

tinne fully maintained. Quotations are generally about same as last week, say—Wheat: Prime milling, 4s 6d to 4s 9d; medium, 3s 6d to 4s 3d. Oats: Prime milling, 1s 8d; good feed, 1s 6d to 1s 7d. Barley: Prime malting, 3s 6d, nominal; ordinary to good, 2s 6d to 3s, nominal.

PRODUCE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 2, 1880.

Messrs. MERCER AND McDONALD, Rattray street, report:—Fresh butter is now getting very plentiful, best and favourite brands (in 1lb. and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. prints), 1s 3d per lb.; good ordinary butter can be procured at 1s per lb.; Eggs (plentiful), 10d per dozen. Roll bacon, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. Good salt butter, in kegs, 8d per lb.

MR. F. MEENAN, Great King street, reports:—Wholesale prices: Oats, 1s 5d to 1s 8d per bushel; milling wheat, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per bushel; fowls' feed, 2s to 3s; barley, feed, 1s 6d to 2s per bushel; milling, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; malting, 3s 6d; pollard, $\frac{1}{2}$ d per ton; bran $\frac{1}{2}$ d 10s per ton; flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ d 10s to $\frac{1}{2}$ d 11s per ton; hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ d 3s per ton; chaff, $\frac{1}{2}$ d 3s per ton; straw, $\frac{1}{2}$ d 2s per ton; onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ d 6s to $\frac{1}{2}$ d 7s per ton; Hams, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.; bacon, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. Fresh butter, 1s 2d; salt, 8d. Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ d 5s per ton.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 6, 1880.

THE first of a series of entertainments in aid of the "Organ Fund," took place at St. Patrick's Hall, Barbadoes street, on Thursday last, the 2nd inst. The attendance, considering that there were no advertisements in any of the local papers, was good, but not so good as either the cause or the quality of the entertainment merited. The programme opened with an overture by the Hibernian band, exceedingly well played. I fancy I read somewhere a "lament" on the breaking up of this band. If so, the writer will be no doubt pleased to know his lamentation was premature. The singing was contributed by members of the choir, and was more than ordinarily good for amateurs, especially that of Miss King. "The Bell Chorus," by about twelve voices, was most pleasingly rendered, Mr. Towle's fine tenor voice being especially admired. The evening's enjoyment wound up with a rendering of Sullivan and Gilbert's comic opera, "Cox and Box," Mr. R. A. Loughnan taking Sergeant Bouncer; Mr. Towle, Box; and Mr. H. H. Loughnan, Cox. Mr. R. A. Loughnan looked the "military man" to perfection, making one think he had become grey in the army; he both sang and played with ease and freedom. Mr. Towle, as Box, was most amusing; whilst Cox, though not having so much prominence as Box, had a capital representation in Mr. H. H. Loughnan. Indeed it would be difficult to find three gentlemen who could excel them in their rendering of "Cox and Box." Mr. W. Hydes presided at the piano, and as usual this gentleman acquitted himself admirably.

The anniversary of the dedication of the Catholic Church, at Papanui, to that great patriarch, St. Joseph, will be celebrated on next Sunday. Mass will commence there at 9.30 a.m., after which "The Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament." At 3 p.m. there will be Vespers and Benediction. What a blessing for the good people of Tapanui to have in their midst such a compact little church, and still greater, such zealous pastors ever ready to administer to their spiritual wants. I have no doubt but the sacred edifice will be thronged with devout worshippers all through the day. In addition to the parochial Conferences given on each Wednesday evening at the Catholic Church, Barbadoes street, and which have been referred to by me in a former communication, there is also on every Friday night throughout the year a far more important ceremony—"The Stations of the Cross." This devotion is well attended, which is scarcely to be wondered at considering the indulgences granted by the Church to those who meditate occasionally on the sufferings of our Lord. On the first Friday in the month special devotions in honour of "The Sacred Heart of Jesus" are held when the members of "The Guard of Honour" appear in regalia. Last Friday night I had the happiness of being present, and listened attentively to an eloquent exhortation given by the spiritual director of "The Guard." The ceremony concluded with the benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

The parish priest, Rev. Father Ginaty, has in contemplation the purchasing of a peal of bell for his church here, and in order the more readily to procure them he has boxes in the church wherein to drop penny offerings for this purpose. From his remarks in the church on Sunday last, I fancy the pennies have not been very numerous in the boxes lately, though "he was happy to state that a gentleman of his congregation, anxious to see the bells erected, had placed one hundred pounds at his disposal towards them." It is to be hoped that this announcement will have a salutary effect, and that this generous and noble benefactor will have many followers; at all events, that the penny offerings will not diminish. The tone of the present bell is anything but pleasant, and though it has been useful in days gone by, it ought not remain longer in its present position. Considering the elegant fittings of this church, from the Verger's Kneeling Stool to the stately Candelabra, and magnificent organ, one can easily understand the eagerness with which Rev. F. Ginaty must look forward to the erection of the peal of bells.

I am happy to inform your readers that the tickets for the art-union in aid of the erection of the Christchurch Convent, are now being freely disposed of; many of the blocks have been returned, and fresh application made for tickets. I am permitted to state that the drawing will shortly be fixed if the tickets continue selling as they have been for the past week or two, and that this date will be strictly adhered to. The prizes will be exhibited at St. Patrick's Hall for a few days previous to the drawing, and in addition many other valuable articles which the sisters intend disposing of for the convent fund. The new convent is so badly needed that it is useless to encourage its friends to exert themselves in its favour.

Last week I gave a quotation from Dr. Nedwill's letter contradicting a statement made by the Chairman of the Hospital Board in reference to him. The chairman, Mr. Thompson, has replied, and though cool and cautious, is yet a sensitive man, as the following showeth—"I can only characterise the alleged conversation as a pure fabrication, and that my account is correct. I challenge Dr. Nedwill to produce his 'confirmatory evidence,' or for ever afterwards remain silent where honourable men are mentioned." Does not this look very like—"You are a l—r, and you are another." Is it not a pity that representative men would not have more charity than to exhibit themselves in this manner in the public papers.

We are likely to have some more of this sort of correspondence shortly, from what occurred in the Resident Magistrate's Court, Lyttelton, one day last week. It appears that Mr. Nalder objected to the sergeant of police prosecuting in a certain case, tried before Mr. Beswick, R.M., for the Port, and said, had either Mr. Mellish or Mr. Whiteford been presiding instead of Mr. Beswick, the sergeant would not be allowed the same latitude. This was too hot for the then presiding magistrate, and some angry words were exchanged, causing something very like a row in court. What will happen next I wonder?

A youth has expired at the hospital here from the effects of brandy. He, together with one or two others, demolished a whole bottle of this liquor, the greater part being drunk by the deceased. Where are the Good Templars I wonder? This will be something for them to spout about. Are not the colonial youths of this liberal and enlightened century, of free and godless education, a credit to secularists? If by their fruits we shall know them, secularists have nothing as yet to boast of at any rate. But I suppose your readers are aware of worse subjects than this boy drunkard, so I must not fatigue them by recapitulating others well known to me.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL, DUNEDIN.

(The following description has been written for the *N.Z. Tablet* by F. W. Petre, Esq., the architect of this cathedral).

September 9, 1880.

THE building of a beautiful church was regarded by our ancestors as a prayer to God, and with this idea in view they lent all their resources both of mind and body to the raising of those glorious structures which speak to us at the present day of the devotion which existed amongst those who have gone before us. With such a sentiment to guide them little wonder is it that they produced effects that have caused the despair of modern architects.

"To the greater honour and glory of God," is still the spirit which the Church teaches should animate all men, even in our ordinary works of life; much more so, then, when it is a question of devoting our energies to the construction of a building to be dedicated solely to the worship of God. Not only the architect, but all engaged in such a work, from the largest to the smallest contributor, can have no better incentive to call forth the best of their various resources.

As it is my intention to offer to your readers as complete a description of the Cathedral building as I am able to give, I must not take up too much space, but compress to the utmost what must necessarily be a great deal of matter.

The ground which the church will occupy, when finished, will comprise a frontage on Smith street of 126 feet, and on Rattray street of 244 feet; the highest point of the whole structure will be 225 feet above the level of the junction of the two streets.

The style chosen for the building is the Gothic, which prevailed in France from the middle of the 13th to that of the 14th Centuries; for the most perfect specimens of which the cathedrals of Amiens and Rheims may be looked to. The distinctive features of this period are, the greater richness and delicacy of detail and the closer application of geometric rules to construction, more particularly in the window tracery which exhibits greater variety of design, together with an easier and more perfect flow in the various members.

The church when finished will consist of the following parts. The large porch, 35 x 14 feet; two smaller ones, each 11 x 11 feet; the nave, 80 x 25 feet, with two aisles, each 80 x 12 feet 6 inches; the baptistry, 11 x 11 feet; two transepts, each 35 x 24 feet, with one aisle to each 35 x 12 feet 6 inches; the choir, 34 x 25 feet; the sanctuary, 40 x 25 feet; the priests' sacristy, 33 x 12 feet 6 inches; the acolytes' sacristy, 38 x 12 feet 6 inches; the bishop's sacristy, 14 x 18 feet; the convent chapel, 21 x 12 feet 6 inches, and two smaller chapels, each 15 feet square.

These various dimensions of the building will have entrances through three large double doorways, with doors hung to open either outwardly or inwardly; four large and two small single doorways.

There will be in addition to the above space on the floor, two galleries, each 26 x 15 in the transepts; an organ loft and gallery, 36 x 26 feet, adjoining which will be the choir library and strong room for the archives of the church, each room 12 feet square.

Provision will be made in the large tower for a chime of nine bells; in the two smaller towers for a matins and ordinary bell.

The plan of the whole building will form a cross, the large porch and smaller towers forming the foot, the nave and aisles the body, the sanctuary the head, and the transepts the two arms, with the large tower springing from the centre.

Owing to the peculiar formation of the site, that is to say a filled-up gully, the foundations will necessarily be a work of some extent. The system adopted has been that of sinking a number of shafts through the filled in earth until the rock bed is struck; these shafts are then filled in with concrete, and the whole connected at within a few feet of the surface by means of strong arches of concrete.

The entire building will be carried upon eighty-three concrete piers as described, ranging from 4 feet to 8 feet square. The greater part of this work is already finished, the foundations of the nave and aisles, two font towers, and half of the large tower being in place

(To be continued.)