; she had just returned from her last visit to the asylum having been pronounced cured. Early on the morning of the 1st inst., one of the servants going out into the back yard was amazed at seeing her mistress perched high on the extreme verge of the roof, waving her hands wildly in the air. All at once with a great cry she leaped out into space, and fell prone on the stone pavement sixty feet below. She never budged once after she fell. It was a strange sad story throughout. I have given you nothing but "doleful dumps" from beginning to the end of this letter, but I will try to do better next time, and with this promise I must conclude.

THE OLDEST SOAP MANUFACTORY IN NEW ZEALAND

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

M. BARDSLEY & SON, PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURERS OF FANCY TOILET SOAPS IN GREAT VARIETY, WHICH FOR RICHNESS OF PERFUME, BEAUTY AND QUALITY ARE NOT EQUALLED BY ANYTHING IN THE COLONY.

Assorted Oval Tablets,
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Three Crown Soap,
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Yellow Laundry, the
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BOOT MAKER,
Next Star and Garter Hotel,
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No. 3 DISTRICT. Outside Town Belt, Townships of Maori Hill, Nevada Roslyn, Mornington, West Dunedin, Eglington, the Glen, Caversham and Kensington.	2 p.m.	6d	9d	1s

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
THAMES STREET,
OAMARU.

CONSECRATION OF NEW MARBLE ALTAR, ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, WELLINGTON.

THE solemn consecration of a new marble altar commenced at 10 o'clock, a.m., on Sunday, 7th December, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Hill Street, Wellington, by the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington, who wore his rich, golden, episcopal vestments on the auspicious occasion. The splendid Cathedral, with its matchless interior, was crowded. The very imposing ceremony commenced with a procession of acolytes, followed by the clergy and Bishop, who proceeded up the middle aisle, and afterwards entered the sanctuary and began to chant the Litany of the Saints. After this the holy water, composed of water, salt, and wine, was specially blessed by the Bishop for the occasion. His Lordship then proceeded round the altar seven times, sprinkling it with holy water. The water was also used by his Lordship with cement for hermetically sealing up a little tomb or sepulchre cut into the top of the altar, and containing a glass vase with martyr's relics, and a written document of the particulars of the consecration. The object of this document is to prove, if it ever became necessary, that the consecration had taken place. The altar was afterwards perfumed with holy incense four times, and consecrated once with the holy oil of catechumens and three times with the holy chrism. The parts where the altar table joined the other portions of the structure were also consecrated with the holy oil. Then one grain of incense was placed in each of the cavities of the four ends of the five crosses cut on the altar, and on each of the crosses were placed two tapers crossed with ends turned up, each end over one of the grains of incense. The tapers were then lighted, and both tapers and incense consumed to ashes. Towards the completion of the ceremony, the blessing of the cloths and ornaments took place. After the consecration of the altar, which lasted upwards of two hours, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, the Rev. Father M'Namara, the parish priest of the Cathedral being master of the ceremonies, and the Rev. Father Acquir deacon, and the Rev. Father Kerrigan sub-deacon.

The choir was full and sang Farmer's Mass in B. They acquitted themselves most admirably in both vocal and instrumental music under the able leadership of Mr. Putman, who has been for years endeavouring to perfect the choir, and deserves the greatest credit for its present efficient state. Miss Cemino officiated at the harmonium in a very superior manner. The offertory sung for the occasion was the "Alma Virgo" soprano solo of Hummel's offertorium, which was rendered by Miss O'Neill with exquisite skill and taste, the finished clearness of the high notes being truly beautiful, filling the Cathedral and doing ample justice to the delightful composition. After mass, the Bishop granted a special Indulgence of one year, which was read in English and Latin, to all those that were present; also an Indulgence of forty days to those who would visit the Cathedral on every anniversary of the day. Exposition of the most blessed sacrament then took place, which lasted till vespers, a great number taking advantage of it to pay the church a visit. At four o'clock in the afternoon, eight new members were admitted into the society of the children of Mary, instituted by the Rev. Father M'Namara, and instructed by the good sisters of Mercy.

The following day being the glorious 8th Dec., the anniversary of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the ever blessed Virgin Mary, the altar dedicated to her in the Cathedral shone forth in all its brightness, in preparation for that day. The beautiful statue of the Virgin, gleaming in white and gold under a most graceful canopy, was brought out in brilliant relief by the light blue of the back-ground. The floral decorations which adorned both the high altar and that of the Blessed Virgin exhibited a garden of flowers faultless in arrangement, while the groups of rare and exotic plants which hung their heads over the golden sanctuary rails completed devotional Art decorations, made thus charmingly pleasing by the Misses Johnston, who were also the donors of the flowers and plants.

In a built enclosure, immediately below the tabernacle of the new altar, was placed a sealed glass jar containing a parchment document engrossed by Mr. J. O'Neill, C.E., of which the following is a copy, viz.:

A. M. D. G. ✠ J. M. J.,
St. Mary's Cathedral, Wellington.

"The following are the names of the members of the congregation who have subscribed two pounds and upwards towards defraying the expenses of the Altar. Messrs. Edward O'Malley, J. M. Mulligan, Charles Johnston, Walter W. Johnston, Michael Cosgrove, Michael Maher, R. P. Collins, Jeremiah O'Brien, John Keefe, Salvatore Cemino, senr., Charles O'Neill, James Doyle, Mrs. S. Cemino, Miss Ellen O'Connor, Miss Louisa Grant, Miss Horogan, Mrs. Honora Dalz, and Miss Maria Gordon O'Neill.

"This Altar has been erected in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-nine; the second year of the Pontificate of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., the fifth year of the Episcopate of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington, and the fortieth year of his age, under the direction of the Rev. Father Macnamara, S.M., parish priest of St. Mary's Cathedral, Wellington, Charles O'Neill, C.E., architect.

"Dated this seventeenth day of November, 1879.

"F. E. Jacquier, Fecit Caen, France."

The evening services were Vespers and Benediction, and a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, followed by the various societies attached to the Cathedral. The societies present were the Children of Mary, about sixty young ladies with white dresses and blue veils and silver wreaths of flowers on their heads; the Hibernian Benefit Society; the Young Men's Society, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. All carried lighted candles, and each society was preceded by its banner bearer carrying an appropriate symbolic device. The way was strewn with flowers by children from the Convent of Mercy, the pious Sisters of which were present, and we may take this opportunity of bearing testimony to the immense amount of good accomplished by them in the district. The Christian Brothers were also present, who cannot be too much praised for their untiring zeal to

impart a substantial and at the same time a religious education to the rising generation in Wellington.

Dr. Redwood preached a most eloquent sermon from the text "Thou art a priest for ever, according to the order of Melchisedech." The new altar is of white marble, made and designed by M. Jacquier, of Caen, France, who obtained a gold medal for work of art at the last Paris Exhibition. It is in accordance with the style of the cathedral of the Gothic order. In front is a magnificently gilt sunk panel of the "Last Supper" in *alto relievo*, the canopy of which is supported by red variegated marble pillars. The front of the table of the altar itself is supported by green marble pillars. On the door of the sanctuary the figure of our Blessed Redeemer is sculptured in *basso relievo* and gilt. The arch above the sanctuary door is supported by two red marble pillars. The bases and capitals of all the pillars are richly sculptured and gilt. The altar is approached by three steps and is about nine feet wide and about three feet high. On the altar rest three "altar steps" for supporting candlesticks, flowers, and ornaments, having their fronts sculptured with floral arrangements, conspicuous amongst which is the shamrock. On the top of the sanctuary a chastely designed canopy is erected with a groined vaulted roof, over which rises a light and beautiful open spire, with gilded crockets, finished with a gilt cross about twenty feet high from the floor. The altar is all of marble, to which the stained glass windows of the chancel form a most suitable back ground. It is the most complete and valuable in the colony, and will cost between £500 and £600. It was erected by Messrs. Murdoch and Rose, builders and contractors, Wellington, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Charles O'Neill, C.E. and architect. At the back of the altar there is a movable marble slab, which is hung on pulleys and can be easily slipped up and down in grooves. This slab covers from view, when not required, an iron fire-proof chest, that is opened by a secret spring. The consecration of the new marble altar will long remain as a most important event in the history of the Catholic Church of Wellington.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, 10th December 1879.

Dr. Moorhouse gave a lecture last Friday on the subject of slavery. A very large and respectable audience—principally Protestant—gathered in the Town Hall to hear him. I think he must have startled them a good deal, those of them at least who had been taught to identify the Church of Rome as the Scarlet Woman. He gave a rapid sketch of the world, especially the Roman world, its pomp, its sensualism, its cruelty, its contempt for the weak, its worship of force, when Christ came down on earth to establish his Church, and to give her his commission to wrestle with all wrong, and to redress all evil. The lecturer showed how contrary after cent ry Popes, Bishops, Monks, the whole Church militant, set themselves to lift up the captive to brotherhood with their fellow-men. They began this crusade by inculcating the duty of suffering for and serving one another; and showed how the humility and self-denial taught by Christ was violated by the arrogant and domineering spirit in which slavery took root. He described with fervid eloquence how the Church had braved Roman power at its loftiest height by excommunicating a gladiator on the ground that he was a murderer, and any one who had been present at these combats on the ground that he was accessory to murder. He showed how, after long years of struggle these gladiatorial combats, in which annually thousands of slaves had lost their lives, were abolished; their final *coup* being dealt by a monk who had leaped into the arena in the midst of the combatants to protest against the carnage, and the blood of this grand soul was the last shed during these "Roman holidays," for all hearts were conquered by this divine example of self-sacrifice. To prove his Christian brotherhood the Church made the slave worship side by side with the freeman in her temples, and even raised him to the priesthood to teach and to administer sacraments to his old masters. He pointed out the decrees of the Councils of the Church, from the 6th century down, for the protection and freeing of slaves, and dwelt lovingly on the efforts, so marvellous in their romantic incidents and in their success made for the ransom of captives by the faithful, especially by the Bishops many of whom not only devoted their whole property, but melted down the plate of their churches for this purpose; "and" added the lecturer, "by the time the Reformation occurred slavery was dead."

At the meeting of the House yesterday Mr. Berry announced that in consequence of the vote given on the third reading of the Constitutional reform Bill, he had waited upon his Excellency and advised a dissolution of Parliament. His Excellency had accepted the advice and had authorised him to make the statement to the Assembly. The financial business is to be finished at once, when an immediate appeal to the country will be made.

A two days cricket match between eleven of Tasmania and an eleven chosen from the East Melbourne Club terminated on Monday. The East Melbourne men kept possession of the wickets during the whole of the two days, so that the poor Tasmanians had no innings at all. The score of the East Melbourne men amounted to 742; Tommy Horan making of his own bat alone 250 not out.

Things must be in a bad state indeed in the Catholic parts of Prussia if special trains are to be organised to convey youths out of Prussia to be confirmed. The Prussian diocese of Treves has been without a bishop for some years, and so long as the existing strife lasts there can be none. Fortunately that diocese lies close to the Bavarian diocese of Spire, and a fortnight ago, when Mgr. Ehrler, the Bishop of Spire, visited Homburg a special train went from St. Wendel to that place with 800 youths of both sexes to be confirmed by the non-Prussian prelate. Similar things happen in other dioceses; thus, for instance, the youths of Limburg have to be taken across the frontier into Hesse to be confirmed by the coadjutor of Mayence. When, oh! when, is such an absurd and iniquitous state of things to come to an end?

NOTICE.

We are now showing our New Stocks of BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING, specially Manufactured for this Season. The liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past has encouraged us to lay in a Stock larger by several THOUSANDS OF POUNDS than we have ever had since our opening. Our Customers will therefore find that for Variety and Quality, combined with

MODERATE CHARGES,

Our Establishment stands unequalled in New Zealand.

An immense Stock of White Shirts, Oxford Shirts, Begetta Shirts, Crimean Shirts, Scarves, Ties, Gloves, &c.

We have given our most careful attention to our

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and are showing most of the Leading Shapes in Boys and Men's Hats, also some pretty Styles for Young Children.

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(Late Gibbs & Clayton's Store),

BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

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WILKINSON'S
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One or two Dozes giving Instant Relief, which
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his Wines direct from Spain and Portugal,
where they are carefully selected from the
Vineyards and Merchants by his Agent, Mr.
Wm. Reynolds, to insure purity and quality.

These Wines are to be procured Wholesale
from the Importer, and Retail from Messrs
A. & J. MACFARLANE & CO., Princes and
Maclaggan streets.

Report of Analysis by Professor Black,
Colonial Analyst:—

University Laboratory,
Dunedin, 21st Oct., 1878.

Thomas Reynolds, Esq.,

Sir,—I have the honour to report on five
samples of Port Wine forwarded by you for
analysis. These samples may all be described
as full-flavoured, fruity, aromatic Wines; pos-
sessing in a considerable degree that agreeable
fragrance that characterises genuine Port.
They do not contain impurities of any kind.
The perfect freeness of these Wines from
every kind of impurity, the proportion of
Sugar and Alcohol which they contain being
quite characteristic of unadulterated, unmani-
pulated 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 accommo-
dation 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
mile 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 McCarthy).

ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND
BOTTLEERS.

JOHN TUNNAGE

Wholesale and Retail
FISH MONGER,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

T. B. L. A. C. K

(Late with G. and T. Young).
Being about to enter into business as
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
respectfully solicits the support and patronage
of his friends and the public generally. T.
B. having established an Agency in Britain,
will shortly be able to offer a Choice and
Varied Selection of WATCHES and JEWEL-
LERY of all descriptions and by the best
makers.

T. Black, being a practical tradesman, can
guarantee that all work entrusted to his care
will be executed in a conscientious and
workmanlike manner. Note the address—

T. BLACK,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
22, Princes Street, Dunedin
(Next Criterion Hotel).

WELLINGTON CONVENT SCHOOLS.

EVERY one interested in the progress of Christian education in New Zealand will read with real satisfaction the account of the exercises which have closed the scholastic year and ushered in the Christmas vacation for the pupils of the estimable and flourishing schools of St. Mary's Convent Wellington.

The examination of the different classes has been conducted during the past week by the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood who takes the kindest and deepest interest in the advancement of the school. His Lordship and the rev. clergy of Wellington attend at the end of each term to test the progress made by the pupils in each of the many branches in which they receive instruction. There are not many schools in New Zealand, that can present so extensive a programme of studies, and offer proof of such a solid method of instruction as that pursued by the Sisters, which has won for their scholars the deserved applause they have received during the last few days. The first class course of studies for the past year has comprised English history, geography, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, ancient history, universal modern history, geology, physics, botany, geometry, elementary algebra, classical biography, astronomy, use of the globes, and the French and German languages. The following schedule of the distribution of studies in this class for the terms ending at Easter, August and Christmas, will possess interest for many.

I. CLASS.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

Easter.—Detailed Exposition of the Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist.
August.—Catechism of Perseverance—Chapters on the Articles.
Christmas.— Do. do. do. XXIV. to XLIII.

OLD TESTAMENT.

Easter.—From Rebuilding of the Temple to Christ.
August.—History of the Judges. Ruth.
Christmas.—From Saul to the Assyrian Captivity.

NEW TESTAMENT.

Easter.—Public Life of Christ.
August.—The Parables—their meaning.
Christmas.—From raising of Lazarus to the Ascension.

GRAMMAR.

Easter.—Parsing and Analysis. Prose rendering of Verse.
August.— Do. do. Structure of English Nouns.
Christmas.—Structure of Complex Sentences. Laws of Syntax (Morell).

GEOGRAPHY (WITH MAP DRAWING).

Easter.—Physical Africa Political Egypt, Barbary States, Guinea. (Map of Africa.)
August.—Physical Asia. Political India and China. (Map of Asia.)
Christmas.—Physical America. Political British America and United States. (Maps of Asia, Africa, America, New Zealand, from memory.)

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Easter.—Details of the Reigns of the Tudor Sovereigns.
August.—Details from James I. to Charles II. inclusively.
Christmas.—Details from James II. to Declaration of American Independence.

ARITHMETIC.

Easter.—Value and Reduction of Vulgar Fractions.
August.—Four first Rules applied to Vulgar Fractions.
Christmas.—Recapitulation.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Easter.—From B.C. 490 to B.C. 449.
August.—From B.C. 449 to Punic Wars. Roman Outlines to Titus.
Christmas.—From First Punic War to B.C. 100. Grecian Outlines.

FRENCH HISTORY.

Easter.—General Outlines. Particulars of Merovingians and Carolingians.
August.—Capetians to Philip IV.
Christmas.—Outlines from Philip IV. to the Battle of Waterloo.

BOTANY.

Easter.—Enlarged knowledge of Floral Structure.
August.—Study of Fruits.
Christmas.—Elementary Principles of Classification of Plants.

ASTRONOMY AND USE OF THE GLOBES.

Easter.—The Zodiac. Climates and Seasons. Recapitulation of last year's Studies.
August.—Explanation of Diagrams on Johnston's Chart II. Problems.
Christmas.—Johnston's Chart III. 16 Problems on Globes.

PHYSICS.

Easter.—Heat. The Atmosphere.
August.—Properties of Matter. Light. Magnetism. Water.

GEOMETRY.

Easter.—Definitions and Problems regarding Rectilinear Figures.
August.— Do. do. do. Circles.
Christmas.—Recapitulation.

FRENCH.

Ollendorff to Lesson 42. Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.

GERMAN.

Otto's Grammar to Aux Verbs, (inclusive). Joan of Arc.

CLASSICAL BIOGRAPHY.

Chief British Literary Characters from Chaucer to Tennyson.

ALGEBRA.

To Easy Simple Equations.

Recitations from Scott and Bell, and Translation of Schiller's "Mary Stuart."

Time and space do not allow more than a mere statement of the result of the examinations, which extended over three days, and gave the highest satisfaction to all who witnessed them. The young ladies proved, by their answers to the questions proposed by his Lordship and others, that they are perfect mistresses of every subject laid down in the schedule, the correct and elegant language in which they expressed themselves testifying to the care which is taken to train

them to the art of good and easy conversation, so desirable for a young lady. On the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, the 9th and 11th inst., the parents of the young lady pupils, and many other of the leading ladies and gentlemen of Wellington were invited to be present at an entertainment given by the young ladies. The beautiful and spacious schoolrooms were filled to overflowing on each evening. A charming proscenium was erected in the study hall, a room allotted through the year to the special use of the young lady boarders after and before school hours, the folding doors which separate it from the school-room being replaced on this occasion by the curtain. The programme for the first evening consisted of a German play, scenes from Schiller's "Joan of Arc," and "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" by Moliere. The really splendid manner in which the young ladies bore the different characters, the correctness of the accent with which they rendered the German and French, and the brilliancy of their powers of elocution literally astonished all present, and elicited immense applause which has been echoed in the columns of the different papers of Wellington. Miss Josephine Bonnington as Joan of Arc, Miss Reeves as King Charles VII, also Miss Redwood and Miss Scully, in their respective characters, were particularly commended for their wonderful fluency in German. In the French piece, Miss Goulter, Miss Reeves, Miss Grace, and Miss Redwood deserved especial credit for their accent and delivery. The last-named young lady promises to be an excellent French scholar. The young ladies seemed to be as much at home in their foreign parts as if they had been speaking their native tongue, and the spirit and tone in which they delivered themselves showed that they understood every word they spoke. The foreign plays were followed by a charming little burlesque entitled "Beauty and the Beast," in which the youngest pupils of the school had a good opportunity of displaying their powers of memory and recitation. Miss Grace personated the fairy Silverstar with great success, and her sister, Miss Maude Grace, made a first-rate "Beast," her costume being capitally got up. Peals of laughter hailed her appearance at supper by the side of "Beauty," which character was very prettily sustained by Miss Brunetta Cimino. The proud sisters—Miss Emily M'Guire and Miss Lizzie M'Caffery—also deserve great praise, the latter being a little girl of about five or six years of age, who charmed everyone with her clear, well-toned utterance. Twelve little children acted as attendant fairies, and performed a fairy dance with great skill. The interludes were well filled with some choice performances on the pianoforte by Misses Reeves, Graham, Bonnington, and other of the Convent pupils, whose execution and musical taste reflect the greatest credit on themselves and their teachers.

On Thursday night, the performances consisted of an historical drama portraying portions of the life of Mary Queen of Scots, her imprisonment at Lochleven, where she signs the document of abdication in favour of James VI.; her escape from that castle; later on she appears in her captivity at Fotheringay Castle, on the eve and morning of her execution. The following is the programme of that evening's entertainment:—

Entrée.—Hallelujah Chorus: solo on three pianos, played by Miss Tabor, Miss Hail, Miss Murray.

Mary Queen of Scots, at Loch Leven and Fotheringay.—Mary Queen of Scots, Miss Grace; Elizabeth, Queen of England, Miss Goulter; Lady Douglas, of Loch Leven, Miss Brassey; Lord George Douglas, Lord Lindsay, Lord Ruthven, Sir Robert Melville (Scott Peers), Miss Reeves, Miss Scully, Miss Murray, Miss Burnes; Sir Amias Paulet, Miss Redwood; Lord Burleigh, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Kent (English Peers), Miss Scully, Miss Brassey, Miss Ross; Jean Kennedy, Catherine Seaton, Margaret Kurl (Mary's Maids), Miss M. Grace, Miss Boardman, Miss A. Compton; Burgoyne, her physician, Miss J. Mitchell; Davison, Elizabeth's secretary, Miss A. Saunders; Roland Graham, Miss Bennet; Sandy Macfarlane, Miss Worthington; Jasper Drysdale, Miss Crombie; Page, Miss Luckie. Soldiers, Ladies in waiting, &c.

Interludes.—Recitation, "Mary Queen of Scots," by Bell, recited by Miss Compton, ex-pupil of the Convent; "Auld Lang Syne," piano solo, Miss Reeves; "Echoes from Erin," piano solo, Miss McDonald; "Robert le Diable," piano solo, Miss Graham; "Silver threads among the gold," piano solo by Miss Bonnington; "The Meeting of the Waters," piano solo, Miss Reeves; "Oberon," duet, Misses M. Grace, J. Bonnington.

Frederick of Prussia, or the Monarch and the Mimic.—Frederick the Great, Miss Goulter; Stolbach, a famous mimic, Miss Scully; Countess Plotzen, Miss Graham; Captain Niddermaunersteinchowan-cowingen, an Austrian officer, Miss A. Cimino; Baron Kercherwasser, Miss Worthington; Camilla Schmidt, Miss McDonald; Brochette, little French cook, Miss Redwood; Aide de Camp, Miss Chapman. Prussian and Austrian soldiers, officers, guests, &c.

Finale.—Chorus—"God save the Queen."

Miss Grace, as Mary Queen of Scots, showed a sentiment and appreciation of the task she had undertaken not to be expected in a child of 12 or 13 years of age. Her delivery was astonishingly perfect, as was also that of Miss Goulter, who acted Queen Elizabeth. Miss Redwood was repeatedly applauded for her clever and natural rendering of Sir Amias Paulet, Mary's gaoler. The other principal characters were taken very creditably by the Misses Reeves, Scully, Maud Grace, Burnes, and Annie Saunders. The charm of the piece was enhanced by a beautiful scene painted by one of the Sisters, representing Lochleven, its island and castle, and the opposite shore of Kinross. Bell's beautiful poem, "The scene was changed," was feelingly recited by Miss Compton, and at the commencement of the fifth verse a curtain at the back of the stage was raised disclosing the landscape. Another pretty moonlight scene, also the work of a Sister, added greatly to the interest of the scene of the escape of Mary from Lochleven. The play throughout was a perfect success, and impressed the audience with a very high idea of the excellence of the school. Frederick of Prussia was a clever comic play, full of amusing scenes. Miss Goulter and Miss Scully performed capitally as the Monarch and the Mimic, while Miss Redwood afforded the highest amusement as the little French cook, a difficult part, which she filled to perfection. Miss Graham and Miss Cummins also did particularly well.

Friday morning was fixed for the distribution of prizes. His

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF OTAGO.

EIGHTH

ANNUAL GRAND GATHERING.

JANUARY 1ST, 2ND, AND 3RD, 1880,

Commencing at 11 o'clock.

£580 GIVEN IN PRIZES.

Running, £190; Bands, £75; Walking, £40; Dancing, £66; Wrestling, £90; Hammer Putting and Caber, £38; Bagpipe Music, £29; Leaping and Vaulting, £19; Quoiting, £11; Bicycle Race, £10; Pony Races, £12.

Entries for Running, Walking, and Band Competition must be made at the Society's Office, Albert Buildings, Princes street, not later than 5 p.m., on Saturday, 20th December. All other entries not later than 5 p.m. on Monday, 29th December.

Handicaps for the first day will be declared not later than Saturday, 27th December, at 8 p.m. Acceptances till 5 p.m., 29th December.

Entry money for the Caledonian and Dunedin Handicaps, 6s; acceptances, 4s. Walking and Consolation Handicaps—entry, 3s; acceptances, 2s. Pony Races—entry, 5s; Bands, 20s. All other events, 2s 6d. Youths, 1s.

For full particulars, see programme.

GEORGE WATSON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE

FROM

A. EVANS & CO.,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,

Between St. Andrew and Hanover streets, left hand side going North.

MILLINERY.

The very choice stock of English, French, and Continental novelties in this Department is worthy of everybody's attention, while those Bonnets and Hats made up by our Milliner (who, by the way, is direct from Peter Robinson'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."

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

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

FANCY DEPARTMENTS.

New 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 8½ for Josephines (Gant's Rouillon genuine). These are not fictitious prices, merely advertised to attract attention, but genuine regular prices with us, and which cannot be bought at any other house in these Colonies for the same money. We are always glad to show our goods without pressing you to purchase. Come and see for yourselves.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

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

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

EVANS & CO.,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

PROFESSOR GUSSCOTT 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.

FREDERICK JOHN, JR.

(Signed) In the presence of

Mr. Mumford,
Shopkeeper, Manchester street South,
Mr. J. Heslop,
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

lordship and the rev. clergy presided, and there was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen. A sacred hymn, "Jubilantes," was cleverly sung in parts by the pupils, with accompaniment on the harmonium by Miss Graham. After which several select pieces of music, solos, and duets were performed on several pianos with great taste and skill, testifying highly to the proficiency in music. The "Marche aux Flambeaux" especially, a duet played on four pianos by the Misses Graham, Goulter, McDonald, Redwood, Chapman, Worthington, Bonnington, and Scully, was highly applauded. Next followed the presentation to his lordship of an album, bordered with an exquisite piece of lace, three yards in length, and more than one yard in depth, the work of the young ladies. An address of presentation was read by Miss Redwood. The school-room was decorated with drawings, paintings, and illuminations, the work of the pupils, and a table covered with specimens of their needlework and flower-making occupied the centre of the school-room. There were also piles of exercise books, which were highly admired for their neatness and correctness; also a quantity of maps, which bore witness to their geographical knowledge, for the pupils are required to draw from memory the maps of every country which they study. An excellent map of the two Americas, drawn from memory at the examination, was to be seen on the blackboard. The botany books, containing specimens of dry flowers and their organs, collected by the young ladies, and classified as illustrating notes of the lessons they received, were especially interesting. All these were handed round for inspection.

The prizes were then distributed as shown in the accompanying list:—

FIRST CLASS.—Prizes: Good conduct and politeness, Miss Graham; uniform amiability of conduct, Miss B. Redwood; Christian doctrine, Miss A. Scully 1st, Miss A. Cimino 2nd; His Lordship's prize (£5) for composition, history, and geography, Miss Graham; 2nd prize for composition, Miss A. Goulter; 3rd prize for composition and history, Miss Scully; 1st prize for recitation, Miss Scully; history, Miss A. Goulter; 2nd prize for geography, Miss A. Scully; grammar, Miss A. Cimino (1st division), Miss B. Redwood (2nd division); arithmetic, Miss A. Cimino, Miss M. Sheridan (2nd division); special subjects, Miss A. Goulter 1st, Miss E. Grace 2nd; writing, Miss Graham; Scripture history, Miss E. Grace; pianoforte, Miss A. Graham 1st, Miss M. McDonald 2nd; drawing, Miss A. Goulter 1st, Miss Cimino 2nd; needlework, Miss E. Worthington; French language, Miss A. Goulter; German language, Miss B. Redwood; German recitation, Miss J. Bonnington; order, Miss E. Worthington; application, Miss Kane; paper flower-making, Miss A. Goulter.

ACCESSITS.—Christian Doctrine, 1st, M. Ahern; 2nd, A. Goulter; 3rd, — Tabor. Composition, 1st, M. E. Grace; 2nd, B. Redwood; 3rd, F. Tabor. History, 1st, A. Scully; geography, A. Goulter, A. Cimino. Grammar, A. Scully; arithmetic, Miss A. McDonald; special subjects, 1st, A. Graham, — Tabor; Scripture history, A. Graham; pianoforte, F. Bonnington; drawing, A. Graham; German language, E. Worthington.

SECOND CLASS.—Prizes: Christian Doctrine, 1st Miss E. Grace; 2nd, Miss M. Burns. Scripture history, Miss M. Grace; English history, Miss N. Ahern; geography, Miss J. Mitchell; grammar, Miss J. Bonnington; writing, Miss A. Connell; arithmetic, Miss Koch; recitation, 1st, Miss M. Grace; 2nd, Miss Saunders. Composition, Miss Mitchell; map drawing, Miss Brassey; order, Miss Compton; needlework, Miss Brassey; French, Miss E. Tabor; regular attendance, Miss B. Cimino; general improvement, Miss K. Frankel; music, Miss A. Chapman; application to study, Miss M. Ross.

ACCESSITS.—Christian doctrine, 1st, Miss J. Bonnington; 2nd, Miss M. Grace. Scripture history, Miss M. Ross; English history, Miss M. Grace; geography, Miss A. Compton; grammar, Miss A. Saunders; French, Miss A. Cimino.

THIRD CLASS.—Prizes: Good conduct and politeness, Miss Boardness; Christian doctrine, Miss Truman; Scripture history, Miss B. Cimino; English history, Miss M. Ahern; grammar, Miss E. Maguire; geography, Miss A. Luckie; writing, Miss Y. Grey; recitation, Miss B. Cimino; needlework, Miss A. Chapman; regular attendance, Miss M. Ahern; arithmetic, Miss K. Boardman; French, Miss B. Redwood; music, Miss E. Maguire; general improvement, Miss A. Tabor.

FOURTH CLASS.—Prizes: Christian doctrine, Miss McCaffery; reading and spelling, 1st, Miss H. Pezzi; 2nd, Miss M. Grey; writing, Miss L. Maguire; spelling, Miss F. Tabor; general improvement, Miss E. Fitzgerald and Miss O'Neal; regular attendance, Miss J. Maginnity; recitation, Miss McCaffery.

His Lordship's prize, which consisted of a handsome clock and an exquisite little work-box, was awarded for English Composition, Geography, and History. The young competitors for that honourable premium were required to write without the aid of books of reference, and without previous announcement of the subject a composition, the matter of which was an abstract of French history from the outbreak of the great French revolution to the downfall of Napoleon. It was gratifying to listen to the applause which the bearers of the prizes for good conduct and amiability and his Lordship's prize received from their companions as their names were read aloud, a proof of the merit of the recipients and the good spirit that exists in the school. A very pretty ceremony followed the distribution of prizes. This was the "crowning of the most amiable," or the placing wreaths of flowers, emblematic of the good-will of their companions, on the heads of those who had been chosen by ballot in the different classes as deserving of the honour. The three young ladies thus favoured were Miss Graham in the first class, Miss Maud Grace in the second, and Miss Margaret Ahern in the third. His Lordship then addressed the children in terms expressive of his affectionate solicitude for their welfare. He began by thanking them for the handsome specimen of their needlework with which they had presented him, and which he valued both as a proof of their skill and a token of their sentiments towards himself. He offered them his warmest congratulations on the unparalleled success which had attended all their efforts in their various exhibitions during the past week, and assured them of the pleasure it had been to him to superintend their examinations and

test the great progress they had made during the year in every branch of their studies, which had gained for the school the reputation for pre-eminence which it deservedly enjoyed. He said it was a true pleasure to him to own that this was due to the able tuition which they received, which, he could say with pride and without any fear of flattery, was second to none in New Zealand. (Hear, hear.) He knew that the large audiences that had assisted at their beautiful dramatic entertainments had been highly delighted and surprised at such a splendid display of their abilities. Those entertainments, he said, had been for him a real intellectual treat. (Hear, hear.) He could also say with pride and without flattery that they might honourably compete in such exhibitions with the highest schools in Europe. Indeed, he had always found that the children of New Zealand, and of Wellington in particular, occupied a very distinguished place for talent and industry when compared with those of older countries. He attributed this to the genial climate of the country, which contributed to the early development of their intellect and frame. He felt confident that the pupils of the Convent School, Wellington, by joining religion to the cultivation of the mind and heart, would assist to a great degree in the laudable work of raising up a great race in this land, and thus help to make the colony a great nation, not only in wealth but in culture and the exercise of Christian virtue. He spoke of the approaching vacation, of the delights embodied in the sweet word "Home"—of the joys of the reality, "Home"—congratulated the children on the arrival of the day which would restore them once more to their loved family circles, and bade them to be as rays of sunshine carrying brightness and joy into their homesteads. He wished them a merry Christmas and a happy new year, announced that the school will re-open on the 26th of January, when he hoped all would return full of spirit and courage to study well and begin another honourable contest for excellence, which he hoped might have as happy and successful a termination as that which they witnessed that morning. When his Lordship had concluded, Mr. C. C. Graham rose, and, in a short speech, returned thanks to the Sisters, in the name of the parents of the children, for the care and attention which the latter received at their hands. He spoke of the high standard of education established in the school, bestowed very great praise on the specimens of needlework, painting, and drawing inspected by the company, particularly on the numerous exercise books, which he considered unrivalled for their neatness and accuracy, and the best proof that could be given of the excellent tuition bestowed by the Sisters. He was surprised beyond measure at the progress made by the young ladies during the past year. He had had the pleasure of being present at the entertainment on Tuesday evening, and the fluency with which the young ladies had spoken the French and German languages had utterly astonished him. The tone and expression in which they had recited proved that they must have understood perfectly every word they uttered. He considered that the rapid progress of the pupils spoke most highly for the excellence of the method of teaching pursued by the Sisters, and which entitled the school to a pre-eminent rank among establishments of the kind. He again thanked the Sisters for their efforts on behalf of their pupils, and congratulated them on the success which attended their efforts.

The hymn "God Bless the Pope" was sung by the young ladies, and the company withdrew.

TALMAGE IN DUBLIN.

From the *Dublin Church Bells*,

Dr. De Witt Talmage, the Yankee lecturer, has come and gone, and left behind him an unsavoury reputation. How such crowds could be collected together to listen to the garbage and disgusting vulgarity of this American baffles comprehension! He is thus painted in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*:

"A tall man, with a stiff, ungainly figure, a hoarse, harsh, monotonous voice, and a peculiarly ungraceful gesticulation. He has a way, which is not pleasant, of uttering the sentences he intends to be impressive in a long-drawn solemn drawl, and of waiting at the end of a 'funny' story with an encouraging smile on his face, as it were to give the audience 'a lead' at the laughter and applause. He has, besides, a happy knack of enlivening his lectures with 'catch phrases,' such as Mr. Brough's 'That's the sort of man I am!' or Mr. Toole's 'Still I am not happy.' Dr. Talmage's favourite phrase last evening was, 'He wasn't a gentleman—never will be—you cannot make them out of that stuff,' which repeated at close intervals, in every variety of intonation, was found most effective in provoking laughter."

Illustrating the "wickedness" of men, he told the following: He was going down the road when he met a man with a fiddle. He said to the man, "Do you know you are fiddle-faddling away your soul?" And the man replied, "Go to grass, you old spoony!" It was with such delectable anecdotes as this Dr. Talmage edified his audience in the Christian Union Buildings, and taught them how to laugh.

How many Freemasons are there in the world? This is rather an interesting question, which a German paper called *Inland* has undertaken to answer:—Germany contains eight grand lodges and 40,000 brethren; France has two grand lodges, with about 30,000 Masons; in the United Kingdom there are three grand lodges and 140,000 "workers;" whilst in the United States we find as many as forty-six grand lodges, with over 580,000 members. Altogether there are eighty grand lodges in the world, having altogether 14,602 lodges under their jurisdiction, and 894,467 brethren.

The *Globe* expresses astonishment at the tone of hostility towards Russia pervading the speech of Lord Salisbury at Manchester, and says: "If the reported Austro-German alliance prove a reality, Russia must secure to herself allies to act in the rear of the enemy in case of an emergency. Lord Salisbury's speech not only opens Russia's eyes, but gives her freedom of action."

ULSTER BOOT DEPOT.
M'SWIGGAN BROS. have opened those well-known premises in **HIGH AND LICHFIELD STREETS,** Christchurch.
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M'SWIGGAN BROS., High Street, Christchurch, have the Cheapest Boots and Shoes in town. All kinds guaranteed.

CHEAPEST Boots and Shoes. Guaranteed our own make.

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40 NOMINATIONS.

Admission, £1.

First Prize	£250
Second Prize	150
Third Prize	100
Starters (divided)	150
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Crossed cheques to have 1s added for exchange. Two postage stamps required—one for reply and one for result.

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700 acres in Waihao District, South Canterbury, in tussocks.

400 Acres in Waihao District, South Canterbury, in tussocks.

1,600 Acres, same District, cultivated and subdivided, with comfortable Family Residence.

50 Acres on Main North Road, 4½ miles from Oamaru.

Town and Suburban Sections in and adjoining Dunedin, Invercargill, Oamaru, and Palmerston.

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Land and Estate Agent and Broker, under Land Transfer Act.

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 Manufacturers of **AERATED WATERS,** British Wines, Cordials, Liqueurs, Malt Vinegar, &c.
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

R. S. HOWARD
FAMILY BUTCHER,
 SOUTH DUNEDIN,
 (Opposite Moloney's Hotel)

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

IMPORTANT FOR CHRISTCHURCH.
O'SULLIVAN AND CO.,

Beg to inform the public that they have secured a commodious site in Durham street near the South Town Belt, and are prepared to supply Timber, and every description of Building Material at the Lowest Rates.

Particular attention is invited to their stock of

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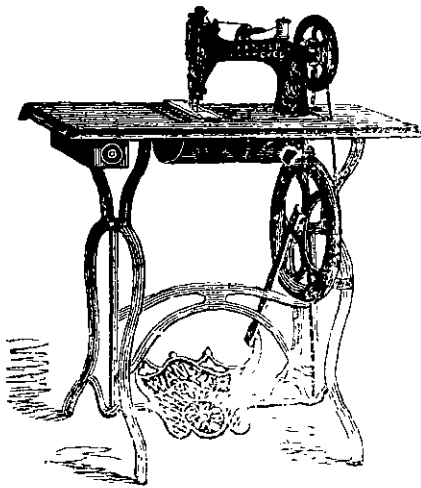
which are unsurpassed by anything of the kind in the colony.

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WANZER'S "IMPROVED" HAND AND TREADLE SEWING MACHINES, with new Triple-action Motion, fast and loose Balance Wheels, and all latest improvements.

Easy payments for everybody—viz., 2s. 6d. and 5s. weekly, or 10s. and 20s. monthly.

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NEW CASH DRAPERY AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
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NICHOLAS SMITH,
 (For the past ten years with Messrs. A. & T. INGLIS)

Begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in the above centrally situated premises, and hopes, by attention to business, and keeping a

WELL SELECTED STOCK,

and Selling at the Lowest Possible Prices for **CASH ONLY,** to receive a large share of public support.

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First Prize	£1000
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Third Prize	£400
Starters (divided)	£400
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Early application is particularly requested from those residing at a distance, and to send two stamps—one for reply and one for result. If crossed cheques are sent, 1s must be added for exchange. Whenever obtainable, please forward Post Office Orders.
J. J. CONNOR, Treasurer,
"Atmospheric" Printing Office, Octagon, DUNEDIN.

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BY

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TERMS:

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Day Pupils	£12 12 0
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This includes laundress fees, use of library, instruction in singing, and all other extras, except

	Per Quarter.
Music	£2 2 0
Drawing	- 2 2 0
Italian	2 2 0
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Each Boarder is to provide himself with three pair of sheets, six pillow cases, two white counterpanes, six table napkins, and ring, four plain towels, two bath ditto, knife and fork, tea-spoon and dessert-spoon, two suits of clothes (a strong one for play and a dress suit), shirts, stockings, two pair strong shoes, and two pair of house shoes. Each boy's outfit to be properly marked.

For an entrance fee of £2 2s., the College will supply mattresses and blankets.

All payments to be made half-yearly in advance, the half-year to commence on the day of entrance. A quarter's notice, or half a quarter's fee required before the removal of a pupil.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

A LECTURE,

In aid of the SUFFERING IRISH PEASANTRY, will be given by

MR. J. J. CROFTS,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1879.

Subject—"The Land Settlements and Famines in Ireland."

MR. J. F. PERRIN in the CHAIR.

Front Seats, 3s; Back Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8 o'clock.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS OF DOMINICAN CONVENT BAZAAR.

Collected by Misses Mackay and Scanlan—H. S. Fish, Esq., £4 4s; Mrs Court, £3 3s; Mrs Toobey, £2 2s, Mr M'Keay, £1 1s; Mr Donaghy, £1 1s; Mr P. O'Brien, £1 1s; Mrs Flaydon, £1; Mrs Walker, £1; Mr Spedding, £1; Mrs Philips, £1; H. Scott, 10s; P. Kelgher, 10s; J. Fleming, 10s; Mr Jackson, 10s; Mr Couston, 10s; Mr Thomson, 10s; Mrs Williamson, 5s.

DONATIONS RECEIVED.

Mrs Court, handsome picture, value £5 5s 0d; Mr North, work, value £3 3s 0d; Messrs De Beer, fancy goods, value £2 12s 0d; Messrs Hislop and Kohn, fancy good; Miss Connell, handsome cushion; Mr Munro, garden Vase; Messrs Hudson and Murray, wedding cakes; Mr Evans, fancy goods; Mr Connor, 12s; Catherine Walsh, fancy goods; Mrs Walsh, fancy box; Mrs Loft, 8 pair baby's boots; Mrs McDonald, 1s; A friend, 6d; Mrs Johnson, 6d; Mrs Atrage, fancy goods; Mrs Carroll, fancy goods; Mrs Deehan, fancy goods; Mrs McCoy, fancy goods; Mrs Fitzgerald, fancy goods; Helena Harris, baby's booties; Mrs Nelson, 6 pair mats; art union, blocks and money. Mrs Quinn, Makikihi; Miss McGovern (balance for blocks); Dr. Borrows, £5 5s; Mrs Bonnington, £2; Mr Lynn, a quantity of toys; art union, Patrick Keenan, Kaikoura; Sergeant Scanlan, Picton; Mr. Hardy, fancy goods.

CATHEDRAL FUND.

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

Miss Kate O'Neill	£ s. d. 1 0 0
✱ P. MORAN.	

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1879.

THE MOST REV. DR. MORAN AT LAWRENCE.



THE following is the address delivered at the breaking up of the Catholic School at Lawrence on Monday last, by the Bishop of Dunedin, as reported by the *Tuapeka Times*:—Great progress had been made during the year, and, in particular, he could hardly find words to express the sense of gratification he felt with the handiwork of the girls. They and their parents had his congratulations. The other branches of education—reading, writing, casting up figures, &c.—were of great importance; but, for girls, needlework was especially useful. He hoped they would enjoy their holidays like children who had been well trained. He found that there were 120 on the roll, and the average attendance had been 100. Taking everything into account, this was very satisfactory and creditable. It spoke a great deal for the zeal with which the work of education was being carried on in this place. He was also much pleased with the large number of prizes which had been presented for distribution to the pupils. This should lead to increased industry on the part of the pupils, which would be followed by even greater rewards. He thought he would not be discharging his duty, having come from Dunedin expressly to attend this meeting if he failed to speak to parents on the question of education generally. He congratulated himself on the state of the school, which deserved great commendation. He congratulated the parents on the success of their school. He was not unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, and knew they had provided two teachers—a provision which was amply sufficient. Those teachers (Mr and Miss Horan) had proved very excellent teachers. The congregation have themselves provided and are sustaining the school, thus exhibiting great zeal for education, and great

sacrifices. He mentioned this in order to show how impolitic and unjust it was on the part of the Government to refuse to recognise and aid such a school. The Catholics make great sacrifices, and in addition are tax-payers like others who have all the advantages of free schools without making any sacrifices. If Government really wished to promote the cause of education, they would aid the Catholic schools. These are, however, simply ignored by Government, a fact which he maintained was a crying injustice. A natural hatred of injustice compels a man to speak out, and he would fearlessly assert that, as a body, the Catholics were labouring under grievous injustice; they were denied fair-play, because they were so faithful to the cause of education and to their conscientious convictions. He would add still further that, in the last session of Parliament, Government had thought it necessary to propose additional taxation, including a property-tax. This taxation is not called for by public works, because they are provided for out of the loan, nor by the civil service, the expense of which remains the same as it was three years ago; nor by any additional allowances to counties, because these allowances are rather decreasing than otherwise. The necessity of this increased taxation arose from the extravagance of Government in supporting public education for the benefit of a section of the people. This year the Government have set apart £243,000 for maintenance of schools and £175,000 for school buildings or more than £400,000. The country provides for secular education, in Grammar and High Schools, and has also set apart large educational reserves, which are public property, for University education. Last year Government spent £400,000; in the previous year nearly £400,000. So that in three years there had been provided £1,200,000 for education, from which the Catholics derived no advantage whatever. In no instance had a single penny come to the aid of their schools, and yet they have been compelled to pay their share of the public taxes. This he denounced as a monstrous perversion of justice, against which he would not cease to raise his voice as the representative and mouthpiece of the Catholics in this Diocese, who claimed their right as citizens to a fair share of the expenditure for educational purposes. This claim was only reasonable. It was unfair also that they should have to pay for those who were able to pay for themselves. This hardship was shewn still more strikingly under the new system of taxation. Last year he paid taxes on the school-sites, which taxes go towards the expense of education. This year, as Trustee of the various school-properties, he will have to pay taxes not only on the school sites, but also on the fittings, desks, and maps. And this they have to do in order to provide a free education for other people's children! It is not, said His Lordship, in human nature to tolerate this. It involves an insolent assumption of superiority, and is a public and manifest robbery of the Catholics of the country. The Bishop here narrated a case which had come within his own knowledge, where a number of Catholics wished to get up a Church of their own. The priest could occasionally visit them on a Sunday, and they had tried to get access to the public school for religious services, but were refused admission to the school, because a Presbyterian minister must have it. The same priest returned some months after. No minister was there that time, but the key could not be found; and the Catholics there had resolved to erect a building of their own. He might also mention that it was said the schools were open to all who chose to avail themselves of them. The Catholics reply that the schools are open to them on conditions to which they cannot submit. Catholics, continued the Bishop, can be teachers in the public schools. This was correct in theory, but not in practice. In point of fact there is hardly a single Catholic teacher in the service of the State. In one district an excellent teacher was appointed, nothing being known of his religious views. Six months afterwards his priest visited him and celebrated Mass. It immediately got about that he was a Catholic, and the people there made it so hot for him that he was obliged to resign. They were told the law says there is to be no religion in school, but there's how it works in practice. The same teacher got another school, and again, on his religion becoming known, he had to resign. He mentioned this to show the spirit in which the law is administered. He did not think it necessary for him to do more at present than raise a voice of indignant protest against such proceedings. It was for the parents themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary in the circumstances: His business was to place

before the Catholic body of this diocese the facts for them to deal with. It only remained for him to say that they should continue to act in the future as they had acted in the past. This Lawrence school had always been a good school. The Catholic body here had never swerved from their duty in this respect. They had all along made considerable sacrifices, as he could testify; and any government that is wise and anxious to do its duty will not ignore these facts. So long as the present system continues the Catholics are unjustly dealt with, their rights as citizens are trampled on and themselves marked with the stigma of social inferiority, and all this for the sake of a cheap education being afforded to other people's children. The Catholics are daily becoming more numerous, and require the expenditure of more money for education. They are steady and industrious and anxious for the welfare of their children. Government would never get them to acquiesce in the present unjust system. Their principle was that all the faculties of man should be cultivated. Education should be founded on religion, and the religious idea should never be separated from education. The present system is illogical,—under it the lowest and least important faculties are cultivated to the exclusion of what is highest and all-important. The Catholic Church never tolerates such a division. Education should be founded on religion, and informed by it. Their first duty is to teach their children their duty to God, and then to teach a knowledge of the things of this world. Catholics will not ignore the highest and more important consideration for the sake of secular education. The parents would continue to act as Catholics and never depart from the teaching of the Church, which cannot mislead them. His Lordship concluded by saying he had no hesitation in expressing his conviction that they would in the time to come act as well as they had hitherto done, and even better, in the cause of education. They and he were under great obligation to Father CROWLEY and the teachers (Mr. and Miss HORAN), whose work speaks for itself. They (the parents) were grateful to them, as he himself was, and he thanked them most sincerely.

Occasional Notes.

THE Archbishop Bishop of Auckland arrived at Auckland on Tuesday last. The Catholics of the city accorded him a public reception at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where several addresses were delivered. We await the arrival of the mail for further particulars.

MR. J. J. CROFTS'S lecture in aid of the suffering poor in Ireland, will be delivered at the Temperance Hall, Dunedin, on Wednesday next, 31st inst. It is not necessary for us to urge upon the Catholics of Dunedin the desirableness of their attendance on the occasion in question, or invite them to exert themselves to secure the attendance of their friends; we are persuaded they are already most anxious to do all that lies in their power to contribute towards the relief of their less fortunate fellow-countrymen. We publish in another column some details of the present state of Ireland. We have selected them not because of any peculiar feature of sadness attached to them, for they are no worse than many others with which the columns of the Irish Press are teeming; we have taken them at random as an exemplification of the terrible distress that is now general. But who can read them without an aching heart? It is with the intention of doing a little towards the relief of their distress that Mr. Crofts's lecture is about to be delivered, and we need say no more in order to recommend it, not only to Irishmen and Irishwomen, but to all our fellow townsmen who are actuated by the feelings of benevolence, and they we know are very many. Neither is it needful to speak of the ability of the lecturer; it is well known, and of itself no doubt would be sufficient to attract a crowd. The subject also is a most interesting one, and everything combines to afford strong reasons why we should expect to see a crowded house on the occasion referred to. We beg to acknowledge the receipt from Mr. Thomas Gartland, Dunedin, of £1, towards the Irish Relief Fund.

THE second number of the "New Zealand Magazine" contains a pretty selection of songs, pieces, and dancing music, for the pianoforte. It is published at the price of one shilling by Messrs. West and Co. Princes street, Dunedin.

THE Irish Australian Almanac for 1880 has now been issued by the proprietors of the *Advocate* printing office, Melbourne. It is as usual well turned out, and contains a vast amount of useful information. It may be had of Mr. Macedo, of Princes street, Dunedin.

WE beg to draw the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the College of St. Aloysius, Waikari, to be found in another column.

The European mail via San Francisco will be despatched from Dunedin on or about 31st inst.

Telegrams.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, December 19th.

Notwithstanding the open hostility of the tribes preventing the marching of troops previously, General Gough started from Gandamak for Cabul on the 17th. He encountered no opposition, and marched all day. He telegraphed on the 18th that he had met with no serious opposition. Notman, with a strong force, is co-operating with General Gough in maintaining communication.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE AGE.)

LONDON, (undated).

General Gough marched on Gundamak, attempting to occupy Jagdalak Pass, when the hostile tribes in overwhelming strength checked his advance, and seriously imperilled the force of General Nugent. A strong detachment is advancing in forced marches to his relief.

In response to the appeal of the Viceroy, Lord Napier of Magdala will be summoned from London, probably to conduct the Afghan war.

Nihilists attempted to assassinate the Governor of Moscow. The Governor is uninjured.

CALCUTTA, December 20th.

General Gough arrived at Jagdallak unopposed yesterday. The Ghilzais hovering about, though numerous, were a disorganised rabble. The other tribes are quiet.

Norman is rapidly advancing.

December 22nd.

The latest intelligence from General Roberts, on the 18th, states all well. There has been no further fighting; remaining on the defence at Shurpur.

General Roberts urges General Gough's immediate advance in light order, and says he will find no opposition, and when reinforcements arrive, he can settle Cabul affairs without difficulty.

General Gough left to-day with 140 men and four guns. The roads to Cabul are clear.

LONDON, December 20th.

At a Conservative meeting at Leeds, Sir Stafford Northcote made a speech in which he stated the policy of Government was unaffected by Afghan affairs. It continues to be defence, not annexation.

December 21st.

By latest news from the Cape the British troops had taken the stronghold of Secocoeni. Two officers were killed and four wounded.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL.)

SYDNEY, December 21st.

Two Chinamen were discovered in a suburb of Sydney afflicted with leprosy. One was poisoned, and it is supposed he committed suicide. The other was taken away late on Saturday night to La Perouse, close to the landing-place of the New Zealand cable, and put in a tent near the beach. The place is a favourite picnic ground, and great indignation is manifested by the cable and Custom-house people. A strong remonstrance was sent to the Premier. As the action means the absolute isolation of the cable station as an incurable quarantine-station, it will possibly affect telegraphic communication with New Zealand. It is hoped the New Zealand Government will remonstrate with the Sydney Government. There is great alarm, as the disease is of a most loathsome form.

PARIS, December 21st.

The Ministry have resigned, and Monsieur Freycinet is engaged forming a new one.

CALCUTTA, December 22nd.

General Gough is continuing to advance. Yesterday, the Ghilzais were harassing his troops, so that he attacked and defeated them, driving them from the heights.

Bright reports the general advance of reinforcements. He reaches Gundamak shortly, and will then co-operate with General Gough.

(SPECIAL TO THE MELBOURNE AGE.)

LONDON, December 21st.

General Gough is marching on Cabul with 2500 men and six guns.

Secocoeni is reported to have been killed.

The Revolutionary party are inactive in the Spanish provinces. The Government have ordered the arrest of the leaders of the party, including many military officers.

Commercial.

PRODUCE MARKET—DEC. 24, 1879,

Mr. J. Fleming reports for the week ending Dec. 24, 1879:—Wholesale prices, oats, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per bushel; milling wheat, 4s 9d to 5s per bushel; chicks, 3s 6d to 3s 3d; barley, malting, 5s 6d per bushel; feed, 3s to 3s 6d; pollard, £5 0s per ton; bran, £4 10s per ton; flour, £11 10s to £12 per ton; oatmeal, £12 per ton; potatoes, £6 per ton; hay, £4 per ton; chaff, £4 to £4 5s per ton; straw, £2s 5s per ton; onions, 14s per cwt.; new kidney potatoes, 11s per cwt.; round potatoes, 8s; imported, 6s to 8s.

Messrs. Mercer and McDonald, Rattray street, report:—Fresh butter (best and favourite brands) 11b. and ½lb prints, 10d to 1s per lb.; good ordinary butter, 9d to 10d per lb.; eggs are 1s 4d per doz.; cheese, 7d per lb.; hams, 11d per lb.; bacon, 10d per lb.

Farmers and others engaged in agricultural pursuits will find all the newest improvements in machinery suited to their requirements at the establishment of Messrs. T. Robinson and Co., Dunedin. Particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL, LAWRENCE.

(From the *Tuapeka Times*.)

THE annual distribution of prizes in connection with this school took place on Monday at noon, in the presence of a number of parents and friends of the children. The school was adorned with a large number of beautiful specimens of needlework, knitting, etc., executed by the children, who were present to the number of about a hundred. His Lordship Bishop Moran, who arrived by the midday train from Dunedin, took the chair a few minutes after the arrival of the train. His Lordship was accompanied by the Rev. Father Nieupoort, the Rev. Father Crowley, and the teachers, Mr. and Miss Horan. Father Crowley explained the principle on which the prizes were to be awarded. Only two prizes would be given to any one pupil, beyond that the reward would be honorary. His Lordship the Bishop then handed the various prizes (eighty-three volumes in all, besides miscellaneous articles) to the pupils, as their names were read by the teacher, Mr. Horan. In cases of equality the order of priority was determined by lot. It is worthy of remark that as the school is conducted entirely by the voluntary contributions of the congregation, so the prizes were presented by members of the congregation, and other well-wishers of the cause of education, amongst whom Mrs. S. Hales (whom we observed present on the occasion) was, we understand, a large contributor. The following is the prize list:—

CLASS I.—History: 1st, H. Hart; 2nd, J. O'Connor.—Geography 1st, H. Kelly; 2nd, M. Drew.—Grammar, 1st, H. Hart; 2nd, H. Kelly.—Arithmetic: 1st, H. Kelly; 2nd, M. Drew.—Reading: 1st, J. O'Connor; 2nd, H. Kelly and M. Drew.—Catechism: 1st, M. Whelan; 2nd, S. McCann.—Writing: 1st, J. O'Connor; 2nd, A. Malone.

CLASS II.—History: 1st, T. Kelleher; 2nd, M. White.—Geography: 1st, M. Tracey; 2nd, J. Rodgers.—Grammar: 1st, M. Tracey; 2nd, J. Drew.—Arithmetic: 1st, D. Kelly; 2nd, E. M'Cluskey.—Reading: 1st, M. Rodgers; 2nd, M. White.—Catechism: 1st, E. Keppel; 2nd, M. Keppel.—Writing: 1st, M. White; 2nd, T. Kelleher.

CLASS III.—Spelling: 1st, M. Flynn; 2nd, M. Hoare.—Geography: 1st, M. Feynn; 2nd, C. Cranley.—Grammar: 1st, B. Whelan; 2nd, J. Cranly.—Arithmetic: 1st, J. Cranley; 2nd, J. Connor.—Reading: 1st, J. Long; 2nd, E. White.—Catechism: 1st, J. Peters; 2nd, M. Hoare.—Writing: 1st, M. Hoare; 2nd, B. Whelan.

CLASS IV.—Spelling: 1st, G. M'Cluskey; 2nd, C. Cranley.—Geography: 1st, T. O'Driscoll; 2nd, J. Roughan.—Grammar: 1st, T. O'Driscoll; 2nd, J. Whelan.—Arithmetic: 1st, J. Roughan; 2nd, M. Roughan.—Reading: C. Cranley; 2nd, M. Airey.—Catechism: 1st, W. Joyce; 2nd, M. Airey.

CLASS V.—Spelling: 1st, C. Fitzgerald; 2nd, C. Kelly.—Reading: 1st, C. Kelly; 2nd, J. Flynn.—Arithmetic: 1st, J. O'Leary; 2nd, W. Drew.

CLASS VI.—Spelling: 1st, P. O'Leary; 2nd, C. Rodgers.—Reading: 1st, M. Connors; 2nd, J. Airey.—Arithmetic: 1st, J. Airey; 2nd, T. Roughan.

SPECIAL PROGRESS.—Attendance: M. Airey and T. Kelleher. Good conduct: E. M'Cluskey and J. Cummings.—Work: 1st, C. Grogan; 2nd, C. Cranley; 3rd, A. Kelly; 4th, J. O'Leary.—Arithmetic (Mr Connor's prize): H. Hart.—Catechism: H. Hart.—Algebra and Geometry: H. Hart.

On the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, the Bishop delivered an address, which will be found in our leading columns. The school was afterwards dismissed until January 15th.

CHRISTCHURCH.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

MONDAY the 8th inst. being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception was chosen as the day on which the children of the required age in the parish, should make their first communion.

Rev. Father Devoy, Spiritual Director of the Sunday schools, had been incessant in his endeavours to prepare the little ones for this great act of their lives, and judging from the large number (130) who were presented on that morning his labours had not been in vain.

The Feast, though not one of obligation, was generally observed as such by the people. There were three Masses during the day, and benediction during the evening. At the children's Mass, which took place at 9.30 A.M., the Church was crowded, there being at least 600 boys and girls belonging to the schools, and more than twice as many adults. The girls, (under the care of their devoted and self-sacrificing teachers, the Sisters) were all neatly attired, especially those approaching Holy Communion, who wore white robes decked with wreaths and veils. The boys, too, were in their holiday garb; the privileged ones wearing rosettes, white gloves and ties. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Devoy, the children singing suitable hymns, and Professor Hughes accompanying on the grand organ.

After the Gospel the good priest who had already done so much towards preparing these children, addressed them for the last time previous to their receiving. The words of his text were, "Suffer the little children to come to me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." That he succeeded in interesting them with the preference shown innocent little ones by our Lord when he made use of these words was most evident. The rev. Father recapitulated, as it were, his previous instructions to them; and whilst not frightening or perplexing them in the least, he nevertheless forcibly impressed upon their young minds the stupendous favour about to be bestowed on them by Jesus Christ in giving Himself to them as their spiritual food. He was evidently much affected himself, whilst discoursing on the great love of God for mankind. His words had a remarkable effect upon the whole congregation, many of whom were moved to tears. That his words were thoroughly understood by the children was evident from their subsequent demeanour. Their devout attention dur-

ing the Holy Sacrifice, and the quiet and orderly manner in which one and all approached the Communion rails were most edifying, and the cause of very favourable comment by those who witnessed them. One Protestant gentleman of culture, who has been a frequenter of Catholic Churches in the Old Country, and all through the Australian Colonies, during the last quarter of a century, was heard to say that he never witnessed such order and discipline amongst children, and regretted that such a sight was not seen by his Protestant friends. The Rev. Father Ginaty, with his usual consideration for little ones, provided the communicants with a sumptuous breakfast. He too felt happy and properly so, for as all fathers rejoice at seeing their children happy, so did he, being their spiritual father, at seeing so many innocent faces around him. After breakfast the children were let play in the school ground, and spent the time till near 2 o'clock in innocent amusements.

Two o'clock found the children again in the Church, in order to renew their baptismal vows. The Rev. Father Devoy, for the second time that day addressed them, taking for his text: "I will make with you an eternal alliance." He reminded them of the promise made by their sponsors at baptism, and traced minutely their progress from then to the present time, when, having sense and reason capable of understanding the instructions necessary, before knowing well the Catholic Faith, they were about being called upon to seal that promise by their own words in the presence of our Lord. After a long and instructive sermon, he, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Ginaty and Gruenholz, led the children to the foot of the altar, where they repeated the words usually said on this occasion. A similar order to that carried out in the morning was observed.

This memorable event concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the children chanting the usual hymns, after which they were dismissed to their homes, evidently happy in soul and body.

In the evening there was devotion, at which the greater portion of the parish was present. A sermon of the Rev. Father Ginaty on the humility of the Blessed Virgin, was followed by Benediction. A considerable addition to the ranks of the Children of Mary was made during the day, as could be observed by the large attendance of members at the evening devotion. "The Guard of Honour" was also well represented. I believe the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, 1879, will long be remembered in Christchurch, and with God's help will, owing to the becoming manner in which it was celebrated, draw down blessings on this already favoured parish of Christchurch.

Before closing, permit me to say that the children's annual school treat takes place on St. Stephen's Day, 26th inst., at the Racecourse. A more suitable place could not be secured in all Canterbury, the trains run to the ground. The committee consider themselves very fortunate, and desire to tender their best thanks to the Canterbury Jockey Club.

Provision has been made to take parents and others who may care to accompany the children, so that an opportunity is given to partake of a grand Catholic excursion. It is expected that young and old will meet at the church on the morning of that day about 10 a.m., where a procession will be formed *en route* to the railway. The brass band of the H.A.C.B. Society will accompany the excursionists.

COLLEGE OF ST. ALOYSIUS, WAIKARI.

ON Friday last the first annual breaking-up and distribution of prizes took place at the Jesuits' College, at Waikari, near Dunedin. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese distributed the prizes, and there were also present the rev. clergy of Dunedin, and several ladies and gentlemen. Drawings, maps, and specimens of handwriting executed by the pupils were exhibited, and deservedly gained much approbation. The writing was especially neat and regular, and some of the maps could hardly be surpassed. The following programme was gone through with: "See our oars with feathered spray," glee, sung with correctness and taste by the pupils, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Waud, organist of St. Joseph's Church, Dunedin, who is also teacher of instrumental music at the College. Spelling, by Masters A. White and D. McCarthy, who were examined by the Rev. Father O'Malley, S.J. "Isle of the Sea," pianoforte duet, by Masters E. Lee and B. Barker, a very creditable performance. English and Latin grammar, by Master McGuinness, who answered with promptitude and correctness the questions put to him. "A terrible situation, reading by Master A. White, with good emphasis and clearly. Pianoforte solo, "O chide not my heart," very nicely played by Master B. Barker. Geography of Ireland, an exercise on the map which displayed most accurate knowledge of the subject by the pupils taking part in it (Master A. White and J. McGuinness). "Come let us all go Maying," an extremely pretty round sung with much spirit by the pupils. Mr. Waud accompanying them. Geography of Europe, by Master J. Weavers and J. McGuinness, who evinced a perfect acquaintanceship with their subject. "Wreck of the Hesperus," recitation by Master McCarthy, given with good expression and fluency. Phonography, by Masters W. Hanning and J. Weavers; this was an examination in the art of short-hand writing, in which the pupils displayed much proficiency. Chorus, "To all you ladies now on land," very pleasantly sung by the pupils to Mr. Waud's accompaniment. Recitation, "An order for a picture," by Master B. Barker, who recited with feeling, clearness, and fluency. Pianoforte solo, "Jenny of the Mill," played with correctness and expression by Master W. Hanning. Problem, by Master G. Weavers; this was a question relative to the scores gained in a certain match by a number of cricketers, it involved difficult working in fractions, and was correctly solved by the pupil. Pianoforte solo, "Sweet Brier," very nicely given by Master E. Lee. Recitation, "The King and the Miller of Mansfield," by Masters D. McCarthy and J. McGuinness, remarkably well given. The "Music Board," by Master McGuinness and McCarthy, also an examination in the rules for singing at sight, for composition, harmony, &c., which proved the excellence of the manner in which the pupils are being grounded. French reading, a scene from Molières "Le medecin malgré lui," by Master W. Hanning, who read

fluently and with such expression as showed that he understood and appreciated the meaning and wit of the scene represented. "Le Vieux Ramponneau," a French round, sung capitably by the pupils to Mr. Waud's accompaniment. "The Geography of Cæsar," by Masters J. and G. Weavers; this examination was conducted with the aid of the map to which one of the pupils pointed, while the other translated from the Latin; in this way the divisions of Gaul and the topography of Britain were gone through without an error. "A Stratagem," from 5th book of the same author, was translated by Master B. Barker, and Master W. Ahern rendered the difficult passage describing the position of the bridge upon the Rhine, without a fault or so much as a hesitation. A passage from the seventh book of the author, which as yet had not been begun by the pupils was then selected by the Bishop, and construed with wonderful correctness by Masters W. Hanning and E. Lee. Then followed a humorous reading, "The Art Critic," by Master J. Weavers, who gave it very well, and the chorus, "Christmas," concluded the list. On the conclusion the Rev. Father O'Malley, in requesting the Bishop to distribute the prizes, said that during the first year of their College the attendance had been small, but there was one thing that made him pleased at this: it had afforded an opportunity for establishing on a firm basis a proper spirit of study as the characteristic of the establishment. The conduct of the boys had been excellent, and in a great degree, he might say, this was due to the good example set them by W. Hanning and E. Lee, the most advanced of the pupils. The rev. gentleman then alluded to the studies that had been carried on, and said he had determined on teaching phonography, since he found it so highly recommended by many eminent men, and as an art likely to be of use to any of those who might have much writing to do. He also pointed to the drawings executed by the pupils, and to some of the maps which had been enlarged by them from originals of smaller size. They had challenged two of the Melbourne Colleges to compete with their pupils in mapping, but the challenge had not been accepted. The Bishop prefaced the distribution of the prizes by a few remarks to the following effect. He said the improvement manifest had been excellent, reading, geography, spelling, everything was very good; but the progress in French and Latin was astonishing. The College had only been established one year, and all that was witnessed was the fruit of one year's work only. He might truly say in one year the boys had done more than it was the habit of boys to do in two years. He had had considerable experience of student life, Besides his early home studies he had been away from home engaged in regular studying for thirteen years, and ever since he had had experience of schools and colleges, and he had never seen anything before like the work done by the boys here. With the exception of one boy who had previously learned a little Latin grammar, and of one who had learned a little French grammar, none of them had a year ago commenced either Latin or French, and now they were advanced in both languages, and in Latin some of them could even construe with correctness passages unprepared from a difficult author. He thought it was right he should say this. It not only spoke well for the boys, and showed their docility and industry, and their good mental powers, but it also testified to the ability and application of their teachers. The good Fathers had laboured zealously, and their pupils were bound to show they appreciated their labours, as indeed they had shown. It was a great advantage to have such an institution within reach, and there was no doubt that those who profited by it would find themselves advanced in an incredibly short time beyond all expectations. His lordship had great pleasure in congratulating the Rev. Father O'Malley on the success of the year, which was amply borne evienced to by all that had been witnessed. The Bishop then dismissed the boys until February 3rd. We append the

PRIZE LIST.

English.—Grammar and composition, Wm. Ahern; reading and declamation, Benj. Barker, 1; Jas. M'Guinness, 2; geography, Geo. Weavers, Jas. M'Guinness, Alfred White; map drawing, W. Hanning, Edmund Lee, Dan. M'Carthy, Jas. M'Guinness; book-keeping, Ed. Lee, Geo. Weavers; arithmetic, Wm. Hanning, Geo. Weavers, James M'Guinness, Alf. White; spelling and English exercises, Alf. White.

French.—French grammar, Wm. Hanning.

Latin.—Cæsar and Latin grammar, Wm. Hanning; Latin grammar, Geo. Weavers, Jas. M'Guinness.

Drawing.—Excellence, Benj. Barker, 1; Ed. Lee, 2; improvement, W. Hanning, Dan. M'Carthy.

Singing.—Excellence, Ed. Lee; improvement, Jas. M'Guinness.

Writing.—Excellence, B. Barker, J. M'Guinness; improvement, W. Hanning, D. M'Carthy.

Phonography.—W. Hanning.

Piano.—Excellence, W. Hanning; improvement, E. Lee.

Christian Doctrine.—Wm. Ahern, Jas. M'Guinness.

Good conduct.—W. Hanning.

Mr. T. Black, late of Messrs. G. and T. Young's, is about to open an establishment as watchmaker and jeweller. Mr. Black has made arrangements by which his stock will be constantly replenished from the best European markets, and in addition he is himself a thoroughly skilled workman, in every branch connected with his trade.

The annual gathering of the Caledonian Society of Otago will be held at their grounds, Dunedin, on Jan. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. £580 will be given in prizes, and the sports will be as usual of great interest, and maintained with all the spirit for which the society is remarkable. Everything will be done to insure the enjoyment of visitors.

Almost within a stone's throw of St. Mary Major in Rome were three churches of which not a trace has been left, save in the case of San Antonio Abato, part of which was preserved on account of its valuable frescoes, but the church, as a building for divine service, has utterly disappeared. The church and convent of San Giuliano, wherein the nun of Minsk, Madm. Macrina, dwelt when in Rome, and wherein she died, has been demolished, and that completely. The church and convent of the Franciscan Nuns of the Purification has been also demolished. The Municipality of Rome sold the convent to an American named Field, who has built a splendid house on the ruins of the church and convent.

KELTIC BLOOD IN ENGLAND.

THE critic of the New York *Sun*, in a review of Brother Azarias's new book on "The Development of English Literature," says:

"We have read with especial attention another chapter of this volume, in which the author endeavors to measure the extent of Keltic influence upon the life and thought of the invading race. It will be remembered that a recent historian, Mr Green, accepts the current notion that the incomers drove their Keltic kindred into the mountains of Wales and Cornwall and northward, beyond the Lothians. All arguments from analogy would make this supposition grossly improbable, and it is not confirmed by local antiquarian researches. In many districts, where a kind of compact was effected, the Kymry lived on terms of equality with the English; in others, although subjugated, they remained as serfs *adscripti glebae*. In the course of ages, these native tillers of the soil regained their independence, and were amalgamated with their conquerors. That with Keltic blood the Keltic genius and spirit were infused in a wider measure than either people was conscious of seems to be now conceded by the majority of competent inquirers. About forty years ago W. F. Edwards examined the matter in its physiological aspect, and came to the conclusion that there was a much larger Keltic element in the present English nation than is indicated by names. Mr. Henry Morley has studied the question from a purely literary point of view, and thus announces the results of his investigation: 'The Kelts do not form an utterly distinct part of our mixed population. But for the early, frequent and various contact, however, with the race that in its half barbarous days invented Oisín's dialogues with St. Patrick, and that afterward quickened the Northmen's blood in France, Germanic England would scarcely have produced a Shakespeare.' Mr. Mathew Arnold has put forth a somewhat similar judgment: 'If I were asked,' he says, 'where English poetry got these three things—its turn for style, its turn for melancholy and its turn for natural magic, for catching and rendering the charm of nature in a wonderfully clear and vivid way—I should answer, with some doubt, that it got much of its turn of style from a Keltic source; with less doubt that it got much of its melancholy from a Keltic source; with no doubt at all that, from a Keltic source, it got nearly all its natural magic.' It is certain that the remnants of Kymric lore which have come down to us in the baric precepts and maxims known as Triads, reveal an admirable knowledge of human nature and of the laws of composition."

THE REAL WORK OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

FROM time to time we see, in the columns of our religious and secular contemporaries, glowing accounts of the progress made in Italy, France, Belgium, and other Catholic countries, by the Protestant missionaries from England and the United States. So rose-coloured are many of these statements that one might be led by them to believe that the entire population of these papistical countries was on the high road toward that "higher, purer, and nobler plane of life upon which Protestantism moves." But ever and anon one comes across revelations concerning the Protestant propaganda in Europe which completely dispel these pleasing illusions. In some of the last numbers of the London *Times*, for instance, there are eye-opening letters from Paris and other places in France, and also from Belgium and Switzerland, which lead to the suspicion that the Protestant propaganda in these places is conducted by a sort of ring or mutual admiration society, upon the principle of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." For example, a Mr. G. F. Newman, writing to the *Times* from Paris, states, in relation to a recently published boast that wherever the Englishman resorts upon the continent, there arrangements for Divine worship will be found, that this is true, but that it is almost altogether due to "the great number of clergymen who desire a cheap continental excursion, and who offer their services to visit places which they otherwise could not reach." "Hence," he says, "we find clergymen everywhere, and a great many more than are really wanted." In Switzerland, Mr. Newman found three clergymen residing at different hotels and conducting three rival services. And even at the solitary hotel at the Glacier de Rhone, he found a clergyman residing there to conduct services. "It is very easy," says Mr. Newman, "to multiply services and archdeacons and canons, but not easy to create congregations." At Baden, he found the congregation at the English Church "very miserable," and there as elsewhere union does not exist. At Geneva, he says, the state of things at the English church was "a scandal," and very frequently there are found "rival Anglican churches, as in Rome and in Paris, which is certainly not an edifying spectacle to a Roman Catholic population." Another correspondent of the *Times* endorses the truth of Mr. Newman's statements and adds comical illustrations of his own. At one place in Switzerland he found a chaplaincy under the auspices of the "S. P. G.," that is the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. But the congregation numbered only twelve persons. The chaplain at the place was extremely "high" and he imitated the Roman ritual as closely as possible. But across the way there was an extremely Low Church service going on under the control of the Colonial and Continental Society. These are only a few out of dozens of similar instances that are adduced. The manner in which the so-called Protestant propaganda has been carried on in Rome has long been a scandal, and the bubbles which have been blown up in the same interest in other parts of the continent are now being rapidly punctured.

But it is not the English alone who, under pretence of preaching Christianity are really doing the devil's work in making it disagreeable and contemptible to pagans, while they secure for themselves an excellent living. Those howling dervishes who made religion hideous a few years since in Ohio and other Western, and, for that matter even Eastern, States,—our own sweet Methodists—seem to be doing their part in the East Indies, as we learn from the *Indo-European Correspondence*, which thus laments their mistaken efforts:—"The

American Episcopal Methodists have introduced a new religious feature among us, which appears to be looked upon with suspicion in some quarters. Bands of persons, mostly of the female sex we believe, parade the streets of an evening, singing Moody and Sankey hymns. One must know Calcutta to realize the shock it feels at anything of this sort. How far these open-air demonstrations are due to real devotion it would be invidious in us to conjecture. But we think it is a mistake to condemn the practice unconditionally. Calcutta is not in great danger of erring by an excess of Christian enthusiasm. So far from this being the case, the danger has ever lain the other way. Perhaps the most valid objection to these singing bands is that they bring Christianity into contempt among the natives. To our way of thinking, there can hardly be any more striking symptom of contempt than the chilling indifference with which the natives in this part of Bengal treat Christianity. In all probability, the singing bands will be a nine days wonder.—*Catholic Review*.

"THE LIMERICK INSULT" TO THE QUEEN.

THE *Limerick Reporter*, referring to the statement that the Lord Lieutenant had called for explanations regarding the alleged hissing of the Queen at the Limerick banquet, says:—"We are not aware how true the statement is, or whether it contains any ingredient of truth at all. We do know that the first toast on the list of toasts at the banquet on the Shannon to Mr. Parnell, M.P., and the city and county members, was the Queen, and that it was received with loyalty and respect, the company standing; and that if there was a "hiss" it was of so very a contemptible a character that no notice whatever was taken of it. How the misrepresentation has got into the newspapers that the health of the Queen was hissed, we are not aware. There was more than an average number of reporters at the banquet, and we do not know that any one among them would wilfully misrepresent, or lend himself to discredit Mr. Parnell, the city and county members, and the character and conduct of the meeting altogether. A "hiss" could no more be prevented were it given, where there was a disposition or design on the part of any disloyal person or spy or disturber to hiss, than any other *contretemps*, or insult or outrage; and we feel also quite well assured that any demonstrative attempt to show that the meeting was disloyal in tone or tendency in object or in purpose, would have been resented there and then in the most emphatic manner possible. The braying of a donkey does not spoil a concert, nor is it minded by the musicians; nor does an orator stop to inquire because an uproarious fellow below in the crowd utters a discordant cry.

No; the object is to discredit Mr. Parnell and his friends—to make a Marat, a Danton, a John Martin, a John Mitchel, a Bossa, or any other Fenian of him, and to frighten him and his friends, if that can be done, from their honest and legitimate course. "Mentez!" "Mentez!" was one of the revolutionary prescriptions that brought Louis XVI. to the block. *Calumniari fortiter* is another prescription, which we are certain has not been lost on those who wish to make a history in accordance with their own ideas. There were men with Mr. Parnell more loyal by far than the crowd of liars and calumniators who combine to put him down, and to destroy the object of his friends; and they scorn the transparent art which would convert the possible hoarse dissent of some obscure individual into an overt act of treason, or sedition, and make honest men responsible for the alleged manifestations of mayhap a spy or informer, a snake in the grass, or a pretended friend.

THE IRISH RACE ON THE CONTINENT.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—Two men of Irish extraction will soon meet to settle the preliminaries of a marriage between King Alfonso of Spain and the Archduchess of Austria. Count Taaffe, a noble descendant of the illustrious family that for several generations shed lustre on the land of their adoption, and won the highest honours in the army and in the council, now Prime Minister of Austria, and Count De Morphy, private secretary and confidential friend of the young sovereign, King Alfonso, whom he has not left since his childhood. Those two distinguished men, sons of "exiles of Erin," both enjoy the entire confidence of their sovereigns and public esteem in both countries. Their brave ancestors sacrificed rank and fortune to remain faithful to their creed and country. They enjoy both to-day, and their influence and counsels are most beneficial to the land of their adoption. I know, from the best possible source, that they are proud of their origin, and are not unmindful of the race from which they sprung, and the country for which their ancestors suffered, and from which they were exiled. In Austria there are still many distinguished men of Irish origin. The MacMahons, the MacNeivins, O'Kellys of Augrem, the MacMurrys, Nugents, O'Connells, O'Connors of Kerry, O'Reillys, Taaffes, O'Donnells, Walls, of Kurrigman, Smith, MacGavan, &c. In the Irish Brigade there were Murphys and Morphys—General Count de Morphy, a most distinguished officer, was still in the army under Charles the Tenth. In France, in Spain, in Austria, and Russia; in every great country, those irrepressible Celts are coming to the front, as if to prove that valour and virtue are inherent in their race, and descend among them from sire to son. In France the O'Farrells, O'Briens, Swineys, Harty, de Pierrebouurg, MacDermotts, Grehans, Dillons, O'Gormans, O'Connors, Plunkets, Cantillons, O'Reillys, MacMahons, O'Kellys, &c., &c., figure in the army list of the present year. In fact, men of Irish descent are to be found in every profession, among the *elite* of the soldiers, statesmen, and legislators in Europe.

We are glad to see the growing success of *McGee's Illustrated Weekly*. It is a proof that the failure of former illustrated Irish-American papers was due to their unworthiness or blindness to popular taste. *McGee's Illustrated Weekly* is not only first-rate in the matter of pictures, but it is edited with intelligence and rare literary ability.

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 Martin Haverty, 10s 6d, by post 12s 6d.

Tytler's History of Ireland, 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

Life of St. Dominic, 5s 6d, by post 6s.

St. Dominic's Manual, 3s and 5s, by post 3s 6d and 6s.

Diary of a Sister of Mercy, by Brame, 5s 6d, by post 6s 2d.

The Life and Letters of a Sister of Charity, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d.

The Heiress of Morden, or God's Will and Man's Ways, 4s, by post 4s 4d

Legends of the Saints, 4s, by post 4s 6d.

Imitation of the B. V. Mary, 1s 6d, by post 1s 10d.

Life of B. V. Mary, 5s, by post 6s.

Do do large, beautifully illustrated, 25s, by post 28s.

Do do in Morocco, extra gilt, 60s.

Mrs Beeton's Book of Household Management, 10s 6d, by post 12s.

Queens and Princes of France, 5s 6d, by post 6s.

Spain and Charles the Seventh, 3s, by post 3s 6d.

Fitzalwyn, the First Lord Mayor and the Queen's Knights, 2s 6d, by post 3s.

Large Family Bibles, in Morocco, illustrated, 55s.

Do do by the Rev. Geo. Leo Haydock, 85s.

Also a large assortment of Red, Blue, and Brown Scapulars.

Rosary Beads from 6d upwards, Crucifixes, and Holy Water Founts in great variety always on hand.

Please note the address—

J. A. M A C E D O,

CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

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WHITTAKER BROS. respectfully inform the Clergy and Catholics of New Zealand that they have received the following standard works:

Lady of Neville Court, 5s 6d.

Knights of St. John, 5s.

Nellie Netterville, (Burns and Oak edition), 5s.

Our Sunday Fireside, 4s 6d.

Ulic O'Donnell, an Irish Peasant's Progress, 3s 6d.

Noble's Gertrude Mannering, 5s.

Owen Evan's The Catholic Crusoe, 6s 6d.

Life of St. Patrick (quarto), Nun of Kenmare, 35s.

A Nun's Advice to her Girl's, by Nun of Kenmare, 3s.

Life of Father Mathew, 3s 6d.

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The Illustrated Catholic Magazine, vol. 16, 6s 6d.

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Manual of the Lives of the Popes, 4s.

Moore's Irish Melodies, with music, gilt cloth, 9s 6d.

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Catechism of Perseverance, 3s.

Imitation of the Sacred Heart (Arnold), 6s.

Life of St. Catherine of Emmerich, 7s.

Story of St. Stanislaus Kostka, 2nd edition, 5s.

Lady Fullerton's, Too Strange Not to be True, 7s 6d.

Do. Constance Sherwood, 7s 6d.

Do. Lady Bird, 7s 6d.

Do. Seven Stories, 4s 6d.

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Do. The Straw-cutter's Daughter, &c., 3s 6d.

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All orders entrusted to us will receive our best attention.

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CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,

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Brussels Carpets for Drawing-rooms

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A Large Variety of Borderings.

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Tapestry Carpets, new designs.

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Kidderminster Carpets, large varieties.

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

R. S A U N D E R S & C O.

Reg to direct special attention to their Tailoring Department, and in doing so would take the opportunity of bringing under the notice of Gentlemen their Cutter (Mr. Wright), who will be found superior to any in the City for Cut, Style, and Finish, and as none other than first-class Workmen are employed, they have every confidence in recommending their Garments for workmanship, durability, and appearance.

Gentlemen favouring us with their orders may rely on receiving a first-class article and a perfect fit.

Our Stock of English, Scotch, and Colonial Tweeds, Cloths, and Coatings will be found to contain the Newest Makes and Choicest Patterns produced by the Manufacturers, also Exhibition Goods from Mosgiel and Geelong Mills.

We would also draw attention to our extensive Stock of newly-imported, ready-made Clothing in Boys' and Men's Suits, Overcoats, Dust Coats, Waterproof Coats, Felt, Tweed, and Satin Hats; Dress and Crimean Shirts, Scarves and Ties, Riding, Driving, and Walking Gloves; Merino, Silk, Cotton, and Woollen Pants and Under-shirts, with every requisite in Gentlemen's Mercery; Travelling Rugs, Portmanteaus, Bags. Trunks and Hat Boxes in great variety.

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

CATHOLIC AFFAIRS AT WANGANUI.

December 9th, 1879.

ALTHOUGH no notice of this district has appeared in the columns of the TABLET for some considerable time, still, like our co-religionists elsewhere, we have not been idle. During the year, the church has been lined and painted, the sanctuary richly decorated; confessional, baptismal font, and new seats made, in keeping with the architecture of the building. A very handsome set of stations have been purchased and hung with the solemn ceremony of the Church special to such an occasion. A new side altar, to which I shall refer hereafter, has been erected, and altogether the interior of the church now presents a very rich and imposing appearance. In addition to this, a great many improvements have been made outside both to presbytery and church grounds; but though much has been accomplished, much still remains to be done, and I trust ere long to see a convent erected on the ground dedicated to the purpose by his Lordship the Bishop, in July last. I may add that the timber is already on the ground, and funds for that object are likely to be available very shortly.

Thanks to the zeal and energy of our pastor, the Rev. Father Kirk, who has endeared himself to his flock by his devotion to all that appertains to their spiritual welfare, as well as by the keen interest he displays in all affairs connected with the parish, we are enabled to have the most beautiful services of the church carried out with becoming splendour. On Sunday evening last, the eve of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was witnessed one of those impressive ceremonies which excite our devotion to our blessed Mother. During the vespers proper for the feast, and while the Magnificat was being sung, the beautiful new altar of the Blessed Virgin was unveiled, and a magnificent sight met the eyes of all present. On a chastely but richly-decorated altar, lighted by innumerable tapers and be-decked with vases containing the rarest flowers of the season, stood the new life-size statue of the Blessed Virgin, while in the back-ground fell in ample folds the rich robe of white and gold, which depended from a handsome corona fixed immediately over the head of the statue. Both altar and statue are worthy of a far better description than I can convey, while the mixture of warm colours, delicate tints, rich gold, and chaste silver, denotes the work of a real artist.

Our good pastor, after a few words to the congregation generally, then addressed the children, especially those who had been on retreat during the past week preparing for their first Communion, which would be made on the following morning. In earnest but simple words, he impressed on his young hearers the importance of making suitable preparation for receiving our dear Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. Then, addressing several young girls about to become Children of Mary, he enlarged on the importance of the step they were about to take, the duties that it would necessarily entail upon them, the examples they were expected to show, and the advantages and blessings they would secure by a loyal devotion to our dear Lady. It is the gift of few to express all they would desire to convey to the youthful mind, but our pastor evidently possesses this gift to perfection. On finishing this address, which was listened to eagerly by all, the hymn *Ave Maria Stella* was sung, and the priest proceeded to receive the youthful aspirants into the Order of Children of Mary. On the conclusion of this ceremony, a procession was formed, and certainly nothing like it has been witnessed here before. The affair had been so well planned, and the arrangements were so complete, that nothing occurred to mar the effect of the impressive scene.

Preceded by incense bearer and acolytes, followed by the cross-bearer, came the school girls in white and blue, commencing with the most diminutive; these were followed by the Children of Mary, preceded by those newly received, bearing lighted tapers; one of them carried their large and beautiful gold embroidered banner lately imported (a number of other banners being distributed among the children); after these came the members of the Altar Society, Boys of St. Mary's School, members of the H.A.C.B. Society, followed by the altar boys and priest.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament closed the ceremonies of the evening.

The music throughout the service was well rendered by the choir. On the following morning Mass was celebrated at eight o'clock, when a large number of children (upwards of 30) having been again addressed by our zealous pastor, who assisted them in every possible manner to worthily approach the Blessed Sacrament, made their first communion. They were afterwards entertained at the presbytery by the Rev. Father Kirk, and spent the day in a happy and becoming manner.

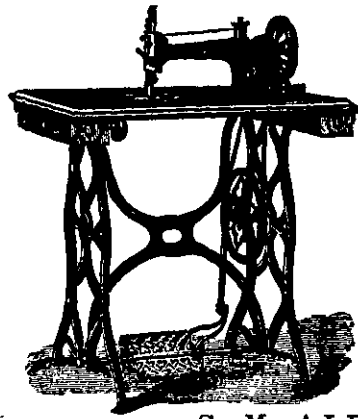
CATHOLIC.

LITERARY MEN AND THE "CAT."

ARCHIBALD FORBES, the famous war correspondent, declares that he was saved by the "cat," which it is now proposed to abolish from the British Army. Twenty years ago, he enlisted in a cavalry regiment. Young, full of spirits, and not destitute of money, he was scandalously often in trouble. At length an escapade got him placed for a month in the Sheffield provost. He was not cured, however. Again, brought before his commanding officer, he was asked if he knew he was a second-class man. No, he knew nothing about it. "Well," said he, "you are, and, as such, liable to be flogged, and the next time you come before me I'll flog you." Mr. Forbes never again came before him, and is now so full of love for the cat that he pleads for its retention.

An almost similar experience was that of John Boyle O'Reilly. At eighteen years of age, he enlisted in a hussar regiment, and in the strength and wildness of youth began a reckless course. One day a friendly old sergeant said to him, as he was merched to the guard-room, "You'll destroy yourself, youngster, if you don't stop. The next time the Colonel's in bad humour, he'll court-martial you, and you'll be flogged." The word clung to O'Reilly's mind, and appalled him into steadiness. But, unlike his English brother in literature, he regards the "cat" with horror, and considers its use more degrading and demoralising on soldiers who witness it than would be the death of the defaulter.—*Pict.*

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES



Those who are not prepared to pay cash at the time of purchase, can obtain a MACHINE by DEFERRED PAYMENTS, on such terms as may suit their circumstances. All our Family Machines are now supplied with the TRIPLE-ACTION WHEEL.

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

NOTICE. Cash Deposit Reduced to £1. Weekly Payments, 5s.

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.

CASH R.A.G.E. ONLY

THE ROYAL ARCADE GROCERY EMPORIUM,

(Next Clifford and Morris's)

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.

The R.A.G.E. Coffees pure and fragrant.

The R.A.G.E. Wines superior vintages.

The R.A.G.E. Spirits highly recommended.

This Purely Cash Business will meet a felt want in the community. 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.

CASH R.A.G.E. ONLY

DONALD REID AND CO.

AUCTIONEERS, STOCK AND STATION AGENTS, HIGH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Hold Auction Sales as under:

Fat Stock—At Burnside Sale Yards, every Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, and Tallow.—At Wool Store, Princes Street South, every Monday, at 11.30 a.m.

Fat Stock by rail should be forwarded to the Burnside Railway Siding. Our agent will be in attendance at the Sale Yards every Wednesday morning to take delivery of Fat Stock forwarded to us by rail or otherwise, and to arrange same for sale.

Wool, Grain, or other Produce by rail should be addressed to our Railway Siding, Princes Street South.

Cash advances made on Wool, Grain, Stock, etc., consigned to us either for sale or shipment.

Produce stored at the very lowest rates.

Improved and unimproved Freehold Farms for sale in all parts of the Province at lowest prices and on remarkably easy terms of payment

DONALD REID AND CO.

FINDLAY AND CO'S
OTAGO STEAM SAW,
PLANING, MOULDING, DOOR, AND
SASH FACTORY,
Cum erland, tuart, and Castle streets,
DUNEDIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FINDLAY AND CO.

SOUTH DUNEDIN ROPE

MANUFACTORY.
M. DONAGHY, PROPRIETOR.

Manilla and New Zealand Flax Rope.

Cordage and Twine of every description in stock.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, OAMARU.

"CIVILITY, COMFORT, ATTENTION."

JAMES MARKHAM, having taken the above establishment, has just made extensive alterations and improvements, and is now prepared to accommodate a number of respectable Boarders on moderate terms.

The cellar is stocked with the choicest wines, and the ales and Spirits supplied at this house are of the very best brands.

Don't Forget

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

SEPARATE OFFICES FOR THE LADIES.

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



E PERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER.

OLD ORIGINAL AND WELL-KNOWN CHEAP SHOP.
BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

WANTED the Public of Dunedin and Surrounding Districts to know that E. LOFT has the Largest and Best Selected Stock of Boots and Shoes to choose from; for prices and quality defy competition.

E. LOFT,
10 and 11, Royal Arcade Established 1875.

WLANE & CO.,
Successors to REEVES AND CO.,
Manufacturers of

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

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

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

Ginger Wine	Quinine Champagne
Ginger Brandy	Peppermint Cordial
Raspberry Vinegar	Clove Cordial
Orange Bitters	Tonic Orange Wine
Duke's Bitters	Curacao
Gooseberry Wine	Maraschino

Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.
STORE AND MANUFACTORY,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN.

ROYAL HOTEL,
OAMARU.

J. D. KETT,

Having purchased the Business of the above mentioned well-known Hotel from Mr. R. Richardson, desires to notify that he intends, not only to maintain its popularity, but to, if possible, render it in every respect one of the most desirable Hotels in this part of the Colony. The accommodation for Boarders and Visitors is unsurpassable. There is a good Bath-room for the use of patrons, and every care will be taken to ensure their comfort in every respect.

FIRST-CLASS STABLES

At the Rear of the Premises.

The BILLIARD ROOM has been built on the most approved principles, and every arrangement in connection therewith has been made with a view to rendering pleasant this popular game.

J. D. KETT,
Proprietor.

OLD CLUB LIVERY
AND LETTING STABLES

MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,
THOMAS POWER - PROPRIETOR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hacks for hire.

Carriages, Buggies, and Waggonettes, single or double, ready on the shortest notice.
First-class accommodation for Livery Horses.

HENRY RICHARDSON,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,



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(Opposite A. & T. INGLIS),
"THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY."

A. CHIARONI
CARVER, GILDER,
PRINT-SELLER, AND IMPORTER,
Picture and Looking-Glass Manufacturer.
All kinds of Picture Frames made to order.
Frames regilded, and made equal to new.
ORGE STREET, near Octagon, Dunedin

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL, WOOD, AND PRODUCE
MERCHANTS,
STUART-STREET,

Deliver to all parts of the city and suburbs Newcastle, Kaitangata, and Green Island Coals; Coke, Firewood (cut and uncut), Potatoes, Flour, Oatmeal, Oats, &c., and all kinds of produce.

Sole Agents for the famous Shag Point Coal.

NEW HAT
Man'actory,
OCTAGON,
(Next Athenæum)
Dunedin.

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

RAILWAY HOTEL,
MOSGIEL,

WM. KNOTT, Proprietor.
Visitors will find this Hotel replete with every modern convenience and comfort.
Horses and Buggies on hire
N.B.—Good Stabling.
One of Alcock Prize Billiard Tables.

ROYAL HOTEL,

George street, Port Chalmers.

JAMES MOBKANE, Proprietor.

T. ROBINSON & CO.,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

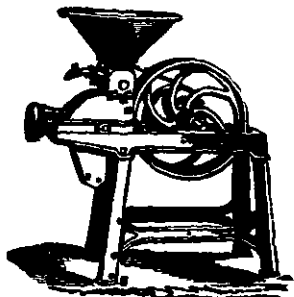
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CHAFF CUTTERS
CORN CRUSHERS
GRUBBERS
WINNERS
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ALSO—

Ransome and Sim's 8-h.p. Steam Engine, with Thrashing Machine, Straw Elevators, &c.

As there are only a limited number of these Machines for Sale, intending purchasers are requested to order at once and prevent disappointment.



HORSE WORKS
HARROWS
PLOUGHS
WOOL PRESSES
CHEESE PRESSES, &c., &c.

TO ARRIVE—

A shipment of Bamlett's Celebrated Reapers, with latest improvements.

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R OYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HIGH STREET,
(Immediately opposite the Railway Station.)
DUNEDIN.

The above magnificent Hotel is now ready for the reception of Families, Commercial Gentlemen, and the Travelling Public, offering accommodation unequalled in the colony for elegance, comfort, and convenience.

The cellar is stocked with the very best obtainable brands of Ales and Spirits, Reynolds' celebrated Wines, and the famous "Incomparable Bull Whisky," which specialty can only be obtained at Wishart's Hotel.

Luncheon daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

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CAPITAL ... ONE MILLION STERLING.

Every description of
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LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

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ANDREW MAXWELL,
Manager for Otago.

IMPORTANT TO ST. KILDA, SOUTH
DUNEDIN AND KENSINGTON.

WANTED, the Residents of the
above District to know that SCAN-
LAN AND COMPANY have opened their
New Premises, and beg to solicit a continu-
ance of past favours.

BUTCHERY NOTICE.—The un-
dersigned having succeeded to that old
established business in George street, lately
carried on by D. McDonald, beg to assure the
customers of the late owner, their old friends,
and the public, that they will continue to
supply the best meat to be obtained in the
market, and by strict attention to merit their
favour.

ALEX. WILSON AND SONS.

F. B A T T S N
GREAT KING STREET
(Opposite the Museum),
FURNISHING AND BUILDERS' IRON-
MONGER AND TINSMITH.

All kinds of repairs done well and with
despatch.

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PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

JAMES MARTIN, PROPRIETOR.

The most comfortable Family Hotel in the
City. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all
hours during the day. Passengers called in
time for all the early trains and coaches.
Private Rooms for Families.
None but the Best Brands of Liquors kept.

A L L I A N C E H O T E L,
THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

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

R. B E N N E T T,
(Late Bennett and Jamison)
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
Princes Street South,
Opposite Cargill, Gibbs and Co.,
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Dunedin, beg to inform their numerous friends and the
public generally that they have admitted into the Firm Mr. J. J.
CONNOR (for many years Overseer in the Machine Department of
Mills, Dick and Co.'s Printing Establishment). The Firm will in
future trade under name of "Woodfield, Jolly and Co."

(Signed) W. P. WOODIFIELD,
D. S. JOLLY,
J. J. CONNOR.

W., J. and Co. having imported a large variety of new and
elegant specimens of type, both English and American, and the
latest improved machinery, are prepared to execute all kinds of
Letter-press Printing, &c., in a manner not to be surpassed in New
Zealand. Tenders given for every description of Printing.

WOODIFIELD, JOLLY & CO.,
GENERAL PRINTERS, OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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H O U S E A N D E S T A T E A G E N T,

VALUATOR, SHAREBROKER, &c.,

Manse-street, Dunedin

D U N E D I N B R E W E R Y

Villeul-street.

KEAST AND MCCARTHY,

BREWERS, ALE AND PORTER BOTTLERS.

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

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

C O L L I E A N D P U L L E N,

BOOTMAKERS,

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Every description of Boots and shoes made
to order on the shortest notice.

LOWEST PRICES.

Perfect fits guaranteed. Repairs neatly done.

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ALBERT BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET

(Opposite Post-office),
DUNEDIN.

F R A N C I S M E E N A N

Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANT
GREAT KING-STREET, DUNEDIN.
(Opposite Hospital.)

T. J. L E A R Y,

DISPENSING CHEMIST,

Princes street, Dunedin,

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

To arrive per Calypso and J. N. Fleming:—
Hunyadi Janos,
Friedrichshall and other Mineral Waters,
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Möller's and Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil,
Morson's Pepine Wine,
Hendrie's Mooline,
Trusses, Spongio Piline,
Magn' to Electric Machines, &c.

All the latest chemical preparations added
to stock by mail.

A. D O R N W E L L,

BUTCHER,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Porkskins, Calves' Rennetts, Corned-beef,
in kegs or tines, Lard, Bacon, etc.

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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MANSFORD BAY, PORT CHALMERS

Or Retail Establishment,

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

OYSTERS, SMOKED FISH, &c., &c.

SHIPPIN' SUPPLIED.

FERNHILL COAL COMPANY,

PRINCES 67 STREET

Two doors south Queen Theatre.

TO 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
DELIVERED.

Wholesale Price at the Railway Depot,
12s. 6d. per ton.

N.B.—A Liberal Discount to purchasers by
the truck.

Remember the Address :

PRINCES 67 STREET.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND
MUTUAL INVESTMENT SOCIETY,
MERGING INTO
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY & FINANCE
COMPANY (LIMITED.)

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.

FIVE HUNDRED (500) Shares in the
Company are now offered to the public at a
premium of 10s. each; £5 per share, and the
premium to be paid up as follows:—20s. per
share at time of application, and 10s. per share
per month for nine months following. The
premium will be appropriated to the forma-
tion of

A RESERVE FUND.

Applications will be considered in the order
of receipt.

WITHDRAWABLE SUBSCRIPTION
SHARES WITHOUT LIABILITY.

12s guaranteed in return for 75 monthly
payments of 5s. each. Any multiple of £25
issued on same terms. A profitable and se-
cure 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 cer-
tainty, should subscribe
FOR WITHDRAWABLE SUBSCRIPTION
SHARES.

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.
JOHN BOYD,
Manager, Moray place.

MOSGIEL

BBROWN, EWING and CO. are showing a very Large Assortment of Patterns in the Mosgiel Tweeds, specially manufactured for Ladies' Dresses, which are now held in so much favour from their warmth and durability.

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

Attention is also directed to the completion of a contract for the supply of the Company's BLANKETS, in all sizes and qualities, of which inspection is invited.

MOSGIEL

MANUFACTURES.

MANUFACTURE

PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS.

COBBS & CO.'S TELEGRAPH 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.

CASSIDY, CLARKE & CO., Proprietors.

ACTUALLY GIVING AWAY All those fine Oleos, Chromos, and Scripture Texts, now exhibiting at the LITTLE DUST PAN.

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.

By the uniform cheap rate at which every household necessary is sold at the LITTLE DUST PAN 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 at the

LITTLE DUST PAN In Prices we challenge comparison—which are not to be rubbed out!

ROBERT BROWN Wholesale and Retail FRUITERER AND SEEDSMAN, 41, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Town and Country Orders punctually attended to.

SHAMROCK FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

Established 1861.

Two minutes' walk from Railway Station.

Suites of Rooms for Private Families. Billiard Saloon, with Alcock's prize exhibition Table.

Livery and Letting Stables; Horses Carriages, and Buggies for hire.

W. L. PHILIPS, PROPRIETOR.

VENETIAN BLINDS! VENETIAN BLINDS!

At Moderate Prices.

PATTERSON, BULKE, AND CO., MACLAGGAN STREET.

SUPREME COURT HOTEL, Stuart street, Dunedin.

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

WHITE HART HOTEL, THAMES STREET, OAMARU.

THOMAS HANNON - PROPRIETOR.

Beer, Wine, and Spirits of the Best Brands.

WANTED KNOWN. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Drain Pipes of all descriptions; Flower Pots, Vases, Chimney Pots, Butter Crocks, Flooring Tiles, Bricks, &c.

LAMBERT'S North East Valley Works.

MACFIE AND FOX, WOOD & COAL MERCHANTS, GT. KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Coal and Firewood always in stock. Orders receive prompt attention.

CANNONGATE HOTEL, BROWN STREET, DUNEDIN,

G. W. DRISCOLL - PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel is centrally situated, is comfortably furnished, and commands splendid views of the Harbour and ocean.

Persons or families in search of a comfortable home will do well to enquire for the above.

MR. J. P. ARMSTRONG, DENTIST,

Has returned, and can be consulted at his residence—

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

Opposite the Wesleyan Church.

HARRY HIRD Still to the Front in the Arcade.

A SWEEPING REDUCTION OF 22½ per cent. on all repairs.

Men's Boots soled and heeled	...	3s 6d
Ladies' " " "	...	2s 6d
Youths' " " "	...	2s 6d
Children's " " "	...	2s 0d

FIRST-CLASS QUALITY OF WORK-MANSHIP, AND LEATHER GUARANTEED.

H. ROBINSON SURGEON DENTIST,

Scale of Charges :

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

No charge for advice.

Painless extraction by the aid of nitrous oxide gas.

Address—

PRINCES STREET, Next door to Begg's Music Saloon

FRANK W. PETRE. Engineer and Architect, LIVERPOOL STREET, DUNEDIN.

Complete designs for Catholic Churches furnished under special arrangements.

V.  R.

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

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

WALTER G. GEDES, Undertaker, Octagon, Dunedin.

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

ESTABLISHED 1848.

MR. ANDREW MERCER 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.

MERCER & M'DONALD,

WHOLESALE AND FAMILY GROCERS Rattray street.

J. FLEMING, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRODUCE MERCHANT PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN. sh buyer of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Potatoes &c., &c.

ALEXANDER SLIGO
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, &c.
School books and requisites. Magazines
Serials, Newspapers by every mail. Book-
binder, Manufacturing Stationer, Paper Ruler,
Printer, &c.
GEORGE STREET
(Opposite Royal George Hotel), Dunedin.

JOHN HISLOP,
(LATE A. BEVELY),
CHRONOMETER, WATCHMAKER AND
JEWELLER,
Exactly opposite the Bank of Otago,
Princes-street.
Every description of Jewellery made to order
Ships' Chronometers Cleaned and Rated
by Transit Observations.
N.B.—J. H. being a thorough Practical
Watchmaker, all work entrusted to his care
will receive his utmost attention.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
THE undersigned have ON SALE a
large stock of American Clear Pine
Doors, from 6ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in. to 7ft. x 3, 1½
1½, 1½, and 2 inches. Also, American Shelving
Lumber, Clear Pine, Spruce Deals, Scotch
Flooring, and Baltic Deals.
Colonial Timber of every description.
G. O'DRISCOLL & CO.,
Cumberland-street.

V.  R.
COURLEY AND LEWIS
UNDERTAKERS,
GEORGE AND MACLAGGAN-STREETS.
Funerals attended to and supplied at most
reasonable prices.
Undertakers to the General and Provincia
Governments.

BAYVIEW BOARDINGHOUSE,
THORNDON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

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 atten-
tion to business to merit a continuance of the
same.
MRS. HANNEY,
THORNDON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
DEE STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

H. J. SPROULE Proprietor.
First-class accommodation for Boarders
and Travellers.
Private apartments for families.
First-class Billiard Room.

ROBERT M. MEFFEN,
FAMILY GROCER,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
121, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

R. M. Meffen begs to inform his numerous
Friends, and the public generally, that he
has bought the Good-will and Stock of the
business hitherto carried on by Mr. A. Mac-
donald, No. 121, George Street, where he
hopes, by strict attention and punctuality,
together with keeping first-class goods at the
lowest possible prices for cash, to merit a
share of public patronage.

J. H. A. L. L.,
ACCOUNTANT AND ESTATE AGENT,
Eldon Chambers, Princes street.
MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.

MELVILLE HOTEL,
MAZE NORTH ROAD,
TIMARU.
M MULLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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

EASBY COAL DEPOT
ST. ANDREW ST.,
DUNEDIN.

J. EDMONDS PROPRIETOR,
Desires to inform his customers and the public
that he has purchased the Retail Branch of the
above business, and begs to assure customers
and the public that he will keep a stock of
the Best Coal and Wood of all descriptions,
and will give prompt attention to orders
addressed to him.

JOHN EDMONDS,
EASBY COAL YARD,
St. Andrew street.

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,
(Opposite Graig and Gillies's Workshop.)
Band Sawing and Curve Cutting of all
descriptions at reasonable rates. Packing
Case making, &c.

JOHN GALLAGHER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRODUCE
MERCHANT,
Great King-street, Dunedin.

DANIEL WHITE
(Late of) Crown, Royal, and Queen's
Hotels, Dunedin, and late of Ravens-
bourne House).
Is now Landlord of the
BLACK BULL HOTEL,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE
COMPANY.

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

SUB-AGENCIES.

Port Chalmers	...	William Elder
Green Island	...	William Gray
Tokomairi	...	Jas. Elder Brown
West Taieri	...	David Grant
Baichlutha	...	J. Macdonald & Co.
Lawrence	...	Herbert & Co.
Wakouaiti	...	W. C. Ansell
Palmerston	...	John Keen
Oamaru	...	George Sumpter
Kakanui	...	James Matheson
Otakia	...	Henry Palmer
Naseby	...	J. & R. Bremner
Queenstown	...	T. F. Roskrige
Otepopo	...	Chas. Beckingsale
Cromwell	...	Chas. Colclough
St. Bathans	...	Wm. McConnochie
Clinton	...	Cameron & Garden
Matanra	...	James Pollock
Riverton	...	Peter Grant
Tapanui	...	Alex. McDuff
Arrowtown	...	Wm. Jenkins

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

GEORGE W. ELLIOT,
Agent for Otago.

STANDARD INSURANCE
COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.
FIRE, MARINE, AND FIDELITY
GUARANTEES RISKS TAKEN AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
CHARLES REID Manager.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

BARNINGHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS
For Balconies, Verandahs, and Palisading,
Tomb Railings, Columns of all kinds,
Register Grates, &c., &c.,
GREAT KING STREET NORTH,
(Opposite the Hospital, Dunedin.)

CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE
FOR SERVANTS.
Wholesale and Retail
FRUITERER AND POULTERER,
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
W. CROKER,
Proprietor.

ALL NATIONS
WOOD AND COAL YARD,
Princes street South, Dunedin.
(Near Peacock Hotel.)
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.

UPPER RATRAY STREET GROCERY
STORE.
R. WALSH, PROPRIETOR.

EVERY article kept in stock is of
the very best quality, and being pur-
chased for cash, the proprietor is enabled to
sell at extremely moderate rates. Cash
buyer of fresh butter and eggs. Orders
punctually attended to. Goods delivered in
any part of city and suburbs.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!
WANTED, the weak-sighted to
know that they can have spectacles
properly adapted to suit their sights, at PERCI-
VAL'S, Optician, and Spectacle-maker to the
Dunedin Hospital, No. 5, George Street.
Pure Brazilian Pebbles, highly recommended
for defective visions. Also on sale—Sykes's
Hydrometers, Glass do, Saccharometers,
Thermometers, Aneroid Barometers, Sextants,
Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, Salinometers
Lactometers, Mathematical Instruments
Field Glasses, Telescopes, etc.
N.B.—All kinds of Optical and Mathe-
matical Instruments bought.
The Oldest Optician in town.—Established
1862.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,
SPAY STREET,
INVERCARGILL.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES P. SIMON,
BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
Begs to announce to his friends and the
public that he has just opened up a splendid
assortment of Ladies' and Children's, Men's
and Boys' BOOTS and SHOES. Best English
and Foreign makes. New styles, perfect cut,
well finished. A large Stock of Colonial
Manufactured—good quality and value.
Motto—"Small Profits and Quick Returns."
A trial respectfully solicited.
A Female engaged to attend to Ladies
and Children.
SPECIALITIES: Pinets, Pigots, Gervais,
and Bostock's first-class goods.
Note Address:—James P. Simon, "Golden
Boot," George Street, 5 doors from the
Octagon.

J O H N C A R R O L L D R M Y A R T I N

HOTEL VALUATOR,

(CARROLL'S HOTEL),

GEORGE STREET (Near OCTAGON), DUNEDIN.

HAS RESUMED PRACTICE IN DUNEDIN. Consulting Rooms, Dispensary, and Residence, 5, and 7, George street, Octagon.

M R J B C A L L A N

SOLICITOR, BOND STREET, DUNEDIN.

HAS SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LEND,

ON GOOD FREEHOLD SECURITY,

At Current Rates of Interest.

J A M E S J P R Y O R

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEEDSMAN AND FRUITERER

George-street, Dunedin.

New Fruit by every Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmanian, and Inter-colonial Steamer.

Purchaser of Provincial-grown Produce.

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

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

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

A large assortment of fancy Tobaccos and Cigars.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL,

GEORGE AND FREDERICK-STREETS, Dunedin.

JAMES DALY.....Proprietor.

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

M. & J. MEENAN

Wholesale and Retail PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

Corner of George-street and Moray Place, DUNEDIN.

C O A L S

CITY COAL DEPOT, TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH. JOSEPH B. SHEATH.

Newcastle Coal Delivered in town Grey River Coal and suburbs at lowest current rates. Malvern Coal Black Pine Firewood in long and short lengths.

Also on Sale, Charcoal, Coke, and Drain Pipes.

BASKETS. BASKETS.

Undersigned has always on hand, Baskets of every description.

Orders promptly attended to.

Note the Address—

M. SULLIVAN, Wholesale and Retail Basket Maker, Princes-street, South Dunedin, (opposite Guthrie and Larnach's).

O'DONNELL AND M'CORMICK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRODUCE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS

FREDERICK-STREET, DUNEDIN, (Opposite the White Horse Hotel).

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

DUNEDIN.

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.

YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

Private Rooms for Families.

One of Thurston's best prize medal Billiard Tables.

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

Persons called in time for the early Trains and Coaches.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths at all hours.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP AND EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

Messrs. GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER, beg to intimate that, owing to dissolution of partnership and expiration of lease, they are now selling off the whole of their large and well-assorted stock of watches, clocks, and jewelry at enormous reductions.

To enable them to realise by the beginning of July they are now selling at and under cost price, as partnership accounts have to be adjusted by that date. All outstanding accounts are respectfully requested to be paid by that date, and all accounts against the firm to be rendered for settlement.

GOLDSTEIN & MOLLER,

Watchmakers and Jewellers, Princes Street.



THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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

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

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

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

HALL OF COMMERCE,

D. TOOHEY,

DRAPER, CLOTHIER, & OUTFITTER, OAMARU.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JAMES MOWAT, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

91, PRINCES STREET, (Next Wilkinson's Medical Hall.)

J. M. has always on hand a large and well-selected Stock of Woollen Goods suitable for a first-class Tailoring Establishment. Prices strictly moderate. Inspection respectfully invited.

THOMAS PATERSON,

SHIPPING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

Office: Late Bouman and Macandrew's, Jetty Street, Dunedin.

All descriptions of Produce, Merchandise, &c., bought or sold on commission. Tradesmen's Books Posted; Accounts and Rents Collected. Charges moderate. Settlement prompt.